DF-2 Capital Adequacy:

Qualitative Disclosures:

The Bank is subject to the Capital adequacy norms as per Master Circular on Basel-III Capital Regulations, April 2022 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 fully implemented as on October 1, 2021.

As at June 30, 2025, 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 business projections / risks for 5 years. 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 Asset and liability Committee (ALCO) 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.

The integration of risk assessment with business processes and strategies governed by a 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 168.92% as on June 30, 2025 as against minimum regulatory requirement of 11.50% (9.00% + CCB 2.5%). The Tier I CRAR stands at 166.70% as against RBI's prescription of 9.5% (7.00% + CCB 2.5%). The Bank has followed the RBI guidelines in force, to arrive at the eligible capital, risk weighted assets and CRAR.

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BASEL III - Pillar 3 as on June 30, 2025

Quantitative Disclosure:

The Bank's capital requirements and capital ratios as of 30 June 2025 are as follows:-

(₹ '000)

Composition of Capital	As on 30 June 2025	As an 31 Mar 2025
1. Capital requirements for Credit Risk	412,525	449,204
- Portfolios subject to standardized approach		
- Securitisation Exposures		
2. Capital requirements for Market Risk		
(Subject to Standardized Duration Approach)		
- Interest rate risk	41,931	
- Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	25,972	29,991
- Equity risk		25,972
	-	
3. Capital requirements for Operational Risk		-
(Subject to basic indicator approach)	142,996	122,347
Total Capital Requirements at 11.5% (including Capital Conservation Buffer) (1+2+3)	623,424	627,514
Total Capital	**9,157,195**	**9,155,219**
Common Equity Tier I	9,036,771	9,025,078
Additional Tier I Capital	-	-
Tier II Capital	120,424	130,141
Common Equity Tier I capital ratio (%)	166.70%	165.40%
Tier I Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	166.70%	165.40%
Total Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	168.92%	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
- Credit Concentration Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book

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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 so as 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 Reserve Bank of India under Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRAC) norms (vide RBI Master Circular dated July 1, 2015).

Credit Risk Management policy The Bank has an approved Credit policy and also relies on the Groups credit policies and processes, 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 and industries. 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 borrowers 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 June 30, 2025

(₹ '000)

Particulars	Exposure	Lien Marked Deposits against Exposures	Exposure backed by Eligible Guarantees
Fund based*	7,448,240	-	540,000
Non fund based	186,266	-	-

Represents book value as at June 30, 2025

Notes:

1. Fund based credit exposure excludes Balance with RBI, Balances with Banks, SLR investments, Fixed and Other assets.
2. Non-fund based exposure includes Bank Guarantee exposures and Forward Contracts & LC Acceptances.

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BASEL III - Pillar 3 as on June 30, 2025

Geographic distribution of exposure as on June 30, 2025

(₹ ‘000)

Particulars	Domestic		
	Exposure	Lien Marked Deposits against Exposures	Exposure backed by Eligible Guarantees
Fund based*	7,448,240	-	540,000
Non fund based	186,266	-	-

**Represents book value as at June 30, 2025*

Notes:

1. Fund based credit exposure excludes Balance with RBI, Balances with Banks, SLR investments, Fixed and Other assets.
2. Non-fund based exposure includes Bank Guarantee exposures and Forward Contracts & LC Acceptances.
3. The Bank has no direct overseas Credit Exposure (Fund / Non Fund) as on June 30, 2025.

Industry Type Distribution of Exposure as at June 30, 2025 (Gross)

(₹ ‘000)

Industry Name – Sub Industry	Fund Based Exposure*	Non Fund Based Exposure	Total Exposure
Basic Metal and Metal Products - Iron and Steel	1,500,000	-	**1,500,000**
Petroleum	1,507,920	-	**1,507,920**
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	1,457,920	-	**1,457,920**
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) – Others	490,000	-	**490,000**
Wholesale Trade	292,400	-	**292,400**
Paper & Paper Products	400,000	-	**400,000**
NBFC	1,800,000	-	**1,800,000**
Bank	-	130,480	**130,480**
Others	-	55,786	**55,786**
Grand Total	**7,448,240**	**186,266**	**7,634,506**

Notes:

1. Fund based credit exposure excludes Balance with RBI, Balances with Banks, SLR investments, Fixed and Other assets
2. Non-fund based exposure includes Bank Guarantee exposures and Forward Contracts & LC Acceptances.

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BASEL III - Pillar 3 as on June 30, 2025

As on 30 June 2025, the Bank's exposure to the industries stated below was more than 5% of the total gross credit exposure (outstanding):

(₹ '000)

Sr. No.	Industry Classification	Percentage of the total gross credit exposure
1	Metal and Metal Products	19.64%
2	Non Banking Finance Company	23.57%
3	Petroleum	19.75%
4	Chemicals - Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	19.09%
5	Paper & Paper Products	5.24%
6	Chemicals - Others	6.42%

Residual contractual maturity breakdown of assets

(₹ '000)

Maturity Bucket	Cash, Balances with RBI and other Banks	Advances	Investments	Fixed Assets	Other Assets (Net)
Day 1	60,310	215,000	3,933,943	0	26,972
2 to 7 days	-	140,000	-	0	0
8 to 14 days	-	500,000	-	0	1,908
15 to 30 days	-	942,400	-	0	952
31 Days & upto 2 months	36,727	2,328,800	165,270	0	0
More than 2 months and upto 3 months	19,174	692,280	86,284	0	0
Over 3 months to 6 months	6,953	771,840	31,289	0	0
Over 6 months to 12 months	-	1,857,920	-	0	0
Over 1 year to 3 years	225	-	1,014	0	0
Over 3 years to 5 years	-	-	-	0	0
Over 5 years	-	-	-	14,729	451,922
Total	**123,389**	**7,448,240**	**4,217,800**	**14,729**	**481,754**

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BASEL III - Pillar 3 as on June 30, 2025

Movement of NPA (Gross) and Provision for NPAs

(₹ '000)

Particulars	As at 30 June 2025
(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	-
Reductions	-
Closing Balance as at June 30, 2025	
(v) Movement of provision of NPAs	-
Opening Balance as at April 1, 2025	-
Provisions made	-
Write- offs of NPA provision	-
Write backs of excess provisions	-
Closing Balance as at June 30, 2025	

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

(₹ '000s)

Particulars	As at 30 June 2025
(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	-
Provision written back on account of sale of Investment and write	-
back	-
Closing Balance as at June 30, 2025	-

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BASEL III - Pillar 3 as on June 30, 2025

Movement of general provisions during the period ended Jun 30, 2025

(₹ '000)

Movement of provisions	Standard Assets Provision	Country Risk Provision	Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposures Provision	Specific Provision
Opening balance as at Apr 1, 2025	25,523	20,611	5,200	-
Provisions made during the period	4,493	(18,937)	2,219	-
Write-off	-	-	-	-
Write-back of excess provisions	-		-	-
Any other adjustments, including transfers between provisions	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as at June 30, 2025	30,016	1,674	7,419	-

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

(₹ '000)

Particulars	As at 30 June 2025
(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 Apr 1, 2024	-
Provision made during the year	-
Provision written back on account of sale of Investment and write back	-
Closing Balance as at June 30, 2025	-

Major industry wise distribution of NPA, Specific and General Provision as on 30 June 2025

(₹ '000)

Industry Name – Sub Industry	Non-Performing Loans	Specific Provision	General Provision*
Basic Metal and Metal Products - Iron and Steel	-	-	6,000
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	-	-	5,832
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) – Others			1,960
Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	-	-	6,032
Aviation	-	-	-
NBFC	-	-	7,200
Wholesale trade	-	-	1,170
Paper & Paper Products			1,600
Others	-	-	222
Grand Total	-	-	**30,016**

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**Represents standard assets provision and provision on specific borrowers.*

Geographic Distribution of NPA as on 30 June 2025

(₹ ‘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:

a) Credit Analysis and Research Limited (CARE)
b) Credit Rating Information Services of India Limited (CRISIL)
c) ICRA Limited (ICRA)
d) India Ratings and Research Private Limited (India Ratings) and
e) SME Rating Agency of India Ltd (SMERA)

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

a) Fitch;
b) Moody’s; and
c) Standard & Poor’s

The Bank has used the solicited 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 solicited 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.

BASEL III - Pillar 3 as on June 30, 2025

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	6,008,240	186,266
2	100% risk weight exposure outstanding	550,000	-
3	More than 100% risk weight exposure outstanding	890,000	-
4	Deducted (represents amounts deducted from Capital funds)	-	-
	Total	7448,240	186,266

**Represents book value as at June 30, 2025*

Notes:

1. Fund based credit exposure excludes Balance with RBI, Balances with Banks, SLR investments, Fixed and Other assets.

2. Non-fund based exposure includes Bank Guarantee exposures and Forward Contracts & LC Acceptances.

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:

Period	Exposure	Tier 1 Capital	Leverage Ratio
September 2024	13,559,511	8,873,571	65.44%
December 2024	11,082,575	8,979,279	81.02%
March 2025	13,066,868	9,025,078	69.07%
June 2025	12,368,336	9,036,771	73.06%

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BASEL III - Pillar 3 as on June 30, 2025

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 Jun 30, 2025
Total exposure covered by eligible financial collateral after application of applicable haircuts	-
Total exposure covered by guarantees/ credit derivatives	1,385,000
Total	-

DF 15 Liquidity Coverage Ratio

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BASEL III - Pillar 3 as on June 30, 2025

(₹ ‘000)

Particulars			Total Unweighted Value	Total Weighted Value
High Quality Liquid Assets				
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)		3,144,272	3,144,272
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)	886,471	355,560
	(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	-	-
	(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-
	(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-
6	Other contractual funding obligations		1,257,110	1,257,110
7	Other contingent funding obligations		7,140,357	354,408
8	Total Cash Outflows		9,283,938	1,967,078
Cash Inflows				
9	Secured lending (eg reverse repos)		-	-
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures		1,345,327	696,627
11	Other cash inflows		2,115,031	15,015
12	Total Cash Inflows		3,460,358	711,643
Total Adjusted Value			5,823,580	1,255,435
21	TOTAL HQLA			3,144,272
22	Total Net Cash Outflows			1,255,435
23	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)			250.45%

*The LCR is presented ratio as of quarter ended June 2025.

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