

**DISCLOSURES UNDER BASEL III CAPITAL REGULATIONS (CONSOLIDATED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30th September 2025**

I. SCOPE OF APPLICATION AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY

Name of the head of the banking group to which the framework applies: Axis Bank Limited

Axis Bank Limited (the 'Bank') is a commercial bank, which was incorporated on 3rd December 1993. The Bank is the controlling entity for all group entities. The consolidated financial statements of the Bank comprise the financial statements of Axis Bank Limited and its subsidiaries that together constitute the 'Group'. The Bank consolidates its subsidiaries in accordance with Accounting Standard 21 (AS21) 'Consolidated Financial Statements' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India on a line-by-line basis by adding together the like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure.

(i) Qualitative Disclosures

a) The list of group entities considered for consolidation is given below:

Name of the Entity/Country of Incorporation	Included under Accounting Scope of Consolidation	Method of Consolidation	Included under Regulatory Scope of Consolidation	Method of Consolidation	Reasons for difference in the Method of Consolidation	Reasons, if Consolidated under only one of the Scopes of Consolidation
A.Treds Limited/India	Yes	Consolidated in accordance with AS 21- Consolidated Financial Statements	Yes	Consolidated in accordance with AS 21- Consolidated Financial Statements	NA	NA
Axis Asset Management Company Limited/India	Yes	Consolidated in accordance with AS 21- Consolidated Financial Statements	Yes	Consolidated in accordance with AS 21- Consolidated Financial Statements	NA	NA
Axis Bank UK Limited/UK#	Yes	Consolidated in accordance with AS 21- Consolidated Financial Statements	Yes	Consolidated in accordance with AS 21- Consolidated Financial Statements	NA	NA
Axis Capital Limited/India	Yes	Consolidated in accordance with AS 21- Consolidated Financial Statements	Yes	Consolidated in accordance with AS 21- Consolidated Financial Statements	NA	NA
Axis Capital USA LLC ⁽¹⁾ /USA	Yes	Consolidated in accordance with AS 21- Consolidated Financial Statements	Yes	Consolidated in accordance with AS 21- Consolidated Financial Statements	NA	NA

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Axis Finance Limited/India	Yes	Consolidated in accordance with AS 21- Consolidated Financial Statements	Yes	Consolidated in accordance with AS 21- Consolidated Financial Statements	NA	NA
Axis Mutual Fund Trustee Limited/India	Yes	Consolidated in accordance with AS 21- Consolidated Financial Statements	Yes	Consolidated in accordance with AS 21- Consolidated Financial Statements	NA	NA
Axis Pension Fund Management Limited ⁽²⁾ / India	Yes	Consolidated in accordance with AS 21- Consolidated Financial Statements	Yes	Consolidated in accordance with AS 21- Consolidated Financial Statements	NA	NA
Axis Securities Limited/India	Yes	Consolidated in accordance with AS 21- Consolidated Financial Statements	Yes	Consolidated in accordance with AS 21- Consolidated Financial Statements	NA	NA
Axis Trustee Services Limited/India	Yes	Consolidated in accordance with AS 21- Consolidated Financial Statements	Yes	Consolidated in accordance with AS 21- Consolidated Financial Statements	NA	NA
Freecharge Payment Technologies Private Limited/India	Yes	Consolidated in accordance with AS 21- Consolidated Financial Statements	Yes	Consolidated in accordance with AS 21- Consolidated Financial Statements	NA	NA
Freecharge Business and Technology Services Limited/India	Yes	Consolidated in accordance with AS 21- Consolidated Financial Statements	Yes	Consolidated in accordance with AS 21- Consolidated Financial Statements	NA	NA
Axis Max Life Insurance/ India	Yes	Consolidated in accordance with AS-23 (Associates) / AS – 27 (JV)	No	NA	NA	Insurance Joint venture /associate is not to be consolidated for the purpose of capital adequacy computation. The investment

Name of the Entity/Country of Incorporation	Included under Accounting Scope of Consolidation	Method of Consolidation	Included under Regulatory Scope of Consolidation	Method of Consolidation	Reasons for difference in the Method of Consolidation	Reasons, if Consolidated under only one of the Scopes of Consolidation
						in it is risk weighted as per Banking Book rules.

NA – Not Applicable

The company is currently under winding up.

(1) Step-down subsidiary - Axis Capital Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank owns 100% stake in Axis Capital USA LLC.

(2) Step-down subsidiary – Axis Asset Management Company Limited/India, a subsidiary of the Bank owns 51% stake in Axis Pension Fund Management Limited.

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

There are no group entities that are not considered for consolidation under both the accounting scope of consolidation and regulatory scope of consolidation.

(ii) Quantitative Disclosures

c) The list of group entities considered for consolidation as on 30th September 2025 is given below:

(₹ in millions)

Name of the Entity/ Country of Incorporation	Principal Activity of the Entity	Total Balance Sheet Equity*	Total Balance Sheet Assets
A.Treds Limited/ India	Setting up institutional mechanism to facilitate financing of trade receivables of MSME	938	1,279
Axis Pension Fund Management Limited/ India	Pension Fund Management Business	572	605
Axis Asset Management Company Limited/ India	Asset Management company for Axis Mutual Fund	26,326	28,082
Axis Bank UK Limited/ UK	Retail Banking, Corporate Banking, Commercial Banking and Treasury Services	46 (USD 0.51)	96 (USD 1.08)
Axis Capital Limited/ India	Merchant Banking, Institutional Broking and Investment Banking Business	12,460	29,273
Axis Capital USA LLC/ USA	Broker/dealer for investments channeled to Indian equities	53 (USD 0.6)	56 (USD 0.63)
Axis Finance Limited/ India	Non-Banking Financial activities	57,493	4,38,703
Axis Mutual Fund Trustee Limited/ India	Trustee company for Axis Mutual Fund	22	23
Axis Securities Limited/ India	Marketing of Retail Asset Products, Credit Cards and Retail Broking	20,626	94,477

(₹ in millions)

Name of the Entity/ Country of Incorporation	Principal Activity of the Entity	Total Balance Sheet Equity*	Total Balance Sheet Assets
Axis Trustee Services Limited/India	Trusteeship services	1,106	1,476
Freecharge Payment Technologies Private Limited/India	Operating payment system for semi closed prepaid payment instrument	3,215	3,981
Freecharge Business and Technology Services Limited/India	Undertaking activities relating to business correspondent and technology services	385	391

* Paid up Equity Capital & Reserves

The company is currently under winding up.

d) The aggregate amount of capital deficiencies in all subsidiaries which are not included in the regulatory scope of consolidation i.e., that are deducted:

There is no capital deficiency in any subsidiary, which is not included in the regulatory scope of consolidation.

e) The aggregate amount of Bank's total interests in insurance entities, which are risk weighted:

Name of the entity/Country of Incorporation	Principal activity of the entity	Total Balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity) ³	% of bank's holding in the total equity / proportion of voting power	Quantitative impact on regulatory capital of using risk weighting method versus using the full deduction method
Axis Max Life Insurance/India	Life Insurance	₹ 60,397 Millions	19.02 %	12 Bps ^{1,2}

1. It is a positive impact on CRAR.

2. While computing the impact, the investment made by Axis group in Axis Max Life Insurance is treated as being held in the banking book.

3. The reported amount is Equity capital & reserves per the audited financial statement for FY 2024-25.

f) Any restrictions or impediments on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the banking group:

Transfer of funds and regulatory capital are subject to local laws and regulation of host countries as applicable.

II. CAPITAL ADEQUACY

Regulatory guidelines

The Bank is subject to the capital adequacy guidelines stipulated by RBI, which are based on the framework of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. As per Basel III guidelines, the Bank is required to maintain a minimum Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of 9% {11.5% including Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)}, with minimum Common Equity Tier I (CET1) of 5.5% (8% including CCB) effective 1st October 2021. These guidelines on Basel III have been implemented on 1st April 2013 in a phased manner. The minimum capital required to be maintained by the Bank for the period ended 30th September 2025 is 11.5% with minimum Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) of 8% (including CCB of 2.5%)

Capital management framework

An assessment of the capital requirement of the Bank is carried out on an annual basis through two processes

- The annual strategic planning process in which a comprehensive projection of future business plans is made, which takes cognizance of the strategic intent of the Bank, profitability of particular businesses and opportunities for growth. The proper mapping of credit, operational and market risks to this projected business growth enables assignment of capital that not only adequately covers the minimum regulatory capital requirement but also provides headroom for growth.
- The annual Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) in which the Bank comprehensively reviews its risk profile and capital requirements thereunder, both as of date and over a three year planning period. The Bank also assesses the risk profile, and hence, capital required under stress scenarios. For doing this, the Bank has put in place a stress testing framework under which material risks across credit, trading, operations and liquidity are all assessed under varying levels of stress.

The above processes are conducted both at a Bank level and at a group level.

The capital management framework is complemented by the risk management framework, which covers the policies, processes, methodologies and frameworks established for the management of material risks. The calibration of risk to business is enabled by a strong risk culture in the Bank aided by appropriate, technology-based risk management systems.

The Board of Directors of the Bank maintains an active oversight over the Bank's capital management process through a quarterly review of the capital adequacy, both as on date and under stress. adequacy levels. On a semi-annual basis, the Board reviews a detailed analysis of the capital adequacy position in the context of the business environment, business performance and business plan.

A summary of the Bank's capital requirement for credit, market and operational risk and the capital adequacy ratio as on 30th September 2025 is presented below:

(₹ in millions)

Capital Requirements for various Risks	Amount
CREDIT RISK	
Capital requirements for Credit Risk	
- Portfolios subject to standardized approach	13,10,556
- Securitisation exposures	1,191
MARKET RISK	
Capital requirements for Market Risk	
- Standardised duration approach	52,498
- Interest rate risk	30,336
- Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	5,150
- Equity risk	17,012
OPERATIONAL RISK	
Capital requirements for Operational risk	
- Basic indicator approach	1,60,149

Note: - Capital requirement has been computed at 11.5% of Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA).

Capital Adequacy Ratios	Consolidated	Standalone
Common Equity Tier – 1 CRAR	14.44%	14.43%
Tier – 1 CRAR	14.83%	14.83%
Total CRAR	16.48%	16.55%

RISK MANAGEMENT: GOVERNANCE AND ORGANISATION STRUCTURE

The Bank, in the course of its business, encounters risks and undertakes actions to mitigate these. As the variety of businesses, locations and group entities is reasonably diverse, the Bank needs to have, and has hence put in place, an enterprise risk management framework.

The key components of the Bank's enterprise risk management framework are (a) Robust risk governance with Board oversight and a regularly reviewed Risk appetite (b) Risk policies and internal control mechanisms based on these policies (c) Monitoring and reporting to various decision making bodies including the Board (d) Strong risk culture.

The above framework focuses on the key areas of risk such as credit, market (including liquidity) and operational risk and quantification of these risks, wherever possible, for effective and continuous monitoring and control.

Board governance

The Bank's risk management processes are guided by well-defined policies appropriate for various risk categories, independent risk oversight and periodic monitoring through the sub-committees of the Board of Directors. The Board sets the overall risk appetite and philosophy for the Bank. The Risk Management Committee is the apex sub-committee of the Board on all matters of risk management.

The Bank has put in place risk policies relating to management of various kinds of risk (eg: credit risk, market risk, operational risk, information security risk, subsidiary risk and liquidity risk) for the domestic as well as overseas operations (with additional compliance to respective host regulatory requirements and business needs). These risk policies are approved by the Risk Management Committee and the Board of the Bank.

The Risk Management Committee, IT & Digital Strategy Committee, the Committee of Directors, the Special Committee for monitoring and follow-up of cases of Frauds, the Environment, Social & Governance Committee, Audit Committee of the Board, Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Customer Service Committee, which are sub-committees of the Board, also review various aspects of risk arising from the businesses of the Bank.

Executive risk committees

Various executive risk committees are mandated by the Risk Management Committee to look at individual components of risk as under:

Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC)	Credit risk, counterparty risk
Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO)	Liquidity risk, market risk, interest rate risk
Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC)	Operational risk, people risk, process risk, technology risk
Central Outsourcing Committee (COC)	Outsourcing risk, vendor risk
BCP & Crisis Management Committee (BCPMC)	Continuity risk
Apex Committee	Risk based supervision submissions
Subsidiary Governance Committee (SGC)	Subsidiary governance
Information Security Systems Committee (ISSC)	Information security risk

Enterprise & Group Risk Management Committee (EGRMC)	Group wide risk, compliance and audit matters
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The proceedings of these executive risk committees are reported to the Risk Management Committee of the Bank.

Structure and Organisation of the Risk Department

The Chief Risk Officer is the Head of the Risk Department and reports to the Managing Director and CEO. The Risk Management Committee of the Board oversees the functioning of the Risk Department. The Department has separate teams for individual components of risk such as Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk, Market Risk (including Treasury Mid Office), Operational Risk, Enterprise Risk, Risk Analytics, Risk Data Management, Model Risk and Information Security Risk. These teams report to the Chief Risk Officer.

The Chief Risk Officer is also the Group Chief Risk Officer and has oversight over the risk management in subsidiaries of the Bank.

Risk Management Framework for Overseas Operations

The Bank has put in place a separate risk management framework for each of its overseas branches in Singapore, Dubai and GIFT City (International Banking Unit). Each of these branches is headed by a risk officer who is responsible for oversight over the risk management in their respective branches. Each of these risk officers has a reporting to the Risk Department of the Bank in addition to a local reporting to the respective branch head.

Branch-specific risk policies have been put place which take into account the host country regulators' guidelines, in addition to the Bank's own risk policies.

III. CREDIT RISK

Credit risk refers to the deterioration in the credit quality of the borrower or the counter-party adversely impacting the financial performance of the Bank. The losses incurred by the Bank in a credit transaction could be due to inability or wilful default of the borrower in honouring the financial commitments to the Bank. The Bank is exposed to credit risk through lending and capital market activities.

The main components of the credit risk management framework are outlined hereunder:

CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

The Board of Directors approves the policies for Credit Risk Management – with separate policies for different client segments i.e. corporates, medium & small enterprises and retail lending. These policies lay down the roles and responsibilities, risk appetite, key processes and reporting framework.

- Corporate credit is managed through rating of borrowers and the transaction, thorough due diligence through an appraisal process alongside risk vetting of individual exposures at origination and thorough periodic review (including portfolio review) after sanctioning.
- Retail credit to individuals and small business is managed through definition of product criteria, appropriate credit filters and subsequent portfolio monitoring.

Corporate Credit

Credit Rating System

The foundation of credit risk management rests on the internal rating system. Rating linked single borrower exposure norms, delegation of powers and review frequency have been adopted by the Bank. The Bank has developed rating tools specific to market segments such as large and mid corporates, SME, financial companies, microfinance companies and project finance to objectively assess underlying risk associated with such exposures.

The credit rating model uses a combination of quantitative and qualitative inputs to arrive at a 'point-in-time' view of the risk profile of counterparty. Each internal rating grade corresponds to a distinct probability of default over one year. Expert scorecards are used for various SME schematic products and retail agriculture schemes. Statistical application and behavioural scorecards have been developed for all major retail portfolios.

The Bank recognises cash, central/state government, bank and corporate guarantees, exclusive mortgage of properties and lease rental securitisation for the purpose of credit enhancement to arrive at a facility rating.

Model validation is carried out annually by objectively assessing the discriminatory power, calibration accuracy and stability of ratings. The Bank has completed the estimation and validation of PD, LGD and CCF models for corporate and retail portfolios.

Credit Sanction and Related Processes

The guiding principles behind the credit sanction process are as under:

- 'Know Your Customer' is a leading principle for all activities.
- The acceptability of credit exposure is primarily based on the sustainability and adequacy of borrower's normal business operations and not based solely on the availability of security.

The Bank has put in place a hierarchical committee structure based on the size and rating of the exposures for credit sanction and review; with sanctioning authority rested with higher level committees for larger and lesser rated exposures. Committee of Directors (COD) is the topmost committee in the hierarchy which is a sub-committee of the Board.

Review and Monitoring

- All wholesale bank credit exposures, once approved, are monitored and reviewed periodically against the approved limits. Borrowers with lower credit rating are subject to more frequent reviews.
- Credit audit involves independent review of credit risk assessment, compliance with internal policies of the Bank and with the regulatory framework, compliance of sanction terms and conditions and effectiveness of loan administration.
- Customers with emerging credit problems are identified early and classified accordingly. Remedial action is initiated promptly to minimize the potential loss to the Bank.

Concentration Risk

The Bank manages concentration risk by means of appropriate structural limits and borrower-wise limits based on credit-worthiness. Credit concentration in the Bank's portfolios is monitored for the following:

- Large exposures to the individual clients or group: The Bank has individual borrower-wise exposure ceilings based on the internal rating of the borrower as well as group-wise borrowing limits which are continuously tracked and monitored, while also adhering to regulatory limits stipulated by RBI such as the Large Exposure Framework.
- Concentration by Industry: Industry analysis plays an important part in assessing the concentration risk within the loan portfolio. Limits are set for certain individual industries based on the outlook and risk profile of these industries.

Portfolio Management

Portfolio level risk analytics and reporting to senior management examines optimal spread of risk across various rating classes, undue risk concentration across any particular industry segments and delinquencies. Borrowers or portfolios are marked for early warning when signs of weakness or financial deterioration are envisaged in order that timely remedial actions may be initiated. In-depth sector specific studies are undertaken on portfolios vulnerable to extraneous shocks and the results are shared with the business departments. The Bank has a well-defined stress testing policy in place and periodic stress testing is undertaken on various portfolios to gauge the impact of stress situations on the health of portfolio, profitability and capital adequacy.

Retail Credit

Retail lending portfolio is composed of both secured products (like mortgage, wheels business) and unsecured lending book (personal loans and credit card business) which are being build up with prudent underwriting practice.

The Bank has developed a robust risk management framework at each stage of retail loan cycle i.e. loan acquisition, underwriting and collections.

Underwriting strategy relies on extensive usage of analytical scoring models which also takes inputs from bureau. The Bank uses 'Rules Engine' which helps customise business rules thereby aiding in faster decision making without compromising on the underlying risks. Senior Management takes note of movement and direction of risk reported through information published on structured dashboards.

DEFINITIONS AND CLASSIFICATION OF NON-PERFORMING ASSETS

Advances are classified into performing and non-performing asset (NPAs) as per Master Circular-Prudential norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification & Provisioning norms pertaining to advances dated April 01, 2025.

A non-performing asset (NPA) is a loan or an advance where;

- Interest and/or installment of principal remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in respect of a term loan,
- The account remains 'out-of-order' for a period of more than 90 days in respect of an Overdraft or Cash Credit (OD/CC),
- The bill remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in case of bills purchased and discounted,
- A loan granted for short duration crops will be treated as an NPA if the installments of principal or interest thereon remain overdue for two crop seasons,
- A loan granted for long duration crops will be treated as an NPA if the installments of principal or interest thereon remain overdue for one crop season,
- In respect of derivative transactions, the overdue receivables representing positive mark-to-market value of a derivative contract, if these remain unpaid for a period of 90 days from the specified due date for payment.
- Advances against term deposits, NSCs eligible for surrender, IVPs, KVPs and life policies are not be treated as non-performing, provided adequate margin is available in the accounts.
- The amount of liquidity facility remains outstanding for more than 90 days, in respect of a securitization transaction undertaken in terms of the RBI (Securitization of Standard assets) direction, 2021.
- In case of credit card account, if the minimum amount due, as mentioned in the statement, is not paid fully within 90 days from the print (payment) due date mentioned in the statement.
- In addition, an account may also be classified as NPA due to temporary deficiencies
 - a. The outstanding in the account based on drawing power calculated from stock statements older than three months, would be deemed as irregular. A working capital

borrowal account will become NPA if such irregular drawings are permitted in the account for a continuous period of 90 days even though the unit may be working or the borrower's financial position is satisfactory.

- b. An account where the regular/ ad hoc credit limits have not been reviewed/ renewed within 180 days from the due date/ date of ad hoc sanction will be treated as non-performing.
- Further, the account may also be classified as NPA due to DCCO criteria as per para 4.2.15 Projects under Implementation of Master circular on IRAC norms dated April 01, 2025.

NPAs are further classified into sub-standard, doubtful and loss assets based on the criteria stipulated by RBI. A sub-standard asset is one, which has remained a NPA for a period less than or equal to 12 months. An asset is classified as doubtful if it has remained in the sub-standard category for a period of 12 months. A loss asset is one where loss has been identified by the Bank or internal or external auditors or during RBI inspection and the amount has not been written off fully.

Impairment of other assets

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to ascertain if there is an indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognised wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use.

CREDIT RISK EXPOSURES

Credit risk exposures includes outstanding fund and non-fund based portfolio excluding held-for-trading portfolio and gross of provision on non-performing assets.

Total Gross Credit Risk Exposure Including Geographic Distribution of Exposure – Position as on 30th September 2025

(₹ in millions)

	Domestic (Outstanding)	Overseas (Outstanding)	Total
Fund Based	1,63,62,961	5,63,159	1,69,26,120
Non-Fund Based*	23,40,308	2,41,546	25,81,854
Total	1,87,03,269	8,04,705	1,95,07,974

* Non-fund based exposures are bank guarantees issued on behalf of constituents and acceptances and endorsements and other items for which the Bank is contingently liable.

Distribution of Gross Credit Risk Exposure by Industry Sector – Position as on 30th September 2025

(₹ in millions)

Industry Classification	Amount	
	Fund Based (Outstanding)	Non-Fund Based (Outstanding)
Banking and Finance	8,03,890	6,14,928
-of which Housing Finance Companies	1,00,183	3,206
Infrastructure (excluding Power)	3,87,360	2,34,922
-of which Roads, ports & airports	1,95,123	24,181
-of which Telecommunications	1,04,510	28,116
Chemicals and chemical products	3,11,730	2,11,275
-of which Petro Chemicals	23,848	29,629
-of which Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	1,15,497	13,692
Trade	7,09,563	1,07,629
Engineering	2,31,436	3,59,404
Power Generation & Distribution	3,29,047	1,57,889

(₹ in millions)

Industry Classification	Amount	
	Fund Based (Outstanding)	Non-Fund Based (Outstanding)
NBFCs	6,50,317	2,392
Commercial real estate ^{\$}	7,50,124	19,536
Iron and Steel	2,15,327	1,36,830
Petroleum, Coal Products and Nuclear Fuels	85,902	92,464
Other metal and metal products	1,32,768	68,573
Textiles	2,02,700	22,416
Food Processing	2,66,770	29,000
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipment	1,40,024	24,902
Cement and Cement Products	1,04,541	55,598
Professional services	1,99,288	12,314
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	1,13,038	18,602
Construction ^{\$}	43,135	62,934
Shipping Transportation & Logistics	62,222	46,927
Computer Software	1,11,823	18,788
Paper and Paper Products	44,637	3,691
Edible oils and Vanaspati	33,036	32,874
Mining and quarrying (incl. Coal)	19,300	18,568
Other Industries	4,79,260	92,210
Residual Exposures	1,04,98,882	1,37,189
-of which Other Assets	7,46,794	-
-of which Banking Book Investments	31,47,513	-
-of which Retail, Agriculture & Others*	66,14,567	-
Total	1,69,26,120	25,81,854

* includes Cash and Balances with RBI.

^{\$} includes Lease Rental Discounting (LRD) balance of ₹ 3,27,574 million

As on 30th September 2025, 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.	Banking & Finance	7%

Residual Contractual Maturity Breakdown of Assets – Position as on 30th September 2025 ⁽¹⁾

(₹ in millions)

Maturity Bucket	Cash	Balances with RBI	Balances with other Banks ⁽²⁾	Investments ⁽³⁾	Advances	Fixed Assets	Other Assets	Total
1day	76,777	1,21,293	82,080	15,00,416	1,12,796	-	7,783	1,901,146
2 to 7 days	-	14,274	57,260	1,68,167	2,35,858	-	38,086	513,645
8 to 14 days	-	15,312	13,731	1,03,719	1,56,267	-	18,057	307,086
15 to 30 days	-	14,923	24,160	1,03,521	2,46,523	-	99,824	488,951
31 days to 2 months	-	17,662	32,361	1,06,463	6,24,870	-	16,947	798,303
Over 2 months and	-	21,118	7,974	1,20,627	3,95,934	-	18,839	564,493

upto months 3								
Over months and upto months 3 and 6	-	40,757	18,428	2,04,088	5,74,053	-	50,388	887,714
Over months and upto months 6 and 12	-	44,615	12,946	2,46,020	9,07,013	-	27,988	1,238,582
Over 1 year and up to 3 years	-	40,211	1,270	2,83,153	26,01,979	-	58,083	2,984,695
Over 3 years and up to 5 years	-	5,156	326	38,196	13,98,644	-	55,765	1,498,088
Over 5 years	-	2,26,328	67	10,92,289	43,69,320	66,204	4,23,458	6,177,665
Total	76,777	5,61,649	2,50,606	39,66,657	1,16,23,258	66,204	8,15,218	1,73,60,369

1. Intra-group adjustments are excluded.

2. Including money at call and short notice.

3. Listed equity shares (except Strategic Investments) have been considered at 50% haircut as per RBI regulations.

Movement of NPAs (including NPIs) – Position as on 30th September 2025

(₹ in millions)

	Particulars	Amount
A.	Amount of NPAs (Gross)	1,77,267
	- Substandard	1,04,021
	- Doubtful 1	27,848
	- Doubtful 2	10,174
	- Doubtful 3	1,551
	- Loss	33,672
B.	Net NPAs[#]	52,896
C.	NPA Ratios	
	- Gross NPAs (including NPIs) to gross advances (%)	1.51%
	- Net NPAs (including NPIs) to net advances (%)	0.46%
D.	Movement of NPAs (Gross)	
	- Opening balance as on 1 st April 2025	1,48,203
	- Additions	1,39,838
	- Reductions	(1,10,775)
	- Closing balance as on 30 th September 2025	1,77,267

[#] Net of balance outstanding in interest capitalization-restructured NPA accounts.

Movement of Specific & General Provision – Position as on 30th September 2025

(₹ in millions)

Movement of Provisions	Specific Provisions	General Provisions
- Opening balance as on 1 st April 2025	1,09,878	55,740
- Provision made in 2025-26 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	76,796	17,614
- Write-offs/Write-back of excess provision	(62,402)	-
- Closing balance as on 30 th September 2025	1,24,272	73,354

1. Includes specific provision of ₹ 171 million on account of exchange rate fluctuation.

2. Includes general provision of ₹ 101 million on account of exchange rate fluctuation.

Details of write-offs and recoveries that have been booked directly to the income statement – for the period ending 30th September 2025

(₹ in millions)

Write-offs that have been booked directly to the income statement	2,228
Recoveries that have been booked directly to the income statement	15,626

Amount of Non-performing Investments (NPIs) – Position as on 30th September 2025 and Movement in Provision for (Depreciation) / Appreciation on Investments for period ending 30th September 2025

(₹ in millions)

		Amount
A.	Amount of Non-Performing Investments	5,442
B.	Amount of Provision held for Non-performing investments	5,442
C.	Movement of provision for (depreciation) / appreciation on investments	
	- Opening balance as on 1 st April 2025	7,435
	- Provision made during the period	-
	- Write-offs/Write-back of excess provision / (depreciation)/ appreciation	1,008
	- Closing balance as on 30 th September 2025	8,443

Breakup of NPA by major industries* – Position as on 30th September 2025

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	Amount	
	Gross NPA	Specific Provision[#]
Trade	7,838	5,085
Food Processing	6,822	4,414
Infrastructure (excluding Power)	6,691	6,224
Engineering	2,174	1,044
Chemicals and chemical products	1,429	1,075
Power Generation & Distribution	967	906
Iron and Steel	649	485
Commercial real estate	67	45
Banking and Finance	36	33
NBFCs	0	0
Others (incl. Retail)	1,50,594	1,04,962
Total	1,77,267	1,24,272

* Based on top 10 industry wise gross credit exposure

[#] Specific provisions include NPA and NPI provisions

Major industries breakup of specific provision and write-off's for the period ending 30th September 2025

(₹ in millions)

Industry	Provision	Write-offs
Specific Provision in Top 5 industries for the period	1,782	1,516
General Provision in Top 5 industries as on date	22,678	

Geography wise Distribution of NPA and Provision – Position as on 30th September 2025

(₹ in millions)

Geography	Gross NPA	Specific Provision	General Provision
Domestic	1,70,460	1,17,531	70,219
Overseas	6,807	6,741	3,135
Total	1,77,267	1,24,272	73,354

IV. USE OF RATING AGENCY UNDER THE STANDARDISED APPROACH

The RBI guidelines on capital adequacy require banks to use ratings assigned by specified External Credit Assessment Agencies (ECAIs) namely CARE, CRISIL, ICRA, India Ratings, Acuite Ratings and Infomerics for domestic counterparties and Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch for foreign counterparties.

The Bank is using issuer ratings and short-term and long-term instrument/bank facilities' ratings which are assigned by the accredited rating agencies viz. CARE, CRISIL, ICRA, India Ratings, Acuite Ratings and Infomerics published in the public domain to assign risk-weights in terms of RBI guidelines. In respect of claims on non-resident corporates and foreign banks, ratings assigned by international rating agencies i.e. Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch is used. For exposures with contractual maturity of less than one year, a short-term rating is used. For cash credit facilities and exposures with contractual maturity of more than one year, long-term rating is used.

Issue rating is used if the Bank has an exposure in the rated issue and this would include fund-based and non-fund based working capital facilities as well as loans and investments. In case the Bank does not have exposure in a rated issue, the Bank uses the issue rating for its comparable unrated exposures to the same borrower, provided that the Bank's exposures are pari-passu or senior and of similar or lesser maturity as compared to the rated issue. Structured Obligation (SO) ratings are used where the Bank has a direct exposure in the 'SO' rated issue. If an issuer has a long-term or short-term exposure with an external rating that warrants a risk weight of 150%, all unrated claims on the same counterparty, whether short-term or long-term, also receive 150% risk weight, unless the Bank uses recognised credit risk mitigation techniques for such claims.

Issuer ratings provide an opinion on the general credit worthiness of the rated entities in relation to their senior unsecured obligations. Therefore, issuer ratings are directly used to assign risk-weight to all unrated exposures of the same borrower.

Details of Gross Credit Risk Exposure (Fund based and Non-fund based) based on Risk-Weight – Position as on 30th September 2025

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	Amount
Below 100% risk weight	1,26,26,152
100% risk weight	32,74,878
More than 100% risk weight	35,88,084
Deduction from capital funds	18,860
Total	1,95,07,974

V. CREDIT RISK MITIGATION

The Bank uses various collaterals both financial as well as non-financial, guarantees and credit insurance as credit risk mitigants. The main financial collaterals include deposits with banks, National Savings Certificate/Kisan Vikas Patra/Government securities/Life Insurance Policy and gold, while main non-financial collaterals include land and building, plant and machinery, residential and commercial mortgages. The guarantees include guarantees given by corporate, bank and personal guarantees. This also includes loans and advances guaranteed by Export Credit & Guarantee Corporation Limited (ECGC), Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Small Industries (CGTSI), Central Government and State Government.

The Bank reduces its credit exposure to counterparty with the value of eligible financial collateral to take account of the risk mitigating effect of the collateral. To account for the volatility in the value of collateral, haircut is applied based on the type, issuer, maturity, rating and re-margining/revaluation frequency of the collateral. The Bank revalues various financial collaterals at varied frequency depending on the type of collateral. The Bank has a valuation policy that covers processes for collateral valuation and empanelment of valuers.

Details of Total Exposure covered by eligible financial collateral as on 30th September 2025

(₹ in millions)

	Amount
Covered by:	
- Eligible financial collaterals after application of haircuts	6,34,660
- Guarantees/credit derivatives	1,74,209

VI. SECURITISATION EXPOSURES

Securitisation objectives, roles played by the Bank and the risks

The Bank's objective for investment in securitisation assets (PTCs) is to optimise returns while adhering to Banks' risk appetite, ensure liquidity and to meet priority sector requirements of the Bank. The Bank is currently not acting as an Originator where it transfers risk of the underlying exposures away from the bank to other entities.

The nature of risks inherent in the securitised transactions are Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk, Prepayment Risk, Performance/ Servicer Risk.

In securitisation transactions, the Bank plays the role of an Investor. The Bank invests in Pass-through Certificate (PTCs) backed by financial assets.

The Bank has established appropriate processes to monitor the risks on securitisation exposures which includes monitoring rating migration and providing capital charge on the securitisation exposure. Bank's internal guidelines govern the use of credit risk mitigation to mitigate the risks retained through securitisation exposures.

The Bank may also invest in securitised instruments which offer attractive risk adjusted returns. The Bank enters into purchase/sale of corporate and retail loans through direct assignment/SPV. In most cases, post securitisation, the Bank continues to service the loans transferred to the assignee/SPV. The Bank, however, does not follow the originate to distribute model and pipeline and warehousing risk is not material to the Bank.

Bank's internal guidelines define methods and key assumptions (including inputs) applied in valuing positions retained or purchased. It also includes changes in methods and key assumptions from the previous period and impact of the changes. Valuation of securitised exposures is carried out in accordance with the Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association (FIMMDA)/RBI guidelines. Gain on securitisation is recognised over the period of the underlying securities issued by the SPV. Loss on securitisation is immediately debited to profit and loss account. The Bank also provides credit enhancement in the form of cash collaterals and/or by subordination of cash flows to senior pass-through certificate holders. In respect of credit enhancements provided or recourse obligations (projected delinquencies, future servicing etc.) accepted by the Bank, appropriate provision/disclosure is made at the time of sale in accordance with AS-29 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets.

The policies for recognising liabilities on the balance sheet for arrangements that could require the bank to provide financial support for securitised asset is currently not applicable for the Bank. The Bank currently does not sponsor off-balance sheet vehicles.

The securitisation of assets generally being undertaken by the Bank is on the basis of 'True Sale', which provides 100% protection to the Bank from default. The Bank has not sponsored any special purpose vehicle which is required to be consolidated in the consolidated financial statements as per accounting norms.

The Bank follows the standardised approach prescribed by the RBI for the securitization activities. The Bank uses the ratings assigned by various external credit rating agencies viz. CARE, CRISIL, ICRA, India Ratings, Acuite Ratings and infomerics for its securitisation exposures.

All transfers of assets under securitisation were effected on true sale basis. However, in the period ended 30th September 2025, the Bank has not securitized any asset.

A. Banking Book

Details of Exposure Securitised by the Bank and subject to Securitisation Framework

(₹ in millions)

Sr. No.	Type of Securitisation	
i	Total amount of exposures securitised	-
ii	Losses recognised by the Bank during the current period	-
iii	Amount of assets intended to be securitised within a year	-
	Of which	-
	- Amount of assets originated within a year before securitisation	-
iv	Amount of exposures securitised	-
	- Corporate Loans	-
v	Unrecognised gain or losses on sale	-
	- Corporate Loans	-

Aggregate amount of Securitisation Exposures Retained or Purchased as on 30th September 2025 is given below

(₹ in millions)

Exposure Type	On Balance Sheet [#]	Off Balance Sheet	Total
Agri & Allied Activities / MSME / Weaker Sections	45,784	-	45,784
Vehicle / Equipment Loans	3,245	-	3,245
Loan Against Property	8,783	-	8,783
Home Loans	2,235	-	2,235
Mixed Loans*	318	-	318
Grand Total	60,364	-	60,364

*includes agriculture and allied activities, and CVCE loans (PSL).

[#] includes outstanding balance of PTCs purchased in earlier years also.

Risk-weight wise Bucket Details of the Securitisation Exposures on the Basis of Book-Value

(₹ in millions)

Exposure Type	<100% RW		100% RW		>100% RW		Total	
	Amount	Capital Charge	Amount	Capital Charge	Amount	Capital Charge	Amount	Capital Charge
Agri & Allied Activities / MSME / Weaker Sections	45,784	851	-	-	-	-	45,784	851
Vehicle / Equipment Loans	3,245	57	-	-	-	-	3,245	57
Loan Against Property	8,783	227	-	-	-	-	8,783	227
Home Loans	2,235	51	-	-	-	-	2,235	51
Mixed Loans*	318	5	-	-	-	-	318	5
Grand Total	60,364	1,191	-	-	-	-	60,364	1,191

*includes agriculture and allied activities, and CVCE loans (PSL)

Exposures that have been deducted entirely from Tier 1 capital, credit enhancing I/Os deducted from total capital, and other exposures deducted from total capital is Nil.

B. Trading Book

- Details of Exposure Securitised by the Bank and subject to Securitisation Framework is Nil.
- Aggregate amount of Securitisation Exposures Retained or Purchased as on 30th September 2025 is Nil.
- Risk-weight wise Bucket Details of the Securitisation Exposures on the Basis of Book-Value is Nil.
- Exposures that have been deducted entirely from Tier 1 capital, credit enhancing I/Os deducted from total capital, and other exposures deducted from total capital is Nil.

COUNTERPARTY RISK

The Bank has a Counterparty Risk Management Policy incorporating well laid-down guidelines, processes and measures for counterparty risk management. The policy includes separate counterparty rating models for domestic scheduled commercial banks, foreign banks, primary dealers, co-operative banks, small finance banks and payment banks for determining maximum permissible exposure limits for counterparties. The key financials, quality of management and the level of corporate governance are captured in the counterparty rating model. Counterparty limits are monitored and reported daily and internal triggers have been put in place to guard against breach in limits. Credit exposures to issuer of bonds, advances etc. are also monitored separately under the prudential norms for exposure to a single borrower as per the Bank's Corporate Credit Risk Policy or Investment Policy, as applicable. The counterparty exposure limits are reviewed at periodic intervals based on the financials of the counterparties, business need, past transaction experiences and market conditions. The Bank has also put in place the 'Customer Suitability & Appropriateness Policy for Derivative Products to guard against mis-selling. The corporate credit policy of the bank evaluates counterparty risk arising out of all customer derivatives contracts.

COUNTRY RISK

The Bank has a country risk management policy containing the guidelines, systems and processes to effectively identify, assess, monitor and control its country risk exposures. Based on the risk profiling, countries are classified under seven categories i.e. insignificant, low, moderate, high, very high, restricted and off-credit. Risk profiling is based on the ratings provided by Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd. (ECGC), Dun & Bradstreet, Standard & Poor's Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment (BICRA), inputs received from overseas branches/business departments, reports published by various agencies viz. Moody's, Standard & Poor's, Fitch and other publications of repute. The categorisation of countries is reviewed at quarterly intervals or at more frequent intervals if situations so warrant. An exposure to a country comprises all assets, both funded and non-funded, that represents claims on residents of another country. The Bank has in place both category wise and country wise exposure limits. The Bank monitors country risk exposures through a process of trigger limits as well as prior approval system for select categories viz. high, very high, restricted and off-credit to ensure effective monitoring and management of exposures. As a proactive measure of country risk management, Risk department issues 'Rating Watch' from time to time. Further, based on country-specific developments, the concerned business departments are provided updates on countries which have high probability of a rating downgrade.

VII. MARKET RISK IN TRADING BOOK

Market risk is the risk of loss to the Bank's earnings and capital due to changes in the market level of interest rates, price of securities, foreign exchange rates and equities' price, as well as volatility risk in the option book. The Bank is exposed to market risk through its investment activities and also trading activities, which are undertaken for customers as well as on a proprietary basis.

Governance

The Bank adopts a comprehensive approach to market risk management for its trading, investment and asset/liability portfolios. For market risk management, the Bank has:

- Board approved market risk policies and guidelines which are aligned to the regulatory guidelines and based on experiences gained over the years. The policies are reviewed periodically keeping in view regulatory changes, business requirements and market developments.
- Market risk identification through elaborate mapping of the Bank's main businesses to various market risks.
- Mix of statistical measures like Value at Risk (VaR), supplemented by stress tests, back tests and scenario analysis as well as non-statistical measures/limits on positions, gaps, stop loss, duration and option Greeks etc.

- Management Information System (MIS) for timely market risk reporting to senior management functionaries. Key risk metrics are presented to the Asset Liability Management Committee and the Risk Management Committee of the Board.

Limits

Risk limits such as position limits, stop-loss limits, alarm limits, gaps and sensitivities (duration, PVBP, option Greeks) are set up and reviewed periodically, based on a number of criteria including regulatory guidelines, relevant market analysis, business strategy, size of the investment and trading portfolio, management experience and the Bank's risk appetite. These limits are monitored on an intra-day/daily basis by the Treasury Mid-office and the exceptions are put up to ALCO and Risk Management Committee of the Board.

Risk measurement

The Bank uses Historical Simulation and its variants for computing VaR for its trading portfolio. VaR is calculated and reported on a daily basis for the trading portfolios at a 99% confidence level for a one-day holding period, using 250 days of historical data or one year of relative changes in historical rates and prices. The model assumes that the risk factor changes observed in the past are a good estimate of those likely to occur in the future and is, therefore, limited by the relevance of the historical data used. The method, however, does not make any assumption about the nature or type of the loss distribution. The VaR models for different portfolios are back-tested at regular intervals and the results are used to maintain and improve the efficacy of the model.

The VaR measure is supplemented by a series of stress tests and sensitivity analysis that estimates the likely behaviour of a portfolio under extreme but plausible conditions and its impact on earnings and capital. The Bank undertakes stress tests for market risks for its trading book, IRS, forex open position and forex gaps on a monthly basis as well as for liquidity risk at the end of each quarter. The Bank has built its capabilities to migrate to advanced approach i.e. Internal Models Approach for assessment of market risk capital.

CONCENTRATION RISK

The Bank has allocated internal risk limits in order to avoid concentrations, wherever relevant. For example, Aggregate Gap Limit, Net Open Position, daylight limits allocated across various currencies and Individual Gap Limits across currencies and maturities. Tenor wise duration limits have been set up for different categories within a portfolio. Issuer wise concentration limits are introduced in case of security portfolio. Within the overall PV01 limit, a sub-limit is set up which is not expected to be breached by trades linked to any individual portfolio. Some of the limits like currency wise net open position, stop loss limits and PV01 limits are allocated dealer-wise also, based on their skill and experience, to avoid build up of positions in a single dealer's book.

LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity Risk means a Bank's inability to meet its current or future obligations on the due date. Liquidity risk is two-dimensional viz., risk of being unable to fund portfolio of assets at appropriate maturity and rates (liability dimension) and the risk of being unable to liquidate an asset in a timely manner at a reasonable price (asset dimension).

The goal of Liquidity Risk Management is to meet all commitments on the due date and also be able to fund new investment opportunities by raising sufficient funds in the form of increasing fresh liabilities or by expeditious asset sell-off without incurring unacceptable losses, both under normal and adverse conditions. These objectives are ensured by setting up policies, operational level committees, measurement tools and monitoring and reporting mechanism using effective use of IT systems for availability of quality data.

Governance

The Bank adopts a comprehensive approach to liquidity risk management:

- Board approved asset liability risk policies and guidelines which are aligned to the regulatory guidelines and which are reviewed periodically keeping in view regulatory changes, business requirements and market developments.
- Measures of liquidity covering all facets of liquidity risk – structural liquidity (gaps), stressed liquidity (e.g. LCR), funding mix (e.g. amount raised through Certificates of deposits) and concentration risk (e.g. top N depositors, bulk deposits etc.)
- Management Information System (MIS) for timely liquidity risk reporting with linkage to core banking systems; Key risk metrics are presented to the Asset Liability Management Committee and the Risk Management Committee of the Board.

Details of some key actions

- The Bank manages its liquidity on a static as well as dynamic basis using various tools such as gap analysis, ratio analysis, dynamic liquidity statements, intraday liquidity monitoring tools and scenario analysis.
- The Bank's ALM policy defines the tolerance limits for its structural liquidity position. The Liquidity Policy for the domestic operations as well as for the overseas branches lay down the operational framework for prudent risk management in the Bank.
- The liquidity profile of the Bank is analysed on a static basis by tracking all cash inflows and outflows in the maturity ladder based on the actual maturity and expected occurrence predicted through behavioral analysis - (for nonmaturity items) of cash flows.
- The liquidity profile of the Bank is also estimated on a dynamic basis by considering the growth in deposits and loans, investment obligations, etc. for a short-term period of three months.
- The Bank undertakes behavioral analysis of the non-maturity products viz. savings and current deposits and cash credit/overdraft accounts on a periodic basis, to ascertain the volatility of residual balances in those accounts. The renewal pattern and premature withdrawals of term deposits and drawdown of unavailed credit limits are also captured through behavioral studies.
- The concentration of large deposits is monitored on a periodic basis. The liquidity positions of overseas branches are managed in line with the Bank's internal policies and host country regulations. Such positions are also reviewed centrally by the Bank's ALCO along with domestic positions.

Stress testing

The Bank's ability to meet its obligations and fund itself in a crisis scenario is critical and accordingly, liquidity stress tests are conducted under different scenarios at periodical intervals to assess the impact on liquidity to withstand stressed conditions.

The Bank has adopted the Basel III framework on liquidity standards as prescribed by RBI and has put in place requisite systems and processes to enable daily computation and reporting of the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR).

Capital Requirement for Market Risk – Position as on 30th September 2025

(₹ in millions)

Type	Amount of Capital Required
Interest rate risk	30,336
Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	5,150
Equity position risk	17,012
Total	52,498

VIII. OPERATIONAL RISK

Policy, Governance, Frameworks and Definitions

Operational Risk is defined as “the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems, or from external events. This includes legal risk but excludes strategic and reputational risk”.

The Bank’s Operational Risk Management Policy, approved by the Risk Management Committee (RMC) of the Board, outlines the governance structure, roles and responsibilities, and the framework for identification, assessment, monitoring, mitigation, and reporting of operational risks.

The policy is aligned with RBI’s Master Direction on Operational Risk Capital Requirements and the Guidance Note on Operational Risk and Resilience.

It operates in conjunction with related policies such as Outsourcing Risk Policy, Business Continuity Management Policy, Product and Process Approval Policy, and IT Risk Policy.

Operational Risk Management and Three Lines of Defense Structure

The Board/RMC approves the Operational Risk Policy formulated by the Operational Risk team and approved by the Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC), comprising of senior management. The Operational Risk Management team reports to the Chief Risk Officer and is governed by the ORMC of the Bank.

The policy is implemented through a robust governance model based on the Three Lines of Defenses. The first line comprises business, credit, operations and various support units that own and manage risks. The second line includes an independent Operational Risk Management Department function / Compliance and other functions that oversee and challenge risk identification, assessment, monitoring and mitigation decisions. The third line is Internal Audit, which provides independent assurance on the roles of the first and the second line to ensure the overall risk assurance is up to the expectation of the Customers, Regulators and internal guidelines of the Bank.

The ORMC oversees the implementation of the operational risk framework, supported by a dedicated Operational Risk Management Department (ORMD). Risk SPOCs (CAROs) from the first line of defense act as liaisons between business units and ORMD.

Operational Risk Measurement system:

The Bank’s operational risk management policy has various frameworks to enable a proactive and structured approach to identifying risks across all levels of operations. This process is deeply integrated starting from the product and process lifecycle.

Risk Identification and Assessment: Every new product or service introduced by the Bank undergoes a comprehensive risk review through the Product Management Committee (PMC), ensuring that potential operational risks are identified and mitigated before launch. Similarly, any changes to existing products or processes are vetted by the Change Management Committee (CMC), which evaluates the impact of such changes on the Bank’s operational risk profile. This mapping exercise helps in visualizing workflows, identifying potential failure points, and ensuring that controls are embedded at each stage of the process. Once risks are identified, the Bank employs a suite of tools and techniques to assess and measure them.

One of the cornerstone frameworks is the Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA), which is an annual exercise, which enables business and support units to evaluate the inherent risks in their activities and the effectiveness of existing controls and initiate timely mitigation actions. The results of RCSA feed directly into the Bank’s operational risk profile and inform the bank of risk management at both operational and strategic level. The Bank also uses insights from RCSA exercises to identify control gaps and initiate mitigation plans. Action plans are developed for risks that exceed tolerance levels, and their implementation is tracked through the EGRC platform. This ensures accountability and timely closure of issues.

Operational Risk Measurement: A key component of the Bank’s measurement framework is the Loss Data Framework, which captures and classifies actual loss events, near misses, and operational errors. Each event is analyzed for its root cause (beyond specific thresholds) and categorized based on frequency

and severity, with thresholds calibrated to the Bank's defined risk appetite. This classification helps in prioritizing risk responses and allocating resources effectively.

Additionally, the Bank leverages external incident data to benchmark its internal risk exposures and enhance its understanding of industry-wide trends. By studying disruptions across the financial sector, the Bank incorporates learnings into its control environment and strengthens its preparedness for similar events.

Key Risk Indicators: A combination of lead and lag Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) play a central role in ongoing risk mitigation. These indicators are tracked at both the Bank-wide and business unit levels, allowing for granular monitoring of risk trends. When KRIs breach predefined thresholds, they trigger alerts and corrective actions, ensuring that emerging risks are addressed before they escalate into loss events. The Bank also monitors Key Risk Indicators at the Bank level and across all business units. These indicators act as early warning signals and are designed to highlight shifts in the risk environment before they materialize into actual losses. The KRI framework is dynamic and reviewed periodically to ensure relevance and effectiveness. The Bank monitors non-financial risk appetite through a group of 15 KRIs and the Composite score to measure the direction of Risk. Performance against KRIs is reported to senior management and the Board, enabling timely interventions.

Scenario Analysis and Stress Evaluation: To ensure preparedness for extreme but plausible events, the Bank conducts Scenario Analysis and Stress Testing facilitated by the Risk Department and involve cross-functional stakeholders, including business heads and risk SPOCs. These exercises are designed to estimate the potential financial impact of low-frequency, high-severity operational risk events. Scenario workshops are. The scenarios are developed based on internal loss data, external incident data, and expert judgment. Once finalized, they are used to compute stressed capital requirements and to evaluate the Bank's resilience under adverse conditions. The insights from scenario analysis are also used to refine controls, update contingency plans, insurance coverage and inform capital planning.

Framework on Risk reporting to the Executive Management / Board of Directors:

Operational risk reporting is structured and periodically reported to the Senior Management, Executive Committees and the RMC and Board of Directors.

The monthly reporting to the senior management includes reporting of Operational Risk profile, Appetite, Key Risk Indicators, Loss data, incidents and near misses. The Dashboard includes the Outsourcing Risk, Technology Risk and Product Process Risk profile, thematic reviews, KRI performance, and incident analyses are shared. A quarterly operational risk profile along with details are discussed in the meetings of ORMC/ RMC and Board. Senior Management and Mancom are informed of major events and control gaps as and when it is identified for risk mitigation and reporting. Regulatory reporting to RBI is conducted as per prescribed formats. The Enterprise Governance Risk and Compliance (EGRC) platform serves as a central repository for risk data and reporting.

Operational Risk Mitigation & Risk Transfer:

As a combination of the above framework implementation, the Bank's process of identification, assessment, and measurement mechanisms form a comprehensive, robust and forward-looking operational risk framework. They enable the Bank to quantify its risk exposures, monitor trends, and ensure that operational risk is managed in a manner that is both strategic and responsive to the evolving risk landscape. Risk mitigation is further supported by strong internal controls, regular audits, targeted training programs, and technology upgrades.

Risk Transfer through various Insurance: The Bank uses insurance selectively to transfer operational risks basis various regulatory and internal guidelines. Coverage is evaluated based on risk profiles and cost-benefit analysis. Claims are assessed for all loss events, and rationale is documented for non-claims. The ORMD provides inputs on insurance adequacy basis various outcomes from loss data, scenario analysis etc. to the central team managing the procurement of the insurance. Few examples of insurance policies are Business Indemnity, General liability, Fire and allied services, Cyber Insurance etc.

Risk Transfer through Outsourcing Services: In specific cases, the Bank maintains a robust and structured framework for managing outsourcing risks across both financial and IT domains within the prescribed guidelines from the Regulators. The governance around outsourcing is anchored in Board-approved policy, framework, templates and standardized assessment methodologies that ensure consistency in

evaluating materiality and risk across all functions. The Central Outsourcing Committee reviews and approves outsourcing arrangements.

The materiality risk assessment process integrates multiple dimensions of risk, including data sensitivity, cost exposure, and criticality of operations. The framework ensures that outsourced engagements are evaluated comprehensively and that material activities are appropriately identified and governed.

This approach is consistently applied across the Bank and is being extended to group entities to ensure alignment in outsourcing risk governance at an enterprise level.

Outsourcing activities are assessed using independently defined templates for Financial and IT Outsourcing, which incorporate parameters relevant to business continuity, information security, regulatory compliance, and operational resilience. These templates support a uniform classification approach and facilitate consistent internal and regulatory reporting.

To summarize, the Bank's approach on Operational risk management is proactive, data-driven, and embedded in the operational fabric of the organization. By integrating risk mitigation into every stage of the operational lifecycle, the Bank ensures resilience, regulatory compliance, and protection of stakeholder interests.

Approach for Operational Risk Capital Assessment

As per the RBI guidelines, the Bank has followed the Basic Indicator Approach for computing the capital for operational risk for the period ending 30th September 2025.

IX. INTEREST RATE RISK IN THE BANKING BOOK (IRRBB)

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book is measured and monitored in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the Bank's Asset Liability Management (ALM) Policy which is based on the RBI "Guidelines on Banks' Asset Liability Management Framework – Interest Rate Risk" dated 4th November 2010. Interest Rate Risk is measured in terms of changes in the value of interest rate sensitive positions across the whole bank i.e. both in the banking and trading books as described below.

The Bank measures and controls interest risk in the banking book using both Earnings at Risk (EaR) which assesses the sensitivity of its net interest income to parallel movement in interest rates over the 1 year horizon as well as Market Value of its Equity (MVE) which measures the sensitivity of the present value of all assets and liabilities to interest rate risk in response to given interest rate movements. The Bank prepares Interest Rate Sensitivity reports which are reviewed against Regulatory and Internal limits. Internal limits have been established for (a) Earnings at Risk for a 100 bps parallel shift in interest rates over the horizon of 1 year, and (b) 200 bps parallel shift in interest rates for Market Value of Equity impact. Any review of the internal interest rate risk limits is approved by the ALCO and is ratified by the Risk Management Committee of the Board.

Bucketing of non-maturity liability items for interest rate risk measurement is based on the behavioral analysis methodology for identification of core and non-core components. Bucketing rules of core and non-core portions in the interest rate sensitivity statements are laid out in the ALM policy. The Bank does not use any assumptions for prepayment of loans for preparation of interest rate risk sensitivity reports.

The findings of the various IRRBB measures are submitted to the ALCO, the committee for providing strategic guidance and direction for the ALM measures. Details of increase/(decrease) in earnings and economic value for upward and downward rate shocks based on balance sheet as on 30th September 2025 are given below:

Earnings Perspective

(₹ in millions)

Currency	Interest Rate Shock	
	+200bps	-200bps
INR	67,883	(67,883)
USD	5,673	(5,673)
Residual	-108	108
Total	73,448	(73,448)

Economic Value Perspective

(₹ in millions)

Currency	Interest Rate Shock	
	+200bps	-200bps
INR	34,996	(34,996)
USD	(616)	616
Residual	1,522	(1,522)
Total	35,902	(35,902)

Note: Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book is assessed only for entities engaged in banking or bank-like activities, where the core business involves maturity transformation of assets and liabilities, thereby creating inherent interest rate mismatches. Subsidiaries whose principal operations do not involve bank-like activities have been excluded from the scope of IRRBB computation.

X. GENERAL DISCLOSURE FOR EXPOSURES RELATED TO COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK

Counterparty credit limits and exposures are monitored daily and internal triggers are put in place to guard against breach in limits. Credit exposures to issuer of bonds, advances etc. are monitored separately under the prudential norms for exposure to a single borrower as per the Bank's Counterparty Risk Management Policy as applicable. The counterparty exposure limits are reviewed at periodic intervals.

Methodology used to assign economic capital and credit limits for counterparty credit exposures

The Bank has adopted a methodology of computing economic capital within the framework of Individual Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and assesses the economic capital requirement within this framework. The Bank is adequately capitalized in terms of projected growth for the next three years and has sufficient capital buffer to account for Pillar II risks.

Policies for securing collateral and establishing credit reserves

The Bank has a policy framework through its Credit Risk Management policy and Collateral Management Policy which stipulates the eligible credit risk mitigants and management thereof. The Bank has adopted the Comprehensive Approach as suggested by RBI, which allows fuller offset of collateral against exposures, by effectively reducing the exposure amount by the value ascribed to the collateral. Under this approach, the Bank takes eligible financial collateral on an account-by-account basis, to reduce the credit exposure to counterparty while calculating the capital requirements to take account of the risk mitigating effect of the collateral. The Bank also has a well defined NPA management & recovery policy for establishing credit reserves on a prudential basis apart from being in consonance with the regulatory guidelines.

The Bank may also enter into CSA's with Counterparties to reduce the credit risk exposures.

Policies with respect to wrong-way risk exposures

Wrong way risk associated with counterparty credit exposures can be of two types – General i.e. when the PD of counterparties is positively correlated with general market risk factors and Specific i.e. when the

exposure to a particular counterparty and the PD of the counterparty providing credit risk mitigation for the exposure are highly correlated. The Bank currently does not have a separate policy framework to address the wrong way risk. As per the Credit Risk Management Policy, collaterals whose values have a material positive correlation with the credit quality of the borrower is likely to provide little or no credit protection during stress, are not recognized for credit enhancement, thus mitigating any specific wrong way risk.

Impact of the amount of collateral the Bank would have to provide given a credit rating downgrade

The Bank currently assesses the liquidity impact and related costs of a possible downgrade as part of the bank-wide stress testing exercise. The Bank has already adopted Credit Value Adjustment (CVA) based on the regulatory guidelines on the asset side for capital computation purposes. The current regulatory guidelines do not require estimation of changes in collateral requirement in case of a likely rating downgrade of a Bank and the Bank also does not make such an assessment currently.

Quantitative Disclosures

Bank has computed the exposure under Current Exposure Method for counterparty credit risk capital computation based on guidelines issued by RBI on "Bilateral Netting of Qualified Financial Contracts – Amendments to Prudential Guidelines" dated March 30, 2021.

The product-wise derivative exposures shown below are calculated using Current Exposure Method without taking netting benefits.

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	IRS	CCS	FOREX FORWARDS	FUTURES	OPTIONS	TOTAL
Gross Positive Fair Value of Contracts	69,536	25,250	1,21,276	-	25,069	2,41,131
Netting Benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netted Current Credit Exposure	69,536	25,250	1,21,276	-	25,069	2,41,131
Collateral held (e.g. Cash, G-sec, etc.)	-	-	-	-	-	19,850
Net Derivatives Credit Exposure	69,536	25,250	1,21,276	-	25,069	2,41,131
Exposure amount (under CEM)	1,70,690	91,473	4,16,924	-	85,059	7,64,146
Notional value of Credit Derivative hedges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit derivative transactions that create exposures to CCR	-	-	-	-	-	-

XI. COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL

(₹ in millions)

Sr.No.	Particulars	Amount	Reference No.
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves			
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	5,44,443	A1 + A2
2	Retained earnings	14,07,566	B1+B2+B3+ B4+B5+B6+ B7+B8+B9
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)		
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (<i>only applicable to non-joint stock companies</i>)		
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	19,52,009	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	7,099	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	18,860	B10
9	Intangibles (net of related tax liability)		
10	Deferred tax assets		
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-in capital on reported balance sheet)		
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	67	
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 common 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)		
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)		
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold		
23	<i>of which: significant investments in the common stock of financial entities</i>		
24	<i>of which: mortgage servicing rights</i>		
25	<i>of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences</i>		
26	National specific regulatory adjustments (26a+26b+26c+26d+26e+26f+26g)	11,219	
26a	<i>of which: Investments in the equity capital of the unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries</i>		
26b	<i>of which: Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries</i>		
26c	<i>of which: Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank</i>		
26d	<i>of which: Unrealised profits arising because of transfer of loans</i>		

Sr.No.	Particulars	Amount	Reference No.
26e	<i>of which: deductions applicable on account of SRs guaranteed by the Government of India</i>	6,251	
26f	<i>of which: Intra-group exposures beyond permissible limits</i>		
26g	<i>of which: Net unrealised gains arising on fair valuation of Level 3 financial instruments recognised in the Profit and Loss Account or in the AFS-Reserve</i>	4,967	
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions		
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1	37,244	
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET 1)	19,14,765	
Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments			
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus (share premium) (31+32)	53,276	
31	<i>of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares)</i>		
32	<i>of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual debt Instruments)</i>	53,276	C1
33	<i>Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1</i>		
34	<i>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)</i>		
35	<i>of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out</i>		
36	Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	53,276	
Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments			
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments		
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	2,384	
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	<i>Of which: Investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries</i>		
41b	<i>Of which: Shortfall in the Additional Tier 1 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank</i>		
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	2,384	
44	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	50,892	
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) (29 + 44)	19,65,656	
Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions			
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	1,33,600	C2
47	<i>Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2</i>	-	C2
48	<i>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)</i>		
49	<i>of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out</i>		
50	Provisions	84,864	D1+D2+D3 +D4
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	2,18,464	

Sr.No.	Particulars	Amount	Reference No.
Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments			
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments		
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments	200	
54	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)		
55	Significant investments in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)		
56	National specific regulatory adjustments (56a+56b)		
56a	of which: Investments in the Tier 2 capital of unconsolidated subsidiaries		
56b	of which: Shortfall in the Tier 2 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank		
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	200	
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	2,18,264	
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) (45 + 58)	21,83,920	
60	Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)	1,32,55,601	
60a	of which: total credit risk weighted assets	1,14,06,500	
60b	of which: total market risk weighted assets	4,56,501	
60c	of which: total operational risk weighted assets	13,92,600	
Capital ratios and buffers			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	14.44%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	14.83%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	16.48%	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation plus countercyclical buffer requirements plus higher of G-SIB buffer requirement and D-SIB buffer requirement, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	8.00%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	
66	of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement		
67	of which: higher of G-SIB and D-SIB buffer requirement		
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	7.48%	
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	64,797	
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	11,424	
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)		
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	50,615	
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)	61,044	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	1,42,581	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	NA	

Sr.No.	Particulars	Amount	Reference No.
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	NA	
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangement (only applicable between March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2022)			
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	NA	
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	NA	
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	NA	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	NA	
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	NA	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	NA	

Row No.	Particular	Rs in millions
10	Deferred tax assets associated with accumulated losses	
	Deferred tax assets (excluding those associated with accumulated losses) net of Deferred tax liability	
	Total as indicated in row 10	
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 the 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	61,044
	Eligible Reserves included in Tier 2 capital	23,820
	Total of row 50	84,864

XII. COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL - RECONCILIATION OF REGULATORY CAPITAL ITEMS
Step 1

(₹ in millions)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation
		As on reporting date	As on reporting date
A	Capital and Liabilities		
I	Paid-up Capital	6,206	6,206
	Reserves & Surplus	19,76,389	19,74,848
	Employees' Stock Options Outstanding (net)	12,840	12,840
	Minority Interest	7,096	7,096
	Total Capital	20,02,531	20,00,991
II	Deposits	1,20,16,556	1,20,16,556
	of which: Deposits from banks	3,73,064	3,73,064
	of which: Customer deposits	1,16,43,492	1,16,43,492
	of which: Other deposits		
III	Borrowings	24,08,415	24,08,415
	i. Borrowings in India	20,61,582	20,61,582
	(a) From RBI	-	-
	(b) From banks	1,66,631	1,66,631
	(c) From other institutions & agencies	18,94,951	18,94,951
	ii. Borrowings Outside India	3,46,833	3,46,833
	of which: Capital Instruments	2,65,576	1,86,876
IV	Other liabilities & provisions	8,73,585	8,75,125
	Total	1,73,01,087	1,73,01,087
B	Assets		
I	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	6,38,426	6,38,426
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	2,33,756	2,33,756
II	Investments	39,29,863	39,13,895
	of which:		
	Government securities	32,76,293	32,76,293
	Other approved securities	-	-
	Shares	26,175	26,175
	Debentures & Bonds	4,80,428	4,80,428
	Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	26,519	10,551
	Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	1,20,447	1,20,447
III	Loans and advances	1,16,16,257	1,16,16,257
	of which:		
	To banks	1,20,305	1,20,305
	To customers	1,14,95,952	1,14,95,952
IV	Fixed assets	66,204	66,204
V	Other assets	8,13,688	8,13,688
	of which:		
	Goodwill and intangible assets	-	-
	Deferred tax assets (Net)	50,615	50,615
VI	Goodwill on consolidation	2,892	18,860
VII	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-
	Total Assets	1,73,01,087	1,73,01,087

Step 2

Sr. No.	Particulars	Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference No.
		As on reporting date	As on reporting date	
A	Capital and Liabilities			
I	Paid-up Capital	6,206	6,206	A1
	<i>of which:</i>			
	Amount eligible for CET1	6,206	6,206	
	Amount eligible for AT1	-	-	
	Reserves & Surplus	19,76,389	19,74,848	
	<i>of which:</i>			
	Statutory Reserve	3,32,591	3,32,591	B1
	Share Premium	5,38,237	5,38,237	A2
	Investment Fluctuation Reserve (IFR)	23,820	23,820	D3
	Investment Reserve (IR)	-	-	D4
	General Reserve	19,091	19,091	B2
	Capital Reserve	41,440	41,440	
	of which: considered under capital funds	-	38,820	B3
	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	10,659	10,659	
	of which: considered under capital funds	-	7,994	B4
	AFS Reserve	861	861	B5
	Reserve Fund	6,857	6,857	B6
	Special Reserve	34,431	34,431	B7
	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	(59)	(59)	
	of which: considered under capital funds		-	B8
	Balance in Profit/Loss A/c	9,68,462	9,66,922	B9
	Employees' Stock Options Outstanding (net)	12,840	12,840	
	Minority Interest	7,096	7,096	
	of which: amount eligible for CET I			
	Total Capital	20,02,531	20,00,991	
II	Deposits	1,20,16,556	1,20,16,556	
	<i>of which:</i>			
	Deposits from banks	3,73,064	3,73,064	
	Customer deposits	1,16,43,492	1,16,43,492	
	Other deposits			
III	Borrowings	24,08,415	24,08,415	
	i. Borrowings in India	20,61,582	20,61,582	
	(a) From RBI	-	-	
	(b) From banks	1,66,631	1,66,631	
	(c) From other institutions & agencies	18,94,951	18,94,951	
	ii. Borrowings Outside India	3,46,833	3,46,833	
	Capital Instruments	2,65,576	1,86,876	
	<i>of which:</i>			
	(a) Eligible AT1 capital	53,276	53,276	C1
	(b) Eligible Tier 2 capital	2,12,300	1,33,600	C2
IV	Other liabilities & provisions	8,73,585	8,75,125	
	<i>of which:</i>			
	Provision for Standard Advances	69,411	69,411	
	of which: considered under capital funds		57,101	D1
	Provision for Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure	3,943	3,943	D2
	DTLs related to Goodwill			
	DTLs related to intangible assets			
	Total	1,73,01,087	1,73,01,087	

Sr. No.	Particulars	Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference No.
		As on reporting date	As on reporting date	
B	Assets			
I	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	6,38,426	6,38,426	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	2,33,756	2,33,756	
II	Investments	39,29,863	39,13,895	
	<i>of which:</i>			
	Government securities	32,76,293	32,76,293	
	Other approved securities	-	-	
	Shares	26,175	26,175	
	Debentures & Bonds	4,80,428	4,80,428	
	Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	26,519	10,551	
	Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	1,20,447	1,20,447	
III	Loans and advances	1,16,16,257	1,16,16,257	
	<i>of which:</i>			
	To banks	1,20,305	1,20,305	
	To customers	1,14,95,952	1,14,95,952	
IV	Fixed assets	66,204	66,204	
V	Other assets	8,13,688	8,13,688	
	<i>of which:</i> Goodwill and intangible assets			
	<i>out of which:</i>			
	Goodwill	-	-	
	Other intangibles (excluding MSRs)	-	-	
	Deferred tax assets (Net)	50,615	50,615	
VI	Goodwill on consolidation	2,892	18,860	B10
VII	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-	
	Total Assets	1,73,01,087	1,73,01,087	

XIII. MAIN FEATURES OF REGULATORY CAPITAL AS ON 30th September 2025

The main features of equity capital are given below:

Sr.No.	Particulars	Equity
1	Issuer	Axis Bank Ltd.
2	Unique identifier	ISIN: INE238A01026
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Indian Laws
	Regulatory treatment	
4	Transitional Basel III rules	Common Equity Tier I
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	Common Equity Tier I
6	Eligible at solo/group/ group & solo	Solo & Group
7	Instrument type	Common Shares
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (as of most recent reporting date)	₹ 6,195 million
9	Par value of instrument	₹2 per share
10	Accounting classification	Shareholder's Equity
11	Original date of issuance	Various*
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	No Maturity
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	NA
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	NA
	Coupons / dividends	
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	NA
18	Coupon rate and any related index	NA
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Fully Discretionary
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non-Cumulative
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	No
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)	Perpetual Debt Instruments
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	NA

*Various dates of issuance of equity are as follows:

8th December 1993, 2nd April 1994, 28th September 1994, 26th October 1994, 23rd October 1998, 31st December 2001, 28th March 2002, 31st March 2002, 28th March 2003, 21st March 2005, 25th April 2005, 27th July 2007, 24th September 2009, 20th October 2012, 4th February 2013, 18th December 2017, 29th May 2019, 26th September 2019, 11th August 2020.

The main features of Additional Tier - 1 capital instruments are given below:

Sr. No.	Particulars	4.10% AT1 notes of USD 600 millions
1	Issuer	Axis Bank Limited, acting through its GIFT City Branch
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	CUSIP: Regulation S Notes: Y1009X AA7 144A Notes: 05464X AA3 ISIN: Regulation S Notes: USY1009XAA73 144A Notes: US05464XAA37
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	English law
	Regulatory treatment	
4	Transitional Basel III rules	NA
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	Additional Tier I
6	Eligible at solo/group/ group & solo	Solo & Group
7	Instrument type	Perpetual Debt
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital	USD 600 Mn
9	Par value of instrument	USD 600 Mn
10	Accounting classification	Liability
11	Original date of issuance	8 th September 2021
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	No Maturity
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes

Sr. No.	Particulars	4.10% AT1 notes of USD 600 millions									
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	Optional Redemption Date(s): From (and including) 8 September 2026 to (but excluding) the First Reset Date, at any time. From (and including) the First Reset Date, on any Interest Payment Date other than a Reset Date Optional Redemption Amount and method, if any, of calculation of such amount(s): U.S.\$1,000 per Calculation Amount									
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	From (and including) the First Reset Date, on any Interest Payment Date other than a Reset Date									
	Coupons / dividends										
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	<table><tr><td colspan="2">Fixed Rate; Reset applicable</td></tr><tr><td>First Reset Date:</td><td>8 March 2027</td></tr><tr><td>Reset Date(s):</td><td>The First Reset Date and each date that falls five, or a multiple of five years, following the First Reset Date (each a "Reset Period").</td></tr><tr><td>Reference Rate:</td><td>5 year U.S. Treasury Rate</td></tr></table>		Fixed Rate; Reset applicable		First Reset Date:	8 March 2027	Reset Date(s):	The First Reset Date and each date that falls five, or a multiple of five years, following the First Reset Date (each a "Reset Period").	Reference Rate:	5 year U.S. Treasury Rate
Fixed Rate; Reset applicable											
First Reset Date:	8 March 2027										
Reset Date(s):	The First Reset Date and each date that falls five, or a multiple of five years, following the First Reset Date (each a "Reset Period").										
Reference Rate:	5 year U.S. Treasury Rate										
18	Coupon rate and any related index	From (and including) the Issue Date to (but excluding the First Reset Date, 4.10% p.a. payable semi-annually in arrear on each Interest Payment Date									
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	Yes									
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Full Discretionary									
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No									
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative									
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-Convertible									
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	Yes									

Sr. No.	Particulars	4.10% AT1 notes of USD 600 millions
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	"PONV Trigger Event", in respect of the Issuer, means the earlier of: (i) a decision that a write-down, without which the Issuer would become non-viable, is necessary, as determined by the RBI; and (ii) the decision to make a public sector injection of capital, or equivalent support, without which the Issuer would have become non-viable, as determined by the RBI. "CET1 Trigger Event" means that the Issuer's Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio is at or below the CET1 Trigger Event Threshold; "CET1 Trigger Event Threshold" means: (i) if calculated at any time prior to 1 October 2021, 5.5 per cent.; or (ii) if calculated at any time from and including 1 October 2021 (on account of deferred implementation of the last tranche of the capital conservation buffer), 6.125 per cent.
32	If write-down, full or partial	Fully or Partially
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	Non-Viability (PONV) loss absorption – permanent write-down CET1 Trigger Event loss absorption – temporary write-down
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	Following a Write-Down, the Outstanding Nominal Amount of the Notes may be increased up to the Maximum Reinstatement Amount (a "Reinstatement") at the Issuer's option and subject to any conditions specified in (i) the applicable Pricing Supplement or (ii) the RBI Guidelines, or as are otherwise notified to the Issuer by the RBI, from time to time. Notes may be subject to more than one Reinstatement. The Issuer will not reinstate the principal amount of any Tier 1 Loss Absorbing Instrument that has been written down (and which is capable under its terms of being reinstated) unless it does so on a pro rata basis with a Reinstatement on the Notes. "Maximum Reinstatement Amount", in respect of a Note, means the Issued Nominal Amount of such Note as reduced pursuant to: (i) any Write-Down pursuant to a PONV Trigger Event; and (ii) any Write-Down pursuant to a CET1 Trigger Event if such Write-Down has been made permanent due to a subsequent PONV Trigger Event.
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type)	In the event of a liquidation or winding up (as determined pursuant to the (Indian) Companies Act, 2013, as amended and the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, as amended) of the

Sr. No.	Particulars	4.10% AT1 notes of USD 600 millions
	immediately senior to instrument)	Issuer, claims of the holders of the Additional Tier 1 Notes and any relative Receipts and Coupons pursuant thereto will rank: i. senior to the rights and claims of holders of equity shares and perpetual non-cumulative preference shares, if any, of the Issuer; ii. pari passu and without preference among themselves and with any other claims in respect of subordinated debt instruments classified as Additional Tier 1 Capital under the RBI Guidelines (other than perpetual non-cumulative preferences shares) and, to the extent permitted by the RBI Guidelines, at least pari passu with any subordinated obligation that was eligible for inclusion in hybrid Tier 1 capital under the Basel II guidelines of the RBI prevailing as at its issue date; and iii. subordinate to the claims of all depositors and general creditors and holders of subordinated debt of the Issuer (including holders of Tier 2 Notes) other than any subordinated debt qualifying as Additional Tier 1 Capital of the Issuer (as defined under the RBI Guidelines).
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	NA

The main features of Subordinated debt capital instruments are given below:

Sr. No.	Particulars	SERIES 24	SERIES 25	SERIES 27	SERIES 30
1	Issuer	Axis Bank Ltd	Axis Bank Ltd	Axis Bank Ltd	Axis Bank Ltd
2	Unique identifier	INE238A08393	INE238A08419	INE238A08435	INE238A08484
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Indian Laws	Indian Laws	Indian Laws	Indian Laws
		Regulatory treatment			
	Transitional Basel III rules	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2
6	Eligible at solo/group/ group & solo	Solo & Group	Solo & Group	Solo & Group	Solo & Group
7	Instrument type	Tier 2 Instrument			
8	Amount recognized in regulatory capital (In Million)	-	₹ 3,600	₹ 10,000	₹ 1,20,000
9	Par value of instrument	₹ 24,300 million and each debenture of ₹ 1 million	₹ 18,000 million and each debenture of ₹ 1 million	₹ 50,000 million and each debenture of ₹ 1 million	₹120,000 million including ₹110000 million of Green Shoe Option and each debenture of ₹ 10 million

Sr. No.	Particulars	SERIES 24	SERIES 25	SERIES 27	SERIES 30
10	Accounting classification	Liability	Liability	Liability	Liability
11	Original date of issuance	27 th May 2016	23 rd Nov 2016	15 th Jun 2017	13 th Dec 2022
12	Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated	Dated	Dated
13	Original maturity date	27 th May 2026	23 rd Nov 2026	15 th Jun 2027	13 th Dec 2032
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No	No	No	No
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	No	No	No	No
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	No	No	No	No
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed
18	Coupon rate and any related index	8.50% p.a. payable annually	7.84% p.a. payable annually	7.66% p.a. payable annually	7.88% p.a. payable annually
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No	No
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Partially discretionary			
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No	No
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	Partially discretionary			
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-Convertible			
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	NA	NA	NA	NA
25	If convertible, fully or partially	NA	NA	NA	NA
26	If convertible, conversion rate	NA	NA	NA	NA
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	NA	NA	NA	NA
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	NA	NA	NA	NA
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	NA	NA	NA	NA
30	Write-down feature	Yes			
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	PONV Trigger			
32	If write-down, full or partial	Fully or Partially			
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent			
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	NA	NA	NA	NA
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	The claims of debenture holder(s) shall be (i) Senior to the claims of investors in instruments eligible for inclusion in Tier I capital of the Bank and (ii) Subordinate to the claims of all depositors and general creditors of the Bank.			
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	NA			

XIV. FULL TERMS & CONDITIONS OF REGULATORY CAPITAL INSTRUMENTS

The full terms and conditions of all instruments included in the regulatory capital are as below:

Sr. No.	Capital Type	Instruments	Full Terms and Conditions (Term Sheets & Offer Circular)
1	Equity	Equity	Click Here
2	Subordinate Debts	Series – 22	Click Here
3		Series – 23	Click Here
4		Series – 24	Click Here
5		Series – 25	Click Here
6		Series – 27	Click Here
7		Series – 30	Click Here
8	Tier 1	AT1 Basel III compliant USD 600 mio bonds	Click Here

XV. DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR REMUNERATION

This disclosure is required to be disclosed on an annual basis.

XVI. EQUITIES – DISCLOSURE FOR BANKING BOOK POSITIONS

The risk oversight relating to the equity portfolio is part of the overall independent risk management structure of the Bank and is subjected to the risk management processes and policies approved by the Bank. In accordance with the RBI guidelines, investments are classified at the time of purchase as:

- Held to Maturity ('HTM');
- Available for Sale ('AFS');
- Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) - Held for Trading ('HFT');
- Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) – Non-Held for Trading ('Non HFT')
- Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures

Investments that the Bank acquires with an intent to hold till maturity i.e. with an objective to collect contractual cash flows; and the contractual terms of the investment give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal outstanding ('SPPI criterion') on specified dates, are classified under the HTM category.

The Bank classifies Investments as AFS where the investment is acquired with an objective which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling securities; and the contractual terms of the investments meet the SPPI criteria.

Any investment held by the Bank for one or more of the following purposes is, when it is first recognised on its books, is designated as a FVTPL HFT:

- short-term resale;
- profiting from short-term price movements;
- locking in arbitrage profits; or
- hedging risks that arise from instruments meeting (a), (b) or (c) above

Investments in listed equities, trading-related repo-style transactions, instruments resulting from market-making activities, equity investments in a fund are included in FVTPL HFT category.

All other investments forming part of FVTPL category are classified as FVTPL Non-HFT.

Investments in the equity of subsidiaries/joint ventures/Associates are categorized under the category 'Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures' in accordance with the RBI guidelines.

Realised gains on investments under the HTM category are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and subsequently appropriated to Capital Reserve account (net of taxes and transfer to statutory reserves) in accordance with the RBI guidelines. Losses are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

Upon sale or maturity of a debt instrument in AFS category, the accumulated gain/ loss for that security in the AFS-Reserve is transferred from the AFS Reserve and recognized in the Profit and Loss Account. However, in the case of equity instruments designated under AFS at the time of initial recognition, any gain or loss on sale of such investments is transferred from AFS-Reserve to the Capital Reserve.

The book value of the equity investments under banking book for quoted securities is ₹ 7,103 millions and fair value is ₹ 7,574 millions as per the regulatory scope of consolidation. The book value of the equity investments under banking book for unquoted securities is ₹ 11,904 millions and fair value is ₹ 15,022 millions as per the regulatory scope of consolidation. Equity investments under banking book are in the nature of quoted and unquoted securities. The cumulative realised gains/(losses) arising from sale and liquidation of these securities in the reporting period is ₹ 1,117 millions. The total unreleased gains/(losses) from equity investments under banking book is ₹ 3,589 millions and the total latent revaluation gain of these outstanding securities is NIL.

Of the above the amount included in Tier 1 and/or Tier 2 capital is ₹ 1,588 millions. The capital requirement @11.5% of RWA on the equity investments under banking book is ₹ 1,726 millions. The book value of equity investments in insurance subsidiaries is deducted from capital as per the master circular on Basel III regulations.

XVII. COMPARISON OF ACCOUNTING ASSETS AND LEVERAGE RATIO EXPOSURE MEASURE

(₹ in millions)

	Item	Amount
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	1,73,01,087
2	Adjustments for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purpose but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	
3	Adjustments 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	4,84,858
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)	27,10,598
7	Other adjustments	(21,310)
8	Leverage ratio exposure	2,04,75,232

XVIII. LEVERAGE RATIO COMMON DISCLOSURE TEMPLATE

(₹ in millions)		
Sr.no.	Item	Leverage ratio framework
On-balance sheet exposures		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	1,70,19,779
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(21,310)
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	1,69,98,469
Derivative exposures		
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	2,41,131
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	5,23,015
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)	7,64,146
Securities financing transaction exposures		
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	2,019
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)	2,019
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	81,80,422
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(54,69,824)
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)	27,10,598
Capital and total exposures		
20	Tier I capital	19,65,656
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)	2,04,75,232
Leverage Ratio		
22	Basel III leverage ratio	9.60%

LEVERAGE RATIO FOR PRIOR THREE QUARTER-ENDS

(₹ in millions)			
Particulars	30-Jun-25	31-Mar-25	31-Dec-24
Tier 1 capital	19,11,964	18,33,062	17,72,669
Total exposure measure	1,95,08,476	1,94,54,644	1,84,52,784
Leverage ratio	9.80%	9.42%	9.61%

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL PUBLISHED BALANCE SHEET SIZE AND ON BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURE

(₹ in millions)		
	Item	Amount
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	1,73,01,087
2	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions, i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin	(2,41,131)
3	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	(2,019)
4	Adjustment for entities outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	(38,157)
	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	1,70,19,779