



UNITED OVERSEAS BANK LIMITED - MUMBAI BRANCH
(Incorporated in Singapore with limited liability)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To

The Country Manager,
United Overseas Bank Ltd.- Mumbai Branch
3 North Avenue, Maker Maxity,
Unit 31 & 37, 3rd Floor, C Wing,
Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (E), Mumbai – 400 051

Report on audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We, S K Patodia & Associates LLP, Chartered Accountants ("we" or "us" or "our") have audited the accompanying financial statements of **United Overseas Bank Ltd.- Mumbai Branch** ('the Bank'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026, the Profit and Loss Account, the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 as well as the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required for Banking Companies and are in conformity with Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 as amended and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank as at 31 March 2026, and its profit and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

4. The Bank's Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises information included in the Pillar 3 Disclosure under the New Capital Adequacy Framework (Basel III disclosures) but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover such other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
5. Our responsibility in connection with the audit of the financial statements is to read the other information and in doing so, examine if the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. When we read this other information, if we conclude that there is material misstatement of this other information, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

6. The Bank's Apex Committee is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Bank in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and circulars and guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') from time to time. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Bank and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
7. In preparing the financial statements, Bank's Apex Committee is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Bank's Apex Committee either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Bank's Apex Committee is also responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

8. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
9. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
 - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
 - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Bank has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Bank's Apex Committee.
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of Bank's Apex Committee use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
 - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



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10. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.
11. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

12. In our opinion, the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, the circulars, guidelines and directions issued by the RBI from time to time and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.
13. As required by sub-section (3) of section 30 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, we report that:
- (a) we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit and have found them to be satisfactory;
 - (b) the transactions of the Bank, which have come to our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank;
 - (c) Since the key operations of the Bank are automated with the key applications integrated to the core Banking system, the audit is carried out centrally at Mumbai office/ Branch as all the necessary records and data required for the purposes of our audit are available therein; and
 - (d) the profit and loss account for the year ended 31 March 2026 shows a true balance of profits for the period covered by such accounts.
14. Further, as required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
- a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Bank so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) the Balance Sheet, the Profit and Loss Account and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014, to the extent they are not inconsistent with the accounting policies prescribed by RBI;
 - e) the requirements of section 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable considering the Bank is a branch of United Overseas Bank, which is incorporated with limited liability in Singapore;
 - f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Bank and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A";
 - g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. the Bank does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position in its financial statements.
 - ii. the Bank has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long term contracts including derivative contracts - Refer to schedule 5 and note 19.15.11 of Schedule 19 to the financial statements;
 - iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Bank;
 - iv. with respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under section 197(16), the requirements of Section 197 of the Act are not applicable considering the Bank is a branch of United Overseas Bank, which is incorporated in Singapore;
 - v.
 - i) the Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 19.15.14 of Schedule 19 to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Bank to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Bank ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - ii) the Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge, as disclosed in the 19.15.14 of Schedule 19 to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Bank from any person(s) or entity (ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Bank shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - iii) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate by us in the circumstances; nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material misstatement;
 - vi. The requirements of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable considering the Bank is a branch of United Overseas Bank, which is incorporated with limited liability in Singapore.
 - vii. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Bank has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which is the extension of the Global accounting software maintained by Head office, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail records have been preserved by the Bank as per the statutory requirements in its global accounting software hosted outside India for record retention which are accessible in India at all times.

For and on behalf of
S K Patodia & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 112723W/W100962
Ankush Goyal
Partner
Membership No. 146017
UDIN: 26146017NPVNJO1668
Place: Mumbai
Date: 20 June 2026



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Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's report of even date on the financial statements of United Overseas Bank Ltd.- Mumbai Branch

(Referred to in paragraph 16 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

1. We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **United Overseas Bank Ltd.- Mumbai Branch** ('the Bank') as at 31 March 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Bank for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

2. The Bank's Apex Committee is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Bank considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('the ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Bank's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Bank's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing ('the Standards'), issued by the ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.
5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Bank's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

6. A Bank's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Bank's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Bank; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Bank are being made only in accordance with authorizations of Bank's Apex Committee; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Bank's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

7. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper Bank's Apex Committee override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Bank has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Bank considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For and on behalf of

S K Patodia & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No. 112723W/W100962

Ankush Goyal

Partner

Membership No. 146017

UDIN: 26146017NPNVNO1668

Place: Mumbai

Date: 20 June 2026



UNITED OVERSEAS BANK LIMITED - MUMBAI BRANCH
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BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

	Schedule	As on Mar 31, 2026 (₹ '000s)	As on Mar 31, 2025 (₹ '000s)
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES			
Capital	1	7,525,524	7,525,524
Reserves and Surplus	2	2,017,346	1,804,932
Deposits	3	2,969,919	1,441,815
Borrowings	4	-	2,008,663
Other Liabilities and Provisions	5	187,634	202,722
Total		12,700,423	12,983,656
ASSETS			
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India (RBI)	6	692,728	513,303
Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice	7	3,241,272	1,579,697
Investments	8	3,082,467	4,014,136
Advances	9	5,163,350	6,318,250
Fixed Assets	10	22,918	14,553
Other Assets	11	497,688	543,717
Total		12,700,423	12,983,656
Contingent Liabilities	12	1,404,454	2,825,218
Bills for collection		-	-
Significant Accounting Policies	18		
Notes to the accounts	19		

Schedules referred to herein form an integral part of the Balance Sheet.

As per our report of even date attached

For S K Patodia & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 112723W/W100962

Ankush Goyal
Partner
Membership No. 146017

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 20, 2026

For United Overseas Bank Limited - Mumbai Branch

Girish Khushalani
Country Head



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PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

		Schedule	Year Ended Mar 31, 2026 (₹ '000s)	Year Ended Mar 31, 2025 (₹ '000s)
I.	INCOME			
	Interest earned	13	685,599	888,389
	Other income	14	87,150	101,968
	Total		772,749	990,357
II.	EXPENDITURE			
	Interest expended	15	136,230	261,110
	Operating expenses	16	307,739	355,720
	Provisions and Contingencies	17	113,578	134,705
	Total		557,547	751,535
III.	PROFIT/ (LOSS)			
	Net Profit/(Loss) for the year (After Tax)		215,202	238,822
	Profit/(Loss) brought forward		179,116	109,122
	Total		394,318	347,944
IV.	APPROPRIATIONS			
	Transfers to / (from)			
	Statutory Reserve		53,800	59,706
	Remittable Surplus retained in India for CRAR		179,116	109,122
	Investment Fluctuation Reserve		(19,665)	-
	Balance carried over to Balance sheet		181,067	179,116
	Total		394,318	347,944
	Significant Accounting Policies	18		
	Notes to the Financial Accounts	19		

Schedules referred to herein form an integral part of the Profit and Loss Account.

As per our report of even date attached

For S K Patodia & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 112723W/W100962

Ankush Goyal
Partner
Membership No. 146017
Place: Mumbai
Date: June 20, 2026

For United Overseas Bank Limited - Mumbai Branch

Girish Khushalani
Country Head



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CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

	Year ended Mar 31, 2026 (₹ '000s)	Year ended Mar 31, 2025 (₹ '000s)
<u>Cash flow from operating activities</u>		
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year before taxes	357,807	397,990
<u>Adjustments for:</u>		
Depreciation on Fixed Assets charge for the year	3,225	1,216
Provision for Standard Advances/Country Risk	(24,327)	5,360
Provision for Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure	(4,700)	1,480
Provision for NPA	-	-
AFS Reserve on T Bills	(2,788)	(2,382)
Profit On Sale of Fixed Assets	-	(113)
Operating profit before working capital changes	329,217	403,550
Increase/(Decrease) in Deposits	1,528,104	(7,420,463)
Increase/(Decrease) in Borrowings	(2,008,663)	757,588
Increase/(Decrease) in Other liabilities and provisions	142,002	13,795
(Increase)/Decrease in Investments	931,669	51,537
(Increase)/Decrease in Advances	1,154,900	1,710,710
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Assets	(96,576)	(78,656)
Income Tax (paid)/Refund received	(128,063)	(43,698)
Net cash flow from operating activities	1,852,590	(4,605,636)
<u>Cash flow from investing activities</u>		
Purchase of Fixed Assets (Net of CWIP Capitalized) / Capital Advances (CWIP)	(11,590)	(12,773)
Sale of Fixed Assets	-	113
Net cash used in investing activities	(11,590)	(12,660)
<u>Cash flow from financing activities</u>		
Addition to Capital (Infusion/Capitalisation)	-	-
Net cash generated from financing activities	-	-
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,841,000	(4,618,296)
Cash and cash equivalents* as at beginning of the year (Refer note below)	2,093,000	6,711,296
Cash and cash equivalents* as at end of the year (Refer note below)	3,934,000	2,093,000
Note*:		
Balance with RBI in Current Account (As per Schedule 6 II (i))	92,728	163,303
Balance with RBI in Other Account (As per Schedule 6 II (ii))	600,000	350,000
Balance with Banks in India in Current Account (As per Schedule 7 I A (i))	2,124	3,272
Money at Call and Short Notice with Other intitutions (As per Schedule 7 I B (ii))	3,199,871	-
Balance with Banks Outside India:		
(ii) In Current Accounts (As per Schedule 7 II (i))	39,277	1,576,425
(ii) In Other Deposit Accounts (As per Schedule 7 II (ii))	-	-
(iii) Money at call and short notice(As per Schedule 7 II (iii))	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	3,934,000	2,093,000

*The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under "Indirect Method" as set out in Accounting Standard-3 "Cash Flow Statements under Section 133 of Companies Act 2013 read with Rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

As per our report of even date attached

For S K Patodia & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 112723W/W100962

Ankush Goyal
Partner
Membership No. 146017
Place: Mumbai
Date: June 20, 2026

For United Overseas Bank Limited - Mumbai Branch

Girish Khushalani
Country Head



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SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

		As at Mar 31, 2026 (₹ '000s)	As at Mar 31, 2025 (₹ '000s)
Schedule 1 : Capital			
	Head Office Account		
	Capital remitted by Head Office	7,525,524	7,525,524
	Total	7,525,524	7,525,524
	"(Deposit in the form of securities at face value kept with the Reserve Bank of India under Section 11 (2) (b) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949) (An amount of ₹ Nil (2025: ₹ Nil) out of the amount held as deposit under Section 11(2) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has been designated as Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) for offsetting of non-centrally cleared derivative exposures to Head Office (including overseas branches), and is not reckoned for regulatory capital and any other statutory requirements)"	550,000	480,000
Schedule 2 : Reserves and Surplus			
I	Statutory Reserve		
	Opening balance	501,857	442,151
	Additions during the year	53,800	59,706
	Deductions during the year	-	-
	Closing balance	555,657	501,857
II	Capital Reserve	-	-
III	Remittable Surplus retained in India for CRAR purposes		
	Opening balance	1,045,027	935,905
	Additions during the year	179,116	109,122
	Deductions during the year	-	-
	Closing balance	1,224,143	1,045,027
IV	Investment Fluctuation Reserve (IFR)		
	Opening balance	81,314	81,314
	Additions during the year	-	-
	Deductions during the year	(19,665)	-
	Closing balance	61,649	81,314
V	Revenue & Other Reserve		
	Opening balance	-	-
	Additions during the year	-	2,514
	Deductions during the year	-	(2,514)
	Closing balance	-	-
VI	Other Reserves (AFS Reserve)		
	Opening balance	(2,382)	-
	Additions during the year	12,759	7,796
	Deductions during the year	(15,547)	(10,178)
	Closing balance	(5,170)	(2,382)
VII	Balance in Profit and Loss Account		
	Opening balance	179,116	109,122
	Additions during the year	215,202	238,822
	Deductions/Transfer during the year	(232,916)	(168,828)
	Draw-down from IFR	19,665	-
	Closing balance	181,067	179,116
	Total (I + II + III + IV + V + VI + VII)	2,017,346	1,804,932
Schedule 3: Deposits			
I	A. Demand Deposits		
	i) From Banks	2,674	4,957
	ii) From others	1,888	4,717
	B. Savings Bank Deposits	357	2,141
	C. Term Deposits		
	i) From Banks	800,000	-
	ii) From others	2,165,000	1,430,000
	Total (A + B + C)	2,969,919	1,441,815
II	i) Deposits of Branches In India	2,969,919	1,441,815
	ii) Deposits of Branches Outside India	-	-
	Total (i + ii)	2,969,919	1,441,815
	Total	2,969,919	1,441,815
	Lien marked Term Deposits out of above	-	-



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		As at Mar 31, 2026 (₹ '000s)	As at Mar 31, 2025 (₹ '000s)
Schedule 4 : Borrowings			
I. Borrowings in India			
i) Reserve Bank of India		-	-
ii) Other Banks		-	-
iii) Other Institutions and Agencies		-	-
Total (i + ii + iii)		-	-
II. Borrowings Outside India			
i) From Banks		-	2,008,663
ii) From others		-	-
Total (i + ii)		-	2,008,663
Total (I + II)		-	2,008,663
Secured borrowings included in I and II above		-	-
Schedule 5 : Other Liabilities and Provisions			
I Bills payable		-	-
II Inter office adjustments Branches in India (net)		-	-
III Interest accrued		15,386	25,045
IV Provision for Income Tax (Net)		-	-
V Standard Assets Provision (Refer Sch 19 Note No. 19.4.1)		20,746	25,523
VI Others (including provisions)		151,502	152,154
Total (I + II + III + IV + V + VI)		187,634	202,722
Schedule 6 : Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India			
I Cash in hand (Including foreign currency notes)		-	-
II Balances with Reserve Bank of India			
i) In Current Account		92,728	163,303
ii) in Other Accounts		600,000	350,000
Total (I + II)		692,728	513,303
Schedule 7 : Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice			
I In India			
A. Balance with Banks			
(i) In current accounts		2,124	3,272
(ii) In other deposit accounts		-	-
B. Money at Call and Short Notice			
(i) With Bank		-	-
(ii) With other institutions		3,199,871	-
Total (A + B)		3,201,995	3,272
II Outside India			
i) In current accounts		39,277	1,576,425
ii) In other deposit accounts		-	-
iii) Money at call and short notice		-	-
Total (i + ii+ iii)		39,277	1,576,425
Total (I + II)		3,241,272	1,579,697
Schedule 8 : Investments			
I Investments in India (Refer Sch 19 Note No. 19.3.1)			
i) Government Securities(T-Bill)		3,082,467	4,014,136
ii) Other Approved Securities		-	-
iii) Shares		-	-
iv) Debentures and Bonds		-	-
v) Subsidiaries and/or joint ventures		-	-
vi) Others		-	-
Total Investments in India (i + ii + iii + iv + v + vi)		3,082,467	4,014,136



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		As at Mar 31, 2026 (₹ '000s)	As at Mar 31, 2025 (₹ '000s)
II Investments outside India			
i) Government securities (including local authorities)		-	-
ii) Subsidiaries and/or joint ventures abroad		-	-
iii) Others		-	-
Total Investments outside India (i + ii + iii)		-	-
Total Investment (I + II)		3,082,467	4,014,136
(Includes securities of Face Value ₹550,000 ('000) (Previous year ₹ 480,000 ('000)) kept with the RBI as required under section 11(2)(b) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and securities pledged with The Clearing Corporation of India Limited for availing borrowing as well as clearing and funding facilities of face value ₹ 940,000 ('000) (Previous year ₹ 1,240,000 ('000)).			
Schedule 9 : Advances			
I i) Bills purchased and discounted		-	-
ii) Cash credits, overdrafts and loans repayable on demand		4,363,350	6,318,250
iii) Term loans		800,000	-
Total (i + ii+ iii)		5,163,350	6,318,250
II i) Secured by tangible assets (including book debts)		2,500,000	2,200,000
ii) Covered by Bank / Government guarantees		-	-
iii) Unsecured		2,663,350	4,118,250
Total (i + ii+ iii)		5,163,350	6,318,250
III Advances in India			
i) Priority sector		1,198,350	2,906,150
ii) Public Sectors		-	-
iii) Banks		-	-
iv) Others		3,965,000	3,412,100
Total (i + ii+ iii + iv)		5,163,350	6,318,250
Total		5,163,350	6,318,250
Schedule 10 : Fixed Assets			
I Premises including leasehold improvement			
Opening		-	-
Additions during the year		-	-
Deductions during the year		-	-
Gross book value		-	-
Depreciation to date		-	-
Net book value		-	-
II Other Fixed Assets (including furniture and fixtures)			
At cost on 31st March of the Preceding year		76,022	82,394
Additions during the year		20,686	3,677
Deductions during the year		-	(10,049)
Gross book value		96,708	76,022
Depreciation to date		(73,790)	(70,565)
Net book value		22,918	5,457
III Capital Work-in-progress (including Capital Advances)		-	9,096
Total (I + II + III)		22,918	14,553
Schedule 11 : Other Assets			
I Interest Accrued		3,220	9,259
II Advance Tax and Tax Deducted at Source (Net)		59,709	58,683
III Stationery and stamps		-	-
IV Deferred Tax Asset (Net) (Refer Sch 19 Note No. 19.15.5)		20,276	35,844
V Non-Banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims		-	-
VI Others (Refer Sch 19 Note No. 19.14.15 for the details of Other Assets exceeding 1% Total Assets)		414,483	439,931
Total (I + II + III + IV + V + VI)		497,688	543,717



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		As at Mar 31, 2026 (₹ '000s)	As at Mar 31, 2025 (₹ '000s)
Schedule 12 : Contingent Liabilities (Sch 19 Note No. 19.15.8)			
I	Claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debts (incl. tax matters)	2,375	438
II	Liability for partly paid investments	-	-
III	Liability on account of outstanding forward exchange contracts	1,156,987	2,641,178
IV	Guarantees given on behalf of constituents		
	(i) In India	-	-
	(ii) Outside India	186,975	125,485
V	Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations	-	-
VI	Other items for which the Bank is contingently liable	58,117	58,117
	Total (I + II + III + IV + V + VI)	1,404,454	2,825,218

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

		Year ended Mar 31, 2026 (₹ '000s)	Year ended Mar 31, 2025 (₹ '000s)
Schedule 13 : Interest earned			
I	Interest / discount on advances / bills	336,587	410,766
II	Income on investments	226,808	254,117
III	Interest on balances with Reserve Bank of India and other Inter-Bank funds	108,815	196,162
IV	Others	13,389	27,344
	Total (I + II + III + IV)	685,599	888,389

Schedule 14 : Other Income			
I	Commission, exchange and brokerage	43,835	73,573
II	Profit / (Loss) on Sale of Investments (net)	-	-
III	Profit / (Loss) on revaluation of investments (net)	-	-
IV	Profit / (Loss) on Sale of Land, Buildings and Other Assets (net)	-	113
V	Profit / (Loss) on Exchange Transactions (net)	40,752	27,984
VI	Miscellaneous Income	2,563	298
	Total (I + II + III + IV + V + VI)	87,150	101,968

Schedule 15 : Interest expended			
I	Interest on deposits	107,770	202,259
II	Interest on Reserve Bank of India / Inter-Bank borrowings	28,040	58,851
III	Others	420	-
	Total (I + II + III)	136,230	261,110

Schedule 16 : Operating Expenses			
I	Payments to and provisions for employees	147,311	191,965
II	Rent, taxes and lighting	37,752	39,057
III	Printing & Stationery	269	314
IV	Advertisement and publicity	104	91
V	Depreciation on Bank's property	3,225	1,216
VI	Directors fees, allowances and expenses	-	-
VII	Auditor's fees and expenses	2,000	1,800
VIII	Law charges	2,112	2,133
IX	Postage, telegrams and telephone etc	7,110	6,150
X	Repairs and maintenance	12,832	13,991
XI	Insurance	4,282	7,744
XII	Other expenditure (Refer Sch 19 Note No. 19.14.14 for the details of expenses exceeding 1% of Total Income)	90,742	91,259
	Total (I + II + III + IV + V + VI + VII + VIII + IX + X + XI + XII)	307,739	355,720



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		Year ended Mar 31, 2026 (₹ '000s)	Year ended Mar 31, 2025 (₹ '000s)
Schedule 17: Provisions and Contingencies (Sch 19 - Note 19.14.5)			
I	Taxation charge		
	i) Current tax expense	122,403	156,397
	ii) Deferred tax asset reversal	15,568	2,771
	iii) Prior period Tax expense	4,634	-
II	Provision / (Write back) on investments	-	-
III	Provision / (Write back) on Standard Assets	(4,777)	(6,763)
IV	Provision / (Write back) on NPA	-	-
V	Bad debts written off (net off recoveries)	-	(31,302)
VI	Provision / (Write back) for Country Risk	(19,550)	12,122
VII	Provision / (Write back) for Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure	(4,700)	1,480
	Total (I + II + III + IV + V + VI + VII)	113,578	134,705

Schedule 18

Significant Accounting Policies forming part of Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31 March 2026

1. Background

The accompanying financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 comprise the accounts of the Mumbai Branch of United Overseas Bank Limited ("The Bank"), which is incorporated and registered in Singapore with limited liability.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on in accordance with statutory requirements prescribed under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and circulars and guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') from time to time. The accounting and reporting policies of United Overseas Bank Limited – Mumbai Branch used in the preparation of these financial statements is on going concern concept following the accrual method of accounting and historical cost convention and it conforms with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India ("Indian GAAP"), the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 and the relevant provision of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the 2013 act") and the Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules 2016 in so far as they apply to banks and the guidelines issued by RBI. The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees rounded off to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

3. Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, requires the Management to make estimates and assumptions that affects the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements. Although these estimates are based on Management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment in the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods. Any revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively in the current and future periods.

4. Significant accounting policies

4.1 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the revenue can be reliably measured.

- Interest income other than on non-performing assets, is recognised in Profit and Loss account on accrual basis. Income on non-performing assets is recognized in Profit and Loss account on receipt basis.
- Commission on guarantees/Letter of credit ('LCs') is issued by the Bank is recognized as income over the period of the guarantee/LCs.
- Income from Head Office is provided on Service Level Agreement (SLA) basis.
- All other fees are accounted for as and when they become due.

4.2 Investments

- Accounting and Classification** - Investments are recognised using the settlement date basis of accounting. Classification is done as follows in accordance with guidelines prescribed by RBI from time to time:

- In accordance with RBI guidelines, Investments in India are classified into:

- Held to Maturity (HTM)
- Available for Sale (AFS) and
- Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL). Held for Trading (HFT) shall be a separate investment subcategory within FVTPL.

- The Bank classifies all its investments under "Available for Sale" and "Held for Trading" categories. Each category is further classified into i) Government Securities ii) Other Approved Securities iii) Shares iv) Debentures and Bonds v) Investments in Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures and vi) Other Investments.

- Book Value** :- Any discount or premium on the acquisition of debt securities under AFS or FVTPL is amortised over the remaining life of the instrument and the same is added with acquisition cost to arrive at book value. Cost of investment excludes broken period interest paid at the time of acquisition.

- Valuation** - The Bank's investment portfolio as per Investment policy can consist of Government securities and Treasury Bills which are fair valued as follows:

- Government securities: The fair value for the quoted securities shall be the prices declared by the Financial Benchmarks India Private Ltd. (FBIL) in accordance with RBI circular FMRD.DIRD.7/14.03.025/ 2017-18 dated March 31, 2018, as amended from time to time. For securities whose prices are not published by FBIL, the fair value of the quoted security shall be based upon quoted price as available from the trades/ quotes on recognised stock exchanges, reporting platforms or trading platforms authorized by RBI/SEBI or prices declared by the Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association of India (FIMMDA) are valued at market value.
- Treasury Bills are valued at Market Value.

- Investment Fluctuation Reserve**- RBI Master Direction DOR.MRG.REC.No.81/00-00-001/2025-26 dated November 28, 2025 requires Banks to build adequate Investment Fluctuation Reserve (IFR) to protect against increase in yields in future with effect from financial year end 31 March 2019. The amount to be transferred to IFR should not be less than the lower of the:



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(a) net profit on sale of investments during the year or (b) net profit for the year less mandatory appropriations, until the amount of IFR is at least 2 percent of the HFT and AFS portfolio, on a continuing basis.

- e) Valuation Gains/Losses- The valuation gains and losses (i.e. difference between Fair Value - Book Value) across all performing investments, irrespective of classification (i.e., Government securities, Other approved securities, Bonds and Debentures, etc.), held under AFS shall be aggregated. The net appreciation or depreciation shall be directly credited or debited to a reserve named AFS-Reserve without routing through the Profit & Loss Account. Further, net appreciation or depreciation for securities that are classified under HFT sub category within FVTPL shall be fair valued daily and net gain or loss arising from such valuation shall be directly credited or debited to Profit & Loss Account.

Disposal of Investments:

Profit/ Loss on sale of investments under the HFT and AFS categories are recognised in the Profit and loss account on settlement date.

Accounting for repos/reverse repo transactions

Repo/Reverse repo transactions (including under Liquidity Adjustment Facility) are accounted for as collateralized borrowing/lending transactions in accordance with RBI guidelines and correspondingly the expense and income thereon are treated as interest.

4.3 Advances and Provisions

Classification:

Advances are classified as performing and non-performing advances ('NPAs') based on RBI guidelines and are stated net of bills rediscounted, specific provisions, interest in suspense for non-performing advances. Also, NPAs are classified into sub-standard, doubtful and loss assets as required by RBI guidelines. Interest on NPAs is transferred to an interest suspense account and not recognised in the Profit and Loss Account until received.

Provisioning:

Provision for NPAs comprising sub-standard, doubtful and loss assets is made in accordance with RBI guidelines. In addition, the Bank considers accelerated specific provisioning that is based on past experience, evaluation of security and other related factors. Specific loan loss provision in respect of non-performing advances are charged to the Profit and Loss Account. Any recoveries made by the Bank in case of NPAs written off are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account. Restructured assets are classified and provided for in accordance with the guidelines issued by RBI from time to time. In accordance with RBI guidelines the Bank has provided general provision on standard assets including credit exposures computed as per the current marked to market values of interest rate and foreign exchange derivative contracts.

The Bank maintains provision on standard assets as per RBI IRAC norms to cover potential loan losses not yet identified, which are inherent in any loan portfolio.

As per RBI guidelines on Country Risk Management, the Bank has formulated "Country Risk Management" policy and made adequate provision, for individual country exposure (other than for home country exposure). Exposure is classified into seven risk categories as mentioned in ECGC guidelines and provisioning is done for that country if the net funded exposure is one percent or more of bank's total assets based on rates stipulated by RBI.

Provision for Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure of borrowers is made as per RBI guidelines.

The Bank reviews and maintains incremental provision in respect of advances to stressed sector identified as per the Bank's policy on the stressed sectors. In addition to the said provision the Bank also maintains incremental provisions with respect to guidelines on Enhancing Credit Supply for Large Borrowers through Market Mechanism. Amount recovered against debts written-off in prior years and provisions no longer considered necessary are recognized in Profit and Loss Account.

4.4 Transaction involving foreign exchange

- a) Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at the rates prevailing on the date of transactions. Exchange differences arising on foreign currency transactions settled during the period are recognized in the profit and loss account of the period.
- b) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as at the Balance Sheet date are restated at the closing rates notified by the Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association of India (FEDAI) and the resultant exchange differences are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account. Non-monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency, are reported using the exchange rate at the date of transaction.
- c) Contingent liabilities on account of foreign exchange contracts, guarantees denominated in foreign currencies are disclosed at the closing exchange rates notified by FEDAI.
- d) Funding swap cost – In respect of borrowings/ deposits, which are swapped into Indian rupees or other foreign currencies, the forward premia (i.e. the difference between spot and forward rate of exchange) is pro-rated over the tenure of the swap and recognized in the Profit and Loss.
- e) Outstanding forward exchange contracts including tom/spot contracts are revalued at year end on PV basis by discounting the forward value till spot date and converting the FCY amount using the respective spot rates as notified by FEDAI. The resulting gain or losses on revaluation are included in the Profit and Loss Account in accordance with RBI/ FEDAI guidelines.

4.5 Accounting for derivative transactions

Derivative transactions comprise of forward exchange contracts and Interest rate swaps. The Bank undertakes derivative transactions for trading in Banking book and hedging on-balance sheet assets and liabilities. All trading transactions are marked to market on a periodic basis and the resultant unrealized gains/ losses are recognized in the profit and loss account.

Derivative transactions that are undertaken for hedging are accounted for on an accrual basis except for the transaction designated with an asset or liability that is carried at market value or lower of cost or market value in the financial statements, which are accounted similar to the underlying asset or liability.

The requirement for collateral and credit risk mitigation on derivative contracts is assessed based on internal credit policy.

As per the RBI guidelines on 'Prudential Norms for Off-balance Sheet Exposures of Banks' any receivables under derivative contracts comprising of crystallized receivables as well as positive Mark-to-Market (MTM) in respect of future receivables which remain overdue for more than 90 days are reversed through the Profit and Loss Account and are held in separate suspense account.

The Bank also maintains a standard provision @0.40% on positive Mark to Market of outstanding derivative contract in accordance with RBI guidelines.

4.6 Fixed Assets and Depreciation

- a) Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets have been stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and amortisation and adjusted for impairment, if any. Cost includes cost of purchase inclusive of freight, duties, incidental expenses and all expenditure like site preparation, installation costs and professional fees incurred on the asset before it is ready to put to use. Subsequent expenditure incurred on assets put to use is capitalised only when it increases the future benefit / functioning capability from / of such assets. Gain or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of a Property Plant and Equipment / Intangible asset are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of assets and recognised as income or expense in the Profit and Loss Account.



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- b) Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis on a Straight Line Method over the estimated useful life of the assets at rates which are equal to or higher than the rates prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The estimated useful lives of assets based on technical evaluation by management are as follows:

Assets	Useful life in years
Office equipments	5
Leasehold improvements	Tenure of lease
Computers	3
Softwares	8 years - Core Software for Bank Operations 3 years – All other software
Furniture & fittings	10

- c) The Bank assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired and provides for impairment loss, if any, in the profit and loss account.

4.7 Impairment of Assets

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is greater of asset's net selling price and value in use. After impairment depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the assets over its remaining useful life.

4.8 Net Profit

Net Profit disclosed in the Profit and Loss account arrived at after considering:

- Taxes on income including deferred tax.
- Provision for income tax and in accordance with the statutory requirements.
- Provision for litigation.
- Provision for non-performing assets.
- Provision for depreciation in the value of investments if any.
- Standard provision on Advances and Derivatives as per RBI guidelines
- Country Risk Provision.
- Provision for Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure (UFCE)
- Other usual and necessary provisions

4.9 Lease Transactions

Assets taken on lease are accounted in accordance with provisions of AS-19 "Leases". Lease payments for assets taken under non-cancelable operating lease are recognized as an expense in the Profit and Loss Account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

4.10 Employee Benefits

Provident Fund:

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution plan. The Bank contributes an amount equal to the Employees' contribution on a monthly basis to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. The Bank has no liability for future provident fund benefits apart from its monthly contribution which is debited to the Profit and Loss Account. The contribution is accounted for on accrual basis.

Gratuity:

Retirement benefit in the form of gratuity is a defined benefit plan. The Bank operates a Gratuity Fund Scheme (defined benefit plan) and the contributions are remitted to the Trust established for this purpose. The Trust in turn employs the funds with the Life Insurance Corporation of India, which also administers the scheme and determines the contribution premium required to be paid by the Bank. The Bank provides for gratuity to all its employees. The Bank accounts for the liability for future gratuity benefits based on an actuarial valuation. The net present value of the Bank's obligation towards the same is actuarially determined by independent actuary based on the projected unit credit method as at the Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are immediately recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

Leave encashment and availment:

Provision for Leave encashment including availment is accrued and provided for on the basis of unavailed accumulated leave of employees as at the date of Balance Sheet on a full liability basis in accordance with the rules of the Bank.

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognised during the period when the employee renders the service.

4.11 Taxes on Income

The Income Tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid in respect of taxable income for the year in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for the future tax consequences of timing differences being the difference between the taxable income and the accounting income that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent period.

Deferred tax assets on account of timing differences are recognised only to the extent there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.

Deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date, based upon the Management's judgement as to whether realisation is considered as reasonably certain.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date. Changes in deferred tax assets / liabilities on account of changes in enacted tax rates are given effect to in the Profit and Loss Account in the period of the change.

4.12 Provisions, Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

The Bank creates a provision when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. A disclosure for contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that



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may but probably will not require an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

In cases where the available information indicates that the loss on the contingency is reasonably possible but the amount of loss cannot be reasonably estimated, a disclosure to this effect is made as contingent liabilities in the financial statements. The Bank does not expect the outcome of these contingencies to have a materially adverse effect on its financial results. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

4.13 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, balances with Reserve Bank of India, balances with other banks/ institutions and money at call and short notice.

4.14 Priority Sector Lending Certificates (PSLCs)

The Bank vide RBI Master Direction FIDD.CO.PSD.BC.No.11/04.09.001/2025-26 dated 19 Jan 2026 purchases PSLC to meet the priority sector lending obligation. There is no transfer of risks or loan assets in respect of these transactions to the Bank. The fee paid for purchase of the PSLC is treated as an expense.

4.15 Cash Flow Statement

Cash Flow Statement is prepared by the indirect method set out in Accounting Standard 3 on "Cash Flow Statements" and presents the cash flows by operating, investing and financing activities of the Bank.

4.16 Segment Reporting

The disclosures relating to segment information is in accordance with AS-17, segment reporting and as per relevant guidelines issued by the RBI.

Schedule 19

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

19. Notes to Accounts

19.1 Regulatory Capital

19.1.1 Composition of Regulatory Capital

The capital adequacy ratio of the Bank, calculated as per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines (New Capital Adequacy Framework) generally referred to as Basel – III is set out below:

(₹ in 000's)

Sr No	Particulars	For the Year ended March 2026	For the Year ended March 2025
(i)	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET 1) / Paid up share capital and reserves (net of deductions, if any)	9,262,470	9,025,078
(ii)	Additional Tier 1 capital*/ Other Tier 1 capital	-	-
(iii)	Tier 1 capital (i + ii)	9,262,470	9,025,078
(iv)	Tier 2 capital	83,956	130,141
(v)	Total capital (Tier 1+Tier 2)	9,346,426	9,155,219
(vi)	Total Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs)	5,121,607	5,456,645
(vii)	CET 1 Ratio (CET 1 as a percentage of RWAs)* / Paid-up share capital and reserves as percentage of RWAs	180.85%	165.40%
(viii)	Tier 1 Ratio (Tier 1 capital as a percentage of RWAs)	180.85%	165.40%
(ix)	Tier 2 Ratio (Tier 2 capital as a percentage of RWAs)	1.64%	2.38%
(x)	Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) (Total Capital as a percentage of RWAs)	182.49%	167.78%
(xi)	Leverage Ratio	72.36%	69.07%
(xii)	Percentage of the shareholding of Government of India	-	-
(xiii)	Amount of paid-up equity capital raised during the year	-	-
(xiv)	Amount of non-equity Tier 1 capital raised during the year	-	-
(xv)	Amount of Tier 2 capital raised during the year	-	-

19.1.2 Drawdown from Reserves

19.1.2.1 Transfer to / from Investment Fluctuation Reserve (IFR)

In terms of RBI Master Direction DOR.MRG.REC.No.81/00-00-001/2025-26 dated November 28, 2025 on creation of Investment Fluctuation Reserve (IFR), The Bank has maintained Investment Fluctuation Reserve on the Available For Sale (AFS) Investment Portfolio for the amount ₹61,649 ('000) (March 31, 2025: ₹81,314 ('000)).

In terms of the aforesaid RBI Direction, "the Bank shall be permitted to draw down the balance available in IFR in excess of 2 percent of its HFT and AFS portfolio, for credit to the balance of profit/ loss as disclosed in the profit and loss account at the end of any accounting year. The Bank has drawn down ₹19,665 ('000) from reserves during the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: NIL).

19.1.2.2 Draw down from Reserves (other than Investment Fluctuation Reserve (IFR))

The Bank has not drawn down any amount from reserves (other than IFR) during the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: Nil).



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19.2 Asset liability Management:

19.2.1 Maturity pattern of certain items of assets and liabilities

As at March 31, 2026

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	Day 1	2 Days to 7 Days	8 Days to 14 Days	15 Days to 30 Days	31 Days to 2 Months	Over 2 Months and upto 3 Months	Over 3 Months and upto 6 Months	Over 6 Months and upto 1 Year	Over 1 Year and upto 3 Years	Over 3 Years and upto 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Advances	-	-	1,550,000	1,350,507	196,325	48,434	850,006	1,168,078	-	-	-	5,163,350
Investments	2,611,973	-	67,610	-	247,007	138,786	4,504	-	12,587	-	-	3,082,467
Deposits	719	1,950,000	220,000	-	770,000	-	25,000	-	4,200	-	-	2,969,919
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FCA*	39,277	-	-	948,549	-	-	-	-	-	-	204,061	1,191,887
FCL**	29,522	-	-	11,994	20,359	-	20,112	-	-	-	-	81,987

* Foreign currency assets

** Foreign currency liabilities

As at March 31, 2025

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	Day 1	2 Days to 7 Days	8 Days to 14 Days	15 Days to 30 Days	31 Days to 2 Months	Over 2 Months and upto 3 Months	Over 3 Months and upto 6 Months	Over 6 Months and upto 1 Year	Over 1 Year and upto 3 Years	Over 3 Years and upto 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Advances	-	309,841	209,164	2,509,391	2,082,062	90,939	779,767	337,086	-	-	-	6,318,250
Investments	3,329,071	38,928	77,135	-	165,166	346,898	54,882	-	2,056	-	-	4,014,136
Deposits	1,665	-	80,000	880,000	470,000	-	-	-	10,150	-	-	1,441,815
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	1,453,075	-	555,588	-	-	-	-	2,008,663
FCA*	1,576,425	98,133	171,044	171,586	1,624,025	170,950	686,140	-	-	-	229,763	4,728,066
FCL**	30,902	688	1,377	1,366	1,465,750	-	557,019	-	-	-	-	2,057,102

* Foreign currency assets

** Foreign currency liabilities

Management has made certain estimates and assumptions in respect of behavioral maturities of non-term assets and liabilities while compiling their maturity profile.

19.2.2 Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

The Bank measures and monitors the LCR in line with the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks – Asset Liability Management) Directions dated November 28, 2025. The LCR guidelines aims to ensure that a Bank maintains an adequate level of unencumbered High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLAs) that can be converted into cash to meet its liquidity needs for a 30 calendar day time horizon under a significantly severe liquidity stress scenario. At a minimum, the stock of liquid assets should enable the Bank to survive until day 30 of the stress scenario, by which time it is assumed that appropriate corrective actions can be taken.

LCR requirement is currently at 100% effective Jan 2019.

The Bank has been maintaining HQLA primarily in the form of SLR investments over and above mandatory requirement and regulatory dispensation allowed up to 18% as on March 31, 2026 of NDTL. SLR investments of the Bank considered for HQLA consists of Treasury Bills which provides timely liquidity to the Branch. The Branch does not hold any Level 2A or Level 2B Assets. The Bank has been maintaining high LCR primarily due to higher HQLA in the form of SLR investment over and above regulatory requirements.

Outflows majorly comprise Term Deposits and Borrowing. The Bank's major source of funding is term deposit and Bank borrowing. Term deposits are all corporate and Bank deposits and majorly for borrowing, the Bank has resorted to Head Office in Singapore for foreign currency and to Local Banks for INR Borrowing on need basis. In line with the RBI guidelines, all undrawn limits, if any, have been considered for calculation of outflows. Inflows majorly consist of Loans.

As per the revised regulatory guidelines, foreign Banks were exempted from computation of LCR by significant currencies and accordingly our Bank has stopped computation of LCR by significant currency.

The derivative outflows are adequately covered by corresponding derivative Inflows. Derivative exposures are restricted to FX Forward, FX Swap and FX Spot deals.

Overall liquidity management including LCR of the Bank is guided by Asset Liability Committee which also strategizes the Balance Sheet profile of the Bank.

There is no other material inflow or outflow not captured in the LCR common template.

The tables below highlight the position of LCR computed based on simple average of daily position for each quarter.

The Bank's LCR has been constantly above 100% throughout FY 2025-26 with minimum LCR being 206.32% and maximum being 2454.96% during the year.



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Particulars	Quarter Ended (₹ in 000's)							
	Jun 25		Sep 25		Dec 25		Mar 26	
	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)
High Quality Liquid Assets								
1 Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	4,367,981	4,367,981	4,268,241	4,268,241	5,792,324	5,792,324	4,730,316	4,730,316
Cash Outflows								
2 Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:								
i Stable deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii Less stable deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:								
i Operational deposits (all counterparties)	(1,565,680)	(628,136)	(1,763,299)	(707,536)	(1,795,386)	(721,242)	(1,698,999)	(681,797)
ii Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii Unsecured debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Secured wholesale funding	(164,652)	-	(50,771)	-	(34,348)	-	(8,134)	-
5 Additional requirements, of which								
i Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	(851)	(851)	(1,320)	(1,320)	(5,084)	(5,084)	(32,556)	(32,556)
ii Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Other contractual funding obligations	(615,045)	(615,045)	(404,574)	(404,574)	(78,084)	(78,084)	(75,613)	(75,613)
7 Other contingent funding obligations	(8,984,309)	(446,494)	(8,089,457)	(401,670)	(10,016,847)	(497,640)	(10,163,039)	(504,525)
8 Total Cash Outflows	11,330,537	1,690,526	10,309,421	1,515,100	11,929,749	1,302,050	11,978,341	1,294,491
Cash Inflows								
9 Secured lending (eg reverse repos)	1,293,119	-	766,377	-	535,637	-	591,681	-
10 Inflows from fully performing exposures	2,207,769	1,401,005	2,707,184	2,115,648	1,642,478	1,346,031	2,642,262	1,974,793
11 Other cash inflows	2,122,826	18,913	341,862	8,040	10,167	5,083	11,505	5,753
12 Total Cash Inflows	5,623,714	1,419,918	3,815,423	2,123,688	2,188,282	1,351,114	3,245,448	1,980,546
Total Adjusted Value	5,706,823	270,608	6,493,998	(608,588)	9,741,467	(49,064)	8,732,893	(686,055)
13 TOTAL HQLA		4,367,981		4,268,241		5,792,324		4,730,316
14 Total Net Cash Outflows		422,632		378,775		325,512		323,623
15 Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)		1033.52%		1126.85%		1779.45%		1461.68%

Particulars	Quarter Ended (₹ in 000's)							
	Jun 24		Sep 24		Dec 24		Mar 25	
	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)
High Quality Liquid Assets								
1 Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	5,550,191	5,550,191	7,825,942	7,825,942	4,601,669	4,601,669	4,220,723	4,220,723
Cash Outflows								
2 Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:								
i Stable deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii Less stable deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



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Particulars		Quarter Ended (₹ in 000's)							
		Jun 24		Sep 24		Dec 24		Mar 25	
		Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)
3	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:								
	i Operational deposits (all counterparties)	(4,220,560)	(1,689,862)	(4,627,691)	(1,851,843)	(1,899,134)	(760,805)	(1,572,769)	(630,541)
	ii Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	iii Unsecured debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Secured wholesale funding	(4,997)	-	(624)	-	(643)	-	(47,701)	-
5	Additional requirements, of which								
	i Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	(23)	(23)	(1,346)	(1,346)	(387)	(387)	(7,751)	(7,751)
	ii Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	iii Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Other contractual funding obligations	(136,648)	(136,648)	(586,200)	(586,200)	(630,355)	(630,355)	(103,440)	(103,440)
7	Other contingent funding obligations	(7,440,760)	(348,402)	(8,373,033)	(400,953)	(7,794,724)	(382,962)	(8,904,642)	(442,109)
8	Total Cash Outflows	11,804,988	2,174,935	13,588,893	2,840,341	10,325,244	1,774,509	10,636,304	1,183,841
Cash Inflows									
9	Secured lending (eg reverse repos)	2,773,904	-	5,021,017	-	1,796,062	-	1,264,835	-
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	3,460,548	2,094,686	3,094,969	1,784,808	2,700,224	2,002,487	2,972,463	2,335,478
11	Other cash inflows	2,082,793	14,397	2,095,601	7,722	2,100,090	7,545	2,100,837	7,919
12	Total Cash Inflows	8,277,245	2,109,082	10,211,587	1,792,531	6,596,376	2,010,032	6,338,135	2,343,397
Total Adjusted Value		3,527,743	65,853	3,377,306	1,047,810	3,728,868	(235,523)	4,298,169	(1,159,556)
13	TOTAL HQLA		5,550,191		7,825,942		4,601,669		4,220,723
14	Total Net Cash Outflows		543,734		1,047,810		443,627		295,960
15	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)		1020.76%		746.89%		1037.28%		1426.11%

The Bank has compiled the data for the purpose of this disclosure (from internal MIS and has been furnished by the management) which has been relied upon by the auditors

Below is the quarter wise summary of the ratios for both the years:

Quarter ended	FY 2025-26		FY 2024-25	
	Actual	Limit	Actual	Limit
March	1461.68%	100%	1426.11%	100%
December	1779.45%	100%	1037.28%	100%
September	1126.85%	100%	746.89 %	100%
June	1033.52%	100%	1020.76%	100%

19.2.3 Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks – Asset Liability Management) Directions dated November 28, 2025 (DOR.LRG.No.82/13-10-001/2025-26) read with Master direction on Financial Statements: Presentation and Disclosures has advised Banks to measure and report NSFR.

The NSFR guidelines aims to ensure reduction in funding risk over a longer time horizon by requiring Banks to fund their activities with sufficiently stable sources of funding in order to mitigate the risk of future funding stress

NSFR = (Available Stable Funding (ASF)) >= 100%
(Required Stable Funding (RSF))

As per the RBI guidelines, the above ratio of NSFR should be equal to at least 100% on an ongoing basis.

The following table sets out unweighted and weighted value of NSFR components as at 31st March 2026, 31st Dec 2025, 30th Sept 2025, 30th Jun 2025, 31st March 2025, 31st Dec 2024, 30th September 2024 and 30th June 2024.

The Available Stable Funding (ASF) is primarily driven by the total regulatory Capital before the regulatory adjustments/deductions as per Basel III Capital Adequacy guidelines stipulated by RBI and funding from corporate customers. Under the Required Stable Funding (RSF), the primary drivers are unencumbered performing loans with residual maturities of less than six months.

NSFR disclosed in this note is the quarter end observation for the quarters ended March 2026, December 2025, September 2025 and June 2025 which were 186.82% , 292.81% , 176.59% and 192.17% respectively with the corresponding comparative numbers for the previous year dates.



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NSFR Disclosure Template

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars		As at 30 June 2025				Weighted value	As at 30 September 2025				Weighted value
		Unweighted value by residual maturity					Unweighted value by residual maturity				
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
ASF Item											
1	Capital: (2+3)	9,198,014	-	-	-	9,198,014	9,183,685	-	-	-	9,183,685
2	Regulatory capital	9,198,014	-	-	-	9,198,014	9,183,685	-	-	-	9,183,685
3	Other capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (5+6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Stable deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Less stable deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Wholesale funding: (8+9)	-	910,728	-	4,123	457,425	-	1,820,883	-	5,005	912,944
8	Operational deposits	-	910,728	-	4,123	457,425	-	1,820,883	-	5,005	912,944
9	Other wholesale funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Other liabilities: (11+12)	-	2,173,246	-	-	-	-	2,459,554	-	-	-
11	NSFR derivative liabilities		-	-	-			81,068	-	-	
12	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	-	2,173,246	-	-	-	-	2,378,486	-	-	-
13	Total ASF (1+4+7+10)					9,655,439					10,096,629
14	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					156,706					158,195
15	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Performing loans and securities: (17+18+19+21+23)	-	7,048,240	400,000	-	3,094,120	-	5,363,775	100,000	-	2,206,888
17	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	-	1,800,000	-	-	270,000	-	1,500,000	-	-	225,000
19	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central Banks and PSEs, of which:	-	5,248,240	400,000	-	2,824,120	-	3,863,775	100,000	-	1,981,888
20	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Other assets: (sum of rows 25 to 29)	-	1,471,801	-	161,349	1,375,888	-	4,519,513	-	185,040	2,858,435
25	Physical traded commodities, including gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		1,371,479	-	-	1,165,757		1,181,823	-	-	1,004,550
27	NSFR derivative assets		1,615	-	-	1,615		-	-	-	-
28	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		4,859	-	-	243		-	-	-	-
29	All other assets not included in the above categories		93,848	-	161,349	208,273	-	3,337,690	-	185,040	1,853,885
30	Off-balance sheet items		8,028,953	-	-	397,676		9,943,338	-	-	494,096
31	Total RSF (14+15+16+24+30)					5,024,390					5,717,614
32	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					192.17%					176.59%

(₹ in 000's)



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Particulars		As at 31 December 2025				Weighted value	As at 31 March 2026				Weighted value
		Unweighted value by residual maturity					Unweighted value by residual maturity				
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
ASF Item											
1	Capital: (2+3)	9,182,105	-	-	-	9,182,105	9,384,110	-	-	-	9,384,110
2	Regulatory capital	9,182,105	-	-	-	9,182,105	9,384,110	-	-	-	9,384,110
3	Other capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (5+6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Stable deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Less stable deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Wholesale funding: (8+9)	-	800,746	-	4,229	402,488	-	2,165,283	-	1,604	1,083,444
8	Operational deposits	-	800,746	-	4,229	402,488	-	2,165,283	-	1,604	1,083,444
9	Other wholesale funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Other liabilities: (11+12)	-	1,816,083	-	-	-	-	1,149,424	-	-	-
11	NSFR derivative liabilities		76,813	-	-			52,465	-	-	
12	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	-	1,739,270	-	-	-	-	1,096,959	-	-	-
13	Total ASF (1+4+7+10)					9,584,593					10,467,554
14	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					181,052					107,620
15	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes										
16	Performing loans and securities: (17+18+19+21+23)	-	5,151,750	-	-	2,050,875	-	4,013,350	1,150,000	-	2,056,675
17	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	-	1,500,000	-	-	225,000	-	1,500,000	1,000,000	-	725,000
19	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central Banks and PSEs, of which:	-	3,651,750	-	-	1,825,875	-	2,513,350	150,000	-	1,331,675
20	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardized Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Other assets: (sum of rows 25 to 29)	-	426,935	-	189,523	530,207	-	4,495,664	-	196,277	2,877,031
25	Physical traded commodities, including gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		363,478	-	-	308,956		1,236,919	-	-	1,051,381
27	NSFR derivative assets		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
28	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
29	All other assets not included in the above categories	-	63,457	-	189,523	221,251	-	3,258,745	-	196,277	1,825,650
30	Off-balance sheet items		10,291,293	-	-	511,134	-	11,310,601	-	-	561,791
31	Total RSF (14+15+16+24+30)					3,273,268					5,603,117
32	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					292.81%					186.82%



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Particulars		As at 30 June 2024				Weighted value	As at 30 September 2024				Weighted value
		Unweighted value by residual maturity					Unweighted value by residual maturity				
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
ASF Item											
1	Capital: (2+3)	9,032,413	-	-	-	9,032,413	9,015,384	-	-	-	9,015,384
2	Regulatory capital	9,032,413	-	-	-	9,032,413	9,015,384	-	-	-	9,015,384
3	Other capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (5+6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Stable deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Less stable deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Wholesale funding: (8+9)	-	3,450,585	-	3,318	1,726,951	-	1,270,561	-	3,179	636,870
8	Operational deposits	-	3,450,585	-	3,318	1,726,951	-	1,270,561	-	3,179	638,870
9	Other wholesale funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Other liabilities: (11+12)	-	3,251,095	-	-	-	-	1,879,144	-	-	-
11	NSFR derivative liabilities		-	-	-			-	-	-	
12	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	-	3,251,095	-	-	-	-	1,897,144	-	-	-
13	Total ASF (1+4+7+10)					10,759,364					9,652,254
14	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					100,295					89,725
15	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Performing loans and securities: (17+18+19+21+23)	-	7,692,175	-	-	3,280,838	-	4,935,415	-	-	2,292,708
17	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	-	1,615,000	-	-	242,250	-	500,000	-	-	75,000
19	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central Banks and PSEs, of which:	-	6,077,175	-	-	3,038,588	-	4,435,415	-	-	2,217,708
20	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Other assets: (sum of rows 25 to 29)	-	5,595,751	-	169,988	3,486,739	-	5,128,508	-	160,542	3,261,055
25	Physical traded commodities, including gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		1,483,003	-	-	1,260,552		1,531,186	-	-	1,301,508
27	NSFR derivative assets		1,115	-	-	1,115		1,186	-	-	1,186
28	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		1,628	-	-	81		553	-	-	28
29	All other assets not included in the above categories		4,110,005	-	169,988	2,224,991	-	3,595,583	-	160,542	1,958,333
30	Off-balance sheet items		7,949,472	-	-	373,586		11,860,359			579,501
31	Total RSF (14+15+16+24+30)					7,241,458					6,222,989
32	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					148.58%					155.11%



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(₹ in 000's)

Particulars		As at 31 December 2024				Weighted value	As at 31 March 2025				Weighted value
		Unweighted value by residual maturity					Unweighted value by residual maturity				
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
ASF Item											
1	Capital: (2+3)	9,128,369	-	-	-	9,128,369	9,200,166	-	-	-	9,200,166
2	Regulatory capital	9,128,369	-	-	-	9,128,369	9,200,166	-	-	-	9,200,166
3	Other capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (5+6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Stable deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Less stable deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Wholesale funding: (8+9)	-	1,350,553	-	3,134	676,844	-	1,430,708	-	4,010	717,359
8	Operational deposits	-	1,350,553	-	3,134	676,844	-	1,430,708	-	4,010	717,359
9	Other wholesale funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Other liabilities: (11+12)	-	453,452	-	-	-	-	2,324,386	-	-	-
11	NSFR derivative liabilities		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
12	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	-	453,452	-	-	-	-	2,324,386	-	-	-
13	Total ASF (1+4+7+10)					9,805,213					9,917,525
14	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					150,346					140,227
15	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes										
16	Performing loans and securities: (17+18+19+21+23)	-	5,792,040	100,000	-	2,246,020	-	6,018,250	300,000	-	2,389,125
17	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	-	2,000,000	-	-	300,000	-	2,200,000	-	-	330,000
19	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central Banks and PSEs, of which:	-	3,792,040	100,000	-	1,946,020	-	3,818,250	300,000	-	2,059,125
20	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardized Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Other assets: (sum of rows 25 to 29)	-	1,705,770	-	176,380	1,573,695	-	3,155,141	-	192,425	2,292,649
25	Physical traded commodities, including gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		1,555,514	-	-	1,322,187		1,496,797	-		1,272,277
27	NSFR derivative assets		-	-	-	-		3,297	-	-	3,297
28	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		-	-	-	-		6,385	-	-	319
29	All other assets not included in the above categories	-	150,256	-	176,380	251,508	-	1,648,661	-	192,425	1,016,755
30	Off-balance sheet items		10,300,841	-	-	511,624		10,032,722			499,126
31	Total RSF (14+15+16+24+30)					4,481,685					5,321,127
32	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					218.78%					186.38%



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19.3 Investments

19.3.1 Composition of investments Portfolio

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026								As at 31st March 2025							
	HTM		AFS	FVTPL		Subsidiaries, Associates & JVs			HTM		AFS	FVTPL		Subsidiaries, Associates & JVs		
	At cost	Fair Value		HFT	Non-HFT	At Cost	Fair Value		At Cost	Fair Value		HFT	Non-HFT	At Cost	Fair Value	
I. Investments in India																
(i) Government securities*	-	-	3,082,467	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,014,136	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Other approved securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Debentures and Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Others #	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	3,082,467	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,014,136	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Provisions for impairment / NPI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net	-	-	3,082,467	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,014,136	-	-	-	-	-
II. Investments outside India																
(i) Government securities (including local authorities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Provisions for impairment / NPI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total investments (I+II)	-	-	3,082,467	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,014,136	-	-	-	-	-

* Includes Treasury bills

Includes 600,000 InvIT units at face value of ₹ 100 each, aggregating to ₹ 60,000 (000's). This is by way of recovery from NPA account during FY 24-25, which has been fully written off in the earlier year. These units are collectively reported at Book Value of ₹ 1 as at March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 1)

19.3.2 Fair value hierarchy of investment portfolio measured at fair value on balance sheet

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026								As at 31 March 2025							
	AFS				FVTPL				AFS				FVTPL			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
I. Investments in India																
(i) Government securities *	3,082,467	-	-	-3,082,467	-	-	-	-4,014,136	-	-	-	-4,014,136	-	-	-	-
(ii) Other approved securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Debentures and Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Others #	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,082,467	-	-	-3,082,467	-	-	-	-4,014,136	-	-	-	-4,014,136	-	-	-	-
II. Investments outside India																
(i) Government securities (including local authorities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total investments (I+II)	3,082,467	-	-	-3,082,467	-	-	-	-4,014,136	-	-	-	-4,014,136	-	-	-	-

* Includes Treasury bills

Includes 600,000 InvIT units at face value of ₹ 100 each, aggregating to ₹ 60,000 (000's). This is by way of recovery from NPA account during FY 24-25, which has been fully written off in the earlier year. These units are collectively reported at Book Value of ₹ 1 as at March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 1)



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19.3.3 Net gains / (losses) on Level 3 financial instruments recognised in AFS-Reserve and Profit and Loss Account

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	For the Year ended March 2026	For the Year ended March 2025
Recognised in AFS-Reserve	-	-
Recognised in Profit and Loss Account	-	-

19.3.4 Sale and Transfers to / from HTM Category/ Permanent Category

The Bank does not have any investments in the HTM category as on March 31, 2026 and the Bank did not sell or transfer any investment to/from HTM category during the year ending March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: Nil)

19.3.5 Reclassification between categories of investments

Bank has not reclassified any investments from one category to another category during the year ending March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: Nil)

19.3.6 Movement of Provisions for Non-performing investments (NPIs) and Investment Fluctuation Reserve

(₹ in 000's)

Sr No	Particulars	For the Year ended March 2026	For the Year ended March 2025
(i)	Movement of provisions held towards NPIs		
a	Opening balance	-	-
b	Add: Provisions made during the year	-	-
c	Less: Write-off / write back of excess provisions during the year	-	-
d	Closing balance	-	-
(ii)	Movement of Investment Fluctuation Reserve		
a	Opening balance	81,314	81,314
b	Add: Amount transferred during the year	-	-
c	Less: Drawdown	(19,665)	-
d	Closing balance	61,649	81,314
(iii)	Closing balance in IFR as a percentage of closing balance of Investments* in AFS and HFT/Current category	2.00%	2.03%

*The Bank has investments in AFS and FVTPL categories.

19.3.7 Non-SLR investment portfolio

i) Issuer composition of Non-SLR investments

During F.Y. 2025-26, The Bank has not received any non-SLR Securities (F.Y. 2024-25, the Bank has received 600,000 InvIT units at face value of ₹ 100 each, aggregating to ₹ 60,000 (000's). This is by way of recovery from NPA account during FY 24-25, which has been fully written off in the earlier year.) These units are collectively reported at Book Value of ₹ 1 as at March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 1). This has been reported in Others Category in the below table.

(₹ in 000's)

Sr. No.	Issuer	Amount		Extent Of Private Placement		Extent Of Below Investment Grade Securities		Extent of Unrated Securities		Extent of Unlisted Securities	
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)	
		Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous year
a)	PSUs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b)	FIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c)	Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d)	Private Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e)	Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f)	Others	-	-	-	-						
g)	Provision held towards depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ii) Non performing Non-SLR investments

There were no non performing Non-SLR investments as on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.



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19.3.8 Repo transactions (in Face Value and Market Value Terms)

(₹ in 000's)

As at 31 March 2026		Minimum outstanding during the year		Maximum outstanding during the year		Daily average outstanding during the year		Outstanding as at March 31, 2026	
		FV1	MV2	FV	MV	FV	MV	FV	MV
Securities sold under repo									
i.	Government securities	30,200	29,937	941,100	939,967	62,231	61,416	-	-
ii.	Corporate debt securities/any other securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities bought under reverse repo									
i.	Government securities	386,000	399,978	4,546,800	4,809,936	825,372	861,070	3,080,700	3,199,871
ii.	Corporate debt securities/any other securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Repo transactions with RBI under the Liquidity Adjustment facility and the Marginal Standing facility are not included above as per the Repurchase Transactions (Repo) (Reserve Bank) directions, 2025.

1. Above transactions are inclusive of Repo and Reverse Repo done with the Clearing Corporation of India.
2. Nil Outstanding on any day is ignored for reckoning minimum outstanding.
3. Daily average outstanding amount is calculated by dividing 365 days.

(₹ in 000's)

As at 31 March 2025		Minimum outstanding during the year		Maximum outstanding during the year		Daily average outstanding during the year		Outstanding as at March 31, 2025	
		FV3	MV4	FV	MV	FV	MV	FV	MV
Securities sold under repo									
i.	Government securities	10,100	9,941	510,100	499,835	3,884	3,779	-	-
ii.	Corporate debt securities/any other securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities bought under reverse repo									
i.	Government securities	28,400	29,933	9,477,800	10,029,930	2,590,091	2,681,382	-	-
ii.	Corporate debt securities/any other securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Repo transactions with RBI under the Liquidity Adjustment facility and the Marginal Standing facility are not included above as per the Repurchase Transactions (Repo) (Reserve Bank) directions, 2025.

1. Above transactions are inclusive of Repo and Reverse Repo done with the Clearing Corporation of India.
2. Nil Outstanding on any day is ignored for reckoning minimum outstanding.
3. Daily average outstanding amount is calculated by dividing 365 days.

19.3.9 Government Security Lending (GSL) transactions (in market value terms)

(₹ in 000's)

As at 31 March 2026	Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year	Daily average outstanding during the year	Total volume of transactions during the year	Outstanding as on March 31, 2026
Securities lent through GSL transactions	-	-	-	-	-
Securities borrowed through GSL transactions	-	-	-	-	-
Securities placed as collateral under GSL transactions	-	-	-	-	-
Securities received as collateral under GSL transactions	-	-	-	-	-

(₹ in 000's)

As at 31 March 2025	Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year	Daily average outstanding during the year	Total volume of transactions during the year	Outstanding as on March 31, 2025
Securities lent through GSL transactions	-	-	-	-	-
Securities borrowed through GSL transactions	-	-	-	-	-
Securities placed as collateral under GSL transactions	-	-	-	-	-
Securities received as collateral under GSL transactions	-	-	-	-	-



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19.4 Asset Quality

19.4.1 Classification of advances and provisions held

(₹ in 000's)

	Standard	Non-Performing				Total
	Total Standard Advances	Sub standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total Non-Performing Advances	
Gross Standard Advances and NPAs						
Opening Balance	6,318,250	-	-	-	-	6,318,250
Add: Additions during the year					-	-
Less: Reductions during the year*					-	-
Closing balance	5,163,350	-	-	-	-	5,163,350
*Reductions in Gross NPAs due to:						
i) Upgradation					-	-
ii) Recoveries (excluding recoveries from upgraded accounts)					-	-
iii) Technical/ Prudential Write-offs					-	-
iv) Write-offs other than those under (iii) above					-	-
Provisions (excluding Floating Provisions)						
Opening balance of provisions held	25,523	-	-	-	-	25,523
Add: Fresh provisions made during the year					-	-
Less: Excess provision reversed/ Write-off loans						
Closing balance of provisions held	20,746	-	-	-	-	20,746
Net NPAs						
Opening Balance		-	-	-	-	-
Add: Fresh additions during the year					-	-
Less: Reductions during the year						
Closing Balance		-	-	-	-	-

Standard assets provision amount is reported above.

(₹ in 000's)

	Standard	Non-Performing				Total
	Total Standard Advances	Sub standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total Non-Performing Advances	
Floating Provisions						
Opening Balance						
Add: Additional provisions made during the year						
Less: Amount drawn down during the year						
Closing balance of floating provisions						
Technical write-offs and the recoveries made thereon						
Opening balance of Technical/ Prudential written-off accounts						-
Add: Technical/ Prudential write-offs during the year						
Less: Recoveries made from previously technical/ prudential written-off accounts during the year						
Closing balance						

Ratios (in percentage)	For the year ended March 2026	For the year ended March 2025
Gross NPA to Gross Advances	-	-
Net NPA to Net Advances	-	-
Provision coverage ratio	-	-



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19.4.2 Sector-wise advances and Gross NPAs

(₹ in 000's)

Sr. No.	Sector	Sub Sector	For the year ended 31 March 2026			For the year ended 31 March 2025		
			Outstanding Total Advances	Gross NPAs	Percentage of Gross NPAs to total advances in that sector	Outstanding Total Advances	Gross NPAs	Percentage of Gross NPAs to total advances in that sector
A	Priority Sector							
1	Agriculture and allied activities		-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Advances to industries sector eligible as priority sector lending	Manufacture of Paper and Paper products	250,000	-	-	-	-	-
		Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	-	-	-	1,453,075	-	-
		Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	948,350	-	-	1,453,075	-	-
3	Services		-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Personal loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-total (A)		1,198,350	-	-	2,906,150	-	-
B	Non Priority Sector							
1	Agriculture and allied activities		-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Industry	Iron and Steel	300,000	-	-	200,000	-	-
		Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	365,000	-	-	250,000	-	-
		Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Others	-	-	-	350,000	-	-
		Infrastructure - Electricity, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Supply	800,000	-	-	-	-	-
		Manufacture of Paper and Paper products	-	-	-	300,000	-	-
3	Services	NBFC	2,500,000	-	-	2,200,000	-	-
		Wholesale trade	-	-	-	112,100	-	-
4	Personal loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-total (B)		3,965,000			3,412,100		
	Total (A+B)		5,163,350			6,318,250		

19.4.3 Overseas Assets, NPAs and Revenue

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Total Assets	40,600	1,622,773
Total NPAs	NIL	NIL
Total Revenue	44,601	70,761

Overseas assets comprises Nostro balance in Bank accounts maintained outside India and Receivables from Overseas entities.

19.4.4 Particulars of resolution plan and restructuring

During the year, the Bank has not subjected any loans/assets to resolution plan and restructuring (March 31, 2025: Nil).

19.4.5 Divergence in the asset classification and provisioning

In terms of RBI circular dated November 28, 2025 (on disclosure in the 'Notes to Accounts' to the financial statements), it is required that Banks should disclose divergences from prudential norms on IRACP, if either or both of the following conditions are satisfied: (A) The additional provisioning for NPAs assessed by RBI exceeds 5 percent of the reported profit before provisions and contingences for the reference period, and (B) The additional Gross NPAs, identified by RBI exceeds 5 percent of the published incremental Gross NPAs for the reference period.

No such instances of identified divergence in the last inspection which requires disclosure (Previous Year : NIL)

19.4.6 Disclosure of transfer of loan exposures

The Bank has not transferred any loan exposure during the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: NIL).

19.4.7 Disclosure of Co-lending Arrangements (CLA)

The Bank has not entered into any co-lending arrangements during the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: NIL).



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19.4.8 Non-Fund based (NFB) credit facilities

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2025
	Secured Portion	Unsecured Portion	Secured Portion	Unsecured Portion
Outstanding Guarantee				
a) In India	-	-	-	-
b) Outside India	-	186,975	-	125,485
Acceptances, Endorsements and other Obligations	-	-	-	-
Other NFB Credit facilities	-	-	-	-

19.4.9 Fraud Accounts

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Number of frauds reported	-	-
Amount involved in fraud	-	-
Amount of provision made for such frauds	-	-
Amount of Un-amortized provision debited from 'other reserves' as at the end of the year	-	-

19.4.10 Disclosure related to project finance

Bank has not extended project finance facility to any of its customers during the year ended March 31,2026 (March 31, 2025: NIL) and there is NIL outstanding as at March 31,2026 (March 31,2025 : NIL)

19.4.11 Disclosure under Resolution Framework for Covid-19 - related stress:

Bank has not extended any resolution framework to any of its customers under the Resolution Framework for Covid-19 related stress as per the RBI circular DOR.No.BP.BC/3/21.04.048/2020-21 dated August 06, 2020.

19.5 Exposures

19.5.1 Exposure to real estate sector

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A-Direct exposure	-	-
(i) Residential Mortgages	-	-
(ii) Commercial Real Estate	-	-
(ii) Investments in Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) and other securitized exposures	-	-
- Residential	-	-
- Commercial Real Estate	-	-
B-Indirect Exposure		
Fund based and non-fund-based exposures on National Housing Bank and Housing Finance Companies.	-	-
Total Exposure to Real Estate Sector (A + B)	-	-

19.5.2 Exposure to capital market

(₹ in 000's)

Sr No	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i)	Direct investment in equity shares, convertible bonds, convertible debentures and units of equity-oriented mutual funds the corpus of which is not exclusively invested in corporate debt;	-	-
(ii)	Advances against shares /bonds/ debentures or other securities or on clean basis to individual for investment in shares (including IPOs/ESOPs), convertible bonds, convertible debentures, and units of equity-oriented mutual fund;	-	-
(iii)	Advances for any other purpose where shares or convertible bonds or convertible debenture or units of equity-oriented mutual fund are taken as primary security;	-	-
(iv)	Advance for any other purpose to the extent secured by the collateral security of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual fund i.e. where the primary security other than shares/convertible bonds/ convertible debentures/units of equity oriented mutual fund does not fully cover the advances;	-	-
(v)	Secured and unsecured advances to stockbrokers and guarantees issued on behalf of stockbrokers and market makers;	-	-
(vi)	Loan sanctioned to corporate against security of share/ bonds/ debentures or other security or on clean basis for meeting promoter's contribution to the equity of new companies in anticipation of raising resources;	-	-
(vii)	Bridge loan to companies against expected equity flows/issues;	-	-
(viii)	Underwriting commitments taken up by the Banks in respect of primary issue of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debenture or units of equity oriented mutual fund;	-	-
(ix)	Financing to stockbrokers for margin trading;	-	-
(x)	All exposures to Venture Capital Funds (both registered and unregistered)	-	-
	Total exposure to capital market	-	-



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19.5.3 Risk category-wise country exposure

(₹ in 000's)

Risk category	Exposure (net) as at March 31, 2026	Provision held as at March 31, 2026	Exposure(net) as at March 31, 2025	Provision held as at March 31, 2025
Insignificant	582,002	832	2,076,424	1,860
Low	365,000	228	-	-
Moderately Low	-	-	-	-
Moderate	-	-	600,000	18,750
Moderately High	-	-	-	-
High	-	-	-	-
Very High	-	-	-	-
Total	947,002	1,060	2,676,424	20,610

19.5.4 Unsecured Advances

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total unsecured advances of the Bank (Net of NPA)	2,663,350	4,118,250
Out of the above, amount of advances for which intangible securities such as charge over the rights, licenses, authority, etc. have been taken	-	-
Estimated value of such intangible securities	-	-

19.5.5 Factoring Exposure

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Factoring Exposure	-	-

19.5.6 Intra-Group Exposures

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total amount of intra-group exposures	217,081	149,183
Total amount of top-20 intra-group exposures	217,081	149,183
Percentage of intra-group exposures to total exposure of the Bank on borrowers / customers	0.93%	0.61%
Details of breach of limits on intra group exposures and regulatory action thereon, if any	NIL	NIL

19.5.7 Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure

The Bank has in place a policy on managing credit risk arising out of unhedged foreign currency exposures of its borrowers. The objective of this policy is to maximize the hedging on foreign currency exposures of borrowers by reviewing their foreign currency product portfolio and encouraging them to hedge the unhedged portion. In line with the policy, assessment of unhedged foreign currency exposure is a part of assessment of borrowers and is undertaken while proposing limits or at the review stage.

Further, the Bank reviews the unhedged foreign currency exposure across its portfolio on a periodic basis. The Bank also maintains incremental provision towards the unhedged foreign currency exposures of its borrowers in line with the extant RBI guidelines.

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Incremental capital held	-	18,706
Provision held at year end	500	5,200

19.5.8 Loans against gold or silver collateral

The Bank has not extended / sanctioned any Loan against gold or silver collateral to any of its customers during the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: NIL)

19.6 Concentration of Deposits, Advances, Exposures and NPA

19.6.1 Concentration of Deposits

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total Deposits of the twenty largest depositors	2,969,919	1,441,816
Percentage of Deposits of twenty largest depositors to Total deposits of the Bank	100%	100%

19.6.2 Concentration of Advances

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total Advances to the twenty largest borrowers	22,627,625	23,063,353
Percentage of Advances to twenty largest borrowers to Total Advances of the Bank	96.43%	94.76%

19.6.3 Concentration of Exposures

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total Exposure to twenty largest borrowers/customers	22,627,625	23,063,353
Percentage of Exposures to twenty largest borrowers/customers to Total Exposure of the Bank on borrowers/customers	96.43%	94.76%



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19.6.4 Concentration of NPA

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total Exposure to top twenty NPA accounts*	-	-
Percentage of exposures to the twenty largest NPA exposure to total Gross NPAs	0%	0%

* The information disclosed pertains to only advances (as reported in Schedule 9 of the Balance Sheet. Notable there is no case of NPA outstanding as of March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: Nil)

19.7 Derivatives

19.7.1 Details of derivative portfolio

(₹ in 000's)

	31st March 2026			31st March 2025		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Interest Rate Derivatives						
MTM - Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
MTM - Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Gain / (Loss) recognised in Profit & Loss Account	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange Rate Derivatives						
MTM - Assets	-	-	-	-	9,683	-
MTM - Liabilities	-	(52,465)	-	-	(6,385)	-
Net Gain / (Loss) recognised in Profit & Loss Account	-	46,108	-	-	25,067	-
Credit Risk Derivatives						
MTM - Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
MTM - Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Gain / (Loss) recognised in Profit & Loss Account	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Derivatives (specify)						
MTM - Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
MTM - Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Gain / (Loss) recognised in Profit & Loss Account	-	-	-	-	-	-

19.7.2 Forward rate agreements / Interest rate swaps

The Bank has not entered into any forward rate agreement and Interest rate swaps transaction during the year March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: Nil)

(₹ in 000's)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
i)	The notional principal of swap agreements	-	-
ii)	Losses which would be incurred if counter parties failed to fulfill their obligations under the agreements	-	-
iii)	Collateral required by the Bank upon entering into swaps	-	-
iv)	Concentration of credit risk arising from the swaps	-	-
v)	The fair value of the swap book	-	-

19.7.3 Exchange traded interest rate derivatives

(₹ in 000's)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives undertaken during the year	-	-
2	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding as on 31st March	-	-
3	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding and not "highly effective".	-	-
4	Mark-to-market value of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding and not "highly effective".	-	-

19.7.4 Disclosures on risk exposure in derivatives:

Qualitative Disclosures:

1) Structure and organization for management of risk in derivatives trading:

Treasury operations are segregated into three different departments viz. front office, mid office and back office. The primary role of the front office is to book the trades and execute it and ensure no transaction above limits. It handles the needs of the Bank and its clients with respect to hedging and financing. The mid-office function is to ensure control and reporting of the transactions, limit monitoring. The primary function of the back office is to confirm/process/settle/reconcile the transactions.

The Bank has a Management Committee which reviews/approves policies and procedures and reviews adherence to various risk parameters and prudential limits. Any breach is to be raised to ALCO for approval.

2) Scope and nature of risk measurement, risk reporting and risk monitoring systems:

a) Risk Measurement:

For forward foreign exchange contracts, risk is measured through a daily report called, Value at Risk (VaR), which computes VaR.



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b) Risk Reporting and Risk monitoring systems:

The Bank has the following reports/systems in place which are reviewed by the top management:

- i. VaR
- ii. PV01
- iii. Net Overnight Open Position
- iv. Aggregate Gap Limit
- v. Counter Party limits
- vi. Trade Parameter check

3) Policies for hedging and/or mitigating risk and strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges/mitigants:

The Bank has the following policy papers in place, approved by Local management and Head Office a) ALM policy, Liquidity Risk Management Policy and b) Forex Policy. For derivative contracts in the Banking book designated as hedge, the Bank documents at the inception of the relationship between the hedging instrument and the underlying exposure, the risk management objective for undertaking the hedge and ALCO monitors all outstanding hedges on a periodical basis.

4) Accounting policy for recording hedge and non-hedge transactions; recognition of income, premiums and discounts; valuation of outstanding contracts; provisioning, collateral and credit risk mitigation:

All outstanding derivative transactions are booked as Off Balance Sheet items. The trading positions are revalued on a Marked to Market basis whereas the hedging deals follow the accrual basis of accounting.

Quantitative Disclosure

(₹ in 000's)

Sr. No	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
		Currency Derivatives#	Interest Rate Derivatives	Currency Derivatives#	Interest Rate Derivatives
(i)	Derivatives(Notional Principal Amount)				
	a) For hedging	-	-	-	-
	b) For trading	1,156,987	-	2,641,178	-
(ii)	Marked to Market Positions (net)				
	a) Assets (+)	-	-	9,683	-
	b) Liability (-)	(52,465)	-	(6,385)	-
(iii)	Credit Exposure##	23,140	-	62,506	-
(iv)	Likely impact of one percentage change in interest rate (100*PV01)				
	a) On hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-
	b) On trading derivatives	149.55	-	34.98	
(v)	Maximum and minimum of 100*PV01 observed during the year				
	a) On hedging				
	Minimum	-	-	-	-
	Maximum	-	-	-	-
	b) On trading				
	Minimum	21.15	-	32.76	-
	Maximum	1,070.37	-	253.02	-

#Currency Derivatives includes foreign exchange contracts only.

##The credit exposure is computed based on the current exposure method specified in the RBI Norms.

The Net Overnight Open Position as on March 31, 2026 is ₹ 19,810('000) (March 31, 2025: ₹ 3,180 ('000)). The Bank does not have cross currency swaps as on March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: Nil)

19.7.5 Credit Default Swap

The Bank has not dealt in Credit Default Swap transactions during the year ended March 31,2026 (March 31, 2025: Nil)

19.8 Disclosures relating to Securitization

The Bank did not have any securitized assets as of March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: Nil).

19.8.1 Details of financial assets sold to Securitization / Reconstruction Company for Asset Reconstruction

The Bank has not sold any financial assets to Securitization / Reconstruction Company for Asset Reconstruction in FY 2025-26 (FY 2024-25: Nil).

19.9 Off-balance Sheet sponsored Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) which are required to be consolidated as per accounting norms

The Bank has not sponsored any off-balance sheet SPVs during the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: Nil).

19.10 Transfer to Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (DEA Fund)

(₹ in 000's)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	Opening balance of amounts transferred to DEA Fund	-	-
Add	Amounts transferred to DEA Fund during the year	-	-
Less	Amounts reimbursed by DEA Fund towards claims	-	-
	Closing balance of amounts transferred to DEA Fund	-	-

The amount transferred to DEA Fund is also shown as contingent liability under Schedule 12.



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19.11 Disclosure of Complaints

19.11.1 Summary information on complaints received by the Bank from customers and from the Offices of Ombudsman

Sr. No	Particulars	As at March 31 2026	As at March 31 2025
Complaints received by the Bank from its customers			
1.	Number of complaints pending at beginning of the year	-	-
2.	Number of complaints received during the year	-	-
3.	Number of complaints disposed during the year	-	-
3.1	Of which, number of complaints rejected by the Bank	-	-
4.	Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	-	-
Maintainable complaints received by the Bank from Office of Ombudsman			
5.	Number of maintainable complaints received by the Bank from Office of Ombudsman	-	-
5.1.	Of 5, number of complaints resolved in favour of the Bank by Office of Ombudsman	-	-
5.2	Of 5, number of complaints resolved through conciliation / mediation / advisories issued by Office of Ombudsman	-	-
5.3	Of 5, number of complaints resolved after passing of Awards by Office of Ombudsman against the Bank	-	-
6.	Number of Awards unimplemented within the stipulated time (other than those appealed)	-	-

Note: Maintainable complaints refer to complaints on the grounds specifically mentioned in Integrated Ombudsman Scheme, 2021 (previously known as BO Scheme 2006) and covered within the ambit of the Scheme.

19.11.2 Top five grounds of complaints received by the Bank from customers

Grounds of complaints, (i.e. complaints relating to)	Number of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	Number of complaints received during the year	% increase / decrease in the number of complaints received over the previous year	Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	Of 5, number of complaints pending beyond 30 Days
1	2	3	4	5	6
As at March 31, 2026					
Ground – 1	-	-	-	-	-
Ground – 2	-	-	-	-	-
Ground – 3	-	-	-	-	-
Ground – 4	-	-	-	-	-
Ground – 5	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Grounds of complaints, (i.e. complaints relating to)	Number of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	Number of complaints received during the year	% increase / decrease in the number of complaints received over the previous year	Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	Of 5, number of complaints pending beyond 30 Days
1	2	3	4	5	6
As at March 31, 2025					
Ground – 1	-	-	-	-	-
Ground – 2	-	-	-	-	-
Ground – 3	-	-	-	-	-
Ground – 4	-	-	-	-	-
Ground – 5	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

*The above details have been based on the information provided by the Management and relied upon by the auditor.

19.12 Disclosures of Penalties imposed by the Reserve Bank of India

There have been no instances of penalty imposed and other actions taken by the Reserve Bank of India during the financial year ended March 31, 2026. (March 31, 2025: NIL).

19.13 Disclosures on Remuneration

In terms of guidelines issued by RBI vide circular DOR.HGG.GOV. No.68/29.67.001/2025-26 dated 28 November 2025, the Head office of the Bank has submitted a declaration to RBI that the Bank's compensation policies including that of the CEO is in conformity with the Financial Stability Board principles and standards.



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19.14 Other Disclosures

19.14.1 Business Ratios

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i)	Interest Income as a percentage to working funds	5.66%	6.62%
(ii)	Non-Interest income as a percentage to working funds	0.72%	0.76%
(iii)	Cost of Deposits	5.25%	6.13%
(iv)	Net Interest Margin	4.85%	4.87%
(v)	Operating Profit as a percentage to working funds	2.71%	2.78%
(vi)	Return on Assets	1.78%	1.78%
(vii)	Business (Deposits + Advances) per employee (₹ in Crores)	33.32	33.72
(viii)	Profit per employee (₹ in Crores)	0.98	1.04

Notes:

- Working funds are taken as average of total assets (excluding accumulated losses, if any) as reported to RBI in Form X under Section 27 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, during the 12 months of the financial year.
- Return on assets is with reference to average working funds (i.e. total of assets excluding accumulated losses, if any).
- For computation of the above business per employee ratio, deposits, advances and number of employees as at the year-end has been considered.
- Inter-Bank deposits are excluded from deposits for point vii of above table.
- Net Interest Margin = Net Interest Income/ Average Earning Assets. Net Interest Income=Interest Income – Interest Expense
- Operating profit = Interest Income + Other Income – Interest Expenses – Operating Expenses.

19.14.2 Bancassurance Business

The Bank has not earned any income from bancassurance business during the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: Nil).

19.14.3 Marketing and Distribution

The Bank has not earned any income from Marketing and Distribution business during the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: Nil).

19.14.4 Disclosure regarding Priority Sector Lending Certificates (PSLCs)

The Bank has purchased PSLCs during the year ended March 31, 2026 and the year ended March 31, 2025 as per the table below :

(₹ in 000's)

Sr No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i)	PSLC – General	-	1,100,000
(ii)	PSLC - Micro Enterprises	640,000	630,000
(ii)	PSLC – Agriculture	-	-
	Total	640,000	1,730,000

19.14.5 Provisions and contingencies

Breakup of provisions and contingencies charged to the Profit & Loss Account:

(₹ in 000's)

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Provisions debited to the profit and loss account		
Provision / (write back) towards standard assets	(4,777)	(6,763)
Provision / (write back) towards country risk	(19,550)	12,123
Provision / (write back) for Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure	(4,700)	1,480
Provision / (write back) for NPA	-	-
Bad debts write off net of recovery	-	(31,302)
Provision / (write back) for Income tax (net of Deferred Tax)	142,605	159,168
Total	113,578	134,706

19.14.6 Implementation of IFRS converged Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India has issued IND AS (a revised set of accounting standards) which largely converge the Indian accounting standards with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The same have since been notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA). The RBI has issued a circular applicable to all commercial Banks (RBI/2015-16/315 DBR.BP.BC. No.76/21.07.001/2015-16 dated February 11, 2016) on Implementation of Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS).

IND AS was required to be fully implemented from April 01, 2018 onwards with comparatives required for periods beginning April 01, 2017, subsequently this was deferred for one year by RBI vide their press release dated April 05, 2018 on "Statement on Developmental & Regulatory Policies".

In FY 2018-19 RBI has deferred the IND AS implementation again as per RBI Circular No. RBI/2018- 2019/146 DBR.BP.BC.No.29/21.07.001/2018-19 dated March 22, 2019 until further notice.

The Bank has undertaken the following actions:

Considering the nature and size of business of the Bank, the responsibility for implementation of IND AS, primarily stemming from relevant RBI circulars, is with the following Committees:

- Management Committee
- Audit Committee

Pro-forma IND AS financial statements are being submitted to RBI on a half-yearly basis in line with RBI's email dated November 30, 2021 for the same.



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19.14.7 Payment of DICGC Insurance Premium

(₹ in 000's)

Sr No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
(i)	Payment of DICGC Insurance Premium*	3,751	7,218
(ii)	Arrears in payment of DICGC premium	-	-

*Including GST and reported based on P & L debit during the year.

19.14.8 Details of Single Borrower Limit (SBL)/Group Borrower Limit (GBL) exceeded by the Bank

During FY 2025-26, the Bank had exposure in excess of limits prescribed under the Large Exposure Framework of Reserve Bank of India in respect of following counterparties:

(Exposure as % of Bank's eligible capital funds)

Name of Borrower/ Group of connected counterparties	During the year 2025-26	During the year 2024-25
NIL	-	-

19.14.9 Details of non-performing financial assets purchased/sold to/from Banks

The Bank has not sold or purchased non-performing assets to/from Banks in India during the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: NIL).

19.14.10 Provisions towards standard assets

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provisions towards standard assets (including provision for derivative and un-hedged foreign currency exposure)	20,746	25,523
Provisions towards un-hedged foreign currency exposure	500	5,200
Provision towards country risk provision	1,060	20,610
Provision for specified borrowers	-	-
Total	22,306	51,333

19.14.11 Letters of comfort (LoCs) issued by Banks

The Bank did not issue any LoCs during the financial year ended 2025-2026 (2024-2025: NIL).

19.14.12 Portfolio-level information on the use of funds raised from Green Deposits:

During the year, the Bank has not raised any Green Deposits (2024-2025 – Nil).

19.14.13 Other Operating income exceeds 1% of total income

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
NIL	-	-

19.14.14 Other Operating Expenses exceeds 1% of total income

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Information and Subscription expenses	41,943	41,745
Data Processing	9,947	7,346
CSR expenditure	8,209	6,629
GST – Non recoverable expenses	12,813	13,103

19.14.15 Other Assets exceeds 1% of total assets

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Default fund and Margin with CCIL	306,854	179,498

19.14.16 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED)

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	-	-
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	-	-
Interest due on above	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-



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19.15 Disclosures as per Accounting Standards (AS)

19.15.1 Accounting Standard 15 - Employee benefits

Provident Fund

The Bank has contributed an amount of ₹ 5,878(000) (March 31, 2025: ₹ 7,841 ('000)) towards Provident Fund during the year ended March 31, 2026

Gratuity

The following table sets out the status of the defined benefit Gratuity Plan as required under AS 15 (Revised 2005):

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Assumptions		
Discount Rate	7.37%	6.66%
Future salary increases	7.38%	7.77%
Rate of return (expected) on plan assets	7.05%	6.86%
Attrition Rate	4.16%	4.25%
Mortality	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)
Retirement	62 years	62 years

Changes in present value of obligations	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Present Value of Obligation at beginning of period	10,912	15,348
Interest cost	705	840
Current Service Cost	1,112	1,010
Past Service Cost	724	-
Benefits Paid	-	(6,180)
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	(1,786)	(105)
Present Value of Obligation at end of period	11,667	10,912

Changes in fair value of plan assets	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Fair Value of Plan Assets at beginning of period	10,199	14,239
Adjustment to Opening Balance	-	(54)
Expected Return on Plan Assets	724	817
Contributions	713	1,166
Benefit Paid	-	(6,180)
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	(130)	210
Fair Value of Plan Assets at end of period	11,506	10,199

Expense recognized in Profit and Loss Account	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current Service Cost	1,112	1,010
Interest cost	705	840
Past Service Cost	724	-
Unrecognised Past Service Cost	(219)	-
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(724)	(817)
Net Actuarial (Gain)/Loss recognized for the period	(1,656)	(316)
Expense recognized in the statement of P & L A/c	(57)	716

Position of plan asset / liability	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Present Value of Obligation at end of period	11,667	10,912
Fair Value of Plan Assets at end of period	11,506	10,199
Funded Status	(161)	(713)
Unrecognised Past Service Cost	219	-
Plan asset / (liability)	57	(713)

Experience History:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
(Gain)/ Loss on obligation due to changes in Assumptions	(963)	260	308	17	(684)
Experience (Gain)/Loss on Obligations	(823)	(366)	(70)	(536)	(754)
Actuarial Gain/(Loss) on Plan Assets	(130)	210	(69)	(48)	(100)



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Leave Encashment

In respect of encashment of privilege leave, the Bank has made provision on actual basis. The year-end provision based on unveiled privilege leave is ₹4,062 ('000) (March 31, 2025: ₹4,740 ('000)) and the credit to current year profit and loss account is ₹678 ('000) (March 31, 2025: ₹388 ('000)).

Developments under New Labour code:

On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified the four Labour Codes - the Code on wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020, and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Bank has assessed impact of these changes to the extent applicable for the year ended March 31, 2026 and has recognized the impact under "Employees Cost in the Profit and Loss Account during financial year 2025-26. The Bank continues to monitor the finalization of Central and State Rules and clarifications from the Government on the New Labour Codes and would provide appropriate accounting effect on the basis of such developments, as needed.

19.15.2 Accounting Standard 17 – Segment reporting

Pursuant to the guidelines issued by RBI on AS-17 (Segment Reporting) - Enhancement of Disclosures dated April 18, 2007, effective from period ending March 31, 2008, the following business segments have been reported.

- Treasury: Includes investments, all financial markets activities undertaken on behalf of the Bank's customers, maintenance of reserve requirements and resource mobilization from other Banks and financial institutions.
- Corporate Banking: Includes lending, deposit taking, and other services offered to corporate customers.

Part A: Business Segments

(₹ in 000's)

Business Segments	Treasury		Corporate Banking		Total	
Particulars	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25
Revenue	389,765	505,607	380,614	484,592	770,379	990,199
Result	299,610	384,864	240,518	241,826	540,128	626,690
Unallocated Revenue					2,370	158
Unallocated Expenses					(213,718)	(253,319)
Operating Profit					328,780	373,529
Provisions and contingencies	(157)	80	(28,869)	(24,542)	(29,027)	(24,462)
Income Tax					142,605	159,168
Extraordinary profit/(loss)					-	-
Net profit/(loss)					215,202	238,822
Other Information:					-	-
Segment assets	7,339,938	6,419,557	5,165,369	6,372,844	12,505,307	12,792,401
Unallocated assets					195,116	191,255
Total assets					12,700,423	12,983,656
Segment liabilities	52,574	2,015,298	30,09,863	1,520,018	3,062,437	3,535,316
Unallocated liabilities					95,116	117,884
Capital and Reserve & Surplus					9,542,870	9,330,456
Total liabilities					12,700,423	12,983,656

*Segmental Information is provided as per the MIS available for internal reporting purposes, which includes certain estimates and assumptions.

Part B : Geographic Segment:

(₹ in 000's)

	Domestic		International		Total	
	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue	772,749	990,356	-	-	772,749	990,356
Assets	12,700,423	12,983,656	-	-	12,700,423	12,983,656

19.15.3 Accounting Standard 18 - Related party disclosures:

Related party disclosure as required by Accounting Standard 18 "Related Party Disclosure are given below:-

- Relationship during the year:

- Parent / Head Office:

United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapore – Head Office and their branches

- Other related parties in United Overseas Bank Group:

United Overseas Bank (Thai) PLC

United Overseas Bank (Malaysia) Berhad

These include only those related parties with whom transactions have occurred during current / previous year.

- Key management personnel:

Key Management Personnel	Designation
Mr. Girish Khushalani	Country Head



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2) Transactions with related parties –

(₹ in 000's)

	March 31, 2026				March 31, 2025			
	Parent (as per ownership or control)	Subsidiaries of Parent	Whole time directors / individual having significant influence	Relatives of whole time directors / individual having significant influence	Parent (as per ownership or control)	Subsidiaries of Parent	Whole time directors / individual having significant influence	Relatives of whole time directors / individual having significant influence
Deposits								
- Maximum amount during the year	#	8,579	N.A.	N.A.	#	4,187	N.A.	N.A.
- Outstanding	#	2,240	N.A.	N.A.	#	9,746	N.A.	N.A.
Investment								
- Maximum amount during the year	#	-	N.A.	N.A.	#	-	N.A.	N.A.
- Outstanding	#	-	N.A.	N.A.	#	-	N.A.	N.A.
Borrowing								
- Maximum amount during the year	#	-	N.A.	N.A.	#	-	N.A.	N.A.
- Outstanding	#	-	N.A.	N.A.	#	-	N.A.	N.A.
FX Notional								
- Maximum amount during the year	#	-	N.A.	N.A.	#	-	N.A.	N.A.
- Outstanding	#	-	N.A.	N.A.	#	-	N.A.	N.A.
Non-Funded Commitments								
- Maximum amount during the year	#	78,669	N.A.	N.A.	#	865,032	N.A.	N.A.
- Outstanding	#	78,599	N.A.	N.A.	#	479,298	N.A.	N.A.
Interest paid	#	-	N.A.	N.A.	#	-	N.A.	N.A.
Reimbursement of Cost incurred	#	-	N.A.	N.A.	#	-	N.A.	N.A.
Receiving of services	#	-	#	N.A.	#	-	#	N.A.
Rendering of services	#	1,184	N.A.	N.A.	#	4,051	N.A.	N.A.
Purchase and Sale of Fixed assets	#	-	N.A.	N.A.	#	-	N.A.	N.A.
# During the year under reference, there was only one related party in the said category, hence the Bank has not disclosed the details of transactions.								

Material related party transactions

A related party transaction is disclosed as a material related party transaction wherever it exceeds 10% of all related party transactions in that category. Following are such related party transactions. All amounts are Indian Rupees in thousands.

Deposits ('000):

United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited - balance as on March 31, 2026 ₹2,240 (March 31, 2025: ₹9,746)

Non-Funded Commitments

United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited – outstanding non-funded commitments for the year ended March 31, 2026 amounting to ₹ 18,551 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 15,917)

United Overseas Bank Malaysia Bhd – outstanding non-funded commitments for the year ended March 31, 2026 amounting to ₹ 60,048 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 463,381)

Rendering of Services ('000):

United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited – revenue from rendering of services during the year ended March 31, 2026 amounting to ₹ 361 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 322)

United Overseas Bank Malaysia Bhd – revenue from rendering of services during the year ended March 31, 2026 amounting to ₹ 823 (March 31, 2025 - ₹ 3,728)

19.15.4 Accounting Standard 19 – Leases

Lease payments for assets taken on operating lease are recognized in the Profit & Loss Account over the term of the lease in accordance with the AS-19 on Leases. The Bank has entered into non-cancellable operating leases only for vehicles and rented premises.

The total of future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as determined by the lease agreements are as follows:

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Not later than one year	39,563	36,901
Later than one year and not later than five years	46,903	80,876
Later than five years	-	-
Total	86,466	117,777
Total minimum lease payments recognized in the P&L	38,175	38,333

19.15.5 Accounting standard 22 – Accounting for taxes on income

Deferred taxes

In accordance with Accounting Standard 22 on "Accounting for taxes on income", the Bank has recognized Deferred Tax Asset (DTA) on timing differences



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to the extent there is reasonable/virtual certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. Items of which deferred tax has been created are as follows:

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred Tax Assets		
Fixed Assets	2,233	5,116
Employee Benefits	7,667	9,334
Provision on Advances*	8,525	19,620
Other items allowed on payment basis	1,851	1,774
Total	20,276	35,844

*Provision for advances includes deferred tax on provision for standard assets, provision for non-performing loans, provision on country risk exposure, provision on unhedged foreign currency exposure.

19.15.6 Accounting Standard 26 – Intangible Assets

The Bank holds intangible assets, primarily software, which is reported as part of Schedule 10. Details of the same are given below.

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	As at year ended March 31, 2026	As at year ended March 31, 2025
Opening Gross Block	13,741	13,741
Additions during the year	18,993	-
Deductions during the year	-	-
Depreciation till date	15,326	13,733
Net Block	17,408	7
Intangibles under development (CWIP)	-	9,096

19.15.7 Accounting Standard 28 – Impairment of assets

As at March 31, 2026 there were no events or changes in circumstances which indicate any material impairment in the carrying value of the assets covered by AS 28 on "Impairment of Assets" (March 31, 2025: Nil).

19.15.8 Accounting Standard 29 - Provisions, contingent liabilities and assets

Sr. No.	Contingent Liability	Brief description
1	Claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debts	The Bank's pending litigation comprises of proceedings pending with tax authorities. The Bank has reviewed its pending litigation and has adequately provided for where provisions are required and disclosed its contingent liability where applicable in the Financial Statements. The Bank does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a materially adverse effect on its Financial Statements.
2	Liability on account of outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts and other derivative contracts	The Bank enters into foreign exchange contracts with Inter Bank participants on its own account and for customers. Forward Exchange contracts are commitments to buy/sell foreign currency at a future date at the contracted rate.
3	Guarantees given on behalf of constituents, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations	As a part of its normal Banking activity, the Bank issues guarantee on behalf of its customers, Correspondent Banks and Head office. Guarantees generally represent irrevocable assurances that the Bank will make payments in the event of the customer failing to fulfill its financial or performance obligations.
4	Other items for which the Bank is contingently liable	These include estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account.

19.15.9 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The details of CSR expenditure are given below:

As required under the provision of Companies Act, 2013, Bank is required to contribute 2% of average profits before tax for immediately three preceding financial years i.e. ₹ 8,209 ('000) (March 31, 2025: ₹ 6,629 ('000)).

The Amount to be spent during the year as approved by the local management committee is ₹ 8,209('000) (March 31, 2025: ₹ 6,629 ('000)).

During the year FY 2025-26, Bank has contributed as follows:

(₹ in 000's)

	Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
1	Construction/ Acquisition of Asset	-	-
2	On purposes other than 1 above	8,209	6,629

*No amount relating to CSR activities was contributed to any related party of the Bank

*The Bank has not entered into any contractual obligation with respect to a CSR liability, hence no provision required

*There was no unspent amount that was required to be transferred to a Fund specified in Schedule VII in compliance with second proviso to sub-section 5 of section 135 of the Act.

*There is no unspent amount in respect of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, requiring transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Act or to a special account in compliance with the provisions of sub-section (6) of Section 135 of the Act.



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19.15.10 Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (DEA Fund)

There is no amount to the credit of any account which has not been operated upon for a period of ten years or more or any deposit or any amount remaining unclaimed for more than ten years or more that needed to be transferred to DEA Fund under the provisions of Section 26A of Banking Regulation Act 1949 and hence the DEA Fund guidelines are not applicable.

19.15.11 Provision for Long Term Contracts

The Bank has assessed its long term contracts (including Derivative contracts) for material foreseeable losses and made adequate provisions in the books of accounts, under any law/accounting standards wherever applicable and disclosed the same under the relevant notes in the financial statements.

19.15.12 Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace

The Bank has not received any complaints for its disposal under the provisions of "The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

19.15.13 Details of Book value of Investments in Security Receipts

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Backed by NPAs sold by the Banks as underlying	-	-
Backed by NPAs sold by other Banks/financial institutions/ non-Banking financial companies as underlying	-	-
Total	-	-

19.15.14 Disclosure on Rule 11e of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) rules 2014

The Bank, as part of its normal Banking business, grants loans and advances, makes investment, provides guarantees to and accept deposits and borrowings from its customers, other entities and persons. These transactions are part of Bank's normal Banking business, which is conducted ensuring adherence to all regulatory requirements.

Given the nature and background of transactions explained above, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Bank to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Bank (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

The Bank has also not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(s), including foreign entities (Funding Parties) with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Bank shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.'

19.15.15 Disclosure on Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) rules 2014

The Bank has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of accounts, which have the features of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in these softwares. The audit trail records have been preserved by the Bank as per the statutory requirements in its global accounting software hosted outside India for record retention, which are accessible in India at all times.

19.15.16 Previous Year's Comparatives and reported figures

Prior year amounts have been re-classified / re-stated wherever necessary to conform to the current year's presentation and figures are reported in ₹ Thousands (000's).

The Schedules referred to above and the attached notes form an integral part of these statements.

For S K Patodia & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 112723WW/100962

Ankush Goyal

Partner

Membership No. 146017

Place: Mumbai

Date: June 20, 2026

For United Overseas Bank Limited

Mumbai Branch

Girish Khushalani

Country Head

BASEL III- PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

The RBI guideline on 'Basel III Capital Regulation' was issued on May 2, 2012 for implementation in India in phases with effect from April 1, 2013 and has been fully implemented as on October 1, 2021. United Overseas Bank Ltd, Mumbai Branch is subject to the Capital adequacy norms as per RBI (Commercial Banks - Prudential Norms on Capital Adequacy) Directions, 2025 dated November 28, 2025 updated from time to time. The Basel III framework consists of three-mutually reinforcing pillars:

- Pillar 1 - Minimum capital requirements for credit risk, market risk and operational risk
- Pillar 2 - Supervisory review of capital adequacy
- Pillar 3 - Market discipline

Market discipline (Pillar 3) comprises a set of disclosures on the Capital Adequacy and Risk Management framework of the Bank. Pillar 3 disclosures as per RBI master circular on Basel-III Capital Regulations are set out in the following sections for information.

DF-1 Scope of Application

Qualitative Disclosures:

The disclosure and analysis provided herein below are in respect of the Mumbai Branch ("the Bank") of United Overseas Bank Ltd ("UOB") which is incorporated in Singapore. The parent, UOB provides a wide range of financial services through its global network of branches, offices, subsidiaries and associates; personal financial services private banking commercial and corporate banking, investment banking, corporate finance, capital market activities, treasury services, futures broking, asset management, venture capital management, insurance and stock broking services. UOB is rated among the world's top banks by Moody's Investors Service, receiving a1 for baseline credit assessment and Aa1 and Prime-1 for long term and short term bank deposits respectively.

The Mumbai branch does not have any subsidiaries in India and is accordingly not required to prepare a consolidated return under the generally accepted accounting principles or under the capital adequacy framework.

(a) List of group entities considered for consolidation:

Not Applicable.

(b) List of group entities not considered for consolidation both under the accounting and regulatory scope of consolidation

Not Applicable.



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Quantitative Disclosures:

- (a) List of group entities considered for consolidation.
Not Applicable.
- (b) The aggregate amount of capital deficiencies in subsidiaries:
Not Applicable.
- (c) The aggregate amount of the bank's total interests in insurance entities:
Not Applicable
- (d) Restrictions or impediments on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the banking group as of March 31, 2026:
Not Applicable

Capital Structure:

Capital funds are classified into Tier-I and Tier-II capital under the capital adequacy framework.

Qualitative Disclosures:

- (a) Summary information and main features of capital instruments are given below.

The Bank's Tier I capital will consist of Common Equity Tier I and Additional Tier I capital. Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital must be at least 5.5% of risk-weighted assets (RWAs) i.e. for credit risk + market risk + operational risk on an ongoing basis and Additional Tier I capital can be a maximum of 1.5%, thus making total Tier I capital to be at least 7%.

In addition to the minimum Common Equity Tier 1 capital of 5.5% of RWAs, banks are also required to maintain a capital conservation buffer (CCB) of 2.5% of RWAs in the form of Common Equity Tier 1 capital which has been fully implemented as on October 01, 2021. In terms of the RBI guidelines the CCB required as on March 31, 2026 is 2.5% of RWA.

Bank's Tier I Capital comprises interest free funds provided by Head Office, Statutory reserves, Remittable surplus retained in India (certified by Statutory Auditor) and AFS Reserve. The book values of goodwill, intangible assets and deferred tax assets and other regulatory adjustments, are deducted in arriving at CET1 capital.

Bank's Tier II capital comprises general loan loss provisions, country risk provision, Unhedged Foreign Currency Provision ('UHFC') which is restricted to 1.25% of Credit RWAs and Investment Fluctuation Reserve (IFR) as required by RBI regulations.

- (b) The details of Tier I & Tier II capital with separate disclosures of each component are as under:

The Composition of the Capital structure:

(₹ '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Paid up Capital (Funds from Head Office)	7,525,524	7,525,524
Statutory Reserve	555,657	501,856
Remittable Surplus	1,224,143	1,045,027
Regulatory Adjustment to CET 1 (Deferred tax and intangible Assets)	(37,684)	(44,947)
Net overseas placement in excess of 10% of minimum capital	-	-
AFS Reserve	(5,170)	(2,382)
CET 1 Capital	9,262,470	9,025,078
Additional Tier 1 Capital	-	-
Total Tier 1 Capital	9,262,470	9,025,078
Provision for Standard Assets, Country Risk and UHFC (Restricted to 1.25% of Credit Risk Weighted Assets)	22,307	48,827
Investment Fluctuation Reserve	61,649	81,314
Tier 2 Capital	83,956	130,141
Total Regulatory Capital	9,346,426	9,155,219

DF-2 Capital Adequacy:

Qualitative Disclosures:

The Bank is subject to the Capital adequacy norms as per Master Circular on Basel-III Capital Regulations November 28, 2025 and amendments thereto issued by the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI'). The Basel III capital regulation is being implemented in India from April 1, 2013 in phases and has been fully implemented as on October 01, 2021.

As at March 31, 2026, the capital of the Bank is higher than the minimum capital requirement as per Basel-III guidelines.

The Bank has a process for assessing its overall capital adequacy in relation to the Bank's risk profile and a strategy for maintaining its capital levels. The process ensures that the Bank has adequate capital to support all the material risks and an appropriate capital cushion. The Bank identifies, assesses and manages comprehensively all risks that it is exposed to through robust risk management framework, control mechanism and an elaborate process for capital calculation and planning. The Bank has formalised and implemented a comprehensive Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). The Bank's ICAAP covers the capital management policy of the Bank and also sets the process for assessment of the adequacy of capital to support current and future projections / risks. The Bank has a structured process for the identification and evaluation of all risks that the Bank faces, which may have an adverse material impact on its financial position.

The Bank's stress testing analysis involves the use of various techniques to assess the Bank's potential vulnerability to extreme but plausible ("stressed") business conditions. Typically, this relates, among other things, to the impact on the Bank's profitability and capital adequacy. Stress Tests are conducted on a quarterly basis on the Bank's on and off balance sheet exposures to test the impact of Credit, Liquidity risk and Interest Rate Risk in the Banking book (IRRBB). The stress test results are put up to the Risk Management Committee (RMC) of the Board on a quarterly basis, for their review and guidance. The Bank periodically assesses and refines its stress tests in an effort to ensure that the stress scenarios capture material risks as well as reflect possible extreme market moves that could arise as a result of market conditions. The stress tests are used in conjunction with the Bank's business plans for the purpose of capital planning in the ICAAP.



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The integration of risk assessment with business processes and strategies governed by a robust risk management framework under ICAAP enables the Bank to effectively manage risk-return trade off.

Pillar I

The Bank has adopted Standardised Approach for Credit Risk, Standardized Duration Approach for Market Risk and Basic Indicator Approach for Operational Risk for computing its capital requirement.

The total Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) as per Basel III guidelines works to 182.49% as on March 31, 2026 as against minimum regulatory requirement of 11.5% (9.0% + CCB 2.5%). The Tier I CRAR stands at 180.85% as against RBI's prescription of 9.5% (7.0% + CCB 2.5%). The Bank has followed the RBI guidelines in force, to arrive at the eligible capital, risk weighted assets and CRAR.

Quantitative Disclosure:

The Bank's capital requirements and capital ratios as of 31 March 2026 are as follows:-

(₹ '000)

Composition of Capital	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1. Capital requirements for Credit Risk		
- Portfolios subject to standardized approach	384,752	449,204
- Securitisation Exposures		
2. Capital requirements for Market Risk (Subject to Standardized Duration Approach)		
- Interest rate risk	34,696	29,991
- Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	26,549	25,972
- Equity risk	-	-
3. Capital requirements for Operational Risk (Subject to basic indicator approach)	142,988	122,347
Total Capital Requirements at 11.5% (including Capital Conservation Buffer) (1+2+3)	588,985	627,514
Total Capital	9,346,426	9,155,219
Common Equity Tier I capital ratio (%)	180.85%	165.40%
Tier I Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	180.85%	165.40%
Total Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	182.49%	167.78%

Risk Exposure and Assessment

The Bank considers the following risks as material risks it is exposed to in the normal course of its business and therefore, factors these while assessing / planning capital:

- Credit Risk
- Market Risk
- Operational Risk
- Concentration Risk
- Residual Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Compliance Risk
- Residual Risk
- Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book
- Country Risk
- Reputation Risk and
- Business/ Strategic Risk
- Model Risk
- Environmental Risk
- Collateral Risk
- Outsourcing / Vendor management Risk
- Human Capital Risk
- Group Risk

Risk Management framework

The Bank is exposed to various types of risk. The Bank has separate and independent Risk Management Department in place which oversees all types of risks in an integrated fashion. The objective of risk management is to have optimum balance between risk and return. It entails the identification, measurement and management of risks across the various businesses of the Bank.

The Group Board has approved a risk management framework for all its entities within the Group, including its Mumbai branch.

The assumption of financial and non-financial risks is an integral part of the Group's business. The Group's risk management strategy is targeted at ensuring proper risk governance to facilitate on-going effective risk discovery and to efficiently set aside adequate capital to cater for the risks. Risks are managed within levels established by the Group Management Committees, and approved by the Board and its committees. The Group has a comprehensive framework of policies and procedures for the identification, assessment, measurement, monitoring, control and reporting of risks. This framework is governed by the appropriate Board and Senior Management Committees. The Board and the Senior Management Committees have the overall responsibility for risk management and risk strategies in the Bank.

The Group applies the following risk management principles:

1. Delivery of sustainable long-term growth using sound risk management principles and business practices;
2. Continual improvement of risk discovery capabilities and risk controls; and
3. Business development within a prudent, consistent and efficient risk management framework.

DF-3 Credit Risk

Credit risk is defined as the possibility of losses associated with diminution in the credit quality of borrowers or counterparties. In a bank's portfolio, losses stem from outright default due to inability or unwillingness of a customer or counterparty to meet commitments in relation to lending, trading, settlement and other financial transactions.

The Bank adopts the definition of 'past due' and 'impaired credits' (for accounting purposes) as defined by RBI (Commercial Banks – Income Recognition, Asset



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Classification and Provisioning) Directions, 2025 (Vide master direction dated November 28, 2025) as updated from time to time.

Credit Risk Management Policy The Bank relies on the Group's credit policies and processes and adhering to the directives and guidelines issued by RBI to manage credit risk in the following key areas: -

• **Credit Approval Process**

To maintain independence and integrity of the credit approval process, the credit approval function is segregated from the credit origination. Credit approval authority is delegated through a risk-based Credit Discretionary Limits ("CDL") structure that is tiered according to the borrower's rating. Delegation of CDL follows a stringent process that takes into consideration the experience, seniority and track record of the officer. All credit approving officers are guided by product programmes. These credit policies, guidelines and product programmes are periodically reviewed to ensure their continued relevance.

• **Credit Risk Concentration**

A risk-sensitive process is in place to regularly review, manage and report credit concentrations and portfolio quality. This includes monitoring concentration limits and exposures by obligors, portfolios, borrowers, industries and countries. Limits are generally set as a percentage of the Group's capital funds.

Obligor limits ensure that there is no undue concentration to a group of related borrowers that may potentially pose a single risk to the Group.

Portfolio and borrower's limits ensure that lending to borrowers with weaker credit ratings is confined to acceptable levels. These limits are generally tiered according to the borrower's internal ratings.

Industry limits ensure that any adverse effect arising from an industry-specific risk event is confined to acceptable levels.

The Bank adopts a credit risk strategy and risk appetite, which is in line with its risk taking ability to ensure conservation and growth of shareholder funds, with a proper balance between risk and reward. Financial resources are allocated to best optimise the risk reward ratio.

- Ensuring that all economic and regulatory requirements are complied with.
- Ensuring that the portfolio is consistent with the Bank's strategy and objectives especially in relation to risk concentration, maturity profile and liquidity management

Quantitative disclosures

Total gross credit exposure as on March 31, 2026

(₹ '000)

Particulars	Exposure	Lien Marked Deposits against Exposures	Exposure backed by Eligible Guarantees
Fund based*	5,163,350	-	365,000
Non fund based	210,115	-	-

*Represents book value as at March 31, 2026

Notes:

1. Fund based credit exposure excludes Balance with RBI, Balances & Placements with Banks, SLR investments, Fixed and Other assets.
2. Non-fund based exposure includes LC Acceptances, Bank Guarantees at book value as on March 31, 2026 and Forward Contracts exposure under current exposure method.

Geographic distribution of exposure as on March 31, 2026

(₹ '000)

	Domestic		
	Exposure	Lien Marked Deposits against Exposures	Exposure backed by Eligible Guarantees
Fund based*	5,163,350	-	365,000
Non fund based	210,115	-	-

*Represents book value as at March 31, 2026

Notes:

1. Fund based credit exposure excludes Balance with RBI, Balances & Placements with Banks, SLR investments, Fixed and Other assets.
2. Non-Fund based exposure includes LC Acceptances, Bank Guarantees at book value as on March 31, 2026 and Forward Contracts exposure under current exposure method.
3. The Bank has no direct overseas Credit Exposure (Fund / Non Fund) as on March 31, 2026.

Industry Type Distribution of Exposure as at March 31, 2026 (Gross)

(₹ '000)

Industry Name – Sub Industry	Fund Based Exposure*	Non Fund Based Exposure	Total Exposure
Bank	-	186,975	186,975
Basic Metal and Metal Products - Iron and Steel	300,000	-	300,000
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	-	-	-
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Others	-	-	-
Infrastructure - Energy - Electricity Generation - Private Sector	800,000	-	800,000
Manufacture of Paper and Paper products	250,000	-	250,000
NBFC	2,500,000	-	2,500,000
Others	-	23,140	23,140
Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	1,313,350	-	1,313,350
Wholesale Trade	-	-	-
Grand Total	5,163,350	210,115	5,373,465

*Represents book value as at March 31, 2026

Notes:

1. Fund based credit exposure excludes Balance with RBI, Balances & Placements with Banks, SLR investments, Fixed and Other assets.
2. Non-fund based exposure includes LC Acceptances, Bank Guarantees at book value as on March 31, 2026 and Forward Contracts exposure under current exposure method.



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As on March 31, 2026, the Bank's exposure to the industries stated below was more than 5% of the total gross credit exposure (outstanding):

Sr. No.	Industry Classification	Percentage of the total gross credit exposure
1	NBFC	46.52%
2	Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	24.44%
3	Infrastructure - Energy - Electricity Generation - Private Sector	14.89%
4	Basic Metal and Metal Products - Iron and Steel	5.58%

Residual contractual maturity breakdown of assets – March 31, 2026

(Amount in ₹ '000)

Maturity Bucket	Cash, Balances with RBI and other Banks	Advances	Investments	Fixed Assets	Other Assets (Net)
Day 1	655,713	-	2,611,973	-	1,777
2 to 7 days	3,199,871	-	-	-	1,119
8 to 14 days	11,268	1,550,000	67,610	-	-
15 to 30 days	-	1,350,507	-	-	125
31 Days & up to 2 months	41,168	196,325	247,007	-	-
More than 2 months and up to months	23,131	48,434	138,786	-	-
Over 3 months to 6 months	751	850,006	4,504	-	-
Over 6 months to 12 months	-	1,168,078	-	-	-
Over 1 year to 3 years	2,098	-	12,587	-	-
Over 3 years to 5 years	-	-	-	-	-
Over 5 years	-	-	-	22,918	494,667
Total	3,934,000	5,163,350	3,082,467	22,918	497,688

Movement of NPAs (Gross) and Provision for NPAs

(₹ '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
(i) Amount of NPAs (Gross)	-
· Substandard	-
· Doubtful 1	-
· Doubtful 2	-
· Doubtful 3	-
· Loss	-
(ii) Net NPAs	-
(iii) NPA Ratios	-
· Gross NPAs to Gross Advances	-
· Net NPAs to Net Advances	-
(iv) Movement of NPAs (Gross)	-
Opening Balance as at April 1, 2025	-
Additions during the year	-
Reductions during the year	-
Closing Balance as at March 31, 2026	-
(v) Movement of provision of NPAs	-
Opening Balance as at April 1, 2025	-
Provisions made during the year	-
Write-offs of NPA provision	-
Write backs of excess provisions	-
Closing Balance as at March 31, 2026	-

Movement of general provisions during the year ended March 31, 2026

(₹ '000)

Movement of provisions	Standard Assets Provision	Country Risk Provision	Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposures Provision	ASCL Provision	Specific Provision
Opening balance as at April 1, 2025	25,523	20,610	5,200	-	-
Provisions made during the period	-	-	-	-	-
Write-off	-	-	-	-	-
Write-back of excess provisions	(4,777)	(19,550)	(4700)	-	-
Recovery for NPA account	-	-	-	-	-
Any other adjustments, including transfers between provisions	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as at March 31, 2026	20,746	1,060	500	-	-



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NPI (Gross), Provision for NPI and Movement in Provision for Depreciation on investments

(₹ '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
(i) Amount of Non Performing Investments	-
(ii) Amount of provisions held for Non Performing Investments	-
(iii) Movement of provisions for depreciation on investments	-
Opening Balance as at April 1, 2025	-
Provision made during the year	-
Provision written back on account of sale of Investment and write back	-
Closing Balance as at March 31, 2026	-

NPA (Gross), Provision for NPA and Movement in Provision for NPA

(₹ '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
(i) Amount of Non-Performing Assets	-
(ii) Amount of provisions held for Non-Performing Assets	-
(iii) Movement of provisions for Non-Performing Assets	-
Opening Balance as at April 1, 2025	-
Provision made during the year	-
Provision written back on account of sale of Investment, write Back and recovery	-
Closing Balance as at March 31, 2026	-

Major industry wise distribution of NPA, Specific and General Provision as on March 31, 2026

(₹ '000)

Industry Name	Non-Performing Loans	Specific Provision on NPA	General Provision
Basic Metal and Metal Products - Iron and Steel	-	-	1,200
Manufacture of Paper and Paper products	-	-	1,000
NBFC	-	-	10,000
Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	-	-	5,553
Infrastructure - Energy - Electricity Generation - Private Sector	-	-	3,200
Others	-	-	93
Total	-	-	20,746

Geographic Distribution of NPA as on March 31, 2026

(₹ '000)

Particulars	Domestic	Overseas
Non-Performing Loan Assets (Gross amount)	-	-

DF-4 Credit Risk: Disclosures for Portfolios subject to Standardised approach

Qualitative Disclosure

The Bank has used the ratings of the following external credit rating agencies (arranged in alphabetical order) for the purposes of risk weighting their claims for capital adequacy purposes:

- Acuite Ratings & Research Limited (Acuite)
- Credit Analysis and Research Limited (CARE);
- CRISIL Ratings Limited;
- ICRA Limited;
- India Ratings and Research Private Limited (India Ratings); and
- INFOMERICS Valuation and Rating Pvt Ltd. (INFOMERICS)
- Brickwork Ratings India Private Limited

International credit rating agencies (arranged in alphabetical order) for the purposes of risk weighting their claims for capital adequacy purposes where specified:

- Fitch;
- Moody's; and
- Standard & Poor's

The Bank has used the ratings assigned by the above credit rating agencies for credit facilities provided to its customers

A description of the process used to transfer public issuer ratings onto comparable assets in the banking book:

- Bank has used short term ratings for assets with maturity upto one year and long-term ratings for assets maturing after one year as accorded by the approved external credit rating agencies.
- Bank has not cherry picked ratings. Bank has not used one rating of a CRA (Credit Rating Agency) for one exposure and another CRA's rating for another exposure on the same counterparty unless only one rating is available for a given exposure.
- If an issuer has a long term external credit rating that warrants RW (Risk Weight) of 150%, all unrated exposures on the same issuer whether long or short is assigned the same 150% RW unless mitigated by recognised Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) techniques.
- Bank has used only rating from the recognised CRAs. In case the issuer has multiple ratings from CRAs, the Bank has a policy of choosing (if there are two or more ratings) lower rating.
- No recognition of CRM technique has been taken into account in respect of a rated exposure if that has already been factored by the CRA while carrying out the rating.



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Quantitative Disclosure

Details of credit exposures* (funded and non funded) classified by risk buckets**

The table below provides the break-up of the Bank's net exposures* into three major risk buckets.

(₹ '000)

Sr. No.	Exposure amounts after risk mitigation	Fund Based Exposure*	Non Funded** Exposure
1	Below 100% risk weight exposure outstanding	4,248,350	208,219
2	100% risk weight exposure outstanding	-	1,897
3	More than 100% risk weight exposure outstanding	915,000	-
4	Deducted (represents amounts deducted from Capital funds)	-	-
	Total	5,163,350	210,115

*Represents book value as at March 31, 2026

Notes:

1. Fund based credit exposure excludes Balance with RBI, Balances & Placements with Banks, SLR investments, Fixed and Other assets.
2. Non-fund based exposure includes LC Acceptances, Bank Guarantees at book value as on March 31, 2026 and Forward Contracts exposure under current exposure method.

DF-5 Credit Risk Mitigation: Disclosures for Standardised Approaches

Qualitative Disclosures

1) Policies and processes for and an indication of the extent to which the bank makes uses of on- and off-balance sheet netting:

Bank has set off clause as part of its loan documentation for on-balance sheet netting, in case if so required bank will have specific lien with proof of documentation.

2) Policies and processes for collateral valuation and management:

As stipulated by the RBI guidelines, the Bank uses the comprehensive approach for collateral valuation. Under this approach, the Bank reduces its credit exposure to counterparty when calculating its capital requirements to the extent of risk mitigation provided by the eligible collateral as specified in the Basel III guidelines.

3) The Bank adjusts the value of any collateral received to adjust for possible future fluctuations in the value of the collateral in line with the requirements specified by RBI guidelines. These adjustments, also referred to as 'haircuts', to produce volatility-adjusted amounts for collateral, are reduced from the exposure to compute the capital charge based on the applicable risk weights.

4) The bank has credit mitigation in form of SBLC from UOB group companies and also direct corporate guarantee for some network clients. These are SBLC from UOB group companies and CG from strong/well banked network clients and hence considered acceptable mitigation.

5) Description of the main types of collateral valuation and management:

Bank presently accepts deposits (deposited with the Bank) as eligible financial collateral

6) Information about (market or credit) risk concentrations within the mitigation taken:

As the Bank presently accepts deposits (deposited with the Bank) as eligible financial collateral, there is no concentration risk within the mitigants.

Quantitative Disclosures

(₹ '000)

Particulars	As on March 31, 2026
Total exposure covered by eligible financial collateral after application of applicable haircuts	-
Total exposure covered by guarantees/ credit derivatives	365,000
Total	365,000

DF-6 Securitisation Exposures: Disclosure for standardised approach

The Bank has not originated any securitized instruments nor has made any investments in securitised instruments issued by other.

DF-7 Market Risk in Trading Book

Market risk of the Bank is defined as the risk to the Bank's earnings and capital due to changes in the market interest rate or prices of securities, foreign exchange, commodities and equities as well as volatilities of changes. The Bank assumes market risk in its lending and deposit taking businesses and in its investment activities, including position taking and trading. The market risk is managed in accordance with the investment policies, which are approved by the Board. These policies ensure that operations in securities, foreign exchange and derivatives are conducted in accordance with sound and acceptable business practices and are as per the extant regulatory guidelines, laws governing transactions in financial securities and the financial environment. The salient features of the market risk at the Bank are as under:

- Bank has exposures such as T Bills held in AFS category in "Banking Book" which is valued at Marked to Market at reporting date.
- Bank also has foreign exchange exposures which are marked to market for valuation.
- The Bank has detailed policies covering ALM, Market Risk, investments and foreign exchange risk management.

Qualitative Disclosure

The Group's market risk framework comprises market risks policies and practices, the validation of valuation and risk models, the control structure with appropriate delegation of authority and market risk limits. In addition, robust risk architecture as well as a new Product/Service Programme process ensures that market risk issues identified are adequately addressed prior to launch.

Overall market risk appetite is balanced at the Group and Branch with the targeted revenue and takes in to account the capital position of the Group and Branch to ensure that it remains well-capitalised under stressed circumstances. The appetite is translated to risk limits that are delegated to business units. These risk limits have a proportional return that are commensurate with the risks taken. Market risk exposures are managed within RBI guidelines and limits.



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The objectives of market risk management are as follows:

- Management of liquidity
- Management of interest rate risk and exchange rate risk
- Proper classification and valuation of investment portfolio
- Adequate and proper reporting of investments
- Compliance with regulatory requirements

Overview of Policies and Procedures

The market risk for the Trading Book of the Bank is managed in accordance to the Board approved Investment Policy and ALM Policy. These policies provide guidelines to the operations, valuations, and various risk limits and controls pertaining to various securities, foreign exchange. These policies enhance Bank's ability to transact in various instruments in accordance with the extant regulatory guidelines and provide sound foundation for day-to-day Risk Control, Risk management, and prompt business decision making. The Bank also has a Stress Testing Policy and Framework which enables Bank to capture impact of various stress scenarios on Trading Book Portfolio. All these policies are reviewed periodically to incorporate changes in economic, business and regulatory environment.

Roles and Responsibilities: The Bank has Asset Liability Committee (ALCO), which is responsible for defining and estimating the market risk inherent in all activities. As regard to investments, the ALCO is responsible for the pattern and composition of investments. The respective designated functions are responsible for preparing stress testing scenarios, providing inputs in pricing market risk, performing revaluation and marking to market of market exposures.

Liquidity Risk

- Funding Liquidity Risk:** The risk to the bank's earnings or capital from its inability to meet its obligations or fund increases in assets as they fall due, without incurring significant costs or losses.
- Market Liquidity Risk:** The risk that an asset cannot be sold due to lack of liquidity in the market.

Liquidity Risk Framework is approved by Asset Liabilities Committee (ALCO). The Bank's ALM Policy defines the gap limits for the structural liquidity and the liquidity profile of the Bank. The Bank's ability to meet its obligations and fund itself in a crisis scenario is critical and accordingly, stress testing is performed to assess the impact on liquidity. The Bank also prepares structural liquidity statements and other liquidity reports to manage the liquidity position.

Quantitative Disclosure

(₹ '000)

Capital Requirement	As at March 31, 2026
I. Interest Rate Risk	34,696
II. Equity Position Risk	-
III. Foreign Exchange Risk (Foreign Exchange & Gold)	26,549
Total Capital requirement for Market risks at 11.50% (including Capital Conservation Buffer (I+II+III))	61,245

DF-8 Operational Risk

Operational Risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Operational Risk includes legal risk but excludes strategic risk and reputation risk.

Qualitative Disclosure

The Bank relies on the Group's framework of policies, processes and procedures, by which business units identify, assess, monitor and control/ mitigate their operational risks.

Key Risk and Control Self-Assessment involves identifying and assessing inherent risks in Bank's key processes, as well as assessing the effectiveness of controls to mitigate the identified risks. Action plans to address issues are documented and monitored via Operational Risk Action Plans.

Key Operational Risk Indicators are statistical data collected and monitored by business and support units on an on-going basis to facilitate early detection of potential operational control weaknesses. Trend analysis is carried out to identify systemic issues that need to be addressed.

A database of operational risk events and losses has been established to facilitate the use of advanced approaches for quantification of operational risks. The analysis of loss trends and root causes of loss events helps in strengthening the internal control environment.

With the increasing need to outsource for cost and operational efficiency, the Group's Third-Party and Outsourcing Risk Management Policy ensures that outsourcing risks and vendor management are adequately identified and managed prior to entering into any new arrangements and on an on-going basis.

Effective business continuity and crisis management strategies and plans have been developed and tested to ensure prompt recovery of critical business functions in the event of major business and/or system disruptions.

Besides the above, the Bank also undertakes the following to proactively identify operational risks in the operations and external environment.

- Robust processes for review of products and critical process prior to launch/ modifications
- Monitoring of external OR events/frauds and gaining insights for improvements in processes/ controls.

Risk Management Committee reviews operational risk in accordance to its terms of reference. Risk Management Committee is updated quarterly on all key operational risk issues.

Quantitative Disclosures

As per the mandate from RBI, the Bank is following Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) for assessment of operational risk capital. Capital requirement at 11.5% (including Capital Conservation Buffer) for operational risk as per BIA as on March 31, 2026 is ₹ 142,988 ('000).

DF-9 Interest rate risk in banking book (IRRBB)

Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book (IRRBB) refers to the risk of potential reduction in or loss of earnings (Net Interest Income) and Capital (Economic Value) as a consequence of movement in interest rates. Interest rate risk arises from holding assets/liabilities and Off- Balance Sheet (OBS) items with different principal amount, maturity dates or repricing dates thereby creating exposure to changes in levels of interest rates. Objective of the Bank is to limit IRRBB under regulatory risk limits.



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Qualitative Disclosures

Overview of Policies and Procedures

Interest Rate Risk is part of the overall ALM (Asset Liability Management) Policy of the bank. The Bank also has a Stress Testing Policy and Framework which enables Bank to capture impact of various stress scenarios on Banking Book Portfolio. All these policies are reviewed periodically to incorporate changes in economic, business and regulatory environment.

Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) is responsible for evaluating and institutionalizing appropriate systems and procedures for monitoring and managing the IRRBB of the Bank. The day-to-day responsibility of monitoring, evaluation and risk measurement rests with middle office. Interest rate sensitive gap statements across pre-defined time buckets are continuously monitored for measuring and managing the interest rate risk.

IRRBB Identification, Measurement, Monitoring and Reporting

The group marker risk framework elaborates IRRBB architecture to measure, monitor and control the adverse impact of interest rates on the Bank's financial condition within tolerable limits. This impact is calculated from following perspectives:

- **Earnings perspective:** Indicates the impact on Bank's Net Interest Income (NII) in the short term.
- **Economic perspective:** Indicates the impact on the net-worth of bank due to re-pricing of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items.

The ALM Policy defines the framework for managing IRRBB through measures such as:

1. **Interest Rate Sensitivity Report:** Measures mismatches between rate sensitive liabilities and rate sensitive assets (including off-balance sheet positions) in various tenor buckets based on re-pricing or maturity, as applicable.
2. **Duration Gap Analysis:** Measures the mismatch in duration of assets & liabilities and the resultant impact on market value of equity.
3. **Banking Book ES (Expected Shortfall):** Estimates the maximum possible loss, at a predefined confidence level, on the market value of banking-book over a certain time horizon under normal conditions.
4. **Earnings at Risk (EaR):** Estimates the impact on net interest income over one-year horizon due to 1% changes in interest rates.
5. **Sensitivity Analysis:** Evaluates the impact on both trading and banking book due to parallel and non-parallel shifts in interest rates.
6. **Stress Testing:** Evaluates the impact on duration of capital of banking book under various stress scenarios. All the above risk metrics are measured on regular basis and reported to ALCO periodically as guided by the ALM policy of the Bank.

All the IRRBB risk metrics are measured on a regular basis and reported to the ALCO on a monthly basis.

Quantitative Disclosures

The Banks assesses its exposure to Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book using the Economic Value of Equity (EVE) approach & calculate likely drop in Market Value of Equity with 200 bps change in interest rates. The estimated impact of such shock as at March 31, 2026 is as follows.

Impact of Interest Rate Risk

(₹ '000)

Earnings Perspective (Impact on Net Interest Income)		
Currency	If interest Rate were to go down by 200 bps	If interest Rate were to go up by 200 bps
INR	(30,017)	30,017
USD	1,161	(1,161)

(₹ '000)

Economic Value Perspective (Impact on Market Value of Equity)		
Currency	If interest Rate were to go down by 200 bps	If interest Rate were to go up by 200 bps
INR	(28,449)	28,449
USD	1,166	(1,166)

Notes: The above impact is for 200 bps parallel shift in the interest rates for both assets and liabilities.

DF-10 General Disclosures for Exposures Related to Counterparty Credit Risk

Counterparty exposure

Counterparty credit risk arises in case of forward contracts. The subsequent credit risk exposures depend on the value of underlying market factors (e.g., interest rates and foreign exchange rates), which can be volatile and uncertain in nature. The Bank has exposure to only forward foreign exchange transactions at present.

Credit limits for counter party credit exposure

The credit limit for counterparty Bank as well as Corporates is fixed based on their financial performance as per the latest audited financials. Various financial parameters such as liquidity ratios, profitability etc. as applicable are taken into consideration while assigning the limit. Credit exposure is monitored daily to ensure it does not exceed the approved credit limit.

Policies with respect to wrong-way risk exposures

Wrong way risk is defined as an exposure to a counterparty that is adversely correlated with the credit quality of that counterparty. Wrong way risk arises when there is a positive expected correlation between EAD and PD to a given counterparty. It tends to increase when the counterparty credit quality gets worse. There are two types of wrong-way risk, namely, specific wrong-way risk and general wrong-way risk. The Bank would identify material cases of wrong-way risk and identify the same in line with our HO credit policy.

Credit exposures on forward contracts

The Bank enters into the forward contracts in the normal course of business for positioning, as well as for our own risk management needs, including mitigation of foreign currency risk. Exposures are calculated according to the current exposures method.

Credit exposure as on March 31, 2026

(₹ '000)

	Notional Amount	Gross positive fair value of contracts	Potential future exposure	Total Credit Exposure
Forward Contracts	1,156,987	-	23,140	23,140



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Table DF-11 : Composition of Capital
Part I : Template to be used from March 31, 2026

Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves		(₹ '000)	Ref No.
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium) (Funds from Head Office)	7,525,524	a1
2	Retained earnings	555,657	d1
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	1,224,143	a2
3A	AFS Reserve	(5,170)	
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)	-	
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	-	
6	Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	9,300,154	a1+d1+a2
Common Equity Tier 1 capital : regulatory adjustments			
7	Prudential valuation adjustments		
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	
9	Intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	(17,408)	c1
10	Deferred tax assets	(20,276)	c2
11	Cash-flow hedge reserve	-	
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	-	
13	Securitisation gain on sale	-	
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-	
15	Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	-	
16	Investments in own shares (if not already netted off paid-up capital on reported balance sheet)	-	
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	-	
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
20	Mortgage servicing rights(amount above 10% threshold)	N.A.	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences(amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)		
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold		
23	of which : significant investments in the common stock of financial entities		
24	of which : mortgage servicing rights		
25	of which : deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences		
26	National specific regulatory adjustments (26a+26b+26c+26d)	-	
26a	of which : Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	
26b	of which : Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries	-	
26c	of which : Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	
26d	of which : Unamortised pension funds expenditures	-	
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Common Equity Tier 1 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-	
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	
28	Net overseas placement in excess of 10% of minimum capital		
29	Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1	(37,684)	c1+c2
30	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	9,262,470	



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Table DF-11 : Composition of Capital
Part I : Template to be used from March 31, 2026

Additional Tier 1 capital : instruments

30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus (share premium) (31+32)	-	
31	of which : classified as equity under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares)	-	
32	of which : classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual debt Instruments)	-	
33	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1	-	
34	Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1)	-	
35	of which : instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	
36	Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	-	

Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments

37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	
39	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
40	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	
41	National specific regulatory adjustments (41a+41b)	-	
41a	Investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	
41b	Shortfall in the Additional Tier 1 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital	-	
44	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	-	
44a	Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned for capital adequacy	-	
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + Admissible AT1) (29 + 44a)	9,262,470	

Tier 2 capital : instruments and provisions

46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	-	
47	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	-	
48	Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	-	
49	of which : instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	
50	Provisions (Please refer to Note to Template Point 50)	22,307	b1
51	Investment Fluctuation Reserve	61,649	
52	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	83,956	

Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments

53	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	-	
54	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments	-	
55	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold)	-	
56	Significant investments in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	
57	National specific regulatory adjustments (56a+56b)	-	
57a	of which: Investments in the Tier 2 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	
57b	of which: Shortfall in the Tier 2 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	



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Table DF-11 : Composition of Capital
Part I : Template to be used from March 31, 2026

58	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	-	
59	Tier 2 capital (T2)	83,956	
59a	Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy	83,956	b1
59b	Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital	-	
59c	Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (59a + 59b)	83,956	
60	Total capital (TC = T1 + Admissible T2) (45 + 59c)	9,346,426	
	Risk Weighted Assets in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-	
61	Total risk weighted assets (61a + 61b + 61c)	5,121,607	
61a	of which: total credit risk weighted assets	3,345,669	
61b	of which: total market risk weighted assets	532,563	
61c	of which: total operational risk weighted assets	1,243,375	
Capital ratios			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	180.85%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	180.85%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	182.49%	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	2.5%	
65	of which : capital conservation buffer requirement	2.5%	
66	of which : bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	-	
67	of which : G-SIB buffer requirement	-	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a % of risk weighted assets) (Tier 1 Capital excess of 11.50%)	180.85%	
National minima (if different from Basel III)			
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	5.50%	
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	7.00%	
71	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	9.00%	
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)			
72	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financial entities	-	
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-	
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	N.A.	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	N.A.	
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	-	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	-	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	-	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	-	
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2024)			
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	N.A.	
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	N.A.	
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	



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Note to the template

Sr No	Particular	(₹ '000)
10	Deferred tax assets associated with accumulated losses	-
	Deferred tax assets (excluding those associated with accumulated losses) net of Deferred tax liability	20,276
	Total as indicated in row 10	20,276
19	If investments in insurance subsidiaries are not deducted fully from capital and instead considered under 10% threshold for deduction, the resultant increase in the capital of bank	-
	of which : Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital	-
	of which : Increase in Additional Tier 1 capital	-
	of which : Increase in Tier 2 capital	-
26b	If investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries are not deducted and hence, risk weighted then :	-
(i)	Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital	-
(ii)	Increase in risk weighted assets	-
50	Eligible Provisions included in Tier 2 capital	22,307
	Eligible Revaluation Reserves included in Tier 2 capital	-
	Total of row 50	22,307

DF-12 Composition of Capital – Reconciliation Requirements

Step 1 (₹ '000)

		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation
		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
A	Capital & Liabilities		
i	Paid-up Capital	7,525,524	a1
	Reserves & Surplus	2,017,346	
	Of which: Statutory Reserve	555,657	a2
	Minority Interest	N.A.	
	Total Capital	9,542,870	
ii	Deposits	2,969,919	
	of which: Deposits from banks	8,02,674	
	of which: Customer deposits	2,167,245	
iii	Borrowings	-	
	of which: From RBI	-	
	of which: From banks	-	
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	-	
	of which: Others (pl. specify) (Borrowings outside India)	-	
	of which: Capital instruments	-	
iv	Other liabilities & provisions	192,624	
	Of which: Provision for Standard Assets, Provision for Country Risk and Provision for Large borrowers	22,307	b1
	Total	12,700,423	



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		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation
		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
	Assets		
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	692,728	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	3,241,272	
ii	Investments:	3,082,467	
	of which: Government securities	3,082,467	
	of which: Other approved securities of which: Shares	-	
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	-	
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	
	of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	-	
iii	Loans and advances	5,163,350	
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	-	
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	5,163,350	
iv	Fixed assets	22,918	
	Of which: Intangible (Software)	17,408	c1
v	Other assets	497,688	
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	-	
	of which: Deferred tax assets	20,276	c2
vi	Goodwill on consolidation	-	
vii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	d1
	Total Assets	12,700,423	

Step 2 (₹ '000)

		Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation
		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
A	Capital & Liabilities		
i.	Paid-up Capital (funds from HO)	7,525,524	
	Reserves & Surplus	2,017,346	
	Minority Interest	-	
	Total Capital	9,542,870	
ii.	Deposits	2,969,919	
	of which : Deposits from banks	8,02,674	
	of which : Customer deposits	2,167,245	
	of which : Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	
iii.	Borrowings	-	
	of which : From RBI	-	
	of which : From banks	-	
	of which : From other institutions & agencies	-	
	of which : Others (pl. specify) (Borrowings outside India)	-	
	of which : Capital instruments	-	
iv.	Other liabilities & provisions	187,634	
	Total	12,700,423	



UNITED OVERSEAS BANK LIMITED - MUMBAI BRANCH
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		Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation
		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
B	Assets		
i.	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	692,728	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	3,241,272	
ii.	Investments :	3,082,467	
	of which : Government securities	3,082,467	
	of which : Other approved securities	-	
	of which : Shares	-	
	of which : Debentures & Bonds	-	
	of which : Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	
	of which : Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	-	
iii.	Loans and advances	5,163,350	
	of which : Loans and advances to banks	-	
	of which : Loans and advances to customers	5,163,350	
iv.	Fixed assets	22,918	
v.	Other assets	497,688	
	of which : Goodwill and intangible assets	-	
	of which : Deferred tax assets	20,276	
vi.	Goodwill on consolidation	-	
vii.	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	
Total Assets		12,700,423	

Step 3

(₹ '000)

Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves			
		Component of regulatory capital reported by bank	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation from step 2
1	Directly issued qualifying common share (and equivalent for non- joint stock companies) capital plus related stock surplus	7,525,524	-
2	Retained earnings	555,657	-
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	1,218,973	-
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)	-	-
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	-	-
6	Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	9,300,154	-
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	-	-
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	-
9	Other intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	(17,408)	-
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	(20,276)	-
11	Net overseas placement in excess of 10% of minimum capital		
12	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	-
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	9,262,470	-



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DF-13 Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments

Disclosure template for main features of regulatory capital instruments

Disclosure template for main features of regulatory capital instruments		
1.	Issuer	NA
2.	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	NA
3.	Governing law(s) of the instrument	NA
	Regulatory treatment	
4.	Transitional Basel III rules	NA
5.	Post-transitional Basel III rules	NA
6.	Eligible at solo/group/ group & solo	NA
7.	Instrument type	NA
8.	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (₹ in million, as of most recent reporting date)	NA
9.	Par value of instrument	NA
10.	Accounting classification	NA
11.	Original date of issuance	NA
12.	Perpetual or dated	NA
13.	Original maturity date	NA
14.	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	NA
15.	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	NA
16.	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	NA
	Coupons / dividends	NA
17.	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	NA
18.	Coupon rate and any related index	NA
19.	Existence of a dividend stopper	NA
20.	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	NA
21.	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	NA
22.	Noncumulative or cumulative	NA
23.	Convertible or non-convertible	NA
24.	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	NA
25.	If convertible, fully or partially	NA
26.	If convertible, conversion rate	NA
27.	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	NA
28.	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	NA
29.	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	NA
30.	Write-down feature	NA
31.	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	NA
32.	If write-down, full or partial	NA
33.	If write-down, permanent or temporary	NA
34.	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	NA
35.	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to Instrument)	NA
36.	Non-compliant transitioned features	NA
37.	If yes, specify non-compliant features	NA

DF-14 Full Terms and Conditions of Regulatory Capital Instruments

Instruments	Full Terms and Conditions
NA	NA



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DF-15 Disclosure Requirements for Remuneration

In terms of guidelines issued by RBI vide circular DOR.HGG.GOV. No.68/29.67.001/2025-26 dated 28 November 2025, the Head office of the Bank has submitted a declaration to RBI that the Bank's compensation policies including that of the CEO is in conformity with the Financial Stability Board principles and standards.

DF-16 Equities: Disclosure for Banking book positions

The Bank does not have any Equity Investments in Banking book.

DF-17 Summary comparison of accounting assets vs. leverage ratio exposure measure

(₹ '000)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As of March 31, 2026
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	12,700,423
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-
3	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognized on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	-
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	23,140
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off- balance sheet exposures)	115,158
7	Other adjustments	(37,684)
8	Leverage ratio exposure	12,801,037

Reconciliation of total published balance sheet size and on balance sheet exposure under common disclosure

(₹ '000)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As of March 31, 2026
1	Total Consolidated assets as per published financial statements	12,700,423
2	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	-
3	Adjustments for securities financing transaction (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	-
4	Adjustments for entities outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-
5	On-balance Sheet exposure under leverage ratio (excluding derivatives and SFTs)	12,700,423

DF-18 Leverage Ratio

The Basel III leverage ratio is defined as the capital measure (Tier-1 capital of the risk based capital framework) divided by the exposure measure, with this ratio expressed as a percentage.

As per RBI guidelines, disclosures required for leverage ratio for the Bank at March 31, 2026 are as follows:

(₹ '000)

On-balance sheet exposures		
1. On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)		12,700,423
2. (Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)		(37,684)
3. Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)		12,662,739
Derivative exposures		
4. Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)		-
5. Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions		23,140
6. Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework		-
7. (Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)		-
8. (Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)		-
9. Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives		-
10. (Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)		-
11. Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)		23,140
Securities financing transaction exposures		
12. Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions		
13. (Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)		-
14. CCR exposure for SFT assets		-
15. Agent transaction exposures		-
16. Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)		
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
17. Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount		186,975
18. (Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)		(71,818)
19. Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)		115,158
Capital and total exposures		
20. Tier 1 capital		9,262,470
21. Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)		12,801,037
Leverage ratio		
22. Basel III leverage ratio (per cent)		72.36%



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Leverage Ratio

The leverage ratio has been calculated using the definitions of capital and total exposure. The Bank's leverage ratio, calculated in accordance with the RBI guidelines under consolidated framework is as follows:

(₹ '000)

Period	Exposure	Tier 1 Capital	Leverage Ratio
June 2025	12,368,336	9,036,771	73.06%
September 2025	13,574,227	9,026,289	66.50%
December 2025	11,912,933	9,026,625	75.77%
March 2026	12,801,037	9,262,470	72.36%

Liquidity Coverage Ratio as of 31st March 2026

(₹ '000)

Particulars		Total Unweighted Value (average*)	Total Weighted Value (average*)
High Quality Liquid Assets			
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	5,886,559	5,886,559
Cash Outflows			
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:		
(i)	Stable deposits	-	-
(ii)	Less stable deposits	-	-
3	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which :		
(i)	Operational deposits (all counterparties)	2,969,919	1,189,787
(ii)	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	-	-
(iii)	Unsecured debt	-	-
4	Secured wholesale funding	-	-
5	Additional requirements, of which	-	
(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	11,320	11,320
(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-
(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-
6	Other contractual funding obligations	108,018	108,018
7	Other contingent funding obligations	10,460,138	519,747
8	Total Cash Outflows	13,549,396	1,828,872
Cash Inflows			
9	Secured lending (eg reverse repos)	3,199,871	-
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	3,054,750	2,298,075
11	Other cash inflows	2,019	1,010
12	Total Cash Inflows	6,256,641	2,299,085
Total Adjusted Value		7,292,755	-470,213
21	TOTAL HQLA		5,886,559
22	Total Net Cash Outflows		457,218
23	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)		1287.47%



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Net Stable Funding Ratio as of 31st March 2026

(₹' 000)

Table 1: Components of ASF Categories (liability categories)				
	Particulars	Associated ASF factors	Unweighted Amount	Weighted Amount
1	Total regulatory capital (excluding Tier 2 instruments with residual maturity of less than one year)	100.00%	9,384,110	9,384,110
2	Other capital instruments with effective residual maturity of one year or more	100.00%	-	-
3	Other liabilities with effective residual maturity of one year or more	100.00%	-	-
4	Stable non-maturity (demand) deposits and term deposits with residual maturity of less than one year provided by retail and small business customers	95.00%	-	-
5	Less stable non-maturity deposits and term deposits with residual maturity of less than one year provided by retail and small business customers	90.00%	-	-
6	Funding with residual maturity of less than one year provided by non-financial corporate customers	50.00%	2,166,888	1,083,444
7	Operational deposits	50.00%	-	-
8	Funding with residual maturity of less than one year from sovereigns, PSEs, and multilateral and national development banks	50.00%	-	-
9	Other funding with residual maturity between six months and less than one year not included in the above categories, including funding provided by central banks and financial institutions	50.00%	-	-
10	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories, including liabilities without a stated maturity (with a specific treatment for deferred tax liabilities and minority interests)	0.00%	1,096,960	-
11	NSFR derivative liabilities net of NSFR derivative assets if NSFR derivative liabilities are greater than NSFR derivative assets	0.00%	52,465	-
12	"Trade date" payables arising from purchases of financial instruments, foreign currencies	0.00%	-	-
	Total Available Stable Funding		12,700,423	10,467,554

Table 2: Components of RSF Category				
Sr No	Particulars	Associated RSF Factor	Unweighted Amount	Weighted Amount
A	<u>On Balance Sheet Items</u>			
1	Coins and banknotes	0.00%	-	-
2	Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) including excess CRR	0.00%	92,728	-
3	All claims on RBI with residual maturities of less than six months	0.00%	600,000	-
4	"Trade date" receivables arising from sales of financial instruments, foreign currencies and commodities.	0.00%	-	-
5	Unencumbered Level 1 assets, excluding coins, banknotes, CRR and SLR Securities	5.00%	-	-
6	Unencumbered SLR Securities	5.00%	2,152,403	107,620
7	Unencumbered loans to financial institutions with residual maturities of less than six months, where the loan is secured against Level 1 assets as defined in LCR circular dated June 9, 2014, and various amendments as indicated in the text of the circular, and where the bank has the ability to freely rehypothecate the received collateral for the life of the loan	10.00%	-	-
8	All other 'standard' unencumbered loans to financial institutions with residual maturities of less than six months not included in the above categories	15.00%	1,500,000	225,000
9	Unencumbered Level 2A assets	15.00%	-	-
10	Unencumbered Level 2B assets	50.00%	-	-
11	HQLA encumbered for a period of six months or more and less than one year	50.00%	-	-
12	'Standard' Loans to financial institutions and central banks with residual maturities between six months and less than one year	50.00%	1,000,000	500,000
13	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	50.00%	-	-
14	All other assets not included in the above categories with residual maturity of less than one year, including 'standard' loans to nonfinancial corporate clients, to retail and small business customers, and 'standard' loans to sovereigns and PSEs	50.00%	5,922,096	2,961,048
15	Unencumbered 'standard' residential mortgages with a residual maturity of one year or more and assigned the minimum risk weight under the Standardised Approach	65.00%	-	-
16	Other unencumbered 'standard' loans not included in the above categories, excluding loans to financial institutions, with a residual maturity of one year or more and with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Standardised Approach	65.00%	-	-
17	Cash, securities or other assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and cash or other assets provided to contribute to the default fund of a CCP	85.00%	1,236,919	1,051,381



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Table 2: Components of RSF Category

Sr No	Particulars	Associated RSF Factor	Unweighted Amount	Weighted Amount
18	Other unencumbered performing loans with risk weights greater than 35% under the Standardised Approach and residual maturities of one year or more, excluding loans to financial institutions	85.00%	-	-
19	Unencumbered securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA with a remaining maturity of one year or more and exchange-traded equities	85.00%	-	-
20	Physical traded commodities, including gold	85.00%	-	-
21	All assets that are encumbered for a period of one year or more	100.00%	-	-
22	NSFR derivative assets net of NSFR derivative liabilities if NSFR derivative assets are greater than NSFR derivative liabilities	100.00%	-	-
23	5% of derivative liabilities	100.00%	-	-
24	All other assets not included in the above categories, including nonperforming loans, loans to financial institutions with a residual maturity of one year or more, non-exchange-traded equities, fixed assets, items deducted from regulatory capital, retained interest, insurance assets, subsidiary interests and defaulted securities	100.00%	196,277	196,277
25	All restructured 'standard' loans which attract higher risk weight and additional provision	100.00%	-	-
Required Stable Funding – On Balance Sheet Assets (Sum of 1 to 25)			12,700,423	5,041,326
B Off Balance Sheet Items				
26	Currently Undrawn Position of Irrevocable and conditionally revocable credit and liquidity facilities to any client	5.00%	-	-
27	Currently Undrawn Position of Other contingent funding obligations, including products and instruments (27.a) + (27.b) + (27.c)		11,310,601	561,791
a	Currently Undrawn Position of Unconditionally revocable credit and liquidity facilities	5.00%	11,123,626	556,181
B	Trade finance-related obligations (including guarantees and letters of credit)	3.00%	186,975	5,609
c	Guarantees and letters of credit unrelated to trade finance obligations	3.00%	-	-
28	Non-contractual obligations 28. (a) + 28. (b) + 28. (c)			
a	Potential requests for debt repurchases of the bank's own debt or that of related conduits, securities investment vehicles and other such financing facilities	5.00%	-	-
b	Structured products where customers anticipate ready marketability, such as adjustable rate notes and variable rate demand notes (VRDNs)	5.00%	-	-
c	Managed funds that are marketed with the objective of maintaining a stable value	5.00%	-	-
Required Stable Funding – Off Balance Sheet Assets (Sum of 26 to 28)			11,310,601	561,791
Total Required Stable Funding (A+B)			24,011,024	5,603,117

Table 3: Net Stable Funding Ratio

(Total Available Stable Funding) *100 / Total Required Stable Funding	186.82%
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