Basel III- Pillar III Disclosures

30th June, 2026

इंडियन बैंक Indian Bank

Table DF – 2: Capital Adequacy

Assessment of Capital Adequacy:

(a) Bank maintains capital to protect the interest of depositors, general creditors and stake holders against any unforeseen losses.
As per the RBI guidelines, Banks have to maintain a Minimum Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) of 8.00% (including Capital Conservation Buffer of 2.50%) and minimum CRAR of 11.50% (including Capital Conservation Buffer of 2.50%) effective from 1st October 2021.

(b) In line with RBI guidelines, Bank has adopted following risk management approaches for assessing the capital adequacy:

- **Credit Risk**: Standardised Approach
- **Market Risk**: Standardised Duration Approach
- **Operational Risk**: Basic Indicator Approach

(c) Bank projects capital for the next 5 financial years based on business projections, policy guidelines, macro-economic scenarios, risk appetite etc

(d) Under Pillar II, Bank considers following risks while assessing / planning capital:

▪ Credit Risk under stress scenario ▪ Liquidity risk ▪ Credit Concentration risk ▪ Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book ▪ Superannuation Obligation Risk ▪ Information Security Risk ▪ Under estimation of credit risk under Standardized Approach ▪ Strategic Risk ▪ Reputational Risk ▪ Compliance risk ▪ Settlement Risk ▪ Currency Induced Credit Risk / Un-hedged Foreign Currency Exposure Risk ▪ Group Risk ▪ Country Risk	• Model Risk • Human Resource Risk • Off Balance Sheet Exposure Risk • Outsourcing Risk • Compensation Risk • Legal Risk • Residual Risk of Securitization • Risk of weakness in Credit Risk Mitigants • Climate Risk • Cyber Risk • Conduct Risk • Emerging Risk • Deposit Concentration risk • Interest Rate Risk (Assess IFR) • Residual Risk • Stress on USA Tariff impacted Sectors • Geo Political Risk

(e) Bank also periodically undertakes stress testing in various risk areas to assess the impact of stressed scenario or plausible events on asset quality, liquidity, interest rate, derivatives and forex on its profitability and capital adequacy.

A comprehensive stress testing framework is put in place. Bank conducts stress test on quarterly basis based on scenarios prescribed by RBI as well as bank specific scenarios including Macroeconomic Indicators and Micro Segments.

Quantitative disclosures (as per Basel III guidelines)

(a) Capital requirements for credit risk: (₹ in Million)

Particulars	Standalone	Consolidated
Portfolios subject to standardized approach	441,775.02	442,002.12
Securitization exposures	--	--

(b) Capital requirements for market risk:

Standardized duration approach (₹ in Million)

Particulars	Standalone	Consolidated
Interest Rate Risk	3,459.49	3,459.49
Foreign Exchange Risk (including gold)	426.94	426.94
Equity Risk	3,474.44	3,474.44
Total	7,360.86	7,360.86

(c) Capital requirements for operational risk:

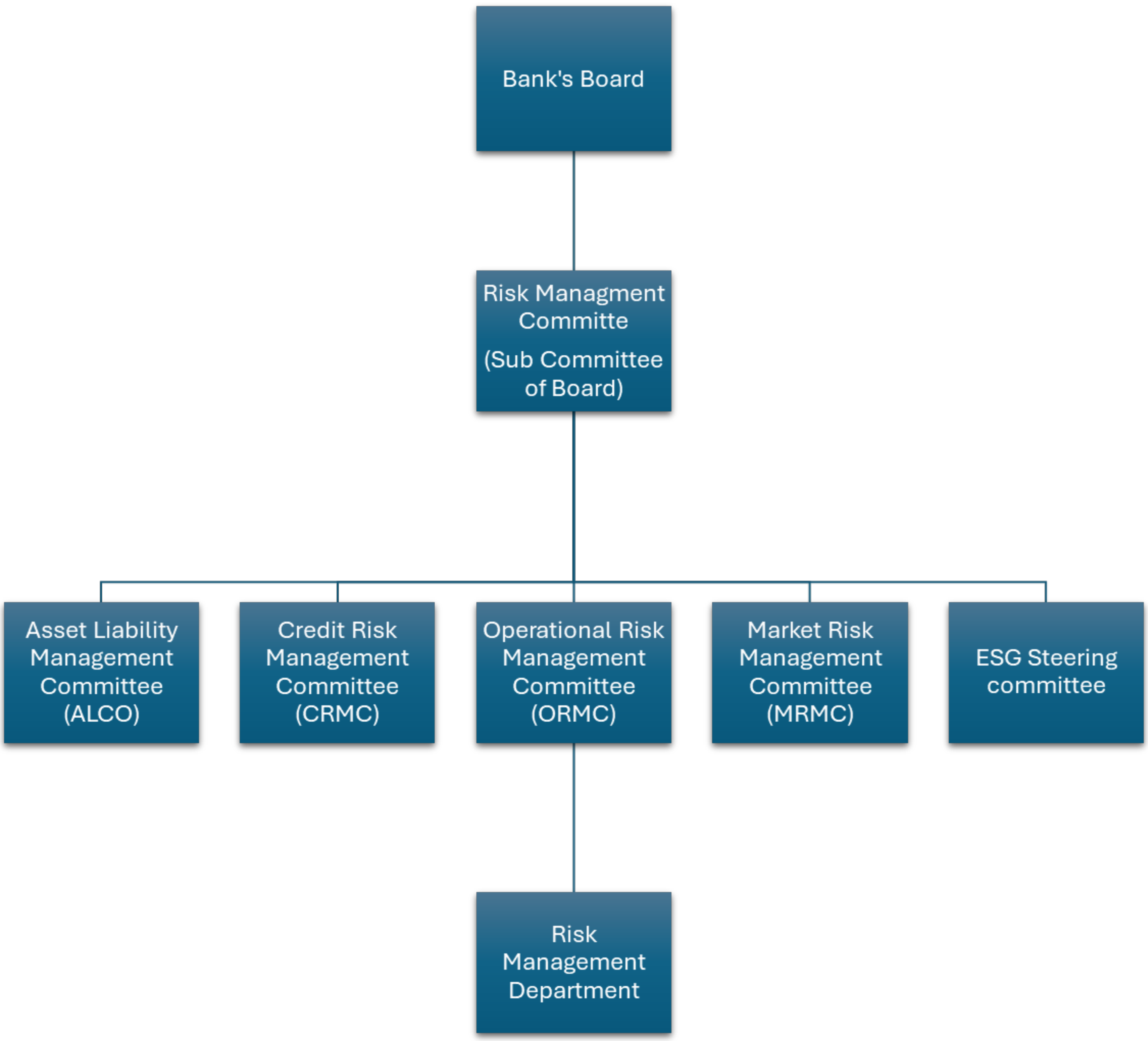
(₹ in Million)

Particulars	Standalone	Consolidated
Basic Indicator Approach	68,414.08	70,185.22

(d) Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1), Tier 1 and Total capital ratio (as per Basel III guidelines):

Particulars	Standalone	Consolidated
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1)	16.51%	16.74%
Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio	16.51%	16.74%
Total Capital Adequacy Ratio	17.58%	17.80%

Organisation Structure:



Risk Management Architecture:
Risk is an integral part of the banking business and the Bank aims to achieve an appropriate trade-off between risk and returns. To ensure sustainable and consistent growth, the Bank has developed a sound risk management framework. The Bank undertakes business activities within the defined risk appetite limits and policies approved by the Board of the Bank. The Bank has also constituted a Risk Management Committee (RMC) which oversees different type of risks.

The Bank has put in place various policies to manage the risks, viz. Integrated Risk Management Policy, Credit Risk Management Policy, Asset Liability Management Policy, Policy on Market Risk Management, Climate Risk Management Policy, Operational Risk Management Policy, Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) Policy and IT Risk Management Policy. All the policies are reviewed at regular intervals by Board.

The following specific committees have been constituted to facilitate focussed oversight on various risks.

(i) Asset Liability Committee (ALCO)
(ii) Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC)
(iii) Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC)
(iv) Market Risk Management Committee (MRMC)
(v) ESG Steering committee

These committees work within the overall guidelines and policies approved by the Board.

Credit Risk:
Credit risk refers to the deterioration in the credit quality of the borrower adversely impacting the financial performance of the Bank. The losses incurred by the Bank in a credit transaction could be due to inability or wilful default of the borrower in honouring the financial commitments to the Bank.

Systems are in place to ensure credit quality and minimise default losses at front and back-end. Bank has put in place Risk Management System to identify the risks at an early stage and manage them by setting and monitoring prudential limits. Bank adopt robust underwriting process which includes due diligence, group and Industry dynamics, income/ cash flow characteristics, banking behaviour, demographics, credit history, loan tenure, loan to Value, rating and market intelligence etc.

Credit Risk Management is also backed by portfolio diversification, documentation check, periodic post-disbursement monitoring measures. Portfolio study is being conducted on regular basis to understand the stress built-up if any, in the portfolio and to initiate corrective measures.

Digital lending has emerged as a convenient and quick method for customers to secure loans with just click of a button. Bank has implemented appropriate measures to manage these risks effectively through proper evaluation of loan eligibility. Business Rule Engines are made robust with integration of APIs to collect information from various sources to access the risk profile of the borrower.

Limit Framework:
In order to manage the concentration risk, limit framework has been laid down for following type of exposures:

- Single and Group borrower exposure
- Sensitive sector exposure
- Unsecured exposure
- Country-wise exposure
- Internal rating wise exposure
- Term loan exposure
- Industry-wise exposure
- Interbank exposure
- Geographical Region wise exposure

These exposure limits are monitored on regular basis by various apex level committees of the Bank.

Credit Review Framework:

In view of improving the credit risk assessment and considering dynamic & volatile market environment and plethora of external and internal risk factors inherent in credit proposals, Bank has adopted the Credit Review Framework to strengthen the underwriting process and to categorize risk level of the credit proposals into Low, Medium, High and No-go (Very high) categories. Under this structure Risk is being quantified based upon matrices on risk factors embedded in seven broad parameters namely Borrower, promoter and group entities, Activity/Industry, Security Coverage, Conduct of facilities, Ratings and compliance position along with subjective parameters. The framework is applicable for loan proposals of Rs 50 Cr and above for corporates and Rs 10 Cr and above for MSME segments providing additional tool/dimension in processing/ sanctioning.

Rating and Scoring Model: All credit proposals are subject to credit risk rating / scoring process to support credit decision making as well as to enhance risk management capabilities for portfolio management, pricing and risk based capital measurement. In order to ensure robustness of the rating models, the rating models have been subjected to validation by an external agency. The Bank has entry level scoring models for all the fresh sanctions coming under structured loan products and other loans which are not subjected to Rating Model.

Loan review mechanism: Loan review mechanism and Credit audit system are in place for the periodical review/audit of the large value accounts and bring about qualitative improvements in credit administration of the Bank. In addition, Standard Assets Monitoring Committee reviews the Special Mention Accounts periodically to initiate timely action to prevent slippage of standard assets to non-performing assets. As a part of monitoring mechanism, accounts which are downgraded from investment category are identified and monitored closely.

Committee Approach: Bank has adopted committee level credit sanctions and the delegated power of each Committee is defined properly to deal with different ticket size and levels of relaxations.

Loan Processing: Centralised loan processing centres are created at different geographies to ensure quality on boarding and underwriting in order to maintain a good portfolio. Retail Asset Processing Centres (RAPC) are dealing with mortgage-based Retail loan proposals, whereas MSME and Agriculture Loan Processing centres (MAPC) are dealing with all MSME/ Agri loans. In the similar manner Mid Corporate and Large Corporate branches are created for focussed corporate lending in Bank.

Document Verification: Document e-Verification and Archival (DeVA) and Asset Management Centres (DAMC) are opened to ensure proper loan documentation, proper loan account creation, security perfection as well compliance of the loan sanction terms.

New Business Group: New Business Group has been constituted at Corporate Office for catering the requirements of the new customers for considering the acceptability of the borrower, level of exposure and pricing. New Business Group shall consider in-principle / prima facie acceptance of the client before submission of detailed proposal. Approval of New Business Groups to be considered at different sanction committee(s) based on the loan amount.

<u>Asset Liability Management</u>:

Asset Liability Management framework facilitates bank to measure, monitor and control liquidity risk and interest rate risk on its balance sheet. This helps in providing suitable strategies for asset liability management. The Asset Liability management framework consists of the following key components

- Liquidity risk management
- Interest rate risk management

- Balance sheet and Basel III liquidity ratios
- Stress Testing and scenario analysis
- Contingency funding plan

Bank has set in place ALM policy to achieve two primary objectives as listed below:

Short Term Objective:

- To optimize the Net Interest Margin (NIM) of the Bank
- To provide adequate liquidity
- To manage re-pricing risk

Long Term Objective:

- To maximize the shareholder's wealth

Asset Liability Management is the function of Asset Liability Committee (ALCO). It operates under the guidance and supervision of the Board and/or Sub-Committee of Board on Risk Management. It meets at regular intervals to review the interest rate scenario, review of MCLR, TBLR, EBLR (REPO), Base Rate, liquidity position, product pricing for both deposits and advances, maturity profile of the assets and liabilities, demand for Bank funds, cash flows of the Bank and overall Balance Sheet Management.

Liquidity risk is measured and monitored through two Approaches-Flow approach and Stock approach. Flow approach involves comprehensive tracking of cash flow mismatches and is done through preparation of Structural liquidity statement on a daily basis. Appropriate tolerance levels/prudential limits have been stipulated for mismatches in different time buckets. Under Stock Approach various balance sheet ratios are prescribed with appropriate limits. The compliance of ratios to the prescribed limits ensures that the Bank has managed its liquidity through appropriate diversification and kept it within the sustainable limit.

For measurement and monitoring of Interest rate risk, currency wise, both Traditional gap approach and Duration gap approach is followed. The short-term impact of interest rate movements on NIM is worked out through "Earnings at Risk" approach taking into consideration Yield curve risk, Basis risk and Embedded Options Risk. The long-term impact of interest rate movements on Market Value of Equity is also worked out through Duration Gap approach. The monthly interest rate sensitivity statement is reviewed by ALCO and Quarterly interest rate sensitivity is reviewed by RMC.

Market Risk Management:

Market risk is the possibility of loss caused by adverse movements in the market variables. The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) defines market risk as "the risk that the value of 'on' or 'off' balance sheet positions will be adversely affected by movements in equity and interest rate markets, currency exchange rates and commodity prices". Thus, Market Risk is the risk to the bank's earnings and capital due to changes in the market level of interest rates or prices of securities, foreign exchange and equities, as well as the volatility of those changes. The objective of market risk management is to assist the business units in maximizing the risk adjusted return by providing analytics driven inputs regarding market risk exposures, portfolio performance vis-à-vis risk exposures and comparable benchmarks. Following risks are managed under Market Risk.

- Interest Rate Risk
- Exchange Rate Risk
- Equity Price Risk

The market risk may also arise from changes in commodity prices and volatility. However, Bank does not have any exposure to commodity related markets.

Market Risk Management (MRM) Framework

a) **Risk Identification:** Setting a framework for identifying, assessing and managing market risk in order to provide clarity on various dimensions of risk identification and recognition to each of the business functions.

b) **Risk Measurement and Limits:** Bank recognizes that no single risk statistic can reflect all aspects of market risk. Therefore, various statistical and non-statistical risk measures are used to enhance the stability of risk measurement of market risk. Together, these risk measures provide a more comprehensive view of market risk exposure than any single measure. Market risk is managed with various metrics viz. Value at Risk (VaR), Earnings at Risk (EaR), Modified Duration (MD), PV01 Limits, Net Overnight Open Position Limits (NOOPL), Individual Gap Limit (IGL) and Aggregate Gap Limit (AGL) currency wise and also through sensitivity analysis. Stress testing is also conducted on a regular basis to monitor the vulnerability of the bank to extreme but plausible unfavourable shocks.

c) **Risk Monitoring:** Bank monitors and controls its risk, using various internal and regulatory risk limits for trading book which are set based on economic scenario, business strategy, management experience and Bank's risk appetite. Rate scan is carried out to ensure that transactions are carried out at prevailing market rates.

d) **Risk Reporting:** Mid Office monitors treasury operations on day-to-day basis. A weekly summary note is placed to Chief Risk Officer and on Quarterly basis to MRMC.

Market risk management is governed by comprehensive board approved Policy on Market Risk Management Policy to ensure that the risks spread across different activities carrying an underlying market risk are within the stipulated risk appetite of the bank. All the policies are benchmarked with industry-best practices and RBI regulations. The risk reporting mechanism in the Bank comprises disclosures and reporting to the various apex level committees.

Operational Risk:

Operational Risk (OR) is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems, or from external events. The bank has put in place Operational Risk Management Frame work (ORMF) and Operational Risk Management systems (ORMS) to ensure effective governance, risk capture and assessment and quantification of operational risk. Operational risk is well managed by using appropriate qualitative & quantitative methods and established internal control systems in day-to-day management processes and adopting various risk mitigating strategies. The risk perceptions in various products / processes are critically analysed and corrective actions if required, are initiated.

Bank has implemented a web-based Operational Risk Management System to capture, measure, monitor and manage its operational risk. Bank has put in place frameworks for Risk Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) and Key Risk Indicators (KRIs). Risk and control self-assessment is used to identify key operational risk and assess the degree of effectiveness of the internal controls.

Bank has been taking steps to strengthen the RCSA and KRI by reviewing and improving the coverage area for management of Operational risk.

Climate Risk:

In recent years, climate change concerns and sustainable development have taken centre stage in global and national priorities. There has been a growing recognition of the significant economic impacts of environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks across the globe, with many international bodies and financial regulators examining ESG-related issues including regulation and supervision.

Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) aspects have been taken a centre stage for business strategy of different organizations at global level. Significant awareness on ESG has been observed at retail and institutional investors. ESG no longer considered as ethical but has strategic importance for competitive position and evolving profitability.

ESG risks encompass a range of factors that can adversely affect a company's operations and financial stability. These risks arise from company's own as well as external pressures, including regulatory changes, societal expectations and environmental challenges.

Environmental (E): The environmental criteria consider a company's relationship to climate change or to nature. It covers how the entity is managing the risk arise due to Climate related physical risk and transition risk elements. Typical metrics include a company's carbon dioxide emissions, water usage, or its impact on deforestation.

Social (S): Social metrics examine how the entity treats its employees and manages relationships with customers, suppliers and communities where it operates. It is about "consideration of people and relationship".

Governance (G): Governance deals with a company's leadership, including Board composition, executive compensation, risk management, and other internal practice and procedures. Governance provides the structure and processes through which the climate and ESG objectives of the Bank are set, progress against performance is monitored, and results are evaluated.

ESG metrics are not commonly made part of the mandatory financial reporting, though companies are increasingly making disclosures in their annual report or in standalone sustainability report.

There are various international standards and frameworks for ESG disclosure. The main global sustainability reporting standards and framework include Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), IFRS S1, IFRS S2, and others. These frameworks establish government and regulatory guidelines to mandate sustainable and responsible business practices, encompassing reporting standards and disclosure requirements to promote transparency and accountability.

SEBI vide its circular dated 10.05.2021 introduced new reporting requirements on ESG parameters called the Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR). Further, SEBI issued circular on Measures to facilitate ease of doing business with respect to framework for assurance or assessment, ESG disclosures for value chain, and introduction of voluntary disclosure on green credits dated 28.03.2025.

These reforms aim to enhance transparency and accountability in corporate governance, aligning India's ESG reporting with global standards.

Initiatives on ESG:

- ESG Rating of the Bank is Excellent "A" category, rated by M/s CFC Firelease Pvt. Ltd (SEBI Licensed ESG rating Provider)
- The Bank has Climate Risk Management Policy which defines the short, medium and long term strategy of the Bank towards climate risk.
- A dedicated Green Cell has been established for handling green deposit and green finance portfolio, assessment of ESG risks of borrowers, assessment of physical risk and transition risk impact on various loan portfolios, development of various tools, formats and appraisal sheets to be used in climate risk management front. The green cell functions under the supervision of the Chief Risk Officer of the Bank.
- The Climate and ESG functions are under the oversight of the ESG Steering Committee, the Risk Management Committee, and the Board. The ESG Steering Committee, chaired by the Executive Director in charge of Risk Management, provides strategic direction for the Bank's climate risk agenda by aligning operations with evolving regulatory requirements and industry best practices.
- Bank has signed partnership with PCAF (Partnership for Carbon Accounting Framework) for collaboration, capacity building and support.

- Green finance is the focus area of the Bank. Accordingly, Renewable Energy & Electric Vehicle are the two sectors included as the Champion sector for credit focus in the Bank.
- The Bank is raising green deposits and deployment of the same is towards green activities/projects in line with RBI directions. In addition to the green finance eligible sectors as per RBI directions, Bank focus on Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) and Green Hydrogen sector for Green Finance.
- Bank has specific green finance products for MSME and retail customers and new products in line with green finance shall be added into the basket to cater the need of the customers.
- For MSME customers products like SME e - Vahan, Ind - MSME - GIFT, Ind - MSME - SPICE, Ind - Surya Shakti, Scheme for Financing Bio-Mass Pellet Manufacturing, Scheme for Financing Manufacturer/ Supplier/ Vendor of Solar Panels & other Ancillary products related to Solar Projects and for retail customers products like PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana & Loan for purchase of Electric Vehicle are available.
- Bank has developed an ESG score card for integrating sustainability parameters into credit appraisal and internal rating models.
- The Bank conducts physical climate risk impact assessments for various portfolio, including mortgage and agriculture loans. Bank evaluated the climate vulnerability of its own operation like Branches/ Offices/ ATM networks to extreme weather events.
- The Bank has assessed the financed emissions for corporate loan portfolios, aligned with global frameworks such as the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF).
- The Bank has estimated and disclosed the scope1 & 2 emission and scope 3 emissions (category 6-Business Travel, Category 15-Financed emissions) through BRSR. Bank is in the process of estimation of other categories such as Capital goods, Purchased goods, and Employee commuting.
- Analytical tools are used for applications such as: GHG emissions calculators (to assess the Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of borrowers where the borrowers have not estimated their GHG emissions) & Industry heat maps showing the industry-wise RAG Index based on physical and transition risks associated with borrower-level and sectoral risks pertaining to a particular industry.
- The emission reduction target for Industries like Aluminium, Iron & Steel, Cement, Paper & pulp, Chlor-Alkali, Petroleum Refinery, Petrochemicals, textile as prescribed by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has been noted to ensure cognisance of the matter and track performance.
- Bank promotes integration of the ESG aspect with credit decision, Format to capture ESG/Climate Risk aspects in Credit Appraisal and Format for Assessment of Environment Risk in Project Loans are developed for use.
- Climate Risk factors are taken into consideration in stress testing exercise conducted on quarterly basis in Bank. Two factors are considered namely Physical risk and Transition risk.
- Bank allocates capital for climate risk also. Bank has allocated additional capital for the standard assets exposed to the top 5 emitting sector i.e. Electric generation, Petroleum & products, Iron & Steel, Cement and Other Metals.
- Organising capacity building workshop/ training on climate risk management in each credit related internal training program has been adopted.
- Bank has adopted Policy On Green Building and Sustainability Practices for sustainable management of own operation.
- Reflecting its strategic intent to gradually reduce exposure to high carbon sectors, the Bank has revised its internal exposure limits for the petroleum and petroleum products sector from 5% to 4%, the exposure limit for renewable energy sector has been increased from 0.5% to 3%, the Bank has maintained limited exposure to environmentally intensive sectors such as coal, mining and quarrying i.e., below 1%.

Table DF-3

Credit Risk: General disclosures for all banks

Qualitative Disclosures:

(a) Credit Risk Management:

Credit risk is defined as the possibility of losses associated with diminution in the credit quality of borrowers or counterparties.

Architecture:

In adherence with various guidelines and leading industry practices, the Bank has set up a robust governance structure for the management of credit risk, ensuring an adequate oversight, monitoring and reporting. The framework establishes the responsibilities of the Board of Directors. The Bank has established a Board level sub-committee known as 'Risk Management Committee (RMC)' constituted in terms of RBI guidance note on Risk Management system.

Risk Management Committee (RMC):

The RMC evaluates overall risks faced by the Bank and is responsible for the establishment of an effective system to identify measure, monitor, control and mitigate the risk.

The Board has delegated authority to the RMC for credit risk related responsibilities. The committee oversees credit risk management and ensures that the principal credit risks facing the Bank have been properly identified and are being appropriately managed. The committee approves and periodically reviews the overall risk appetite and credit risk management strategy. The committee reviews the risk management policies, the Bank's compliance with risk management guidelines stipulated by the RBI.

The risk committee also reviews credit risk profile and any major development, internal and external, and their impact on portfolio of the bank

Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC): CRMC deals with the issues relating to credit policy and procedures, and analyzes, manages and controls credit risk on a bank wide basis.

Loan Review Management Committee: (LRMC): As a part of Credit risk management process, Loan Review Management Committee (LRMC), has been constituted to undertake review of borrowal accounts sanctioned by various Committees.

Definitions of past due and impaired (for accounting purpose)

Bank has adopted the definitions of the past due and impaired (for accounting purposes) as defined by RBI for Income Recognition and Asset Classification norms. Further, in line with RBI guidelines, the moratorium period, wherever granted, is factored in for the purpose of asset classification.

The policy of the bank for classifying bank's loan assets is as under:

Non-Performing Asset (NPA): A non performing asset (NPA) is a loan or an advance where:

- Interest and/ or instalment of principal remain overdue for a period of more than 90 days in respect of a term loan,
- The account remains 'out of order' in respect of an Overdraft/Cash Credit (OD/CC)
- The bill remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in the case of bills purchased and discounted,
- The instalment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for two crop seasons for short duration crops
- The instalment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for one crop season for long duration crops

An OD/CC account is treated as **'out of order'** if the outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit/drawing power for 90 days. 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 Balance Sheet or credits are not enough to cover the interest debited during the same period, these accounts are treated as **'out of order'**.
Non-Performing Assets of the Bank is further classified in to three categories as under**:**

- **Sub standard Assets**

A sub-standard asset is one which has remained NPA for a period less than or equal to 12 months.

- **Doubtful Assets**

An asset would be classified as doubtful if it has remained in the substandard category for 12 months.

- **Loss Assets**

A loss asset is one where loss has been identified by the bank or by internal or external auditors or the RBI inspection.

Credit Risk Management Policy:

The Bank has put in place the Credit Risk Management Policy (part of Credit Policy) and the same has been ported on Bank's intranet. The main objective of the policy is to ensure that the operations are in line with the expectation of the management and the strategies of the top management are translated into meaningful directions to the operational level. The Policy stipulates prudential limits on large credit exposures, standards for loan collateral, portfolio management, loan review mechanism, risk concentrations, risk monitoring and evaluation, provisioning and regulatory / legal compliance.

The Bank identifies the risks to which it is exposed and applies suitable techniques to measure, monitor and control these risks.

While the Board / Risk Management Committee of the Board devises the policy and fixes various credit risk exposures, Credit Risk Management Committee implements these policies and strategies approved by the Board / RMC, monitors credit risks on a bank wide basis and ensures compliance of risk limits.

Bank considers rating of a borrower as an important tool to measure the credit risk associated with any borrower and accordingly implemented rating software.

b) Total gross credit risk exposures, Fund Based and Non-fund based separately.

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	Standalone	Consolidated
Gross Credit Risk Exposures		
Fund Based		
Loans and Advances	6,846,233.48	6,846,233.48
Investments	2,348,623.81	2,349,475.76
Other Assets	855,632.11	856,843.63
Total Fund Based	**10,050,489.40**	**10,052,552.87**
Non Fund Based including contingent credit, contracts and derivatives*	3,388,189.50	3,388,394.08
Total Credit Risk Exposure	**13,438,678.90**	**13,440,946.94**

*Includes notional principals of derivatives exposures, fund based unavailed limits, LC, acceptances and Guarantees

c) Geographic distribution of credit risk exposures Fund based and Non-fund based (Standalone) separately

(₹ in Million)

Geographical Region	Fund Based	Non-Fund Based including contingent credit, contracts and derivatives	Total
Overseas	570,773.10	110,644.00	681,417.10
Domestic	9,479,716.30	3,277,545.50	12,757,261.80
Total	**10,050,489.40**	**3,388,189.50**	**13,438,678.90**

d) Industry-wise distribution of exposures (Standalone) as on 30.06.2026

(₹ in Million)

#	MAJOR INDUSTRIES/SECTORS	FB Exposure	NFB Exposure	Total Exposure
1	**Chemicals & Chemical Products**			
1.1	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	12,371.39	1,412.62	13,784.01
1.2	Fertilizers	12,616.94	134.25	12,751.19
1.3	Other Chemicals & Chemical Products	25,749.38	4,621.55	30,370.93
2	**Engineering**			
2.1	General Engineering Machinery and Goods	54,619.88	74,121.65	128,741.53
2.2	Electrical Machinery and Goods	29,271.94	23,182.18	52,454.12
2.3	Electronic Machinery, Goods and Software	19,024.22	15,794.07	34,818.29
3	**Food Manufacturing and Processing**			
3.1	Edible oil and Vanaspati	5,536.10	17,826.83	23,362.93
3.2	Rice Mills, Flour Mills and Dal Mills	74,638.00	14,268.65	88,906.65
3.3	Sugar	8,889.49	128.31	9,017.80
3.4	Tea and Coffee	4,259.86	36.69	4,296.55
3.5	Other Food Manufacturing and Processing	95,548.74	18,444.62	113,993.36
4	**Infrastructure**			
4.1	**Power**			
4.1.1	Power Generation	170,848.43	31,289.83	202,138.26
4.1.2	Power Transmission and Distribution	150,328.31	14,432.21	164,760.52
4.1.3	Renewable Energy	77,243.09	7,386.96	84,630.05

4.2	**Transport**			
4.2.1	Ports and Roads	152,055.19	11,370.88	163,426.07
4.2.2	Shipping	16,159.02	0.00	16,159.02
4.2.3	Logistics	16,638.00	5,264.02	21,902.02
4.3	Telecommunication	25,633.30	8,273.21	33,906.51
4.4	Educational Institution	51,866.03	3,036.32	54,902.35
4.5	Hospital	50,313.62	1,557.25	51,870.87
4.6	Hotels (Three Star and above)	30,814.53	203.42	31,017.95
4.7	Other Infrastructure	180,794.95	17,838.86	198,633.81
5	**Textiles**			
5.1	Cotton Textile	27,277.41	1,489.79	28,767.20
5.2	Natural Fibre Textile	1,807.51	121.60	1,929.11
5.3	Handloom Textile and Khadi	5,375.07	164.17	5,539.24
5.4	Other Textile	72,343.67	4,114.18	76,457.85
6	**NBFC/HFC/MFI**			
6.1	Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFC)	592,952.28	30,502.72	623,455.00
6.2	Micro Finance Institutions (MFI)	3,546.42	0.00	3,546.42
6.3	Housing Finance Companies (HFC)	161,335.84	0.00	161,335.84
7	**Metal and Metal Products**			
7.1	Iron and Steel	142,057.75	48,122.98	190,180.73
7.2	Other Metals and Metal Products	50,092.42	9,118.01	59,210.43
8	**Trade**			
8.1	Wholesale Trade	403,288.53	43,065.00	446,353.53
8.2	Retail Trade	362,587.33	9,594.82	372,182.15
9	Automobiles	25,020.34	1,205.40	26,225.74
10	Aviation	48,483.74	90.23	48,573.97
11	Beverages and Tobacco	11,282.03	397.57	11,679.60
12	Cement and Cement Products	48,111.22	15,889.55	64,000.77
13	Capital Market Exposure (CME)	18,388.20	7,100.00	25,488.20
14	Commercial Real Estate (CRE)	205,653.40	1,151.31	206,804.71
15	Construction Contractors	131,051.41	185,356.51	316,407.92
16	Gems and Jewellery	6,785.66	115.30	6,900.96
17	Glass and Glass Ware	3,468.18	805.31	4,273.49
18	Leather and Leather Products	2,557.61	407.25	2,964.86
19	Media and Entertainment	6,698.32	4,250.54	10,948.86
20	Mining and Quarrying	33,995.82	6,265.58	40,261.40
21	Paper and Paper Products	20,102.78	1,865.06	21,967.84
22	Petroleum and Petroleum Products	144,668.60	13,410.89	158,079.49
23	Printing and Publishing	7,018.53	2,166.58	9,185.11
24	Rubber, Plastic and their Products	39,129.87	10,430.52	49,560.39
25	Wood and Wood Products	9,289.43	2,684.47	11,973.90
26	Data Centre	81,492.76	1,115.57	82,608.33
27	Electrical Vehicle	10,035.15	459.18	10,494.33
28	Other Industries	398,652.55	16,084.59	414,737.14

As on **30.06.2026** the Bank's exposure to the industries stated below was more than 5% of the total exposure

Sl	Industry Classification	Percentage of the total gross credit exposure
1	Infrastructure	12.37%
2	NBFC,HFC,MFI	8.82%

e) Residual contractual maturity break-up of advances and investments

(₹ in Million)

	Investments*	**Advances**
1 day	605,080.10	78,752.53
2-7 days	81,196.50	148,362.73
8 -14 days	85,242.00	193,904.35
15 to 30 days	87,593.40	415,293.76
31 days to 2 months	99,884.50	311,152.02
2months to 3 months	57,316.00	257,505.18
Over 3 months to 6 months	132,552.90	598,641.94
Over 6 months to 1 year	243,088.60	832,191.98
Over 1 year to 3 years	223,902.30	2,227,800.72
Over 3 years to 5 years	188,631.20	566,836.87
Over 5 years	679,880.81	1,098,590.18
Total	**2,484,368.31**	**6,729,032.26**

*** Excludes 50% of listed equities of ₹ 503.29 million**

(₹ in Million)

(f)	Amount of NPAs (Gross) – (Standalone)	
	➢ Substandard	15,548.80
	➢ Doubtful 1	9,641.17
	➢ Doubtful 2	11,231.13
	➢ Doubtful 3	20,698.40
	➢ Loss	69,983.90
	Gross NPA (Standalone)	1,27,103.40
(g)	Net NPAs	9,902.19
(h)	NPA Ratios(%)	
	➢ Gross NPAs to gross advances	1.86
	➢ Net NPAs to net advances	0.15
(i)	Movement of NPAs (Gross)	
	➢ Opening Balance (01.04.2026)	1,31,900.25
	➢ Additions	13,004.19
	➢ Reductions	17,801.04
	➢ Closing Balance (30.06.2026)	1,27,103.40
(j)	Movement of provisions for NPAs	
	➢ Opening Balance (01.04.2026)	120,387.72
	➢ Provisions made during the period	3,756.17
	➢ Write Off / Write-back of excess provisions	8,595.84
	➢ Closing balance (30.06.2026)	115,548.06
(k)	Amount of non-performing investments	4,527.43
(l)	Amount of Provisions held for non-performing investments	4,527.43
(m)	Movement of provisions for depreciation on investments	
	➢ Opening balance (01.04.2026)	53.50

	➢ Provisions made during the period	0.00
	➢ Write-off	0.00
	➢ Write-back of excess provisions	0.00
	➢ Closing balance (30.06.2026)	53.50

Write off and recoveries that have been booked directly to the income statement:

(₹ in Million)

Recovery in Accounts under collection during the year	7,630.49
Memorandum of Interest / legal charges / Recovery in written off accounts during the year	680.51

Amount of NPA by Major Industry type:

(₹ in Million)

Industry	Gross NPA	Provision	Net NPA
Basic Metals and metal products	3,883.91	3,360.57	523.34
Infrastructure including Power	6,473.41	5,874.87	598.54
Textiles	4,875.31	4,398.20	477.11
All engineering	1,898.59	1,556.28	342.31
Petroleum and other minerals	1.06	0.16	0.90

Technical Write Off during the quarter ended 30.06.2026- Standalone: ₹ 7,493.10 million

Geography-wise NPA

(₹ in Million)

	Domestic	Overseas	Global
Amount of NPAs (Gross)			
➢ Substandard	15,384.80	163.99	15,548.79
➢ Doubtful 1	9,641.18	0.00	9,641.18
➢ Doubtful 2	11,207.94	23.19	11,231.13
➢ Doubtful 3	19,517.08	1,181.32	20,698.40
➢ Loss	69,179.27	804.63	69,983.90
Total	124,930.27	2,173.13	127,103.40

Analysis of ageing of past-due loans

(₹ in Million)

Details	Gross NPA
Less than 1 year (Sub Standard)	15,548.80
1-2 Years (D1)	9,641.17
2-3 Years (D2- 1st Year)	5,962.96
3-4 Years (D2- 2nd Year)	5,268.17
More than 4 years	90,682.30

Table DF – 4

Credit Risk: disclosures for portfolios subject to the standardized approach

Qualitative Disclosures:

(a)The Bank uses ratings assigned by the Seven Rating Agencies approved by the Reserve Bank of India namely a) CRISIL, b) ICRA, c) CARE, d) India Ratings, e) Acuite and f) Infomerics g) Brickwork for the eligible exposures according to the Basel III framework. For non- resident corporate exposures, bank accepts rating of Standard &Poor, Fitch, Moody's and CareEdge Global IFSC Limited.

The Bank uses only publicly available solicited ratings assigned by the above approved credit rating agencies for all eligible exposures, both on balance sheet and off-balance sheet, whether short term or long term, in the manner permitted in the RBI guidelines on Basel III capital regulations.

For assets in the Bank's portfolio that have contractual maturity up to one-year, short term ratings accorded by the chosen credit rating agencies are considered relevant. For other assets, which have a contractual maturity of more than one-year, long term ratings accorded by the chosen credit rating agencies are considered relevant.

Long term/short term ratings issued by the chosen domestic credit rating agencies have been mapped to the appropriate risk weights applicable as per the standardized approach under Basel III capital regulations.

Use of multiple rating assessment:

- If there are two ratings accorded by chosen credit rating agencies that map into different risk weights, the higher risk weight are applied
- If there are three or more ratings accorded by chosen credit rating agencies with different risk weights, the ratings corresponding to the two lowest risk weights should be referred to and the higher of those two risk weights should be applied. i.e., the second lowest risk weight

Quantitative Disclosures:

(b)The total credit risk exposure (Standalone) bifurcated after the credit risk mitigation under Standardized Approach is as under:

(₹ in Million)

Standalone	Book Value	Risk Weighted value
Below 100% Risk weight	10,815,640.81	1,652,233.18
100% Risk weight	1,246,582.72	1,112,023.09
Above 100% Risk weight	1,376,455.37	1,077,265.60
Total	**13,438,678.90**	**3,841,521.87**

The total credit risk exposure (Consolidated) bifurcated after the credit risk mitigation under Standardized Approach is as under:

(₹ in Million)

Consolidated	Book Value	Risk Weighted value
Below 100% Risk weight	10,816,482.59	1,652,401.52
100% Risk weight	1,247,045.55	1,112,485.92
Above 100% Risk weight	1,377,418.80	1,078,609.24
Total	**13,440,946.94**	**3,843,496.68**

Table DF – 18

Leverage Ratio

The Basel III Leverage Ratio is defined as the Capital Measure (Tier-1 Capital) divided by the Exposure Measure. As per RBI Guidelines, the Basel III Leverage Ratio for the Bank at the consolidated level as on June 30,2026 is as follows

	DF 18 – Leverage ratio common disclosure template	(₹ in Million)
	On-balance sheet exposures	**Consolidated**
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	10,083,625.49
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(2,195.10)
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	10,081,430.39
	Derivative exposures	
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	21,986.64
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	17,736.72
6	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	0.00
7	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	0.00
8	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	0.00
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	0.00
10	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	0.00
11	Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)	39,723.37
	Securities financing transaction exposures	
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	0.00
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	0.00
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	2,978.08
15	Agent transaction exposures	0.00
16	Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)	2,978.08
	Other off-balance sheet exposures	
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	1,744,148.79
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(1,246,091.15)
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)	498,057.65
	Capital and total exposures	
20	Tier 1 capital	756,484.38
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)	10,622,189.48
	Leverage ratio	
22	**Basel III leverage ratio**	**7.12%**