IMPORTANT NOTICE

NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION INTO THE UNITED STATES OR TO ANY PERSON OR ADDRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

IMPORTANT: You must read the following before continuing. The following applies to the offering circular following this page, and you are therefore advised to read this carefully before reading, accessing or making any other use of the offering circular. In accessing the offering circular, you agree to be bound by the following terms and conditions, including any modifications to them any time you receive any information from us as a result of such access.

NOTHING IN THIS ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION CONSTITUTES AN OFFER OF SECURITIES FOR SALE IN THE UNITED STATES OR ANY OTHER JURISDICTION WHERE IT IS UNLAWFUL TO DO SO. THE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN, AND WILL NOT BE, REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE "**SECURITIES ACT**"), OR THE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE U.S. OR OTHER JURISDICTION AND THE SECURITIES MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD WITHIN THE UNITED STATES, EXCEPT PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM, OR IN A TRANSACTION NOT SUBJECT TO, THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT AND APPLICABLE STATE OR LOCAL SECURITIES LAWS.

THE FOLLOWING OFFERING CIRCULAR MAY NOT BE FORWARDED OR DISTRIBUTED TO ANY OTHER PERSON AND MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED IN ANY MANNER WHATSOEVER, AND IN PARTICULAR, MAY NOT BE FORWARDED TO ANY U.S. ADDRESS. ANY FORWARDING, DISTRIBUTION OR REPRODUCTION OF THIS DOCUMENT IN WHOLE OR IN PART IS UNAUTHORISED. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THIS DIRECTIVE MAY RESULT IN A VIOLATION OF THE SECURITIES ACT OR THE APPLICABLE LAWS OF OTHER JURISDICTIONS.

FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THIS DIRECTIVE MAY RESULT IN A VIOLATION OF THE SECURITIES ACT OR THE APPLICABLE LAWS OF OTHER JURISDICTIONS. IF YOU HAVE GAINED ACCESS TO THIS TRANSMISSION CONTRARY TO ANY OF THE FOREGOING RESTRICTIONS, YOU ARE NOT AUTHORISED AND WILL NOT BE ABLE TO PURCHASE ANY OF THE SECURITIES DESCRIBED IN THIS OFFERING CIRCULAR.

Confirmation of your Representation: In order to be eligible to view this offering circular or make an investment decisions with respect of the securities, investors must be either (1) qualified institutional buyers ("**QIBs**") (within the meaning of Rule 144A under the Securities Act) or (2) addressees who are purchasing the securities outside the United States in an offshore transaction in reliance on Regulation S under the Securities Act. By accepting this e-mail and accessing this offering circular, you shall be deemed to have represented to us that (1) you and any customers you represent are either (a) QIBS or (b) eligible to purchase the securities outside the United States in an offshore transaction in reliance on Regulation S and that the electronic mail address that you gave us and to which this e-mail has been delivered is not located in the United States and (2) that you consent to delivery of such offering circular and any amendments and supplements thereto by electronic transmission.

You are reminded that this offering circular has been delivered to you on the basis that you are a person into whose possession this offering circular may be lawfully delivered in accordance with the laws of jurisdiction in which you are located and you may not, nor are you authorised to, deliver this offering circular to any other person.

The materials relating to any offering of securities under the Programme described in this offering circular do not constitute, and may not be used in connection with, an offer or solicitation in any place where offers or solicitations are not permitted by law. If a jurisdiction requires such offering be made by a licensed broker or dealer and the underwriters or any affiliate of the underwriters is a licensed broker or dealer in that jurisdiction, then such offering shall be deemed to be made by the underwriters or such affiliate on behalf of the Issuer in such jurisdiction.

This offering circular has not been and will not be registered, produced or made available to all as an offer document (whether as a prospectus in respect of a public offer or an information memorandum or private placement offer letter or other offering material in respect of any private placement or public issue under applicable India laws) with the Securities and Exchange Board of India or the Reserve Bank of India or any other statutory or regulatory body of like nature in India.

This offering circular has been sent to you in an electronic form. You are reminded that documents transmitted via this medium may be altered or changed during the process of electronic transmission and consequently none of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited (the "**Dealer**"), the Trustee, the Agents (as defined in the offering circular) or any of their respective affiliates, directors, employees, agents, representatives, officers or advisers or any person who controls any of them accepts any liability or responsibility whatsoever in respect of any difference between the preliminary offering circular distributed to you in electronic format and the hard copy version available to you on request from the Dealer.

Actions that you May Not Take: If you receive this document by e-mail, you should not reply by e-mail to this notice, and you may not purchase any securities by doing so. Any reply electronic mail communications, including those you generate by using the "**Reply**" function on your electronic mail software, will be ignored or rejected.

You are responsible for protecting against viruses and other destructive items. Your use of this electronic mail is at your own risk and it is your responsibility to take precautions to ensure that it is free from viruses and other items of a destructive nature.

In accordance with the provisions of applicable Indian regulations, including the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, including the Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing and Lending) Regulations, 2018 as amended, updated, modified, superseded, replaced or substituted from time to time, read together with the Master Direction on Reporting under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, dated January 1, 2016 issued by the RBI and any other applicable regulations, notifications, circulars or guidelines issued by the RBI or any other Indian governmental agency in respect of external commercial borrowings, in each case, as amended, updated, modified, superseded, replaced or substituted from time to time ("**ECB Guidelines**"), only an investor ("**Recognised ECB Lender**") that is: (i) a person resident outside India; or (ii) a branch outside India of an entity whose lending business is regulated by the RBI; or (iii) a financial institution (as defined under the Foreign Exchange Management (International Financial Services Centre) Regulations, 2015 (as amended)) or a branch of a financial institution (as defined under the Foreign Exchange Management (International Financial Services Centre) Regulations, 2015 (as amended)) set up in IFSC is permitted to acquire, own or sell the Notes issued by the Issuer through its Head Office ("**Eligibility Requirement**"). The proceeds of such Notes will not be used for purposes which are prohibited under the ECB Guidelines.

By purchasing the Rupee denominated Notes or any other currency as may be applicable, each investor shall be deemed to have acknowledged, represented and agreed that such investor is eligible to purchase Rupee denominated Notes or any other currency as may be applicable under applicable laws and regulations and is in compliance with the ECB Guidelines and is not otherwise prohibited under any applicable law or regulation from acquiring, owning or selling Notes denominated in Rupee or any other currency as may be applicable and that so long as it holds any Notes, it will continue to be in compliance with the ECB Guidelines. Potential investors should seek independent advice and verify compliance with the Eligibility Requirements prior to any purchase of the Notes.

The Offering Circular is being sent at your request and by accepting the e-mail and accessing the Offering Circular, if you invest in Notes issued by the Issuer through the Head Office, you shall be deemed to have represented to us that you are a Recognised ECB Lender.

The Offering Circular has not been and will not be filed, registered, produced, published or made available to all as an offer document (whether a prospectus or a statement in lieu of a prospectus (as defined under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended) in respect of a public offer or an information memorandum or placement memorandum or general information documents or key information documents or private placement offer letter or other offering material in respect of any private placement under the Companies Act, 2013, as amended from time to time or any other applicable Indian laws) with the Registrar of Companies of India ("**RoC**"), the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("**SEBI**") or the Reserve Bank of India ("**RBI**") or any Indian stock exchange or any other statutory, regulatory and adjudicatory body of like nature in India or International Financial Services Centres Authority, save and except for any information from any part of the Offering Circular which is mandatorily required to be disclosed or filed in India under any applicable Indian laws, including, but not limited to, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations 2015, as amended from time to time ("**SEBI Insider Trading Regulations**"), and under the listing agreements with any stock exchanges pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time ("**SEBI LODR Regulations**"), or the International Financial Services Centres Authority (Listing) Regulations, 2024, as amended ("**IFSCA Listing Regulations**"), or pursuant to the directives of any statutory, regulatory and adjudicatory body in India or the International Financial Services Centres Authority. The Offering Circular has not been and will not be reviewed or approved by any regulatory authority in India (including but not limited to SEBI, the International Financial Services Centres Authority and any RoC) or any Indian stock exchange. The Offering Circular is not and should not be construed as an advertisement, invitation, offer or sale of any securities whether by way of private placement or to the public in India and the Notes will not be offered or sold and have not been offered or sold in India by means of the Offering Circular or any other offering document or material relating to the Notes and will not be circulated or distributed and have not been circulated or distributed, directly or indirectly, to any person or the public in India or otherwise generally distributed or circulated in India. Any failure to comply with these restrictions may result in a violation of the applicable securities laws of India and other jurisdictions.

In addition, holders and beneficial owners shall be responsible for compliance with the restrictions on the ownership of the Notes issued by the Issuer through the Head Office, as imposed from time to time by applicable laws or by any regulatory authority or otherwise. In this context, holders and beneficial owners of Notes issued by the Issuer through the Head Office shall be deemed to have acknowledged, represented and agreed that such holders and beneficial owners are eligible to purchase such Notes under applicable laws and regulations and are not prohibited under any applicable law or regulation from acquiring, owning or selling such Notes. Potential investors should seek independent advice and verify that they are in compliance with the Eligibility Requirement prior to any purchase of such Notes. The holders and beneficial owners of Notes issued by the Issuer through the Head Office shall be deemed to confirm that for so long as they hold any such Notes, they are Recognised ECB Lenders in all respects.

(Constituted under the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970)

U.S.$3,000,000,000
Medium Term Note Programme

Under this U.S.$3,000,000,000 Medium Term Note Programme (the "**Programme**"), Canara Bank (the "**Issuer**" or the "**Bank**"), acting through its head office in India ("**Head Office**"), IFSC Banking Unit, London Branch or other offshore or Indian branch, as the case may be, may from time to time issue notes (the "**Notes**", which expression shall include Senior Notes, Tier 2 Notes and Additional Tier 1 Notes (each as defined herein, and together, the "**Subordinated Notes**")) denominated in any currency agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer (as defined below).

Notes may be issued in bearer or registered form (respectively "**Bearer Notes**" and "**Registered Notes**"). The maximum aggregate nominal amount of all Notes from time to time outstanding under the Programme will not exceed U.S.$3,000,000,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies calculated as described herein), subject to increase as described herein.

The Notes may be issued on a continuing basis to one or more of the Dealers specified under "*Summary of the Programme*" and any additional Dealer appointed under the Programme from time to time by the Issuer (each a "**Dealer**" and together the "**Dealers**"), which appointment may be for a specific issue or on an ongoing basis. References in this Offering Circular to the "**relevant Dealer**" shall, in the case of an issue of Notes being (or intended to be) subscribed by more than one Dealer, be to all Dealers agreeing to subscribe to such Notes.

Approval-in-principle has been granted for the listing and quotation of Notes that may be issued pursuant to the Programme and which are agreed at or prior to the time of issue thereof to be so listed on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the "**SGX-ST**"). Such permission will be granted when such Notes have been admitted to the Official List of the SGX-ST (the "**Official List**"). The SGX-ST assumes no responsibility for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed or reports contained herein. Approval-in-principle for the listing of Notes on the SGX-ST is not to be taken as an indication of the merits of the Issuer, its subsidiaries, its associated companies, the Programme or the Notes. Notice of the aggregate nominal amount of Notes, interest (if any) payable in respect of Notes, the issue price of Notes and any other terms and conditions not contained herein which are applicable to each Tranche (as defined under "*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*") of Notes will be set out in a pricing supplement (the "**Pricing Supplement**") which, with respect to Notes to be listed on the SGX-ST, will be delivered to the SGX-ST on or before the date of listing of the Notes of such Tranche. It is possible for notes to be listed after the issue date.

Application will be made to the Global Securities Market Segment of the India International Exchange (IFSC) Limited ("**India INX**") and/or Debt Securities Market of the NSE IFSC Limited ("**NSE IX**") for the listing and quotation of Notes on the Global Securities Market of the India INX and/or Debt Securities Market of the NSE IX that may be issued pursuant to the Programme. The India INX and/or NSE IX have not approved or verified the contents of the listing particulars.

The Programme provides that Notes may be listed on such other or further stock exchange(s) as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer. The Issuer may also issue unlisted Notes.

The Issuer may agree with any Dealer, the Trustee and the Agents (each as defined herein) that Notes may be issued in a form not contemplated by the Terms and Conditions of the Notes herein, in which event (in the case of Notes intended to be listed on the SGX-ST or the Global Securities Market of the India INX and/or Debt Securities Market of the NSE IX) a supplementary Offering Circular, if appropriate, will be made available which will describe the effect of the agreement reached in relation to such Notes.

Notes to be listed on the SGX-ST or on the Global Securities Market of the India INX and/or on the Debt Securities Market of NSE IX will be accepted for clearance through Euroclear Bank SA/NV ("**Euroclear**") and/or Clearstream Banking S.A. ("**Clearstream**") and/or The Depositary Trust Company ("**DTC**") and/or any other clearing system, as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

Each Tranche of Bearer Notes will initially be represented by either a temporary bearer global note (a "**Temporary Bearer Global Note")** or a permanent bearer global note (a "**Permanent Bearer Global Note** and, together with a Temporary Bearer Global Note, the "**Bearer Global Notes**", and each a "**Bearer Global Note**") as indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement, which, in either case, will be delivered on or prior to the original issue date of the Tranche to a common depositary (the "**Common Depositary**") for Euroclear and Clearstream.

On and after the date (the "**Exchange Date**") which, for each Tranche in respect of which a Temporary Bearer Global Note is issued, is 40 days after the Temporary Bearer Global Note is issued, interests in such Temporary Bearer Global Note will be exchangeable (free of charge) upon a request as described therein either for (i) interests in a Permanent Bearer Global Note of the same Series or (ii) definitive Bearer Notes of the same Series (each a "**Definitive Bearer Note**"). The applicable Pricing Supplement will specify that a Permanent Bearer Global Note will be exchangeable for Definitive Bearer Notes in certain limited circumstances.

Registered Notes sold in an "**offshore transaction**" within the meaning of Regulation S ("**Regulation S**") under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "**Securities Act**"), which will be sold outside the United States, will initially be represented by a global note in registered form, without receipts or coupons, (a "**Regulation S Global Note**") deposited with a common depositary for Euroclear and Clearstream, and registered in the name of a nominee of such common depositary.

Registered Notes of each Tranche may only be offered and sold in the United States in private transactions to QIBs (as defined in "*Form of the Notes*") in transactions exempt from registration in reliance on Rule 144A under the Securities Act ("**Rule 144A**") or any other applicable exemption. The Registered Notes of each Tranche sold to QIBs will be represented by a global note in registered form, without receipts or interest coupons (a "**Rule 144A Global Note**" and, together with a Regulation S Global Note, the "**Registered Global Notes**"), which will be deposited with a custodian for, and registered in the name of DTC or a nominee of DTC.

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and may not be offered or sold in the United States unless the Notes are registered under the Securities Act or an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act is available. See "*Form of the Notes*" for a description of the manner in which Notes will be issued. Registered Notes are subject to certain restrictions on transfer. See "*Subscription, Sale, Transfer and Selling Restrictions*".

The Offering Circular has not been and will not be filed, registered, produced, published or made available to all as an offer document (whether a prospectus or a statement in lieu of a prospectus (as defined under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended) in respect of a public offer or an information memorandum or placement memorandum or general information documents or key information documents or private placement offer letter or other offering material in respect of any private placement under the Companies Act, 2013, as amended from time to time or any other applicable Indian laws) with the Registrar of Companies of India ("**RoC**"), the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("**SEBI**") or the Reserve Bank of India ("**RBI**") or any Indian stock exchange or any other statutory, regulatory and adjudicatory body of like nature in India or International Financial Services Centres Authority, save and except for any information from any part of the Offering Circular which is mandatorily required to be disclosed or filed in India under any applicable Indian laws, including, but not limited to, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations 2015, as amended from time to time ("**SEBI Insider Trading Regulations**"), and under the listing agreements with any stock exchanges pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time ("**SEBI LODR Regulations**"), or the International Financial Services Centres Authority (Listing) Regulations, 2024, as amended ("**IFSCA Listing Regulations**"), or pursuant to the directives of any statutory, regulatory and adjudicatory body in India or the International Financial Services Centres Authority. The Offering Circular has not been and will not be reviewed or approved by any regulatory authority in India (including but not limited to SEBI, the International Financial Services Centres Authority and any RoC) or any Indian stock exchange. The Offering Circular is not and should not be construed as an advertisement, invitation, offer or sale of any securities whether by way of private placement or to the public in India and the Notes will not be offered or sold and have not been offered or sold in India by means of the Offering Circular or any other offering document or material relating to the Notes and will not be circulated or distributed and have not been circulated or distributed, directly or indirectly, to any person or the public in India or otherwise generally distributed or circulated in India. Any failure to comply with these restrictions may result in a violation of the applicable securities laws of India and other jurisdictions.

In accordance with the provisions of the ECB Guidelines, only investors that are in compliance with the Eligibility Requirement are eligible to purchase the Notes issued by the Issuer through its Head Office. This Offering Circular is being sent at your request and by accepting the e-mail and accessing this Offering Circular, if you invest in Notes issued by the Issuer through its Head Office or an Indian branch, you shall be deemed to have represented to us that you are a Recognised ECB Lender.

Investing in Notes issued under the Programme involves certain risks and may not be suitable for all investors. Prospective investors should have sufficient knowledge and experience in financial and business matters to evaluate the information contained in this Offering Circular and in the relevant Pricing Supplement and the merits and risks of investing in a particular issue of Notes in the context of their financial position and particular circumstances. Prospective investors should also have regard, *inter alia*, to the factors described in "*Investment Considerations*".

Arranger and Dealer

HSBC

The date of this Offering Circular is 18 September 2026.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Offering Circular. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Issuer (having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this Offering Circular is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything that would make the statements therein, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, misleading. The Issuer, having made all reasonable enquiries, confirms that this Offering Circular contains or incorporates all information which is material in the context of the Programme and the Notes, that the information contained or incorporated in this Offering Circular is true and accurate in all material respects and is not misleading, that the opinions and intentions expressed in this Offering Circular are honestly held and that there are no other facts the omission of which would make this Offering Circular or any of such information or the expression of any such opinions or intentions misleading. The Issuer accepts responsibility accordingly.

This Offering Circular is to be read in conjunction with all documents which are deemed to be incorporated herein by reference (see "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*"). This Offering Circular shall be read and construed on the basis that such documents are incorporated and form part of this Offering Circular.

No person is or has been authorised by the Issuer to give any information or to make any representation other than those contained in this Offering Circular or any other information supplied in connection with the Programme or the Notes and, if given or made by any other person, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Issuer, the Arranger or any of the Dealers, the Trustee (as defined herein) or the Agents (as defined herein) or any of their respective affiliates, directors, employees, agents, representatives, officers or advisers or any person who controls any of them. Save as expressly stated in this Offering Circular, nothing contained herein is, or may be relied upon as, a promise or representation as to the future performance or policies of the Issuer or the Group.

The Arranger, the Dealers, the Trustee and the Agents and any of their respective affiliates, directors, employees, agents, representatives, officers or advisers or any person who controls any of them have not separately verified the information contained in this Offering Circular. None of the Arranger, any of the Dealers, the Trustee, the Agents or any of their respective affiliates, directors, employees, agents, representatives, officers or advisers or any person who controls any of them, is making any representation or warranty expressed or implied as to the merits of the Notes or the subscription for, purchase or acquisition thereof, the creditworthiness or financial condition or otherwise of the Issuer. Further, none of the Arranger, any of the Dealers, the Trustee or the Agents or any of their respective affiliates, directors, employees, agents, representatives, officers or advisers or any person who controls any of them, makes any representation or warranty as to the Issuer or as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information set out herein and the documents which are incorporated by reference in, and form part of, this Offering Circular.

To the fullest extent permitted by law, none of the Arranger, the Dealers, the Trustee, the Agents or any of their respective affiliates, directors, employees, agents, representatives, officers or advisers or any person who controls any of them, accepts any responsibility for the contents of this Offering Circular or for any other statement made or purported to be made by the Arranger, the Dealers, the Trustee or the Agents or on their behalf in connection with the Issuer, the Programme or the issue and offering of the Notes. Each of the Arranger, each Dealer, the Trustee and each Agent and any of their respective affiliates, directors, employees, agents, representatives, officers or advisers or any person who controls any of them, accordingly disclaims all and any liability whether arising in tort or contract or otherwise (save as referred to above) which it might otherwise have in respect of this Offering Circular or any such statement.

Neither this Offering Circular nor any other information supplied in connection with the Programme or any Notes (i) is intended to provide the basis of any credit or other evaluation or (ii) should be considered as a recommendation by the Issuer, any of the Arranger or the Dealers, the Trustee or the Agents or any of their respective affiliates, directors, employees, agents, representatives, officers or advisers or any person who controls any of them that any recipient of this Offering Circular or any other information supplied in connection with the Programme or any Notes should purchase any of the Notes. Each investor contemplating purchasing Notes should make its own independent investigation of the financial condition and affairs, and its own appraisal of the creditworthiness, of the Issuer. Neither this Offering Circular nor any other information supplied in connection with the Programme or the issue of any Notes constitutes an offer or invitation by or on behalf of the Issuer, any of the Arranger or the Dealers, the Trustee or the Agents or any of their respective affiliates, directors, employees, agents, representatives, officers or advisers or any person who controls any of them, to any person to subscribe for or to purchase any Notes.

Neither the delivery of this Offering Circular (or any part thereof) nor any sale, offering or purchase made in connection herewith shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the prospects, results of operation or general affairs of the Issuer since the date hereof or the date upon which this Offering Circular has been most recently amended or supplemented or that there has been no adverse change in the financial position of the Issuer since the date hereof or the date upon which this Offering Circular has been most recently amended or supplemented or that any other information supplied in connection with the Programme is correct as of any time subsequent to the date on which it is supplied or, if different, the date indicated in the document containing the same. The Arranger, the Dealers, the Trustee, the Agents and any of their respective affiliates, directors, employees, agents, representatives, officers or advisers or any person who controls any of them expressly do not undertake to review the financial condition or affairs of the Issuer during the life of the Programme or to advise any investor in the Notes of any information coming to their attention. Investors should review, *inter alia*, the most recently published documents incorporated by reference into this Offering Circular when deciding whether or not to purchase any Notes.

This Offering Circular does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any Notes in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make the offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction. The distribution of this Offering Circular and the offer or sale of Notes may be restricted by law in certain jurisdictions. The Issuer, the Arranger, the Dealers, the Trustee, the Agents and any of their respective affiliates, directors, employees, agents, representatives, officers or advisers or any person who controls any of them do not represent that this Offering Circular may be lawfully distributed, or that any Notes may be lawfully offered, in compliance with any applicable registration or other requirements in any such jurisdiction, or pursuant to an exemption available thereunder, or assume any responsibility for facilitating any such distribution or offering.

In particular, no action has been taken by the Issuer, the Arranger or any of the Dealers, the Trustee, the Agents and any of their respective affiliates, directors, employees, agents, representatives, officers or advisers or any person who controls any of them which would permit a public offering of any Notes or distribution of this Offering Circular in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. Accordingly, no Notes may be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, and neither this Offering Circular nor any advertisement or other offering material may be distributed or published in any jurisdiction, except under circumstances that will result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations. Persons into whose possession this Offering Circular or any Notes may come must inform themselves about, and observe, any such restrictions on the distribution of this Offering Circular and the offering and sale of Notes. In particular, there are restrictions on the distribution of this Offering Circular and the offer or sale of Notes in the United States, the European Economic Area, United Kingdom, India, Japan, Singapore and Hong Kong, see "*Subscription, Sale, Transfer and Selling Restrictions*".

Neither this Offering Circular nor any other document or information (or any part thereof) delivered and supplied under or in relation to the Programme or any Notes is intended to provide the basis of any credit or other evaluation of the Issuer and should not be considered as a recommendation by any of the Issuer, the Arranger, the Dealers, the Trustee, the Agents or any of their respective affiliates, directors, employees, agents, representatives, officers or advisers or any person who controls any of them, that any recipient of this Offering Circular or any other financial statements should purchase the Notes. Each potential purchaser of Notes shall make its own assessment of the foregoing and other relevant matters including the financial condition and affairs and its appraisal of the creditworthiness of the Issuer and obtain its own independent legal or other advice thereon, and its investment shall be deemed to be based on its own independent investigation of the financial condition and affairs and its appraisal of the creditworthiness of the Issuer. Accordingly, notwithstanding anything herein, none of the Arranger, any of the Dealers, the Trustee, the Agents or any of their respective affiliates, directors, employees, agents, representatives, officers or advisers or any person who controls any of them, shall be held responsible for any loss or damage suffered or incurred by the recipients of this Offering Circular or such other document or information (or such part thereof) as a result of or arising from anything expressly or implicitly contained in or referred to in this Offering Circular or such other document or information (or such part thereof and the same shall not constitute a ground for rescission of any purchase or acquisition of any of the Notes by a recipient of this Offering Circular or such other document or information (or such part thereof). None of the Dealers, the Arranger, the Trustee, the Agents or any of their respective affiliates, directors, employees, agents, representatives, officers or advisers or any person who controls any of them undertakes to review the financial condition or affairs of the Issuer during the life of the arrangements contemplated by this Offering Circular nor to advise any investor or potential investor in the Notes of any information coming to the attention of any of the Dealers, the Arranger, the Trustee, the Agents , or any of their respective officers, employees, advisers or agents, or any affiliate of any such person or any person who controls any of them.

Any purchase or acquisition of the Notes is in all respects conditional on the satisfaction of certain conditions set out in the Programme Agreement (as defined herein) and the issue of the Notes by the Issuer pursuant to the Programme Agreement. Any offer, invitation to offer or agreement made in connection with the purchase or acquisition of the Notes or pursuant to this Offering Circular shall (without any liability or responsibility) on the part of the Issuer, the Arranger or any of the Dealers lapse and cease to have any effect if (for any other reason whatsoever) the Notes are not issued by the Issuer pursuant to the Programme Agreement.

This Offering Circular does not describe all of the risks and investment considerations (including those relating to each investor's particular circumstances) of an investment in Notes of a particular issue. Each potential purchaser of Notes should refer to and consider carefully the relevant Pricing Supplement for each particular issue of Notes, which may describe additional risks and investment considerations associated with such Notes. The risks and investment considerations identified in this Offering Circular and the relevant Pricing Supplement are provided as general information only.

In making an investment decision, investors must rely on their own examination of the Issuer and the terms of the Notes being offered, including the merits and risks involved. Investors should consult their own financial, tax, accounting and legal advisers as to the risks and investment considerations arising from an investment in an issue of Notes and should possess the appropriate resources to analyse such investment and the suitability of such investment in their particular circumstances.

None of the Issuer, the Arranger, the Dealers, the Trustee and the Agents and any of their respective affiliates, directors, employees, agents, representatives, officers or advisers or any person who controls any of them makes any representation to any investor in the Notes regarding the legality of its investment under any applicable laws. Any investor in the Notes should be able to bear the economic risk of an investment in the Notes for an indefinite period of time.

This Offering Circular has not been and will not be reviewed or approved by any regulatory authority in India, including, but not limited to, the Reserve Bank of India ("**RBI**"), the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("**SEBI**"), any Registrar of Companies or any stock exchange in India. This Offering Circular and the Notes are not and should not be construed as an advertisement, invitation, offer or sale of any securities to the public or any person resident in India. The Notes have not been and will not be, offered or sold to any person resident in India. If you purchase any of the Notes, you will be deemed to have acknowledged, represented and agreed that you are eligible to purchase the Notes under applicable laws and regulations and that you are not prohibited under any applicable law or regulation from acquiring, owning or selling the Notes.

For a description of other restrictions, see "*Subscription, Sale, Transfer and Selling Restrictions*".

In accordance with applicable provisions of ECB Guidelines, the Notes issued by the Issuer through its Head Office can only be subscribed or acquired by a Recognised ECB Lender that is: (i) a person resident outside India; or (ii) a branch outside India of an entity whose lending business is regulated by the RBI; or (iii) a financial institution (as defined under the Foreign Exchange Management (International Financial Services Centre) Regulations, 2015 (as amended)) or a branch of a financial institution (as defined under the Foreign Exchange Management (International Financial Services Centre) Regulations, 2015 (as amended)) set up in IFSC is permitted to acquire, own or sell the Notes, subject to the Eligibility Requirement. The proceeds of such Notes will not be used for purposes which are prohibited under the ECB Guidelines.

By purchasing the Rupee denominated Notes or any other currency as may be applicable, each investor shall be deemed to have acknowledged, represented and agreed that such investor is eligible to purchase Notes or Rupee denominated Notes or any other currency as may be applicable under applicable laws and regulations and is in compliance with the ECB Guidelines and is not otherwise prohibited under any applicable law or regulation from acquiring, owning or selling Notes or Notes denominated in Rupee or any other currency as may be applicable and that so long as it holds any Notes, it will continue to be in compliance with the ECB Guidelines. Potential investors should seek independent advice and verify compliance with the Eligibility Requirements prior to any purchase of the Notes.

In this Offering Circular, "**ECB Guidelines**" means the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, including the Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing and Lending) Regulations, 2018 as amended, updated, modified, superseded, replaced or substituted from time to time, read together with the Master Direction on Reporting under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, dated January 1, 2016 issued by the RBI and any other applicable regulations, notifications, circulars or guidelines issued by the RBI or any other Indian governmental agency in respect of external commercial borrowings, in each case, as amended, updated, modified, superseded, replaced or substituted from time to time.

EEA RETAIL INVESTORS

If the Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes includes a legend entitled "Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors", the Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area ("**EEA**"). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, "**MiFID II**"), (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (as amended, the "**Insurance Distribution Directive**"), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II, or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 (the "**Prospectus Regulation**"). Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (as amended, the "**PRIIPs Regulation**") for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

UK RETAIL INVESTORS

If the Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes includes a legend entitled "Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors", the Notes are not intended to be offered, sold, distributed or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold, distributed or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the United Kingdom (the "**UK**"). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is either one (or both) of the following: (i) not a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (the "**EUWA**"); or (ii) not a qualified investor as defined in paragraph 15 of Schedule 1 to the Public Offers and Admissions to Trading Regulations 2024 (the "**POATRs**"). Consequently, no disclosure document required by the FCA Product Disclosure Sourcebook ("**DISC**") for offering, selling or distributing the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering, selling or distributing the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under DISC and the Consumer Composite Investments (Designated Activities) Regulations 2024.

MIFID II PRODUCT GOVERNANCE/TARGET MARKET

The Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes may include a legend entitled "*MiFID II Product Governance*" which will outline the target market assessment in respect of the Notes and which channels for distribution of the Notes are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a "**distributor**") should take into consideration the target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

A determination will be made in relation to each issue about whether, for the purpose of the MiFID Product Governance rules under EU Delegated Directive 2017/593 (the "**MiFID Product Governance Rules**"), any Dealer subscribing for any Notes is a manufacturer in respect of such Notes, but otherwise none of the Arrangers or the Dealers or any of their respective affiliates will be a manufacturer for the purpose of the MiFID Product Governance Rules.

UK MIFIR PRODUCT GOVERNANCE/TARGET MARKET

The Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes may include a legend entitled "U*K MiFIR Product Governance*" which will outline the target market assessment in respect of the Notes and which channels for distribution of the Notes are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a "**distributor**") should take into consideration the target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to the FCA Handbook Product Intervention and Product Governance Sourcebook (the "**UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules**") is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

A determination will be made in relation to each issue about whether, for the purpose of the UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules, any Dealer subscribing for any Notes is a manufacturer in respect of such Notes, but otherwise none of the Arrangers or the Dealers or any of their respective affiliates will be a manufacturer for the purpose of the UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules.

PRODUCT CLASSIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 309B OF THE SECURITIES AND FUTURES ACT 2001 OF SINGAPORE

In connection with Section 309B of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 of Singapore, as amended or modified from time to time (the "**SFA**") and the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018 of

Singapore (the "**CMP Regulations 2018**"), unless otherwise specified before an offer of Notes, the Issuer has determined, and hereby notifies all relevant persons (as defined in Section 309A(1) of the SFA), that the Notes are "prescribed capital markets products" (as defined in the CMP Regulations 2018) and Excluded Investment Products (as defined in MAS Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).

NOTICE TO CAPITAL MARKET INTERMEDIARIES AND PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 21 OF THE HONG KONG SFC CODE OF CONDUCT

Prospective investors should be aware that certain intermediaries in the context of certain offerings of Notes pursuant to this Programme (each such offering, a "**CMI Offering**"), including certain Dealers, may be "capital market intermediaries" ("**CMIs**") subject to Paragraph 21 of the Code of Conduct for Persons Licensed by or Registered with the Securities and Futures Commission (the "**SFC Code**"). This notice to prospective investors is a summary of certain obligations the SFC Code imposes on such CMIs, which require the attention and cooperation of prospective investors. Certain CMIs may also be acting as "overall coordinators" ("**OCs**") for a CMI Offering and are subject to additional requirements under the SFC Code. The application of these obligations will depend on the role(s) undertaken by the relevant Dealer(s) in respect of each CMI Offering.

Prospective investors who are the directors, employees or major shareholders of the Issuer, a CMI or its group companies would be considered under the SFC Code as having an association ("**Association**") with the Issuer, the CMI or the relevant group company. Prospective investors associated with the Issuer or any CMI (including its group companies) should specifically disclose this when placing an order for the relevant Notes and should disclose, at the same time, if such orders may negatively impact the price discovery process in relation to the relevant CMI Offering. Prospective investors who do not disclose their Associations are hereby deemed not to be so associated. Where prospective investors disclose their Associations but do not disclose that such order may negatively impact the price discovery process in relation to the relevant CMI Offering, such order is hereby deemed not to negatively impact the price discovery process in relation to the relevant CMI Offering.

Prospective investors should ensure, and by placing an order prospective investors are deemed to confirm, that orders placed are bona fide, are not inflated and do not constitute duplicated orders (i.e. two or more corresponding or identical orders placed via two or more CMIs). A rebate may be offered by the Issuer to all private banks for orders they place (other than in relation to Notes subscribed by such private banks as principal whereby they are deploying their own balance sheet for onward selling to investors), payable upon closing of the relevant CMI Offering based on the principal amount of the Notes distributed by such private banks to investors. Private banks are deemed to be placing an order on a principal basis unless they inform the CMIs otherwise. As a result, private banks placing an order on a principal basis (including those deemed as placing an order as principal) will not be entitled to, and will not be paid, the rebate. Details of any such rebate will be set out in the applicable Pricing Supplement or otherwise notified to prospective investors. If a prospective investor is an asset management arm affiliated with any relevant Dealer, such prospective investor should indicate when placing an order if it is for a fund or portfolio where the relevant Dealer or its group company has more than 50 per cent. interest, in which case it will be classified as a "proprietary order" and subject to appropriate handling by CMIs in accordance with the SFC Code and should disclose, at the same time, if such "proprietary order" may negatively impact the price discovery process in relation to the relevant CMI Offering. Prospective investors who do not indicate this information when placing an order are hereby deemed to confirm that their order is not a "proprietary order". If a prospective investor is otherwise affiliated with any relevant Dealer, such that its order may be considered to be a "proprietary order" (pursuant to the SFC Code), such prospective investor should indicate to the relevant Dealer when placing such order. Prospective investors who do not indicate this information when placing an order are hereby deemed to confirm that their order is not a "proprietary order". Where prospective investors disclose such information but do not disclose that such "proprietary order" may negatively impact the price discovery process in relation to the relevant CMI Offering, such "proprietary order" is hereby deemed not to negatively impact the price discovery process in relation to the relevant CMI Offering.

Prospective investors should be aware that certain information may be disclosed by CMIs (including private banks) which is personal and/or confidential in nature to the prospective investor. By placing an order, prospective investors are deemed to have understood and consented to the collection, disclosure, use and transfer of such information by the relevant Dealer and/or any other third parties as may be required by the SFC Code, including to the Issuer, any OCs, relevant regulators and/or any other third parties as may be required by the SFC Code, it being understood and agreed that such information shall only be used for the purpose of complying with the SFC Code, during the bookbuilding process for the relevant CMI Offering. Failure to provide such information may result in that order being rejected.

U.S. INFORMATION

The Notes have not been approved or disapproved by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or any other securities commission or other regulatory authority of the United States, nor have the foregoing authorities approved this Offering Circular or confirmed the accuracy or determined the adequacy of the information contained in this Offering Circular. Any representation to the contrary is unlawful.

This Offering Circular is being submitted on a confidential basis in the United States to a limited number of QIBs (as defined under "*Form of the Notes*") for informational use solely in connection with the consideration of the purchase of the Notes being offered hereby. Its use for any other purpose in the United States is not authorised. It may not be copied or reproduced in whole or in part nor may it be distributed or any of its contents disclosed to anyone other than the prospective investors to whom it is originally submitted.

The Notes in bearer form are subject to U.S. tax law requirements and may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or its possessions or to United States persons, except in certain transactions permitted by U.S. Treasury regulations. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended and the Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder.

Registered Notes may be offered or sold within the United States only to QIBs, in transactions exempt from registration under the Securities Act in reliance on Rule 144A under the Securities Act ("**Rule 144A**") or any other applicable exemption. Each U.S. purchaser of Registered Notes is hereby notified that the offer and sale of any Registered Notes to it is being made in reliance upon the exemption from the registration requirements of Section 5 of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A.

Each purchaser or holder of Notes represented by a Rule 144A Global Note or any Notes issued in registered form in exchange or substitution therefor (together, "**Legended Notes**") will be deemed, by its acceptance or purchase of any such Legended Notes, to have made certain representations and agreements intended to restrict the resale or other transfer of such Notes as set out in "*Subscription, Sale, Transfer and Selling Restrictions*". Unless otherwise stated, terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them in "*Form of the Notes*".

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

To permit compliance with Rule 144A in connection with any resales or other transfers of Notes that are "**restricted securities**" within the meaning of the Securities Act, the Issuer will furnish, upon the request of a holder of such Notes or any beneficial interest therein, to such holder or to a prospective purchaser designated by such holder, the information required to be delivered under Rule 144A(d)(4) under the Securities Act if, at the time of the request, any of the Notes remain outstanding as "**restricted securities**" within the meaning of Rule 144 (a)(3) of the Securities Act and the Issuer is neither a reporting company under Section 13 or Section

15(d) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "**Exchange Act**"), nor exempt from reporting pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) thereunder.

STABILISATION

In connection with the issue of any Tranche of Notes, the Dealer or Dealers (if any) named as the Stabilising Manager(s) (or persons acting on behalf of any Stabilising Manager(s)) in the applicable Pricing Supplement may over-allot Notes or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the Notes of the Series (as defined below) of which such Tranche forms part at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail. However, stabilisation may not necessarily occur. Any stabilisation action or over-allotment may begin on or after the date on which adequate public disclosure of the terms of the offer of the relevant Tranche of Notes is made and, if begun, may cease at any time, but it must end no later than the earlier of 30 days after the issue date of the relevant Tranche of Notes and 60 days after the date of the allotment of the relevant Tranche of Notes. Any stabilisation action or over-allotment must be conducted by the relevant Stabilising Manager(s) (or persons acting on behalf of any Stabilising Manager(s)) in accordance with all applicable laws and rules.

SERVICE OF PROCESS AND ENFORCEMENT OF CIVIL LIABILITIES

The Issuer is a corporation organised under the laws of India. All of the officers and directors named herein reside in India and all or a substantial portion of the assets of the Issuer and of such officers and directors are located in India. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process outside India upon the Issuer or such persons, or to enforce judgments against them obtained in courts outside India predicated upon civil liabilities of the Issuer or such directors and officers under laws other than Indian law, including any judgment predicated upon United States federal securities laws.

In addition, India is not a signatory to any international treaty in relation to the recognition or enforcement of foreign judgments. The statutory basis for the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments is given under section 13 and section 44A of the Indian Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (the "**Civil Code**"). Section 44A of the Civil Code provides that where a foreign judgment has been rendered by a superior court in any country or territory outside India which the Government has by notification declared to be a reciprocating territory, it may be enforced in India by proceedings in execution as if the judgment had been rendered by the relevant court in India. Under the Civil Code, a court in India will, upon the production of any document purporting to be a certified copy of a foreign judgment, presume that the judgment was pronounced by a court of competent jurisdiction, unless the contrary appears on record but such presumption may be displaced by proving want of jurisdiction. However, section 44A of the Civil Code is applicable only to monetary decrees not being in the nature of any amounts payable in respect of taxes or other charges of a like nature or in respect of a fine or other penalty and is not applicable to arbitration awards even if such awards are enforceable as a decree or judgment.

A judgment of a court in a jurisdiction which is not a reciprocating territory may be enforced only by a new suit upon the judgment and not by proceedings in execution. The United States has not been declared by the Government to be a reciprocating territory for the purposes of section 44A of the Civil Code. However, the United Kingdom, Singapore and Hong Kong (among others) has been declared by the Government to be a reciprocating territory and the High Courts in England as the relevant superior courts. Accordingly, a judgment of a court in the United States may be enforced only by a fresh suit upon the judgment and not by proceedings in execution. Section 13 of the Civil Code provides that a foreign judgment shall be conclusive as to any matter thereby directly adjudicated upon except: (i) where it has not been pronounced by a court of competent jurisdiction; (ii) where it has not been given on the merits of the case; (iii) where it appears on the face of the proceedings to be founded on an incorrect view of international law or a refusal to recognise the law of India in cases where such law is applicable; (iv) where the proceedings in which the judgment was obtained were opposed to natural justice; (v) where it has been obtained by fraud; or (vi) where it sustains a claim founded on a breach of any law in force in India. The suit must be brought in India within three years from the date of the judgment in the same manner as any other suit filed to enforce a civil liability in India.

It is unlikely that a court in India would award damages on the same basis as a foreign court if an action is brought in India. Furthermore, it is unlikely that an Indian court would enforce a foreign judgment if it viewed the amount of damages awarded as excessive or inconsistent with Indian practice. A party seeking to enforce a foreign judgment in India is required to obtain approval from the RBI to repatriate outside India any amount recovered pursuant to execution. Any judgment in a foreign currency would be converted into Indian Rupees on the date of the judgment and not on the date of the payment. Also, a party may file suit in India against the Issuer, its directors or its executive directors as an original action predicated upon the provisions of the Federal Securities laws in the United States.

In connection with the offering of any series of Notes, each Dealer is acting or will act for the Issuer in connection with the offering and no one else will be responsible to anyone other than the Issuer for providing the protections afforded to clients of that Dealer nor for providing advice in relation to any such offering.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL AND OTHER INFORMATION

Unless otherwise indicated, the financial information in this Offering Circular relating to the Issuer has been derived from (i) the audited standalone financial statements of the Issuer for the fiscal years ended 31 March 2024, 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2026, (ii) the audited consolidated financial statements of the Issuer for the fiscal years ended 31 March 2024, 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2026 and (iii) the unaudited reviewed standalone and consolidated financial results of the Issuer for the three months ended 30 June 2026, together with the comparative unaudited reviewed standalone and consolidated financial results for the three months ended 30 June 2025 (together, the "**Financial Statements**").

The Issuer's fiscal year ends on 31 March, and references in this Offering Circular to any specific year are to the 12-month period ended on 31 March of such year.

The Issuer maintains its financial books and records and prepares its financial statements in Indian Rupees in accordance with

generally accepted accounting principles in the Republic of India ("**Indian GAAP**") which differ in certain important respects from International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**"). For a discussion of the principal differences between Indian GAAP and IFRS as they relate to the Issuer, see "*Summary of Significant Differences Between Indian GAAP and IFRS*". Unless otherwise stated, all financial data (other than financial data with respect to investments) contained herein is stated on a standalone basis.

CERTAIN DEFINITIONS

Capitalised terms which are used but not defined in any particular section of this Offering Circular will have the meaning attributed to them in the "*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*" or any other section of this Offering Circular.

In this Offering Circular, unless otherwise specified, all references to the "**Group**" are to the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries and other consolidated entities. References to "**India**" are to the Republic of India and references to the "**Government**" are to the Government of India. References to specific data applicable to particular subsidiaries or other consolidated entities are made by reference to the name of that particular entity. References to "**fiscal year**" are to the year starting from 1 April and ending on 31 March.

All references in this document to "**U.S. dollars**", "**U.S.$**" and "**$**" refer to United States dollars and to "**Rupee**", "**Rupees**" and "**Rs.**" refer to Indian Rupees. In addition, references to "**Sterling**" and "**£**" refer to pounds sterling and to "**euro**" and "**€**" refer to the currency introduced at the start of the third stage of European economic and monetary union pursuant to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, as amended.

For convenience only, certain Rupee amounts in this Offering Circular have been translated into U.S. dollars. Unless otherwise specified, all such conversions were made at the exchange rate based on market rates prevailing at the relevant dates. No representation is made that the Rupee or U.S. dollar amounts referred to herein could have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars or Rupee, as the case may be, at any particular rate, or at all.

References to **crores** and **lakhs** or **lac** in the Bank's consolidated and standalone financial statements are to the following:

One lakh..	100,000	(one hundred thousand)
One crore	10,000,000	(ten million)
Ten crores..	100,000,000	(one hundred million)
One hundred crores...	1,000,000,000	(one thousand million or one billion)

ROUNDING OF AMOUNTS

Certain monetary figures and percentages included in this Offering Circular have been subject to rounding adjustments; accordingly, figures shown in the same category presented in different tables may vary slightly and figures shown as totals in certain tables may not be an arithmetic aggregation of the figures which precede them. Any discrepancies in the tables included in this Offering Circular between the listed amounts and the totals thereof are due to rounding.

INDUSTRY AND MARKET DATA

Certain industry and market share data in this Offering Circular are derived from data of the RBI or the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. Certain other information regarding market position, growth rates and other industry data pertaining to the Bank's business contained in this Offering Circular consists of estimates based on data reports compiled by professional organisations and analysts, on data from other external sources and on the Bank's knowledge of its markets. This data is subject to change and cannot be verified with complete certainty due to limits on the availability and reliability of the raw data and other limitations and uncertainties inherent in any statistical survey. In many cases, there is no readily available external information (whether from trade associations, government bodies or other organisations) to validate market-related analyses and estimates, so the Bank relies on internally developed estimates. While the Bank has compiled, extracted and reproduced market or other industry data from external sources, including third parties or industry or general publications, neither the Bank, the Arranger, the Dealers, the Trustee nor the Agents or any of their respective affiliates, directors, employees, agents, representatives, officers or advisers or any person who controls any of them has independently verified that data and neither the Bank, the Arranger, the Dealers, the Trustee nor the Agents or any of their respective affiliates, directors, employees, agents, representatives, officers or advisers or any person who controls any of them makes any representation regarding the accuracy of such data. Similarly, while the Bank believes its internal estimates to be reasonable, such estimates have not been verified by any independent sources and neither the Bank, the Arranger, the Dealers, the Trustee nor the Agents or any of their respective affiliates, directors, employees, agents, representatives, officers or advisers or any person who controls any of them can assure potential investors as to their accuracy.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The Issuer has included statements in this Offering Circular which contain words or phrases such as **will, would, aimed, is likely, are likely, believe, expect, expected to, will continue, will achieve, anticipate, estimate, intend, plan, contemplate, seek to, seeking to, target, propose to, future, objective, goal, project, should, can, could, may** and similar expressions or variations of such expressions, that are "forward-looking statements". Actual results may differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements due to certain risks or uncertainties associated with the expectations of the Issuer with respect to, but not limited to, its ability to successfully implement its strategy, its ability to integrate future mergers or acquisitions into its operations, future levels of non-performing assets ("**NPAs**") and restructured assets, its growth and expansion, the adequacy of its allowance for credit and investment losses, technological changes, investment income, its ability to market new products, cash flow projections, the outcome of any legal or regulatory proceedings it is or becomes a party to, the future impact of new accounting standards, its ability to implement its dividend policy, the impact of Indian banking regulations on it, which includes the assets and liabilities of the Issuer, its ability to roll over its short-term funding sources, its exposure to market risks and the market acceptance of and demand for Internet banking services.

In addition, other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those estimated by the forward-looking statements contained in this Offering Circular include, but are not limited to general economic and political conditions in India, southeast Asia, and the other countries which have an impact on the Issuer's business activities or investments, political or financial instability in India or any other country caused by any factor including any terrorist attacks in India, the United States or elsewhere or any other acts of terrorism worldwide, any anti-terrorist or other attacks by the United States, a United States-led coalition or any other country, the monetary and interest rate policies of India, political or financial instability in India or any other country caused by tensions between India and Pakistan related to the Kashmir region or by military armament or social unrest in any part of India, inflation, deflation, unanticipated turbulence in interest rates, or changes in the value of the Rupee, foreign exchange rates, equity prices or other rates or prices, the performance of the financial markets and level of internet penetration in India and globally, changes in domestic and foreign laws, regulations and taxes, changes in competition and the pricing environment in India and regional or general changes in asset valuations. For a further discussion on the factors that could cause actual results to differ, see the discussion under "*Investment Considerations*" contained in this Offering Circular.

Any forward-looking statements contained in this Offering Circular speak only as at the date of this Offering Circular. Without prejudice to any requirements under applicable laws and regulations, the Issuer expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to disseminate after the date of this Offering Circular any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect any change in expectations thereof or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such forward looking statement is based. Comparisons of results for current and any prior periods are not intended to express any future trends or indications of future performance and should only be viewed as historical data.

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DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The following documents published or issued from time to time after the date hereof shall be deemed to be incorporated in, and to form part of, this Offering Circular:

(a) the most recently published audited consolidated and audited standalone annual financial statements and, if published later, the most recently published audited or reviewed, as the case may be, interim consolidated and standalone financial results (if any) of the Issuer, (see "*General Information*" for a description of the financial statements currently published by the Issuer); and

(b) all supplements or amendments to this Offering Circular circulated by the Issuer from time to time.

Any statement contained herein or in a document which is deemed to be incorporated by reference herein shall be deemed to be modified or superseded for the purpose of this Offering Circular to the extent that a statement contained in any such subsequent document which is deemed to be incorporated by reference herein modifies or supersedes such earlier statement (whether expressly, by implication or otherwise). Any statement so modified or superseded shall not be deemed, except as so modified or superseded, to constitute a part of this Offering Circular.

The Issuer will provide, without charge, to each person to whom a copy of this Offering Circular has been delivered, upon the request of such person, a copy of any or all of the documents deemed to be incorporated herein by reference unless such documents have been modified or superseded as specified above. Requests for such documents should be directed to the Issuer at its office set out at the end of this Offering Circular. In addition, such documents will be available free of charge from the principal office of the Principal Paying Agent in London (which for the time being is Citibank, N.A., London Branch (the "**Principal Paying Agent**") for the Notes listed on the SGX-ST or the Global Securities Market of the India INX and/or Debt Securities Market of NSE IX).

If the terms of the Programme are modified or amended in a manner which would make this Offering Circular, as so modified or amended, inaccurate or misleading, to an extent which is material in the context of the Programme, a new offering circular will be prepared.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAMME

Under the Programme, the Issuer acting through its Head Office, IFSC Banking Unit, London Branch, or any other foreign or Indian branch, as the case may be, may from time-to-time issue Notes denominated in any currency, subject as set out herein. A summary of the terms and conditions of the Programme and the Notes appears below. The applicable terms of any Notes will be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer prior to the issue of the Notes and will be set out in the Terms and Conditions of the Notes endorsed on, attached to, or incorporated by reference into, the Notes, as modified and supplemented by the applicable Pricing Supplement attached to, or endorsed on, such Notes, as more fully described under "*Form of the Notes*".

This Offering Circular and any supplement will only be valid for listing Notes on the SGX-ST or the Global Securities Market of the India INX and/or Debt Securities Market of NSE IX in an aggregate nominal amount which, when added to the aggregate nominal amount then outstanding of all Notes previously or simultaneously issued under the Programme, does not exceed U.S.$3,000,000,000 or its equivalent in other currencies. For the purpose of calculating the U.S. dollar equivalent of the aggregate nominal amount of Notes issued under the Programme from time to time:

(a) the U.S. dollar equivalent of Notes denominated in another Specified Currency (as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement in relation to the relevant Notes, described under "*Form of the Notes*") shall be determined, at the discretion of the Issuer, either as at the date on which agreement is reached for the issue of Notes or on the preceding day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets are open for business in London, in each case on the basis of the spot rate for the sale of the U.S. dollar against the purchase of such Specified Currency in the London foreign exchange market quoted by any leading international bank selected by the Issuer on the relevant day of calculation;

(b) the U.S. dollar equivalent of Dual Currency Notes, Index Linked Notes and Partly Paid Notes (each as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement in relation to the relevant Notes, described under "*Form of the Notes*") shall be calculated in the manner specified above by reference to the original nominal amount on issue of such Notes (in the case of Partly Paid Notes regardless of the subscription price paid); and

(c) the U.S. dollar equivalent of Zero Coupon Notes (as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement in relation to the relevant Notes, described under "*Form of the Notes*") and other Notes issued at a discount or a premium shall be calculated in the manner specified above by reference to the net proceeds received by the Issuer for the relevant issue.

SUMMARY OF THE PROGRAMME

The following summary does not purport to be complete and is taken from, and is qualified in its entirety by, the remainder of this Offering Circular and, in relation to the terms and conditions of any particular Tranche of Notes, the applicable Pricing Supplement. Words and expressions defined in "*Form of the Notes*" and "*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*" shall have the same meanings in this summary.

Issuer	Canara Bank, acting through its Head Office, IFSC Banking Unit, London Branch or other offshore or Indian branch (as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement)
Arranger	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Dealers	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited and any other Dealers appointed in accordance with the Programme Agreement (as defined under "*Subscription, Sale, Transfer and Selling Restrictions*").
Certain Restrictions	Each issue of Notes in respect of which particular laws, guidelines, regulations, restrictions or reporting requirements apply will only be issued in circumstances which comply with such laws, guidelines, regulations, restrictions or reporting requirements from time to time (see "*Subscription, Sale, Transfer and Selling Restrictions*") including the following restrictions applicable at the date of this Offering Circular.
Trustee	Citicorp Trustee Company Limited
Principal Paying Agent, Exchange Agent, Registrar and Transfer Agent	Citibank, N.A., London Branch
Programme Size	U.S.$3,000,000,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies calculated as described under "*General Description of the Programme*") in aggregate nominal amount of Notes outstanding at any time. The Issuer may increase the amount of the Programme in accordance with the terms of the Programme Agreement.
Investment Considerations	There are certain factors that may affect the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under Notes issued under the Programme. These are set out under "*Investment Considerations*" below. In addition, there are certain factors which are material for the purpose of assessing the market risks associated with Notes issued under the Programme. These are set out under "*Investment Considerations*" and include certain risks relating to the structure of particular Series of Notes and certain market risks.
Distribution	Notes may be distributed by way of private or public placement and in each case on a syndicated or non-syndicated basis.
Currencies	Subject to any applicable legal or regulatory restrictions, any currency agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer.

Redenomination	The applicable Pricing Supplement may provide that certain Notes may be redenominated in euro. The relevant provisions applicable to any such redenomination are contained in Condition 5.
Maturities	Such maturities as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer and indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement, subject to such minimum or maximum maturities as may be allowed or required from time to time by the relevant central bank (or equivalent body) or any laws or regulations applicable to the Issuer or the relevant Specified Currency. At the date of this Offering Circular, Tier 2 Notes shall have a minimum maturity of five years. Additional Tier 1 Notes are perpetual and have no maturity date. As per current regulations, Notes issued by the IFSC Banking Unit must have a Maturity Date that falls after the first anniversary of their Issue Date.
Issue Price	Notes may be issued on a fully-paid or (in the case of Notes other than Subordinated Notes and Additional Tier 1 Notes) a partly-paid basis and at an issue price which is at par or at a discount to, or premium over, par.
Form of Notes	The Notes may be in bearer form and/or registered form as set out in the applicable Pricing Supplement. Bearer Notes will be in bearer form and will on issue be represented by a Temporary Bearer Global Note or a Permanent Bearer Global Note as indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement. Temporary Bearer Global Notes will be exchangeable either for (i) interests in a Permanent Bearer Global Note or (ii) Definitive Bearer Notes as indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement. Permanent Bearer Global Notes will be exchangeable for Definitive Bearer Notes upon either (i) not less than 60 days' written notice from Euroclear and/or Clearstream (acting on the instructions of any holder of an interest in such Permanent Bearer Global Note) to the Principal Paying Agent as described therein or (ii) only upon the occurrence of an Exchange Event as described under "*Form of the Notes*". Registered Notes will not be exchangeable for Bearer Notes and vice versa.
Fixed Rate Notes	Fixed interest will be payable at such rate or rates in arrear and on such date or dates as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer and on redemption and will be calculated on the basis of such Day Count Fraction as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer.
Floating Rate Notes	Floating Rate Notes will bear interest at a rate determined: (i) on the same basis as the floating rate under a notional interest rate swap transaction in the relevant Specified Currency governed by an agreement incorporating the applicable ISDA Definitions (as published by the

	International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc., as amended, supplemented or replaced); or (ii) by reference to EURIBOR, SOFR Benchmark or SONIA Benchmark (or such other benchmark as may be specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement); or (iii) on such other basis as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer. The margin (if any) relating to such floating rate will be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer for each Series of Floating Rate Notes. Floating Rate Notes may also have a maximum interest rate, a minimum interest rate, or both.
Index Linked Notes	Payments of principal in respect of Index Linked Redemption Notes or of interest in respect of Index Linked Interest Notes will be calculated by reference to such index and/or formula or to changes in the prices of securities or commodities or to such other factors as the Issuer and the relevant Dealer may agree.
Other provisions in Floating Rate Notes and Index Linked Interest Notes	Floating Rate Notes and Index Linked Interest Notes may also have a maximum interest rate, a minimum interest rate or both. Interest on Floating Rate Notes and Index Linked Interest Notes in respect of each Interest Period, as agreed prior to issue by the Issuer and the relevant Dealer, will be payable on such Interest Payment Dates, and will be calculated on the basis of such Day Count Fraction, as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer.
Dual Currency Notes	Payments (whether in respect of principal or interest and whether at maturity or otherwise) in respect of Dual Currency Notes will be made in such currencies, and based on such rates of exchange, as the Issuer and the relevant Dealer may agree.
Partly Paid Notes	The Issuer may issue Notes in respect of which the issue price is paid in separate instalments in such amounts and on such dates as the Issuer and the relevant Dealer may agree.
Zero Coupon Notes	Zero Coupon Notes will be offered and sold at a discount to their nominal amount and will not bear interest.
Other Notes	The Issuer may agree with any Dealer and the Trustee that Notes may be issued in a form not contemplated by the Terms and Conditions of the Notes, in which event the relevant provisions will be included in the applicable Pricing Supplement.
Redemption	The applicable Pricing Supplement will indicate either that the relevant Notes cannot be redeemed prior to their stated maturity other than (i) in specified instalments, if applicable, or (ii) for taxation reasons (in the case of Tier 2 Notes and Additional Tier 1 Notes, only with the prior approval of RBI or such other relevant authority), or (iii) in the case of Additional Tier 1 Notes, for certain regulatory reasons (with the prior approval of the RBI or such other relevant authority) or (iv) following an Event

	of Default (as defined in Condition 12) (in the case of Senior Notes, in accordance with the provisions of Condition 12.1 and, in the case of Tier 2 Notes or Additional Tier 1 Notes, only in accordance with the provisions of Condition 12.2), or that such Notes will be redeemable at the option of the Issuer (in the case of Tier 2 Notes and Additional Tier 1 Notes, only with the prior approval of the RBI and subject to the fulfilment of applicable conditions) and/or (except in the case of Tier 2 Notes and Additional Tier 1 Notes) the Noteholders upon giving notice to the Noteholders or the Issuer, as the case may be, on a date or dates specified prior to such stated maturity and at a price or prices and on such other terms as set forth in the Terms and Conditions of the Notes or as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer. The applicable Pricing Supplement may provide that Notes may be redeemable in separate instalments in such amounts and on such dates as are indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement. Notes issued by the IFSC Banking Unit may not be redeemed, repaid, purchased or cancelled prior to the first anniversary of their Issue Date.
Denomination of Notes	Notes will be issued in such denominations as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer save that the minimum denomination of each Note will be such as may be allowed or required from time to time by the relevant central bank (or equivalent body) or any laws or regulations applicable to the relevant Specified Currency.
Taxation	All payments of principal and interest in respect of the Notes, Receipts and Coupons by or on behalf of the Issuer will be made free and clear of, and without withholding or deduction for or on account of, any present or future taxes, assessments, governmental charges or duties of whatever nature imposed, collected, withheld, assessed or levied by or on behalf of any Tax Jurisdiction (as defined in Condition 10), subject as provided in Condition 10. In the event that any such deduction is made, the Issuer will, save in certain limited circumstances provided in Condition 10, be required to pay additional amounts to cover the amounts so deducted. Without prejudice to the Issuer's obligation to pay additional amounts as described above, all payments in respect of the Notes will be made subject to any withholding or deduction required pursuant to fiscal and other laws, as provided in Condition 7.2.
Negative Pledge	The terms of the Notes (other than Tier 2 Notes and Additional Tier 1 Notes) will contain a negative pledge provision as further described in Condition 4.

Cross Default	The terms of the Notes (other than Tier 2 Notes and Additional Tier 1 Notes) will contain a cross default provision as further described in Condition 12.
Status of the Senior Notes	The Senior Notes will constitute direct, unconditional, unsubordinated and, subject to the provisions of Condition 4, unsecured obligations of the Issuer and will rank pari passu among themselves and (save for certain obligations required to be preferred by law) equally with all other unsubordinated and unsecured obligations (other than subordinated obligations, if any) of the Issuer, from time to time outstanding.
Status, rights of enforcement and other Terms of or relating to the Tier 2 Notes	The status of the Tier 2 Notes and rights of enforcement applicable to the Tier 2 Notes are set out in Conditions 3.2 and 12.2, respectively. Tier 2 Notes do not have the benefit of a negative pledge or cross default provision.
Status, rights of enforcement and other Terms of or relating to the Additional Tier 1 Notes	The status of the Additional Tier 1 Notes and rights of enforcement applicable to the Additional Tier 1 Notes are set out in Conditions 3.3 and 12.2, respectively. Additional Tier 1 Notes do not have the benefit of a negative pledge or cross default provision.
Limited Right of Acceleration in respect of Tier 2 Notes and Additional Tier 1 Notes	If a default is made in the payment of any principal or interest due on the Tier 2 or the Additional Tier 1 Notes or any of them on the due date and, in the case of interest, such default continues for a period of seven days, the Trustee may, subject to the approval from the relevant authorities in India, institute proceedings against the Issuer but may take no other action in respect of such default. *Pursuant to Section 18 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 as amended from time to time (the "**Bank Nationalisation Act**"), Indian statutory provisions relating to winding up do not apply to the Issuer, and it may only be placed in liquidation by order of the Government in such manner as it may direct.* The Trustee may only accelerate the Tier 2 Notes or the Additional Tier 1 Notes in the circumstances set out in Condition 12.2(b). Neither the Terms and Conditions of the Tier 2 Notes and/or the Additional Tier 1 Notes nor the Trust Deed will contain any provision whereby the Tier 2 Notes and/or the Additional Tier 1 Notes will become due and payable upon a default in the payment of principal of or interest on the Tier 2 Notes and/or the Additional Tier 1 Notes or on the non-performance of any covenant of the Issuer or upon the happening of any event other than the events set forth in Condition 12.2(b); principally, the winding up or liquidation of the Issuer.
Listing	Approval-in-principle has been granted for the listing and quotation of Notes that may be issued pursuant to the

	Programme and which are agreed at or prior to the time of issue thereof to be so listed on the SGX-ST. Such permission will be granted when such Notes have been admitted to the Official List. The SGX-ST assumes no responsibility for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed or reports contained herein. Admission to the Official List of the SGX-ST and quotation of the Notes on the SGX-ST is not to be taken as an indication of the merits of the Issuer, its subsidiaries, its associated companies, the Programme or the Notes. The Notes may also be listed on such other or further stock exchange(s) as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer in relation to each Series. If the application to the SGX-ST to list a particular series of Notes is approved, for so long as any Notes are listed on the SGX-ST and the rules of the SGX-ST so require, such Notes listed on the SGX-ST, if traded, will be traded on the SGX-ST in a minimum board lot size of at least S$200,000 (or its equivalent in foreign currencies). Application will be made to the Global Securities Market of the India INX and/or Debt Securities Market of NSE IX for the listing and quotation of Notes on the Global Securities Market of the India INX and/or Debt Securities Market of NSE IX that may be issued pursuant to the Programme. The listing of the Notes will be in compliance with the International Financial Service Centre Authority (Issuance and Listing of Securities) Regulations, 2021, as amended (the "**IFSCA Regulations**"). Unlisted Notes may also be issued. The applicable Pricing Supplement will state whether or not the relevant Notes are to be listed and, if so, on which stock exchange(s).
Governing Law	The Notes and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the Notes will be governed by and shall be construed in accordance with, English law except that, in the case of Tier 2 Notes, Conditions 3.2 and, in the case of Additional Tier 1 Notes, 3.3 will be governed by Indian law.
Clearing System	Euroclear, Clearstream, DTC (each as defined in Condition 1) and/or any other clearing system, as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement (see "*Form of Notes*").
Legal Entity Identifier	335800E4RH82Z8XC3C30.
Selling Restrictions	There are restrictions on the offer, sale and transfer of the Notes in the United States, the United Kingdom, the European Economic Area, Netherlands, Italy, India, Hong Kong, Japan and Singapore and such other restrictions as may be required in connection with the offering and sale of a particular Tranche of Notes (see "*Subscription, Sale, Transfer and Selling Restrictions*").

United States Selling Restrictions	Regulation S, Category 1, Rule 144A and Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act, and/or TEFRA C or D, as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

FORM OF THE NOTES

The Notes of each Series will be in either bearer form, with or without interest coupons attached ("**Bearer Notes**"), or registered form, without interest coupons attached ("**Registered Notes**"). Bearer Notes will be issued outside the United States in reliance on Regulation S under the Securities Act ("**Regulation S**") and Registered Notes will be issued both outside the United States in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Regulation S and within the United States in reliance on Rule 144A under the Securities Act ("**Rule 144A**") or otherwise in a private transaction that is exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act.

Notes to be listed on the SGX-ST and/or the Global Securities Market of the India INX and/or the Debt Securities Market of the NSE IX will be accepted for clearance through Euroclear and/or Clearstream and/or DTC and/or any other clearing system as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

Bearer Notes

Each Tranche of Bearer Notes will be initially issued in the form of either a temporary bearer global note (a "**Temporary Bearer Global Note**") or a permanent bearer global note (a "**Permanent Bearer Global Note**") as indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement, which, in either case, will be delivered on or prior to the original issue date of the Tranche to a common depositary (the "**Common Depositary**") for Euroclear and Clearstream. Whilst any Bearer Note is represented by a Temporary Bearer Global Note, payments of principal, interest (if any) and any other amount payable in respect of the Notes due prior to the Exchange Date (as defined below) will be made against presentation of the Temporary Bearer Global Note only to the extent that certification (in a form to be provided) to the effect that the beneficial owners of interests in such Bearer Note are not U.S. persons or persons who have purchased for resale to any U.S. person, as required by U.S. Treasury regulations, has been received by Euroclear and/or Clearstream and Euroclear and/or Clearstream, as applicable, has given a like certification (based on the certifications it has received) to the Principal Paying Agent.

On and after the date (the "**Exchange Date**") which is 40 days after a Temporary Bearer Global Note is issued, interests in such Temporary Bearer Global Note will be exchangeable (free of charge) upon a request as described therein either for (i) interests in a Permanent Bearer Global Note of the same series or (ii) for Definitive Bearer Notes of the same series with, where applicable, receipts, interest coupons and talons attached (as indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement and subject, in the case of Definitive Bearer Notes, to such notice period as is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement) in each case against certification of beneficial ownership as described above unless such certification has already been given, provided that purchasers in the United States and certain U.S. persons will not be able to receive Definitive Bearer Notes. The holder of a Temporary Bearer Global Note will not be entitled to collect any payment of interest, principal or other amount due on or after the Exchange Date unless, upon due certification, exchange of the Temporary Bearer Global Note for an interest in a Permanent Bearer Global Note or for Definitive Bearer Notes is improperly withheld or refused. The Bearer Notes will be subject to certain restrictions on transfer set forth therein and will bear a legend regarding such restrictions.

Payments of principal, interest (if any) or any other amounts on a Permanent Bearer Global Note will be made through Euroclear and/or Clearstream against presentation or surrender (as the case may be) of the Permanent Bearer Global Note without any requirement for certification.

The applicable Pricing Supplement will specify that a Permanent Bearer Global Note will be exchangeable (free of charge), in whole but not in part, for Definitive Bearer Notes with, where applicable, receipts, interest coupons and talons attached upon either (i) not less than 60 days' written notice given at any time from Euroclear and/or Clearstream (acting on the instructions of any holder of an interest in such Permanent Bearer Global Note) to the Principal Paying Agent as described

therein or (ii) only upon the occurrence of an Exchange Event. For these purposes, "**Exchange Event**" means that (i) an Event of Default (as defined in Condition 11) has occurred and is continuing, (ii) the Issuer has been notified that both Euroclear and Clearstream have been closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of holiday, statutory or otherwise) or have announced an intention permanently to cease business or have in fact done so and no alternative clearing system satisfactory to the Trustee is available or (iii) the Issuer has or will become subject to adverse tax consequences which would not be suffered were the Notes represented by the Permanent Global Note in definitive form (provided that, in certain circumstances where the Notes are held through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, such adverse tax consequences are as a result of a change in, or amendment to, the laws or regulations (taxation or otherwise) in, or of, a Tax Jurisdiction (as defined under "*Terms and Conditions of the Notes — Condition 9*")) and a certificate to such effect signed by two Authorised Officers of the Issuer is given to the Trustee. The Issuer will promptly give notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 15 if an Exchange Event occurs. In the event of the occurrence of an Exchange Event, Euroclear and/or Clearstream (acting on the instructions of any holder of an interest in such Permanent Bearer Global Note) or the Trustee may give notice to the Principal Paying Agent requesting exchange and, in the event of the occurrence of an Exchange Event as described in (iii) above, the Issuer may also give notice to the Principal Paying Agent requesting exchange. Any such exchange following an Exchange Event shall occur not later than 45 days after the date of receipt of the first relevant notice by the Principal Paying Agent.

All Notes will be issued pursuant to the Trust Deed (as defined under "*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*") and the Agency Agreement.

The following legend will appear on all Bearer Global Notes and all Definitive Bearer Notes which have an original maturity of more than 365 days and on all receipts, talons and interest coupons relating to such Notes:

"ANY UNITED STATES PERSON WHO HOLDS THIS OBLIGATION WILL BE SUBJECT TO LIMITATIONS UNDER THE UNITED STATES INCOME TAX LAWS, INCLUDING THE LIMITATIONS PROVIDED IN SECTIONS 165(j) AND 1287(a) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE."

The sections referred to provide that United States holders, with certain exceptions, will not be entitled to deduct any loss on Bearer Notes, receipts, talons or interest coupons and will not be entitled to capital gains treatment of any gain on any sale, disposition, redemption or payment of principal in respect of such Notes, receipts or interest coupons.

Notes which are represented by a Bearer Global Note will only be transferable in accordance with the rules and procedures for the time being of Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be.

Registered Notes

The Registered Notes of each Tranche offered and sold in reliance on Regulation S, which will be sold outside the United States, will initially be represented by a global note in registered form (a "**Regulation S Global Note**").

The Registered Notes of each Tranche offered and sold in the United States may only be offered and sold in private transactions to "qualified institutional buyers" within the meaning of Rule 144A under the Securities Act ("**QIBs**"). The Registered Notes of each Tranche sold to QIBs will be represented by a global note in registered form (a "**Rule 144A Global Note**" and, together with a Regulation S Global Note, the "**Registered Global Notes**").

Registered Global Notes will either (i) be deposited with a custodian for, and registered in the name of a nominee of, DTC for the accounts of its participants, including Euroclear and Clearstream or (ii) be deposited with a common depositary for, and registered in the name of a common nominee of, Euroclear and Clearstream, as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement. Persons holding beneficial interests in Registered Global Notes will be entitled or required, as the case may be, under the circumstances described below, to receive physical delivery of definitive Notes in fully registered form.

Payments of principal, interest and any other amount in respect of the Registered Global Notes will, in the absence of provision to the contrary, be made to the person shown on the Register (as defined in Condition 1) as the registered holder of the Registered Global Notes. None of the Issuer, any Paying Agent or the Registrar will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments or deliveries made on account of beneficial ownership interests in the Registered Global Notes or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

Payments of principal, interest or any other amount in respect of the Registered Notes in definitive form will, in the absence of provision to the contrary, be made to the persons shown on the Register on the relevant Record Date (as defined in Condition 7.3) immediately preceding the due date for payment in the manner provided in that Condition.

Interests in a Registered Global Note will be exchangeable (free of charge), in whole but not in part, only upon the occurrence of an Exchange Event. For these purposes, "**Exchange Event**" means that (i) an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, (ii) in the case of Notes registered in the name of a nominee for DTC, either DTC has notified the Issuer that it is unwilling or unable to continue to act as depository for the Notes and no alternative clearing system is available or DTC has ceased to constitute a clearing agency registered under the Exchange Act, (iii) in the case of Notes registered in the name of a nominee for a common depositary for Euroclear and Clearstream, the Issuer has been notified that both Euroclear and Clearstream, have been closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of holiday, statutory or otherwise) or have announced an intention permanently to cease business or have in fact done so and, in any such case, no successor clearing system is available or (iv) the Issuer has or will become obliged to pay additional amounts as provided for or referred to in Condition 9 which would not be required were the Notes represented by the Registered Global Note in definitive form. The Issuer will promptly give notice to Noteholders in accordance with Condition 15 if an Exchange Event occurs. In the event of the occurrence of an Exchange Event, DTC, Euroclear and/or Clearstream (acting on the instructions of any holder of an interest in such Registered Global Note) may give notice to the Registrar requesting exchange and, in the event of the occurrence of an Exchange Event as described in (iv) above, the Issuer may also give notice to the Registrar requesting exchange. Any such exchange shall occur not later than 10 days after the date of receipt of the first relevant notice by the Registrar.

Transfer of Interests

Interests in a Registered Global Note may, subject to compliance with all applicable restrictions, be transferred to a person who wishes to hold such interest in another Registered Global Note. No beneficial owner of an interest in a Registered Global Note will be able to transfer such interest, except in accordance with the applicable procedures of DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, in each case to the extent applicable. Registered Notes are also subject to the restrictions on transfer set forth therein and will bear a legend regarding such restrictions. See "*Subscription, Sale, Transfer and Selling Restrictions*".

General

Pursuant to the Agency Agreement (as defined under "*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*"), the Principal Paying Agent shall arrange that, where a further Tranche of Notes is issued which is intended to form a single Series with an existing Tranche of Notes, the Notes of such further Tranche shall be assigned a common code and ISIN and, where applicable, a CUSIP and CINS number which are different from the common code, ISIN, CUSIP and CINS assigned to Notes of any other Tranche of the same Series until at least the expiry of the distribution compliance period applicable to the Notes of such Tranche.

For so long as any of the Notes is represented by a Global Note held on behalf of Euroclear and/or Clearstream, each person (other than Euroclear or Clearstream) who is for the time being shown in the records of Euroclear or of Clearstream as the holder of a particular nominal amount of such Notes (in which regard any certificate or other document issued by Euroclear or Clearstream as to the nominal amount of such Notes standing to the account of any person shall be conclusive and binding for all purposes save in the case of manifest error) shall be treated by the Issuer and its agents as the holder of such nominal amount of such Notes for all purposes other than with respect to the payment of principal or interest on such nominal amount of such Notes, for which purpose the bearer of the relevant Bearer Global Note or the registered holder of the relevant Registered Global Note shall be treated by the Issuer and its agents as the holder of such nominal amount of such Notes in accordance with and subject to the terms of the relevant Global Note and the Trust Deed and the expressions "**Noteholder**" and "**holder of Notes**" and related expressions shall be construed accordingly.

So long as DTC or its nominee is the registered owner or holder of a Registered Global Note, DTC or such nominee, as the case may be, will be considered the sole owner or holder of the Notes represented by such Registered Global Note for all purposes under the Agency Agreement and such Notes except to the extent that in accordance with DTC's published rules and procedures any ownership rights may be exercised by its participants or beneficial owners through participants.

Any reference herein to Euroclear and/or Clearstream and/or DTC shall, whenever the context so permits, be deemed to include a reference to any additional or alternative clearing system specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

A Note may be accelerated by the holder thereof in certain circumstances described in Condition 11. In such circumstances, where any Note is still represented by a Global Note and the Global Note (or any part thereof) has become due and repayable in accordance with the Terms and Conditions of such Notes and payment in full of the amount due has not been made in accordance with the provisions of the Global Note then the Global Note will become void at 8:00 p.m. (London time) on the day immediately following such day. At the same time, holders of interests in such Global Note credited to their accounts with Euroclear and/or Clearstream and/or DTC, as the case may be, will become entitled to proceed directly against the Issuer on the basis of statements of account provided by Euroclear, Clearstream and DTC on and subject to the terms of the relevant Global Note and the Trust Deed. In addition, holders of interests in such Global Note credited to their accounts with DTC may require DTC to deliver Definitive Notes in registered form in exchange for their interest in such Global Note in accordance with DTC's standard operating procedures.

So long as any Notes are listed on the SGX-ST and the rules of the SGX-ST so require, the Issuer shall appoint and maintain a paying agent in Singapore, where such Notes may be presented or surrendered for payment or redemption, in the event that the Global Note representing such Notes is exchanged for definitive Notes. In addition, an announcement of such exchange will be made through the SGX-ST. Such announcement will include all material information with respect to the delivery of the definitive Notes, including details of the paying agent in Singapore.

No Noteholder, Receiptholder (as defined below) or Couponholder shall be entitled to proceed directly against the Issuer unless the Trustee, having become bound so to proceed, fails so to do within a reasonable period and the failure shall be continuing.

The Issuer may agree with any Dealer that Notes may be issued in a form not contemplated by the Terms and Conditions of the Notes herein, in which event a new Offering Circular or a supplement to the Offering Circular, if appropriate, will be made available which will describe the effect of the agreement reached in relation to such Notes.

If the applicable Pricing Supplement specifies any modification to the Terms and Conditions of the Notes as described herein, it is envisaged that, to the extent that such modification relates only to Conditions 1, 5, 6, 7, 8 (except Condition 8.2), 12, 13, 14, 15 (insofar as such Notes are not listed or admitted to trade on any stock exchange) or 18, they will not necessitate the preparation of a supplement to this Offering Circular. If the Terms and Conditions of the Notes of any Series are to be modified in any other respect, a supplement to this Offering Circular will be prepared, if appropriate.

FORM OF PRICING SUPPLEMENT

Set out below is the form of Pricing Supplement which will be completed for each Tranche of Notes issued under the Programme.

[**MIFID II PRODUCT GOVERNANCE / PROFESSIONAL INVESTORS AND ECPS ONLY TARGET MARKET** – Solely for the purposes of [the/each] manufacturer's product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is eligible counterparties and professional clients only, each as defined in Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, "**MiFID II**"); and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a "**distributor**") should take into consideration the manufacturer['s/s'] target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturer['s/s'] target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.]

[**UK MIFIR PRODUCT GOVERNANCE / PROFESSIONAL INVESTORS AND ECPS ONLY TARGET MARKET** – Solely for the purposes of [the/each] manufacturer's product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is only eligible counterparties, as defined in the FCA Handbook Conduct of Business Sourcebook ("**COBS**"), and professional clients, as defined in Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 ("**UK MiFIR**"); and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. [*Consider any negative target market*]. Any [person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a "**distributor**")] [distributor] should take into consideration the manufacturer['s/s'] target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to the FCA Handbook Product Intervention and Product Governance Sourcebook (the "**UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules**") is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturer['s/s'] target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.]

[**PRIIPs REGULATION - PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA RETAIL INVESTORS** – The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area ("**EEA**"). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of [MiFID II]/[Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, "**MiFID II**")]; (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (as amended, the "**Insurance Distribution Directive**"), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II[.]/[; or] [(iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 (the "**Prospectus Regulation**").][1] Consequently no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (the "**PRIIPs Regulation**") for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.]

[**UK RETAIL INVESTORS – PROHIBITION OF SALES TO UK RETAIL INVESTORS** – The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold, distributed or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold, distributed or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the United Kingdom (the "**UK**"). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is either one (or both) of the following: (i) not a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law

[1] Paragraph (iii) is not required where the Notes have a denomination of at least €100,000 or equivalent.

by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (the "**EUWA**"); or (ii) not a qualified investor as defined in paragraph 15 of Schedule 1 to the Public Offers and Admissions to Trading Regulations 2024. Consequently no disclosure document required by the FCA Product Disclosure Sourcebook ("**DISC**") for offering, selling or distributing the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering, selling or distributing the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under DISC and the Consumer Composite Investments (Designated Activities) Regulations 2024.]

[**SINGAPORE SFA PRODUCT CLASSIFICATION** – In connection with Section 309B of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 of Singapore, as amended or modified from time to time (the "**SFA**") and the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018 of Singapore (the "**CMP Regulations 2018**"), the Issuer has determined, and hereby notifies all relevant persons (as defined in Section 309A(1) of the SFA), that the Notes are prescribed capital markets products (as defined in the CMP Regulations 2018) and are Excluded Investment Products (as defined in MAS Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products.][2]

[*Date*]

CANARA BANK
acting through its [Head Office]/[IFSC Banking Unit]/[London Branch/*specify other offshore or Indian branch*]
Legal Entity Identifier: 335800E4RH82Z8XC3C30 / [●]

Issue of [Aggregate Nominal Amount of Tranche] [Title of Notes]
under the U.S.$3,000,000,000
Medium Term Note Programme

This document constitutes the Pricing Supplement relating to the issue of Notes described herein.

Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the Conditions set forth in the Offering Circular dated 18 September 2026 [and the supplement[s] to it dated [●] and [●]] (the "**Offering Circular**"). This Pricing Supplement contains the final terms of the Notes and must be read in conjunction with such Offering Circular.

[*The following alternative language applies if the first tranche of an issue which is being increased was issued under an Offering Circular with an earlier date.*

Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the Conditions (the "**Conditions**") set forth in the Offering Circular dated [*original date*] [and the supplement to it dated [*date*]] which are incorporated by reference in the Offering Circular. This document constitutes the final terms of the Notes and must be read in conjunction with the Offering Circular dated 18 September 2026, save in respect of the Conditions which are extracted from the Offering Circular dated [*original date*] and are attached hereto.]

[*Include whichever of the following apply or specify as "Not Applicable". Note that the numbering should remain as set out below, even if "Not Applicable" is indicated for individual paragraphs or subparagraphs. Italics denote directions for completing the Pricing Supplement*]

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[2] For any Notes to be offered to Singapore investors, the Issuer to consider whether it needs to re-classify the Notes pursuant to Section 309B of the SFA prior to the launch of the offer.

1.	Issuer:		Canara Bank, acting through its [Head Office]/[IFSC Banking Unit]/[London Branch/*specify other offshore or Indian branch*]
2.	(a)	Series Number:	[●]
	(b)	Tranche Number:	[●] *(If fungible with an existing Series, details of that Series, including the date on which the Notes become fungible)*
	(c)	Date on which the Notes will be consolidated and form a single Series:	The Notes will be consolidated and form a single Series with [identify earlier Tranches] on [the Issue Date/exchange of the Temporary Global Note for interests in the Permanent Global Note, as referred to in paragraph [●] below, which is expected to occur on or about [date]][Not Applicable]
3.	Specified Currency or Currencies:		[●]
4.	Aggregate Nominal Amount:		
	(a)	Series:	[●]
	(b)	Tranche:	[●]
5.	Issue Price:		[●] per cent. of the Aggregate Nominal Amount [plus accrued interest from [*insert date*] *(in the case of fungible issues only, if applicable)*]
6.	(a)	Specified Denominations: *(In the case of Registered Notes this means the minimum integral amount in which transfers can be made)*	[●] (*Note is (i) NOT admitted to trading on a European Economic Area exchange; and (ii) only offered in the European Economic Area in circumstances where a prospectus is not required to be published under the Prospectus Regulation.*) (*N.B. Where Bearer Notes with multiple denominations above [€100,000] or equivalent are being issued with respect to Bearer Notes, the following sample wording should be followed: "[€100,000] and integral multiples of [€1,000] in excess thereof, up to and including [€199,000]. No Notes in definitive form will be issued with a denomination above [€199,000]"*)
	(b)	Calculation Amount (in relation to calculation of interest in global form, see Conditions):	(In the case of Registered Notes, this means the minimum integral amount in which transfers can be made) [●] *(If only one Specified Denomination, insert the Specified Denomination. If more than one Specified Denomination, insert the highest common factor. Note: There must be a common factor in the case of two or more Specified Denominations.)*
7.	(a)	Issue Date:	[●]

	(b) Interest Commencement Date:	[*specify*/Issue Date/Not Applicable] *(N.B. — An Interest Commencement Date will not be relevant for certain Notes, for example Zero Coupon Notes)* [specify/Issue Date/Not Applicable] (*N.B. An Interest Commencement Date will not be relevant for certain Notes, for example Zero Coupon Notes.*)
8.	Maturity Date:	[— Specify date or for Floating Rate Notes — Interest Payment Date falling in or nearest to [specify month and year]] *[(NB: — As per current regulations, (i) Tier 2 Notes shall have such minimum maturity as may be specified by the RBI at the time of giving approval for the issuance of such Tier 2 and (ii) Additional Tier 1 Notes shall be perpetual). For the Notes issued by IFSC Banking Unit must have a minimum maturity of more than a year]*
9.	Interest Basis:	[[●] per cent. Fixed Rate] [[*Specify Reference Rate*] [+/- [●] per cent.] [Floating Rate] [Zero Coupon] [Index Linked Interest] [Dual Currency Interest] [*specify other*] (further particulars specified below)
10.	Redemption/Payment Basis:	[Redemption at par] [Index Linked Redemption] [Dual Currency Redemption] [Partly Paid] [Instalment] [*specify other*]
11.	Change of Interest Basis or Redemption/Payment Basis:	[Applicable/Not Applicable] (*If applicable, specify details of any provision for change of Notes into another Interest Basis or Redemption/ Payment Basis*) *[(N.B. For Tier 2 Notes and Additional Tier 1 Notes, the Issuer has a step-up option in relation to the Interest Basis. Such step-up option may be exercised only once during the tenor of the relevant Tier 2 Notes or Additional Tier 1 Notes in conjunction with the Issuer Call and must be within the limits set by the RBI.) For the Notes issued by IFSC Banking Unit may*

		only be redeemed after the first anniversary of the Issue Date.)]
12.	Put/Call Options:	[Investor Put] [*N.B. Investor Put is not possible for Tier 2 Notes or Additional Tier 1 Notes.*] [Issuer Call] *(N.B. For Tier 2 Notes and Additional Tier 1 Notes, Issuer Call may only be exercised after the fifth anniversary of the Issue Date (i.e. five years and one day), and is subject to the prior approval of the RBI.)* [(further particulars specified below)]
13.	Status of the Notes:	[Senior/Tier 2/Additional Tier 1][3]
14.	(a) Date Board approval for issuance of Notes obtained:	[[●] [and [●], respectively]]/[None required] *(N.B. Only relevant where Board (or similar) authorisation is required for the particular tranche of Notes)*
	(b) Date regulatory approval/consent for issuance of Notes obtained:	[●]/[None required] *(N.B. Only relevant where regulatory (or similar) approval or consent is required for the particular tranche of Notes)*
15.	Listing:	[Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited/Global Securities Market of the India INX//*specify other*/None] *(N.B. Consider disclosure requirements under the EU Prospectus Directive applicable to securities admitted to an EU regulated market)* *(N.B. For unlisted Notes, and certain other Notes issued by the London Branch, withholding tax may be applicable. See "Taxation — United Kingdom Taxation" in the Offering Circular.)*
16.	Method of distribution:	[Syndicated/Non-syndicated]

PROVISIONS RELATING TO INTEREST (IF ANY) PAYABLE

17.	Fixed Rate Note Provisions:	[Applicable/Not Applicable] *(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)*
	(a) Rate(s) of Interest:	[●] per cent. per annum payable in arrear on each Interest Payment Date

[3] Prior to the implementation of the Basel III guidelines, regarding the capital eligibility of Tier I & Tier II Notes, in India, the UK or any other jurisdiction where a foreign branch through which the Notes are being issued is located, the inclusion of a substitution or amendment provision which would permit the Issuer to make such changes to the terms as are necessary to reflect the eventual bail-in rules without the need for the consent of the Noteholders, should be considered.

			(If payable other than annually, consider amending Condition 6)
	(b)	Interest Payment Date(s):	[●] in each year up to and including the Maturity Date [, subject to adjustment, for [payment business day purposes only/both interest accrual and payment business day purposes], in accordance with the [state business day convention]] (*Amend appropriately in the case of irregular coupons*)
	(c)	Fixed Coupon Amount(s) for Notes in definitive form (and in relation to Notes in global form, see Conditions): (*Applicable to Notes in definitive form*)	[●] per Calculation Amount
	(d)	Broken Amount(s) for Notes in definitive form (and in relation to Notes in global form, see Conditions): (*Applicable to Notes in definitive form*)	[[●] per Calculation Amount payable on the Interest Payment Date falling [in/on] [●]] [Not Applicable]
	(e)	Day Count Fraction:	[Actual/Actual (ICMA)] [30/360] [Actual/365 (Fixed)] or [*specify other*][, [adjusted/unadjusted] for interest accrual purposes]
	(f)	Determination Date(s):	[[●] in each year] [Not Applicable] [*Only relevant where Day Count Fraction is Actual/Actual (ICMA). In such a case, insert regular interest payment dates, ignoring issue date or maturity date in the case of a long or short first or last coupon*] *(N.B. This will need to be amended in the case of regular interest payment dates which are not of equal duration)* *(N.B. Only relevant where Day Count Fraction is Actual/Actual (ICMA)*)
	(g)	Other terms relating to the method of calculating interest for Fixed Rate Notes:	[None/*Give details*]
18.	Floating Rate Note Provisions		[Applicable/Not Applicable] *(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)*
	(a)	Specified Period(s)/Specified Interest Payment Dates:	[●][, subject to adjustment[, for interest accrual purposes only,] in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (b) below/not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (b) below is specified to be not Applicable

(b)	Business Day Convention:	[Floating Rate Convention/Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/Preceding Business Day Convention/[*specify other*]] [Not Applicable]
(c)	Additional Business Centre(s):	[Not Applicable / *give details]*[1] For the avoidance of doubt, "business day" for these Notes shall include the following: (a) [*give details as per above if applicable*] [4]; (b) [New York City][5] / [Singapore][6] / [London][7] / [TARGET Business Day (being any day on which T2 is open for the settlement of payments in euro)].[8]
(d)	Manner in which the Rate of Interest and Interest Amount is to be determined:	[Screen Rate Determination/ISDA Determination/*specify other*]
(e)	Party responsible for calculating the Rate of Interest and Interest Amount (if not the Principal Paying Agent):	[●]
(f)	Screen Rate Determination:	[●]
	(i) Reference Rate:	[●] (*Either EURIBOR, SOFR Benchmark, SONIA Benchmark or specify other Reference Rate*) (*N.B. — Presently, Additional Tier 1 Notes and Tier 2 Notes with a floating interest rate must be referenced to a market determined Rupee interest benchmark rate*)
	(ii) Interest Determination Date(s):	[●] (*Second day on which the T2 System is open prior to the start of each Interest Period if EURIBOR*) *(To be a minimum of 5 Business Days lookback period for any backward-looking rate)*
	(iii) Relevant Screen Page:	[●]
(g)	SOFR Benchmark:	[Applicable/Not Applicable] *(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)*
	(i) SOFR Benchmark:	[Compounded Daily SOFR/Compounded SOFR Index]

4 Only include where an additional Financial Centre has been indicated for the drawdown (this is typically set out in the term sheet)

5 For USD denominated drawdowns

6 For SGD denominated drawdowns

7 For sterling denominated drawdowns

8 For euro denominated drawdowns

(ii) Observation Method:	[Not Applicable/SOFR Observation Lag/SOFR Observation Shift/SOFR Lockout] *(Only applicable where the Reference Rate is Compounded Daily SOFR)*
(iii) [Lookback Days]/[SOFR Observation Shift Days]:	[Not Applicable/ [●] U.S. Government Securities Business Day(s)] *(Only applicable in the case of Compounded Daily SOFR)*
(iv) SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date:	[Not Applicable/The day that is the [●] U.S. Government Securities Business Day(s) prior to the end of each Interest Accrual Period] *(Only applicable for SOFR Lockout) (N.B. To be a minimum of 5 Business Days)*
(h) SONIA Benchmark:	[Applicable/Not Applicable] *(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)*
(i) SONIA Benchmark:	[Compounded Daily SONIA/SONIA Index/specify other]
(ii) SONIA Observation Method:	[SONIA Observation Lag/SONIA Observation Shift/ SONIA Lockout/Not Applicable/specify other] *(Only applicable where the Reference Rate is Compounded Daily SONIA)*
(iii) "*x*":	[*specify number*]
(i) ISDA Determination:	[Applicable/Not Applicable] *(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)*
(i) ISDA Definitions:	[2006 ISDA Definitions]/[2021 ISDA Definitions]
(ii) Floating Rate Option:	[●]
(iii) Designated Maturity:	[●]
(iv) Reset Date:	[●] (*In the case of a EURIBOR based option, the first day of the Interest Period*)
(v) Compounding:	[Applicable/Not Applicable] (If not applicable, delete the remaining items of this subparagraph)
(x) Compounding Method:	[Compounding with Lookback Lookback: [[●] Applicable Business Days] / [As specified in the Compounding/Averaging Matrix (as defined in the 2021 ISDA Definitions)]] [Compounding with Observation Period Shift Observation Period Shift: [●] Observation Period Shift Business Days

		Observation Period Shift Additional Business Days: [[●]/[Not Applicable]] /[As specified in the Compounding/Averaging Matrix (as defined in the 2021 ISDA Definitions)]] [Compounding with Lockout: [●] Lockout Period Business Days Lockout Period Business Days: [[●]/[Applicable Business Days]]/[As specified in the Compounding/Averaging Matrix (as defined in the 2021 ISDA Definitions)]]
	(y) Index Provisions:	[Applicable/Not Applicable] *(If not applicable, delete the remaining items of this subparagraph)*
	(z) Index Method:	Compounded Index Method with Observation Period Shift Observation Period Shift: [●] Observation Period Shift Business Days Observation Period Shift Additional Business Days: [●]/[Not Applicable]]
(j)	Margin(s):	[+/-] [●] per cent. per annum
(k)	Minimum Rate of Interest:	[●] per cent. per annum
(l)	Maximum Rate of Interest:	[●] per cent. per annum
(m)	Day Count Fraction:	[Actual/Actual (ISDA) [Actual/Actual] [Actual/365 (Fixed)] [Actual/365 (Sterling)] [Actual/360] [30/360] [360/360] [Bond Basis] [30E/360] [Eurobond Basis] [30E/360 (ISDA)] [Other] [, [adjusted/unadjusted] for interest accrual purposes only]
(n)	Fallback provisions, rounding provisions and any other terms relating to the method of calculating interest on Floating Rate Notes, if different from those set out in the Conditions:	[Benchmark Discontinuation (General)/Benchmark Discontinuation (SOFR)/specify other if different from those set out in the Conditions]
19.	Zero Coupon Note Provisions	[Applicable/Not Applicable] *(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)*

	(a)	Accrual Yield:	[●] per cent. per annum
	(b)	Reference Price:	[●]
	(c)	Any other formula/basis of determining amount payable:	[●]
	(d)	Day Count Fraction in relation to Early Redemption Amounts:	[30/360] [Actual/360] [Actual/365] [*specify other*]
20.	Index Linked Interest Note Provisions		[Applicable/Not Applicable] *(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)*
	(a)	Index/Formula:	[*give or annex details*]
	(b)	Calculation Agent:	[●]
	(c)	Party responsible for calculating the Rate of Interest (if not the Calculation Agent) and the Interest Amount (if not the Principal Paying Agent)	[●]
	(d)	Provisions for determining Coupon where calculation by reference to Index and/or Formula is impossible or impracticable:	[●]
	(e)	Specified Period(s)/Specified Interest Payment Dates:	[●]
	(f)	Business Day Convention:	[Floating Rate Convention/Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/Preceding Business Day Convention/*specify other*]
	(g)	Additional Business Centre(s):	[●]
	(h)	Minimum Rate of Interest:	[●] per cent. per annum
	(i)	Maximum Rate of Interest:	[●] per cent. per annum
	(j)	Day Count Fraction:	[●]
21.	Dual Currency Interest Note Provisions		[Applicable/Not Applicable] *(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)*
	(a)	Rate of Exchange/method of calculating Rate of Exchange:	[*give or annex details*]
	(b)	Party, if any, responsible for calculating principal and/or interest due (if not the Paying Agent:	[●]
	(c)	Provisions applicable where calculation by reference to Rate of	[●]

	Exchange impossible or impracticable:	
	(d) Person at whose option Specified Currency(ies) is/are payable:	[●]

PROVISIONS RELATING TO REDEMPTION

22.	Notice periods for condition [Redemption and Purchase — days Redemption for tax reasons]:	Minimum period: [30] days Maximum period: [60] days
23.	Issuer Call:	[Applicable/Not Applicable] *(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)*
	(a) Optional Redemption Date(s):	[●]
	(b) Optional Redemption Amount of each Note and method, if any, of calculation of such amount(s):	[[●] per Calculation Amount/*specify other*/see Appendix]
	(c) If redeemable in part:	
	(i) Minimum Redemption Amount:	[●]
	(ii) Maximum Redemption Amount:	[●]
	(d) Notice period (if other than as set out in the Conditions):	Minimum period: [15] days Maximum period: [30] days *(N.B. — If setting notice periods which are different to those provided in the Conditions, the Issuer is advised to consider the practicalities of distribution of information through intermediaries, for example, clearing systems (which require a minimum of five business days' notice for a call) and custodians, as well as any other notice requirements which may apply, for example, as between the Issuer and the Principal Paying Agent or the Trustee)*
24.	Investor Put:	[Applicable/Not Applicable] *(N.B. — Investor Put is not applicable for Tier 2 Notes or Additional Tier 1 Notes). (If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)*
	(a) Optional Redemption Date(s):	[●]
	(b) Optional Redemption Amount of each Note and method, if any, of calculation of such amount(s):	[[●] per Calculation Amount/*specify other*/see Appendix]
	(c) Notice period (if other than as set out in the Conditions):	[●] *(N.B. If setting notice periods which are different to those provided in the Conditions, the Issuer is advised to consider the practicalities of distribution of information through intermediaries, for example, clearing systems (which require a minimum of 15*

		business days' notice for a put) and custodians, as well as any other notice requirements which may apply, for example, as between the Issuer and the Principal Paying Agent or the Trustee)
25.	Final Redemption Amount of each Note:	[[●] per Calculation Amount/*specify other*/see Appendix]
26.	Early Redemption Amount of each Note payable on redemption for taxation reasons or on event of default and/or the method of calculating the same (if required or if different from that set out in Condition 8.6):	[[●] per Calculation Amount/*specify other*/see Appendix] *(N.B. If Additional Tier 1 Notes, to specify (i) Calculation Agent if the Principal Paying Agent is not the Calculation Agent and (ii) Day Count Fraction for the purpose of the Make Whole Amount.) [N.B. — If the Final Redemption Amount is 100.0 per cent. of the nominal value (i.e. par), the Early Redemption Amount is likely to be par (but consider). If, however, the Final Redemption Amount is other than 100.0 per cent. of the nominal value, consideration should be given as to what the Early Redemption Amount should be]*
27.	Regulatory Redemption Amount:	[Applicable/Not Applicable] (*Applicable only for Additional Tier 1 Notes) (if not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph*)
	(a) Calculation Agent:	[●]
	(b) Day Count Fraction (for Make Whole Amount):	[●]
	(c) Applicable Spread:	[[●] per cent. per annum/Not Applicable]

GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE NOTES

28.	Form of Notes:	[Bearer Notes: [Temporary Bearer Global Note exchangeable for a Permanent Bearer Global Note which is exchangeable for Definitive Notes [on 60 days' notice given at any time/only upon an Exchange Event][9]] [Temporary Bearer Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes on and after the Exchange Date] [Permanent Bearer Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes [on 60 days' notice given at any time/only upon an Exchange Event][2]] [Registered Notes:

[9] Regard should be had to the specific requirements of the relevant clearing system(s), if any. As the date of this Offering Circular, neither Euroclear nor Clearstream accept Global Notes representing Notes which (i) are tradeable in the clearing system(s) in amounts other than the Specified Denomination and integral amounts thereof and (ii) give the holder thereof the right to exchange such Global Notes for Definitive Notes other than upon the occurrence of an Exchange Event.

		[Regulation S Global Note (U.S.$[●] nominal amount) registered in the name of a nominee for [DTC/a common depositary for Euroclear and Clearstream]] [Restricted Global Note (U.S.$[●] nominal amount) registered in the name of a nominee for [DTC/a common depositary for Euroclear and Clearstream]] (*specify nominal amounts*)] *(Ensure that this is consistent with the language in the "Form of the Notes" section in the Offering Circular and the Notes themselves. N.B. The exchange upon notice option should not be expressed to be applicable if the Specified Denomination of the Notes in paragraph 6 includes language substantially to the following effect: "[€100,000] and integral multiples of [€1,000] in excess thereof up to and including [€199,000]. Furthermore, such Specified Denomination construction is not permitted in relation to any issue of Notes which is to be represented on issue by a Temporary Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes")*
29.	Additional Financial Centre(s) or other special provisions relating to Payment Dates:	[Not Applicable/*give details*][1] For the avoidance of doubt, "business day" for these Notes shall include the following: (a) [*give details as per above if applicable*][10]; (b) [New York City] [11] / [Singapore] [12] / [London][13] / [TARGET Business Day (being any day on which T2 is open for the settlement of payments in euro)].[14] *(Note that this item relates to the date of payment and not the end dates of Interest Periods for the purpose of calculating the amount of interest to which items 18(c) and 20(g) relate)*
30.	Talons for future Coupons or Receipts to be attached to Definitive Notes in bearer form (and dates on which such Talons mature):	[Yes/No. *If yes, give details*]
31.	Details relating to Partly Paid Notes: amount of each payment comprising the Issue Price and date on which each payment is to be made and consequences	[Not Applicable/*give details. N.B. — a new form of Temporary Global Note and/or Permanent Global Note may be required for Partly Paid issues*]

[10] Only include where an additional Financial Centre has been indicated for the drawdown (this is typically set out in the term sheet)

[11] For USD denominated drawdowns

[12] For SGD denominated drawdowns

[13] For sterling denominated drawdowns

[14] For euro denominated drawdowns

	(if any) of a failure to pay, including any right of the Issuer to forfeit the Notes and interest due on late payment:	
32.	Details relating to Instalment Notes:	[Applicable/Not Applicable] *(If not applicable delete the remaining sub-paragraph of the paragraph)*
	(a) [Instalment Amount(s):	[*give details*]]
	(b) [Instalment Date(s):	[*give details*]]
33.	Redenomination applicable:	Redenomination [not] applicable *(If Redenomination is applicable, specify the applicable Day Count Fraction and any provisions necessary to deal with floating rate interest calculation (including alternative reference rates))*
34.	Other terms or special conditions:	[Not Applicable/*give details*]

DISTRIBUTION

35.	(a) If syndicated, names of Managers:	[Not Applicable/*give names*]
	(b) Stabilising Manager(s) (if any):	[Not Applicable/*give name*(s)]
36.	If non-syndicated, name of relevant Dealer:	[●]
37.	U.S. selling restrictions:	[Regulation S Category [1/2][15]; TEFRA D/TEFRA C/TEFRA not applicable]
38.	Additional U.S. Tax Considerations	[Not Applicable] [The Notes are [not] Specified Notes. [Additional information concerning potential withholding can be found [ ].]] *(The Notes will not be Specified Notes if they (i) are issued prior to 1 January 2017 or (ii) do not reference any U.S. equity or any index that contains any component U.S. equity or otherwise provide direct or indirect exposure to U.S. equities. If the Notes are issued on or after 1 January 2017 and reference a U.S. equity or an index that contains a component U.S. equity or otherwise provide direct or indirect exposure to U.S. equities, further analysis would be required. If the Notes are Specified Notes, include the "Additional information" sentence and indicate where the additional information will be made available (e.g., a website).)*
39.	Additional selling restrictions:	[Not Applicable/*give details*]
40.	Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors:	[Applicable/Not Applicable] (If the Notes clearly do not constitute "packaged" products, "Not Applicable" should be specified. If the

[15] If Category 1 is to be adopted, consideration should be given to amendments in the legend on the relevant Global Notes.

		Notes may constitute "packaged" products and no KID will be prepared, "Applicable" should be specified.)
41.	Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors:	[Applicable/Not Applicable] (If the Notes clearly do not constitute "CCIs" or if the Notes do constitute "CCIs" and a disclosure document will be prepared in the UK, "Not Applicable" should be specified. If the Notes may constitute "CCIs" and a disclosure document will be prepared, "Applicable" should be specified.)

HONG KONG SFC CODE OF CONDUCT

42.	Rebates:	[A rebate of [●] bps is being offered by the Issuer to all private banks for orders they place (other than in relation to Notes subscribed by such private banks as principal whereby it is deploying its own balance sheet for onward selling to investors), payable upon closing of this offering based on the principal amount of the Notes distributed by such private banks to investors. Private banks are deemed to be placing an order on a principal basis unless they inform the CMIs otherwise. As a result, private banks placing an order on a principal basis (including those deemed as placing an order as principal) will not be entitled to, and will not be paid, the rebate.] / [Not Applicable]
43.	Contact email addresses of the Overall Coordinators where underlying investor information in relation to omnibus orders should be sent:	[*Include relevant contact email addresses of the Overall Coordinators where the underlying investor information should be sent – OCs to provid*e] / [Not Applicable]
44.	Marketing and Investor Targeting Strategy:	[*if different from the Programme OC*]

OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

45.	Any clearing system(s) other than Euroclear and Clearstream and DTC and the relevant identification number(s):	[Not Applicable/*give name(s) and number(s)*]
46.	Delivery:	Delivery [against/free of] payment
47.	Additional Paying Agent(s) (if any):	[●]
48.	ISIN:	[●]
49.	Common Code:	[●]
50.	CFI:	[[●]/Not Applicable]
51.	FISN:	[[●]/Not Applicable] (If the CFI and/or FISN is not required, requested or available, it/they should be specified to be "Not Applicable".)
	(insert here any other codes such as CUSIP and CINS Codes)	

[LISTING APPLICATION

This Pricing Supplement comprises the final terms required to list the issue of Notes described herein pursuant to the U.S.$3,000,000,000 Medium Term Note Programme of Canara Bank, acting through its [Head Office]/[IFSC Banking Unit]/[London Branch/specify other offshore or Indian branch].]

RESPONSIBILITY

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Pricing Supplement.

Signed on behalf of the Issuer:

By:

Duly authorised

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES

The following, subject to alteration and except for the paragraphs in italics, are the Terms and Conditions of the Notes which will be incorporated by reference into each Global Note and each definitive Note, in the latter case only if permitted by the relevant stock exchange or other relevant authority (if any) and agreed by the Issuer and the relevant Dealer at the time of issue but, if not so permitted and agreed, such definitive Note will have endorsed thereon or attached thereto such Terms and Conditions. The applicable Pricing Supplement in relation to any Tranche of Notes may specify other terms and conditions which shall, to the extent so specified or to the extent inconsistent with the following Terms and Conditions, replace or modify the following Terms and Conditions for the purpose of such Notes. The applicable Pricing Supplement (or the relevant provisions thereof) will be endorsed upon, or attached to, each Global Note and definitive Note. Reference should be made to "Form of the Notes" for a description of the content of Pricing Supplements which will specify which of such terms are to apply in relation to the relevant Notes.

This Note is one of a Series (as defined below) of Notes issued by Canara Bank (the "**Issuer**"), acting through its Head Office, IFSC Banking Unit, its London Branch or any other foreign or Indian branch of the Issuer, as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, and constituted by an amended and restated Trust Deed dated 18 September 2026 (such Trust Deed as further modified and/or supplemented and/or restated from time to time, the "**Trust Deed**") made between the Issuer and Citicorp Trustee Company Limited (the "**Trustee**" which expression shall include any successor as Trustee).

References herein to the "**Notes**" shall be references to the Notes of this Series and shall mean:

(i) in relation to any Notes represented by a Global Note, units of each Specified Denomination in the Specified Currency;

(ii) definitive Bearer Notes issued in exchange (or part exchange) for a Global Note; and

(iii) any Global Note.

The Notes, the Receipts (as defined below) and the Coupons (as defined below) have the benefit of the Amended and Restated Agency Agreement dated 18 September 2026 (such Agency Agreement as amended and/or supplemented and/or restated from time to time, the "**Agency Agreement**") made between the Issuer, the Trustee and Citibank, N.A., London Branch as principal paying agent (the "**Principal Paying Agent**", which expression shall include any additional or successor principal paying agent, and, together with any additional paying agents appointed in accordance with the Agency Agreement, the "**Paying Agents**", which expression shall, unless the context otherwise requires, include any successor paying agents), as exchange agent (the "**Exchange Agent**", which expression shall include any successor exchange agent), as registrar (the "**Registrar**", which expression shall include any successor registrar) and as transfer agent (the "**Transfer Agent**", which expression shall include any substitute or any additional transfer agents appointed in accordance with the Agency Agreement). The Principal Paying Agent, the Paying Agents, the Registrar and the Transfer Agent, together referred to as the "**Agents**".

Interest bearing definitive Bearer Notes (unless otherwise indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement) have interest coupons ("**Coupons**") and, if indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement, talons for further Coupons ("**Talons**") attached on issue. Any reference herein to Coupons or coupons shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be deemed to include a reference to Talons or talons. Definitive Bearer Notes repayable in instalments have receipts ("**Receipts**") for the payment of the instalments of principal (other than the final instalment) attached on issue. Definitive Registered Notes do not have Receipts, Coupons or Talons attached on issue.

The Pricing Supplement for this Note (or the relevant provisions thereof) is attached to or endorsed on this Note and supplements these Terms and Conditions ("**Conditions**") and may specify other terms and conditions which shall, to the extent so specified or to the extent inconsistent with these Conditions, replace or modify these Conditions for the purposes of this Note. References to the "**applicable Pricing Supplement**" are to the Pricing Supplement (or the relevant provisions thereof) attached to or endorsed on this Note.

Any reference to "**Noteholders**" or "**holders**" in relation to any Notes shall mean the holders of the Notes and shall, in relation to any Notes represented by a Global Note, be construed as provided below. Any reference herein to "**Receiptholders**" shall mean the holders of the Receipts and any reference herein to "**Couponholders**" shall mean the holders of the Coupons and shall, unless the context otherwise requires, include the holders of the Talons. The Trustee acts for the benefit of the Noteholders, the Receiptholders and the Couponholders, in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed.

As used herein, "**Tranche**" means Notes which are identical in all respects (including as to listing) and "**Series**" means a Tranche of Notes together with any further Tranche or Tranches of Notes which are (i) expressed to be consolidated and form a single series and (ii) identical in all respects (including as to listing) except for their respective Issue Dates, Interest Commencement Dates and/or Issue Prices.

Copies of the Trust Deed and the Agency Agreement are available for inspection during normal business hours at the registered office for the time being of the Trustee and the Principal Paying Agent. Copies of the applicable Pricing Supplement are obtainable during normal business hours at the specified office of the Trustee and the Principal Paying Agent save that, if this Note is an unlisted Note of any Series, the applicable Pricing Supplement will only be obtainable by a Noteholder holding one or more unlisted Notes of that Series and such Noteholder must produce evidence satisfactory to the Trustee or the Principal Paying Agent, as the case may be, as to its holding of such Notes and identity. The Noteholders, the Receiptholders and the Couponholders are deemed to have notice of, and are entitled to the benefit of, and are bound by, all the provisions of the Trust Deed, the Agency Agreement and the applicable Pricing Supplement which are applicable to them. The statements in these Conditions include summaries of, and are subject to, the detailed provisions of the Trust Deed and the Agency Agreement.

Words and expressions defined in the Trust Deed and the Agency Agreement or used in the applicable Pricing Supplement shall have the same meanings where used in these Conditions unless the context otherwise requires or unless otherwise stated and provided that, in the event of inconsistency between the Trust Deed and the Agency Agreement, the Trust Deed will prevail and, in the event of inconsistency between the Trust Deed or the Agency Agreement and the applicable Pricing Supplement, the applicable Pricing Supplement will prevail.

1 FORM, DENOMINATION AND TITLE

The Notes may be in bearer form ("**Bearer Notes**") and/or in registered form ("**Registered Notes**") and, in the case of definitive Notes, will be serially numbered, in the currency (the "**Specified Currency**") and the denomination (the "**Specified Denomination(s)**") specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement. Save as provided in Condition 2, Notes of one Specified Denomination may not be exchanged for Notes of another Specified Denomination.

This Note may be a Senior Note, an Additional Tier 1 Note or a Tier 2 Note, as indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

Additional Tier 1 Notes and Tier 2 Notes (together, "**Subordinated Notes**") will be in registered form unless otherwise specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

This Note may be a Fixed Rate Note, a Floating Rate Note, a Zero Coupon Note, an Index Linked Interest Note, a Dual Currency Interest Note or a combination of any of the foregoing, depending upon the Interest Basis shown in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

This Note may be an Index Linked Redemption Note, an Instalment Note, a Dual Currency Redemption Note, a Partly Paid Note or a combination of any of the foregoing, depending upon the Redemption/Payment Basis shown in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

Each Tranche of Bearer Notes will be initially represented by a temporary global Note (each, a "**Temporary Global Note**") without Receipts, Coupons or Talons attached which will be delivered to a common depositary for Euroclear Bank SA/NV ("**Euroclear**") and Clearstream Banking, S.A. ("**Clearstream**"). On or after the date which is 40 days after the Issue Date, beneficial interests in a Temporary Global Note will be exchangeable upon a request as described therein either for interests in a permanent global Note (each, a "**Permanent Global Note**" and, together with any Temporary Global Note, the "**Bearer Global Notes**") without Receipts, Coupons or Talons attached or for definitive Bearer Notes (as indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement and subject, in the case of definitive Bearer Notes, to such notice period as is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement), in each case against certification to the effect that the beneficial owner of interests in such Temporary Global Note is not a U.S. person or a person who has purchased for resale to any U.S. person, as required by U.S. Treasury regulations. The applicable Pricing Supplement will specify that a Permanent Global Note will be exchangeable (free of charge), in whole but not in part, for definitive Notes with, where applicable, receipts, interest coupons and talons attached upon either (i) not less than 60 days' written notice from Euroclear and/or Clearstream (acting on the instructions of any holder of an interest in such Permanent Global Note) to the Principal Paying Agent or (ii) only upon the occurrence of an "**Exchange Event**". For these purposes, Exchange Event means that (i) an Event of Default (as defined in Condition 12) has occurred and is continuing, (ii) the Issuer has been notified that both Euroclear and Clearstream have been closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of holiday, statutory or otherwise) or have announced an intention permanently to cease business or have in fact done so and no alternative clearing system satisfactory to the Trustee is available or (iii) the Issuer has or will become subject to adverse tax consequences which would not be suffered were the Notes represented by the Permanent Global Note in definitive form (provided that, in certain circumstances where the Notes are held through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, such adverse tax consequences are as a result of a change in, or amendment to, the laws or regulations (taxation or otherwise) in, or of, a Tax Jurisdiction (as defined under Condition 10) and a certificate to such effect signed by two Authorised Officers of the Issuer is given to the Trustee). The Issuer will promptly give notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 16 if an Exchange Event occurs. In the event of the occurrence of an Exchange Event, Euroclear and/or Clearstream (acting on the instructions of any holder of an interest in such Permanent Global Note) or the Trustee may give notice to the Principal Paying Agent requesting exchange and, in the event of the occurrence of an Exchange Event as described in (iii) above, the Issuer may also give notice to the Principal Paying Agent requesting exchange. Any such exchange following an Exchange Event shall occur not later than 45 days after the date of receipt of the first relevant notice by the Principal Paying Agent.

Bearer Notes in definitive form are issued with Coupons and (if applicable) Receipts and Talons attached, unless they are Zero Coupon Notes in which case references to Coupons and Couponholders in these Terms and Conditions are not applicable.

Unless otherwise provided with respect to a particular series of Registered Notes, Registered Notes of each Tranche sold outside the United States in reliance on Regulation S ("**Regulation S**") under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, (the "**Securities Act**") will, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, be represented by a permanent global Registered Note, without Receipts, Coupons or Talons, (each, a "**Regulation S Global Note**"), deposited with a custodian for, and registered in the name of a nominee of, The Depository Trust Company ("**DTC**") for the accounts of Euroclear and Clearstream. Notes in definitive registered form ("**Definitive Registered Notes**") issued in exchange for Regulation S Global Notes or otherwise sold or transferred in reliance on Regulation S under the Securities Act, together with the Regulation S Global Notes, are referred to herein as "**Regulation S Notes**".

Registered Notes of each Tranche sold in private transactions in reliance upon Rule 144A under the Securities Act to qualified institutional buyers within the meaning of Rule 144A under the Securities Act ("**QIBs**") will, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, be represented by a permanent global Registered Note, without Receipts, Coupons or Talons (each, a "**Restricted Global Note**" and, together with any Regulation S Global Note, the "**Registered Global Notes**" and, together with the Bearer Global Notes, the "**Global Notes**") deposited with a custodian for, and registered in the name of a nominee of, DTC. Notes in definitive form issued in exchange for Restricted Global Notes or otherwise sold or transferred in accordance with the requirements of Rule 144A under the Securities Act, together with the Restricted Global Notes, are referred to herein as "**Restricted Notes**".

Restricted Notes shall bear a legend specifying certain restrictions on transfer (each, a "**Legend**"), such Notes being referred to herein as "**Legended Notes**". Upon the transfer, exchange or replacement of Legended Notes, or upon specific request for removal of a Legend, the Registrar shall (save as provided in Condition 2.4) deliver only Legended Notes or refuse to remove such Legend, as the case may be, unless there is delivered to the Issuer such satisfactory evidence as may reasonably be required by the Issuer, which may include an opinion of U.S. counsel, that neither the Legend nor the restrictions on transfer set forth therein are required to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Securities Act.

Subject as otherwise provided in Condition 2, Definitive Registered Notes may be exchanged or transferred in whole or in part in the Specified Denominations for one or more Definitive Registered Notes of like aggregate nominal amount.

Each Definitive Registered Note will be numbered serially with an identifying number which will be recorded in the register (the "**Register**") which the Issuer shall procure to be kept by the Registrar.

Notes are issued in the Specified Denomination(s) set out in the applicable Pricing Supplement which, in the case of Registered Notes sold other than pursuant to Regulation S, shall be the Authorised Denomination (as defined below) and, in the case of Notes having a maturity of 183 days or less, the Specified Denomination shall be at least U.S.$500,000 (or the equivalent in any other currency or currencies).

"**Authorised Denomination**" means, in the case of Restricted Notes, U.S.$100,000 (or its equivalent rounded upwards as specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement) and higher integral multiples of U.S.$10,000, or the higher denomination or denominations specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

Any minimum Authorised Denomination required by any law or directive or regulatory authority in respect of the currency of issue of any Note shall be such as applied on or prior to the date of issue of such Note.

Subject as set out below, title to Bearer Notes, Receipts and Coupons will pass by delivery. Title to Registered Notes will pass upon registration of transfers in the books of the Registrar. The Issuer, the Trustee, the Principal Paying Agent, any Paying Agent, the Registrar and any Transfer Agent may deem and treat the bearer of any Bearer Note, Receipt or Coupon and any person in whose name a Registered Note is registered as the absolute owner thereof (whether or not overdue and notwithstanding any notice of ownership or writing thereon or notice of any previous loss or theft thereof) for all purposes but, in the case of any Global Note, without prejudice to the provisions set out in the next succeeding paragraph.

For so long as any of the Bearer Notes is represented by a Bearer Global Note held by a common depositary on behalf of Euroclear and/or Clearstream, each person (other than Euroclear or Clearstream) who is for the time being shown in the records of Euroclear or Clearstream as the holder of a particular nominal amount of such Notes (in which regard any certificate or other document issued by Euroclear or Clearstream as to the nominal amount of such Notes standing to the account of any person shall be conclusive and binding for all purposes save in the case of manifest error) shall be treated by the Issuer, the Trustee, any Paying Agent, the Registrar and any Transfer Agent as the holder of such nominal amount of such Notes for all purposes other than with respect to the payment of principal or interest on such nominal amount of such Notes, for which purpose the bearer of the relevant Global Note shall be treated by the Issuer, the Trustee, any Paying Agent, the Registrar and any Transfer Agent as the holder of such nominal amount of such Notes in accordance with and subject to the terms of the relevant Global Note and the expressions "**Noteholder**" and "**holder of Notes**" and related expressions shall be construed accordingly.

For so long as DTC or its nominee is the registered owner or holder of a Restricted Global Note, DTC or such nominee, as the case may be, will be considered the sole owner or holder of the Notes represented by such Restricted Global Note for all purposes except to the extent that in accordance with DTC's published rules and procedures any ownership rights may be exercised by its participants or beneficial owners through participants.

Notes which are represented by a Global Note will be transferable only in accordance with the rules and procedures for the time being of Euroclear, Clearstream and DTC, as the case may be. References to Euroclear, Clearstream and/or DTC shall, whenever the context so permits, be deemed to include a reference to any additional or alternative clearing system specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement or as may otherwise be approved by the Issuer, the Trustee and the Principal Paying Agent.

2 EXCHANGE AND TRANSFERS OF REGISTERED NOTES

2.1 Exchange of interests in Registered Global Notes for Definitive Registered Notes

Interests in any Registered Global Note will be exchangeable for Definitive Registered Notes, if (i) Euroclear and/or Clearstream or DTC, as the case may be, notifies the Issuer that it is unwilling or unable to continue as depositary for such Registered Global Note, (ii) if applicable, DTC ceases to be a "**Clearing Agency**" registered under the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "**Exchange Act**") or either Euroclear or Clearstream is closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of holiday, statutory or otherwise) or announces its intention permanently to cease business, and a successor depositary or alternative clearing system satisfactory to the Issuer and the Trustee is not available, (iii) an Event of Default (as defined in Condition 12) has occurred and is continuing with respect to such Notes or (iv) unless otherwise provided in the applicable Pricing Supplement, a written request for one or more Definitive Registered Notes is made by a holder of a beneficial interest in a Registered Global Note; provided that in the case of (iv) such written notice or request, as the case may be, is submitted to the Registrar by the beneficial owner not less than 60 days (or such other period as may be indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement) prior to the requested date of such exchange. Upon the occurrence of any of the events described in the preceding sentence, the Issuer will cause the appropriate Definitive Registered Notes to be delivered, provided that, notwithstanding the above, no Definitive Registered Notes will be issued until expiry of the applicable Distribution Compliance Period.

2.2 Transfers of Registered Global Notes

Transfers of any Registered Global Note shall be limited to transfers of such Registered Global Note, in whole but not in part, to a nominee of DTC or to a successor of DTC or such successor's nominee.

2.3 Transfers of interests in Regulation S Notes

Prior to expiry of the applicable Distribution Compliance Period, transfers by the holder of, or of a beneficial interest in, a Regulation S Note to a transferee in the United States or who is a U.S. person will only be made:

(i) upon receipt by the Registrar of a written certification substantially in the form set out in the Agency Agreement, amended as appropriate (a "**Transfer Certificate**"), copies of which are available from the specified office of the Registrar or any Transfer Agent, from the transferor of the Note or beneficial interest therein to the effect that such transfer is being made to a person whom the transferor reasonably believes is a QIB in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A; or

(ii) otherwise pursuant to the Securities Act or an exemption therefrom, subject to receipt by the Issuer of such satisfactory evidence as the Issuer may reasonably require, which may include an opinion of U.S. counsel, that such transfer is in compliance with any applicable securities laws of any state of the United States,

and, in each case, in accordance with any applicable securities laws of any state of the United States or any other jurisdiction.

In the case of (i) above, such transferee may take delivery through a Legended Note in global or definitive form and, in the case of (ii) above, such transferee may take delivery only through a Legended Note in definitive form. After expiry of the applicable Distribution Compliance Period, if applicable, (a) beneficial interests in Regulation S Notes may be held through DTC directly by a participant in DTC or indirectly through a participant in DTC and (b) such certification requirements will no longer apply to such transfers.

2.4 Transfers of interests in Legended Notes

Transfers of Legended Notes or beneficial interests therein may be made:

(i) to a transferee who takes delivery of such interest through a Regulation S Note, upon receipt by the Registrar of a duly completed Transfer Certificate from the transferor to the effect that such transfer is being made in accordance with Regulation S and that, if such transfer is being made prior to expiry of the applicable Distribution Compliance Period, the interests in the Notes being transferred will be held immediately thereafter through Euroclear and/or Clearstream; or

(ii) to a transferee who takes delivery of such interest through a Legended Note, where the transferee is a person whom the transferor reasonably believes is a QIB in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A, without certification; or

(iii) otherwise pursuant to the Securities Act or an exemption therefrom, subject to receipt by the Issuer of such satisfactory evidence as the Issuer may reasonably require, which may include an opinion of U.S. counsel, that such transfer is in compliance with any applicable securities laws of any state of the United States,

and in each case, in accordance with any applicable securities laws of any state of the United States or any other jurisdiction.

2.5 Exchanges and transfers of Registered Notes generally

Registered Notes may not be exchanged for Bearer Notes and vice versa.

Holders of Definitive Registered Notes may exchange such Definitive Registered Notes for interests in a Registered Global Note of the same type at any time.

Transfers of beneficial interests in Registered Global Notes will be effected by DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, and, in turn, by participants and, if appropriate, indirect participants in such clearing systems acting on behalf of beneficial transferors and transferees of such interests. A beneficial interest in a Registered Global Note will be transferable and exchangeable for Notes in definitive form or for a beneficial interest in another Registered Global Note only in accordance with the rules and operating procedures for the time being of DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be (the "**Applicable Procedures**").

Upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Agency Agreement, a Definitive Registered Note may be transferred in whole or in part (in the authorised denominations set out in the applicable Pricing Supplement) by the holder or holders surrendering the Definitive Registered Note for registration of the transfer of the Definitive Registered Note (or the relevant part of the Definitive Registered Note) at the specified office of the Registrar or any Transfer Agent, with the form of transfer thereon duly executed by the holder or holders thereof or his or their attorney or attorneys duly authorised in writing and upon the Registrar or, as the case may be, the relevant Transfer Agent, after due and careful enquiry, being satisfied with the documents of title and the identity of the person making the request and subject to such reasonable regulations as the Issuer and the Registrar, or as the case may be, the relevant Transfer Agent may prescribe, including any restrictions imposed by the Issuer on transfers of Definitive Registered Notes originally sold to a U.S. person. Subject as provided above, the Registrar or, as the case may be, the relevant Transfer Agent will, within three business days (being for this purpose a day on which banks are open for business in the city where the specified office of the Registrar or, as the case may be, the relevant Transfer Agent is located) of the request (or such longer period as may be required to comply with any applicable fiscal or other laws or regulations) authenticate and deliver, or procure the authentication and delivery of, at its specified office to the transferee or (at the risk of the transferee) send by mail to such address as the transferee may request, a new Definitive Registered Note of a like aggregate nominal amount to the Definitive Registered Note (or the relevant part of the Definitive Registered Note) transferred. In the case of the transfer of part only of a Definitive Registered Note, a new Definitive Registered Note in respect of the balance of the Definitive Registered Note not transferred will be so authenticated and delivered or (at the risk of the transferor) sent to the transferor.

Exchanges or transfers by a holder of a Definitive Registered Note for an interest in, or to a person who takes delivery of such Note through, a Registered Global Note will be made no later than 60 days after the receipt by the Registrar or, as the case may be, the relevant Transfer Agent of the Definitive Registered Note to be so exchanged or transferred and, if applicable, upon receipt by the Registrar of a written certification from the transferor.

2.6 Registration of transfer upon partial redemption

In the event of a partial redemption of Notes under Condition 8.3, the Issuer shall not be required:

(a) to register the transfer of Registered Notes (or parts of Registered Notes) during the period beginning on the 15th day before the date of the partial redemption and ending on the date on which notice is given specifying the serial numbers of Notes called (in whole or in part) for redemption (both inclusive); or

(b) to register the transfer of any Registered Note, or part of a Registered Note, called for partial redemption.

2.7 Closed Periods

No Noteholder may require the transfer of a Registered Note to be registered (i) during the period of 15 days ending on the due date for any payment of principal or interest or payment on that Note or (ii) during any period commencing on the date of a Loss Absorption Event Notice and ending on the close of business in the city where the specified office of the Registrar is located on the effective date of the related Write-Down.

2.8 Costs of exchange or registration

Registration of transfers will be effected without charge by or on behalf of the Issuer, the Registrar or the relevant Transfer Agent, but upon payment (or the giving of such indemnity as the Registrar or the relevant Transfer Agent may reasonably require) in respect of any tax or other governmental charges which may be imposed in relation to it provided that the Issuer shall not be responsible for any documentary stamp tax payable on the transfer of Notes effected in the Republic of India ("**India**") unless the Issuer is the counterparty directly liable for that documentary stamp tax.

3 STATUS

3.1 Status of the Senior Notes

Notes the status of which is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as Senior (the "**Senior Notes**") and any relative Receipts and Coupons are direct, unconditional, unsubordinated and (subject to the provisions of Condition 4) unsecured obligations of the Issuer and rank *pari passu* among themselves and (save for certain obligations required to be preferred by law) equally with all other unsubordinated and unsecured obligations (other than subordinated obligations, if any) of the Issuer, from time to time outstanding.

3.2 Status of the Tier 2 Notes

*This Condition 3.2 applies only to Notes specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as Tier 2 Notes ("**Tier 2 Notes**").*

(a) Status

The Tier 2 Notes are direct and unsecured obligations of the Issuer and rank pari passu without preference among themselves. The rights and claims of Noteholders in respect of, or arising under, the Tier 2 Notes are subordinated in the manner described in Condition 3.2(b).

The Tier 2 Notes are not deposits of the Issuer and are not guaranteed or insured by the Issuer or any party related to the Issuer and they may not be used as collateral for any loan made by the Issuer or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates.

(b) Subordination

Tier 2 Notes and any relative Receipts and Coupons are unsecured obligations of the Issuer and, in the event of the winding up, liquidation or dissolution (as determined pursuant to the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, as amended from time to time) (the "**Banks Nationalisation Act**") of the Issuer, the claims of the holders of Tier 2 Notes and any relative Receipts and Coupons pursuant thereto will be subordinated in right of payment to the claims of all other creditors (other than claims of holders of Subordinated Indebtedness ranking, or expressed to rank, equal to or junior to the claims of the holders of Tier 2 Notes and any relative Receipts and Coupons, if any) of the Issuer in the manner and to the extent provided in the Trust Deed. For the avoidance of doubt, the claims of holders of Tier 2 Notes and any relative Receipts and Coupons shall be senior to the claims of holders of Additional Tier 1 capital as defined in the RBI Guidelines. "**RBI Guidelines**" means the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks – Prudential Norms on Capital Adequacy) Directions, 2025 dated November 28, 2025, as may be amended or updated from time to time.

No Noteholder, Receiptholder or Couponholder may exercise or claim any right of set-off in respect of any amount owed to it by the Issuer arising under or in connection with the Tier 2 Notes and each Noteholder, Receiptholder and Couponholder shall by virtue of its subscription, purchase or holding of any Tier 2 Note, be deemed to have waived all such rights of set-off to the fullest extent permitted by law.

In these conditions:

"**Subordinated Indebtedness**" means all indebtedness of the Issuer which by its terms is subordinated, in the event of winding up, liquidation or dissolution (as determined pursuant to the Banks Nationalisation Act) of the Issuer, in right of payment to the claims of unsubordinated creditors of the Issuer and so that, for the purpose of this definition, indebtedness shall include all liabilities, whether actual or contingent, under guarantees or indemnities.

"**Reserve Bank of India**" or "**RBI**" means the Reserve Bank of India or any successor thereto.

3.3 Status of the Additional Tier 1 Notes

*This Condition 3.3 applies only to Notes specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as Additional Tier 1 Notes ("**Additional Tier 1 Notes**").*

(a) Status

The Additional Tier 1 Notes are direct and unsecured obligations of the Issuer and rank pari passu without preference among themselves. The rights and claims of Noteholders in respect of, or arising under, the Additional Tier 1 Notes are subordinated in the manner described in Condition 3.3(b).

The Additional Tier 1 Notes are not deposits of the Issuer and are not guaranteed or insured by the Issuer or any party related to the Issuer and they may not be used as collateral for any loan made by the Issuer or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates.

(b) Subordination

The Issuer, for itself, its successors and assignees, covenants and agrees, and each Noteholder by subscribing for or purchasing an Additional Tier 1 Note irrevocably acknowledges and agrees, that:

(i) the indebtedness evidenced by the Additional Tier 1 Notes constitutes unsecured and subordinated obligations of the Issuer; and

(ii) the subordination is for the benefit of the holders of indebtedness that ranks senior to the Additional Tier 1 Notes.

In a winding-up, liquidation or dissolution (as determined pursuant to the Banks Nationalisation Act) of the Issuer, claims of the holders of Additional Tier 1 Notes and any related Receipts or Coupons pursuant thereto in respect of the Additional Tier 1 Notes will rank:

(i) senior to the claims of investors in equity shares and perpetual non-cumulative preference shares of the Issuer;

(ii) 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); and

(iii) pari passu and without preference among themselves and with any other claims in respect of debt instruments classified as Additional Tier 1 Capital under the RBI Guidelines.

The principal of, and interest and any additional amounts payable on, the Additional Tier 1 Notes will be subordinated in right of payment upon the occurrence of any winding up, liquidation or dissolution (as determined pursuant to the Banks Nationalisation Act) proceeding to the prior payment in full of all deposit liabilities and all other liabilities of the Issuer (including liabilities of all offices and branches of the Issuer wherever located and any subordinated debt securities of the Issuer that rank senior to the Additional Tier 1 Notes), except in each case to those liabilities which by their terms rank, or are expressed to rank, equally in right of payment with or which are subordinated to the Additional Tier 1 Notes, in the manner and to the extent provided in the Trust Deed.

No Noteholder, Receiptholder or Couponholder may exercise or claim any right of set-off in respect of any amount owed to it by the Issuer arising under or in connection with the Additional Tier 1 Notes and each Noteholder, Receiptholder and Couponholder shall, by virtue of its subscription, purchase or holding of any Additional Tier 1 Note, be deemed to have waived all such rights of set-off to the fullest extent permitted by law.

The Additional Tier 1 Notes are neither secured nor covered by a guarantee of the Issuer nor related entity or other arrangement that legally or economically enhances the seniority of the claim vis-à-vis bank creditors.

The Additional Tier 1 Notes will not contribute to liabilities exceeding assets if such a balance sheet test forms part of a requirement to prove insolvency under any law or otherwise. Accordingly, a payment in respect of the Additional Tier 1 Notes will not be due and payable to the extent that the Issuer is not solvent (as determined pursuant to Indian law) at the time of such payment or would not be solvent (as determined pursuant to Indian law) immediately after such payment.

As used in these Conditions:

"**Additional Tier 1 Capital**" has the meaning given to it in the RBI Guidelines;

"**Common Equity Tier 1 Capital**" has the meaning given to it in the RBI Guidelines;

"**Group**" means the Issuer and each subsidiary that is part of its prudential consolidated group from time to time; and

"**Tier 1 Capital**" has the meaning given to it in the RBI Guidelines.

As a consequence of these subordination provisions, if a winding up, liquidation or dissolution (as determined pursuant to the Banks Nationalisation Act) proceeding should occur, the Noteholders, Receiptholders and Couponholders may recover less rateably than the holders of deposit liabilities or the holders of other unsubordinated liabilities of the Issuer. Moreover, holders of Additional Tier 1 Notes would likely be required to pursue their claims on the Additional Tier 1 Notes in proceedings in India as further described in Condition 12.3.

Holders of the Additional Tier 1 Notes will not be entitled to receive notice of, or attend or vote at, any meeting of shareholders of the Issuer or participate in the management of the Issuer.

The Additional Tier 1 Notes do not limit the amount of liabilities ranking senior or equal to the Additional Tier 1 Notes.

To the extent that holders of the Additional Tier 1 Notes are entitled to any recovery with respect to the Additional Tier 1 Notes in any Indian proceedings, such holders may not be entitled in such proceedings to a recovery in U.S. dollars and may be entitled to a recovery in Rupees.

For the avoidance of doubt, if the Issuer goes into winding up, liquidation or dissolution (as determined pursuant to the Banks Nationalisation Act) before any Write-Down under Condition 9, the Additional Tier 1 Notes will absorb losses in accordance with Condition 3.3(b).

4 NEGATIVE PLEDGE

This Condition 4 applies only to Notes specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as Senior Notes.

So long as any of the Senior Notes remain outstanding (as defined in the Trust Deed), the Issuer will not, and will procure that none of its Subsidiaries (as defined below) will, create or have outstanding any mortgage, charge, lien, pledge or other security interest (each a "**Security Interest**") upon, or with respect to, any part of the present or future business, undertaking, assets or revenues (including any uncalled capital) of the Issuer or any of its Subsidiaries to secure any Relevant Indebtedness (as defined below), unless the Issuer, in the case of the creation of a Security Interest, before or at the same time and, in any other case, promptly, takes any and all action necessary to ensure that:

(i) all amounts payable by it under the Senior Notes and the Trust Deed (in respect of the Senior Notes) are secured by the Security Interest equally and rateably with the Relevant Indebtedness to the satisfaction of the Trustee in its absolute discretion; or

(ii) such other Security Interest or other arrangement (whether or not it includes the giving of a Security Interest) is provided either (i) as the Trustee in its absolute discretion deems not materially less beneficial to the interests of the holders of the Senior Notes or (ii) as is approved by an Extraordinary Resolution (which is defined in the Trust Deed as a resolution duly passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the votes cast thereon) of the holders of the Senior Notes.

For the purposes of these Conditions,

(a) "**Relevant Indebtedness**" means (i) any present or future indebtedness (whether being principal, premium, interest or other amounts) for or in respect of any notes, bonds, debentures, debenture stock, loan stock or other securities of the Issuer or any of its Subsidiaries which (a) by their terms are payable in a currency other than Rupees or are denominated in Rupees and more than 50 per cent. of the aggregate principal amount of which is initially distributed outside India by or with the authorisation of the Issuer and (b) are for the time being quoted, listed or ordinarily dealt in on any stock exchange, over-the-counter or other securities market, and (ii) any guarantee or indemnity in respect of any such indebtedness.

(b) "**Subsidiary**" means, in relation to the Issuer, any company (i) in which the Issuer holds a majority of the voting rights or (ii) of which the Issuer is a member and has the right to appoint or remove a majority of the board of directors or (iii) of which the Issuer is a member and controls a majority of the voting rights, and includes any company which is a Subsidiary of a Subsidiary of the Issuer, except where such holding, right, membership or control arises solely as a result of the Issuer enforcing any security granted to it in relation to a loan or advance made to a borrower in the ordinary course of the Issuer's business.

5 REDENOMINATION

5.1 Redenomination

Where redenomination is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as being applicable, the Issuer may, without the consent of the Noteholders, the Receiptholders or the Couponholders, on giving 30 days' prior notice to the Trustee, the Paying Agents, the Transfer Agents, Euroclear, Clearstream and/or DTC as applicable, and at least 30 days' prior notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition

16, elect that, with effect from the Redenomination Date specified in the notice, the Notes shall be redenominated in euro.

The election will have effect as follows:

(a) the Notes and the Receipts shall be deemed to be redenominated in euro in the denomination of 0.01 with a nominal amount in euro for each Note and Receipt equal to the nominal amount of that Note or Receipt in the Specified Currency, converted into euro at the Established Rate, provided that, if the Issuer determines, with the agreement of the Principal Paying Agent and the Trustee, that the then market practice in respect of the redenomination into euro of internationally offered securities is different from the provisions specified above, such provisions shall be deemed to be amended so as to comply with such market practice and the Issuer shall promptly notify the Noteholders, the stock exchange (if any) on which the Notes are for the time being listed and the Paying Agents of such deemed amendments;

(b) save to the extent that an Exchange Notice has been given in accordance with paragraph (d) below, the amount of interest due in respect of the Notes will be calculated by reference to the aggregate nominal amount of Notes presented (or, as the case may be, in respect of which Coupons are presented) for payment by the relevant holder and the amount of such payment shall be rounded down to the nearest euro 0.01;

(c) if definitive Notes are required to be issued after the Redenomination Date, they shall be issued at the expense of the Issuer in the denominations of euro 1,000, euro 10,000, euro 100,000 and (but only to the extent of any remaining amounts of less than euro 1,000 or such smaller denominations as the Issuer in conjunction with the Principal Paying Agent may determine) euro 0.01 and such other denominations as the Issuer shall determine and notify to the Noteholders;

(d) if issued prior to the Redenomination Date, all unmatured Coupons denominated in the Specified Currency (whether or not attached to the Notes) will become void with effect from the date on which the Issuer gives notice (the "**Exchange Notice**") that replacement euro-denominated Notes, Receipts and Coupons are available for exchange (provided that such securities are so available) and no payments will be made in respect of them. The payment obligations contained in any Notes and Receipts so issued will also become void on that date although those Notes and Receipts will continue to constitute valid exchange obligations of the Issuer. New euro-denominated Notes, Receipts and Coupons will be issued in exchange for Notes, Receipts and Coupons denominated in the Specified Currency in such manner as the Principal Paying Agent may specify and as shall be notified to the Noteholders in the Exchange Notice. No Exchange Notice may be given less than 15 days prior to any date for payment of principal or interest on the Notes;

(e) after the Redenomination Date, all payments in respect of the Notes, the Receipts and the Coupons, other than payments of interest in respect of periods commencing before the Redenomination Date, will be made solely in euro as though references in the Notes to the Specified Currency were to euro. Payments will be made in euro by credit or transfer to a euro account (or any other account to which euro may be credited or transferred) specified by the payee. If payments cannot be effected by credit or transfer, then such payments will be made by a euro cheque;

(f) if the Notes are Fixed Rate Notes and interest for any period ending on or after the Redenomination Date is required to be calculated for a period ending other than on an Interest Payment Date, it will be calculated:

(i) in the case of the Notes represented by a Global Note, by applying the Rate of Interest to the aggregate outstanding nominal amount of the Notes represented by such Global Note; and

(ii) in the case of definitive Notes, by applying the Rate of Interest to the Calculation Amount;

and, in each case, multiplying such sum by the applicable Day Count Fraction, and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest sub-unit of the relevant Specified Currency, half of any such sub-unit being rounded upwards or otherwise in accordance with applicable market convention. Where the Specified Denomination of a Fixed Rate Note in definitive form is a multiple of the Calculation Amount, the amount of interest payable in respect of such Fixed Rate Note shall be the product of the amount (determined in the manner provided above) for the Calculation Amount and the amount by which the Calculation Amount is multiplied to reach the Specified Denomination without any further rounding;

(g) if the Notes are Floating Rate Notes, the applicable Pricing Supplement will specify any relevant changes to the provisions relating to interest; and

(h) such other changes shall be made to these Conditions as the Issuer may decide, after consultation with the Trustee and the Principal Paying Agent, and as may be specified in the notice, to conform them to conventions then applicable to instruments denominated in euro.

5.2 Definitions

In these Conditions, the following expressions have the following meanings:

"**Established Rate**" means the rate for the conversion of the Specified Currency (including compliance with rules relating to roundings in accordance with applicable European Community regulations) into euro established by the Council of the European Union pursuant to Article 140 of the Treaty;

"**euro**" and "**€**" mean the currency introduced at the start of the third stage of European economic and monetary union pursuant to the Treaty;

"**Redenomination Date**" means (in the case of interest bearing Notes) any date for payment of interest under the Notes or (in the case of Zero Coupon Notes) any date, in each case specified by the Issuer in the notice given to the Noteholders pursuant to paragraph (a) above and which falls on or after the date on which the country of the Specified Currency first participates in the third stage of European economic and monetary union; and

"**Treaty**" means the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, as amended by the Treaty on European Union, as amended.

6 INTEREST

6.1 Interest on Fixed Rate Notes

Each Fixed Rate Note bears interest on its outstanding nominal amount (in the case of a Subordinated Note, on its Outstanding Nominal Amount) (or, if it is a Partly Paid Note, the nominal amount paid up) from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date at the rate(s) per annum equal to the Rate(s) of Interest. Interest will be payable in arrear on the Interest Payment Date(s) in each year up to (and including) the Maturity Date.

In the event that either the initial Interest Period or final Interest Period is for a period other than a Fixed Interest Period, payments of interest on the relevant Interest Payment Date will, if so specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, amount to the Broken Amount so specified.

As used in these Conditions, "**Fixed Interest Period**" means the period from (and including) an Interest Payment Date (or the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the next (or first) Interest Payment Date.

Except in the case of Notes in definitive form where an applicable Fixed Coupon Amount or Broken Amount is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, interest shall be calculated in respect of any period by applying the Rate of Interest to:

(a) in the case of Fixed Rate Notes which are represented by a Global Note, the aggregate outstanding nominal amount of the Fixed Rate Notes represented by such Global Note (or, if they are Partly Paid Notes, the aggregate amount paid up or, if they are Subordinated Notes, the Outstanding Nominal Amount); or

(b) in the case of Fixed Rate Notes in definitive form, the Calculation Amount (as modified, in respect of Subordinated Notes, pursuant to any Write-Downs or Reinstatements);

and, in each case, multiplying such sum by the applicable Day Count Fraction, and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest sub-unit of the relevant Specified Currency, half of any such sub-unit being rounded upwards or otherwise in accordance with applicable market convention. Where the Specified Denomination of a Fixed Rate Note in definitive form is a multiple of the Calculation Amount, the amount of interest payable in respect of such Fixed Rate Note shall be the product of the amount (determined in the manner provided above) for the Calculation Amount and the amount by which the Calculation Amount is multiplied to reach the Specified Denomination, without any further rounding.

"**Day Count Fraction**" means, in respect of the calculation of an amount of interest in accordance with this Condition 6.1:

(a) if "**Actual/Actual (ICMA)**" is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement:

(i) in the case of Notes where the number of days in the relevant period from (and including) the most recent Interest Payment Date (or, if none, the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the relevant payment date (the "Accrual Period") is equal to or shorter than the Determination Period during which the Accrual Period ends, the number of days in such Accrual Period divided by the product of (I) the number of days in such Determination Period and (II) the number of Determination Dates (as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement) that would occur in one calendar year; or

(ii) in the case of Notes where the Accrual Period is longer than the Determination Period during which the Accrual Period ends, the sum of:

(A) the number of days in such Accrual Period falling in the Determination Period in which the Accrual Period begins divided by the product of (x) the number of days in such Determination Period and (y) the number of Determination Dates that would occur in one calendar year; and

(B) the number of days in such Accrual Period falling in the next Determination Period divided by the product of (x) the number of days in such Determination Period and (y) the number of Determination Dates that would occur in one calendar year; or

(b) if "**30/360**" is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the number of days in the period from (and including) the most recent Interest Payment Date (or, if none, the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the relevant payment date (such number of days being calculated on the basis of a year of 360 days with 12 30-day months) divided by 360.

In these Conditions:

"**Determination Period**" means each period from (and including) a Determination Date to (but excluding) the next Determination Date (including, where either the Interest Commencement Date or the final Interest Payment Date is not a Determination Date, the period commencing on the first Determination Date prior to, and ending on the first Determination Date falling after, such date);

"**Outstanding Nominal Amount**" means the issued nominal amount of a Subordinated Note (the "**Issued Nominal Amount**"), as reduced pursuant to any Write-Down and as increased pursuant to any Reinstatement (to the extent applicable or permitted and in respect of Additional Tier 1 Notes only), from time to time. All references in these Conditions to "**nominal amount**" will, in respect of Subordinated Notes, refer to Outstanding Nominal Amount or Issued Nominal Amount, as relevant and unless otherwise specified; and

"**sub-unit**" means, with respect to any currency other than euro, the lowest amount of such currency that is available as legal tender in the country of such currency and, with respect to euro, one cent.

6.2 Interest on Floating Rate Notes and Index Linked Interest Notes

(a) ***Interest Payment Dates***

Each Floating Rate Note and Index Linked Interest Note bears interest on its outstanding nominal amount (in the case of a Subordinated Note, on its Outstanding Nominal Amount) (or, if it is a Partly Paid Note, the amount paid up) from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date and such interest will be payable in arrear on either:

(i) the Specified Interest Payment Date(s) in each year specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement; or

(ii) if no Specified Interest Payment Date(s) is/are specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, each date (each such date, together with each Specified Interest Payment Date, an "**Interest Payment Date**") which falls the number of months or other period specified as the Specified Period in the applicable Pricing Supplement after the preceding Interest Payment Date or, in the case of the first Interest Payment Date, after the Interest Commencement Date.

Such interest will be payable in respect of each Interest Period. In these Conditions, "**Interest Period**" means the period from (and including) an Interest Payment Date (or the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the next (or first) Interest Payment Date.

(b) Rate of Interest

The Rate of Interest payable from time to time in respect of Floating Rate Notes and Index Linked Interest Notes will be determined in the manner specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

(i) ISDA Determination for Floating Rate Notes

Where ISDA Determination is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Period will be the relevant ISDA Rate plus or minus (as indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement) the Margin (if any). For the purposes of this sub-paragraph (i), "**ISDA Rate**" for an Interest Period means a rate equal to the Floating Rate that would be determined by the Principal Paying Agent or such other party specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement under an interest rate swap transaction if the Principal Paying Agent or such other party were acting as Calculation Agent for that swap transaction under the terms of an agreement incorporating the ISDA Definitions and under which:

(A) if the applicable Pricing Supplement specifies either "2006 ISDA Definitions" or "2021 ISDA Definitions" as the applicable ISDA Definitions:

(I) the Floating Rate Option (as defined in the relevant ISDA Definitions) is as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement;

(II) the Designated Maturity (as defined in the relevant ISDA Definitions) is a period specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement;

(III) the relevant Reset Date (as defined in the relevant ISDA Definitions) is the date specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement;

(IV) if the specified Floating Rate Option is an Overnight Floating Rate Option (as defined in the relevant ISDA Definitions), Compounding is specified to be applicable in the relevant Pricing Supplement and:

(1) Compounding with Lookback is specified as the Compounding Method in the applicable Pricing Supplement, Lookback is the number of Applicable Business Days (as defined in the relevant ISDA Definitions) specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement;

(2) Compounding with Observation Period Shift is specified as the Compounding Method in the applicable Pricing Supplement, (x) Observation Period Shift is the number of Observation Period Shift Business Days (as defined in the relevant ISDA Definitions) specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement and (y) Observation Period Shift Additional Business Days (as defined in the relevant ISDA Definitions), if applicable, are the days specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement; or

(3) Compounding with Lockout is specified as the Compounding Method in the applicable Pricing Supplement, (x) Lockout is the number of Lockout Period Business Days (as defined in the relevant ISDA Definitions) specified in the Pricing Supplement and (y) Lockout Period Business Days, if applicable, are the days specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement; and

(V) if the specified Floating Rate Option is an Index Floating Rate Option (as defined in the relevant ISDA Definitions) and Index Provisions are specified to be applicable in the relevant Pricing Supplement, the Compounded Index Method with Observation Period Shift shall be applicable and (1) Observation Period Shift is the number of Observation Period Shift Business Days (as defined in the relevant ISDA Definitions) specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement and (2) Observation Period Shift Additional Business Days (as defined in the relevant ISDA Definitions) are the days, if applicable, specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement;

(VI) references in the relevant ISDA Definitions to:

(1) "Confirmation" shall be deemed to be references to the applicable Pricing Supplement;

(2) "Calculation Period" shall be deemed to be references to the relevant Interest Period;

(3) "Termination Date" shall be deemed to be references to the Maturity Date; and

(4) "Effective Date" shall be deemed to be references to the Interest Commencement Date; and

(B) if the Pricing Supplement specifies "2021 ISDA Definitions" as the applicable ISDA Definitions:

(I) Administrator/Benchmark Event shall be disapplied; and

(II) if the Temporary Non-Publication Fallback for any specified Floating Rate Option is specified to be "Temporary Non-Publication Fallback – Alternative Rate" in the Floating Rate Matrix of the 2021 ISDA Definitions, the reference to "Calculation Agent Alternative Rate Determination" in the definition of "Temporary Non-Publication Fallback – Alternative Rate" shall be replaced by "Temporary Non-Publication Fallback – Previous Day's Rate".

(C) For the purposes of this sub-paragraph (i):

(I) "**ISDA Definitions**" means (i) if "2006 ISDA Definitions" is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the 2006 ISDA Definitions, as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. ("**ISDA**"), as amended and updated as at the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the Notes; or (ii) if "2021 ISDA Definitions" is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the latest version of the 2021 ISDA Interest Rate Derivatives Definitions, including any Matrices referred to therein, as published by ISDA as at the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the Notes;

(II) "**Floating Rate**", "**Calculation Agent**", "**Compounding with Lookback**", "**Compounding with Observation Period Shift**", "**Compounding with Lockout**" and "**Compounded Index Method with Observation Period Shift**" have the meanings given to those terms in the applicable ISDA Definitions.

Unless otherwise stated in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the Minimum Rate of Interest shall be deemed to be zero.

(ii) Screen Rate Determination for Floating Rate Notes where the Reference Rate is not specified as SOFR Benchmark or SONIA Benchmark

Where Screen Rate Determination is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Period will, subject as provided below, be either:

(A) the offered quotation; or

(B) the arithmetic mean (rounded if necessary to the fifth decimal place, with 0.000005 being rounded upwards) of the offered quotations, (expressed as a percentage rate per annum) for the Reference Rate (being EURIBOR as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement) which appears or appear, as the case may be, on the Relevant Screen Page as at 11.00 a.m. (Brussels time) on the Interest Determination Date in question plus or minus (as indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement) the Margin (if any), all as determined by the Principal Paying Agent or such other party specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement. If five or more of such offered quotations are available on the Relevant Screen Page, the highest (or, if there is more than one such highest quotation, one only of such quotations) and the lowest (or, if there is more than one such lowest quotation, one only of such quotations) shall be disregarded by the Principal Paying Agent or such other party for the purpose of determining the arithmetic mean (rounded as provided above) of such offered quotations.

The Agency Agreement contains provisions for determining the Rate of Interest in the event that the Relevant Screen Page is not available or if, in the case of (A) above, no such offered quotation appears or, in the case of (B) above, fewer than three such offered quotations appear, in each case as at the time specified in the preceding paragraph.

(iii) Screen Rate Determination for Floating Rate Notes where the Reference Rate is specified as SOFR Benchmark

Where Screen Rate Determination is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined where the Reference Rate is SOFR Benchmark, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Period will, subject as provided below, be equal to the relevant SOFR Benchmark plus or minus (as indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement) the Margin (if any), all as determined by the Principal Paying Agent or such other party specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement on the relevant Interest Determination Date.

The "**SOFR Benchmark**" will be determined based on Compounded Daily SOFR or SOFR Index as follows (subject to Condition 6.8(b)):

(A) If Compounded Daily SOFR is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as the manner in which the SOFR Benchmark will be determined, the SOFR Benchmark for each Interest Period shall be equal to the compounded average of daily SOFR reference rates for each day during the relevant Interest Period (where "SOFR Observation Lag" or "SOFR Lockout" is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement to determine Compounded Daily SOFR) or the SOFR Observation Period (where "SOFR Observation Shift" is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement to determine Compounded Daily SOFR).

"**Compounded Daily SOFR**" shall be calculated by the Principal Paying Agent or such other party in accordance with one of the formulas referenced below depending upon which is specified as applicable in the applicable Pricing Supplement:

(I) where SOFR Observation Lag is specified as the Observation Method in the applicable Pricing Supplement:

$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^{d_0}\left(1+\frac{SOFR_{i-\times USBD}\times n_i}{360}\right)-1\right)\times\frac{360}{d}$$

with the resulting percentage being rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point, with 0.000005 per cent. being rounded upwards (e.g., 9.876541 per cent. (or 0.09876541) being rounded down to 9.87654 per cent. (or 0.0987654) and 9.876545 per cent. (or 0.09876545) being rounded up to 9.87655 per cent. (or 0.0987655)) and where:

"**$SOFR_{i-xUSBD}$**" for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day(i) in the relevant Interest Period, is equal to the SOFR reference rate for the U.S. Government Securities Business Day falling the number of Lookback Days prior to that U.S. Government Securities Business Day(i);

"**Lookback Days**" means five U.S. Government Securities Business Days (or such other number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement);

"**d**" means the number of calendar days in the relevant Interest Period;

"**d_0**" for any Interest Period, means the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days in the relevant Interest Period;

"*i*" means a series of whole numbers ascending from one to d_0, representing each relevant U.S. Government Securities Business Day from (and including) the first U.S. Government Securities Business Day in the relevant Interest Period (each a "**U.S. Government Securities Business Day(i)**");

"**n_i**" for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day(i), means the number of calendar days from (and including) such U.S. Government Securities Business Day(i) up to (but excluding) the following U.S. Government Securities Business Day; and

"**SOFR Observation Period**" means, in respect of an Interest Period, the period from (and including) the date falling the number of Lookback Days prior to the first day of such Interest Period to (but excluding) the date falling the number of Lookback Days prior to the Interest Payment Date for such Interest Period.

(II) where SOFR Observation Shift is specified as the Observation Method in the applicable Pricing Supplement:

$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^{d_0}\left(1+\frac{SOFR_i \times n_i}{360}\right)-1\right)\times\frac{360}{d}$$

with the resulting percentage being rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point, with 0.000005 per cent. being rounded upwards (e.g., 9.876541 per cent. (or 0.09876541) being rounded down to 9.87654 per cent. (or 0.0987654) and 9.876545 per cent. (or 0.09876545) being rounded up to 9.87655 per cent. (or 0.0987655)) and where:

"**$SOFR_i$**" for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day(i) in the relevant SOFR Observation Period, is equal to the SOFR reference rate for that U.S. Government Securities Business Day(i);

"**SOFR Observation Period**" means, in respect of an Interest Period, the period from (and including) the date falling the number of SOFR Observation Shift Days prior to the first day of such Interest Period to (but excluding) the date falling the number of SOFR Observation Shift Days prior to the Interest Payment Date for such Interest Period;

"**SOFR Observation Shift Days**" means five U.S. Government Securities Business Days (or such other number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement);

"**d**" means the number of calendar days in the relevant SOFR Observation Period;

"**d_0**" for any SOFR Observation Period, means the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days in the relevant SOFR Observation Period;

"*i*" means a series of whole numbers ascending from one to d_0, representing each U.S. Government Securities Business Day from (and including) the first U.S. Government Securities Business Day in the relevant SOFR Observation Period (each a "**U.S. Government Securities Business Day(i)**"); and

"**n_i**" for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day(i), means the number of calendar days from (and including) such U.S. Government Securities Business Day(i) up to (but excluding) the following U.S. Government Securities Business Day.

(III) where SOFR Lockout is specified as the Observation Method in the applicable Pricing Supplement:

$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^{d_0}\left(1+\frac{SOFR_i \times n_i}{360}\right)-1\right)\times\frac{360}{d}$$

with the resulting percentage being rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point, with 0.000005 per cent. being rounded upwards (e.g., 9.876541 per cent. (or 0.09876541) being rounded down to 9.87654 per cent. (or 0.0987654) and 9.876545 per cent. (or 0.09876545) being rounded up to 9.87655 per cent. (or 0.0987655)) and where:

"**$SOFR_i$**" for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day(i) in the relevant Interest Period, is equal to the SOFR reference rate for that U.S. Government Securities Business Day(i), except that the $SOFR_i$ for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day(i) in respect of the period from (and including) the SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date to (but excluding) the Interest Payment Date for such Interest Period shall be the SOFR reference rate in respect of such SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date;

"**d**" means the number of calendar days in the relevant Interest Period;

"**d_0**" means the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days in the relevant Interest Period;

"i" means a series of whole numbers ascending from one to d_0, representing each relevant U.S. Government Securities Business Day from (and including) the first U.S. Government Securities Business Day in the relevant Interest Period (each a "**U.S. Government Securities Business Day(i)**");

"$\mathbf{n}_i$" for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day(i), means the number of calendar days from (and including) such U.S. Government Securities Business Day(i) up to (but excluding) the following U.S. Government Securities Business Day; and

"**SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date**" means the date that is a number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days prior to the end of each Interest Period, the Maturity Date or the relevant redemption date, as applicable, as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

The following defined terms shall have the meanings set out below for purpose of this sub-paragraph (iii)(A):

"**Bloomberg Screen SOFRRATE Page**" means the Bloomberg screen designated "SOFRRATE" or any successor page or service;

"**Reuters Page USDSOFR=**" means the Reuters page designated "USDSOFR=" or any successor page or service;

"**SOFR**" means, with respect to any U.S. Government Securities Business Day, the reference rate determined by the Principal Paying Agent or such other party in accordance with the following provision:

(1) the Secured Overnight Financing Rate published at the SOFR Determination Time as such reference rate is reported on the Bloomberg Screen SOFRRATE Page; the Secured Overnight Financing Rate published at the SOFR Determination Time as such reference rate is reported on the Reuters Page USDSOFR=; or the Secured Overnight Financing Rate published at the SOFR Determination Time on the SOFR Administrator's Website;

(2) if the reference rate specified in (1) above of this definition does not appear and a SOFR Benchmark Transition Event and its related SOFR Benchmark Replacement Date have not occurred, the SOFR reference rate shall be the reference rate published on the SOFR Administrator's Website for the first preceding U.S. Government Securities Business Day for which SOFR was published on the SOFR Administrator's Website;

(3) in the event that the Rate of Interest cannot be determined in accordance with the foregoing provisions by the Principal Paying Agent (or such other party responsible for the calculation of the Rate of Interest, as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement), subject to Condition 6.8, the Rate of Interest shall be:

   (x) that determined as at the last preceding Interest Determination Date (though substituting, where a different Margin or Maximum Rate of Interest or Minimum Rate of Interest is to be applied to the relevant Interest Period from that which applied to the last preceding Interest

Period, the Margin or Maximum Rate of Interest or Minimum Rate of Interest (as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement) relating to the relevant Interest Period in place of the Margin or Maximum Rate of Interest or Minimum Rate of Interest relating to that last preceding Interest Period); or

(y) if there is no such preceding Interest Determination Date, the initial Rate of Interest which would have been applicable to such Series of Notes for the first Interest Period had the Notes been in issue for a period equal in duration to the scheduled first Interest Period but ending on (and excluding) the Interest Commencement Date (but applying the Margin and any Maximum Rate of Interest or Minimum Rate of Interest applicable to the first Interest Period); or

(4) if the reference rate specified in (1) above of this definition does not appear and a SOFR Benchmark Transition Event and its related SOFR Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred, the provisions set forth in Condition 6.8 shall apply; and

"**SOFR Determination Time**" means approximately 3:00 p.m. (New York City time) on the immediately following U.S. Government Securities Business Day.

(B) If Compounded SOFR Index ("**Compounded SOFR Index**") is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the SOFR Benchmark for each Interest Period shall be equal to the compounded average of daily SOFR reference rates for each day during the relevant SOFR Observation Period as calculated by the Principal Paying Agent or such other party as follows:

$$\left(\frac{\text{SOFR Index}_{\text{End}}}{\text{SOFR Index}_{\text{Start}}}-1\right)\times\left(\frac{360}{d_c}\right)$$

with the resulting percentage being rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point, with 0.000005 per cent. being rounded upwards (e.g., 9.876541 per cent. (or 0.09876541) being rounded down to 9.87654 per cent. (or 0.0987654) and 9.876545 per cent. (or 0.09876545) being rounded up to 9.87655 per cent. (or 0.0987655)) and where:

"**SOFR Index**" means, in respect of a U.S. Government Securities Business Day, the SOFR Index value as published on the SOFR Administrator's Website at the SOFR Index Determination Time on such U.S. Government Securities Business Day, *provided that*:

(1) in the event that the value originally published is subsequently corrected and such corrected value appears on the SOFR Administrator's Website on the original date of publication, then such corrected value, instead of the value that was originally published, shall be deemed the SOFR Index in relation to such U.S. Government Securities Business Day;

(2) if the value specified above does not appear and a SOFR Benchmark Transition Event and its related SOFR Benchmark Replacement Date have not occurred, the "SOFR Index" shall be calculated on any Interest Determination Date with respect to an Interest Period, in accordance with

the Compounded Daily SOFR formula described above in sub-paragraph (iii)(A)(II) "SOFR Observation Shift"; or

(3) if the value specified above does not appear and a SOFR Benchmark Transition Event and its related SOFR Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred, the provisions set forth in Condition 6.8 shall apply;

"**SOFR Index$_{End}$**" means, in respect of an Interest Period, the SOFR Index value on the date falling the number of SOFR Observation Shift Days prior to the Interest Payment Date for such Interest Period (or in the final Interest Period, the Maturity Date);

"**SOFR Index$_{Start}$**" means, in respect of an Interest Period, the SOFR Index value on the date falling the number of SOFR Observation Shift Days prior to the first day of such Interest Period;

"**SOFR Index Determination Time**" means, in relation to any U.S. Government Securities Business Day, approximately 3:00 p.m. (New York City time) on such U.S. Government Securities Business Day;

"**SOFR Observation Period**" means, in respect of an Interest Period, the period from (and including) the date falling the number of SOFR Observation Shift Days prior to the first day of such Interest Period to (but excluding) the date falling the number of SOFR Observation Shift Days prior to the Interest Payment Date for such Interest Period;

"**SOFR Observation Shift Days**" means five U.S. Government Securities Business Days (or such other number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement); and

"**d_c**" means the number of calendar days in the applicable SOFR Observation Period.

(C) The following defined terms shall have the meanings set out below for purpose of this sub-paragraph (iii):

"**Interest Determination Date**" means, with respect to a Rate of Interest and Interest Period, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement:

(1) (where "SOFR Lockout" is specified as the Observation Method in the applicable Pricing Supplement) the U.S. Government Securities Business Day immediately following the SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date; and

(2) (in all other circumstances) the U.S. Government Securities Business Day immediately following the SOFR Observation Period;

"**SOFR Administrator's Website**" means the website of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (currently, being *https://www.newyorkfed.org/markets/reference-rates/sofr- averages-and-index*), or any successor source;

"**SOFR Benchmark Replacement Date**" means the date of occurrence of a Benchmark Event with respect to the then-current Benchmark;

"**SOFR Benchmark Transition Event**" means the occurrence of a Benchmark Event with respect to the then-current Benchmark; and

"**U.S. Government Securities Business Day**" means any day except for a Saturday, a Sunday or a day on which the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association recommends that the fixed income departments of its members be closed for the entire day for purposes of trading in U.S. government securities.

(D) If the relevant Series of Notes becomes due and payable in accordance with Condition 12, the final Interest Determination Date shall, notwithstanding any Interest Determination Date specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, be deemed to be the date on which such Notes became due and payable (with corresponding adjustments being deemed to be made to the SOFR formula) and the Rate of Interest on such Notes shall, for so long as any such Note remains outstanding, be that determined on such date.

(iv) Screen Rate Determination for Floating Rate Notes where the Reference Rate is specified as SONIA Benchmark

Where Screen Rate Determination is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined where the Reference Rate is SONIA Benchmark, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Period will, subject as provided below, be equal to the relevant SONIA Benchmark plus or minus (as indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement) the Margin (if any), all as determined by the Principal Paying Agent or such other party specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement on the relevant Interest Determination Date.

The "**SONIA Benchmark**" will be determined based on Compounded Daily SONIA or SONIA Index as follows (subject to Condition 6.8(a)):

(A) If Compounded Daily SONIA is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as the relevant SONIA Benchmark, Compounded Daily SONIA shall be calculated by the Principal Paying Agent or such other party on the relevant Interest Determination Date in accordance with the formula referenced below:

"**Compounded Daily SONIA**" means, with respect to an Interest Period, the rate of return of a daily compound interest investment (with the daily Sterling Overnight Index Average ("**SONIA**") rate as reference rate for the calculation of interest) and will be calculated by the Principal Paying Agent (or such other party responsible for the calculation of the Rate of Interest, as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement) on the Interest Determination Date, as follows, and the resulting percentage will be rounded, if necessary, to the fifth decimal place, with 0.000005 being rounded upwards:

$$\left[\prod_{i=1}^{d_0}\left(1+\frac{SONIA_i \times n_i}{365}\right)-1\right]\times\frac{365}{d}$$

where:

"**Applicable Period**" means, in relation to an Interest Period:

(1) where "SONIA Observation Lag" or "SONIA Lockout" is specified as the SONIA Observation Method in the applicable Pricing Supplement, such Interest Period; or

(2) where "SONIA Observation Shift" is specified as the SONIA Observation Method in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the SONIA Observation Period relating to such Interest Period;

"**d**" means the number of calendar days in the relevant Applicable Period;

"$\mathbf{d_0}$" means, for the relevant Applicable Period, the number of London Business Days in such Applicable Period;

"i" means, for the relevant Applicable Period, a series of whole numbers from one to d_0, each representing the relevant London Business Day in chronological order from (and including) the first London Business Day in such Applicable Period;

"**London Business Day**" means any day on which commercial banks are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in London;

"$\mathbf{n_i}$", for any London Business Day "i", means the number of calendar days from and including such London Business Day "i" up to but excluding the following London Business Day;

"**Non-Reset Date**" means each London Business Day "i" in an Applicable Period which falls on or after the SONIA Rate Cut-Off Date (if any);

"$\mathbf{SONIA_i}$" means, in respect of any London Business Day "i" in the Applicable Period, the SONIA Reference Rate for the SONIA Determination Date in relation to such London Business Day "i", provided that where "SONIA Lockout" is specified as the Observation Method, $SONIA_i$ in respect of each Non-Reset Date (if any) in an Applicable Period shall be $SONIA_i$ as determined in relation to the SONIA Rate Cut-Off Date;

"**SONIA Determination Date**" means, in respect of any London Business Day "i":

(3) where "SONIA Observation Lag" is specified as the SONIA Observation Method in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the London Business Day falling "x" London Business Days prior to such London Business Day "i"; and

(4) otherwise, such London Business Day "i";

"**SONIA Observation Period**" means, for the relevant Interest Period, the period from (and including) the date falling "x" London Business Days prior to the first day of such Interest Period (and the first Interest Period shall begin on and include the Interest Commencement Date) and ending on (but excluding) the date falling "x" London Business Days prior to the Interest Payment Date at the end of such Interest Period (or the date falling "x" London Business Days prior to such earlier date, if any, on which the Notes become due and payable);

"**SONIA Rate Cut-Off Date**" means:

(1) (where “SONIA Lockout” is specified as the SONIA Observation Method in the applicable Pricing Supplement) in relation to any Interest Period, the date falling “x” London Business Days prior to the Interest Payment Date in respect of the relevant Interest Period (or the date falling “x” London Business Days prior to such earlier date, if any, on which the Notes become due and payable); and

(2) in any other circumstances, no SONIA Rate Cut-Off Date shall apply;

“**SONIA Reference Rate**” means, in respect of any London Business Day, a reference rate equal to the daily SONIA rate for such London Business Day as provided by the administrator of SONIA to authorised distributors and as then published on the Relevant Screen Page or, if the Relevant Screen Page is unavailable, as otherwise published by such authorised distributors (on the London Business Day immediately following such London Business Day); and

“***x***” means five London Business Days (or such other number of London Business Days as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement).

(B) If SONIA Index (“**SONIA Index**”) is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement as the relevant SONIA Benchmark, the SONIA Benchmark for each Interest Period shall be equal to the rate of return of a daily compound interest investment during the SONIA Observation Period corresponding to such Interest Period (with the daily SONIA rate as reference rate for the calculation of interest) and will be calculated by the Principal Paying Agent (or such other party responsible for the calculation of the Rate of Interest, as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement) on the Interest Determination Date, as follows, and the resulting percentage will be rounded, if necessary, to the fifth decimal place, with 0.000005 being rounded upwards:

$$\left(\frac{\text{SONIA Compounded Index}_{\text{END}}}{\text{SONIA Compounded Index}_{\text{START}}}-1\right)\times\left(\frac{365}{\text{d}}\right)$$

provided, however, that, subject to Condition 6.8(a), if the SONIA Compounded Index Value is not available in relation to any Interest Period on the Relevant Screen Page for the determination of either or both of SONIA Compounded Index$_{\text{START}}$ and SONIA Compounded Index$_{\text{END}}$, the Rate of Interest shall be calculated for such Interest Period on the basis of Compounded Daily SONIA and using the “SONIA Observation Shift” method (as set out in sub-paragraph (iv)(A)).

In the formula above:

“***d***” means the number of calendar days in the relevant SONIA Observation Period;

“**London Business Day**”, means any day on which commercial banks are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in London;

“**SONIA Observation Period**” means, in respect of an Interest Period, the period from and including the date falling “*x*” London Business Days prior to the first day of such Interest Period (and the first Interest Period shall begin on and include the Interest Commencement Date) and ending on (but excluding) the date which is “*x*” London Business Days prior to the Interest Payment Date for such Interest Period (or the date falling "*x*" London Business Days prior to such earlier date, if any, on which the Notes become due and payable);

"**SONIA Compounded Index**" means, in respect of an Interest Period, the index known as the SONIA Compounded Index administered by the Bank of England (or any successor administrator thereof);

"**SONIA Compounded Index$_{\mathbf{START}}$**" means the SONIA Compounded Index Value on the date which is "*x*" London Business Days preceding the first day of such Interest Period (or in the first Interest Period, the Interest Commencement Date);

"**SONIA Compounded Index$_{\mathbf{END}}$**" means, in respect of an Interest Period, the SONIA Compounded Index Value on the date which is "*x*" London Business Days preceding (i) the Interest Payment Date of such Interest Period, (ii) in the final Interest Period, the Maturity Date (in the case of a final Interest Period ending on the Maturity Date), or (iii) the date on which the relevant Series of Notes becomes due and payable;

"**SONIA Compounded Index Value**" means, in relation to any London Business Day, the value of the SONIA Compounded Index as published by authorised distributors on the Relevant Screen Page on such London Business Day or, if the value of the SONIA Compounded Index cannot be obtained from such authorised distributors, as published on the Bank of England's Website at www.bankofengland.co.uk/boeapps/database/ (or such other page or website as may replace such page for the purposes of publishing the SONIA Compounded Index) on the next following London Business Day, provided, however, that in the event that the value originally published is subsequently corrected and such corrected value is published by the Bank of England, as the administrator of SONIA (or any successor administrator of SONIA) on the original date of publication, then such corrected value, instead of the value that was originally published, shall be deemed the SONIA Compounded Index Value in relation to such London Business Day; and

"*x*" means, for any Interest Period, five London Business Days (or such other number of London Business Days as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement).

(C) In the event that the Rate of Interest cannot be determined in accordance with the foregoing provisions by the Principal Paying Agent (or such other party responsible for the calculation of the Rate of Interest, as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement), subject to Condition 6.8(a), the Rate of Interest shall be:

(I) that determined as at the last preceding Interest Determination Date (though substituting, where a different Margin or Maximum Rate of Interest or Minimum Rate of Interest is to be applied to the relevant Interest Period from that which applied to the last preceding Interest Period, the Margin or Maximum Rate of Interest or Minimum Rate of Interest (as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement) relating to the relevant Interest Period, in place of the Margin or Maximum Rate of Interest or Minimum Rate of Interest relating to that last preceding Interest Period); or

(II) if there is no such preceding Interest Determination Date, the initial Rate of Interest which would have been applicable to such Series of Notes for the first Interest Period had the Notes been in issue for a period equal in duration to the scheduled first Interest Period but ending on (and excluding) the Interest Commencement Date (but applying the Margin and any Maximum Rate of Interest or Minimum Rate of Interest applicable to the first Interest Period).

(D) If the relevant Series of Notes becomes due and payable in accordance with Condition 12, the final Interest Determination Date shall, notwithstanding any Interest Determination Date specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, be deemed to be the date on which such Notes became due and payable (with corresponding adjustments being deemed to be made to the SONIA formula) and the Rate of Interest on such Notes shall, for so long as any such Notes remains outstanding, be that determined on such date.

(E) The following defined term shall have the meanings set out below for purpose of this sub-paragraph (iv):

"**Interest Determination Date**" means, with respect to a Rate of Interest and Interest Period, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement:

(1) (where "SONIA Lockout" is specified as the Observation Method in the applicable Pricing Supplement) the London Business Day immediately following the SONIA Rate Cut-Off Date; and

(2) (in all other circumstances) the London Business Day immediately following the SONIA Observation Period.

(c) Minimum and/or Maximum Rate of Interest

If the applicable Pricing Supplement specifies a Minimum Rate of Interest for any Interest Period, then, in the event that the Rate of Interest in respect of such Interest Period determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) above is less than such Minimum Rate of Interest, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be such Minimum Rate of Interest.

If the applicable Pricing Supplement specifies a Maximum Rate of Interest for any Interest Period, then, in the event that the Rate of Interest in respect of such Interest Period determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) above is greater than such Maximum Rate of Interest, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be such Maximum Rate of Interest.

(d) Determination of Rate of Interest and Calculation of Interest Amounts

The Principal Paying Agent, in the case of Floating Rate Notes, and the Calculation Agent, in the case of Index Linked Interest Notes, will at or as soon as practicable after each time at which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, determine the Rate of Interest for the relevant Interest Period. In the case of Index Linked Interest Notes, the Calculation Agent will notify the Principal Paying Agent of the Rate of Interest for the relevant Interest Period as soon as practicable after calculating the same. If required to be calculated by it, the Principal Paying Agent or, as the case may be, the Calculation Agent shall cause the Final Redemption Amount, the Early Redemption Amount, the Optional Redemption Amount or any Instalment Amount to be notified to the Trustee, the Issuer, each of the Paying Agents, the Noteholders and, if the Notes are listed on a stock exchange and the rules of such stock exchange or other relevant authority so require, such stock exchange or other relevant authority as soon as practicable after calculating the same.

The Principal Paying Agent will calculate the amount of interest (the Interest Amount) payable on the Floating Rate Notes or Index Linked Interest Notes for the relevant Interest Period by applying the Rate of Interest to:

(i) in the case of Floating Rate Notes or Index Linked Interest Notes which are represented by a Global Note, the aggregate outstanding nominal amount of the Notes represented by such Global Note (or, if they are Partly Paid Notes, the aggregate amount paid up); or

(ii) in the case of Floating Rate Notes or Index Linked Interest Notes in definitive form, the Calculation Amount;

and, in each case, multiplying such sum by the applicable Day Count Fraction, and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest sub-unit of the relevant Specified Currency, half of any such sub-unit being rounded upwards or otherwise in accordance with applicable market convention. Where the Specified Denomination of a Floating Rate Note or an Index Linked Interest Note in definitive form is a multiple of the Calculation Amount, the Interest Amount payable in respect of such Note shall be the product of the amount (determined in the manner provided above) for the Calculation Amount and the amount by which the Calculation Amount is multiplied to reach the Specified Denomination without any further rounding.

"**Day Count Fraction**" means, in respect of the calculation of an amount of interest in accordance with this Condition 6.2:

(i) if "**Actual/Actual (ISDA)**" or "**Actual/Actual**" is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365 (or, if any portion of that Interest Period falls in a leap year, the sum of (I) the actual number of days in that portion of the Interest Period falling in a leap year divided by 366 and (II) the actual number of days in that portion of the Interest Period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365);

(ii) if "**Actual/365 (Fixed)**" is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365;

(iii) if "**Actual/365 (Sterling)**" is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365 or, in the case of an Interest Payment Date falling in a leap year, 366;

(iv) if "**Actual/360**" is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360;

(v) if "**30/360, 360/360**" or "**Bond Basis**" is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360\,x\,(Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30\,x\,(M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

"$\mathbf{Y_1}$" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

"$\mathbf{Y_2}$" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

"$\mathbf{M_1}$" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

"$\mathbf{M_2}$" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

"$\mathbf{D_1}$" is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Period, unless such number is 31, in which case D_1 will be 30; and

"$\mathbf{D_2}$" is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period, unless such number would be 31 and D_1 is greater than 29, in which case D_2 will be 30;

(vi) if "**30E/360**" or "**Eurobond Basis**" is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360\, x\, (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30\, x\, (M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

"$\mathbf{Y_1}$" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

"$\mathbf{Y_2}$" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

"$\mathbf{M_1}$" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

"$\mathbf{M_2}$" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

"$\mathbf{D_1}$" is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D1 will be 30; and

"$\mathbf{D_2}$" is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D2 will be 30; and

(vii) if "**30E/360 (ISDA)**" is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360\, x\, (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30\, x\, (M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

"$\mathbf{Y_1}$" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

"$\mathbf{Y_2}$" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

"$\mathbf{M_1}$" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

"$\mathbf{M_2}$" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

"**D_1**" is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D1 will be 30; and

"**D_2**" is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February but not the Maturity Date or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D2 will be 30.

(e) Notification of Rate of Interest and Interest Amounts

The Principal Paying Agent will cause the Rate of Interest and each Interest Amount for each Interest Period and the relevant Interest Payment Date to be notified to the Issuer, the Trustee and any stock exchange on which the relevant Floating Rate Notes or Index Linked Interest Notes are for the time being listed and notice thereof to be published in accordance with Condition 16 as soon as possible after their determination but in no event later than the fourth London Business Day thereafter. Each Interest Amount and Interest Payment Date so notified may subsequently be amended (or appropriate alternative arrangements made by way of adjustment) without prior notice in the event of an extension or shortening of the Interest Period. Any such amendment will be promptly notified to each stock exchange on which the relevant Floating Rate Notes or Index Linked Interest Notes are for the time being listed and to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 16. For the purposes of this paragraph, the expression "**London Business Day**" means a day (other than a Saturday or a Sunday) on which banks and foreign exchange markets are open for business in London.

(f) Determination or Calculation

If for any reason at any relevant time the Principal Paying Agent or, as the case may be, the Calculation Agent defaults in its obligation to determine the Rate of Interest or the Principal Paying Agent defaults in its obligation to calculate any Interest Amount in accordance with sub-paragraph (b)(i) or sub-paragraph (b)(ii) above or as otherwise specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, as the case may be, and in each case in accordance with paragraph (d) above, the Issuer shall appoint an agent on its behalf to determine the Rate of Interest at such rate as, in its absolute discretion (having such regard as it shall think fit to the foregoing provisions of this Condition, but subject always to any Minimum Rate of Interest or Maximum Rate of Interest specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement), it shall deem fair and reasonable in all the circumstances or, as the case may be, such agent shall calculate the Interest Amount(s) in such manner as it shall deem fair and reasonable in all the circumstances and each such determination or calculation shall be deemed to have been made by the Principal Paying Agent or the Calculation Agent, as applicable. The determination of any rate or amount, the obtaining of each quotation and the making of each determination or calculation of such agent pursuant to this Condition 6.2(f) shall (in the absence of manifest error) be final and binding upon all parties.

(g) Certificates to be Final

All certificates, communications, opinions, determinations, calculations, quotations and decisions given, expressed, made or obtained for the purposes of the provisions of this Condition 6, whether by the Principal Paying Agent or, if applicable, the Calculation Agent or the Trustee, shall (in the absence of wilful default, bad faith or manifest error) be binding on the Issuer, the Trustee, the Principal Paying Agent, the Registrar, the Calculation Agent (if applicable), the other Paying Agents and all Noteholders, Receiptholders and Couponholders and (in the absence of wilful default and bad faith) no liability to the Issuer, the Noteholders, the Receiptholders or the Couponholders shall attach to the Principal Paying Agent or, if applicable, the Calculation Agent or the Trustee in connection with the exercise or non-exercise by it of its powers, duties and discretions pursuant to such provisions.

6.3 Interest on Dual Currency Interest Notes

The rate or amount of interest payable in respect of Dual Currency Interest Notes shall be determined in the manner specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

6.4 Interest on Partly Paid Notes

In the case of Partly Paid Notes (other than Partly Paid Notes which are Zero Coupon Notes), interest will accrue as aforesaid on the paid-up nominal amount of such Notes and otherwise as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

6.5 Accrual of Interest

Each Note (or in the case of the redemption of part only of a Note, that part only of such Note) will cease to bear interest (if any) from the date for its redemption unless, upon due presentation thereof, payment of principal is improperly withheld or refused. In such event, interest will continue to accrue until whichever is the earlier of:

(a) the date on which all amounts due in respect of such Note have been paid; and

(b) such date as provided in the Trust Deed.

6.6 Definitions

In these Conditions, if a Business Day Convention is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement and (x) if there is no numerically corresponding day in the calendar month in which an Interest Payment Date should occur or (y) if any Interest Payment Date would otherwise fall on a day which is not a Business Day, then, if the Business Day Convention specified is:

(A) in any case where Specified Periods are specified in accordance with Condition 6.2(a)(ii) above, the Floating Rate Convention, such Interest Payment Date (a) in the case of (x) above, shall be the last day that is a Business Day in the relevant month and the provisions of (ii) below shall apply *mutatis mutandis* or (b) in the case of (y) above, shall be postponed to the next day which is a Business Day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event (i) such Interest Payment Date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day and (ii) each subsequent Interest Payment Date shall be the last Business Day in the month which falls the Specified Period after the preceding applicable Interest Payment Date occurred; or

(B) the Following Business Day Convention, such Interest Payment Date shall be postponed to the next day which is a Business Day; or

(C) the Modified Following Business Day Convention, such Interest Payment Date shall be postponed to the next day which is a Business Day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event such Interest Payment Date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day; or

(D) the Preceding Business Day Convention, such Interest Payment Date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day.

In these Conditions, "**Business Day**" means a day which is:

(a) a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in each Additional Business Centre (other than T2 System) specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement;

(b) if T2 System is specified as an Additional Business Centre in the applicable Pricing Supplement, a day on which the real time gross settlement system operated by the Eurosystem, or any successor or replacement for that system (the "**T2 System**") is open; and

(c) either (i) in relation to any sum payable in a Specified Currency other than euro, a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in the principal financial centre of the country of the relevant Specified Currency which, if the Specified Currency is Australian dollars or New Zealand dollars, shall be Sydney and Auckland, respectively or (ii) in relation to any sum payable in euro, a day on which T2 System or any successor system is open.

6.7 Payment limitation – Additional Tier 1 Notes

This Condition 6.7 applies only to Additional Tier 1 Notes.

(a) The Issuer may, at its full discretion and as it deems fit, in accordance with the RBI Guidelines, elect at any time to cancel (in whole or in part) interest otherwise scheduled to be paid on an Interest Payment Date. The Issuer shall have full access to cancelled payments to meet its obligations as they fall due. Further, the Issuer will cancel (in whole or, as the case may be, in part) the payment of any interest otherwise scheduled to be paid on an Interest Payment Date to the extent that such payment of interest on the Additional Tier 1 Notes is not permitted to be paid under the RBI Guidelines.

Pursuant to the RBI Guidelines, coupons on all Additional Tier 1 instruments (such as the Additional Tier 1 Notes) must be paid out of distributable items. In this context, coupons may be paid out of current year profits. However, if current year profits are not sufficient, coupons may be paid subject to availability of (i) profits brought forward from previous years, and/or (ii) reserves representing appropriation of net profits, including statutory reserves, and excluding share premium, revaluation reserve, foreign currency translation reserve, investment reserve and reserves created on amalgamation. The accumulated losses and deferred revenue expenditure, if any, shall be netted off from sub-paragraph (i) and (ii) above, to arrive at the available balances for payment of coupon. If the aggregate of (x) profits in the current year, (y) profits brought forward from the previous years, and (z) permissible reserves as at sub-paragraph (ii) above, excluding statutory reserves, net of accumulated losses and deferred revenue expenditure are less than the amount of coupon, then the Issuer shall make the appropriation from the statutory reserves. In such cases, the Issuer is required to report to the RBI within 21 days from the date of such appropriation in compliance with Section 17(2) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, as amended (the "BR Act").

However, payment of coupons on Additional Tier 1 Notes from the revenue reserves is subject to the Issuer meeting minimum regulatory requirements for CET1, Tier 1 and Total Capital ratios including the additional capital requirements for Domestic Systemically Important Banks at all times and subject to the restrictions under the capital buffer frameworks (i.e. capital conservation buffer and countercyclical capital buffer as referred to in the RBI Guidelines).

(b) Interest on the Additional Tier 1 Notes will be non-cumulative. If interest is not paid in whole or in part on an Interest Payment Date pursuant to and in accordance with this Condition 6.7, or is cancelled pursuant to Condition 9, such interest will not be due and payable and the right of Noteholders, Receiptholders and Couponholders to receive interest in respect of the Interest Period ending on such Interest Payment Date will be lost and the Issuer will have no further obligation in respect of the interest for such Interest Period, whether or not any amount of interest is paid for any future Interest Period. Non-payment of interest in accordance with this Condition 6.7 will not constitute an event of default in respect of the Additional Tier 1 Notes. For the avoidance of doubt, no Noteholder shall have any claim in respect of any interest or part thereof cancelled pursuant to this Condition 6.7. Accordingly, such interest shall not accumulate for the benefit of Noteholders or entitle the Noteholders to any claim in respect thereof against the Issuer.

(c) In the event that the Issuer determines that it shall not, or is not permitted to, make a payment of interest on Additional Tier 1 Notes in accordance with this Condition 6.7, the Issuer shall notify or procure notification as soon as possible, but not more than 60 calendar days prior to the relevant Interest Payment Date, to the Trustee (in a certificate signed by two directors of the Issuer), the Paying Agents, the Noteholders, the relevant stock exchange(s) (if any) on which the Additional Tier 1 Notes are for the time being listed and the holders of Additional Tier 1 Notes (in accordance with Condition 16) of that fact and of the amount that shall not be paid provided that failure to give such notice shall not affect the cancellation of any interest payment (in whole or, as the case may be, in part) and shall not constitute a default.

(d) If for any reason any payment of interest is not paid in full on an Interest Payment Date then, from the date of which such cancellation has first been notified to the Trustee, the Principal Paying Agent or the Noteholders (a "**Dividend Stopper Date**"), the Issuer will not, so long as any of the Additional Tier 1 Notes are outstanding:

(i) declare or pay any discretionary distribution or dividend or make any other payment on, or directly or indirectly redeem, purchase, cancel, reduce or otherwise acquire its Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (other than to the extent that any such distribution, dividend or other payment is declared before such Dividend Stopper Date); or

(ii) pay discretionary interest or any other distribution on, or directly or indirectly redeem, purchase, cancel, reduce or otherwise acquire, any of its instruments or securities ranking, as to the right of payment of dividend, distributions or similar payments, pari passu with or junior to the Additional Tier 1 Notes (excluding securities the terms of which stipulate a mandatory redemption),

in each case unless or until the next Interest Payment Date following the Dividend Stopper Date on which an interest amount has been paid in full (or an equivalent amount has been separately set aside for payment to the Noteholders), or the prior approval of the Noteholders has been obtained via an Extraordinary Resolution.

Nothing in Condition 6.7(d) will:

(i) stop payment on another instrument where the payments on such an instrument are not fully discretionary;

(ii) prevent distribution to shareholders for a period that extends beyond the point in time at which interest on the Additional Tier 1 Notes is resumed;

(iii) impede the normal operation of the Issuer, including actions in connection with employee share plans or any restructuring activity, including acquisitions and disposals; or

(iv) impede the full discretion that the Issuer has, at all times, to cancel distributions or payments on the Additional Tier 1 Notes nor act in a way that could hinder the recapitalisation of the Issuer.

6.8 Benchmark Discontinuation

(a) Benchmark Discontinuation (General)

(i) Independent Adviser

If a Benchmark Event occurs in relation to an Original Reference Rate when any Rate of Interest (or any component part thereof) remains to be determined by reference to such Original Reference Rate, the Issuer shall use its reasonable endeavours to appoint an Independent Adviser, as soon as reasonably practicable, to determine a Successor Rate, failing which an Alternative Rate (in accordance with sub-paragraph (ii)) and, in either case, an Adjustment Spread and any Benchmark Amendments (in accordance with sub-paragraph (iv)). In making such determination, the Independent Adviser appointed pursuant to this Condition 6.8(a) shall act in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner as an expert. In the absence of bad faith or fraud, the Independent Adviser shall have no liability whatsoever to the Issuer, the Trustee, the Principal Paying Agent, the Paying Agents, the Noteholders, the Receiptholders or the Couponholders for any determination made by it pursuant to this Condition 6.8(a).

If (A) the Issuer is unable to appoint an Independent Adviser; or (B) the Independent Adviser appointed by it fails to determine a Successor Rate or, failing which, an Alternative Rate in accordance with this sub-paragraph (i) prior to the relevant Interest Determination Date, the Rate of Interest applicable to the next succeeding Interest Period shall be equal to the Rate of Interest last determined in relation to the Notes in respect of the immediately preceding Interest Period. If there has not been a first Interest Payment Date, the Rate of Interest shall be the initial Rate of Interest. Where a different Margin or Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest is to be applied to the relevant Interest Period from that which applied to the last preceding Interest Period, the Margin or Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest relating to the relevant Interest Period shall be substituted in place of the Margin or Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest relating to that last preceding Interest Period. For the avoidance of doubt, this paragraph shall apply to the relevant next succeeding Interest Period only and any subsequent Interest Periods are subject to the subsequent operation of, and to adjustment as provided in, the first paragraph of this sub-paragraph (i).

(ii) Successor Rate or Alternative Rate

If the Independent Adviser determines that:

(A) there is a Successor Rate, then such Successor Rate and the applicable Adjustment Spread shall subsequently be used in place of the Original Reference Rate to determine the Rate of Interest (or the relevant component part thereof) for all future payments of interest on the Notes (subject to the operation of this Condition 6.8(a)); or

(B) there is no Successor Rate but that there is an Alternative Rate, then such Alternative Rate and the applicable Adjustment Spread shall subsequently be used in place of the Original Reference Rate to determine the Rate of Interest (or the relevant component part thereof) for all future payments of interest on the Notes (subject to the operation of this Condition 6.8(a)).

(iii) Adjustment Spread

The Adjustment Spread (or the formula or methodology for determining the Adjustment Spread) shall be applied to the Successor Rate or the Alternative Rate (as the case may be).

(iv) *Benchmark Adjustments*

If any Successor Rate or Alternative Rate and, in either case, the applicable Adjustment Spread is determined in accordance with this Condition 6.8(a) and the Independent Adviser, determines (A) that amendments to these Conditions and/or the Trust Deed are necessary to ensure the proper operation of such Successor Rate or Alternative Rate and/or (in either case) the applicable Adjustment Spread (such amendments, the "**Benchmark Amendments**") and (B) the terms of the Benchmark Amendments, then the Issuer shall, subject to giving notice thereof in accordance with sub-paragraph (v), without any requirement for the consent or approval of Noteholders, vary these Conditions and/or the Trust Deed to give effect to such Benchmark Amendments with effect from the date specified in such notice.

At the request of the Issuer, but subject to receipt by the Trustee of a certificate in English signed by an Authorised Officer of the Issuer pursuant to sub-paragraph (v), the Trustee shall (at the expense of the Issuer), without any requirement for the consent or approval of the Noteholders, be obliged to concur with the Issuer in effecting any Benchmark Amendments (including, *inter alia*, by the execution of a deed supplemental to or amending the Trust Deed), provided that the Trustee shall not be obliged so to concur if in the opinion of the Trustee doing so would impose more onerous obligations upon it or expose it to any additional duties, responsibilities or liabilities or reduce or amend the protective provisions afforded to the Trustee in these Conditions or the Trust Deed (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any supplemental trust deed) in any way.

In connection with any such variation in accordance with this sub-paragraph (iv), the Issuer shall comply with the rules of any stock exchange on which the Notes are for the time being listed or admitted to trading.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Condition 6.8(a), no Successor Rate or Alternative Rate will be adopted, nor will the applicable Adjustment Spread be applied, nor will any Benchmark Amendments be made, if and to the extent that, in the determination of the Issuer, the same could reasonably be expected to prejudice the qualification of the Notes as Subordinated Notes and/or the Notes as eligible liabilities or loss absorbing capacity instruments for the purposes of the loss absorption regulations as set out in the RBI Guidelines.

(v) *Notices, etc.*

Any Successor Rate, Alternative Rate, Adjustment Spread and the specific terms of any Benchmark Amendments, determined under this Condition 6.8(a) will be notified promptly by the Issuer to the Trustee, the Principal Paying Agent and, in accordance with Condition 16, the Noteholders. Such notice shall be irrevocable and shall specify the effective date of the Benchmark Amendments, if any.

No later than notifying the Trustee of the same, the Issuer shall deliver to the Trustee a certificate in English signed by an Authorised Officer of the Issuer:

(A) confirming (I) that a Benchmark Event has occurred, (II) the Successor Rate or, as the case may be, the Alternative Rate, (III) the applicable Adjustment Spread and

(IV) the specific terms of any Benchmark Amendments (if any), in each case as determined in accordance with the provisions of this Condition 6.8(a); and

(B) certifying that the Benchmark Amendments (if any) are necessary to ensure the proper operation of such Successor Rate or Alternative Rate and (in either case) the applicable Adjustment Spread.

The Trustee shall be entitled to rely on such certificate (without liability to any person) as sufficient evidence thereof and shall not be liable to the Issuer, the Noteholders, the Couponholders or any other person for so doing. The Successor Rate or Alternative Rate and the Adjustment Spread and the Benchmark Amendments (if any) specified in such certificate will (in the absence of manifest error or bad faith in the determination of the Successor Rate or Alternative Rate and the Adjustment Spread and the Benchmark Amendments (if any) and without prejudice to the Trustee's ability to rely on such certificate as aforesaid) be binding on the Issuer, the Trustee, the Principal Paying Agent and the Noteholders.

(vi) Survival of Original Reference Rate

Without prejudice to the obligations of the Issuer under sub-paragraphs (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv), the Original Reference Rate and the fallback provisions provided for in sub-paragraph (ii) will continue to apply unless and until a Benchmark Event has occurred.

(vii) Definitions

As used in this Condition 6.8(a):

"**Adjustment Spread**" means either (A) a spread (which may be positive, negative or zero) or (B) a formula or methodology for calculating a spread, in each case to be applied to the Successor Rate or the Alternative Rate (as the case may be) and is the spread, formula or methodology which:

(1) in the case of a Successor Rate, is formally recommended in relation to the replacement of the Original Reference Rate with the Successor Rate by any Relevant Nominating Body; or

(2) (if no such recommendation has been made, or in the case of an Alternative Rate) the Independent Adviser determines, is customarily applied to the relevant Successor Rate or the Alternative Rate (as the case may be) in international debt capital markets transactions to produce an industry-accepted replacement rate for the Original Reference Rate; or

(3) (if the Independent Adviser determines that no such spread is customarily applied) the Independent Adviser determines is recognised or acknowledged as being the industry standard for over-the-counter derivative transactions which reference the Original Reference Rate, where such rate has been replaced by the Successor Rate or the Alternative Rate (as the case may be).

"**Alternative Rate**" means an alternative benchmark or screen rate which the Independent Adviser determines in accordance with sub-paragraph (ii) is customarily applied in international debt capital markets transactions for the purposes of determining rates of interest (or the relevant component part thereof) for the same interest period and in the same Specified Currency as the Notes;

"**Benchmark Amendments**" has the meaning given to it in sub-paragraph (iv);

"**Benchmark Event**" means:

(A) the Original Reference Rate ceasing to be published for a period of at least five business days or ceasing to exist; or

(B) a public statement by the administrator of the Original Reference Rate that it has ceased or that it will cease publishing the Original Reference Rate permanently or indefinitely (in circumstances where no successor administrator has been appointed that will continue publication of the Original Reference Rate); or

(C) a public statement by the supervisor of the administrator of the Original Reference Rate that the Original Reference Rate has been or will be permanently or indefinitely discontinued; or

(D) a public statement by the supervisor of the administrator of the Original Reference Rate as a consequence of which the Original Reference Rate will be prohibited from being used either generally, or in respect of the Notes; or

(E) it has become unlawful for the Principal Paying Agent, the Issuer or any other party to calculate any payments due to be made to any Noteholder using the Original Reference Rate; or

(F) the making of a public statement by the supervisor of the administrator of the Original Reference Rate that the Original Reference Rate is or will be (or is or will be deemed by such supervisor to be) no longer representative of its relevant underlying market,

provided that (1) in the case of sub-paragraphs (B), (C) and (D) of this definition, the Benchmark Event shall occur on the date of the cessation of publication of the Original Reference Rate, the discontinuation of the Original Reference Rate, or the prohibition of use of the Original Reference Rate, as the case may be, and (2) in the case of sub-paragraph (F), the Benchmark Event shall occur on the date with effect from which the Original Reference Rate will no longer be (or will be deemed by the relevant supervisor to no longer be) representative of its relevant underlying market and which is specified in the relevant public statement and, in each case of (1) and (2), not the date of the relevant public statement.

"**Independent Adviser**" means an independent financial institution of international repute or an independent financial adviser with appropriate expertise appointed by the Issuer under sub-paragraph (i);

"**Original Reference Rate**" means the originally-specified benchmark or screen rate (as applicable) used to determine the Rate of Interest (or any component part thereof) on the Notes;

"**Relevant Nominating Body**" means, in respect of a benchmark or screen rate (as applicable):

(A) the central bank for the currency to which the benchmark or screen rate (as applicable) relates, or any central bank or other supervisory authority which is responsible for supervising the administrator of the benchmark or screen rate (as applicable); or

(B) any working group or committee sponsored by, chaired or co-chaired by or constituted at the request of (I) the central bank for the currency to which the benchmark or screen rate (as applicable) relates, (II) any central bank or other supervisory authority which is responsible for supervising the administrator of the benchmark or screen rate (as applicable), (III) a group of the aforementioned central banks or other supervisory authorities or (IV) the Financial Stability Board or any part thereof; and

"**Successor Rate**" means a successor to or replacement of the Original Reference Rate which is formally recommended by any Relevant Nominating Body.

(b) Benchmark Discontinuation (SOFR)

The following provisions shall apply if Benchmark Discontinuation (SOFR) is specified as applicable in the applicable Pricing Supplement:

(i) Benchmark Replacement

If the Issuer or its designee determines on or prior to the relevant Reference Time that a Benchmark Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to the-then current Benchmark, the Benchmark Replacement will replace the then-current Benchmark for all purposes relating to the Notes in respect of all determinations on such date and for all determinations on all subsequent dates.

(ii) Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes

In connection with the implementation of a Benchmark Replacement, the Issuer or its designee will have the right to make Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes from time to time, and the Issuer shall deliver to the Trustee and the Agents a certificate in English signed by an Authorised Officer of the Issuer:

(A) confirming that: (1) a Benchmark Event has occurred and (2) the Benchmark Replacement, in each case as determined in accordance with the provisions of this Condition 6.8(b); and

(B) certifying that the Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes are necessary to ensure the proper operation of such Benchmark Replacement.

For the avoidance of doubt, the Trustee and any of the Agents shall, upon receipt of such certificate and (subject to the immediately succeeding paragraph) at the direction and expense of the Issuer, effect such consequential amendments to the Trust Deed, the Agency Agreement and these Conditions as may be required to give effect to this sub-paragraph (ii), provided that the Trustee and the Agents shall not be obliged so to concur if in the opinion of the Trustee or the relevant Agent, as applicable, doing so would impose more onerous obligations upon it or expose it to any additional duties, responsibilities or liabilities or reduce or amend the protective provisions afforded to the Trustee or, as the case may be, the relevant Agent in these Conditions, the Trust Deed and/or the Agency Agreement (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any supplemental trust deed or supplemental agency agreement) in any way or if they impact the operational feasibility of the Trustee or the Agents (or any of them) in any way. Noteholders' consent shall not be required in connection with effecting any such changes, including the execution of any documents or any steps to be taken by the Trustee or any of the Agents (if required). Further, none of the Trustee, the Principal Paying Agent, the Registrar or the Transfer

Agent shall be responsible or liable to the Issuer, the Noteholders, the Couponholders or any other person for any determinations, decisions or elections made by the Issuer or its designee with respect to any Benchmark Replacement or any other changes and shall be entitled to rely conclusively on any certifications provided to each of them in this regard. No such determination, decision or election shall be binding on the Trustee and the Agents and none of the Trustee and the Agents shall be obliged to concur in any consequential amendments to the Trust Deed, the Agency Agreement and these Conditions as may be required to give effect to this Condition 6.8(b) if in the opinion of the Trustee or the relevant Agent (as the case may be) it would impose more onerous obligations upon the Trustee or, as the case may be, the relevant Agent or expose the Trustee or, as the case may be, the relevant Agent to any additional duties, responsibilities or liabilities or reduce or amend the protective provisions afforded to the Trustee or, as the case may be, the relevant Agent in these Conditions or the Trust Deed (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any supplemental trust deed) or the Agency Agreement (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any supplemental agency agreement) (as the case may be) or if they impact the operational feasibility of the Trustee or the Agents (or any of them) in any way.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Condition 6.8(b), no Benchmark Replacement will be adopted, nor will any Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes be made, if and to the extent that, in the determination of the Issuer, the same could reasonably be expected to prejudice the qualification of the Notes as Subordinated Notes and/or the Notes as eligible liabilities or loss absorbing capacity instruments for the purposes of the loss absorption regulations as set out in the RBI Guidelines.

(iii) Decisions and Determinations

Any determination, decision or election that may be made by the Issuer or its designee pursuant to this Condition 6.8(b), including any determination with respect to a tenor, rate or adjustment or of the occurrence or non-occurrence of an event, circumstance or date and any decision to take or refrain from taking any action or any selection: (A) will be conclusive and binding absent manifest error, (B) will be made in the sole discretion of the Issuer or its designee, as applicable, and (C) notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the documentation relating to the Notes, shall become effective without consent from the holders of the Notes or any other party.

(iv) Definitions

The following defined terms shall have the meanings set out below for purpose of this Condition 6.8(b):

"**Benchmark**" means, initially, the relevant SOFR Benchmark specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement; provided that if the Issuer or its designee determines on or prior to the Reference Time that a Benchmark Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to the relevant SOFR Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof) or the then-current Benchmark, then "Benchmark" means the applicable Benchmark Replacement;

"**Benchmark Event**" means the occurrence of one or more of the following events with respect to the then-current Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof):

(A) a public statement or publication of information by or on behalf of the administrator of the Benchmark (or such component) announcing that such administrator has ceased or will cease to provide the Benchmark (or such component), permanently or indefinitely, provided that, at the time of such statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide the Benchmark (or such component); or

(B) a public statement or publication of information by the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of the Benchmark (or such component), the central bank for the currency of the Benchmark (or such component), an insolvency official with jurisdiction over the administrator for the Benchmark (or such component), a resolution authority with jurisdiction over the administrator for the Benchmark (or such component) or a court or an entity with similar insolvency or resolution authority over the administrator for the Benchmark, which states that the administrator of the Benchmark (or such component) has ceased or will cease to provide the Benchmark (or such component) permanently or indefinitely, provided that, at the time of such statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide the Benchmark (or such component); or

(C) a public statement or publication of information by the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of the Benchmark announcing that the Benchmark is no longer representative;

"**Benchmark Replacement**" means the first alternative set forth in the order below that can be determined by the Issuer or its designee as of the Benchmark Replacement Date:

(A) the sum of:

(I) the alternate reference rate that has been selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body as the replacement for the then-current Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof); and

(II) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment;

(B) the sum of:

(I) the ISDA Fallback Rate; and

(II) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment; or

(C) the sum of:

(I) the alternate reference rate that has been selected by the Issuer or its designee as the replacement for the then-current Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof) giving due consideration to any industry-accepted reference rate as a replacement for the then-current Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof) for U.S. dollar-denominated floating rate Notes at such time; and

(II) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment;

"**Benchmark Replacement Adjustment**" means the first alternative set forth in the order below that can be determined by the Issuer or its designee as of the Benchmark Replacement Date:

(A) the spread adjustment, or method for calculating or determining such spread adjustment, (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that has been selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body for the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement;

(B) if the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement is equivalent to the ISDA Fallback Rate, the ISDA Fallback Adjustment; or

(C) the spread adjustment (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that has been selected by the Issuer or its designee giving due consideration to any industry-accepted spread adjustment, or method for calculating or determining such spread adjustment, for the replacement of the then-current Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof) with the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement for U.S. dollar-denominated floating rate notes at such time;

"**Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes**" means, with respect to any Benchmark Replacement, any technical, administrative or operational changes (including changes to the timing and frequency of determining rates and making payments of interest, rounding of amounts or tenors, and other administrative matters) the Issuer or its designee decides may be appropriate to reflect the adoption of such Benchmark Replacement in a manner substantially consistent with market practice (or, if the Issuer or its designee decides that adoption of any portion of such market practice is not administratively feasible or if the Issuer or its designee determine that no market practice for use of the Benchmark Replacement exists, in such other manner as the Issuer or its designee determines is reasonably necessary);

"**Benchmark Replacement Date**" means the earliest to occur of the following events with respect to the then-current Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof):

(A) in the case of sub-paragraph (A) or (B) of the definition of "Benchmark Event", the later of:

(I) the date of the public statement or publication of information referenced therein; and

(II) the date on which the administrator of the Benchmark permanently or indefinitely ceases to provide the Benchmark (or such component); or

(B) in the case of sub-paragraph (C) of the definition of "Benchmark Event", the date of the public statement or publication of information referenced therein.

For the avoidance of doubt, if the event giving rise to the Benchmark Replacement Date occurs on the same day as, but earlier than, the Reference Time in respect of any determination, the Benchmark Replacement Date will be deemed to have occurred prior to the Reference Time for such determination;

"**designee**" means a designee as selected and separately appointed by the Issuer in writing;

"**ISDA Definitions**" means (i) where "2006 ISDA Definitions" are specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the 2006 ISDA Definitions or (ii) where "2021 ISDA Definitions" are specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the 2021 ISDA Interest Rate Derivatives Definitions, as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. or any successor thereto, as amended or supplemented from time to time, or any successor definitional booklet for interest rate derivatives published from time to time;

"**ISDA Fallback Adjustment**" means the spread adjustment (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that would apply for derivatives transactions referencing the ISDA Definitions to be determined upon the occurrence of an index cessation event with respect to the Benchmark;

"**ISDA Fallback Rate**" means the rate that would apply for derivatives transactions referencing the ISDA Definitions to be effective upon the occurrence of an index cessation date with respect to the Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof) for the applicable tenor excluding the applicable ISDA Fallback Adjustment;

"**Reference Time**" with respect to any determination of the Benchmark means (1) if the Benchmark is the SOFR Benchmark, the SOFR Determination Time (where Compounded Daily SOFR is specified as applicable in the applicable Pricing Supplement) or SOFR Index Determination Time (where SOFR Index is specified as applicable in the applicable Pricing Supplement), or (2) if the Benchmark is not the SOFR Benchmark, the time determined by the Issuer or its designee after giving effect to the Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes;

"**Relevant Governmental Body**" means the Federal Reserve Board and/or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or a committee officially endorsed or convened by the Federal Reserve Board and/or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or any successor thereto; and

"**Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement**" means the Benchmark Replacement excluding the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment.

7 PAYMENTS

7.1 Method of payment

Subject as provided below:

(a) payments in a Specified Currency other than euro will be made by credit or transfer to an account in the relevant Specified Currency maintained by the payee with a bank in the principal financial centre of the country of such Specified Currency (which, if the Specified Currency is New Zealand dollars, shall be Auckland). If payments cannot be effected by credit or transfer, then such payments will be made by a cheque in such Specified Currency drawn on a bank in the principal financial centre of the country of such Specified Currency (which, if the Specified Currency is New Zealand dollars, shall be Auckland); and

(b) payments will be made in euro by credit or transfer to a euro account (or any other account to which euro may be credited or transferred) specified by the payee. If payments cannot be effected by credit or transfer, then such payments will be made by a euro cheque.

7.2 Payments Subject to Fiscal and Other Laws

Payments will be subject in all cases to (i) any fiscal or other laws and regulations applicable thereto in the place of payment, but without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 10, (ii) any withholding or deduction required pursuant to an agreement described in Section 1471(b) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "**Code**") or otherwise imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code, any regulations or agreements thereunder, any official interpretation thereof, or any laws implementing an intergovernmental approach thereto (no commissions or expenses shall be charged to the Holders in respect of such payments), and (iii) any withholding or deduction imposed pursuant to Section 871(m) of the Code.

7.3 Presentation of Notes, Receipts and Coupons

Payments of principal in respect of definitive Bearer Notes will (subject as provided below) be made in the manner provided in Condition 7.1 above only against presentation and surrender (or, in the case of part payment of any sum due, endorsement) of definitive Bearer Notes, and payments of interest in respect of definitive Bearer Notes will (subject as provided below) be made as aforesaid only against presentation and surrender (or, in the case of part payment of any sum due, endorsement) of Coupons, in each case at the specified office of any Paying Agent outside the United States (which expression, as used herein, means the United States of America and its possessions).

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if any amount of principal and/or interest in respect of any Bearer Notes is payable in U.S. dollars, such U.S. dollar payments of principal and/or interest in respect of the Bearer Notes will be made at the specified office of a Paying Agent in the United States if:

(a) the Issuer has appointed Paying Agents with specified offices outside the United States with the reasonable expectation that such Paying Agents would be able to make payment in U.S. dollars at such specified offices outside the United States of the full amount of principal and interest on the Bearer Notes in the manner provided above when due;

(b) payment of the full amount of such principal and interest at all such specified offices outside the United States is illegal or effectively precluded by exchange controls or other similar restrictions on the full payment or receipt of principal and interest in U.S. dollars; and

(c) such payment is then permitted under United States law without involving, in the opinion of the Issuer, adverse tax consequences to the Issuer.

Payments of Instalment Amounts (if any) in respect of definitive Bearer Notes, other than the final instalment, will (subject as provided below) be made in the manner provided in Condition 7.1 above against presentation and surrender (or, in the case of part payment of any sum due, endorsement) of the relevant Receipt in accordance with the preceding paragraph. Payment of the final instalment will be made in the manner provided in Condition 7.1 above only against presentation and surrender (or, in the case of part payment of any sum due, endorsement) of the relevant Bearer Note in accordance with the preceding paragraph. Each Receipt must be presented for payment of the relevant instalment together with the definitive Bearer Note to which it appertains. Receipts presented without the definitive Bearer Note to which they appertain do not constitute valid obligations of the Issuer. Upon the date on which any definitive Bearer Note becomes due and repayable, unmatured Receipts (if any) relating thereto (whether or not attached) shall become void and no payment shall be made in respect thereof.

Fixed Rate Notes in definitive bearer form (other than Dual Currency Notes, Index Linked Notes or Long Maturity Notes (as defined below)) should be presented for payment together with all unmatured Coupons appertaining thereto (which expression shall for this purpose include Coupons falling to be issued on exchange of matured Talons), failing which the amount of any missing unmatured Coupon (or, in the case of payment not being made in full, the same proportion of the amount of such missing unmatured Coupon as the sum so paid bears to the sum due) will be deducted from the sum due for payment. Each amount of principal so deducted will be paid in the manner mentioned above against surrender of the relative missing Coupon at any time before the expiry of 10 years after the Relevant Date (as defined in Condition 10.2) in respect of such principal (whether or not such Coupon would otherwise have become void under Condition 11) or, if later, five years from the date on which such Coupon would otherwise have become due, but in no event thereafter.

Upon any Fixed Rate Note in definitive bearer form becoming due and repayable prior to its Maturity Date, all unmatured Talons (if any) appertaining thereto will become void and no further Coupons will be issued in respect thereof.

Upon the date on which any Floating Rate Note, Dual Currency Note, Index Linked Note or Long Maturity Note in definitive form becomes due and repayable, unmatured Coupons and Talons (if any) relating thereto (whether or not attached) shall become void and no payment or, as the case may be, exchange for further Coupons shall be made in respect thereof. A "**Long Maturity Note**" is a Fixed Rate Note (other than a Fixed Rate Note which on issue had a Talon attached) whose nominal amount on issue is less than the aggregate interest payable thereon provided that such Note shall cease to be a Long Maturity Note on the Interest Payment Date on which the aggregate amount of interest remaining to be paid after that date is less than the nominal amount of such Note.

If the due date for redemption of any definitive Bearer Note is not an Interest Payment Date, interest (if any) accrued in respect of such Note from (and including) the preceding Interest Payment Date or, as the case may be, the Interest Commencement Date shall be payable only against surrender of the relevant definitive Bearer Note.

If, upon presentation of a Subordinated Note at the specified office of any Paying Agent, the Outstanding Nominal Amount of the Subordinated Note is less than its Issued Nominal Amount, the relevant Paying Agent shall procure that a statement indicating (1) the amount and the date of any Write-Down and (if applicable and only in relation to Additional Tier 1 Notes) any Reinstatement in relation to the Subordinated Note and (2) the Outstanding Nominal Amount of the Subordinated Note as at the date on which it is so presented, be endorsed on the relevant Subordinated Note prior to any payment in respect of such Subordinated Note being made.

7.4 Payments in respect of Global Notes

Payments of principal and interest (if any) in respect of Bearer Notes represented by any Bearer Global Note will (subject as provided below) be made in the manner specified above in relation to definitive Bearer Notes or otherwise in the manner specified in the relevant Bearer Global Note against presentation or surrender of such Bearer Global Note at the specified office of any Paying Agent outside the United States. A record of each payment made against presentation or surrender of any Bearer Global Note, distinguishing between any payment of principal and any payment of interest, will be made on such Bearer Global Note by the Paying Agent to which it was presented and such record shall be *prima facie* evidence that the payment in question has been made.

Payments of principal (other than instalments of principal (if any) prior to the final instalment) in respect of Registered Notes (whether in definitive or global form) will be made in the manner specified in Condition 7.1 to the persons in whose name such Registered Notes are registered (i) where in global form, at the close of the business day (being for this purpose a day on which Euroclear and Clearstream are open for business) before the relevant due date, and (ii) where in definitive form, at the close of business on the business day (being for this purpose a day on which banks are open for business in the city where the Registrar is located) immediately prior to the relevant payment date against presentation and surrender (or, in the case of part payment only of any sum due, endorsement) of such Registered Notes at the specified office of the Registrar.

Payments of interest due on a Registered Note (whether in definitive or global form) and payments of instalments of principal (if any) due on a Registered Note (other than the final instalment) will be made in the manner specified in Condition 7.1 to the person in whose name such Note is registered (i) where in global form, at the close of the business day (being for this purpose a day on which Euroclear and Clearstream are open for business) before the relevant due date, and (ii) where in definitive form, at the close of business on the fifteenth day (whether or not such fifteenth day is a business day (being for this purpose a day on which banks are open for business in the city where the Registrar is located) (the "**Record Date**")) prior to such due date. In the case of payments by cheque, cheques will be mailed to the holder (or the first named of joint holders) at such holder's registered address on the business day (as described above) immediately preceding the due date.

If payment in respect of any Registered Notes is required by credit or transfer as referred to in Condition 7.1(a), application for such payment must be made by the holder to the Registrar not later than the relevant Record Date.

All amounts payable to DTC or its nominee as registered holder of a Registered Global Note in respect of Notes denominated in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars shall be paid by transfer by the Principal Paying Agent to an account in the relevant Specified Currency of the Exchange Agent on behalf of DTC or its nominee for payment in such Specified Currency or conversion into U.S. dollars in accordance with the provisions of the Agency Agreement.

7.5 General provisions applicable to payments

The holder of a Global Note (or as provided in the Trust Deed, the Trustee) shall be the only person entitled to receive payments in respect of Notes represented by such Global Note and the Issuer will be discharged by payment to, or to the order of, the holder of such Global Note (or the Trustee, as the case may be) in respect of each amount so paid. Each of the persons shown in the records of Euroclear, Clearstream or DTC as the beneficial holder of a particular nominal amount of Notes represented by such Global Note must look solely to Euroclear, Clearstream or DTC, as the case may be, for his share of each payment so made by the Issuer in respect of such Global Note.

7.6 Payment Day

If the date for payment of any amount in respect of any Note, Receipt or Coupon is not a Payment Day, the holder thereof shall not be entitled to payment until the next following Payment Day in the relevant place and shall not be entitled to further interest or other payment in respect of such delay. For these purposes, "**Payment Day**" means any day which (subject to Condition 12) is:

(a) a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in:

(i) in the case of Notes in definitive form only, the relevant place of presentation;

(ii) each Additional Financial Centre (other than T2 System) specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement;

(b) if T2 System is specified as an Additional Financial Centre in the applicable Pricing Supplement, a day on which the T2 System is open; and

(c) either (A) in relation to any sum payable in a Specified Currency other than euro, a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in the principal financial centre of the country of the relevant Specified Currency (which, if the Specified Currency is Australian dollars or New Zealand dollars, shall be Sydney and Auckland, respectively) or (B) in relation to any sum payable in euro, a day on which the T2 System is open.

7.7 Interpretation of principal and interest

Any reference in these Conditions to principal in respect of the Notes shall be deemed to include, as applicable:

(a) any additional amounts which may be payable with respect to principal under Condition 10 or under any undertaking or covenant given in addition thereto, or in substitution therefor, pursuant to the Trust Deed;

(b) the Final Redemption Amount of the Notes;

(c) the Early Redemption Amount of the Notes;

(d) the Optional Redemption Amount(s) (if any) of the Notes;

(e) in relation to Notes redeemable in instalments, the Instalment Amounts;

(f) in relation to Zero Coupon Notes, the Amortised Face Amount (as defined in Condition 8.6); and

(g) any premium and any other amounts (other than interest) which may be payable by the Issuer under or in respect of the Notes.

Any reference in these Conditions to interest in respect of the Notes shall be deemed to include, as applicable, any additional amounts which may be payable with respect to interest under Condition 10 or under any undertaking or covenant given in addition thereto, or in substitution therefor, pursuant to the Trust Deed.

8 REDEMPTION AND PURCHASE

For the avoidance of doubt, any redemption or repurchase of Tier 2 Notes or Additional Tier 1 Notes under this Condition 8 shall be subject to regulatory preconditions, including the prior approval of the RBI. The RBI, while considering the request of the Issuer to so redeem the securities, may take into consideration, amongst other things, the Issuer's capital adequacy position both at the time of the proposed redemption and thereafter.

8.1 Redemption at maturity

Unless previously redeemed or purchased and cancelled as specified below, each Note (including each Index Linked Redemption Note and Dual Currency Redemption Note) save for any Additional Tier 1 Note will be redeemed by the Issuer at its Final Redemption Amount specified in, or determined in the manner specified in, the applicable Pricing Supplement in the relevant Specified Currency on the Maturity Date, subject to compliance with the applicable regulatory requirements.

The Additional Tier 1 Notes are perpetual with no scheduled maturity date and may only be redeemed in accordance with Conditions 8.2, 8.3 or 8.4 and subject to the conditions and limitations set forth therein.

8.2 Redemption or variation for tax reasons

In the case of Senior Notes or Tier 2 Notes with no Optional Redemption Date, at any time prior to the applicable Maturity Date or, in the case of Tier 2 Notes with an Optional Redemption Date or Additional

Tier 1 Notes, at any time prior to the first Optional Redemption Date as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the Notes may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer, at its sole discretion in whole, but not in part, at any time (if this Note is neither a Floating Rate Note nor an Index Linked Interest Note) or on any Interest Payment Date (if this Note is either a Floating Rate Note or an Index Linked Interest Note), on giving not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice to the Trustee and the Principal Paying Agent and, in accordance with Condition 16, the Noteholders (which notice shall specify the date fixed for redemption and which shall, subject to Condition 9 in respect of Subordinated Notes, be irrevocable), if the Issuer satisfies the Trustee (in its absolute discretion) immediately before the giving of such notice that:

(a) on the occasion of the next payment due under the Notes, the Issuer has or will become obliged to pay additional amounts as provided or referred to in Condition 10, or (in the case of Subordinated Notes only) will, having been entitled to claim a deduction, no longer be entitled to claim a deduction in respect of computing its taxation liabilities with respect to interest on the Subordinated Notes, in each case as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws or regulations of a Tax Jurisdiction (as defined in Condition 10.2) or any change in (i) the official application of such laws, regulations or rulings or (ii) the official interpretation of existing or new provisions contained in such laws, regulations or rulings, which change or amendment becomes effective on or after the date on which agreement is reached to issue the first Tranche of the Notes for such Series (or, in the case of Subordinated Notes, the Issue Date of such Notes); and

(b) such obligation cannot be avoided by the Issuer taking reasonable measures available to it (a "**Tax Event**"),

provided that (1) in the case of Subordinated Notes, the Conditions for Redemption set out in Condition 8.12 having been satisfied, and (2) no such notice of redemption shall be given earlier than 90 days prior to the earliest date on which the Issuer would be obliged to pay such additional amounts were a payment in respect of the Notes then due. In the case of Subordinated Notes, the Issuer may (subject to compliance with the Conditions for Redemption) elect, instead of redeeming the Notes on the occurrence of a Tax Event, instead to vary the terms of the Subordinated Notes so that they become or remain Qualifying Subordinated Notes.

Prior to the publication of any notice of redemption pursuant to this Condition, the Issuer shall deliver to the Trustee to make available at its specified office to the Noteholders (1) a certificate signed by an Authorised Officer of the Issuer stating that the Issuer is entitled to effect such redemption and setting forth a statement of facts showing that the conditions precedent to the right of the Issuer so to redeem have occurred, and (2) an opinion of independent legal advisers of recognised standing to the effect that the Issuer has or will become obliged to pay such additional amounts as a result of such change or amendment and the Trustee shall be entitled to accept the certificate as sufficient evidence of the satisfaction of the conditions precedent set out above, in which event it shall be conclusive and binding on the Noteholders, the Receiptholders and the Couponholders.

As used in this Condition 8, "**Authorised Officer of the Issuer**" shall mean a person (a) who is duly authorised by (i) the Chairman and Managing Director of the Issuer or (ii) the Fund Management Committee of the Issuer or (b) who is a constituted attorney of the Issuer.

"**Qualifying Subordinated Notes**" means instruments issued by the Issuer (or by Canara Bank acting through another of its branches) that:

(iii) will be eligible to constitute (or would, but for any applicable limitation on the amount of such capital, constitute) Additional Tier 1 Capital (in the case of variation of Additional Tier 1 Notes) or Tier 2 Capital (in the case of variation of Tier 2 Notes), including that they are fully paid-up;

(iv) have terms and conditions not materially less favourable to a Noteholder than the Subordinated Notes (as reasonably determined by the Issuer (provided that in making this determination the Issuer is not required to take into account the tax treatment of the new instrument in the hands of all or any holders of the Subordinated Notes, or any transfer or similar taxes that may apply on the acquisition of the new instrument) provided that a certificae to such effect from an Authorised Officer of the Issuer shall have been delivered to the Trustee prior to the variation of the terms of the instruments);

(v) shall not at such time be subject to a Tax Event or a Regulatory Event;

(vi) will constitute direct obligations of the Issuer (or Canara Bank acting through another of its branches, as applicable);

(vii) rank, on a winding-up, liquidation or dissolution (as determined pursuant to the Banks Nationalisation Act) of the Issuer, at least pari passu with the obligations of the Issuer in respect of other Additional Tier 1 Capital (in the case of variation of Additional Tier 1 Notes) or Tier 2 Capital (in the case of variation of Tier 2 Notes);

(viii) have at least the same Outstanding Nominal Amount and interest payment or distribution dates as the Subordinated Notes and at least equal interest or distribution rate or rate of return as the Subordinated Notes;

(ix) are listed on the same stock exchange as the Subordinated Notes (or another securities exchange of international standing regularly used for the listing and quotation of debt securities offered and traded in the international markets);

(x) have, to the extent such payment is not cancelled, the same claim to accrued but unpaid interest;

(xi) (where the instruments are varied prior to the first-occurring Optional Redemption Date) have the same issuer call date as the Subordinated Notes;

(xii) have the same claim to amounts payable upon any redemption; and

(xiii) which may include such technical changes as necessary to reflect the requirements of Additional Tier 1 Capital (in the case of variation of Additional Tier 1 Notes) or Tier 2 Capital (in the case of variation of Tier 2 Notes) under the RBI Guidelines then applicable to the Issuer.

Notes redeemed pursuant to this Condition 8.2 will be redeemed at their Early Redemption Amount referred to in Condition 8.6 below together (if appropriate) with interest accrued to (but excluding) the date of redemption.

8.3 Redemption at the Option of the Issuer (Issuer Call)

If Issuer Call is specified as being applicable in the applicable Pricing Supplement, the Issuer may, (1) in the case of Subordinated Notes, at its sole discretion but only upon the expiry of five years from the Issue Date and subject to the Conditions for Redemption, and (2) in the case of any Note having given:

(a) not less than 15 nor more than 30 days' notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 16; and

(b) not less than seven days before the giving of the notice referred to in (a), notice to the Trustee and the Principal Paying Agent,

(which notices shall specify the date fixed for redemption) and which shall, subject to Condition 9 in respect of Subordinated Notes, be irrevocable, redeem all or (except in the case of Subordinated Notes) some only of the Notes then outstanding on any Optional Redemption Date(s) and at the Optional Redemption Amount(s) specified in, or determined in the manner specified in, the applicable Pricing Supplement together, if appropriate, with interest accrued to (but excluding) the relevant Optional Redemption Date. Any such redemption must be of a nominal amount not less than the Minimum Redemption Amount and/or not more than the Maximum Redemption Amount, in each case as may be specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement. In the case of a partial redemption of Notes (or, as the case may be, parts of Registered Notes), the Notes to be redeemed ("Redeemed Notes") will be selected individually by lot, in the case of Redeemed Notes represented by definitive Notes, and in accordance with the rules of Euroclear and/or Clearstream and/or, as the case may be, DTC, in the case of Redeemed Notes represented by a Global Note, not more than 30 days prior to the date fixed for redemption (such date of selection being hereinafter called the "Selection Date"). In the case of Redeemed Notes represented by definitive Notes, a list of the serial numbers of such Redeemed Notes will be published in accordance with Condition 16 not less than 15 days prior to the date fixed for redemption. The aggregate nominal amount of Redeemed Notes represented by definitive Notes shall in each case bear the same proportion to the aggregate nominal amount of all Redeemed Notes as the aggregate nominal amount of definitive Notes outstanding bears to the aggregate nominal amount of the Notes outstanding, in each case on the Selection Date, provided that such first mentioned nominal amount shall, if necessary, be rounded downwards to the nearest integral multiple of the Specified Denomination, and the aggregate nominal amount of Redeemed Notes represented by a Global Note shall be equal to the balance of the Redeemed Notes. No exchange of the relevant Global Note will be permitted during the period from (and including) the Selection Date to (and including) the date fixed for redemption pursuant to this Condition 8.3 and notice to that effect shall be given by the Issuer to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 16 at least five days prior to the Selection Date.

Any optional redemption of the Notes is subject to compliance with applicable regulatory requirements, including the prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India, while considering the request of the Issuer to so redeem the securities, may take into consideration, amongst other things, the Issuer's capital adequacy position both at the time of the proposed redemption and thereafter.

8.4 Redemption or Variation for Regulatory Reasons

Subject to the Conditions for Redemption in Condition 8.12 having been satisfied, the Issuer may elect at its sole discretion to redeem the Subordinated Notes in whole, but not in part, at any time prior to the first Optional Redemption Date (or, in the case of Tier 2 Notes with no Optional Redemption Date, at any time prior to the Maturity Date), on giving not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice to the Trustee, the Paying Agents, the Transfer Agents, the Registrar and, in accordance with Condition 16, the Noteholders (which notice shall specify the date fixed for redemption and which shall, subject to Condition 9, be irrevocable), if a Regulatory Event has occurred and is continuing.

In the case of Subordinated Notes, the Issuer may (subject to compliance with the Conditions for Redemption) elect, instead of redeeming the Notes on the occurrence of a Regulatory Event, to vary the terms of the Subordinated Notes so that they become or remain Qualifying Subordinated Notes.

A "**Regulatory Event**" occurs if, as a result of a change in regulation, the Issuer is notified in writing by the RBI to the effect that the Outstanding Nominal Amount (or the amount that qualifies as regulatory capital, if some amount of the Notes is held by the Issuer or whose purchase is funded by the Issuer) of the Notes is fully or partly excluded from, in the case of Tier 2 Notes, the consolidated Tier 2 capital of the Issuer or, in the case of Additional Tier 1 Notes, the consolidated Tier 1 Capital of the Issuer.

Prior to the publication of any notice of redemption pursuant to this Condition, the Issuer shall deliver to the Trustee and to the Noteholders a certificate signed by an Authorised Officer of the Issuer stating that the circumstances referred to in this Condition 8.4 exist and are prevailing (including the requirements of Condition 8.12) and setting out the details of such circumstances, and the Trustee shall be entitled without further action or inquiry to accept the certificate as conclusive and sufficient evidence of the satisfaction of the conditions precedent set out above, in which event it shall be conclusive and binding on the Noteholders, Receiptholders and Couponholders.

Subordinated Notes redeemed pursuant to this Condition 8.4 will be redeemed at their Early Redemption Amount.

8.5 Redemption of the Senior Notes at the Option of the Noteholders (Investor Put)

(a) If Investor Put is specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement

If Investor Put is specified as being applicable in the applicable Pricing Supplement with respect to Senior Notes only, upon the holder of any Senior Note giving to the Issuer in accordance with Condition 16 not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice (which notice shall be irrevocable) the Issuer will, upon the expiry of such notice, redeem, subject to, and in accordance with, the terms specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, such Senior Note on the Optional Redemption Date(s) and at the Optional Redemption Amount(s) together, if appropriate, with interest accrued to (but excluding) the relevant Optional Redemption Date.

(b) Put Option Exercise Procedures

To exercise the right to require redemption of a Senior Note the holder of such Senior Note must deliver a duly signed and completed notice of exercise in the form (for the time being current) obtainable from any specified office of any Paying Agent, Transfer Agent or the Registrar (a "**Put Notice**") accompanied by, if the Senior Note is in definitive form, the definitive Senior Note, to the specified office of any Paying Agent, in the case of Bearer Notes, or of any Transfer Agent or the Registrar in the case of Registered Notes, at any time within the notice period during normal business hours of such Paying Agent, Transfer Agent or the Registrar. In the Put Notice the holder must specify a bank account (or, if payment is by cheque, an address) to which payment is to be made under this Condition.

Any optional redemption of the Notes is subject to compliance with applicable regulatory requirements, including the prior approval of the RBI. The RBI, while considering the request of the Issuer to so redeem the securities, may take into consideration, amongst other things, the Issuer's capital adequacy position both at the time of the proposed redemption and thereafter.

8.6 Early Redemption Amounts

For the purpose of Conditions 8.2, 8.4 and 8.5 above and Condition 12, each Note will be redeemed at its Early Redemption Amount calculated as follows:

(a) each Note (other than a Zero Coupon Note) in the case of a Note with a Final Redemption Amount equal to the Issue Price, at the Final Redemption Amount thereof;

(b) in the case of a Note (other than a Zero Coupon Note but including an Instalment Note and Partly Paid Note) with a Final Redemption Amount which is or may be less or greater than the Issue Price or which is payable in a Specified Currency other than that in which the Note is denominated, at the amount specified in, or determined in the manner specified in, the applicable Pricing Supplement or, if no such amount or manner is so specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, at its nominal amount; or

(c) in the case of a Zero Coupon Note, at an amount (the "**Amortised Face Amount**") calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{Early Redemption Amount} = \text{RP x } (1 + AY)^y$$

where:

"**RP**" means the Reference Price;

"**AY**" means the Accrual Yield expressed as a decimal; and

"**y**" is the Day Count Fraction specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement which will be either (i) 30/360 (in which case the numerator will be equal to the number of days (calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of 12 months of 30 days each) from (and including) the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the Notes to (but excluding) the date fixed for redemption or (as the case may be) the date upon which such Note becomes due and repayable and the denominator will be 360) or (ii) Actual/360 (in which case the numerator will be equal to the actual number of days from (and including) the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the Notes to (but excluding) the date fixed for redemption or (as the case may be) the date upon which such Note becomes due and repayable and the denominator will be 360) or (iii) Actual/365 (in which case the numerator will be equal to the actual number of days from (and including) the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the Notes to (but excluding) the date fixed for redemption or (as the case may be) the date upon which such Note becomes due and repayable and the denominator will be 365),

(d) each Subordinated Note will be redeemed at its Outstanding Nominal Amount together with any accrued (subject to Condition 6.7) but unpaid interest relating to the then current Interest Period up to (and excluding) the date on which the Subordinated Note is redeemed,

or on such other calculation basis as may be specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

8.7 Instalments

Instalment Notes will be redeemed in the Instalment Amounts and on the Instalment Dates. In the case of early redemption, the Early Redemption Amount will be determined pursuant to Condition 8.6 above.

8.8 Partly Paid Notes

Partly Paid Notes will be redeemed, whether at maturity, early redemption or otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of this Condition and the applicable Pricing Supplement.

8.9 Purchases

The Issuer or any of its Subsidiaries may at any time purchase (i) Senior Notes and (ii) (subject to the Conditions for Redemption) Subordinated Notes (provided that, in the case of definitive Bearer Notes, all unmatured Receipts, Coupons and Talons appertaining thereto are purchased therewith) at any price in the open market or otherwise. If purchases are made by tender, tenders must be available to all Noteholders alike. Such Notes may be held, reissued, resold or, at the option of the Issuer, surrendered to any Paying Agent and/or the Registrar for cancellation.

8.10 Cancellation

All Notes which are redeemed will forthwith be cancelled (together with all unmatured Receipts, Coupons and Talons attached thereto or surrendered therewith at the time of redemption). All Notes so cancelled and any Notes purchased and cancelled pursuant to Condition 8.9 above (together with all unmatured Receipts, Coupons and Talons cancelled therewith) shall be forwarded to the Principal Paying

Agent (which shall notify the Registrar of such cancelled Notes in the case of Registered Notes) and may not be reissued or resold.

8.11 Late payment on Zero Coupon Notes

If the amount payable in respect of any Zero Coupon Note upon redemption of such Zero Coupon Note pursuant to Conditions 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4 or 8.5 above or upon its becoming due and repayable as provided in Condition 12 is improperly withheld or refused, the amount due and repayable in respect of such Zero Coupon Note shall be the amount calculated as provided in Condition 8.6(c) above as though the references therein to the date fixed for the redemption or the date upon which such Zero Coupon Note becomes due and payable were replaced by references to the date which is the earlier of:

(a) the date on which all amounts due in respect of such Zero Coupon Note have been paid; and

(b) five days after the date on which the full amount of the moneys payable in respect of such Zero Coupon Note has been received by the Trustee or the Principal Paying Agent and notice to that effect has been given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 16.

8.12 Conditions for Redemption or Purchase of Subordinated Notes

The Issuer shall not redeem, purchase or vary any of the Subordinated Notes unless:

(i) the Issuer has obtained the prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India (Department of Banking Regulation);

(ii) in the case of a Tax Event or a Regulatory Event, the change of law or regulation giving rise to the right to redeem or vary the Subordinated Notes has occurred after the Issue Date and the Reserve Bank of India is convinced that the Issuer was not in a position to anticipate the Tax Event or the Regulatory Event at the time of issuance of the Subordinated Notes; and

(iii) in the case of a redemption or purchase, either (A) the Issuer replaces the Subordinated Notes with capital of the same or better quality and the replacement is done on conditions which are sustainable for the income capacity of the Issuer or (B) the Issuer demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Reserve Bank of India that its capital position would, following such redemption or purchase, be well above its minimum capital requirements after the call option or purchase is exercised,

(collectively, the "**Conditions for Redemption**"). Prior to any redemption of Subordinated Notes under this Condition 8, the Issuer shall deliver to the Trustee a certificate signed by an Authorised Officer of the Issuer confirming that the Issuer is entitled to effect the redemption and setting forth a statement of facts showing which of the Conditions for Redemption have been satisfied. Such certificates shall be made available for inspection by the Noteholders. The Trustee shall be entitled without further action or enquiry to accept the certificate as conclusive and sufficient evidence of the contents and matters set forth therein.

9 LOSS ABSORPTION – SUBORDINATED NOTES

Each holder of Subordinated Notes shall be deemed to have authorised, directed and requested the Trustee, the Registrar and the other Agents, as the case may be, to take any and all necessary action to give effect to any Write-Down required by this Condition 9.

Neither the Trustee nor any Agent shall have any responsibility for, or liability or obligation in respect of, any loss, claim or demand incurred as a result of or in connection with any Write-Down or any consequent cancellation of the Subordinated Notes, and neither the Trustee nor the Agents shall be responsible for any calculation or determination or the verification of any calculation or determination in connection with the same.

9.1 Principal write-down on PONV Trigger Event

This Condition 9.1 is applicable only to Subordinated Notes.

If a PONV Trigger Event occurs, the Issuer will:

(a) deliver a Loss Absorption Event Notice to Noteholders in accordance with Condition 16 and to the Trustee and the Principal Paying Agent;

(b) cancel any interest which is accrued and unpaid up to the relevant Loss Absorption Effective Date; and

(c) in relation to Additional Tier 1 Notes, pari passu and pro rata with any other Tier 1 Loss Absorbing Instruments (where possible), or, in relation to Tier 2 Notes, pari passu and pro rata with any other Tier 2 Loss Absorbing Instruments and taking into account the prior loss absorption in full of Tier 1 Loss Absorbing Instruments (where possible), irrevocably and without the need for the consent of Noteholders or the Trustee, reduce the Outstanding Nominal Amount of each Note by the relevant Write-Down Amount (such reduction being referred to as a "**Write-Down**" and "**Written Down**" being construed accordingly),

subject as is otherwise required by the RBI at the relevant time. The Issuer will effect a Write-Down within 30 days of the Write-Down Amount being determined by the RBI.

If a Write-Down occurs in respect of less than the full Outstanding Nominal Amount of the Subordinated Notes, one or more further Write-Downs may occur in respect of one or more subsequent PONV Trigger Events. Once the Outstanding Nominal Amount of a Note has been Written Down pursuant to this Condition 9.1, the relevant Write-Down Amount will not be restored in any circumstances, including where the PONV Trigger Event has ceased to continue.

Following the giving of a Loss Absorption Event Notice which specifies a Write-Down of Additional Tier 1 Notes, the Issuer shall procure that a similar notice is, or has been, given in respect of each Tier 1 Loss Absorbing Instrument (in accordance with its terms), and the prevailing nominal amount of each Tier 1 Loss Absorbing Instrument outstanding (if any) is permanently written down or converted to equity on a pro rata basis with the Outstanding Nominal Amount of the Additional Tier 1 Notes, as soon as reasonably practicable following the giving of such Loss Absorption Event Notice and, where possible, within 30 days of the amount of the permanent write-down of such Tier 1 Loss Absorbing Instrument being determined by the RBI.

Following the giving of a Loss Absorption Event Notice which specifies a Write-Down of Tier 2 Notes, the Issuer shall procure that a similar notice is, or has been, given in respect of each Tier 1 Loss Absorbing Instrument and Tier 2 Loss Absorbing Instrument (in accordance with its terms), and the prevailing nominal amount of each Tier 1 Loss Absorbing Instrument outstanding (if any) is permanently written down or converted to equity in full and, the PONV Trigger Event having been cured, the prevailing nominal amount of each Tier 2 Loss Absorbing Instrument outstanding (if any) is permanently written down or converted to equity on a pro rata basis with the Outstanding Nominal Amount of the Tier 2 Notes, as soon as reasonably practicable following the giving of such Loss Absorption Event Notice and, where possible, within 30 days of the amount of the permanent write-down of such Tier 1 Loss Absorbing Instrument or Tier 2 Loss Absorbing Instrument (as the case may be) being determined by the RBI.

For the avoidance of doubt, following any Write-Down of the Notes in accordance with these provisions the principal amount so written down will be cancelled and interest will continue to accrue only on the Outstanding Nominal Amount.

If the Issuer is amalgamated with any other bank before the Notes have been Written Down, the Notes will become, if Additional Tier 1 Notes, part of the Additional Tier 1 capital of the new bank emerging after the merger or, if Tier 2 Notes, part of the Tier 2 capital of the amalgamated bank. For the avoidance of doubt, if the Issuer is amalgamated with any other bank after the Notes have been Written Down pursuant to a PONV Trigger Event, these cannot be reinstated by the new bank emerging after the merger. If the RBI or other relevant authority decides to reconstitute the Issuer or amalgamate the Issuer with any other bank, the Issuer will be deemed as non-viable or approaching non-viability and the PONV Trigger Event will be activated. Accordingly, the Notes will be permanently Written-Down in full prior to any reconstitution or amalgamation.

Following a Write-Down due to a PONV Trigger Event having occurred, all rights of any Noteholder for payment of any amounts under or in respect of the Write-Down Amount in respect of their Notes (including, without limitation, any amounts arising as a result of, or due and payable upon the occurrence of, any default) shall be cancelled and not restored under any circumstances, irrespective of whether such amounts have become due and payable prior to the date of the Loss Absorption Event Notice or the Loss Absorption Effective Date and even if the PONV Trigger Event has ended.

A Write-Down due to a PONV Trigger Event shall occur prior to any public sector injection of capital so that the capital provided by the public sector is not diluted.

The RBI Guidelines as at the Issue Date state that, for this purpose, a non-viable bank will be a bank which, owing to its financial and other difficulties, may no longer remain a going concern on its own in the opinion of the RBI unless appropriate measures are taken to revive its operations and thus, enable it to continue as a going concern. The difficulties faced by a bank should be such that these are likely to result in financial losses and raising the Common Equity Tier 1 Capital of the bank should be considered as the most appropriate way to prevent the bank from turning non-viable. Such measures would include a permanent write-off in combination with or without other measures as considered appropriate by the RBI.

A bank facing financial difficulties and approaching a point of non-viability shall be deemed to achieve viability if within a reasonable time in the opinion of the RBI, it will be able to come out of the present difficulties if appropriate measures are taken to revive it. The measures including a permanent write-off or public sector injection of funds are likely to:

(i) restore confidence of the depositors/investors;

(ii) improve rating/creditworthiness of the bank and thereby improving its borrowing capacity and liquidity and reduce cost of funds; and

(iii) augment the resource base to fund balance sheet growth in the case of fresh injection of funds.

9.2 Principal write-down on CET1 Trigger Event

This Condition 9.2 is applicable only to Additional Tier 1 Notes.

(a) ***Write-Down on the occurrence of a CET1 Trigger Event***

If a CET1 Trigger Event occurs, the Issuer will:

(i) deliver a Loss Absorption Event Notice to Noteholders in accordance with Condition 16 and to the Trustee and the Principal Paying Agent;

(ii) cancel any interest which is accrued and unpaid on the Additional Tier 1 Notes up to the relevant Loss Absorption Effective Date; and

(iii) pari passu and pro rata with any other Tier 1 Loss Absorbing Instruments (where possible) irrevocably, without the need for the consent of Noteholders or the Trustee, Write-Down the Outstanding Nominal Amount of each Additional Tier 1 Note by the relevant Write-Down Amount.

A Write-Down may occur on more than one occasion and (if applicable) the Additional Tier 1 Notes may be Written Down following one or more Reinstatements pursuant to Condition 9.2(b). Once the nominal amount of an Additional Tier 1 Note has been Written Down pursuant to this Condition 9.2, it may only be restored in accordance with Condition 9.2(b).

Following the giving of a Loss Absorption Event Notice which specifies a Write-Down of the Additional Tier 1 Notes, the Issuer shall procure that a similar notice is, or has been, given in respect of each Tier 1 Loss Absorbing Instrument (in accordance with its terms), and the prevailing nominal amount of each Tier 1 Loss Absorbing Instrument outstanding (if any) is written down or converted to equity on a pro rata basis with the Outstanding Nominal Amount of the Additional Tier 1 Notes, as soon as reasonably practicable following the giving of such Loss Absorption Event Notice.

If the Issuer is amalgamated with any other bank before the Additional Tier 1 Notes have been Written Down, the Additional Tier 1 Notes will become part of the Additional Tier 1 capital of the new bank emerging after the merger. If the Issuer is amalgamated with any other bank after the Additional Tier 1 Notes have been Written Down pursuant to a CET1 Trigger Event, the amalgamated bank can reinstate these instruments according to its discretion, unless the Write-Down was full and permanent.

For the avoidance of doubt, a Write-Down of the Additional Tier 1 Notes on a CET1 Trigger Event is not subject to the prior loss absorption of Common Equity Tier 1 Capital of the Issuer.

The purpose of a Write-Down on occurrence of the CET1 Trigger Event shall be to shore up the capital level of the Issuer. If the Issuer or the Group breaches the CET1 Trigger Event Threshold and equity is replenished through Write-Down of the Additional Tier 1 Notes, such replenished amount of equity will be excluded from the total equity of the Issuer for the purpose of determining the proportion of earnings to be paid out as dividend in terms of rules laid down for maintaining the capital conservation buffer (as described in the RBI Guidelines). However, once the Issuer or the Group (as the case may be) has attained a total Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio of 8 per cent. without counting the replenished equity capital, from that point onwards, the Issuer may include the replenished equity capital for all purposes.

(b) ***Reinstatement***

Following a Write-Down pursuant to Condition 9.2(a), the Outstanding Nominal Amount of the Additional Tier 1 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. Additional Tier 1 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 Additional Tier 1 Notes.

The Issuer must give notice of any Reinstatement to Noteholders in accordance with Condition 16 and to the Trustee and the Principal Paying Agent at least 10 Business Days prior to such Reinstatement. The Trustee and Principal Paying Agent shall be entitled to rely absolutely on such notice, which shall be binding upon all Noteholders, Receiptholders and Couponholders.

Neither the Trustee nor any Agents shall have the responsibility to monitor whether any Reinstatement has been undertaken or completed, and neither the Trustee nor the Agents shall have any responsibility to ensure that any Reinstatement, once undertaken, is completed.

9.3 Interpretation

In these Conditions:

"**CET1 Trigger Event**" means that the Issuer's or the Group's Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio is at or below the CET1 Trigger Event Threshold;

"**CET1 Trigger Event Threshold**" means 6.125 per cent.;

"**Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio**" means the Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (as defined and calculated in accordance with the applicable RBI Guidelines) of the Issuer or the Group (as the case may be) expressed as a percentage of the total risk weighted assets (as defined and calculated in accordance with the applicable RBI Guidelines) of the Issuer or the Group (as applicable);

"**Loss Absorption Effective Date**" means the date that will be specified as such in the Loss Absorption Event Notice;

"**Loss Absorption Event Notice**" means a notice which specifies that a PONV Trigger Event or CET1 Trigger Event (as applicable) has occurred, the Write-Down Amount and the date on which the Write-Down will take effect. Any Loss Absorption Event Notice must be accompanied by a certificate signed by an Authorised Officer of the Issuer stating that the PONV Trigger Event or CET1 Trigger Event, as relevant, has occurred. The Trustee and Principal Paying Agent shall be entitled to rely absolutely on such certificate and notice, which shall be binding upon all Noteholders, Couponholders and Receiptholders;

"**Maximum Reinstatement Amount**", in respect of an Additional Tier 1 Note, means the Issued Nominal Amount of such Additional Tier 1 Note as reduced pursuant to: (i) any Write-Down in accordance with Condition 9.1; and (ii) any Write-Down in accordance with Condition 9.2(a) if such Write-Down has been made permanent due to a subsequent PONV Trigger Event;

"**Ordinary Shares**" means the ordinary shares of the Issuer;

"**PONV Trigger Event**", in respect of the Issuer or the Group, means the earlier of:

(i) a decision that a write-down, without which the Issuer or the Group (as the case may be) 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 or the Group (as the case may be) would have become non-viable, as determined by the RBI.

For the avoidance of doubt, with respect to paragraph (ii) above, any capital infusion in the ordinary course from the Government of India to the Issuer or the Group (as the case may be) shall not constitute a PONV Trigger Event;

"**Tier 1 Loss Absorbing Instrument**" means, at any time, any instrument issued directly or indirectly by the Issuer, other than the Ordinary Shares and the Notes, which (a) is eligible to qualify as Additional Tier 1 Capital pursuant to the RBI Guidelines; and (b) contains provisions relating to a write down or conversion into Ordinary Shares of the nominal amount of such instrument on the occurrence, or as a result, of a PONV Trigger Event or CET1 Trigger Event and in respect of which the conditions (if any) to the operation of such provisions are (or with the giving of any certificate or notice which is capable of being given by the Issuer, would be) satisfied;

"**Tier 2 Loss Absorbing Instrument**" means, at any time, any instrument issued directly or indirectly by the Issuer, other than the Ordinary Shares and the Notes, which (a) is eligible to qualify as Tier 2 Capital pursuant to the RBI Guidelines; and (b) contains provisions relating to a write down or conversion into Ordinary Shares of the nominal amount of such instrument on the occurrence, or as a result, of a PONV Trigger Event or CET1 Trigger Event and in respect of which the conditions (if any) to the operation of such provisions are (or with the giving of any certificate or notice which is capable of being given by the Issuer, would be) satisfied; and

"**Write-Down Amount**" means the amount by which the then Outstanding Nominal Amount of each Note is to be Written Down pursuant to a Write-Down, being the minimum of:

(i) the amount (together with the Write-Down of the other Subordinated Notes and the write-down or conversion into equity of, in the case of a Write-down of Additional Tier 1 Notes, any Tier 1 Loss Absorbing Instruments or, in the case of a Write-Down of Tier 2 Notes, any Tier 1 Loss Absorbing Instruments and Tier 2 Loss Absorbing Instruments) that:

 (A) in the case of a Write-Down due to a PONV Trigger Event, would be sufficient to satisfy the RBI that the Issuer will not become non-viable; or

 (B) in the case of a CET1 Trigger Event, would, as determined by the Issuer in its absolute discretion, immediately return the Issuer's or the Group's (as the case may be) Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio to between the CET1 Trigger Event Threshold and 8 per cent.; and

(ii) the amount necessary to reduce the Outstanding Nominal Amount to zero.

For the avoidance of doubt, the Write-Down Amount in the case of a Write-Down due to a PONV Trigger Event will be such amount as is required by the RBI or other relevant authority at the relevant time.

10 TAXATION

10.1 Payment without Withholding

All payments of principal and interest in respect of the Notes, Receipts and Coupons by or on behalf of the Issuer will be made free and clear of, and without withholding or deduction for or on account of, any present or future taxes, assessments, governmental charges or duties of whatever nature imposed, collected, withheld, assessed or levied by or on behalf of any Tax Jurisdiction unless such withholding or deduction is required by law. In such event, the Issuer will pay such additional amounts as shall be necessary in order that the net amounts received by the holders of the Notes, Receipts or Coupons after such withholding or deduction shall equal the respective amounts of principal and interest which would otherwise have been receivable in respect of the Notes, Receipts or Coupons, as the case may be, in the absence of such withholding or deduction (the "**Additional Amounts**"), except that no such Additional Amounts shall be payable with respect to any Note, Receipt or Coupon:

(c) where the holder is liable for such taxes, assessments, governmental charges or duties in respect of such Note, Receipt or Coupon by reason of his having some connection with a Tax Jurisdiction other than the mere holding of such Note, Receipt or Coupon; or

(d) presented (or in respect of which the certificate representing it is presented) for payment more than 30 days after the Relevant Date (as defined below) except to the extent that the holder thereof would have been entitled to an additional amount on presenting the same for payment on such thirtieth day assuming that day to have been a Payment Day (as defined in Condition 7.6); or

(e) with respect to any withholding or deduction (i) required pursuant to an agreement described in Section 1471(b) of the Code or otherwise imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code and any regulations or agreements thereunder, official interpretations thereof, or law implementing an intergovernmental approach thereto or (ii) imposed pursuant to Section 871(m) of the Code.

10.2 Interpretation

As used herein:

(a) "**Tax Jurisdiction**" means:

(i) where the Issuer is acting through its Head Office, London branch, India or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax or the United Kingdom or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax payments made by the Issuer of principal or interest on the Notes, Receipts or Coupons; or

(ii) where the Issuer is acting through any other branch outside India as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement, India or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax or the tax jurisdiction applicable to such branch or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax payments made by the Issuer of principal or interest on the Notes, Receipts or Coupons.

(b) "**Relevant Date**" in respect of any Note, Receipt or Coupon means the date on which payment in respect thereof first becomes due, except that, if the full amount of the moneys payable has not been duly received by the Trustee or the Principal Paying Agent or, as the case may be, the Registrar on or prior to such due date, it means the date on which, the full amount of such moneys having been so received, notice to that effect is duly given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 16.

11 PRESCRIPTION

The Notes (whether in bearer or registered form), Receipts and Coupons will become void unless presented for payment within a period of 10 years (in the case of principal) and five years (in the case of interest) after the Relevant Date (as defined in Condition 10.2) therefor.

There shall not be included in any Coupon sheet issued on exchange of a Talon any Coupon the claim for payment in respect of which would be void pursuant to this Condition or Condition 7.3 or any Talon which would be void pursuant to Condition 7.3.

12 EVENTS OF DEFAULT AND ENFORCEMENT

12.1 Events of Default relating to Senior Notes

The Trustee at its discretion may, and if so requested in writing by the holders of at least one-fifth in nominal amount of the Senior Notes then outstanding or if so directed by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Noteholders shall (subject in each case to being indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction), (but in the case of the happening of any of the events described in paragraphs (b), (c), (d) (in the case of the winding up or liquidation of any of the Issuer's Subsidiaries), (e), (h) to (j) inclusive and (m) (in respect of any event which has an analogous effect to any of the events referred to in subparagraphs (e) and (i)) below, only if the Trustee shall have certified in writing to the Issuer that such event is, in its opinion, materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the Senior Notes), give notice in writing to the Issuer that each Senior Note is, and each Senior Note shall thereupon immediately become, due and repayable at its Early Redemption Amount together with accrued interest as provided in the Trust Deed if any of the following events (each an "**Event of Default**") shall occur:

(a) if default is made in the payment of any principal or interest due in respect of the Notes or any of them and, in the case of interest, the default continues for a period of three days; or

(b) if the Issuer fails to perform or observe any of its other obligations under the Conditions or the Trust Deed and (except in any case where, in the opinion of the Trustee, the failure is incapable of remedy when no such continuation or notice as is hereinafter mentioned will be required) the failure continues for the period of 30 days (or such longer period as the Trustee may permit) next following the service by the Trustee on the Issuer of notice requiring the same to be remedied; or

(c) if (i) any other present or future Indebtedness for Borrowed Money of the Issuer or any of its Subsidiaries becomes capable of being declared due and payable prior to its stated maturity otherwise than at the option of the Issuer or the relevant Subsidiary, or (ii) any such Indebtedness for Borrowed Money is not paid when due or, as the case may be, within any applicable grace period, or (iii) any security given by the Issuer or any of its Subsidiaries for any Indebtedness for Borrowed Money becomes enforceable; or (iv) the Issuer or any of its Subsidiaries fails to pay when due any amount payable by it under any present or future guarantee for, or indemnity in respect of, any Indebtedness for Borrowed Money other than in circumstances where (A) the Trustee is satisfied that the Issuer or the relevant Subsidiary is contesting in good faith in appropriate proceedings the fact that any such amount is due or (B) the Issuer or the relevant Subsidiary is prohibited from making payment of any such amount by the order of a court having appropriate jurisdiction, provided that the aggregate amount outstanding of the relevant Indebtedness for Borrowed Money or amounts payable under the guarantees and/or indemnities or subject to the security in respect of one or more events mentioned above in this subparagraph (c) exceeds U.S.$20,000,000 or its equivalent in other currencies; or

(d) if any order by the Government is made for the winding up or liquidation of the Issuer or any of its Subsidiaries, save for the purposes of reorganisation on terms previously approved in writing by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Noteholders; or

(e) if the Issuer or any of its Subsidiaries ceases or threatens to cease to carry on the whole or substantially all of its business, save for the purposes of reorganisation on terms previously approved in writing by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Noteholders, or the Issuer or any of its Subsidiaries stops or threatens to stop or suspends payment of, or is unable to, or admits an inability to, pay its debts (or any class of its debts) as they fall due, or is deemed unable to pay its debts (or any class of its debts) pursuant to or for the purposes of any applicable law, or is adjudicated or found bankrupt or insolvent; or

(f) if the Issuer (or its directors) or any of its Subsidiaries initiates or consents to judicial proceedings relating to itself under any applicable liquidation, insolvency, composition, reorganisation or other similar laws or makes a conveyance or assignment for the benefit of, or enters into any composition or other arrangement with, its creditors generally (or any class of its creditors) or any meeting is convened to consider a proposal for an arrangement or composition with its creditors generally (or any class of its creditors); or

(g) if a moratorium is agreed or declared by the Issuer in respect of any Indebtedness for Borrowed Money (including any obligation arising under any guarantee) of the Issuer or any of its Subsidiaries; or

(h) if it is or will become unlawful for the Issuer to perform or comply with any one or more of its obligations under any of the Notes, the Receipts, the Coupons, the Agency Agreement or the Trust Deed; or

(i) if any governmental authority or agency condemns, seizes, compulsorily purchases or expropriates all or any material part of the assets or shares of the Issuer or any of its Subsidiaries without fair compensation, unless, and for so long as, the Trustee is satisfied that such compulsory purchase or expropriation is being contested in good faith and by appropriate proceedings; or

(j) if the Issuer or any of its Subsidiaries is or becomes entitled or subject to, or is declared by law or otherwise to be protected by immunity (sovereign or otherwise) and Condition 21.4 is held to be invalid or unenforceable; or

(k) if (i) proceedings are initiated against the Issuer or any of its Subsidiaries under any applicable liquidation, insolvency, composition, reorganisation or other similar laws or an application is made (or documents filed with a court) for the appointment of an administrative or other receiver, manager, administrator or other similar official, or an administrative or other receiver, manager, administrator or other similar official is appointed, in relation to the Issuer or any of its Subsidiaries or, as the case may be, in relation to the whole or any part of the undertaking or assets of any of them or an encumbrancer takes possession of the whole or any part of the undertaking or assets of any of them, or a distress, execution, attachment, sequestration or other process is levied, enforced upon, sued out or put in force against the whole or any part of the undertaking or assets of any of them, and (ii) in any such case (other than the appointment of an administrator or an administrative receiver appointed following presentation of a petition for an administration order) unless initiated by the relevant company, is not discharged within 14 days; or

(l) if the Government ceases to own, directly or indirectly, more than 50 per cent. of the voting securities of the Issuer; or

(m) if any event occurs, which has, in the Trustee's opinion, an analogous effect to any of the events referred to in subparagraphs (e) to (g) inclusive, (i) and (k).

For the purposes of this Condition, "**Indebtedness for Borrowed Money**" means (i) any indebtedness (whether being principal, premium, interest or other amounts) for or in respect of any notes, bonds, debentures, debenture stock, loan stock or other securities or (ii) any borrowed money or (iii) any liability under or in respect of any acceptance or acceptance credit.

12.2 Rights of enforcement relating to Subordinated Notes

(a) Subject to the provisions of Condition 6.7 and Condition 9, as applicable, if default is made in the payment of any principal or interest due on the Subordinated Notes or any of them on the due date and, in the case of interest, such default continues for a period of seven days, the Trustee may, at its discretion and without further notice (subject to being indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction), institute such proceedings against the Issuer as it may think fit to enforce the obligations of the Issuer under the Subordinated Notes or the Trust Deed provided that the Issuer shall not, by virtue of the institution of any such proceedings other than proceedings for the winding up of the Issuer, be obliged to pay any sums sooner than the same would otherwise have been payable by it.

Pursuant to Section 18 of the Banks Nationalisation Act, Indian statutory provisions relating to winding up do not apply to the Issuer, and it may only be placed in liquidation by order of the Government in such manner as it may direct.

(b) If any order of the Government is made for the winding up, liquidation or dissolution (as determined pursuant to the Banks Nationalisation Act) of the Issuer, save for the purposes of reorganisation on terms previously approved by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Noteholders, the Trustee may, and if so requested in writing by the holders of at least one-fifth in Outstanding Nominal Amount of the Subordinated Notes then outstanding or if so directed by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Noteholders, shall (subject to being indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction) give notice to the Issuer that the Subordinated Notes are, and they shall, subject to the prior approval of RBI having been obtained, thereupon immediately become, due and repayable at the amount provided in, or calculated in accordance with, Condition 8.6, together with accrued interest as provided in the Trust Deed.

12.3 Enforcement

The Trustee may at any time, at its discretion and without notice, take such proceedings against the Issuer as it may think fit to enforce the provisions of the Trust Deed, the Notes, the Receipts and the Coupons, but it shall not be bound to take any such proceedings or any other action in relation to the Trust Deed, the Notes, the Receipts or the Coupons unless (i) it shall have been so directed by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Noteholders or so requested in writing by the holders of at least one-fifth in nominal amount of the Notes then outstanding and (ii) it shall have been indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction.

No Noteholder, Receiptholder or Couponholder shall be entitled to proceed directly against the Issuer unless the Trustee, having become bound so to proceed, fails so to do within a reasonable period and the failure shall be continuing.

13 REPLACEMENT OF NOTES, RECEIPTS, COUPONS AND TALONS

Should any Note, Receipt, Coupon or Talon be lost, stolen, mutilated, defaced or destroyed, it may be replaced subject to applicable laws, regulations and relevant stock exchange regulations at the specified office of the Principal Paying Agent or (where applicable) the Paying Agent in Singapore (in the case of Bearer Notes, Receipts, Coupons and Talons) or of the Registrar (in the case of Registered Notes) upon payment by the claimant of such costs and expenses as may be incurred in connection therewith and on such terms as to evidence and indemnity as the Issuer may reasonably require. Mutilated or defaced Notes, Receipts, Coupons or Talons must be surrendered before replacements will be issued.

14 PRINCIPAL PAYING AGENT, REGISTRAR, EXCHANGE AGENT, PAYING AND TRANSFER AGENTS

The names of the initial Principal Paying Agent, the other initial Paying Agents, the initial Exchange Agent, the initial Registrar and the other initial Transfer Agents and their initial specified offices are set out below.

The Issuer is, with the prior written approval of the Trustee, entitled to vary or terminate the appointment of any Paying Agent, the Exchange Agent, Registrar or Transfer Agent and/or appoint additional or other Paying Agents, Exchange Agents, Registrars or Transfer Agents and/or approve any change in the specified office through which any of the same acts, provided that:

(i) so long as the Notes are listed on any stock exchange, there will at all times be a Paying Agent and, if appropriate, a Registrar and Transfer Agent with a specified office in such place as may be required by the rules and regulations of the relevant stock exchange;

(ii) so long as the Notes are listed on the SGX-ST, if the Notes are issued in definitive form, there will at all times be a Paying Agent in Singapore unless the Issuer obtains an exemption from the SGX-ST;

(iii) there will at all times be a Transfer Agent having a specified office in London;

(iv) so long as any of the Registered Global Notes payable in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars are held through DTC or its nominee, there will at all times be an Exchange Agent with a specified office in London; and

(v) there will at all times be a Principal Paying Agent.

In addition, the Issuer shall forthwith appoint a Paying Agent having a specified office in New York City in the circumstances described in the second paragraph of Condition 7.3. Notice of any appointment, variation, termination or change in Paying Agents will be given promptly to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 16.

In acting under the Agency Agreement, the Principal Paying Agent, the Exchange Agent, the Registrar, the Paying Agents and the Transfer Agents act solely as agents of the Issuer and, in certain limited circumstances, of the Trustee and do not assume any obligation or trust for or with any Noteholders.

15 EXCHANGE OF TALONS

On and after the Interest Payment Date on which the final Coupon comprised in any Coupon sheet matures, the Talon (if any) forming part of such Coupon sheet may be surrendered at the specified office of the Principal Paying Agent or any other Paying Agent in exchange for a further Coupon sheet including (if such further Coupon sheet does not include Coupons to (and including) the final date for the payment of interest due in respect of the Note to which it appertains) a further Talon, subject to the provisions of Condition 11.

16 NOTICES

Notices to holders of Registered Notes will be deemed to be validly given if sent by first class mail or (if posted to an overseas address) by air mail to them at their respective addresses as recorded in the Register and will be deemed to have been validly given on the fourth day after the date of such mailing.

All notices regarding the Bearer Notes will be deemed to be validly given if published in a leading daily newspaper of general circulation in Asia or such other English language daily newspaper with general circulation in Asia as the Trustee may approve. It is expected that such publication will be made in the *Asian Wall Street Journal*. The Issuer shall also ensure that notices are duly published in a manner which complies with the rules and regulations of any stock exchange (or any other relevant authority) on which the Notes are for the time being listed. Any such notice will be deemed to have been given on the date of the first publication or, where required to be published in more than one newspaper, on the date of the first publication in all required newspapers. If, in the opinion of the Trustee, publication as provided above is not practicable, a notice will be given in such other manner, and will be deemed to have been given on such date, as the Trustee shall approve.

Until such time as any definitive Notes are issued, there may, so long as any Global Notes representing the Notes are held in their entirety on behalf of Euroclear and/or Clearstream or DTC, be substituted for such publication in such newspaper(s) or such mailing the delivery of the relevant notice to Euroclear and/or Clearstream or DTC for communication by them to the holders of the Notes and, in addition, for so long as any Notes are listed on a stock exchange and the rules of that stock exchange (or any other relevant authority) so require, such notice will be published in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the place or places required by the rules of that stock exchange (or any other relevant authority). Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given to the holders of the Notes on the first day after the day on which the said notice was given to Euroclear and/or Clearstream or DTC.

Notices to be given by any Noteholder shall be in writing and given by lodging the same, together (in the case of any Note in definitive form) with the relative Note or Notes, with the Principal Paying Agent. Whilst any of the Notes are represented by a Global Note, such notice may be given by any holder of a Note to the Principal Paying Agent through Euroclear and/or Clearstream or DTC, as the case may be, in such manner as the Principal Paying Agent and Euroclear and/or Clearstream or DTC, as the case may be, may approve for this purpose.

Receiptholders and Couponholders will be deemed for all purposes to have notice of the contents of any notice given to Noteholders in accordance with this Condition 16.

17 MEETINGS OF NOTEHOLDERS, MODIFICATION, WAIVER AND SUBSTITUTION

The Trust Deed contains provisions for convening meetings of the Noteholders to consider any matter affecting their interests, including the sanctioning by Extraordinary Resolution of a modification of the Notes, the Receipts, the Coupons or any of the provisions of the Trust Deed. Such a meeting may be convened by the Issuer or the Trustee and shall be convened by the Issuer if required in writing by Noteholders holding not less than ten per cent. in nominal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding. The quorum at any such meeting for passing an Extraordinary Resolution is one or more persons holding or representing not less than 50 per cent. in nominal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding, or at any adjourned meeting one or more persons being or representing Noteholders whatever the nominal amount of the Notes so held or represented, except that at any meeting the business of which includes the modification of certain provisions of the Notes, the Receipts, the Coupons or the Trust Deed (including, *inter alia*, modifying the date of maturity of the Notes or any date for payment of interest thereon, reducing or cancelling the amount of principal or the rate of interest payable in respect of the Notes or altering the currency of payment of the Notes, the Receipts or the Coupons), the quorum shall be one or more persons holding or representing not less than two-thirds in outstanding nominal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding, or at any adjourned such meeting one or more persons holding or representing not less than one-third in outstanding nominal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding. The Trust Deed provides that (i) a resolution passed at a meeting duly convened and held in accordance with the Trust Deed by a majority consisting of not less than three-fourths of the votes cast on such resolution, (ii) a resolution in writing signed by or on behalf of the holders of not less than three-fourths in outstanding nominal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding or (iii) consent given by way of electronic consents through the relevant clearing system(s) (in a form satisfactory to the Trustee) by or on behalf of the holders of not less than three-fourths in outstanding nominal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding, shall, in each case, be effective as an Extraordinary Resolution of the Noteholders. An Extraordinary Resolution passed by the Noteholders will be binding on all the Noteholders, whether or not they are present at any meeting and whether or not they voted on the resolution, and on all Receiptholders and Couponholders.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, no consent or approval of the Noteholders shall be required in the case of an application of a Successor Rate, an Alternative Rate, an Adjustment Spread, a Benchmark Replacement or any rate determined in accordance with Condition 6.8, as the case may be, and any related Benchmark Amendments, any Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes or for any other variation of these Conditions, the Trust Deed and/or the Agency Agreement required to be made in the circumstances described in Condition 6.8.

The Trustee may agree, without the consent of the Noteholders, Receiptholders or Couponholders, to any modification (except such modifications in respect of which an increased quorum is required as mentioned above) of, or to the waiver or authorisation of any breach or proposed breach of, any of the provisions of the Notes or the Trust Deed, or determine, without any such consent as aforesaid, that any Event of Default or Potential Event of Default shall not be treated as such, where, in any such case, it is not, in the opinion of the Trustee, materially prejudicial to the interests of the Noteholders to do so or may agree, without any such consent as aforesaid, to any modification which is of a formal, minor or technical nature or to correct a manifest error or an error which is, in the opinion of the Trustee, proven. Any such modification shall be binding on the Noteholders, the Receiptholders and the Couponholders and any such modification shall be notified to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 16 as soon as practicable thereafter.

In connection with the exercise by it of any of its trusts, powers, authorities and discretions (including, without limitation, any modification, waiver, authorisation, determination or substitution), the Trustee shall have regard to the general interests of the Noteholders as a class but shall not have regard to any interests arising from circumstances particular to individual Noteholders, Receiptholders or Couponholders (whatever their number) and, in particular but without limitation, shall not have regard to the consequences of any such exercise for individual Noteholders, Receiptholders or Couponholders (whatever their number) resulting from their being for any purpose domiciled or resident in, or otherwise connected with, or subject to the jurisdiction of, any particular territory or any political sub-division thereof and the Trustee shall not be entitled to require, nor shall any Noteholder, Receiptholder or Couponholder be entitled to claim, from the Issuer, the Trustee or any other person any indemnification or payment in respect of any tax consequences of any such exercise upon individual Noteholders, Receiptholders or Couponholders except to the extent already provided for in Condition 10 and/or any undertaking or covenant given in addition to, or in substitution for, Condition 10 pursuant to the Trust Deed.

The Trustee may, without the consent of the Noteholders, agree with the Issuer to the substitution in place of the Issuer (or of any previous substitute under this Condition) as the principal debtor under the Notes, the Receipts, the Coupons and the Trust Deed of an entity owned or controlled by the Issuer, subject to (a) the Notes being unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by the Issuer, (b) the Trustee being satisfied, in its absolute discretion, that the interests of the Noteholders will not be materially prejudiced by the substitution and (c) certain other conditions set out in the Trust Deed being complied with.

Any such modification, waiver, authorisation, determination or substitution shall be binding on the Noteholders, the Receiptholders and the Couponholders and, unless the Trustee otherwise agrees, any such modification or substitution shall be promptly notified to Noteholders by the Issuer in accordance with Condition 16.

18 INDEMNIFICATION OF THE TRUSTEE AND TRUSTEE CONTRACTING WITH THE ISSUER

The Trust Deed contains provisions for the indemnification of the Trustee and for its relief from responsibility, including provisions relieving it from taking action unless indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction.

The Trust Deed also contains provisions pursuant to which the Trustee is entitled, *inter alia*, (a) to enter into business transactions with the Issuer and to act as trustee for the holders of any other securities issued or guaranteed by, or relating to, the Issuer, (b) to exercise and enforce its rights, comply with its obligations and perform its duties under or in relation to any such transactions or, as the case may be, any such trusteeship without regard to the interests of, or consequences for, the Noteholders, Receiptholders or Couponholders and (c) to retain and not be liable to account for any profit made or any other amount or benefit received thereby or in connection therewith.

19 FURTHER ISSUES

The Issuer shall be at liberty from time to time without the consent of the Noteholders, the Receiptholders or the Couponholders to create and issue further notes having terms and conditions the same as the Notes or the same in all respects save for the amount and date of the first payment of interest thereon and so that the same shall be consolidated and form a single Series with the outstanding Notes.

20 CONTRACTS (RIGHTS OF THIRD PARTIES) ACT 1999

No rights are conferred on any person under the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999 to enforce any term of this Note, but this does not affect any right or remedy of any person which exists or is available apart from that Act.

21 GOVERNING LAW AND SUBMISSION TO JURISDICTION

21.1 Governing law

The Trust Deed, the Agency Agreement, the Notes, the Receipts and the Coupons and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with any of the foregoing are governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, English law except that, Clause 2.7 of the Trust Deed and, in the case of Tier 2 Notes, Condition 3.2, and in the case of Additional Tier 1 Notes, Condition 3.3, are governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, Indian law.

21.2 Submission to jurisdiction

(a) Subject to Condition 21.2(c) below, the English courts have exclusive jurisdiction to settle any dispute arising out of or in connection with the Trust Deed, the Notes, the Receipts and/or the Coupons, including any dispute as to their existence, validity, interpretation, performance, breach or termination or the consequences of their nullity and any dispute relating to any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the Trust Deed, the Notes, the Receipts and/or the Coupons (a "**Dispute**") and all Disputes will be submitted to the exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts.

(b) For the purposes of this Condition 21.2, each of the Issuer and the Trustee and any Noteholders, Receiptholders or Couponholders taking proceedings in relation to any Dispute waives any objection to the English courts on the grounds that they are an inconvenient or inappropriate forum to settle any Dispute.

(c) This Condition 21.2(c) is for the benefit of the Trustee, the Noteholders, the Receiptholders and the Couponholders only. To the extent allowed by law, the Trustee, the Noteholders, the Receiptholders and the Couponholders may, in respect of any Dispute or Disputes, take (i) proceedings in any other court with jurisdiction; and (ii) concurrent proceedings in any number of jurisdictions.

21.3 Appointment of Process Agent

The Issuer irrevocably appoints Canara Bank, London Branch, at its specified office for the time being as its agent for service of process in any proceedings before the English courts in relation to any Dispute, and agrees that, in the event of Canara Bank, London Branch being unable or unwilling for any reason so to act, it will immediately appoint another person approved by the Trustee as its agent for service of process in England in respect of any Dispute. The Issuer agrees that failure by a process agent to notify it of any process will not invalidate service. Nothing herein shall affect the right to serve process in any other manner permitted by law.

21.4 Waiver of immunity

The Issuer irrevocably and unconditionally with respect to any Dispute (i) waives any right to claim sovereign or other immunity from jurisdiction, recognition or enforcement and any similar argument in any jurisdiction, (ii) submits to the jurisdiction of the English courts and the courts of any other jurisdiction in relation to the recognition of any judgment or order of the English courts or the courts of any competent jurisdiction in relation to any Dispute and (iii) consents to the giving of any relief (whether by way of injunction, attachment, specific performance or other relief) or the issue of any related process, in any jurisdiction, whether before or after final judgment, including without limitation, the making, enforcement or execution against any property whatsoever (irrespective of its use or intended use) of any order or judgment made or given in connection with any Dispute.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds from each issue of Notes will be applied by the Issuer towards its general corporate purposes, to meet the funding requirements of its foreign offices, which includes but is not limited to the Issuer's IFSC Banking Unit, London Branch and any other offshore or Indian branch through which Notes may be issued under the Programme, and to develop and expand the Issuer's businesses in these offices.

CAPITALISATION

The following table sets forth the consolidated indebtedness and capitalisation of the Bank as at 30 June 2026. The financial effects of transactions subsequent to 30 June 2026 are not taken into account. This table should be read in conjunction with the Bank's reviewed financial results as at and for the quarter ended 30 June 2026 and the schedules and notes presented elsewhere herein.

	As at 30 June 2026	
	(reviewed)	
	(Rs. in billions)	*(U.S.$ in billions)*[(1)]
Short Term Liabilities		
Deposits due to Banks	1.88	0.02
Other Deposits	3,772.46	39.85
Demand Liabilities	602.88	6.37
Other Liabilities including provisions	298.53	3.15
Total	4,675.75	49.39
Long Term Liabilities		
Term Deposits[(2)]	11,739.63	124.02
Other Liabilities	136.67	1.44
Total	**11,876.30**	**125.46**
Borrowings[(3)]	**1,536.99**	**16.24**
Shareholder Funds		
Share Capital[(4)]	18.14	0.19
Reserves and Surplus	1,172.34	12.38
Total	**1,190.48**	**12.58**
Total Capitalisation[(5)]	**19,279.52**	**203.67**
Capital Adequacy Ratio	**17.17%**	**17.17%**
Tier I	15.00%	15.00%
Tier II	2.17%	2.17%

Notes:

(1) U.S. dollar translations have been made using the exchange rate of U.S.$1.00 = Rs. 94.6626 as at 30 June 2026, based on prevailing rates at that date being the reference rate released by the Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association of India (the "**FEDAI**") on 30 June 2026 which is available on the website of the FEDAI (https://www.fedai.org.in).

(2) Includes current portion of term deposits but excludes overdue term deposits.

(3) Includes short-term and long-term borrowings.

(4) At 30 June 2026 there were 15 billion authorised and 9.07 billion outstanding and fully paid shares.

(5) Represents the sum of short term-liabilities, long-term liabilities, borrowings and shareholder's funds.

Consolidated contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2026 were Rs. 6,125.71 billion.

Except as described above, there has been no significant change in the consolidated indebtedness or capitalisation or consolidated contingent liabilities of the Bank since 30 June 2026.

INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The Issuer believes that the following factors may affect its ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes issued under the Programme. All of these factors are contingencies which may or may not occur and the Issuer is not in a position to express a view on the likelihood of any such contingency occurring. Factors which the Issuer believes may be material for the purpose of assessing the market risks associated with the Notes issued under the Programme are also described below.

Prospective investors should carefully consider, among other things, the risks described below, as well as the other information contained in this Offering Circular (including any documents deemed to be incorporated by reference herein) and reach their own views prior to making an investment decision. Any of the following risks could materially adversely affect the Bank's business, financial condition or results of operations and, as a result, investors could lose all or part of their investment. The risks below are not the only risks the Bank faces. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to the Bank, or which are currently deemed to be immaterial, may also materially adversely affect the Bank's business, financial condition or results of operations.

The investment activities of certain investors are subject to legal investment laws and regulations, or review or regulation by certain authorities. Each potential investor should consult its legal and other professional advisers to determine whether and to what extent (i) the Notes are suitable legal investments for it, (ii) the Notes can be used as collateral for various types of borrowing and (iii) other restrictions apply to its purchase or pledge of any Notes. Financial institutions should consult their legal advisers or the appropriate regulators to determine the appropriate treatment of Notes under any applicable risk-based capital rules or similar rules.

Risks Relating to the Bank's Business

The Bank is exposed to various industry sectors. A deterioration in the performance of any of these industry sectors to which the Bank has significant exposure may adversely impact the Bank's business and, in turn, its financial conditions.

As at 30 June 2026, the Bank had credit exposure to various industrial sectors in India. As at that date, the Bank's five largest industry exposures were to Infrastructure at Rs. 2,217 billion, Basic Metal and Metal Products at Rs. 532.03 billion, Engineering at Rs. 440.40 billion, Petroleum, Coal Products and Nuclear Fuels at Rs. 404.66 billion and Construction at Rs. 313.39 billion, together amounting to Rs. 3,907.48 billion and constituting 77.24 per cent. of the Bank's net advances. The global and domestic trends in these industries may have a bearing on the Bank's financial position. Any significant deterioration in the performance of a particular sector, driven by events outside the Bank's control, such as regulatory action or policy announcements by Government or state government authorities, would adversely impact the ability of borrowers in that industry to service their debt obligations to the Bank. As a result, the Bank would experience increased delinquencies which may adversely affect the Bank's business, its future financial performance, shareholders' funds and the price of the Notes.

If the Bank is not able to control or reduce the level of non-performing assets in its portfolio, its business will suffer. Further, failure of restructured loans in portfolio to perform as expected could increase the level of non-performing assets.

As at 30 June 2026, the Bank's net non-performing assets ("**NPAs**") amounted to Rs.46.53 billion or 0.36 per cent. of its net assets. A number of factors will have an impact on the Bank's ability to control and reduce non-performing and restructured loans. Some of these factors, including developments in the Indian economy, movements in global commodity markets, global competition, interest rates and exchange rates, are not within the Bank's control. While the growth of the Indian economy in the past year has contributed to a reduction in defaults by the Bank's borrowers, there can be no assurance that such growth will continue or that the business of the Bank will grow in line with the economy. The Bank is increasing its efforts to improve collections and to foreclose on existing non-performing loans, but there is no assurance that it will be successful in its efforts or that the overall quality of its loan portfolio will not deteriorate in the future. If the Bank is not able to control and reduce its non-performing loans, or if there is a further significant increase in its restructured loans, its business, future financial performance, shareholders' funds and the price of the Notes could be adversely affected.

The Bank's provision for loan losses as a percentage of NPAs as at 30 June 2026 was 94.76 per cent. There can be no assurance that there will be no deterioration in provisions for loan losses as a percentage of non-performing assets or otherwise or that the percentage of non-performing assets that the Bank will be able to recover will be similar to the Bank's past experience of recoveries of non-performing assets. In the event of any deterioration in the Bank's asset portfolio, there could be an adverse impact on its business, future financial performance, shareholders' funds and the price of the Notes.

The Bank's loan portfolio contains significant advances to the agricultural sector.

The Bank's loan portfolio contains significant advances to the agricultural sector, amounting to Rs.2,757.77 billion, as at 31 March 2026. In addition, as at 31 March 2026, the Bank had a network of 3,213 rural and 3,034 semi-urban branches, constituting approximately 31.70 per cent. of its total branch network, that support agricultural development. In addition, approximately 29.94 per cent. of the Bank's branches provide agricultural financing.

India is still a predominantly agrarian economy, and agricultural production in India is heavily dependent on weather cycles. In accordance with regulatory requirements in India, at least 18.00 per cent. of the Bank's net bank credit must be extended to the agricultural sector. A deterioration in the performance of the agricultural sector may lead to an increase in delinquency and adversely affect the Bank's business and financial condition. For example, any major floods or draughts which occur in the country will have a negative impact on the customers in the affected regions, and in turn affect their ability to make timely payment on their loans. In addition, the market may perceive the exposure of banks to the agricultural sector to be of higher risk. This may negatively affect the Bank's business, future financial performance, shareholders' funds and the price of the Notes.

Meanwhile, the Government's proposed agricultural lending plans may contemplate state-owned banks, including the Bank, lending at below-market rates in the agricultural sector. The RBI guidelines stipulate that the Bank's agricultural advances be 18.00 per cent. of adjusted net bank credit and the Bank's objective is to increase agricultural spending to achieve this benchmark. The international financial market may perceive the Bank's exposure to the agricultural sector to involve higher risks, whether or not the Government mandates lending, which may negatively affect the Bank's access and cost of funding, and adversely affect the Bank's business, future financial performance and the trading price of the Notes.

In the past, several Indian states have announced farm loan waiver programmes, with an estimated cost to the tune of billions of Rupees. If such farm loan waivers become more widespread in the future, this could result in a loss of short-term liquidity for affected public sector banks, including the Bank, while such banks wait for the reimbursement of such waived loans from the Government. In addition to a loss of short-term liquidity for affected banks, such farm loan waivers may also have a negative impact on borrower behaviour such as the farmers' willingness to make repayments as they may anticipate further farm loan waivers. The farm loan waiver programmes may have an adverse impact on the banking sector as a whole as well as the Bank's business, future financial performance and the trading price of the Notes.

The Bank may experience delays in enforcing its collateral when borrowers default on their obligations to the Bank which may result in failure to recover the expected value of collateral security exposing it

to a potential loss. Further, in case of unsecured loans, the Bank may not have any collateral to enforce which may impair ability of the Bank to recover its advances.

A substantial portion of the Bank's loans to corporate customers are secured by real assets, including property, plant and equipment. The Bank's loans to corporate customers also include working capital credit facilities that are typically secured by a first lien on inventory, receivables and other current assets. In some cases, the Bank may have taken further security of a first or second lien on fixed assets, a pledge of financial assets such as marketable securities, corporate guarantees and personal guarantees. A substantial portion of the Bank's loans to retail customers is also secured by the assets financed, predominantly property and vehicles. Although in general the Bank's loans are over-collateralised, an economic downturn could result in a fall in relevant collateral values for the Bank.

In India, foreclosure on immovable property generally requires a written petition to an Indian court or tribunal. An application, when made, may be subject to delays and administrative requirements that may result in, or be accompanied by, a decrease in the value of the immovable property. Security created on shares of a borrower can be enforced without court proceedings. However, there can be delays in realisation in the event that the borrower challenges the enforcement in an Indian court. In the event that a corporate borrower makes a reference to the specialised judicial authority called the National Company Law Tribunal (the "**NCLT**"), foreclosure and enforceability of collateral is stayed.

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code enacted in 2016 provides for a time-bound mechanism to resolve stressed assets. Further, pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks Resolution of Stressed Assets) Directions, 2025 (the "**RBI Stressed Assets Directions**") the Bank shall recognize incipient stress in loan accounts, immediately on default, by classifying such accounts as SMAs, based on the number of days for which the interest or the principal payment or any other amount has been partly or wholly overdue. The RBI has also identified a list of financial difficulty signs, including the failure or anticipated failure to make timely payment of instalments of principal and interest on term loans, delay in meeting the commitments and crystallised liabilities under letters of credit and bank guarantees. Further, in accordance with the RBI Stressed Assets Directions, all lenders shall put in place Board-approved policies for resolution of stressed assets, including the timelines for resolution. For further details, please see the section entitled "*Supervision and Regulation*" on page 229.

The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (the "**SARFAESI Act**"), has strengthened the ability of lenders to resolve non-performing assets by granting them greater rights as to enforcement of security and recovery of dues from corporate borrowers. While the Bank believes that the SARFAESI Act has contributed to its enforcement efforts, there can be no assurance that the legislation will continue to have a favourable impact on the Bank's efforts to resolve non-performing assets. The DRT has the power to issue a stay order prohibiting the lender from selling the assets of a defaulted borrower. As a result, there can be no assurance that any foreclosure proceedings would not be stayed by the DRT. In addition, there is also no assurance that the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 will continue to have a favourable impact on the Bank's efforts to resolve NPAs. A failure to recover the expected value of collateral security could expose the Bank to a potential loss.

The Bank cannot guarantee that it will be able to realise the full value on its collateral, as a result of, among other factors, delays in bankruptcy and foreclosure proceedings, defects in the perfection of collateral and fraudulent transfers by borrowers. A failure to recover the expected value of collateral security could expose the Bank to a potential loss. Any unexpected losses could adversely affect the Bank's business, its future financial performance and the price of the Notes.

The bank also has a portfolio of unsecured loans in which case there would be no collateral to enforce which may impair bank's ability to recover the loan. See "*Description of the Bank's Assets and Liabilities*" for overview of unsecured loans.

The Bank faces greater credit risks than banks in more developed countries.

The Bank's principal business is providing financing to its clients, most of whom are based in India. The Bank's advances to small to medium sized enterprises and retail customers can be expected to be more severely affected by adverse developments in the Indian economy than loans to large corporations. The Bank is subject to the credit risk of its borrowers, who may not pay in a timely fashion or may not pay at all. The credit risk of all its borrowers is higher than in more developed countries due to the higher uncertainty in the Indian regulatory, political, economic and industrial environment and difficulties that many of the Bank's borrowers face in adapting to instability in world markets and technological advances taking place across the world. Unlike several developed countries, India does not have a fully operational nationwide credit information bureau, which may affect the quality of information available to the Bank about the credit history of its borrowers, especially individuals and small businesses. Increased competition arising from economic liberalisation in India, variable industrial growth, a sharp decline in commodity prices, the high level of debt in the financing of projects and capital structures of companies in India and the high interest rates in the Indian economy during the period in which a sizeable proportion of project financings were undertaken may have reduced the profitability of certain of the Bank's borrowers. In addition, an economic slowdown and a general decline in business activity in India could impose further stress on these borrowers' financial soundness and profitability and thus expose the Bank to increased credit risk. The Bank is subject to the credit risk that its borrowers may not pay in a timely fashion or at all.

Banking is a heavily regulated industry and material changes in the regulations which govern the Bank could cause its business to suffer and the price of the Notes to go down.

Banks in India are subject to detailed supervision and regulation by the RBI. In addition, banks are subject generally to changes in Indian law, as well as to changes in regulation and government policies and accounting principles. The laws and regulations governing the banking sector could change in the future and any such changes may adversely affect the Bank's business, future financial performance and the price of the Notes, by requiring a restructuring of its activities, increasing costs or otherwise.

In accordance with current RBI guidelines, all banks in India, including the Bank, are required to lend a minimum of 40.00 per cent. of its net bank credit to certain eligible sectors, such as agriculture, small-scale industries and housing finance up to certain limits, which are categorised as "Priority Sectors". The Bank's Priority Sector advances include loans to agricultural industries, small-scale industries and services, loans to certain sectors targeted as requiring special assistance, such as loans to housing, education, food and agriculture-based processing sectors. At least 18.00 per cent. of the Bank's net bank credit must be lent to the agricultural sector. Any shortfall in the amount required to be provided to the Priority Sectors has to be deposited with Government-sponsored Indian development banks such as the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development ("**NABARD**"). These deposits typically carry interest rates lower than market rates.

Economic difficulties are likely to affect those borrowers significantly. As at 31 March 2026, the Bank's lending to Priority Sectors accounted for 43.62 per cent. of net bank credit, which includes 19.52 per cent. of net bank credit going to the agricultural sector. If the Bank does not meet the minimum level prescribed by the RBI, the Bank would be required to invest the amount of shortfall under certain Priority Sector targets in the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (the "**RIDF**") managed by the NABARD at the end of the fiscal year. The Bank has invested Rs.4.58 billion in various funds under the RIDF on account of short falls under Priority Sector targets for the fiscal years prior to 2014. Since fiscal year 2014, the Bank has achieved all relevant targets set by the Government and therefore no further investment in the RIDF has been necessary.

According to RBI guidelines, advances to weaker sections by all commercial banks in India are required to be 10.00 per cent. of net bank credit. Any shortfall in the amount required to be lent to the Priority Sectors may be required to be deposited with the NABARD. These deposits can be for a period of one year to seven years.

There are a number of restrictions under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (the "**Banking Regulation Act**") and the Bank Nationalisation Act, which impact the Bank's operating flexibility and affect/restrict investors' rights. These include the following:

- Section 15(1) of the Banking Regulation Act, states that "no banking company shall pay any dividend on its shares until all its capitalised expenses (including preliminary expenses, organisation expenses, share-selling commission, brokerage, amounts of losses incurred and any other item of expenditure not represented by tangible assets) have been completely written off".

- The forms of business in which the Bank and any subsidiaries of the Bank may engage are specified and regulated by the Banking Regulation Act. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 8 of Banking Regulation Act, the Bank cannot directly or indirectly deal in the buying, selling or bartering of goods by itself or for others, except in connection with the realisation of security given to it or held by it, or engage in any trading, buying, selling or bartering of goods for others other than in connection with bills of exchange received for collection or negotiation, or in connection with the administration of estates as executor, trustee or otherwise, or in connection with any business specified under Section 6(1)(o) of the Banking Regulation Act. Goods for this purpose means every kind of movable property, other than actionable claims, stocks, shares, money, bullion and specie and all instruments referred to in Section 6(1)(a) of Banking Regulation Act. Unlike a company incorporated under the Companies Act which may amend the objects clause of its Memorandum of Association to commence a new business activity, banking companies may only carry on business activities permitted by Section 6 of the Banking Regulation Act or specifically permitted by the RBI. This may restrict the Bank's ability to pursue profitable business opportunities as they arise.

- Section 17(1) of the Banking Regulation Act requires every banking company to create a Reserve Fund and out of the balance of the profit of each year as disclosed in the profit and loss account transfer a sum equivalent to not less than 20.00 per cent. of such profit to the reserve fund before paying any dividend. Further, pursuant to the revised guidelines issued by the RBI, only those banks, which comply with the requirements of minimum capital adequacy ratio of at least 9.00 per cent. for preceding two completed years and the accounting year for which it proposes to declare dividend and net non-performing asset ratio of less than 7.00 per cent., would be eligible to declare dividends without prior approval of the RBI.

- Section 19 of the Banking Regulation Act regulates and restricts the opening of subsidiaries by banks, which may prevent the Bank from exploiting emerging business opportunities in areas other than banking. Similarly, Section 23 of the Banking Regulation Act contains certain restrictions on banking companies regarding the opening of new places of business and transfers of existing places of business, which may hamper the Bank's operational flexibility.

- Section 25 of the Banking Regulation Act requires each banking company to maintain assets in India equivalent to not less than 75.00 per cent. of its demand and time liabilities in India, which in turn may restrict the Bank from building overseas asset portfolios and exploiting overseas business opportunities.

- Section 14A of the Banking Regulation Act requires that a banking company obtain RBI approval for the creation of floating charges on its assets and Sections 34 and 35 contain provisions regarding production of documents and availability of records for inspection.

- Under Sections 35A and 36 of the Banking Regulation Act (which apply to the Bank), the RBI is empowered to give directions to, prohibit from entering into any transactions, and advise generally the

Bank. Consequently, the performance of obligations by the Bank under the Programme Agreement, the Trust Deed, the Agency Agreement and the Notes, may be restricted by the directions or advice given by the RBI under the aforesaid provision.

- Under Section 50 of the Banking Regulation Act (which also applies to the Bank), no person shall have a right, whether in contract or otherwise, to any compensation for any loss incurred by reason of operation of certain provisions of the Act, including Sections 35A and 36. Therefore, holders of the Notes may not be able to claim any compensation for a failure by the Bank to perform its obligations under the Programme Agreement, the Trust Deed, the Agency Agreement and the Notes, consequent to the operation of the aforesaid provisions.

- Under Section 3 (2-B) of the Bank Nationalisation Act, the paid up capital of the Bank may be increased with the prior sanction of the Government by the Board of Directors in consultation with the RBI including by transferring funds from the reserve fund, contribution by the Government or by issue of shares, provided however the holding of the Government shall at all times not be less than 52.00 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Bank.

- Under Section 3 (2-BB) of the Bank Nationalisation Act, the paid up capital of the Bank may be reduced by the Government prior to paid up capital being raised from the public, after consultation with the RBI, by cancelling any paid-up capital which is lost, or is unrepresented by available assets or with the previous sanction of the Government, by paying off any paid-up capital which is in excess of the wants of the Bank.

- Under Section 3 (2-BBB) of the Bank Nationalisation Act, the paid up capital of the Bank may be reduced by resolution passed at an annual general meeting of the shareholders by extinguishing or reducing the liability on any of its shares in respect of share capital not paid up or with or without cancelling any paid-up capital which is lost, or is unrepresented by available assets or by paying off any paid-up capital which is in excess of the wants of the Bank. However, the paid-up capital cannot be reduced below 25.00 per cent. of the total paid-up capital as at the date of the Bank's commencement of operations.

- Section 3 (2-D) of the Bank Nationalisation Act provides that a non-resident entity or individual shall not hold or acquire more than 20.00 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Bank.

- Under Section 3 (2-E) of the Bank Nationalisation Act, no shareholder of, other than the Government, shall be entitled to exercise voting rights in respect of any shares held by such shareholder in excess of 10.00 per cent. of the total voting rights of all the shareholders of the Bank.

- Section 9(3) of the Bank Nationalisation Act provides that every Board of Directors shall include not more than four whole time directors appointed by the Government, one director who is an official of the Government, a director appointed by the Government who is a nominee of the RBI, a director from amongst employees being non-officers, a director from amongst officer employees, and depending on percentage of paid up capital being held by shareholders other than the Government, between one to three directors from amongst the shareholders apart from directors appointed under Section 9(3)(g) and Section 9(3)(h) of the Bank Nationalisation Act.

- Section 18 of the Bank Nationalisation Act provides that no provision of law relating to the winding up of the companies shall apply to the Bank and the Bank shall not be placed in liquidation except by order of the Government and in such manner as it may direct.

For more information relating to the Bank's regulatory restrictions, see "*Supervision and Regulation*".

The Bank has a large portfolio of Government securities, and its business is particularly vulnerable to volatility in interest rates.

As a result of Indian reserve requirements, the Bank is more structurally exposed to interest rate risk than banks in many other countries. Under the regulations of the RBI, the Bank's liabilities are subject to the statutory liquidity ratio requirement which requires that a minimum specified percentage, currently 18 per cent. of a bank's demand and time liabilities be invested in approved securities for the purpose of compliance with statutory liquidity ratio ("**SLR**") requirements. Such securities represented 88.28 per cent. of the Bank's investment portfolio as at 30 June 2026. The Bank earns interest on such Government securities at rates which could be less favourable than those which it typically receives in respect of its retail and corporate loan portfolio. In a rising interest rate environment, the Bank could be materially adversely affected by the decline in market value of this portfolio and other fixed income securities.

The Bank's bond portfolio is principally held for investment purposes. Investment Holdings are classified as "Held to Maturity" ("**HTM**"), "Available for Sale" ("**AFS**") and "Fair Value through Profit and Loss" ("**FVPT**") investment in accordance with regulatory stipulations. See "*Supervision and Regulation — Banks' Investment classification and Valuation Norms*" for further information.

The RBI permits an annual one-time transfer of investments classified as AFS and HFT to the FVPT category, subject to certain limits.

The Bank's income from treasury operations is particularly vulnerable to interest rate volatility and an increasing interest rate environment is likely to adversely affect the income from its treasury operations. Declines in the value of the Bank's trading portfolio in such an environment will adversely affect its income.

As of August 2026, the policy repo rate was 5.25 per cent. Consequently, the standing deposit facility (SDF) rate remains at 5.00 per cent and the marginal standing facility (MSF) rate and the Bank Rate remains at 5.50 per cent respectively. Changes in official interest rates tend to flow through into changes in commercial interest rates, including rates for deposits and lending. However, the rates applying to the Bank's funding (including deposits) and its lending may not move at the same time and the same rate. In the future, if the yield on the Bank's interest-earning assets does not increase at the same time or to the same extent as its cost of funds, or if its cost of funds does not decline at the same time or to the same extent as the yield on its interest-earning assets, its net interest income and net interest margin would be adversely impacted.

If the Bank is not able to integrate any future acquisitions, the Bank's business could be disrupted.

The Bank competes principally with other nationwide commercial banks in India but also faces competition from a number of additional sources including regional banks, development banks, specialised banks and subsidiaries and branches of foreign banks operating in India, as well as various other types of financial institutions, including credit card companies, securities companies and investment trust companies.

The Bank may seek opportunities for growth through acquisitions or be required to undertake mergers mandated by RBI. Any future acquisition or merger is subject to risks and uncertainties, some of which are beyond the Bank's control, including:

- difficulties in operating the integrated information technology system, electronic banking system, risk management and other systems;
- difficulties in harmonising the two corporate cultures;
- difficulties in maintaining asset quality;
- difficulties in retaining and attracting customers and new talent;
- difficulties in leveraging synergies following the acquisition or merger;

- difficulties in developing new skills required for new business and markets; and
- diversion of management's attention required to integrate the two businesses following the acquisition or merger,

some or all of the above factors could have an adverse effect on the Bank's business.

The Indian banking industry is very competitive and the Bank's growth strategy depends on its ability to compete effectively.

The Bank faces competition from Indian and foreign commercial banks in all its products and services. Over the last several years, several Indian banks have increased their focus on retail loans. The Bank will face competition from Indian and foreign commercial banks and non-bank finance companies in its retail products and services. In addition, since the Bank raises funds from market sources and individual depositors, it will face increasing competition for such funds.

In November 2013, the RBI introduced the regulatory framework applicable to foreign banks in India. Pursuant to such framework, foreign banks may operate in India by establishing wholly owned subsidiaries. Wholly owned subsidiaries of foreign banks are allowed to raise Rupee-denominated resources through the issue of non-equity capital instruments. Further, wholly owned subsidiaries of foreign banks may be allowed to open branches in Tier 1 to Tier 6 centres, except at specified locations considered sensitive for national security reasons.

Further, in terms of the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks - Branch Authorisation) Directions, 2025 dated 28 November 2025, domestic scheduled commercial banks (other than regional rural banks) are permitted to open, unless specifically restricted, banking outlets in Tier 1 to Tier 6 centres, without prior permission from RBI, subject to the conditions laid down by RBI. Any growth in the presence of foreign banks or in foreign investments in Indian banks may increase the competition that the Bank faces and as a result may have a material adverse effect on its business.

In addition, the Reserve Bank of India (Universal Banks – Licensing) Guidelines, 2025 were issued by the RBI, which specified that selected entities or groups in the private sector, entities in the public sector and non-banking financial companies with a successful track record of at least ten years would be eligible to provide banking services.

Accordingly, there is a case for more players to be included to enhance access to banking facilities to small borrowers and to encourage competition. The RBI has through Reserve Bank of India (Small Finance Banks – Licensing) Guidelines, 2025 provided for 'on tap' licensing of Small Finance Banks. In order to give further impetus to digital retail payments, the RBI has decided that member banks shall not levy any charges from their savings bank account holders for funds transfers done through NEFT system which are initiated online.

Due to competitive pressures, the Bank may be unable to successfully execute its growth strategy and offer products and services at reasonable returns and this may adversely impact its business, future financial performance and the trading price of the Notes.

The Bank's exposure to the securities of asset reconstruction companies could generally affect the Bank's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Bank also has investments in security receipts arising from the sale of non-performing assets to reconstruction companies registered with the RBI. There can be no assurance that reconstruction companies will be able to recover these assets and redeem the Bank's investments in security receipts and that there will be no reduction in the value of these investments. Any such inability to recover assets or redeem these investments without a diminution in value could generally affect the Bank's business, financial condition and results of operations. The RBI issued a framework for sale of stressed assets through the Reserve Bank of India

(Commercial Banks - Resolution of Stressed Assets) Directions, 2025 ("**Stressed Assets Directions**"). As per this framework, the lenders shall recognize incipient stress in loan accounts, immediately on default, by classifying such accounts as SMAs, based on the number of days for which the interest or the principal payment or any other amount has been partly or wholly overdue. The RBI has also identified a list of financial difficulty signs, including the failure or anticipated failure to make timely payment of instalments of principal and interest on term loans, delay in meeting the commitments and crystallised liabilities under letters of credit and bank guarantees. Further, in accordance with the Stressed Assets Directions, all lenders shall put in place Board-approved policies for resolution of stressed assets, including the timelines for resolution.

The Bank's exposure to borrowers under corporate insolvency resolution process could generally affect the Bank's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Government promulgated the IBC in 2016 to comprehensively overhaul the insolvency resolution and liquidation process in India. The IBC has changed the paradigm of insolvency resolution to a creditor-controlled regime in India, wherein corporate debtors undergoing a corporate insolvency resolution process ("**CIRP**") are run by insolvency professionals as a going concern. During the CIRP, a moratorium is imposed wherein, *inter alia*, any institution of suits, continuation of pending suits, execution of any judgment, order or decree in any court, tribunal or other authority, or any action to foreclose, recover or enforce any security interest created by the corporate debtor is prohibited.

While it has been held by courts in India that no discrimination can happen between creditors of the same class, it is not a guarantee that the resolution plan approved by the committee of creditors and the National Company Law Tribunal will envisage satisfactory resolution of the financial debt owed to the Bank. Further, due to the imposition of the moratorium, the Bank is also prohibited from enforcing any security interest created by a corporate debtor in its favour during the CIRP, or any attempt to institute any suits or enforce any order or decree received in respect of the corporate debtor. If no resolution plan is approved, then the company will enter liquidation, where the distribution of assets will be as per the waterfall mandated by the IBC. It is possible that with respect to the borrowers of the Bank that are under CIRP under the IBC, the Bank may face significant discounts for financial debt owed to it by such borrowers. Additionally, due to litigation and other disputes by parties, the time taken for such resolution mechanism may extend beyond the estimated timelines.

The Bank's failure to sustain its infrastructure and its business may adversely impact the Bank's business.

As at 31 March 2026, the Bank had a network of 10,097 domestic branches in India, together with its London, New York and Dubai International Financial Centre branches abroad and its IFSC Banking Unit at GIFT City, comprising 3,200 rural, 3,025 semi urban and 1,885 metropolitan branches in India. Such vast network puts pressure on the Bank's ability to effectively manage and control historical and newly emerging risks. The Bank's ability to sustain its infrastructure and its business depends primarily upon its ability to manage key issues such as selecting and retaining skilled manpower, maintaining an effective technology platform that can be continually upgraded, developing a knowledge base to implement the Bank's strategies, and ensuring a high standard of customer service. The inability of the Bank to effectively manage any of these issues may adversely affect the Bank's business operations and as a result, impact its business, future financial performance and the trading price of the Notes.

Consolidation in the banking sector in India may adversely affect the Bank.

The Government has expressed a preference for consolidation in the banking sector in India. Mergers among public sector banks may result in enhanced competitive strengths in pricing and delivery channels for merged entities. If there is liberalisation of the rules for foreign investment in private sector banks, this could result in consolidation in the banking sector. The Bank may face greater competition from larger banks as a result of such consolidation, which may adversely affect the Bank's business, future financial performance and the trading price of the Notes.

The Bank's funding is primarily in the form of deposits and if depositors do not roll over deposited funds upon maturity the Bank's business could be adversely affected.

The Bank attempts to maintain a diversified funding base and to concentrate deposits in savings accounts and current accounts. The Bank's funding is primarily derived from deposits placed with the Bank by its corporate and consumer clients. The Bank also derives funding from capital reserves and borrowings.

While, as at 30 June 2026, the maturity profile of the Bank's assets and liabilities showed a ₹91819 Cr. gap in the five-year term, a negative gap may arise in the future if the average maturity of the Bank's deposits and other liabilities become shorter than that of its loans and investments. Most of the Bank's incremental funding requirements are met primarily in the form of deposits. If a significant portion of the Bank's depositors do not roll over deposited funds upon maturity or do so for a shorter maturity than that of the Bank's assets, which tend to have medium to long-term maturities, the Bank's liquidity position could be adversely affected. The failure to obtain rollover of customer deposits upon maturity or to replace them with fresh deposits with similar maturity profile as the Bank's assets could have a material adverse effect on the Bank's business, future financial performance and the trading price of the Notes.

The Bank is exposed to Interest Rate Risk.

The Bank's net interest income or net interest margin is dependent on the movement of interest rates and mismatches in the cash flows or repricing dates. The immediate impact of changes in interest rates is on the Bank's earning (i.e., reported profits).

The Bank is exposed to fluctuation in foreign exchange rates.

The Bank undertakes various forex transactions to hedge its client's business and also for proprietary trading which are exposed to various kinds of risks including but not limited to credit risk, market risk and exchange risk. The Bank adopts the Market Risk Management Policy (see "*Description of the Bank's Assets and Liabilities — Market Risk*") to mitigate various risks to a large extent through various risk limits such as counterparty limits, country wise exposure limits, overnight limits, intraday limits and Value at Risk. The Bank follows the model approved by the Foreign Exchange Dealers Association of India to arrive at the Value at Risk.

The Bank is exposed to various kinds of risk.

In addition to foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk as described above, the Bank may also be exposed to other different types of risk during its operation and entering into transactions, including but not limited to credit risk, counterparty risk, market risk, liquidity risk and operational risk. These specific risks are further explained in the section "*Description of the Bank's Assets and Liabilities*".

The Bank's risk management policies and procedures may leave the Bank exposed to unidentified or unanticipated risks, which could negatively affect its business or result in losses.

The Bank's hedging strategies and other risk management techniques may not be fully effective in mitigating its risk exposure in all market environments or against all types of risk, including risks that are unidentified or unanticipated. Some methods of managing risk are based upon observed historical market behaviour. As a result, these methods may not predict future risk exposures, which could be greater than the historical measures indicated. Other risk management methods depend upon an evaluation of information regarding markets, clients or other matters. This information may not in all cases be accurate, complete, up-to-date or properly evaluated. Management of operational, legal or regulatory risk requires, among other things, policies and procedures to properly record and verify a large number of transactions and events. Although the Bank has established these policies and procedures, they may not be fully effective.

The Bank may not be able to detect and prevent instances of fraud, corruption or other misconduct.

The Bank is exposed to potential acts of fraud, corruption or other misconduct committed by its customers, third parties or employees that could subject it to financial losses and sanctions imposed by various authorities as well as adversely affect its reputation. For example, large number of frauds are committed by unscrupulous borrowers including companies, partnership firms/proprietorship concerns and/or their directors/partners by employing various methods, including the following: (i) fraudulent discount of instruments or kite flying in clearing effects, (ii) fraudulent removal of pledged stock/disposing of hypothecated stock without the Bank's knowledge/inflating the value of stocks in the stock statements and drawing excess bank finance, and (iii) diversion of funds outside borrowing units, lack of interest or criminal negligence on the part of the borrowers, their partners etc. and also due to managerial failure leading to the unit becoming sick and due to laxity in effective supervision over the operations in borrower accounts on the part of the bank functionaries rendering the advance difficult to recover. In recent instances, the Bank classified its exposure to Gupta Power Infrastructure Limited (INR 1,173.78 crore) as fraud on 13 April 2026 and its exposure to Reliance Communications Limited (INR 1,790.00 crore) as fraud on 23 March 2026, both following forensic audits that identified alleged diversion and misutilisation of funds and reported these to the Reserve Bank of India.

The Bank's management information systems and internal control procedures are designed to monitor the Bank's operations and overall compliance, and the Bank from time to time examines its internal control and corporate governance policies and procedures in order to strengthen its ability to detect and prevent fraud, corruption or other similar misconduct. Nevertheless, it is not always possible to detect and prevent fraud, corruption and other misconduct, and the precautions the Bank takes to prevent and detect such activities may not be effective. Therefore, there will continue to be the risk that fraud, corruption and other misconduct may occur, including negative publicity as a result, which may have a material adverse effect on the Bank's business, its reputation, financial condition, results of operations and the trading price of the Notes.

The Bank may not be able to detect money-laundering and other illegal or improper activities fully or on a timely basis, which could expose it to additional liability and harm its business or reputation.

The Bank is required to comply with applicable anti-money-laundering and anti-terrorism laws and other regulations in India and in other jurisdictions where it has operations. These laws and regulations require the Bank, among other things, to adopt and enforce 'know-your-customer' policies and procedures and to report suspicious and large transactions to the applicable regulatory authorities in different jurisdictions. While the Bank has adopted policies and procedures aimed at detecting and preventing the use of its banking networks for money-laundering activities and by terrorists and terrorist-related organisations and individuals generally, such policies and procedures may not completely eliminate instances where the Bank may be used by other parties to engage in money-laundering and other illegal or improper activities due to, in part, the short history of these policies and procedures. For example, the Bank has been fined by the RBI in the past two years on account of regulatory compliance related issues with penalty amounting to Rs 2.05 crore.

The Bank strives to ensure that it has adequate internal policies in place relating to anti-money laundering and 'know-your-customer' compliance. The Bank is able to comply with the laws and regulations pertaining to anti-money laundering and 'know-your-customer' compliance in respect of the jurisdictions to which it operates in. The Bank's business and reputation could suffer if any such parties use the Bank for money-laundering or illegal or improper purposes.

Significant security breaches could adversely impact the Bank's business.

The Bank seeks to protect its computer systems and network infrastructure from physical break-ins as well as security breaches and other disruptive problems. Computer break-ins and power disruptions could affect the security of information stored in and transmitted through these computer systems and network infrastructure. The Bank has also set up a disaster recovery centre as an alternative centre in the event of any disruption in the main centre and tests its operations periodically. The Bank employs security systems, including firewalls and password encryption, upgraded on an ongoing basis, with the process being guided by policies approved by the Bank's Board of Directors. These systems are designed to minimise the risk of security breaches. Although the Bank intends to continue to implement security technology and establish operational procedures to prevent break-ins, damage and failures, there can be no assurance that these security measures will be adequate or successful. Failure in security measures could have a material adverse effect on the Bank's business, its future financial performance and the trading price of the Notes. Although the Bank takes adequate measures to safeguard against system-related and other frauds, there can be no assurance that it would be able to prevent fraud completely. The Bank's reputation could be adversely affected by significant fraud committed by employees, customers or outsiders.

The failure of the Bank's systems or a third party to perform on its obligations to deliver systems creation, management and support, could materially and adversely affect the Bank's business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Bank's businesses are heavily dependent on the ability to timely and accurately collect and process a large amount of financial and other information across numerous and diverse markets and products at the Bank's various branches, at a time when transaction processes have become increasingly complex with increasing volume. The proper functioning of the Bank's financial control, risk management, accounting or other data collection and processing systems, together with the communication networks connecting the Bank's various branches and offices is critical to the Bank's businesses and the Bank's ability to compete effectively. The Bank has entered into a nine-year contract with IBM India Private Limited for the supply, installation, implementation and maintenance of a Core Banking Solution ("**CBS**") system in all of its branches and offices. The Bank has also established a data centre at Bangalore and a disaster recovery centre at Mumbai. See "*Description of the Bank — Technology*" for further information. The Bank has also established a "near site" disaster recovery centre in Bangalore, with the aim of achieving near zero data loss.

Although the Bank has backup data that could be used in the event of a catastrophe involving or failure of the primary systems, a partial or complete failure of any of these primary systems or communication networks could materially and adversely affect the Bank's decision-making process, risk management or internal controls as well as the Bank's timely response to market conditions. If the Bank cannot maintain an effective data collection and management system, or the strategy of outsourcing information technology and systems management proves unsuccessful or unreliable, the Bank's business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

The Bank needs to comply with regulatory requirements in jurisdictions in which it operates.

The Bank and its overseas branches are required to maintain monitoring systems and controls, risk management structures, operational compliances and processes that meet regulatory requirements in their jurisdictions. The failure to comply may subject the Bank or its overseas branches to regulatory action from foreign and Indian regulators. With the Bank's widespread overseas presence, despite the Bank's ongoing efforts to enhance the systems and controls to meet regulatory expectations in all jurisdictions in full, the relevant governments and regulatory agencies to which the Bank reports have the authority to impose penalties and other punitive actions. Any such adverse action taken by such agencies could adversely affect the Bank's business, financial performance and reputation.

System failures could adversely impact the Bank.

Given the substantial share of retail products and services and transaction banking services in the Bank's overall business, the importance of systems technology to the Bank's business has increased significantly. The Bank's principal delivery channels include ATMs, internet banking, mobile banking and call centres. While the Bank seeks to ensure that any such system failures are prevented or minimised to ensure business continuity, there can no assurance that it will always be successful in doing so and any failure in the Bank's system, particularly for retail products and services and transaction banking, could significantly affect the Bank's operations and the quality of its customer service and could result in business and financial losses for the Bank.

The Bank depends on the accuracy and completeness of information about customers and counterparties.

In deciding whether to extend credit or enter into other transactions with customers and counterparties, the Bank may rely on information furnished to the Bank by or on behalf of customers and counterparties, including financial statements and other financial information. The Bank may also rely on certain representations as to the accuracy and completeness of that information and, with respect to financial statements, on reports of their independent auditors. For instance, in deciding whether to extend credit, the Bank may assume that a customer's audited financial statements conform to generally accepted accounting principles and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the customer. While the Bank conducts its own due diligence procedures to ascertain the accuracy and completeness of information furnished by customers and counterparties, there can be no assurance that it will always be successful in identifying such inaccuracies or incompleteness of information. The Bank's financial condition and results of operations could be negatively affected by relying on financial statements that do not comply with generally accepted accounting principles or other information that is materially misleading. According to data published by the RBI, frauds reported in the Indian banking sector have shown an increasing trend in recent years, and the composition of the fraud amount reported is largely dominated by frauds related to loans and advances. In addition, the Bank's access to information about the credit histories of the Bank's borrowers, especially individuals and small businesses, may be limited, relative to what is typically available for similar borrowers in developed economies with more established nation-wide credit bureaus. This may affect the quality of information available to the Bank about the credit history of its borrowers, especially individuals and small businesses. As a result, the Bank's ability to effectively manage its credit risk may be adversely affected.

The Bank's international operations and investments in subsidiaries and other strategic investments increase the complexity of the risks that the Bank faces.

The Bank's international profile in multiple jurisdictions exposes it to a variety of regulatory and business challenges and risks, including cross-cultural risk and has increased the complexity of the Bank's risks in a number of areas including price risks, currency risks, interest rate risks, credit risk, compliance risk, regulatory and reputational risk and operational risk. In the aftermath of the financial crisis and in light of enhanced regulations in many countries, the Bank expects to face additional scrutiny in all of these areas and in the management of the Bank's international operations. The Bank also faces risks arising from its ability to manage inconsistent legal and regulatory requirements in the multiple jurisdictions and businesses in which the Bank and its subsidiaries operate. The Bank's businesses are subject to changes in legal and regulatory requirements, and it may not be possible to predict the timing or nature of such changes. Business opportunities in these jurisdictions will also determine the growth in the Bank's operations. The loan portfolio of the Bank's international branches and subsidiaries exposes the Bank to specific additional risks including the failure of the acquired entities to perform as expected, and the Bank's inexperience in various aspects of the economic and legal framework in overseas markets. Regulatory changes globally and in specific markets, including increased regulatory oversight following the global financial crisis, may impact the Bank's ability to execute its strategy and deliver returns on capital invested in its international subsidiaries. There could be risks arising from political changes in the jurisdictions in which the Bank operates. While the Bank has recently closed operations of four of its loss-making overseas branches and has taken steps to strengthen the asset quality of its remaining international branches (including the improvement of the relevant checks and balances), there can be no assurance that it will always be successful in such implementation to address the complexity of risks that it faces from its international operations.

The Bank's business is subject to reputational risks.

Reputational risk has the potential for damage to the Bank as a result of stakeholders taking a negative view of the Bank or its actions. Reputational risk could arise from the failure by the Bank to effectively mitigate the risks in its businesses, including one or more of location, credit, liquidity, market, regulatory, operational, environmental, litigation and social risk. Damage to the Bank's reputation could cause existing clients to reduce or cease to do business with the Bank and prospective clients to be reluctant to do business with the Bank. Any such event could result in a loss of earnings and have a material adverse effect on the business of the Bank. A failure to manage reputational risk effectively could also materially affect the Bank's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Systemic risk resulting from failures in the banking and financial services industry could adversely affect the Bank.

Within the banking and financial services industry, the default of any institution could lead to defaults by other institutions. Concerns about, or a default by, one institution could lead to significant liquidity problems, losses or defaults by other institutions because the commercial soundness of many financial institutions may be closely related as a result of their credit, trading, clearing or other relationships. This risk is sometimes referred to as "systemic risk" and may adversely affect financial intermediaries, such as clearing agencies, clearing houses, banks, securities firms and exchanges with whom the Bank interacts on a daily basis, which could have an adverse effect on the Bank's ability to raise new funding and on the Bank's business, financial condition and results of operations.

In particular, the Bank is exposed to the risks inherent in the Indian financial system and the other financial systems in which it operates. Any difficulties or instability of the financial systems of India, United Kingdom or the other financial systems in which the Bank operates could create an adverse market perception about financial institutions and banks in the affected region and could adversely affect its business. The Bank's transactions with these financial institutions expose it to credit risk in the event of default by the counterparty, which can be exacerbated during periods of market illiquidity. In addition, as the Indian financial system operates within an emerging market, the Bank faces risks of a nature and extent not typically faced in more developed economies, including the risk of deposit runs notwithstanding the existence of a national deposit insurance scheme.

If the Bank is unable to adapt to rapid technological changes, its business could suffer.

The Bank's future success and ability to compete with other banks will depend, in part, on its ability to respond to technological advances and emerging banking industry standards and practices on a cost-effective and timely basis. The development and implementation of such technology entails significant technical and business risks. There can be no assurance that the Bank will successfully implement new technologies, including the CBS system, effectively or adapt its transaction-processing systems to customer requirements or emerging industry standards.

Further, if the Bank is unable, for technical, legal, financial or other reasons, to adapt in a timely manner to changing market conditions, customer requirements or technological changes, its business, the future financial performance of the Bank and the trading price of the Notes could be materially affected.

Any inability to attract and retain talented professionals may negatively affect the Bank.

Attracting and retaining talented professionals is a key element of the Bank's growth strategy. As the Bank generally pays wages that are lower than those paid by private sector banks it has greater difficulty attracting and retaining certain talented professionals. An inability to attract and retain such talented professionals or the resignation or loss of key management personnel may have an adverse impact on the Bank's business, future financial performance and trading price of the Notes.

The Bank has contingent liabilities.

As at 31 March 2026, the Bank had contingent liabilities of Rs. 5,754.31 billion and Rs. 6,125.71 billion as at 30 June 2026 on account of claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debt, liabilities on account of outstanding forward exchange contracts, guarantees, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations, interest rate swaps and liabilities for partly paid investments. If the Bank's contingent liabilities crystallise, this may have an adverse effect on the Bank's future financial performance and the trading price of the Notes.

As the Government controls a majority of the Bank's issued share capital, its public policy decisions may impact the Bank's strategy and operations.

Through its direct and indirect holdings, the Government controls a majority of the Bank's issued share capital. As at 30 June 2026, the Government directly held 62.93 per cent. of the Bank's issued share capital. In addition, Section 3(2E) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 provides that no shareholder other than the Government shall be entitled to exercise voting rights in respect of any equity shares held by such shareholder in excess of 10.00 per cent. of the total voting rights of all the shareholders of the Bank. Although historically the Bank has enjoyed certain autonomy from the Government in the management of the Bank's affairs and strategic direction, as its controlling shareholder, the Government is able to exercise effective control over the Bank. Furthermore, the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer, the Executive Directors and one further director are appointed by the Government. The Government also appoints one director to the Bank's Board of Directors who is a nominee of the RBI. Currently, the Bank's Board of Directors also consists of 3 chartered accountants and 7 other persons who specialise in different fields. Although the Bank's management runs the day-to-day operations, the Government may determine material policies as a majority and controlling shareholder, without the consent of the other shareholders and the outcome of any transaction or other matter submitted to the Bank's shareholders for approval, except for those matters requiring a special resolution of the shareholders.

The Bank was mandated under the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 to, among other things, meet progressively and serve better the needs of development of the economy in conformity with national policy and objectives. From time to time, the Bank may be required to take actions in furtherance of public policy considerations and the Government's broader objectives for the banking industry, which are not necessarily in the Bank's best commercial interests. The Bank cannot make any assurance that future policy decisions by the Government will not have an adverse effect on the Bank's results of operations and financial condition.

The Bank is subject to Regulatory Reserve requirements, which affects the interest on a portion of the Bank's balances.

The Bank is required to maintain 4.00 per cent. of its demand and time liabilities in the form of balances with the RBI in accordance with Section 42 of the RBI Act, 1934. The Bank does not earn any interest on such balances held with the RBI.

The implementation of Basel III may have an adverse effect on the position of the Noteholders.

The RBI published its final guidelines on capital adequacy through the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks — Prudential Norms on Capital Adequacy) Directions, 2025. The Basel III regulations provide for, among other things, higher levels of Tier I capital which will predominantly consist of common equity, capital conservation buffers, treatment of minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries, changes in the structure of debt instruments eligible for inclusion in Tier I and Tier II capital and types of preference shares in Tier II capital, criteria for classification as common shares to be included in common equity Tier I capital, methods to deal with credit risk and reputational risk, capital charges for credit risks, introduction of a leverage ratio and investments in capital of banks, financial and insurance entities. The Basel III regulations also stipulate that non-equity Tier I and Tier II capital should have loss absorbency characteristics, which require them to be written down or be converted into common equity upon the occurrence of a pre-specified trigger event.

The Bank's current capitalisation levels are in line with these requirements. However, unless the Bank is able to access the necessary amount of additional capital, any incremental increase in the capital requirement may adversely impact the Bank's ability to grow its business and may even require the Bank to withdraw from or to curtail some of its current business operations. There can also be no assurance that the Bank will be able to raise adequate additional capital in the future at all or on terms favourable to it. The RBI and/or any other relevant authority may implement the package of reforms, including the terms which capital securities are required to have, in a manner that is different from that which is currently envisaged, or may impose more onerous requirements on the Bank. Further, the Basel III regulations, when implemented, may adversely affect the position of any holder of any Tier 2 Notes and Additional Tier 1 Notes issued as the Issuer would be required to incorporate features mandated by Indian laws and regulations in the terms and conditions of such Tier 2 Notes and Additional Tier 1 Notes.

The Bank may be involved in litigation matters from time to time and any final judgment awarding material damages against the Bank could have a material adverse impact on its future financial performance, stockholders' equity and the trading price of the Notes.

The Bank may be involved in certain litigation matters in the ordinary course of the its business from time to time. These matters may arise because the Bank seeks to recover from borrowers or because customers seek claims against them. Although it is the Bank's policy to make provisions for probable loss, the Bank does not make provisions or disclosures in its financial statements where its assessment is that the risk is insignificant. The Bank cannot guarantee that the judgments in any of the litigation in which the Bank is involved would be favourable to it and, if its assessment of the risk changes, its view on provisions will also change. Increased provisioning for such potential losses could have a material adverse effect on the Bank's results of operations and financial condition. If the Bank's provisioning is inadequate relative to actual losses on final judgment, such additional losses could have an adverse impact on the Bank's business.

Risks Relating to India

A slowdown in economic growth in India could cause the Bank to experience slower growth in its asset portfolio and deterioration in the quality of its assets.

A substantial part of the Bank's business operations and assets are based in India. The Bank's income, its results of operations and the quality of growth of its assets are necessarily dependent, to a large extent, on the performance of the Indian economy, which in turn is linked to global economic conditions. Below-trend global growth may adversely affect the growth prospects of the Indian economy. This could adversely affect the Bank's business, including its ability to grow its asset portfolio, the quality of its assets and its ability to implement its strategy. The Indian economy may be adversely affected by volatile oil prices, given India's dependence on imported oil for its energy needs, inflationary pressures and weather conditions adversely affecting the Indian agricultural market or other factors. This may have a cascading impact on its asset portfolio. In addition, the Indian economy is in a state of transition. The share of the services sector of the economy is rising, while that of the industrial, manufacturing and agricultural sectors is declining. Finally, India faces major challenges in sustaining its growth, which include the need for substantial infrastructure development and improving access to healthcare and education. If the Indian economy deteriorates, its asset base may erode, which would result in a material decrease in its net profits and total assets.

Furthermore, other uncertainties in the global economy and the Indian economy may also adversely affect the Bank's business, financial condition and results of operations in many ways, including, among others:

- during a period of economic slowdown, there is a greater likelihood that more of the Bank's customers or counterparties could become delinquent in respect of their loan repayments or other obligations to the Bank, which, in turn, could result in a higher level of NPAs, allowances for impairment losses and write-offs;
- the increased regulation and supervision by the financial services industry in response to the financial crisis in certain jurisdictions where the Bank operates may restrict our business flexibility and increase our compliance costs;
- the value of the Bank's investments in the equity and debt securities issued by overseas governments and financial institutions may significantly decline;
- the Bank's ability to raise additional capital on favourable terms, or at all, could be adversely affected; and trade and capital flows may further contract as a result of protectionist measures being introduced in certain markets, which could cause a further slowdown in economies and adversely affect our business prospects.

The economic growth of India is estimated to grow by 6.6 per cent in fiscal year 2027, compared to 6.8 per cent in fiscal year 2026 and 6.3 per cent in fiscal year 2025.[16] If the Indian economy growth prospects deteriorate, the Bank's asset base may erode, which would result in a material decrease in its net profits and total assets which could materially adversely affect its business, results of operations and financial position. Any slowdown in the Indian economy or India's export growth or the future volatility of global commodity prices could adversely affect the Bank's borrowers and contractual counterparties and could result in lower credit demand and higher defaults among corporate, retail and rural borrowers, which could adversely impact the Bank's business, its financial performance, shareholders' funds, the Bank's ability to implement its business strategies and the price of the Notes.

An outbreak of an infectious disease or any other serious public health concerns in Asia or elsewhere could have an adverse effect on the Bank's business and results of operations.

The outbreak, or continued or threatened outbreak, of any severe communicable disease, such as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome ("**SARS**"), Middle East Respiratory Syndrome-Coronavirus, avian influenza (commonly known as bird flu), H1N1, the SARS-CoV-2 virus ("**COVID-19**") or any other similar disease in Asia or elsewhere, could materially and adversely affect overall business sentiment and environment, particularly if such outbreak is inadequately controlled. Such outbreaks and/or pandemics may result in widespread reductions in consumption, industrial production and business activities and may significantly disrupt the global economy and global markets.

Accordingly, any such material changes in the financial markets, the Indian economy or economies of countries or regions where the Bank operates as a result of these events or developments may materially and adversely affect the Bank's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Any future outbreak of health epidemics may restrict the level of business activity in affected areas, which may in turn adversely affect the Bank's business.

[16] RBI-Survey of Professional Forecasters on Macroeconomic Indicators– Results of the 86th Round dated 8 February 2024.

Continuing high prices of crude oil could adversely affect the Indian economy, which could adversely affect the Bank's business.

India's import of petroleum, crude and related products has surged pursuant to the supply constraints in West Asian markets. Accordingly, a further significant increase from current levels in the price of crude oil could adversely affect the Indian economy.

Furthermore, the Government has also deregulated the prices of certain oil products including diesel, resulting in international crude prices having a greater effect on domestic oil prices.

Any further increase or volatility of oil prices suffered by Indian consumers could have a material adverse impact on the Indian economy and on the Indian banking and financial system in particular, including through a rise in inflation and market interest rates and a higher trade deficit.

A significant change in the Government's economic liberalisation and deregulation policies could disrupt the Bank's business.

With the advent of the liberalisation policies of the Government in 1991, the Indian economy has progressed steadily over the years and has made a mark in the global economy. The Government has approached various sectors of the economy to make them more competitive and productive. Given the global financial crisis, the Government as well as the RBI is expected to be cautious in its approach towards wider opening up of the banking and insurance segments. The current Government has continued India's economic liberalisation and deregulation programmes. However, there can be no assurances that these liberalisation policies will continue in the future. Any significant change in the Government's economic liberalisation and deregulation policies could adversely affect business and economic conditions in India and could also adversely affect the Bank's business, its future financial performance and the trading price of the Notes.

Financial instability in other countries could disrupt the Bank's business and cause the trading price of the Notes to decrease.

The Indian market and the Indian economy are influenced by economic and market conditions in other countries. The global financial crisis in 2008 and the subsequent European sovereign debt crisis have resulted in an adverse impact on the Indian economy. Although economic conditions are different in each country, investors' reactions to developments in one country can have adverse effects on the securities of companies in other countries, including India. A loss of investor confidence in the financial systems of other emerging markets may cause volatility in Indian financial markets and indirectly, in the Indian economy in general. Any worldwide financial instability including the global liquidity crisis which the credit markets may experience or the continuing sovereign credit crisis could also have a negative impact on the Indian economy.

Trade tensions between the United States and major trading partners, most notably China, continue to escalate following the introduction of a series of tariff measures in both countries. Although China is the primary target of United States trade measures, value chain linkages mean that other emerging markets, primarily in Asia, may also be impacted. China's policy response to these trade measures also presents a degree of uncertainty. There is some evidence of China's monetary policy easing and the potential for greater fiscal spending, which could worsen existing imbalances in its economy. This could undermine efforts to address already high debt levels and increase medium-term risks.

The global oil and gas industry is still evolving, which could lead to further uncertainty in the global economic environment. There can be no assurance that the economic slowdown in China, market disruptions in Europe, including the increased cost of funding for certain governments and financial institutions or general uncertainty in global markets or commodity prices, will not affect the Bank. These factors may, individually or cumulatively, result in another global or regional financial crisis.

Any significant decrease in availability of funding through the international capital markets could have an adverse effect on the Bank. There may be other periodic geo-political conflicts which may have an adverse impact on the Bank's operations as a result of general deterioration in external environment.

If there is a global or regional financial crisis or a deterioration in the economic or political environment of India or any of the other countries in which the Bank operates, this may have a material adverse effect on the Bank's business, financial condition and results of operations. Further, in light of the interconnectivity between India's economy and other economies, India's economy is increasingly exposed to economic and market conditions in other countries. As a result, an economic downturn or recession in the United States, Europe and other countries in the developed world or a slowdown in economic growth in major emerging markets like China could have an adverse effect on economic growth in India. A slowdown in the rate of growth in Singapore's economy could result in lower demand for credit and other financial products and services and higher defaults among corporate and retail customers, which could adversely affect the Bank's business, financial condition, results of operations and also have an adverse effect on the Bank's cost of funding, loan portfolio, business, future financial performance and the trading price of the Notes.

If regional hostilities, terrorist attacks or social unrest in India increases, the Bank's business could be adversely affected, and the trading price of the Notes could decrease.

India has from time to time experienced social and civil unrest and hostilities with neighbouring countries. Present relations between India and Pakistan continue to be fragile on the issues of terrorism, armament and Kashmir. India has also experienced terrorist attacks in some parts of the country. These hostilities, attacks and tensions could lead to political or economic instability in India and a possible adverse effect on the Bank's business, its future financial performance and the trading price of the Notes. Hostilities and tensions could lead to political or economic instability in India and a possible adverse effect on the Bank's business, its future financial performance and the trading price of the Notes. Further, India has also experienced social unrest in some parts of the country. If such tensions occur in other parts of the country, leading to overall political and economic instability, it could have an adverse effect on the Bank's business, future financial performance and the trading price of the Notes.

Trade deficits could have a negative effect on the Bank's business and the trading price of the Notes.

India's trade balance serves as a vital barometer for the overall health of its external sector, reflecting the net structural difference between total merchandise exports and imports. As detailed in the draft figures, India's trade deficit widened significantly to U.S.$119.3 billion during the fiscal period from April 2025 to March 2026, compared to U.S.$94.66 billion recorded between April 2024 and March 2025.

A primary driver behind this widening gap is the persistent geopolitical instability, which continues to disrupt global trade routes and elevate international crude oil prices. Given India's deep structural dependency on imported energy, higher crude prices sharply increase the national import bill, worsening the merchandise trade imbalance and exerting continuous pressure on the current account balance.

Despite these current account pressures, the broader external position receives crucial support from the capital account. Substantial foreign currency inflows driven by Foreign Currency Non-Resident Bank ("**FCNRB**") deposit schemes are expected to offset a significant portion of the trade deficit. Although the Balance of Payment stood at -U.S.$8.1 billion from April to June 2026, consequent to robust capital inflows, India's overall Balance of Payments ("**BoP**") is projected to maintain a strong positive stance, with a surplus estimated more than U.S.$40 billion. Nevertheless, a large and sustained merchandise trade deficit elevates national external financing requirements and risks tightening domestic financial conditions.

From the banking sector's perspective, these macroeconomic headwinds can adversely affect credit demand, elevate funding costs, and strain asset quality, which could subsequently have an indirect bearing on the Bank's financial performance, investor perception, and the market price of the Notes.

Natural calamities could have a negative impact on the Indian economy and could cause the Bank's business to suffer and the trading price of the Notes to decrease.

India has experienced natural calamities such as earthquakes, floods and drought in the recent past. The extent and severity of these natural disasters determine their impact on the Indian economy. For example, in 2015, the agricultural sector was adversely affected by unseasonal rains and hailstorms in northern India in March 2015. As a result, the gross value added, which is the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption, in the agricultural sector increased only 0.2 per cent. in 2015 as compared to 3.7 per cent. growth in 2014. In August 2018, severe floods in the state of Kerala also caused significant damage to the agricultural production of the state.

The occurrence of other natural calamities could have a negative impact on the Indian economy, affecting the Bank's business and potentially causing the trading price of the Notes to decrease. Similarly, global or regional climate change or natural calamities in other countries where the Bank operates could affect the economies of those countries and the Bank's operations in those countries.

A decline in India's foreign exchange reserves may affect liquidity and interest rates in the Indian economy which could adversely impact the banking industry in general.

Foreign exchange reserves constitute an important buffer for the Indian economy against external sector shocks and support confidence in the country's ability to meet its external payment obligations. Adequate reserves also provide resilience against volatility in the foreign exchange market and global financial conditions.

As mentioned in the draft, India's foreign exchange reserves increased from US$668.32 billion as at 31 March 2025 to US$691.10 billion as at 31 March 2026, while the figures for 31 March 2024, 2023 and 2022 are stated as US$646.42 billion, US$578.44 billion and US$607.30 billion, respectively (As per RBI data). As per the latest data as on 28 August 2026, India's foreign Exchange reserve is $740.80 billion.

While strong FCNRB capital inflows have provided immediate foreign currency supply that helped anchor short-term exchange rate stability, countervailing forces remain active. Elevated crude oil prices drive up commercial demand for US dollars among domestic importers, renewing depreciation pressures on the Indian Rupee and elevating forward prices and forward premiums in foreign exchange markets.

Concurrently, external monetary conditions pose additional risks to domestic financial markets. Potential policy rate hikes by the US Federal Reserve alongside elevated US Treasury yields widen yield differentials, increasing the risk of foreign portfolio capital outflows from emerging markets. This global tightening, combined with domestic imported inflation risks arising from higher energy costs, is anticipated to push Government of India (G-Sec) bond yields higher, raising benchmark interest rates across the domestic economy.

From the banking sector perspective, adverse movements in liquidity, interest rates, exchange rates and broader financial conditions could affect the cost and availability of funding, credit demand, asset quality and profitability of banks. Consequently, sustained deterioration in external sector conditions could potentially affect the Bank's future financial performance and investor perception and may have an indirect impact on the trading price of the Notes.

Any downgrading of India's debt rating by an international rating agency could adversely affect the Bank's business and the Bank's liquidity.

Any adverse credit rating outlook on India would impact the country's outlook and cascade into interest rate and currency depreciation. There can be no assurance that rating agencies will maintain their views on India's sovereign rating.

S&P Global Ratings ("**S&P**"), Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("**Fitch**") and Moody's Investor Services, Inc ("**Moody's**") currently have stable outlooks for India. In August 2025, S&P Global has raised India's long-term sovereign credit rating to 'BBB' from 'BBB-', with the short-term rating upgraded to 'A-2' from 'A-3'. The upgrade highlights India's robust and sustained economic growth, driven by high infrastructure investment, sound fiscal management, and a strengthened monetary policy framework that keeps inflation under control. It is a testament to the nation's rising global stature and the government's steadfast commitment to long-term prosperity.

There can be no assurance that these ratings will not in future be revised down by Moody's, S&P Global Ratings, or Fitch or that any other global rating agency will also in future revise down the Issuer's or the Indian banking system's ratings. Any such downgrade in ratings may adversely affect the Bank's business and the trading price of the Notes. Furthermore, the Bank's access to capital markets may also be limited, lowering its liquidity.

Investors in the Notes may not be able to enforce a judgment of a foreign court against the Bank.

The Bank was constituted under the Bank Nationalisation Act and the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970 (the "**Scheme**"). Substantially all of the Bank's Directors and executive officers are residents of India and a substantial portion of the assets of the Bank and such persons are located in India. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process upon the Bank, or such persons outside India, or to enforce judgments obtained against such parties outside India.

Recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments is provided for under Sections 13 and 44A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 of India (the "**Civil Code**") on a statutory basis. Section 13 of the Civil Code provides that foreign judgments shall be conclusive regarding any matter directly adjudicated upon between the same parties or between parties under whom they or any of them are claiming under the same title except: (i) where the judgment has not been pronounced by a court of competent jurisdiction; (ii) where the judgment has not been given on the merits of the case; (iii) where it appears on the face of the proceedings that the judgment is founded on an incorrect view of international law or a refusal to recognise the law of India in cases to which such law is applicable; (iv) where the proceedings in which the judgment was obtained were opposed to natural justice; (v) where the judgment has been obtained by fraud; and (vi) where the judgment sustains a claim founded on a breach of any law then in force in India. Under Section 14 of the Civil Code, a court in India shall, upon the production of any document purporting to be a certified copy of a foreign judgment, presume that the judgment was pronounced by a court of competent jurisdiction, unless the contrary appears on record. Such presumption may be displaced by proving want of jurisdiction.

India is not a party to any international treaty in relation to the recognition or enforcement of foreign judgments. Section 44A of the Civil Code provides that where a certified copy of a foreign judgment has been rendered by a superior court, within the meaning of that Section, in any country or territory outside India which the Government has by notification declared to be in a reciprocating territory, it may be enforced in India by proceedings in execution as if the judgment had been rendered by the relevant court in India. However, Section 44A of the Civil Code is applicable only to monetary decrees not in the same nature of amounts payable in respect of taxes, other charges of a similar nature or in respect of a fine or other penalties and is not applicable to arbitration awards.

The United Kingdom has been declared by the Government to be a reciprocating territory for the purposes of Section 44A but the United States has not been so declared. A judgment of a court of a country which is not a reciprocating territory may be enforced only by a fresh suit upon the judgment and not by proceedings in execution, whereas a judgment of a superior court in the United Kingdom may be enforced by proceedings in execution, and a judgment not of a superior court by a fresh suit resulting in a judgment or order. The suit must be brought in India within three years from the date of the judgment in the same manner as any other suit filed to enforce a civil liability in India. Such a suit has to be filed in India within three years from the date of the judgment in the same manner as any other suit filed to enforce a civil liability in India. A party seeking to enforce a foreign judgment in India is required to obtain approval from the RBI to repatriate outside India any amounts received pursuant to execution of the judgment. It is unlikely that a court in India would award damages on the same basis as a foreign court if an action were to be brought in India. Furthermore, it is unlikely that an Indian court would enforce foreign judgments if that court were of the view that the amount of damages awarded was excessive or inconsistent with Indian public policy, it is uncertain as to whether an Indian court would enforce foreign judgments that would contravene or violate Indian law. Any judgment in a foreign currency would be converted into Rupees on the date of the judgment and not on the date of the payment. The Bank cannot predict whether a suit brought in an Indian court will be disposed off in a timely manner or be subject to considerable delays.

The insolvency laws of India may differ from other jurisdictions with which the holders of the Notes are familiar.

As the Bank is incorporated under the laws of India, any insolvency proceedings relating to the Bank is likely to involve the insolvency laws of India, the procedure and substantive provisions of which may differ from comparable provisions of the local insolvency laws of jurisdictions with the holders of the Notes are familiar with.

Indian accounting principles and audit standards differ from those which prospective investors may be familiar with in other countries.

As stated in the report of the Bank's independent auditors included in this Offering Circular, the Bank's financial statements are in conformity with Indian GAAP, consistently applied during the periods stated, except as provided in such report, and no attempt has been made to reconcile any of the information given in this Offering Circular to any other principles or to base it on any other standards. Indian GAAP differs from accounting principles and auditing standards with which prospective investors may be familiar in other countries. See "*Summary of Significant Differences between Indian GAAP and IFRS*".

The Bank's transition to the use of the IFRS converged Indian Accounting Standards may result in changes in the presentation of its financial statements.

On 16 February 2015, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("**MCA**") of the Government published the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, which are effective from 1 April 2015, which provides that IFRS converged Indian Accounting Standards ("**IND-AS**") will be mandatorily implemented by the companies specified in the roadmap for the accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2016, with the comparatives for the period ended 31 March 2016, or thereafter. However, banking, insurance and non-banking finance companies were exempted from this road map.

On 11 February 2016, the RBI issued a notification for the implementation of IND-AS by banks. Under this notification, all scheduled commercial banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) was to follow IND-AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, subject to any guideline or direction issued by the RBI in this regard from the accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018 with the comparatives for the period ending 31 March 2018.

Currently, the implementation of IND-AS for banks has been deferred until further notice pending the consideration of some recommended legislative amendments by the Government of India. The Bank is in the process of determining the impact that such adoption will have on its financial reporting. Furthermore, the new accounting standards will change, among other things, the Bank's methodology for estimating allowances for probable loan losses and for classifying and valuing its investment portfolio and its revenue recognition policy. For estimation of probable loan losses, the new accounting standards may require the Bank to calculate the present value of the expected future cash flows realisable from its loans, including the possible liquidation of collateral (discounted at the loan's effective interest rate). This may result in the Bank recognising allowances for probable loan losses in the future which may be higher or lower than under current Indian GAAP. Therefore, there can be no assurance that the Bank's financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or changes in shareholders' equity will not appear materially worse under IND-AS than under Indian GAAP. In the Bank's transition to IND-AS reporting, the Bank may encounter difficulties in the ongoing process of implementing and enhancing its management information systems. There can be no assurance that the Bank's adoption of IND-AS will not adversely affect its reported results of operations or financial condition and any failure to successfully adopt IND-AS could adversely affect the Bank's business and the trading price of the Notes.

There may be less company information available in the Indian securities markets than securities markets in developed countries.

There may be differences between the level of regulation and monitoring of the Indian securities markets and the activities of investors, brokers and other participants and that of the markets in the United States and other developed countries. The SEBI is responsible for approving and improving disclosure and other regulatory standards for the Indian securities markets. The SEBI has issued regulations and guidelines on disclosure requirements, insider trading and other matters. There may, however, be less publicly available information about Indian companies than is regularly made available by public companies in developed countries.

Financial difficulty and other problems in certain long-term lending institutions and investment institutions in India could have a negative impact on the Bank's business and the trading price of the Notes could decrease.

The Bank is exposed to the risks of the Indian financial system which in turn may be affected by financial difficulties and other problems faced by certain Indian financial institutions. See "*The Indian Financial Sector*". As an emerging market economy, the Indian financial system faces risks of a nature and to an extent not typically faced in developing countries, including the risk of deposit runs notwithstanding the existence of a national deposit insurance scheme.

Certain Indian financial institutions have experienced difficulties during recent years. Some co-operative banks have also faced serious financial and liquidity crises. The problems faced by individual Indian financial institutions and any instability in or difficulties faced by the Indian financial system generally could create adverse market perception about Indian financial institutions and banks. This in turn could adversely affect the Bank's business, future financial performance and the price of the Notes.

The proposed new taxation system could adversely affect the Bank's business and the trading price of the Notes.

The Indian tax regime has undergone significant changes in recent years and may continue to be subject to amendments, changes in interpretation and administrative practices. With effect from April 1, 2026, the Income-tax Act, 2025 (the "**Income-tax Act, 2025**") has replaced the Income-tax Act, 1961 (the "**Income-tax Act, 1961**"), subject to the savings and transitional provisions contained in the Income-tax Act, 2025. Accordingly, while the Income-tax Act, 2025 applies with effect from 1 April 2026, certain proceedings and matters relating to earlier periods may continue to be governed by the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961. The Income-tax Rules, 2026 have also come into effect from 1 April 2026.

The General Anti-Avoidance Rules ("**GAAR**"), which became effective from 1 April 2017 under the Income-tax Act, 1961, has been continued under Chapter XI of the Income-tax Act, 2025. Under the GAAR provisions, an arrangement may, subject to the conditions and safeguards prescribed therein, be declared to be an impermissible avoidance arrangement, and the tax consequences of such arrangement may be determined, including by denial of a tax benefit or a benefit under an applicable tax treaty, disregarding or recharacterising any step in or part or whole of an arrangement or otherwise determining the tax consequences in the manner provided under applicable law. The application of GAAR is dependent upon the facts and circumstances of each arrangement and may involve significant questions of interpretation. If the GAAR provisions are invoked in relation to any arrangement entered into by the Bank or any member of the Group, the resulting tax consequences could have an adverse effect on the Bank's or the Group's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

India introduced the goods and services tax ("**GST**") with effect from 1 July 2017. GST subsumed a number of Central and State indirect taxes, including service tax, various excise duties, additional duties of customs such as countervailing duty and special additional duty, State value added tax and certain other State and Central levies. Certain taxes and duties, including basic customs duty and taxes on specified products and transactions that are outside the scope of GST, continue to apply separately. Since its introduction, the GST legislation, rules, rates, exemptions, procedures and administrative practices have undergone, and may continue to undergo, amendments and changes in interpretation. Any change in the applicable GST provisions or their interpretation, including in relation to classification, valuation, place of supply, input tax credit, exemptions or the manner in which such provisions apply to banking and financial services, could result in additional tax liabilities, interest, penalties or compliance costs for the Bank or the Group.

The Bank and the Group are subject to various Indian and international tax laws, rules, regulations, tax treaties and administrative practices, including those relating to income tax, withholding taxes, transfer pricing, GST and other applicable taxes and duties. The application and interpretation of such laws to the Bank's and the Group's business activities and transactions may be subject to differing interpretations by the relevant tax authorities, tribunals and courts. Changes in tax laws, rules, regulations, treaties, judicial precedents or administrative interpretations, whether prospective or, where permissible, retrospective, could result in an increase in the Bank's or the Group's tax liabilities and compliance costs or expose the Bank or the Group to interest, penalties or other consequences, any of which could materially and adversely affect its business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Certain tax assessments, reassessment proceedings, audits, investigations, appeals and other proceedings relating to the Bank and/or members of the Group may be pending before, or may in the future be initiated by, the relevant tax authorities. Tax authorities may take positions that differ from the positions adopted by the Bank or the Group in its tax returns, financial statements or in determining provisions for taxation. There can be no assurance that the ultimate outcome of any such proceedings will be consistent with the provisions or contingent liabilities recognised or disclosed in the financial statements. Any additional tax liability, including interest and penalties, arising as a result of such proceedings could have an adverse effect on the Bank's or the Group's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

SEBI introduced changes to the listing agreement, which may subject the Bank to higher compliance requirements and increase the Bank's compliance cost.

SEBI issued revised corporate governance guidelines under the equity listing agreement which have been effective from 1 October 2014 and 1 April 2015. Pursuant to the revised guidelines, the Bank is required to appoint at least one female director on the Board, establish a mechanism for directors and employees and reconstitute certain committees in accordance with the revised guidelines, among other things. The Bank may face difficulties in complying with any such requirements. Furthermore, the Bank cannot currently determine the impact of provisions of the revised SEBI corporate governance guidelines, which have come into force. Any increase in the Bank's compliance requirements or compliance costs may have an adverse effect on its business, cash flows and results of operations.

Risks Relating to an Investment in the Notes

The Notes may not be a suitable investment for all investors.

The Notes are complex and high-risk instruments. Each potential investor in any Notes must determine the suitability of that investment in light of its own circumstances. In particular, each potential investor should:

- have sufficient knowledge and experience to make a meaningful evaluation of the relevant Notes, the merits and risks of investing in the relevant Notes and the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Offering Circular or any applicable supplement;
- have access to, and knowledge of, appropriate analytical tools to evaluate, in the context of its particular financial situation, an investment in the relevant Notes and the impact such investment will have on its overall investment portfolio;
- have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear all of the risks of an investment in the relevant Notes, including where principal or interest is payable in one or more currencies, or where the currency for principal or interest payments is different from the potential investor's currency;
- understand thoroughly the terms of the relevant Notes and be familiar with the behaviour of any relevant indices and financial markets;
- be able to evaluate (either alone or with the help of a financial adviser) possible scenarios of economic, interest rate and other factors that may affect its investment and its ability to bear the applicable risks; and
- (in relation to the Tier 2 Notes only) have a good understanding of the loss absorption regulations as set out in the RBI Guidelines). A potential investor should not invest in the Tier 2 Notes unless it has the knowledge and expertise (either alone or with the help of a financial advisor) to be in a position to bear the risk of uncertainty with respect to the effect of such loss absorption regulations.

Some Notes are complex financial instruments. Sophisticated institutional investors generally do not purchase complex financial instruments as stand-alone investments. They purchase complex financial instruments as a way to reduce risk or enhance yield with an understood, measured, appropriate addition of risk to their overall portfolios. A potential investor should not invest in Notes which are complex financial instruments unless it has the expertise (either alone or with the help of a financial adviser) to evaluate how the Notes will perform under changing conditions, the resulting effects on the value of such Notes and the impact this investment will have on the potential investor's overall investment portfolio.

The Notes are not guaranteed by the Republic of India.

The Notes are not the obligations of, or guaranteed by, the Republic of India. Although the Government owned 62.93 per cent. of the Bank's issued share capital as at 30 June 2026, the Government is not providing a guarantee in respect of the Notes. In addition, the Government is under no obligation to maintain the solvency of the Bank. Therefore, investors should not rely on the Government ensuring that the Bank fulfils its obligations under the Notes.

The Tier 2 Notes are subordinated and have only limited rights of acceleration.

The relevant Pricing Supplement may specify that the Notes will be Tier 2 Notes (as defined in Condition 3.2 of the Terms and Conditions of the Notes) which will be subordinated obligations of the Bank. Payments on the Tier 2 Notes will be subordinate in right of payment upon the winding-up or liquidation of the Bank to the prior payment in full of all deposits and other liabilities of the Bank, except those liabilities which rank equally with or junior to the Tier 2 Notes. As a consequence of these subordination provisions, in the event of a winding-up of the Bank's operations, the holders of the Tier 2 Notes may recover proportionately less than the holders of the Bank's deposit liabilities or the holders of its other unsubordinated liabilities. As at 30 June 2026, all of the Bank's outstanding liabilities (including deposits, borrowings, call money, guarantees and acceptances and other liabilities, but excluding provisions), other than Rs. 135 billion of its outstanding subordinated bonds, would rank senior to the Tier 2 Notes.

Only those events described in Condition 12.2 of the Terms and Conditions of the Notes regarding the Bank's winding-up or liquidation, will permit a holder of a Tier 2 Note to accelerate payment of such Tier 2 Notes. However, Section 18 of the Bank Nationalisation Act provides that no provision of law relating to the winding up of the companies shall apply to the Bank and the Bank shall not be placed in liquidation except by order of the Government and in such manner as it may direct. Accordingly, in those events described in Condition 12.2 of the Terms and Conditions of the Notes, the only action the holder may take in India against the Bank is certain actions to make a claim in the Bank's liquidation or reorganisation placed by an order of the Government. Furthermore, if the Bank's indebtedness were to be accelerated, its assets may be insufficient to repay in full borrowings under all such debt instruments, including the Notes.

Payment of principal of and/or interest on Tier 2 Notes may or shall be deferred under certain circumstances.

The Issuer may defer payment of the principal of and/or interest on any Tier 2 Notes in certain situations described in Condition 3.2(b)(i) of the Terms and Conditions of the Notes until the earlier of the next Compulsory Payment Date (as defined in Condition 3.2(b)(vi) of the Terms and Conditions of the Notes) or the occurrence of an event specified in Condition 12.2 of the Terms and Conditions of the Notes. Furthermore, the Issuer must defer payment of such principal and/or interest in certain situations described in Conditions 3.2(b)(ii) or (iii) of the Terms and Conditions of the Notes until the earlier of the next Compulsory Payment Date or the occurrence of an event specified in Condition 12.2 of the Terms and Conditions of the Notes. Accordingly, if principal and/or interest is not paid on the relevant due date as a result of the foregoing, holders of Tier 2 Notes will not be entitled to receive such principal and/or interest on such due date.

The Additional Tier 1 Notes are subordinated to most of the Issuer's liabilities and the terms of the Additional Tier I Notes contain no limitation on issuing debt or senior or pari passu securities.

The Additional Tier 1 Notes will constitute unsecured and subordinated obligations of the Issuer which rank *pari passu* and without preference among themselves. The Additional Tier 1 Notes are not deposits and are not insured by the Issuer or guaranteed or insured by any party related to the Issuer and they may not be used as collateral for any loan made by the Issuer. In the event of a winding up of the Issuer's operations, the claims of the holders of the Additional Tier 1 Notes will be subordinated in right of payment to the prior payment in full of all of the Issuer's other liabilities (whether actual or contingent, present or future) including all deposit liabilities and other liabilities of the Issuer and all of the Issuer's offices and branches, except those liabilities which by their terms rank equal with or junior to the Additional Tier 1 Notes.

As a consequence of the subordination provision, in the event of a winding up of the Issuer's operations, the holders of the Additional Tier 1 Notes may recover less rateably than the holders of deposit liabilities or the holders of the Issuer's other liabilities that rank senior to the Additional Tier 1 Notes. The Additional Tier 1 Notes, the Trust Deed and the Agency Agreement do not limit the amount of liabilities ranking senior to the Additional Tier 1 Notes which may be hereafter incurred or assumed by the Issuer except for certain Tier I instruments.

Payments under the Tier 2 Notes and/or Additional Tier 1 Notes may be subject to compliance with applicable regulatory requirements, including the prior approval of the RBI.

Payments of the principal of and/or interest on Tier 2 Notes and/or Additional Tier 1 Notes in certain situations described in the Terms and Conditions of the Notes may be subject to compliance with applicable regulatory requirements, including the prior approval of the RBI. The RBI, while considering the request of the Issuer to approve its payment of the principal of and/or interest on Tier 2 Notes and/or Additional Tier 1 Notes, may take into consideration, amongst other things, the Issuer's capital adequacy position at the time of the proposed payment and thereafter. There can be no assurance that the RBI will provide such approval in a timely manner or at all.

Payments under the Notes may be subject to RBI guidelines regarding remittances of funds outside India.

If the Bank is unable to make payments with respect to the Notes from its overseas branches and instead makes payments from India, such payments shall be subject to RBI regulations governing the remittance of funds outside India. The Bank is under no obligation to maintain liquidity at its overseas branches to make interest payments due on the Notes. Any approval, if and when required, for the remittance of funds outside India is at the discretion of the RBI and the Bank can give no assurance that it will be able to obtain such approvals.

The regulation and reform of "benchmarks" may adversely affect the value of Notes linked to or referencing such "benchmarks".

The Programme allows for the issuance of Notes that reference certain interest rates or other types of rates or indices which are deemed to be "benchmarks" (including but not limited to EURIBOR, SONIA and SOFR). The Pricing Supplement for the Notes will specify whether EURIBOR, SONIA, SOFR or such other benchmark is applicable.

Interest rates and indices which are deemed to be "benchmarks" (including but not limited to EURIBOR, SONIA and SOFR) are the subject of recent international regulatory guidance and proposals for reform. Some of these reforms are already effective whilst others are still to be implemented. These reforms may cause such benchmarks to perform differently than in the past, to disappear entirely or to have other consequences which cannot be predicted. Any such consequence could have a material adverse effect on any Note linked to or referencing such a benchmark.

More broadly, any of the international reforms or the general increased regulatory scrutiny of benchmarks, could increase the costs and risks of administering or otherwise participating in the setting of a benchmark and complying with any such regulations or requirements.

It is not possible to predict with certainty whether, and to what extent, EURIBOR, SONIA, SOFR and/or other benchmark rates will continue to be supported going forwards. This may cause EURIBOR, SONIA, SOFR and/or other benchmark rates to perform differently than they have done in the past and may have other consequences which cannot be predicted. The elimination of any benchmarks, or changes in the manner of administration of any benchmark, could require an adjustment to the terms and conditions, or result in other consequences, in respect of any Notes linked to such benchmark. Such factors may have the following effects on certain benchmarks: (i) discourage market participants from continuing to administer or contribute to the benchmark, (ii) trigger changes in the rules or methodologies used in the benchmark; or (iii) lead to the disappearance of the benchmark. Any of the above changes or any other consequential changes as a result of international reforms or other initiatives or investigations, could have a material adverse effect on the value of and return on any Notes linked to or referencing a benchmark.

Investors should consult their own independent advisers and make their own assessment about the potential risks imposed by any international reforms in making any investment decision with respect to any Notes linked to or referencing a "benchmark".

The Notes may have limited liquidity.

Notes may have no established trading market when issued, and one may never develop. If a market does develop, it may not be liquid. Therefore, investors may not be able to sell their Notes easily or at prices that will provide them with a yield comparable to similar investments that have a developed secondary market. This is particularly the case for Notes that are especially sensitive to interest rate, currency or market risks, are designed for specific investment objectives or strategies or have been structured to meet the investment requirements of limited categories of investors. These types of Notes generally would have a more limited secondary market and more price volatility than conventional debt securities. Illiquidity may have an adverse effect on the market value of Notes.

No assurance can be given as to the liquidity of, or the development and continuation of an active trading market for, the Notes. If an active trading market for the Notes does not develop or is not maintained, the market price and liquidity of the Notes may be adversely affected. If such a market were to develop, the Notes could trade at prices that may be higher or lower than the price at which the Notes are issued depending on many factors, including:

- prevailing interest rates;
- the Bank's results of operations and financial condition;
- political and economic developments in and affecting India;
- the market conditions for similar securities; and
- the financial condition and stability of the Indian financial sector.

Inflation risks.

Noteholders may suffer erosion on the return of their investments due to inflation. Noteholders would have an anticipated rate of return based on expected inflation rates on the purchase of the Notes. An unexpected increase in inflation could reduce the actual returns.

Credit ratings may not reflect all risk and a downgrade in such credit ratings may affect the market price of the Notes.

One or more independent credit rating agencies may assign credit ratings to an issue of Notes. The ratings may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to the structure, market, additional factors discussed above and other factors that may affect the value of the Notes. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be suspended, reduced or withdrawn by the rating agency at any time. In addition, there can be no assurance that such credit ratings will be maintained for any given period or that the ratings will not be revised by the relevant credit rating agencies in the future if, in their judgment, circumstances so warranty. A downgrade in the credit ratings of such Notes may affect the market price of the Notes.

Interest rate risks.

Noteholders may suffer unforeseen losses due to fluctuations in interest rates. Generally, a rise in interest rates may cause a fall in the price of the Notes, resulting in a capital loss for the Noteholders. However, the Noteholders may reinvest the interest at higher prevailing interest rates. Conversely, when interest rates fall, the price of the Notes may rise. The Noteholders may enjoy a capital gain but interest payments received may be reinvested at lower prevailing interest rates.

Notes subject to optional redemption by the Issuer.

An optional redemption feature is likely to limit the market value of Notes. During any period when the Issuer may elect to redeem Notes, the market value of those Notes generally will not rise substantially above the price at which they can be redeemed. This also may be true prior to any redemption period.

The Issuer may be expected to redeem Notes when its cost of borrowing is lower than the interest rate on the Notes. At those times, an investor generally would not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds at an effective interest rate as high as the interest rate on the Notes being redeemed and may only be able to do so at a lower rate. Potential investors should consider reinvestment risk in light of other investments available at that time.

The Tier 2 Notes may be subject to write off or conversion on the occurrence of a Non-Viability Event or if the Issuer becomes subject to resolution.

In order to support and grow its business, the Bank must maintain a minimum capital adequacy ratio, and a lack of access to the capital markets may prevent it from maintaining an adequate ratio.

The RBI requires a minimum capital adequacy ratio of 11.50 per cent. of the Bank's total risk-weighted assets. RBI Basel III capital regulations are effective in India from 1 April 2013 in a phased manner. The Bank's capital adequacy ratio, under Basel III, was 17.04 per cent., 16.33 per cent. and 16.28 per cent. as of 31 March 2026, 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024, respectively, with the CET1 ratio at 12.44 per cent. as at 31 March 2026 (12.03 per cent. as at 31 March 2025). The Bank's ability to support and grow its business would become limited if the capital adequacy ratio declines. While the Bank may access the capital markets to offset declines in its capital adequacy ratio, it may be unable to access the markets at the appropriate time or the terms of any such financing may be unattractive due to various reasons attributable to changes in the general environment, including political, legal and economic conditions.

The current Basel III and capital adequacy framework applicable to the Bank stands consolidated in the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks — Prudential Norms on Capital Adequacy) Directions, 2025 (the "**RBI Capital Adequacy Directions**"). The key items covered under these Directions include: (i) improving the quality, consistency and transparency of the capital base; (ii) enhancing risk coverage; (iii) graded enhancement of the total capital requirement; (iv) introduction of capital conservation buffer and countercyclical buffer; and (v) supplementing the risk-based capital requirement with a leverage ratio. The Tier I capital will predominantly consist of Common Equity Tier 1 ("**CET1**") capital which includes common shares, reserves and stock surplus. Perpetual non-cumulative preference shares will be considered a part of Additional Tier 1 ("**AT1**") capital.

The RBI Capital Adequacy Directions define criteria for AT1 and Tier 2 instruments to improve their loss absorbency. The Directions also set out criteria for loss absorption through conversion/write-down/write-off of all non-common equity regulatory capital instruments at the Point of Non-Viability ("**PONV**"). The PONV is the earlier of: (a) a decision that a conversion or write-off, without which the bank would become non-viable, is necessary, as determined by the RBI; and (b) the decision to make a public sector injection of capital, or equivalent support, without which the bank would have become non-viable, as determined by the relevant authority. The RBI has also provided that the minimum Capital Conservation Buffer shall be 2.50 per cent. of the Bank's total risk-weighted assets.

Banks designated as Domestic Systemically Important Banks ("D-SIBs") are required to maintain additional CET1 capital requirement ranging from 0.2 per cent. to 1 per cent. of risk weighted assets. Banks will also be required to have an additional capital requirement increasing linearly up to 2.5 per cent. of the risk weighted assets if the RBI announces the implementation of countercyclical capital buffer requirements.

Additionally, the Basel III Liquidity Coverage Ratio ("**LCR**"), which is a measure of the Bank's high quality liquid assets compared to its anticipated cash outflows over a 30 day stressed period, was applied in a phased manner starting with a minimum requirement of 60.0 per cent. from 1 January 2015 and reached a minimum of

100.0 per cent. on 1 January 2019 and continues at 100.0 per cent. As at 31 March 2026, the Bank was compliant with the applicable LCR requirements under the RBI liquidity risk management framework.

Besides the LCR, the Basel III liquidity framework also envisages the Net Stable Funding Ratio ("NSFR"), which measures the ratio between available stable funding (greater than 1 year) and the required stable funding (greater than 1 year) to support long-term lending and other long term assets. For banks in India, NSFR of at least 100 per cent. has to be maintained. As at 31 March 2026, the Bank was compliant with the applicable NSFR requirements under the RBI liquidity risk management framework.

The terms and conditions of all Tier 2 instruments issued by the Bank in India include provisions that require such instruments, at the option of the RBI, to either be written off or converted into common equity upon the occurrence of the PONV Trigger. The determination that all or part of the principal amount of the Tier 2 instruments will be subject to loss absorption is likely to be inherently unpredictable and may depend on a number of factors that may be outside of the Bank's control.

Due to this inherent uncertainty, it will be difficult to predict when, if at all, a principal write-off or conversion to equity will occur. Accordingly, trading behaviour in respect of the Tier 2 instruments is not necessarily expected to follow the trading behaviour associated with other types of securities. Potential investors in the Tier 2 instruments should consider the risk that a holder may lose all of its investment, including the principal amount plus any accrued interest, if such statutory loss absorption measures are acted upon.

If the Bank is unable to meet the new and revised requirements, its business, future financial performance and the price of its equity shares could be adversely affected. Further changes in law after the date hereof may affect the rights of holders of the Tier 2 instruments as well as the market value of the Tier 2 instruments. For further details, please see the section entitled "*Supervision and Regulation*" on page 229.

Definitive Notes may not be available in certain denominations.

In relation to any issue of Notes which are tradeable in clearing systems in amounts other than integral multiples of the relevant minimum or specified denomination, should definitive Notes be required to be issued, a holder who does not have such integral multiple in his account with the relevant clearing system at the relevant time may not receive all of his entitlement in the form of definitive Notes unless and until such time as his holding becomes an integral multiple thereof.

Where the Bearer Global Notes or Registered Global Notes are held by or on behalf of Euroclear, Clearstream and/or DTC, investors will have to rely on the procedures of Euroclear, Clearstream and/or DTC for transfer, payment and communication with the Issuer.

Notes issued under the Programme may be represented by one or more Bearer Global Notes or Registered Global Notes. Such Bearer Global Notes or Registered Global Notes may be deposited with a common depositary for Euroclear and Clearstream and/or a nominee for DTC. Except in the circumstances described in the relevant Bearer Global Note or Registered Global Note, investors will not be entitled to receive Definitive Bearer Notes or Definitive Registered Notes. Each of DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream will maintain records of the beneficial interests in the Bearer Global Notes or Registered Global Notes held through it. While the Notes are represented by one or more Bearer Global Notes or Registered Global Notes, investors will be able to transfer their beneficial interests only through Euroclear or Clearstream or DTC.

While the Notes are represented by one or more Bearer Global Notes or Registered Global Notes, the Issuer will discharge its payment obligations under such Notes by making payments to or to the order of the DTC and/or the common depositary for Euroclear and Clearstream (as the case may be) for distribution to their account holders. A holder of a beneficial interest in a Bearer Global Note or Registered Global Note must rely on the procedures of DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream (as the case may be) to receive payments under the relevant

Notes. The Issuer has no responsibility or liability for the records relating to, or payments made in respect of, beneficial interests in the Bearer Global Notes or Registered Global Notes.

Holders of beneficial interests in the Bearer Global Notes or Registered Global Notes will not have a direct right to vote in respect of the relevant Notes. Instead, such holders will be permitted to act only to the extent that they are enabled by DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream (as the case may be) to appoint appropriate proxies. Similarly, holders of beneficial interests in the Bearer Global Notes or Registered Global Notes will not have a direct right under the respective Bearer Global Notes or Registered Global Notes to take enforcement action against the Issuer following an Event of Default under the relevant Notes but will have to rely upon their rights under the Trust Deed.

Modification and waivers.

The Terms and Conditions of the Notes contain provisions that relate to the calling of meetings of Noteholders to consider matters affecting their interests generally. These provisions permit defined majorities to bind all Noteholders including Noteholders who did not attend and vote at the relevant meeting and Noteholders who voted in a manner contrary to the majority.

The Terms and Conditions of the Notes also provide that the Trustee may, without the consent of Noteholders (i) agree to any modification of, or to waive or authorise any breach or proposed breach of, any of the provisions of the Notes or the Trust Deed or (ii) determine that any Event of Default or potential Event of Default shall not be treated as such, in each case in the circumstances described in Condition 16 of the Terms and Conditions of the Notes.

Additionally, any application of a Successor Rate, Alternative Reference Rate, an Adjustment Spread, Benchmark Replacement, Benchmark Replacement Adjustment, Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes or any rate determined in accordance with Condition 6.7, as the case may be, and any related benchmark amendments shall not constitute a matter which is required to be approved by a meeting of Noteholders.

The Trustee may request Noteholders to provide an indemnity and/or security and/or prefunding to its satisfaction.

In certain circumstances, including, without limitation, the right to given notice to the Bank following the occurrence of an Event of Default as contemplated in Condition 12.1 (in respect of Senior Notes) and Condition 12.2 (in respect of Subordinated Notes) and the right to institute proceedings and/or take any other steps and/or action against the Bank as it may think fit as contemplated in Condition 12.3, the Trustee may (at its sole discretion) request Noteholders to provide an indemnity and/or security and/or prefunding to its satisfaction before it takes any steps and/or actions and/or institutes any proceedings on behalf of the Noteholders. The Trustee shall not be obliged to take any such steps and/or actions and/or institute such proceedings if not first indemnified and/or secured and/or prefunded to its satisfaction. Negotiating and agreeing to an indemnity and/or security and/or prefunding can be a lengthy process and may have an impact on when such steps and/or actions can be taken and/or when such proceedings can be instituted. The Trustee may not be able to take steps and/or actions and/or institute any proceedings, notwithstanding the provision of an indemnity and/or security and/or prefunding to it, in breach of the terms of the Trust Deed or in circumstances where there is uncertainty or dispute as to the applicable laws or regulations and, to the extent permitted by the agreements and the applicable law, it will be for the Noteholders to take such steps and/or actions and/or institute such proceedings directly.

Change of law.

The Terms and Conditions of the Notes are based on English law in effect as of the date of issue of the relevant Notes save for (in the case of Tier 2 Notes) Condition 3.2 and (in the case of Additional Tier 1 Notes) Condition 3.3, which shall be governed by and construed in accordance with Indian law. No assurance can be given as to the impact of any possible judicial decision or change to English law or Indian law or administrative practice after the date of issue of the relevant Notes.

Performance of contractual obligations.

The ability of the Issuer to make payments in respect of the Notes may depend upon the due performance of the respective obligations of the other parties to the transaction documents, including but not limited to the performance by the Trustee, the Principal Paying Agent, the Paying Agents, the Exchange Agent, the Transfer Agent and the Registrar of their respective obligations. Whilst the non-performance of any relevant parties will not relieve the Issuer of its obligations to make payments in respect of the Notes, the Issuer may not, in such circumstances, be able to fulfil its obligations to the Noteholders, Receiptholders and the Couponholders.

Dividend equivalent payments may be subject to U.S. withholding tax

Under Section 871(m) of the Code and the U.S. Treasury regulations thereunder ("**Section 871(m)**"), a "dividend equivalent" payment is treated as a dividend from sources within the United States and generally will be subject to U.S. withholding tax at a rate of 30.00 per cent when paid to a non-U.S. person (unless a lower treaty rate is applicable) under certain financial instruments if certain conditions are met. If the Issuer or any withholding agent determines that withholding is required, neither the Issuer nor any withholding agent will be required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts so withheld. Prospective investors should refer to the section "*Taxation — Potential U.S. Withholding on Dividend Equivalent Payments*".

Risks relating to an Investment in Rupee Denominated Notes

Rupee Denominated Notes are subject to selling restrictions and may be transferred only to a limited pool of investors

Rupee Denominated Notes are subject to selling restrictions and may be subscribed to and / or transferred only to a limited pool of investors.

Rupee Denominated Notes can only be issued to and held by investors ("**Recognised ECB Lender**") that is: (i) a person resident outside India; or (ii) a branch outside India of an entity whose lending business is regulated by the RBI; or (iii) a financial institution (as defined under the Foreign Exchange Management (International Financial Services Centre) Regulations, 2015 (as amended)) or a meeting branch of a financial institution (as defined under the Foreign Exchange Management (International Financial Services Centre) Regulations, 2015 (as amended)) set up in IFSC is permitted to acquire, own or sell the Notes issued by the Issuer through its Head Office ("**Eligibility Requirement**"). The proceeds of the Notes will not be used for purposes which are prohibited under the ECB Guidelines.

The Rupee Denominated Notes can only be sold, transferred or offered as security overseas subject to compliance with the ECB Guidelines.

The investor / transferee should be a Recognised ECB Lender (*as defined above*). Further, foreign branches or subsidiaries of Indian banks (subject to applicable prudential guidelines issued by the RBI) can participate as arrangers, underwriters, market-makers or traders for Rupee Denominated Notes issued overseas. However, underwriting by foreign branches/subsidiaries of Indian banks for issuances by Indian banks is not allowed.

Rupee Denominated Notes are subject to exchange rate risks and exchange controls.

The Rupee denominated Notes are denominated in INR but settled in U.S. dollars. Investors in the Rupee denominated Notes are required to pay the issue price for their Rupee denominated Notes in U.S. dollars at the prevailing exchange rate between INR and the U.S. dollar as at the pricing date of the Rupee denominated Notes. This entails risks which are not associated with a similar investment in a U.S. dollar denominated security. Such risks include, without limitation, the possibility of significant changes in the exchange rate between INR and U.S. dollars if such currency risk is unhedged and the possibility of imposition or modification of exchange controls by the RBI. Such risks are usually dependent on various economic and political events over which the Bank does not have any control. Recently, exchange rates have been volatile and such volatility is expected in the near future as well, so the risk pertaining to exchange rate fluctuation persists. However, the recent fluctuations in exchange rates are not indicative in nature. The U.S. dollar return on the Rupee denominated Notes, or yield to maturity, will depend on the principal amount, the coupon and the premium converted into U.S. dollars at the prevailing exchange rate at the time of the relevant payments. Any volatility of the exchange rate between INR and the U.S. dollar during the term of the Rupee denominated Notes will affect the return on the Rupee denominated Notes in U.S. dollars.

In particular, any devaluation of INR against the U.S. dollar during the term of the Rupee denominated Notes will decrease the U.S. dollar return on the Rupee denominated Notes and will result in the yield to maturity of the Rupee denominated Notes in U.S. dollars being less than the stated yield to maturity thereof, which is calculated in INR. In the event of a material devaluation of INR against the U.S. dollar, Noteholders may not receive the full U.S. dollar subscription money upon maturity or redemption of the Rupee denominated Notes. Rates of exchange between U.S. dollars and INR may be significantly varied over time.

However, historical trends do not necessarily indicate future fluctuations in rates and should not be relied upon as indicative of future trends. Political, economic or stock exchange developments in India or elsewhere could lead to significant and sudden changes in the exchange rate between INR and U.S. dollars. Although, substantially all of the Bank's revenues are denominated in INR, it is required to settle all amounts due under the Rupee denominated Notes (including principal, premium, if any, as well as the interest and redemption payments) in U.S. dollars at the prevailing exchange rate between INR and the U.S. dollar at the time of payment. Furthermore, the Bank's revenues are denominated in INR. Depreciation of INR against the U.S. dollar could adversely affect the U.S. dollar value of the Bank's earnings and its ability to satisfy its obligations under the Rupee denominated Notes.

India maintains a managed floating exchange rate system under which market forces determine the exchange rate for INR. Under RBI's policies, the RBI may, however, intervene in the market to maintain orderly market conditions and limit sharp fluctuations in the exchange rate. Interventions by the RBI have taken the form of transparent measures and have included clearly delineated periods and amounts involved, as well as the explanations for these actions. RBI's foreign exchange policy objectives include maintaining price stability, promoting and maintaining monetary stability and the convertibility of the INR, protecting its international reserves during times of impending or ongoing exchange crises or national emergencies. Rupee Denominated Notes are denominated in INR and payable in foreign currency. This entails risks which are not associated with a similar investment in a foreign currency-denominated security. Such risks include, without limitation, the possibility of significant changes in the exchange rate between INR and the relevant foreign currency if such currency risk is unhedged by an investor, or the possibility of imposition or modification of exchange controls by the RBI. Such risks are usually dependent on various economic and political events over which the Issuer does not have any control. Recently, exchange rates have been volatile and such volatility is expected in the near future as well, so the risk pertaining to exchange rate fluctuation persists. However, the recent fluctuations in exchange rates are not indicative in nature. If INR depreciates against the relevant foreign currency the effective yield on the Rupee Denominated Notes will decrease below the interest rate on the global bonds, and the amount payable on maturity may be less than the investment made by the investors. This could result in a total or substantial loss of the investment made by the investor towards the Rupee Denominated Notes. Rates of exchange between the foreign currency and INR may be significantly varied over time. However, historical trends do not necessarily indicate future fluctuations in rates, and should not be relied upon as indicative of future trends. Political, economic or stock exchange developments in India or elsewhere could lead to significant and sudden changes in the exchange rate between INR and the relevant foreign currency. Furthermore, the overseas investors are eligible to hedge the above-mentioned exchange rate risk only by way of permitted derivative products with: (i) Authorised Dealer Category-I Banks in India; (ii) the offshore branches or subsidiaries of Indian Banks; or (iii) branches of foreign banks having a presence in India.

Rupee Denominated Notes are not freely convertible.

Rupee Denominated Notes are not freely convertible. The Rupee is not a freely convertible currency. The convertibility of a currency is dependent, inter alia, on international and domestic political and economic factors, and on measures taken by governments and central banks. Such measures include, without limitation, imposition of regulatory controls or taxes, issuance of a new currency to replace an existing currency, alteration of the exchange rate or exchange characteristics by revaluation or revaluation of a currency, or imposition of exchange controls with respect to the exchange or transfer of a specified currency that would affect exchange rates and the availability of a specified currency. The taking of any one or more of such measures could adversely affect the value of the Rupee Denominated Notes as well as any amount which may be payable upon redemption of the Notes. Early redemption of Rupee Denominated Notes issued by the Head Office may require RBI approval. Early redemption of Rupee Denominated Notes issued by the Head Office prior to its stated maturity (whether as a result of an event of default or any early redemption event) requires prior RBI or AD Bank approval, as the case may be. Compliance with any conditions specified in any such RBI or AD Bank approval will be required. There can be no assurance that the RBI or the AD Bank will provide such approval in a timely manner or at all.

Early redemption of Rupee Denominated Notes prior to its stated average maturity or its stated maturity requires prior RBI or AD Bank approval, as the case may be.

Any early redemption of the Notes issued by the Head Office prior to the expiry of the Minimum Average Maturity Period stipulated under the ECB Guidelines will require the prior approval of the RBI in accordance with the ECB Guidelines and such approval may not be forthcoming. An early redemption of Notes (including for an exercise of the Issuer Call, an event of default, change of control or any early redemption event) prior to the Minimum Average Maturity Period stipulated under the ECB Guidelines will require prior approval of the RBI or the AD Bank, as the case may be in accordance with the ECB Guidelines. There can be no assurance that the RBI or the AD Bank will provide such approval in a timely manner or at all.

Financial difficulty and other problems in certain financial institutions in India could adversely affect the Bank's business and the price of the Notes.

The Bank is exposed to the risks of the Indian financial system by being a part of that system which may be affected by the financial difficulties faced by certain Indian financial institutions because the commercial soundness of many financial institutions may be closely related as a result of credit, trading, clearing or other relationships. Such "systemic risk" may adversely affect financial intermediaries, such as clearing agencies, banks, securities firms and exchanges with which the Bank interacts on a daily basis. Any such difficulties or instability of the Indian financial system in general could create an adverse market perception about Indian financial institutions and banks and adversely affect the Bank's business. The Bank's transactions with these financial institutions expose us to various risks in the event of default by a counterparty, which can be exacerbated during periods of market illiquidity.

There may be less information available on Indian securities markets than securities markets in developed countries.

There is a difference between the level of regulation and monitoring of the Indian securities markets and the activities of investors, brokers and other participants and that of markets in the developed economies. The SEBI and the stock exchanges are responsible for improving disclosure and other regulatory standards for the Indian securities markets. The SEBI has issued regulations and guidelines on disclosure requirements, insider trading and other matters. There may, however, be less publicly available information about Indian companies than is regularly made available by public companies in developed economies.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BANK

Overview

As at 31 March 2026, the Bank was one of the largest nationalised banks in India in terms of total advances and deposits, which amounted to Rs.27,886.95 billion, and was one of the largest nationalised banks in India in terms of asset size, with total assets of Rs.18,832.02 billion. As at 30 June 2026, the Government owned 62.93 per cent. of the Bank and, accordingly, exercises control over the Bank's management and operations.

As at 31 March 2026, the Bank had a network of 10,097 domestic branches in India, together with its overseas branches in London, New York and Dubai International Financial Centre and its IFSC Banking Unit at GIFT City. The Bank's branches are administered through the Bank's head office in Bangalore (the "**Head Office**") and the Bank's 26 circle offices (the "**Circle Offices**").

The Bank is engaged in a wide variety of banking activities for corporate, micro-sized enterprises, small to medium-sized enterprises ("**SMEs**") and retail banking, and offers a wide range of financial products and services to corporate, SME and retail customers, including both resident and non-resident Indians. The Bank also provides funding to sectors identified by the Government as "Priority Sectors" such as agricultural and small-scale industries.

The Bank's corporate and SME banking services to Indian corporations include syndicated loans, credit line commitments, treasury products, trade finance and correspondent banking.

The Bank's retail banking services include consumer lending and deposit services. The Bank offers a wide range of consumer credit products, including personal loans, home loans, mortgage loans and credit cards. The Bank's deposit products include savings accounts, time deposits and tailored deposit products for customers in various sectors, such as accounts for high wealth individuals, non-resident Rupee accounts, annuity-linked deposit schemes and tax-saving deposit products.

Other businesses of the Bank include merchant banking, bancassurance (marketing of life and non-life insurance products), corporate cash management services, executor, trustee and taxation services, agricultural consultancy services and depositary services.

As at 31 March 2026, the Bank's unconsolidated deposits, advances and total assets were Rs.15,686.78 billion, Rs.12,200.17 billion and Rs.18,832.02 billion, respectively. For fiscal year 2026, the Bank's unconsolidated net profit amounted to Rs.191.87 billion, an increase of Rs.21.60 billion from fiscal year 2025. For the three months ended 30 June 2026, the Bank's unconsolidated net profit was Rs.48.56 billion, an increase of Rs.1.04 billion or 2.18 per cent. from the three months ended 30 June 2025.

As at 31 March 2026, the Group's consolidated deposits, advances and total assets were Rs.15,683.33 billion, Rs.12,200.18 billion and Rs.18,873.25 billion, respectively. For fiscal year 2026, the Group's consolidated net profit amounted to Rs.178.73 billion, an increase of Rs.3.33 billion from the year ended 31 March 2025.

Recent Developments

Issuer's financial results for the three months ended 30 June 2026

On 27 July 2026, the Issuer published its unaudited, unconsolidated financial results for the quarter ended 30 June 2026, which have been subjected to a limited review by the Issuer's auditors. The following financial information is derived from the Issuer's unaudited, unconsolidated financial results for the quarter ended 30 June 2026 and has been presented in a summarised manner for the convenience of investors, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to such financial results, including the notes thereto on pages F-9 to F-16 in this Offering

Circular. The following information is not indicative of future operating results and should not be relied upon as being so indicative.

The unaudited, unconsolidated financial results of the Issuer for the quarters ended 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025 have been prepared in accordance with Indian GAAP, which differs in certain respects from IFRS. A summary of the differences between Indian GAAP (as applicable to the Issuer) and IFRS is contained in this Offering Circular under the heading "*Summary of Significant Differences Between Indian GAAP and IFRS*".

Highlights of the Issuer's financial results for the three months ended 30 June 2026:

- The Issuer's total interest earned increased by Rs.19,542 million, or 6.30 per cent., to Rs.329,570 million for the three months ended 30 June 2026 from Rs.310,028 million for the three months ended 30 June 2025.
- The Issuer's total income increased by Rs.16,210 million, or 4.26 per cent., to Rs.396,843 million for the three months ended 30 June 2026 from Rs.380,633 million for the three months ended 30 June 2025.
- The Issuer's operating expenses increased by Rs.7,910 million, or 10.52 per cent., to Rs.83,066 million for the three months ended 30 June 2026 from Rs.75,157 million for the three months ended 30 June 2025.
- The Issuer's provisions (other than tax) and contingencies decreased by Rs.2,715 million, or 11.55 per cent., to Rs.20,800 million for the three months ended 30 June 2026 from Rs.23,516 million for the three months ended 30 June 2025.
- The Issuer's net profit increased by Rs.1,038 million, or 2.18 per cent., to Rs.48,558 million for the three months ended 30 June 2026 from Rs.47,520 million for the three months ended 30 June 2025.
- The Issuer's gross non-performing assets decreased to Rs.203,543 million, or 1.57 per cent. of gross advances, as at 30 June 2026 from Rs.295,184 million, or 2.69 per cent. of gross advances, as at 30 June 2025. The Issuer's net non-performing assets decreased to Rs.46,530 million, or 0.36 per cent. of net advances, as at 30 June 2026 from Rs.67,652 million, or 0.63 per cent. of net advances, as at 30 June 2025.
- The Issuer's total capital adequacy ratio under Basel III was 17.17 per cent. as at 30 June 2026, compared with 16.52 per cent. as at 30 June 2025, and its return on assets (annualised) was 1.04 per cent. for the three months ended 30 June 2026, compared with 1.14 per cent. for the three months ended 30 June 2025.

History

The Bank was founded as Canara Hindu Permanent Fund Limited on 1 July 1906 in Mangalore, Karnataka by Shri. Ammembal Subba Rao Pai. The Bank, together with 13 other banks, was nationalised in July 1969 under the Bank Nationalisation Act. Since 1961, the Bank has acquired 11 other Indian banks and as at 31 March 2010, was the fourth largest nationalised bank in India in terms of total assets, according to statistics published by the RBI. In November 2002, the Bank undertook an initial public offering, which reduced the Government's shareholding from 100.00 per cent. as of 13 December 2002, to 73.17 per cent. as of 31 December 2010. The Bank undertook a qualified institutional placement that raised Rs.19.93 billion during the last quarter of 2011, which reduced the Government's shareholding from 73.17 per cent. as of 31 December 2010, to 67.72 per cent. as of 31 March 2013. During fiscal year 2014, the Bank issued 18.26 million equity shares to the Government on a preferential basis which increased the Government's shareholding from 67.72 per cent as of 31 March 2013 to 69.0 per cent as of 31 March 2014. Further, during fiscal year 2015, the Bank issued 13.94 million equity shares to the Government on a preferential basis which increased the Government's shareholding to 69.90 per cent as of 31 March 2015 from 69.0 per cent as of 31 March 2014. During fiscal year 2016, the Bank issued 40 million shares to the Life Insurance Corporation of India and 27.79 million shares to the Government on a preferential basis which reduced the Government's shareholding from 69.90 per cent as at 31 March 2015 to 66.30 per cent as at 31 March 2016. The Bank issued and allotted 135,954,616 equity shares on a preferential basis to the Government on 27 March 2018 which increased the Government's shareholding to 72.55 per cent. and increased the total paid up capital of the Bank to Rs.7,332 million. As of 30 June 2026, the Government's shareholding of the Bank stood at 62.93 per cent. In addition, as of 30 June 2026, a Government-controlled entity, Life Insurance Corporation of India, held a 4.10 per cent. shareholding of the Bank. The balance shareholding is with domestic and foreign institutions, corporate bodies and retail.

The Bank has developed into a financial conglomerate with eight subsidiaries, one sponsored entity and one joint venture, operating in a variety of sectors including investment management, venture capital funding, factoring, software development and consultancy, housing finance, financial services and gilt securities trading.

Relationship with the Government and the RBI

As at 30 June 2026, the Government owned 62.93 per cent. of the paid-up share capital of the Bank. As its principal shareholder, the Government has an interest in the Bank's performance both in terms of its contribution to the Indian economy as well as its ability to operate on a commercial basis. Although the Government may sell shares of the Bank in the future, the Bank Nationalisation Act provides that the Government shall hold not less than 51.00 per cent. of the Bank's outstanding shares.

Since the nationalisation of the Bank in 1969, the Government has provided financial support to the Bank by way of additional equity capital. The Government has contributed Rs.152.79 billion of capital since 1969, with the most recent contribution being a Rs.65.71 billion investment in fiscal year 2020. As at the date of this Offering Circular, the Government does not have any plans to contribute any capital.

The Government may, under the Bank Nationalisation Act, increase the paid-up capital of the Bank by contributing capital in consultation with the RBI. However, in the event that the board of directors of the Bank (the "**Board of Directors**") considers it necessary to increase the paid-up capital of the Bank either by transferring funds from the reserve fund or by issue of shares to the public, this may be done only with the prior approval of the Government. The paid-up capital of the Bank cannot be reduced below 25.00 per cent. of the total paid-up capital of the Bank as at 21 January 1995 (the date of the commencement of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Amendment Act 1995).

Although historically the Bank has enjoyed certain autonomy from the Government in the management of the Bank's affairs and strategic direction, as its controlling shareholder, the Government is able to exercise effective control over the Bank. Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer, four Executive Directors, further Directors representing RBI, Shareholders are appointed by the Government. The Government, as its majority and controlling shareholder, may also determine material policies of the Bank and the outcome of any transaction or other matter submitted to the Bank's shareholders for approval, except for those matters requiring a special resolution of the shareholders.

The RBI regulates the banking sector in India. In particular, the RBI has authority to issue instructions and notifications, which are typically broad in scope, thereby giving the RBI considerable control over banks in general, including the Bank. Pursuant to such instructions and notifications, the RBI defines the scope of the Bank's activities and otherwise controls many factors affecting the Bank's competitive position, operations and financial condition. The RBI also has the power to grant licenses to new banks that may compete with the Bank.

Strategy

The Bank's long-term strategy is to emerge as a global bank, with best practices with respect to asset portfolio management, customer orientation, product innovation, profitability and corporate governance, and to enhance value for its shareholders.

The Bank's key business strategy includes:

- Focus on customer services – strategic focus is to provide optimal customer service by adopting a targeted approach through innovation and customised products and promotion of the Bank's digital banking offerings, with a view to improving current account and savings account ("**CASA**"), retail term deposits and retail, agriculture and micro, small and medium enterprises ("**MSME**") portfolios of the Bank.
- Focus on tablet banking – tablet banking in all the branches for reducing turnaround time for different customer updating, account opening and for enhanced customer experience. Additional services on tablet banking like cheque book issuance, credit/debit card blocking, SMS alert/email statement activation etc.
- Branches to be provided with ATMs, cash recyclers and passbook printing machine.
- New business addition through account opening kiosk with debit issuance facility from strategic locations.
- Branch expansions, focused on potential centres where there is potential and lack of our presence.
- Focus on expanding branch network in Semi Urban and Rural areas.
- Increasing savings deposits through tech solutions for diverse sectors such as education, healthcare, religion, and housing, enhancing efficiency and providing a competitive edge through collaboration with tech firms.
- Better utilisation of business correspondent channels.
- Focus on online account opening to onboard tech savvy customers and youth.
- Streamlined account opening through tab banking, boosting account acquisition.
- Increasing current deposits.
- Prudent fund management through optimising costs and yields.
- Focusing on the retail segments through mobilisation of higher CASA and retail term deposits and an increased lending to the sectors including education, agriculture and SME.
- Maintaining status as a financial conglomerate through synergy with subsidiaries.
- Enhancing exclusive customer relationship management, marketing and brand building.
- Leveraging on the use of technology for product innovation and providing efficient customer service.
- Increasing the fee income.
- Reducing the quantum of Non-Performing Assets ("**NPAs**") and containing growth of NPAs.
- Accelerating the recovery of NPA accounts.
- Improving operational financial ratios – including but not limited to net interest margin, return on assets, return on equity and cost to income.

- Special focus on reduction in negative branches under CASA & RTD will given to register the positive growth.
- Capitalizing on existing corporate tie-ups with online platforms for HL & VL (pro tech players) like urban money, No broker, magic brics, paisa bazar, Car dekho etc.

In addition, the Bank's growth strategy is to position the balance sheet for further growth through particular focus on CASA, costs, credit quality and capital.

Products and Services

The Bank organises its business into four business lines:

- ***Non-Priority Sector Lending*** which comprises a wide variety of banking activities including corporate, SME and retail banking activities.
- ***Priority Sector Lending*** under which the Bank provides funding to sectors identified by the Government as Priority Sectors including loans to agricultural industries, small-scale industries and services, education, food and agriculture-based processing sectors, loans to the housing sector of up to a maximum of Rs.1.5 million.
- ***International Banking*** through which the Bank caters to financial requirements of Indian exporters and importers.
- ***Other Services*** which include bancassurance, cross-selling of mutual fund products, corporate cash management, agricultural consultancy, industrial advisory, depositary, merchant banking and executor, trustee and taxation related services.

The following sets out the total net advances and deposits of the Bank as at 31 March 2024, 2025 and 2026 and 30 June 2026.

	As at 31 March			As at 30 June
	2024	**2025**	**2026**	**2026**
		(audited)		**(reviewed)**
		(Rs. in billions)		
Total advances (net of provisions)	9,316.13	10,491.55	12,200.17	12,776.80
Total deposits..	13,123.67	14,298.62	15,686.78	16,116.85

The Bank's income is derived from interest income and non-interest income comprising fees and commissions received for exchange and brokerage services, profits on exchange transactions, profits on sales of investments and dividend income from its subsidiaries and joint venture.

The following describes the breakdown of interest income and non-interest income for the fiscal years 2024, 2025 and 2026 and for the three months ended 30 June 2025 and 2026.

	For fiscal year						For the three months ended 30 June			
	2024		2025		2026		2025		2026	
	(audited)		(audited)		(audited)		(reviewed)		(reviewed)	
	Amount	(%)	Amount	(%)	Amount	(%)	Amount	(%)	Amount	(%)
	(Rs. in billions)									
Interest income	1,086.88	85.14	1,197.55	84.21	1,263.66	82.48	310.03	81.45	329.57	83.05
Non-interest income	189.66	14.86	224.53	15.79	268.38	17.52	70.60	18.55	67.27	16.95
Total	**1,276.54**	**100.0**	**1,422.08**	**100**	**1,532.04**	**100**	**380.63**	**100**	**396.84**	**100**

An increase in interest rates during the three years ended 31 March 2026 and growth in credit during the two years ended 31 March 2026 contributed to an increase in the Bank's interest income. The fee-based income to non-interest income ratio for fiscal year 2026 was 35.95 per cent. as compared to 39.49 per cent. for fiscal year 2025.

For the three months ended 30 June 2026, the Bank's fee-based income to non-interest income ratio was 34.81 per cent. as compared to 31.49 per cent. for the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

Non-Priority Sector Lending

The Bank's Non-Priority Sector Lending business is generally divided into corporate banking, SME banking and retail banking. While the Bank's advances to SMEs are classified as either Non-Priority or Priority Sector Lending, its advances to corporates and SMEs are not differentiated. The Bank's Non-Priority Sector Lending loan portfolio amounted to Rs. 7,215.38 billion as at 30 June 2026, which accounted for 59.14 per cent. of the Bank's total loan portfolio.

Corporate Banking

The Bank's Corporate Banking Group generally services the banking needs of large and mid-sized corporations.

Credit proposals exceeding Rs.500 million are generally handled by the Large Corporate Credit Wing at the Head Office of the Bank. The Bank also has specialised branches which handle corporate proposals exceeding Rs.500 million. Key products offered to corporations include medium to long term project financing, working capital financing, syndicated loans, short-term credit products linked to market benchmarks and derivative products. As at 30 June 2026, the Bank's exposure to corporates amounted to approximately 40.88 per cent. of the Bank's credit portfolio.

Corporate Lending

Project and Corporate Finance. India is a developing country with many long-term infrastructure and non-infrastructure related projects, which provide opportunities to local financial institutions, including the Bank, to provide financing for these projects. The Bank has extended project financing in a variety of sectors, including the manufacturing, processing, preservation, services, trading, health care, tourism and education sectors. In particular, the Bank has been providing credit for infrastructure projects due to the importance of such projects to India and its economy. The Bank has also developed significant loan syndication capabilities for arranging project finance for large corporates and plans to leverage its capabilities to increase its fee-based income.

The Bank generally provides term loans up to a maximum period of seven years. Such term may be increased up to 10 to 15 years for loans in respect of infrastructure projects or long-term agricultural loans.

Working Capital Finance. The Bank provides working capital finance in the form of fund-based credit facilities, such as cash credit, overdrafts, packing credit, bills limit and book debt finance, and non-fund-based credit facilities, such as letters of credit, bank guarantees and co-acceptances. The Bank also provides three- to six-month term credit products with rates of interest linked to market benchmarks, such as the London Interbank Offered Rate (in the case of six-month term credit products) and the G-Sec Index (in the case of three-month term credit products). Based on various factors, including the market condition and the liquidity position of the Bank, the Bank determines the appropriate pricing of these products.

Treasury Products

The Bank operates in the domestic and international money, foreign exchange and derivatives markets to hedge its customers' risks on foreign exchange and interest rates. The Bank offers a number of treasury products, such as spots, forwards and swaps for hedging short term exchange risk on foreign currency receivables and payables and options and swaps for hedging medium and long term foreign exchange risk. The Bank also offers various foreign exchange products and services for expatriate workers to remit foreign exchange through electronic fund transfers, SWIFT remittances and demand drafts.

See "*Description of the Bank's Assets and Liabilities — Investment*" for a discussion of the Bank's internal treasury operations.

SME Banking

Facilitating growth of SMEs has always been a priority focus of the Bank and providing financing to the SME segment remains one of the Bank's core activities. The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 enacted by the Government provides the basis for classification of various enterprises into micro, small or medium. An enterprise engaged in the manufacture or production, processing or preservation of goods can be classified as a micro enterprise, if the investment in plant and machinery does not exceed Rs.2.5 million; a small enterprise, if the investment in plant and machinery is more than Rs.2.5 million but does not exceed Rs.50 million; and a medium enterprise, if the investment in plant and machinery is more than Rs.50 million but does not exceed Rs.100 million. An enterprise involved in the service sector can be classified as a micro enterprise, if the investment in equipment does not exceed Rs.1 million; a small enterprise, if the investment in equipment is more than Rs.1 million but does not exceed Rs.20 million; and a medium enterprise, if the investment in equipment is more than Rs.20 million but does not exceed Rs.50 million. The Bank classifies SMEs as entities that do not reach the financial thresholds set for corporate banking customers and may include individual entrepreneurs. Advances to SMEs are classified as Priority Sector lending.

As at 30 June 2026, the Bank had over 1.2 million SME customers and its loan portfolio to the SME sector amounted to Rs. 1,688.15 billion which represented 13.05 per cent. of the Bank's total loan portfolio.

The Bank has launched several initiatives to assist the SME sector, including the following:

- *Specialised Branches*: To ensure adequate and timely credit flow to the SME sector, the Bank has established 75 specialised SME branches which exclusively handle SME credit in industrial belts across India. The Bank applies credit assessment standards recommended by the PR Nayak Committee, which was formed by the RBI in 1991 to examine the adequacy of institutional credit to SMEs and make appropriate recommendations. These recommendations stipulate working capital limits to be based on the projected and accepted turnover amounts. These recommendations also stipulate the disposal of applications and proposals for credit within a maximum period of 45 days.

- *MSME Sulabhs*: For the purposes of processing credit applications and delivering credit to SMEs in an efficient and timely manner, the Bank has established 157 "MSME Sulabhs", which are centralised processing centres, under 24 Circle Offices of the Bank. These MSME Sulabhs are equipped with specialised marketing and credit appraisal teams to directly receive, process and sanction SME credit proposals in a time efficient manner. The dedicated marketing team of the MSME Sulabhs can reach out to a large number of SMEs in the respective centres, particularly in the industrial sector, for identifying new SME clients and market the Bank's products and provide required finance to eligible SMEs.

- *SME Policy*: The Bank has adopted a specific SME Policy under which the Bank has taken steps to ensure increased flow of credit to SMEs. Graded rate of interest based on the Bank's scoring standards, which take into account the profitability and the liquidity of the unit, and the security provided, among others, has been adopted wherein SME units can secure financing at a lower rate than the maximum interest band. As at 30 June 2026, the maximum interest rate was computed on a basis of a sum of 6% and a liquidity premium of 0.45% over the repo-linked lending rate of the fund-based lending rate of the Bank per annum. For credits to SMEs, however, the maximum interest rate was 6% over the repo-linked lending rate of the Bank per annum for working capital and computed on a basis of 6% and a liquidity premium of 0.45% for term loans, in each case as at 30 June 2026.

- *Cluster Approach*: The Bank offers tailored credit products to cater for specific industrial areas, such as cracker industries in Sivakasi and traders in Koyembedu etc., in different states across India. At present there are 10 such area specific schemes. The Bank also plays an active role in financing SMEs in other industrial clusters identified by the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (the "**UNIDO**") and the Government. The Banks has branches in all 388 UNIDO clusters which cater to the needs of SMEs in those clusters.

- *Collateral Free Loans and Advances*: The Bank generally provides collateral free loans of up to Rs.20 million to SMEs. These collateral free loans are guaranteed by corporations or the Government up to a maximum of 85.00 per cent. of the loan amount. The Bank provides collateral free loans to micro and small enterprises under two credit guarantee schemes, namely the Credit Guarantee Fund for Micro Units (the "**CGFMU**") and Credit Guarantee Fund for Micro and Small Enterprises (the "**CGMSE**").

    - *CGFMU.* The credit guarantee scheme is managed and operated by National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Limited (the "**NCGTC**"), a trustee company set up by the Government. The CGFMU guarantees loans granted to eligible micro units up to the specified limited of Rs.1 million, without obtaining any collateral or third-party guarantee.

    - *CGMSE.* The CGMSE is offered by the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (the "**CGTMSE**"), which is a credit guarantee institution set up jointly by the Government and the Small Industries Development Bank of India, to extend guarantee cover to banks for loans granted by them to micro and small enterprises without obtaining collateral securities and/or third-party guarantees. The CGTMSE guarantees loans above Rs.1 million up to Rs.20 million made to small scale industries.

    As at 30 June 2026, the Bank's SME advances of Rs. 568.49 billion are covered under the CGFMU and the CGMSE.

- *Trade Receivables Discounting System ("**TReDS**")*: This is an automated system-driven platform to benefit SMEs by facilitating them to auction their trade receivables at competitive market rates through a transparent bidding process on the platform by multiple financiers. The Bank has on boarded on TReDS Platform of Receivables Exchange of India Ltd. ("**RXIL**") to garner business of bill discounting of SMEs through online portal.

- *Contactless loans using Fin-Tech*: The Bank is onboarded in the digital platform for Contactless SME loans through the digital portal PSB loans in 59 minutes. The platform is put into operation to apply and get "in-principal sanction" for business loans within 59 minutes without any physical contact with the relevant branches of the Bank. It verifies credit history, financial statements and tax returns. Nearly 2,000 sanctions have been made so far.

- *Standby credit facility for capital expenditure for SMEs*: This scheme enables the entrepreneurs to have access to finance for certain capital expenditures, such as replacements and major repairs.
- *Others*: The Bank is also effectively implementing various subsidy-oriented loan schemes. The eligible applicants under these schemes are granted a central subsidy from various Government agencies.

The Bank has entered into a memorandum of understanding with top rated credit rating agencies, such as Credit Rating & Information Services India Ltd ("**CRISIL**"), Small & Medium Enterprises Rating Agency ("**SMERA**"), Credit Rating and Information Services India Ltd. ("**CARE**"), IRR Advisory Services Private Ltd. and Brickwork Ratings (India) Pvt Ltd. for the rating of SMEs to enable a rated SME to obtain a loan at a better rate of interest and to reduce the credit decision period.

Retail Banking

The Bank has a variety of retail loan and deposit products to meet its customers' needs. Retail loan products include housing loans, vehicle loans, personal loans, loan facilities for professionals and specialised loan schemes for corporate employees, SMEs and for the agriculture. The Bank's retail deposit products include savings accounts, time deposits and specific products for customers in various sectors, such as accounts for high net-worth individuals, non-resident Rupee accounts, annuity-linked deposit schemes and tax-saving deposit products.

Retail Lending

The Bank's retail credit products include financing for home building, renovation and furnishing, purchasing of automobiles, household articles, education, travel and retail trade. The Bank has launched a new retail loan product called "Yuva Awas Rin" to cater to the specific needs of young salaried persons with respect to housing loans. The value of the loan is based on the borrower's monthly salary, of up to 6 years' gross salary. In respect of construction of a house, a maximum moratorium of 36 months is permitted under this retail credit product. The Bank has also launched a loan product for financial needs in relation to roof top solar photovoltaic systems for borrowers who would not otherwise qualify for obtaining a housing loan from the Bank. The Bank monitors the market periodically and regularly modifies its retail credit products based on market response and the changing needs of its customers with a view to set interest rates at a competitive level as compared with peer banks in the industry.

The Bank delivers its retail credit products through its network of 10,097 branches, which is supported by its retail lending centralised processing units and retail lending marketing teams at major cities across India. The Bank has also been aggressively marketing its retail credit products to employees of various Government departments, multinationals and corporates, real estate developers and automobile manufacturers and dealers.

The Bank believes that, with the backing of fiscal incentives implemented by the Government, the Indian economy is currently experiencing an increase in home building activities. As at 31 March 2024, 2025 and 2026 and 30 June 2026, the Bank's housing loans represented 59.77 per cent., 47.53 per cent., 42.03 per cent. and 40.34 per cent., respectively, of its total retail credit portfolio.

The table below sets out the Bank's retail credit portfolio as at the dates indicated.

	As at 31 March			As at 30 June
	2024	**2025**	**2026**	**2026**
		(audited)		**(reviewed)**
		(Rs. in billions)		
Housing Loans	934.82	1061.67	1247.99	1290.36

	As at 31 March			As at 30 June
	2024	2025	2026	2026
	(audited)			(reviewed)
	(Rs. in billions)			
Education Loan	157.26	174.23	197.24	201.34
Personal Loans	236.36	263.20	299.5	305.30
Total retail credit	1,564.14	2,233.66	2,969.12	3198.93

Retail Deposits

The Bank's retail deposit products include the following:

- *Savings accounts*. Demand deposits for retail customers that accrue interest at a fixed rate and offer withdrawal facilities through cheque books and debit cards.
- *Current accounts*. Non-interest-bearing demand deposits.
- *Time deposits*. Tenure based deposits of a fixed amount over a fixed term that accrue interest at a fixed rate and may be withdrawn before maturity in accordance with applicable terms and conditions. Tenures range from seven days to 120 months.

The table below sets out the amount of CASA deposits of the Bank as at the dates indicated:

	As at 31 March			As at 30 June
	2024	2025	2026	2026
	(audited)			(reviewed)
	(Rs. in billions)			
Current Deposit	639.49	778.41	622.23	604.01
Savings Deposit	3,283.78	3,371.35	3,665.81	3,772.45
CASA Deposit	3,923.27	4,149.76	4,288.04	4,376.46
Domestic Deposit	12,149.51	13,311.37	14,369.05	14,734.47
Percentage of CASA[1]	32.29%	31.17%	29.84%	29.70%

Note:

(1) To domestic deposit.

For the fiscal years 2024, 2025 and 2026, the credit-deposit ratio of the Bank stood at 73.2 per cent., 73.67 per cent. and 78.89 per cent., respectively. As at 30 June 2026, the credit-deposit ratio of the Bank stood at 80.25 per cent.

Credit and Debit Cards

The Bank offers global and domestic credit/debit cards and prepaid cards to its customers in association with Visa, MasterCard and RuPay. The Bank also provides international prepaid travel cards denominated in three foreign currencies, namely U.S. dollar, euro and Australian dollar. To support its credit card operations, the Bank has established a network comprising all branches of the Bank and 11,047 automatic teller machines

("**ATMs**") as at 30 June 2026. ATMs and designated branches provide cash advance facilities to credit card holders. As at 30 June 2026, the Bank had a card base of approximately 60.2 million and 1.2 million for debit and credit cards respectively.

Non-Resident Products and Services

The Bank provides a variety of services to non-resident Indians. Such products and services include foreign currency non-resident term deposits, rupee deposits from overseas (savings and term deposits), fixed deposits, ordinary deposits, savings account in Rupees, remittance services and portfolio management services.

Priority Sector Lending

The Bank has played a proactive role in extending financial support and financing the sectors identified as "Priority Sectors" by the Government and the RBI to promote the development of the rural economy. The Bank's Priority Sector advances include loans to agricultural industries, small-scale industries and services, loans to certain sectors targeted as requiring special assistance, such as education, food and agriculture-based processing sectors, loans to the housing sector of up to a maximum of Rs.2.5 million. Although the Government and the RBI have identified the Priority Sectors and provided lending guidelines, the Bank has full discretion in determining the commercial terms and conditions in extending financing to borrowers in such sectors.

In accordance with current RBI guidelines, all banks in India, including the Bank, are required to lend a minimum of 40.00 per cent. of its net bank credit to Priority Sectors and at least 18.00 per cent. of its net bank credit to the agricultural sector.

The table below sets out the outstanding Priority Sector advances (as defined by the Government and the RBI) of the Bank as at the dates indicated.

	As at 31 March			As at 30 June
	2024	**2025**	**2026**	**2026**
	(audited)			(reviewed)
	(Rs. in billions, except percentages)			
Agriculture	2,532	2,469	2,758	2760
MSME	1,292	1,399	1,578	1627
Other Priority Sectors	411	360	539	635
Total Priority Sector advances	4,236	4,228	4,875	4990
Total Priority Sector advances (net)(1) as a percentage of adjusted net bank(2)	46.08%	42.35%	43.62	45.67%
Total Priority Sector advances as a percentage of gross bank credit	44.10%	39.39%	39.39%	38.58%

Note:

(1) Net Foreign Currency Non-Resident Repatriable (Banks) liabilities.

(2) Percentage to Adjusted Net Bank Credit after Priority Sector Lending Certificate sale

The RBI also requires commercial banks to advance at least 12.00 per cent. of their net bank credit to weaker sectors identified by the RBI. Under the Differential Rate of Interest scheme (the "**DRI Scheme**"), the Bank extends loans to low-income sectors of the community that are engaged in productive ventures at an interest rate of 4.00 per cent. per annum to meet their credit requirements. The maximum principal amount of a loan that may be provided under the DRI Scheme is Rs.15,000. Under the DRI Scheme, a loan with a principal amount of up to Rs.5,000 can be granted to physically handicapped people for the purchase of equipment, and an additional loan amount up to Rs.20,000 can be granted for housing purposes to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes (being communities that are accorded special status by the Constitution of India). To be eligible for the DRI Scheme, a borrower's annual income must not exceed Rs.24,000 per family residing in urban or semi-urban areas and Rs.18,000 per family in rural areas.

Agriculture

Agriculture is a key sector of the Indian economy, which contributed approximately 15 to 18 per cent. to its GDP for fiscal year 2026. Agriculture accounted for approximately 45 to 46 per cent. of employment in India during fiscal year 2026. The Bank began providing agricultural lending prior to the nationalisation of banks in India, which took place in July 1969 pursuant to the Bank Nationalisation Act (See "*Investment Considerations*" for a discussion of the Bank Nationalisation Act). The Bank remains one of the leading nationalised banks in India in terms of the total principal amount of loans provided for the purposes of agricultural and rural development.

As at 31 March 2026, the Bank had a network of 3,213 rural and 3,034 semi-urban branches, constituting approximately 31.70 per cent. of its total branch network, that support agricultural development. In addition, approximately 29.94 per cent. of the Bank's branches provide agricultural financing, thereby making it well positioned to offer credit facilities to farmers throughout the country.

The Bank is the market leader in India in terms of the number of agricultural customers. The Bank was the first bank in India to introduce an agricultural overdraft facility (in 1981), specifically for farmers, and it was also the first bank in India to provide agricultural consultancy services (in 1988) and to open specialised hi-tech agriculture finance branches (in 1993).

The Bank's branches extend financial support to customers involved in a wide range of agricultural activities, such as crop production, horticulture, floriculture, plantation crops, forestry, farming, animal husbandry, land reclamation and development, farm mechanisation, development of irrigation potential through different irrigation structures, construction and operation of storage facilities, go-downs, silos and cold storage and processing of agricultural products. The Bank also extends financial support in the form of cash, credit, tailored repayment terms and other forms of credit in connection with the establishment of agri-clinics and agri-business centres.

The Bank has introduced several innovative schemes for financing the agricultural sector. For example, the "Kisan Suvidha" scheme was introduced in 2005 to provide a comprehensive credit solution (working capital and term loans) to farmers. The Bank also introduced the "Kisan OD" scheme in 2006 to provide hassle-free ATM linked overdraft facilities to farmers. The Bank introduced the Kisan Credit Card Scheme in 1999, under which certain cash credit is provided by the Bank and the repayment schedule coincides with the harvest and/or marketing of crops. Since the introduction of the Kisan Credit Card Scheme, the Bank has issued more than 280,265 million Kisan credit cards to farmers as at 30 June 2026.

Micro Finance and Financial Inclusion

As at 30 June 2026, the Bank is providing services in 12490 locations and 4635 are sub-service areas ("**SSAs**") through its business correspondent ("**BC**") agents.

Presently, the Bank has engaged ten corporate BCs, namely:

1. M/S ARM Commercials Services Pvt Ltd
2. M/s Atyati Technologies Pvt Ltd

3. M/S Ecartes Technology Pvt Ltd
4. M/S Gujarat Infotech Limited
5. M/S Magnot Consultancy Service Pvt Ltd
6. M/S Relisec Consultancy Service Pvt Ltd
7. M/S Starfin India Private Limited
8. M/S Sub-K Impact Solutions Ltd
9. M/S Vakrangee Limited
10. M/S Zero Mass Pvt Ltd

The Bank floated a new RFP and entered into agreements with 10 Corporate Business Correspondents (BCs) effective from 01.01.2025, remuneration is paid through fixed and variable charges based on monthly transaction volumes as per RFP/work order terms. 60 services have been enabled through BCAs; Circles and Regions are provided with dashboard facilities for effective monitoring, and inactive BCAs are followed up daily for activation. The Bank's total budget allotted for fiscal year 2026-27 is Rs. 50.00 crore. As at 30 June 2026, Rs. 6.36 crore of the budget has been utilised.

As on 30 June 2026, the onboarded BC agents recorded 6.8 million transactions amounting to Rs. 25.78 billion during the first quarter of the Financial Year 2026-27.

Financial Inclusion is a cornerstone of India's economic development strategy, aiming to ensure that all segments of society have access to formal financial services. Several government schemes have been introduced to promote financial inclusion, including:

1. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana ("**PMJDY**"):
    - launched in 2014, PMJDY aims to provide access to financial services like banking, savings accounts, remittances, credit, insurance, and pensions to unbanked households.
    - as at 30 June 2026, over 2.51 crore bank accounts have been opened under PMJDY, with total CASA deposits exceeding Rs.20,009.75 crore.
2. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana ("**PMJJBY**"):
    - launched in 2015, PMJJBY offers life insurance coverage to individuals at an affordable premium of Rs.436 per annum.
    - as at 30 June 2026, 145.96 lakh policies have been issued under PMJJBY, providing financial security to the insured and their families.
3. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana ("**PMSBY**"):
    - launched in 2015, PMSBY provides accidental death and disability insurance coverage to individuals at a nominal premium of Rs.20 per annum.
    - as at 30 June 2026, 362.33 lakh policies have been issued under PMSBY, offering crucial financial protection against unforeseen accidents.
4. Atal Pension Yojana ("**APY**"):

- launched in 2015, APY is a pension scheme targeted at the unorganized sector, enabling subscribers to receive a fixed pension between Rs.1,000 to Rs.5,000 per month after 60 years of age.
- as at 30 June 2026, over 62.79 lakh subscribers have enrolled in APY, ensuring financial stability.

Self-help group ("**SHG**") finance is a group lending scheme. Each SHG consists of 10 to 20 members who have grouped together for the purposes of self-help and finance. Each SHG is unregistered. Group members make regular savings and offer finance to members of the group, taken from the group's savings. The groups are graded after six months for credit linkage. Various parameters such as regularity of holding meetings, regularity of savings by members, the maintenance of books and internal lending are taken into account for the purposes of grading the groups, and the groups are financed after successful gradation.

As at 30 June 2026, the Bank has formed 484,954 SHGs and financed 389,909 SHGs to the value of Rs. 241 billion during the current fiscal year.

As at 30 June 2026, the Bank's exposure under the SHG finance programme was Rs. 241 billion in 389,909 accounts.

To accelerate growth under SHG Credit and to meet the intense competition from various players in the industry, the Bank has come out with the modified return on investment for SHG loans which is very competitive with other peer Banks and introduced incentives to Bank Sakhi for sourcing Fresh Saving Bank linkage and Credit linkage by on-boarding new SHGs.

Educational Loans

The Bank commenced offering loans to students in 1956 through its Golden Jubilee Education Fund at an interest rate of 4.00 per cent. per annum. The Vidyasagar Education Loan was introduced by the Bank in 1978 to cater to the needs of students pursuing various courses in India and abroad.

During the three months ended 30 June 2026, the Bank assisted more than 10,500 students and disbursed a total of Rs. 10.37 billion in education loans. As at 30 June 2026, the Bank's total outstanding education loans amounted to Rs. 201.35 billion, which covered more than 390,000 students.

Due to recent signs of stress in its educational loan portfolio, the Bank offers loans on a meritocratic basis.

International Banking

Foreign Network

As at 30 June 2026, the Bank had six international operations, including branches in London, New York and Dubai International Financial Centre, an IFSC Banking Unit at GIFT City, a representative office in Sharjah and a wholly owned banking subsidiary in Dar es Salaam to supplement its international business operations.

See "*Description of the Bank's Overseas Operations*" for more details.

Export Finance

Generally, all branches of the Bank may handle export and import credit independently, and carrying out the business through centralised processing cell (for foreign exchange transactions) and global trade processing centre of the Bank.

As at 30 June 2026, the Bank's total outstanding export credit amounted to Rs. 116.61 billion.

Foreign Exchange

The Bank's foreign exchange operations facilitate payments related to exports and imports. For fiscal year 2026, export turnover amounted to Rs 83,589 Crore and import turnover amounted to Rs. 51,013 Crore. For the three months ended 30 June 2026, export turnover amounted to Rs 23,141 Crore and import turnover amounted to Rs.19,720 Crore. The Bank's London branch undertakes merchant related foreign exchange transactions and proprietary trading in accordance with applicable guidelines and polices. The Bank's branches in India also undertake foreign exchange transactions.

Correspondent Banking

The Bank maintains a correspondent relationship with various international banks to facilitate its foreign business in trade finance, foreign exchange and other treasury services. As at 30 June 2026, the Bank had correspondent relationships with more than 38 banks in 19 countries.

Remittance Services

Our customers have the option to send funds to their account with Canara Bank in India from overseas and or the same can be carried out by a third party. These remittances can enter India through various channels, including: the Bank's Nostro account in various foreign currencies, vostro accounts of various foreign banks maintained with the Bank, the Bank's Rupee drawing arrangements with non-resident exchange houses, money transfer companies and money transfer service scheme ("**MTSS**") arrangement. As at 30 June 2026, our Bank is maintaining 26 nostro account in 11 different currencies, 16 vostro and 6 special Rupee vostro of foreign banks, having Rupee drawing arrangement with 38 non-resident exchange houses, through which instant remittances can be facilitated and MTSS arrangement with two money transfer companies as a sub agent. Furthermore, the Bank is also managing one Exchange House in Oman, the Musandam Exchange, under a management service agreement.

Other Services

Agricultural Innovation Centre (AIC)

The Bank's Agricultural Consultancy Service is the first consultancy service for agriculture and related activities introduced in the banking industry in India in 1988 and was renamed as Agricultural Innovation Centre ("**AIC**") on 22 January 2014. The Bank's AIC facilitates the modernisation of agriculture activities and businesses, appraises agriculture-based projects and provides consultancy services. The Bank's AIC also offers an array of services which include provision of detailed project reports, project appraisal, rehabilitation packages for agricultural units facing financial, management or operational difficulties and debt restructuring for such agricultural units. For the fiscal years 2024, 2025 and 2026, the AIC handled 191 assignments with a total project cost of Rs. 22.39 billion, 235 assignments with a total project cost of Rs. 32.99 billion and 274 assignments with a total project cost of Rs. 41.69 billion, respectively.

Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR") initiatives

In line with the vision of the Bank's founder Sri Ammembal Subba Rao Pai, the Bank has been a pioneer in initiating and implementing multifaceted and innovative programmes aimed at the development of all segments of society which includes the introduction of several CSR initiatives which cover a wide array of areas, including self employment training, primary health, drinking water, community development, empowerment of women and sustainable development of the environment. Major initiatives of the Bank also include the setting up of relevant trusts and institutions with the aim of creating an impact in serving the people and society at large.

Canara Bank Centenary Rural Development Trust ("CBCRD Trust")

The CBCRD Trust (formerly known as the Canara Bank Platinum Jubilee Rural Development Fund) was set up in 1982 exclusively to initiate rural development activities and to mitigate the problem of unemployment in rural areas by establishing 31 training institutes. These institutes provide training to unemployed rural youth in more than 50 activities, the cost of which is borne by the Bank. The trained candidates are provided assistance to start their own ventures through bank finance and counselling. Since the establishment of the CBCRD Trust, over 332,666 youths have been trained since inception at various training institutes established by the CBCRD Trust and in association with other agencies. Post-training follow-up of the candidates is carried out for a period of two years.

Canara Financial Advisory Trust ("CFA Trust")

The CFA Trust was set up in 2010 for the purposes of coordinating and promoting financial literacy. As of the date of this Offering Circular, there are 118 financial literacy centres across India for the dissemination and promotion of financial literacy.

Canara Golden Jubilee Education Fund ("CBJEF")

The CBJEF was set up in 1956 in commemoration of the golden jubilee of the Bank. The CBJEF offers scholarships to the student community (particularly for female students) and has also subsequently established a library in Bengaluru which, as of the date of this Offering Circular, offers more than 14,000 textbooks of professional courses.] The CBJEF has benefitted approximately 30,000 students since its inception. For the year ended 31 March 2026, the Bank set aside Rs. 1.5 million for establishing digital library at Government engineering colleges, Hassan and UVCE Bangalore in Kanataka.

Rural Development and Self-Employment Training Institutes ("RUDSETIs") and Rural Self Employment Training Institutes ("RSETIs")

Canara Bank is promoting skill development and sustainable livelihoods through a network of 44 Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs), 27 Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institutes (RUDSETIs), 3 Artisan Training Institutes (ATIs), and 5 Canara Bank Institute of Information Technology (CBIIT) training centres across the country and providing training to 73,126 unemployed youths of which over 47,761 were female in 2025-26, and providing training to 14,783 unemployed youths of which over 10,251 were female as on 30 June 2026.

Other innovative rural development programmes of the Bank

The Bank has initiated several developmental programmes since the 1970s for the development of rural areas. The major programmes currently being implemented are providing street lighting to Central University, Periye, Kerala, solar streetlights at Pali, Rajasthan and Dattatreya Peeta at Bababudhan Darga and providing drinking water plants at selected villages across India with an outlay of Rs.2.41 million.

Centre for Entrepreneurship Development for Women ("CED")

Under the CED Scheme, the Bank identifies, selects and trains female entrepreneurs, conducts entrepreneurial development programmes and assists female entrepreneurs to establish and operate their businesses. The Bank also offers counselling services to prospective and existing female entrepreneurs and assists in the formation of self-help groups.

Canara Relief and Welfare Society ("CBRWS")

In 1961, the Bank sponsored and set up the CBRWS to provide holiday camps for children living in rural areas of India. The CBRWS was subsequently transformed into a big institution which now runs Sevakshetra Hospital, a home for abandoned children called Mathruchaya and a nursing home for the aged in Bangalore. For fiscal year 2026, the Bank has set aside Rs. 2.5 million to the CBRWS for the renovation and capacity building of the Braille Centre at Bangalore.

Canara Vidya Jyothi Scheme ("CVJ Scheme")

The Canara Vidya Jyothi Scheme was set up in 2013 and was specially formulated to provide scholarship to meritorious girl students from the "Schedule Caste" and "Schedule Tribes" belonging to the lower income sections of society (together, the "**SC/ST**") categories. The CVJ Scheme has been implemented throughout all the Bank's branches across the rural, semi-urban and urban areas of India. Under the CVJ Scheme, each such relevant branch will identify six girl students from SC/ST category studying in Government and/or Government-aided schools in the relevant areas and provide a scholarship to the highest achieving pupil among such SC/ST girls in the class based on the final examinations. The scholarship amount is Rs.3,000 for the 5th, 6th, 7th, and Rs.5,000 for the 8th, 9th and 10th classes respectively. Since inception of the CVJ Scheme to 31 March 2026, a total of Rs. 75.10 crore has been distributed under the scholarships. For fiscal year 2026, the Bank has allocated Rs. 18.90 crore for distribution under the scholarships.

Swatch Bharat Scheme ("SBS")

The SBS was set up in 2015 to promote public cleanliness in India. As part of its corporate social responsibility, the Bank has extended its financial support for this activity and for fiscal year 2026, the Bank had provided approximately Rs. 35.6 million of financial assistance.

Social Banking Activities

As part of its corporate social responsibilities, the Bank has set up the Social Banking Cell to undertake and monitor social service activities throughout the country, such as organising blood donation camps, health checkups, assisting the poor and assisting organisations that work for the welfare of the disabled, orphans and the destitute by making donations.

Every year, the Bank, through its branches and offices, spends approximately Rs. 300 million to conduct social service activities. For fiscal year 2026 and for the three months ended 30 June 2026, the Bank spent approximately Rs. 1,370.5 million and Rs. 26.8 million respectively, on such social service activities.

Food Credit

The Bank is one of the consortium members in extending food credit to Food Corporation of India ("**FCI**"). The Bank plays a significant role in safeguarding the interest of farmers and financing food credit through FCI, which provides effective price support operations by procuring the grains if their market prices fall below the minimum support price, distributes food grains throughout the country and maintains a satisfactory level of buffer stocks. FCI undertakes the annual purchase of food grains and acts as a facilitator for safeguarding the quality and quantity of the food reaching the underprivileged segment of the Indian population.

Others

In addition to the initiatives described above, Bank is also engaged in a range of other CSR activities and programmes which have had a positive impact on a cross-section of society in India. Some other major initiatives include:

(a) Canara Bank is promoting skill development and sustainable livelihoods through a network of 44 Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs), 27 Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institutes (RUDSETIs), 3 Artisan Training Institutes (ATIs), and 5 Canara Bank Institute of Information Technology (CBIIT) training centres across the country and providing training to 73,126 unemployed youths of which over 47,761 were female in 2025-26, and providing training to 14,783 unemployed youths of which over 10,251 were female as on 30 June 2026.

(b) Construction of Toilets, Sanitation facilities and Water Facilities for Female Students in Rural Schools Bank has identified 177 schools and have sanctioned for the said activity to the tune of Rs.354.00 lakhs as on March 2026.

(c) Adoption of 177 villages across the country for holistic development under the adoption of village scheme have sanctioned for the said activity to the tune of Rs.1,770.00 lakhs as on March 2026.

(d) Under the Canara Vidya Jyothi Scholarship Scheme to encourage education as well as its continuity among girl children belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST) communities by way of extending financial support of Rs.3000.00 per student per year for students of 5th, 6th and 7th standard & Rs.5000.00 per student per year for students of 8th, 9th and 10th standard. The Bank has distributed Canara Bank Vidya Jyothi Scholarship to 45,670 meritorious SC/ST Girl Students amounting to Rs.1825.04 lakhs on the occasion of 79th Independence Day across pan India through our all rural, semi urban and urban branches.

Awards and Recognition

The contribution of the Bank towards its CSR and other initiatives has been widely recognised and acknowledged and the Bank has been bestowed with various awards and accolades for its efforts. During fiscal year 2026, the Bank received the "Best Data Quality Index Award" for Consumer and MFI amongst all public sector banks and was recognised as the data quality champion amongst all public sector banks by TransUnion CIBIL in February 2026. The Bank also received recognition from the Department of Financial Services for its "Business Around" initiative as an innovative nationwide rollout in July 2025. In addition, the Bank won the Gold Award at the ET HR World Future Skills Awards 2025 for best use of AI in learning. The Bank was also honoured with the first prize by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India in the Joint Regional Official Language Conference of Central, Western and Southern Regions held in January 2026.

Government Banking

The Bank handles Government transactions as an agent of the Government and various state governments. The Bank collects various taxes (both direct taxes and indirect taxes) on behalf of the Government. The Bank also handles payment functions of the Government, including salary and pension payments and expenditure payments of various ministries.

Third Party Products

Life Insurance: The Bank, as a Corporate Agent of Canara HSBC Oriental Bank of Commerce Life Insurance Company Limited, sells life insurance products through the Bank's branches.

Non-Life Insurance: The Bank, as a corporate agent of Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Co. Ltd, TATA AIG General Insurance Co. Ltd and The New India Assurance Company Limited cross sells the general insurance products of these insurance companies through the Bank's branches. The Bank, as a corporate agent of Apollo Munich Health Insurance Co. Ltd sells health insurance products through the Bank's branches.

Mutual fund and other investment products: The Bank, as a distributor of Canara Robeco Asset Management Company Limited sells mutual fund products.

Branch Banking — Distribution Network

The Bank distributes its products and services through various access points ranging from traditional branches to ATMs and the Internet.

Traditional Branch Network

As at 31 March 2026, the Bank had a network of 10,097 domestic branches in India, together with its London, New York and Dubai International Financial Centre branches abroad and its IFSC Banking Unit at GIFT City, comprising 3,200 rural, 3,025 semi urban, 1,987 urban and 1,885 metropolitan branches in India. For more details on the Bank overseas operations and branches, please see "*Description of the Bank's London Branch*" and "*Description of the Bank's Overseas Operations"*.

In order to develop niche areas of service, as at 30 June 2026, the Bank's branches included 634 specialised service branches, which consisted of 12 agriculture credit centre branches, 75 SME branches, 10 digital banking branches, 167 MSME sulabh, 227 retail asset hubs, 4 agri-finance branches, 6 non-resident Indian branches, 44 asset recovery management branches, 1 stock exchange branch, 16 large corporate services branches, 1 capital markets branch, 1 'mahila' banking branches (i.e. branches that cater and provide services especially for female clients and are managed by female employees of the Bank), 10 micro finance branches, 6 specialised Government business branches, 1 branch for the physically handicapped and 53 mid corporate branches. The Bank maintains 6 non-resident Indian branches to provide specialised services to high net-worth non-resident depositors.

In fiscal year 2026 and in the three months ended 30 June 2026, the Bank opened 263 and 34 new branches respectively. The Bank's network of branches is spread across both metropolitan and rural locations. To provide banking access to rural areas efficiently, the Bank's branches are located in rural and semi urban areas. Under the Lead Bank Scheme introduced by the RBI in 1969, the Bank has been designated as a "Lead Bank" in 62 districts in India, spread over the 9 states and 2 Union Territories namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh. As a designated Lead Bank, the Bank is generally entrusted with responsibility for each designated district and is responsible for coordinating the efforts of all credit institutions in the district to increase the flow of credit to agriculture, small-scale industries and other economic activities included in the Priority Sector in the rural and semi urban areas. The Bank is also responsible for preparing the "District Credit Plan" based on the "Potential Linked Credit Plan" prepared by the NABARD and ensuring its successful implementation by coordinating with other banks and development departments of the Government in the allotted district. The Bank also coordinates the implementation of various state sponsored poverty alleviation programmes for creating rural employment and income generation and is responsible for ensuring that resources mobilised in the district are utilised for the benefit of the local population for balanced growth of the area.

For the quarter ended 30 June 2026, the Bank disbursed an aggregate of Rs.469.41 billion of credit in its 62 allotted districts.

ATM Network

The Bank was the first Indian bank to install a network of ATMs in Bangalore and Delhi in 1995. Since then, the network has extended throughout India. As at 30 June 2026, the Bank had a total of 11,047 ATMs. As at 30 June 2026, the Bank had a card base of approximately 60.20 million and 1.20 million for debit and credit cards respectively.

The Bank has collaborated with the National Financial Switch, which is promoted by the Institute for Development and Research in Banking Technology, to allow the Bank to share a network of 200,000 ATMs belonging to its member banks. As the Bank issues VISA / MasterCard / RuPay Debit Cards, customers will have access to all ATMs compatible with VISA / MasterCard / RuPay. The Bank has arrangements with VISA, Mastercard and RuPay to accept VISA / Mastercard / RuPay transactions in its ATM network.

Internet Banking

The Bank's internet banking customers have grown significantly in recent years. As at 30 June 2026, the Bank had approximately 27.51 million internet banking customers. The Bank has extended its fund transfer facility up to a limit of Rs.1 million per day to retail customers and a customisable limit for corporate customers. A utility bill payment facility is available to retail customers as at the date of this Offering Circular and the Bank also proposes to extend the facility to corporate customers. The Bank is also extending the real time gross settlement bulk upload facility to corporate customers.

Mobile Banking

The Bank's mobile banking customers have grown significantly in recent years. As at 30 June 2026, the Bank had approximately 34.15 million mobile banking customers. A fund transfer facility is available up to Rs.0.5 million through the Immediate Payment System ("**IMPS**") and intra-bank fund transfer respectively.

Mobile banking registration can also be carried out through net banking and mobile banking application. Mobile banking activation can be carried out through the Bank's mobile banking application.

Central Processing Centre ("CPC")

Bank has CPCs carrying out the following functions:

- opening of personalised accounts;
- activating welcome kit;
- capturing all account details;
- scanning and uploading of specimen signature(s);
- sending appreciation letter directly to the account holder and the introducer of the account; and
- net banking and mobile banking activation.

The Bank proposes to entrust the net banking user creation to the CPCs, for the accounts captured by the CPCs.

Technology

The Bank's main technology strategy is to leverage information technology for convergence and to synergise services to maximise customer satisfaction and returns. The Bank believes that in order to sustain corporate success, it must embrace a customer oriented strategic business model. In line with this model, the Bank has entered into contract with IBM India Private Limited for the supply, installation, implementation and maintenance of the Core Banking Solution ("**CBS**") in all of its branches and offices. The Bank uses the CBS software to centralise its processing of transactions. It enables the networking of the Bank's branches, thereby allowing customers to operate their accounts and avail themselves to banking services from any branch of the Bank on the CBS network, regardless of where that customer maintains its account.

CBS has been implemented in all of the Bank's branches and currency chests (being the Bank's "storehouses" where its notes and coins are stored and distributed to 106 currency chests of the Bank's Circle Offices within the vicinity of the currency chests to meet their cash requirements). The Bank has also established alternative delivery channels such as ATMs, internet banking and mobile banking to provide a wide range of banking services to customers out of its branch premises. Canara Loan Application Processing System ("**CLAPS**") has been implemented in all branches and safe deposit lockers module have been implemented in 4,760 branches. The Bank has established a data centre in Bangalore and a disaster recovery centre in Mumbai to prevent and reduce business interruption and data loss in the event of technological problems or disasters. The Bank has also established "near site" disaster recovery in Bangalore to achieve near zero data loss. The Bank periodically conducts disaster recovery drills to ensure its readiness to face any untoward events.

The Bank has its own networking system and as at 30 June 2026, all branches and offices are connected to the corporate network. As at 31 March 2026, the Bank had a total of 11,306 ATMs and recyclers of its own.

The following facilities and systems are also available in the Bank's banking network:

- The real time gross settlement and structured financial message system facilities are available in all branches/offices.
- The National Electronic Funds Transfer facility is available in all branches/offices.
- SWIFT facility is centralised at CPCFT Manipal and Treasury Mumbai only.
- The Bank also provides a wide range of online tax payment facilities to its customers. Further, many software modules have been implemented to enable the collection of state governments and central Government taxes or duties at the Bank's branches.
- An image-based Magnetic Ink Code Recognition cheque processing system has been set up in Bangalore.
- The Bank has implemented "Cheque Truncation System" ("**CTS**") in Delhi, Chennai and Mumbai. The branches in southern India, Kolkata and Chandigarh are connected through the Chennai CTS Grid.
- All Bank Branches have been designated to collect taxes through the TIN 2.0 mechanism.
- The Bank is in the process of implementing an "Enterprise Wide Data Warehouse" for all of its management information systems, regulatory, business intelligence, forecasting and other requirements.

The Bank is focused on investing in its technology and continues to upgrade its technology capabilities to increase efficiency, reduce costs and to expand its service portfolio. To standardise its systems, the Bank has the majority of its applications operating on Oracle platform.

To ensure confidentiality, integrity and availability of information systems, the Bank has formulated an information technology security policy and necessary guidelines have been issued to all the branches and offices of the Bank. The Bank has implemented security operation centre ("**SOC**") for protecting IT resources from cyber-attacks. The Bank has procured servers for its data centre that are considered to be among the best in the industry. The Bank has also implemented encryption of its data using "Oracle Advanced Security" tools.

Alternative Distribution Channels

The Bank has introduced several initiatives and platforms designed in line with its sustainable growth strategy through alternative distribution channels. For example, the Bank launched mobile and digital solution platforms including but note limited to the "eMpower", "Canara Swipe", "Canara Cart", "Canara easyCash", "Canara GeoLocate" and "Canara mServe" as part of its efforts at promoting a complete suite of banking offerings.

Employees

As at 31 March 2026, the Bank had 81,811 employees. Approximately 93.55 per cent. of the Bank's employees are members of National Banking Unions, with a majority of its non-officer employees belonging to the Canara Bank Employees Union affiliated with the All India Bank Employees Association, and a majority of its officer employees belonging to the Canara Bank Officers' Association affiliated with the All India Bank Officers' Confederation. The Bank is a member of the Indian Banks' Association, which negotiates wages and other service conditions with the majority unions. These negotiations are usually conducted every five years. The last negotiation was on 8 March 2024 in relation to the implementation of wage revision. The Bank believes that it enjoys good relations with its employees and the respective unions to which its employees belong.

One of the corporate initiatives undertaken by the Bank is to provide training for its personnel in order to enhance their skills. The training included in-house training, external training as well as foreign training. During fiscal year 2026 and for the three months ended 30 June 2026, the Bank provided training sessions in various areas with the total number of attendances amounting to 80,091 and 21,643 respectively. The Bank currently has 3,666 specialist officers who hold professional qualifications in various disciplines, including law, agriculture, information technology, marketing and engineering. The Bank also has three human resource initiatives, namely study circle, brainstorming sessions and staff meetings which facilitate interaction with the workforce so as to promote team spirit, a cohesive work culture, commitment and involvement.

The Bank's employees belong to workmen and officers' unions. The Bank holds periodical joint conferences with the recognised workmen and officers' unions to discuss various issues concerning its employees. There have not been any work stoppages or business interruptions by the Bank's employees in the past.

During the fiscal years 2024 to 2026, the Bank has inducted 5,796 new employees (comprised of 1,548 in fiscal year 2024, 2,976 in fiscal year 2025 and 1,272 in fiscal year 2026) to its pay roll, which included 228 specialist officers (comprised of 19 in fiscal year 2024, 209 in fiscal year 2025 and 0 in fiscal year 2026).

Properties

The Bank's Head Office and corporate headquarters is located at 112, J.C. Road, Bangalore 560002, India.

As at 30 June 2026, the Bank had six international operations, including branches in London, New York and Dubai International Financial Centre, an IFSC Banking Unit at GIFT City, a representative office in Sharjah, and a wholly owned banking subsidiary in Dar es Salaam to supplement its international business operations. As at 30 June 2026, 97.75 per cent. of the premises on which the Bank's branches and offices were situated were leased and the remaining were owned. As at 30 June 2026, the gross book value of all of the Bank's owned properties including branches, administrative offices and residential premises amounted to Rs. 76.98 billion. The Bank owned two premises that are leased out to third parties (i.e. the RBI) in Mumbai.

Legal Proceedings

The Bank is involved in legal proceedings in India and the other jurisdictions in which it conducts business, both as plaintiff and defendant. As at 31 March 2026, there were claims made against the Bank, representing a total potential liability of Rs.215.08 billion. A majority of the claims against the Bank relate to insurance, collection of allegedly fraudulent demand drafts, non-payment of letters of credit, disputes regarding cheques and allegedly fraudulent cheques, collection and payments of trade bills for collection.

Save as otherwise disclosed, the Bank is not aware of any legal or arbitration proceedings (whether actual, pending or threatened), which may have a material effect on the financial position of the Bank.

Subsidiaries and Strategic Investments

Canbank Factors Ltd. ("CFL")

CFL was established in 1991 and is a subsidiary of the Bank with 70% stake. CFL was engaged in the business of domestic factoring and invoice discounting. However, presently company is not doing any business as per instructions of the Board of the Company.

Canara Robeco Asset Management Company Ltd.

Canbank Investment Management Services Limited was established in March 1993 as an investment manager for managing the Schemes of Canbank Mutual Fund. To augment the base of the Company, the Bank decided to form a joint venture with the Netherlands based Robeco Group N.V. (now a part of ORIX Corporation Japan), by divesting 49.00 per cent. of its stake in favour of Robeco Group N.V. (now a part of ORIX Corporation

Japan). The joint venture was established on 26 September 2007 and the Company was renamed as "Canara Robeco Asset Management Company Limited" ("**CRAMC**"). Subsequent to the establishment of the joint venture, Canbank Mutual Fund was renamed as Canara Robeco Mutual Fund ("**CRMF**") on 9 October 2007. CRAMC is acting as the Investment Manager to CRMF.

Pursuant to the IPO comprising an Offer for Sale by the promoters of CRAMC, the equity shares of CRAMC got listed on BSE & NSE on 16 October 2025. Consequent to the IPO, the shareholding of Canara Bank in CRAMC reduced from 51% to 38%.

CRAMC is engaged in the business of managing mutual funds and providing investment advice and is managed by a team of professionals with international practice and expertise and supported by full-fledged in-house research and market information departments. With investor relation centres across important cities within India, CRAMC aims to capture a sizeable market share of the Mutual Fund industry. As at 31st March 2026, CRAMC managed 27 schemes which comprises 13 equity-oriented schemes, 4 hybrid schemes and 10 debt-oriented schemes. As on 31st March 2026, the assets under management was Rs.1,070 Billion. The total capital of CRAMC as at 30 June 2026 was Rs.19.94 million. As on 30 June 2026, the Bank and Robeco Group N.V. had 38% and 37 % equity interest in the Company, respectively.

Canara Bank Securities Limited

Gilt Securities Trading Corporation Limited was established in 1996 as a primary dealer in the government securities market until 2007. Its primary dealer business in the governmental securities market was subsequently hived off to the Bank following which the company was renamed "Canara Bank Securities Limited" ("CBSL") and forayed into the corporate broking business and also diversified into equity related activities such as stock broking, equity trading, futures and options. CBSL is also offering investment and online trading facilities in the capital market-cash segment, futures and options, currency derivatives segments and mutual fund products. In April 2017, CBSL acquired depositary participant services from the Bank. As at 30 June 2026, CBSL is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank with capital of Rs. 160 million. CBSL has registered a total turnover of Rs. 1,286.39 million for the year ended 31st March 2026 earning a net profit of Rs. 52.5 million. For the three months ended 30 June 2026, the company has recorded a net profit of Rs. 18.9 million.

Canbank Computer Services Ltd. ("CCSL")

CCSL was established in 1994 and is promoted by Canara Bank and co-promoted by Bank of Baroda, DBS Bank and Karur Vysya Bank Ltd. As at 30 June 2026, the Bank continued to hold 69.14 per cent. equity interest in CCSL.

CCSL is one of the PSB sponsored subsidiary company in India and is ISO 27001:2022 certified. It designs and develops software for banks, financial institutions and government departments. With its extensive captive domain capabilities, CCSL provides customised development of software projects. In addition, CCSL also provides other services which includes ITES / BPO services, consultancy services and also maintains 750 Cash Recycler Machines of the Bank. For fiscal year 2026, CCSL's revenue amounted to Rs. 677.83 million and its profit amounted to Rs.159.7 million. For the three months ended 30 June 2026, CCSL recorded a profit of Rs. 42.99 million.

Canbank Venture Capital Fund Limited ("CVCFL")

CVCFL is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank incorporated in 1995. The Trust "Canbank Venture Capital Fund (CVCF)" was setup in 1989 to launch funds. CVCFL acts as a trustee and manager of the Canbank Venture Capital Fund and provides venture capital funds for new ventures by participating in the equity of the company.

So far, CVCFL has launched 5 funds under "CVCF Trust". Further, CVCFL launched 2 Funds (1 Direct and 1 Funds of Funds) under the Trust "Canara Bank Venture Development Trust".

As at 30 June 2026, CVCFL has launched 7 (Direct Funds) and 1 Fund of Funds. The aggregate assets of CVCFL were Rs.1588.80 million as at 30 June 2026. The most recent fund was launched in March 2026 under the Trust "Canbank Venture Capital Growth Trust" with a target corpus of Rs.2500 million (with 20% Green Shoe Option) and Initial Close declared on March 2026 with a corpus of Rs.1000 million. For fiscal year 2026, CVCFL earned a net profit of Rs.8.06 million and for the three months ended 30 June 2026, the net profit of CVCFL was Rs.5.45 million.

Canbank Financial Services Ltd. ("Canfina")

Canfina was established in 1987 and is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank. The activities of Canfina during fiscal year 2026 were confined to the follow up of legal matters arising out of past transactions in securities and others besides concentrating on collection of lease rentals and realisation of investments. Canfina currently does not intend to enter into new business operations. No other activities are undertaken.

Can Fin Homes Ltd. ("CFHL")

CFHL was established in 1987 and is engaged in the housing finance sector for the purposes of promoting home ownership and for increasing the housing stock in India. CFHL is listed on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited and the Bombay Stock Exchange Limited. As at 30 June 2026, the Bank had 29.99 per cent. equity interests in CFHL with the remaining shares of CFHL held by the public. CFHL has over 30 years of operations in the housing finance sector and as at 30 June 2026, has 250 branches. CFHL offers a range of loan products, housing loans as well as non-housing loans, at competitive interest rates and designed to suit the needs of its customers. The product portfolio consists of individual loans for different purposes and includes loans for rural housing, loans for urban housing, purchase of site and construction of houses thereon and loans for commercial property. CFHL introduced the concept of affordable housing loan centres to provide loans under the credit linked subsidy scheme for the lower income group and middle-income group segments under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana in peripheral areas of tier 1, 2 and 3 cities of India. CFHL is one of the few housing finance institutions permitted by the National Housing Bank of India to accept deposits from the public. CFHL obtained a licence from the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority of India and commenced insurance agency business since January 2018. The added insurance business segment to its businesses has enhanced CFHL's business competitiveness and enlarged its service portfolio accordingly.

For fiscal year 2026, CFHL had sanctioned housing finance amounting to Rs.111.48 billion with disbursements of more than Rs.105 billion. For fiscal year 2026, CFHL had outstanding housing loans amounting to Rs.302.85 billion. As at 30 June 2026, the total paid up capital of CFHL was Rs. 266.33 million.

Canara HSBC Oriental Bank of Commerce Life Insurance Company Limited

Canara HSBC Oriental Bank of Commerce Life Insurance Company Limited is a joint venture established in 2007 between the Bank, Punjab National Bank (erstwhile Oriental Bank of Commerce) and HSBC Insurance (Asia-Pacific) Holdings Limited. The company got listed on BSE & NSE on 17 October 2025. As at 30 June 2026, the equity interest held in CHOBCLIC by the Bank and HSBC Insurance (Asia-Pacific) Holdings Limited was 36.5 per cent. and 25.5 per cent. respectively and remaining shares are held by public shareholders.

Canara HSBC Oriental Bank of Commerce Life Insurance Company Limited is engaged in the life insurance business and has 1.138 million active retail customers as well as 11.44 million active Group policy members and a pan-India network of 108 branches as at 30 June 2026. For fiscal year 2026, CHOBCLIC recorded a total premium income of Rs.100,455.90 million and achieved a net profit of Rs.1,266.10 million. For the period ending June 2026, CHOBCLIC recorded a total premium income of Rs. 21,610.6 million and achieved a net profit of Rs. 281.4 million.

With consistent fund performance, exceeding benchmarks with prudent investment strategies, CHOBCLIC was ranked at 9th position in the industry among the 24 private life insurers in terms of retail weighted premium income during fiscal year 2026. As at 30 June 2026, ranked at 8th position in the industry among the 24 private life insurers.

The Bank's equity interests and investments as at 31 March 2026 in its subsidiaries and strategic investments, and their net profits for the relevant periods are set out in the table below:

Name	Primary Business Investment	As at 31 March 2026 The Bank's ownership		Net Profits for the fiscal year ended 31 March 2026
		(Face Value)		
		(per cent.)	*(Rs. in millions)*	*(Rs. in millions)*
Canbank Factors Ltd	Factoring	70.00	140	23.40
Canara Robeco Asset Management Company Ltd.	Asset Management	38.00	757.78	2,066.80
Canara Bank Securities Ltd.	Primary Dealer	100.00	160	52.50
CCSL	Software and R&T	69.14	22.4	159.70
CVCFL	Venture Capital	100.00	2.5	8.10
CFHL	Housing Finance	29.99	79.86	10,857.50
Canfina	Merchant Banking	100.00	300	64.70
Canara HSBC Life Insurance Company Ltd.	Insurance	36.50	3467.5	1,266.10

Regional Rural Banks ("RRBs")

As at 31 March 2026, the Bank had two sponsored RRBs namely, Kerala Grameena Bank ("**KeGB**") covering all 14 districts of Kerala with 635 branches and Karnataka Grameena Bank ("**KaGB**") covering 31 districts of Karnataka with 1,750 branches. All the RRBs together have a network of 2,385 branches and 480 ATMs as at Mach 2026. During the Fiscal year 2026 no ATM / Branch was opened in RRBs.

The aggregate business of the RRBs as at 31 March 2026 stood at Rs.1,768.08 billion, which comprises Rs.925.44 billion deposits and Rs.842.64 billion advances. KeGB had a total business of Rs.658.35 billion and KaGB had a total business of Rs.1,109.73 billion.

All the RRBs have achieved the mandated target of 75 per cent. of the total advances under priority sector lending. Gross NPA and net NPA levels of KeGB is below the maximum level of 5 per cent. of their advances.

As of the date of this Offering Circular, all these RRBs are profit making bodies and posted a gross profit of Rs.18.56 billion and net profit of Rs. 8.58 billion during fiscal year 2026. The capital adequacy of Kerala Grameena Bank is above the mandatory requirement norm of 9 per cent, however the capital adequacy of Karnataka Grameena Bank is 8.28 per cent which is below the mandatory requirement of 9 per cent.

The sponsored RRBs are CBS compliant and ahead of their peers at the technology front, with added benefits of information technology-based products, like, mobile banking, "Rupay Debit Card services", cheque truncation system, eKYC technology, “Aadhar” enabled services and remittance facilities through NEFT and RTGS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BANK'S LONDON BRANCH

London branch

The Bank opened its branch in London, United Kingdom on 12 December 1983 with an initial capital of U.S.$0.75 million, to cater for the needs of the local established ethnic Indian community. As at 30 June 2026, the paid-in capital of the Bank's London branch amounted to U.S.$40 million. The core business of the branch is accepting deposits and deploying them profitably in investments and its credit portfolio. The branch also services the Bank's branches in India and the Bank's clients in India for their foreign exchange operations, including but not limited to inward remittances and letters of credit. For fiscal year 2026, the total business of the Bank's London branch was U.S.$10,229.49 million comprising of deposits and advances of U.S.$6,237.63 million and U.S.$3,991.86 million respectively. For the three months ended 30 June 2026, the total business of the Bank's London branch was U.S.$11,189.77 million comprising of deposits and advances of U.S.$6,491.15 million and U.S.$4,698.61 million respectively.

Regulation of the London branch

The Bank is registered with the Financial Conduct Authority ("**FCA**") and is regulated by the Prudential Regulation Authority ("**PRA**"). The PRA and FCA are independent organisations responsible for regulating financial services in the United Kingdom.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BANK'S IFSC BANKING UNIT

Canara Bank IFSC Banking Unit

The Bank opened its IFSC Banking Unit in GIFT City, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India on 5 September 2023 with an initial capital of U.S.$20.00 million. As at 30 June 2026, the paid-in capital of the Bank's IFSC branch amounted to U.S.$20 million. The core business of the branch is accepting deposits and deploying them profitably in investments and its credit portfolio. The branch also services the Bank's branches in India and at overseas locations and the Bank's clients in India for their foreign exchange operations, including but not limited to inward remittances and letters of credit. For the three months ended 30 June 2026, the total business of the Bank's IFSC branch was U.S.$5,424.25 million comprising of deposits and advances of U.S.$3,483.89 million and U.S.$1,940.36 million, respectively.

Regulation of the Canara Bank IFSC branch

The Bank's IFSC branch is registered with the IFSCA, which is an independent regulatory body for regulating business activity in the IFSC.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BANK'S OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

Regulation under Indian Law

With the prior approval of the RBI, the Bank had established its overseas branches. In addition to being subject to the laws and regulations of the host country, the Bank's overseas branches are also subject to the regulations and directives of the RBI as applicable to overseas branches of Indian Banks. The overseas branches, in accordance with such guidelines, are required to put in place a proper asset liability management system covering areas such as control of funding risk and liquidity management, interest rate exposure, control of maturity mismatching in its asset liability structure and control of exchange risk exposure. Certain credit exposure norms for overseas branches have also been stipulated by the RBI.

New York branch

The Bank opened its branch in New York, USA on 9 June 2014 with an initial capital of U.S.$20 million. As at 30 June 2026, the paid-in capital of the Bank's New York branch remained at U.S.$25 million. The core business of the branch is accepting deposits and deploying them in credit portfolios denominated in multiple currencies. The branch also services the Bank's branches in India and the Bank's clients in India in relation to their foreign exchange requirements, including but not limited to, inward remittances and letters of credit. For fiscal year 2026, the total business of the Bank's New York branch was U.S.$3,496.84 million comprising of deposits and advances of U.S.$2,646.35 million and U.S.$850.49 million respectively. For the three months ended 30 June 2026, the total business of the Bank's New York branch was U.S.$3,479.32 million comprising of deposits and advances of U.S.$2,750.63 million and U.S.$728.69 million respectively.

Regulation of New York branch

The Bank is registered with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York ("**FRBNY**") and is regulated by the FRBNY and New York Department of Financial Services ("**NYDFS**"). The FRBNY and NYDFS are independent organisations responsible for regulating financial services in the state of New York.

Dubai International Financial Centre branch

The Bank opened its branch in the Dubai International Financial Centre ("**DIFC**") on 28 January 2016 with an initial capital of U.S.$10 million. As at 30 June 2026, the paid-in capital of the Bank's DIFC branch remained at U.S.$20 million. The core business of the branch is accepting deposits and deploying them in credit portfolios denominated in multiple currencies. The branch also services the Bank's branches in India and the Bank's clients in India in relation to their foreign exchange requirements, including but not limited to, inward remittances and letters of credit. For fiscal year 2026, the total business of the Bank's DIFC branch was U.S.$3,390.46 million comprising of deposits and advances of U.S.$1,789.41 million and U.S.$1,601.06 million respectively. For the three months ended 30 June 2026, the total business of the Bank's DIFC branch was U.S.$3,686.27 million comprising of deposits and advances of U.S.$1,877.55 million and U.S.$1,808.71 million respectively.

In addition, the operations and works at the Manama branch have been transferred to the DIFC branch following its cessation of operations with effect from 23 January 2019.

Regulation of DIFC branch

The Bank is registered with the Dubai Financial Services Authority ("**DFSA**") and is regulated by the DFSA. The DFSA is an independent organisation responsible for regulating financial services in the Dubai International Financial Centre.

Representative Office at Sharjah, United Arab Emirates ("UAE")

The representative office of the Bank in UAE was opened in Sharjah on 20 June 2010. The functions of representative office include the following:

- representing the Bank in relation to business inside the country, including contacts with relevant parties as well as promoting its services in the local market;
- providing Head Office with information regarding the economic developments in the UAE;
- providing customers of the Bank with information regarding the local market;
- providing information to any local party, who intends to develop its activities where Bank operates;
- providing customers with banking, financial and investment consultation services; and
- setting up a presence in the fast-growing business of the UAE and also to facilitate trade between India and the UAE.

Canara Bank (Tanzania) Limited ("CBTL"), Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Subsidiary closed on Aug. 15, 2026.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BANK'S ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Overview

The total assets of the Bank increased from Rs.14,915.41 billion as at 31 March 2024 to Rs.16,846.86 billion as at 31 March 2025 and increased to Rs.18,832.02 billion as at 31 March 2026 and to Rs.19,279.52 billion as at 30 June 2026.

The following table sets out the assets of the Bank as at the dates indicated below.

	As at 31 March			As at 30 June
	2024	**2025**	**2026**	**2026**
	(audited)	**(audited)**	**(audited)**	**(reviewed)**
	(Rs. in billions)			
Assets				
Cash and balance with the RBI	710.68	899.99	540.54	511.72
Balance with banks	796.92	1,153.42	1,522.49	1,456.57
Investments	3,574.54	3,821.79	4,034.15	4,000.77
Advances..	9,316.13	10,491.55	12,200.17	12,776.80
Fixed assets	122.28	102.15	105.70	105.37
Other assets	394.86	377.96	428.96	428.30
Total Assets...	**14,915.41**	**16,846.86**	**18,832.02**	**19,279.51**

During fiscal year 2026, the Bank's loan portfolio increased by 16.29 per cent. from Rs.10,491.55 billion as at 31 March 2025 to Rs.12,200.17 billion as at 31 March 2026 and investments increased by 5.56 per cent. from Rs.3,821.79 billion as at 31 March 2025 to Rs.4,034.15 billion as at 31 March 2026. As at 30 June 2026, the Bank's loan portfolio amounted to Rs.12,776.80 billion and investments amounted to Rs. 4,000.77 billion.

The following table sets out the advances of the Bank as at the dates indicated below.

	As at 31 March			As at 30 June
	2024	**2025**	**2026**	**2026**
	(audited)	**(audited)**	**(audited)**	**(reviewed)**
	(Rs. in billions)			
Bills purchased and discounted	117.80	135.23	190.04	199.64
Cash credits and overdrafts	4,029.83	4,467.67	5,636.49	5,974.55
Term loans	5,168.50	5,888.66	6,373.64	6,602.61
(Less)/Add: Inter-bank participation certificates (net)..	9,316.13	10,491.55	12,200.17	12,776.80
(Less)/Add: Inter-bank participation certificates (net)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub-total..	**9,316.13**	**10,491.55**	**12,200.17**	**12,776.80**
Secured by tangible assets..........................	6,008.39	7,747.84	9,527.67	9,013.86

	As at 31 March			As at 30 June
	2024	**2025**	**2026**	**2026**
	(audited)	**(audited)**	**(audited)**	**(reviewed)**
Covered by guarantees	1,176.04	483.63	588.36	1,595.53
Unsecured	2,131.70	2,260.07	2,084.14	2,167.41
(Less)/Add: Inter-bank participation certificates (net)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub-total	**9,316.13**	**10,491.55**	**12,200.17**	**9,206.47**
Advances in India:				
Priority sector	4,287.54	4,315.53	4,984.79	5,092.84
Public sector	787.17	781.69	338.88	356.45
Banks	0.01	0.30	0.01	1.14
Others	3,728.80	4,750.69	6,116.00	6,466.97
(Less)/Add: Inter-bank participation certificates (net)	—	—	—	—
Sub-total	**8,803.53**	**9,848.14**	**11,439.68**	**11,917.41**
Advances outside India:				
Due from banks	0.00	0.00	304.24	302.99
Due from others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bills purchased and discounted	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Syndicated loans	319.66	447.41	412.57	395.17
Others	192.94	196.00	43.69	161.24
Sub-total	**512.60**	**643.41**	**760.49**	**859.39**
Grand Total	**9,316.13**	**10,491.55**	**12,200.17**	**12,776.80**

As at 31 March 2026, 82.92 per cent. of the total advances of the Bank were secured by tangible assets or covered by guarantees, as compared with 78.46 per cent. as at 31 March 2025 and 77.12 per cent. as at 31 March 2024. As at 30 June 2026, 70.55 per cent. of the total advances of the Bank were secured by tangible assets or covered by guarantees.

The following table sets out certain select ratios of the Bank as at the dates indicated below.

	As at 31 March			As at 30 June
	2024	**2025**	**2026**	**2026**
Net Interest Margin	3.05%	2.80%	2.51%	2.52%
Cost to Income	47.03%	47.27%	48.45%	49.03%
Provision Coverage Ratio	89.10%	92.70%	94.21%	94.76%
Credit Cost	0.96%	0.92%	0.59%	0.49%
Slippage Ratio	0.34%	0.26%	0.24%	0.15%
Credit Deposit Ratio	73.20%	73.67%	78.89%	80.25%
Return on Assets	1.01%	1.09%	1.10%	1.04%

	As at 31 March			As at 30 June
	2024	**2025**	**2026**	**2026**
Yield on Advances	8.71%	8.83%	8.29%	8.00%
Rating split of domestic advances (above Rs.0.25 bn)				
A and above	80%	80%	85%	86%
BBB	11%	11%	10%	9%
BB and below	9%	9%	5%	5%
NPA classification (*Rs. in billions*)				
Retail	22.47	21.89	12.23	11.57
Agriculture and allied	85.41	83.75	62.96	56.95
MSME	112.34	79.15	73.21	70.79
Corporate and others	185.83	130.51	79.00	64.23
NPA classification industry wise (*Rs. in billions*)				
Infrastructure	56.37	40.8	23.23	19.86
Iron and steel	56.83	4.12	6.36	4.21
Textile	14.39	6.89	7.31	7.08
Food processing	11.21	9.69	9.25	9.52
Engineering	8.25	7.44	7.40	7.37
SMA position of the Bank (Rs.0.05 billion and above) as a percentage of gross advances				
SMA 2	0.40%	0.30%	0.11%	0.27%
SMA 1	0.13%	0.39%	0.28%	0.05%
Total SMA 1 and 2	0.53%	0.70%	0.39%	0.32%
SMA 0	0.16%	0.26%	0.07%	0.26%
Total	0.69%	0.96%	0.46%	0.58%

Loan Portfolio

The Bank aims to have a diversified loan portfolio and to limit its exposure to a particular sector or borrower. As at 30 June 2026, a significant portion of the Bank's loans were made to the infrastructure, textiles, food processing, engineering, basic metal and metal products and other industries.

The table below sets out the Bank's loan portfolio in terms of industry concentration as at the dates indicated below.

	As at 31 March						As at 30 June	
	2024		2025		2026		2026	
	(audited)		(audited)		(audited)		(reviewed)	
Industry	**Amount of Loans (Rs. in billion)**	**Per cent. of total**	**Amount of Loans (Rs. in billion)**	**Per cent. of total**	**Amount of Loans (Rs. in billion)**	**Per cent. of total**	**Amount of Loans (Rs. in billion)**	**Per cent. of total**
Mining and Quarrying................	105	2%	89	2%	101	2%	111	2%
Food Processing......	165	4%	157	3%	167	3%	180	4%
Sugar....................	32	1%	30	1%	25	0%	24	0%
Edible Oils and Vanaspati	15	0%	19	0%	11	0%	12	0%
Tea	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	2	0%
Others	117	3%	107	2%	130	3%	142	3%
Beverage and Tobacco..................	20	0%	20	0%	21	0%	24	0%
Textiles...................	232	5%	234	5%	254	5%	256	5%
Cotton Textiles......	101	2%	91	2%	89	2%	85	2%
Jute Textiles	8	0%	9	0%	12	0%	13	0%
Other Textiles	123	3%	134	3%	154	3%	158	3%
Leather and Leather Products	18	0%	18	0%	19	0%	19	0%
Wood and Wood Products	19	0%	20	0%	21	0%	23	0%
Paper and Paper Products	34	1%	38	1%	36	1%	36	1%
Petroleum, Coal Products and Nuclear Fuels..........	384	9%	332	7%	413	8%	405	8%
Chemicals and Chemical Products..	179	4%	203	4%	242	5%	242	5%
Fertiliser...............	55	1%	50	1%	38	1%	35	1%
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals....	62	1%	57	1%	67	1%	70	1%
Petro Chemicals....	5	0%	13	0%	28	1%	28	1%

Industry	As at 31 March 2024 (audited) Amount of Loans (Rs. in billion)	Per cent. of total	2025 (audited) Amount of Loans (Rs. in billion)	Per cent. of total	2026 (audited) Amount of Loans (Rs. in billion)	Per cent. of total	As at 30 June 2026 (reviewed) Amount of Loans (Rs. in billion)	Per cent. of total
Others	56	1%	82	2%	109	2%	110	2%
Rubber, Plastic and their Products..........	37	1%	43	1%	41	1%	45	1%
Glass and Glassware	3	0%	4	0%	5	0%	6	0%
Cement and Cement Products	50	1%	51	1%	60	1%	55	1%
Basic Metal and Metal Products........	400	9%	487	11%	542	11%	532	11%
Iron and Steel........	245	6%	324	7%	357	7%	345	7%
Other Metal and Metal Products......	155	4%	163	4%	185	4%	187	4%
All Engineering.......	331	8%	388	9%	423	8%	440	9%
Electronics	40	1%	36	1%	33	1%	36	1%
Electricity	158	4%	209	5%	237	5%	249	5%
Others	133	3%	143	3%	153	3%	156	3%
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipment..............	45	1%	58	1%	77	2%	87	2%
Gems and Jewellery	35	1%	30	1%	32	1%	28	1%
Construction...........	266	6%	259	6%	284	6%	313	6%
Infrastructure..........	1896	44%	2074	45%	2192	44%	2217	44%
Power...................	792	18%	885	19%	964	19%	972	19%
Conventional.........	257	6%	239	5%	242	5%	244	5%
Non- Conventional	76	2%	110	2%	233	5%	244	5%
Distribution & Transmission.........	458	11%	536	12%	490	10%	483	10%
Telecommunications	125	3%	99	2%	113	2%	110	2%
Roads	536	12%	628	14%	621	12%	631	12%
HAM....................	205	5%	248	5%	290	6%	321	6%
Other than HAM...	330	8%	379	8%	331	7%	310	6%

Industry	As at 31 March						As at 30 June	
	2024		2025		2026		2026	
	(audited)		(audited)		(audited)		(reviewed)	
	Amount of Loans (Rs. in billion)	Per cent. of total	Amount of Loans (Rs. in billion)	Per cent. of total	Amount of Loans (Rs. in billion)	Per cent. of total	Amount of Loans (Rs. in billion)	Per cent. of total
Ports......................	34	1%	27	1%	22	0%	22	0%
Other Infrastructure	409	9%	435	10%	471	9%	482	10%
Other Industries	118	3%	60	1%	51	1%	42	1%
Industry	4337	100%	4562	100%	4982	100%	5,059	100%

The Largest borrower of the Bank as on 30.06.2026 is M/s India Oil Corporation Ltd. (Rs. 171.67 billion.), which is 13.42% of Bank's eligible Capital base (Tier 1 Capital of bank - Rs 1,27,9.32 billion as on 30 June 2026). According to the RBI's prudential exposure norms the sum of all the exposure values of a bank to a single counterparty shall not be higher than 20 percent of the bank's available eligible capital base at all times.

Classification of Assets and Provisioning Requirements

The Bank classifies its loans and other assets in compliance with RBI guidelines. The following describes the various RBI loan classifications as well as the RBI's provisioning guidelines for such categories.

Classification	Description	Provision
Standard	Performing assets are Standard Assets which do not disclose any problem and which do not carry more than the normal risk attached to the business. The performing asset is one which generates income for the bank.	1. A general provision for Standard Assets at the following rates should be made for the funded outstanding on a global loan portfolio basis: (a) Farm Credit to agricultural activities and SME sectors at 0.25 per cent.; (b) advances to Commercial Real Estate ("**CRE**") sector at 1.00 per cent.; (c) advances to CRE sector – residential housing at 00.75 per cent.; (d) Provisioning on the outstanding amount of housing loans at teaser rates at 2.00 per cent. The provisioning on these assets would revert to 0.40 per

Classification	Description	Provision
		cent. after one year from the date on which the rates are reset at higher rates if the accounts remain 'standard'; (e) Provision at 5.00 per cent. for projects where the date of commencement of commercial operations ("**DCCO**") has been extended beyond two years and up to four years or three years from the original DCCO, as the case may be, for infrastructure projects depending upon the reasons for such delay and beyond one year and up to two years from the original DCCO, for non-infrastructure projects; (f) all other loans and advances not included in (a) to (e) above at 0.40 per cent; (g) Loans to Medium Enterprises shall attract 0.40 per cent. standard asset provisioning. 2. The RBI's revised provisioning norms have prospective effect. However, the provisions held prior to the revised provision norms, which came to effect on 5 November 2009, should not have been reversed. Nonetheless, after 5 November 2009, if the application of the revised provisioning norms would require a higher provision to be made over the level of provisions then held for the Standard Assets, the shortfall should be provided for. 3. While the provisions on individual portfolios are required to be calculated at the rates applicable to them, the excess or shortfall in the provisioning compared to the position as on any previous date, should be determined on an aggregate basis. If the provisions on

Classification	Description	Provision
		an aggregate basis, which are required to be held from 15 November 2008, are less than the provisions already held, the provisions regarded as a surplus should not be reflected in the bank's profit and loss account and should instead continue to be maintained at the existing level. In case of a shortfall being determined on aggregate basis, the balance should be provided for as a debit to the bank's profit and loss account. 4. The provisions on Standard Assets should not be taken into account for the calculation of net NPAs. 5. The provisions on Standard Assets should not be netted from gross advances but should shown separately as 'Contingent Provisions against Standard Assets' under the 'Other Liabilities and Provisions' in Schedule 5 of the bank's balance sheet.
Sub-standard	1. With effect from 31 March 2005, a Sub-standard Asset would be one which has remained a non-performing asset for a period less than or equal to 12 months.	(i) A general provision of 15.00 per cent. on total outstanding should be made without making any allowance for ECGC guarantee cover and securities available. (ii) The 'unsecured exposures' which are identified as 'substandard' would attract additional provision of 10.00 per cent., i.e., a total of 25.00 per cent. on the outstanding balance. However, in view of certain safeguards such as escrow accounts available in respect of infrastructure lending, infrastructure loan accounts which are classified as sub-standard will attract a provisioning of 20.00 per cent.

Classification	Description	Provision
		instead of the aforesaid prescription of 25.00 per cent. Unsecured exposure is defined as an exposure where the realisable value of the security, as assessed by the bank/approved valuers/RBI's inspecting officers, is not more than 10.00 per cent., ab-initio, of the outstanding exposure.
	2. In such cases, the current net worth of the borrower or the guarantor or the current market value of the security charged is not enough to ensure recovery of the amounts due to the banks in full. Such an asset will have well defined credit weaknesses that could jeopardise the liquidation of the debt and is characterised by the distinct possibility that the banks will sustain some loss, if deficiencies are not corrected.	
Doubtful......................	3. With effect from 31 March 2005, an asset would be classified as doubtful if it had remained in the sub-standard category continuously for 12 months.	(i) 100.00 per cent. of the extent to which the advance is not covered by the realisable value of the security to which the Bank has a valid recourse and the realisable value is estimated on a realistic basis.
	4. A loan classified as doubtful has all the weaknesses inherent in assets that are classified as sub-standard, with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make the full collection or liquidation of the debt highly questionable and improbable.	(ii) In regard to the secured portion, provision may be made on the following basis, at the rates ranging from 25.00 per cent. to 100.00 per cent. of the secured portion depending upon the period for which the asset has remained doubtful:.

Period for which the advance has remained in "Doubtful" category	Provision requirement (%)
Up to one year	25.00 per cent.
One to three years	40.00 per cent.
More than three years	100.00 per cent.

Classification	Description	Provision
Loss............................	5. A Loss Asset is one where the loss has been identified by the bank, internal auditor, external auditors or the RBI inspectors, but the amount has not been written off wholly of partly. In other words, such an asset is considered uncollectible with little salvage or recovery value. 6. Further, in cases of exposures, where the realisable value of securities, while sanctioning of the facility is more than 10.00 per cent. of the outstanding exposure and has subsequently eroded to less than 10.00 per cent. of the outstanding then the account should be straightaway classified as Loss Asset. 7. Further, in respect of accounts where there are potential threats for recovery on account of erosion in the value of security or non-availability of security and existence of other factors such as frauds committed by borrowers, in such cases the asset should be straightaway classified as doubtful of loss asset as appropriate as enumerated below: (a) Erosion in the value of security can be reckoned as significant when the realisable value of the security is less than 50.00 per cent. of the value assessed by the bank or accepted by RBI at the time of last inspection, as the case may be. Such NPAs may be straightaway classified under doubtful category. (b) If the realisable value of the security, as assessed by the bank/ approved valuers/ RBI is less than 10.00 per cent. of the outstanding in the borrower accounts, the existence of security should be ignored and	The entire asset is required to be written off or provision at 100.00 per cent. of net liability is to be made at the Head Office.

Classification	Description	Provision
	the asset should be straightaway classified as loss asset.	

Under the RBI guidelines, an NPA is a loan or an advance where:

- interest and/or instalment of principal remained overdue for a period of more than 90 days in respect of a term loan;
- the account remained "out-of-order" (as defined below) in respect of an Overdraft or Cash Credit for more than 90 days;
- the bill remained 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 instalments 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 instalments of principal or interest thereon remain overdue for one crop season;
- an amount of the liquidity facility to be received remains overdue for a period of 90 days in respect of a securitisation transaction undertaken in terms of the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks – Securitisation Transactions) Directions, 2025;
- the receivables representing positive mark-to-market value of a derivative contract remained unpaid for a period of 90 days from the specified due date for payment, in respect of derivative transactions; and
- a credit card account where the minimum amount due, as mentioned in the statement, is not paid fully within 90 days from the payment due date mentioned in the statement.

Once the account has been classified as an NPA, the unrealised interest and any other income which has been debited to the account is no longer recognised and any further interest is not recognised nor credited to the income account unless the amount overdue has been collected.

An account is treated as 'out of order' if any of the following conditions is satisfied: (i) the outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit / drawing power for 90 days; (ii) the outstanding balance is less than the sanctioned limit / drawing power but there are no credits continuously for 90 days; or (iii) the outstanding balance is less than the sanctioned limit / drawing power but the credits are not enough to cover the interest debited during the previous 90 days period (inclusive of the day for which the day-end process is being run). In addition, any amount due to the Bank under any credit facility is treated as 'overdue' if it is not paid on the due date fixed by the Bank.

The following table describes the Bank's net and gross NPA ratios for the operations and as at the dates indicated below.

Particulars	As at 31 March						As at 30 June	
	2024		2025		2026		2026	
	(audited)		(audited)		(audited)		(reviewed)	
	Gross NPA (%)	*Net NPA (%)*	*Gross NPA (%)*	*Net NPA (%)*	*Gross NPA (%)*	*Net NPA (%)*	*Gross NPA (%)*	*Net NPA (%)*
Indian operations..........	4.10	1.09	3.01	0.66	1.88	0.41	1.61	0.35
Non Indian operations ..	6.47	4.35	1.82	1.33	1.13	0.67	1.00	0.59
Total Ratio....................	4.23	1.27	2.94	0.70	1.84	0.43	1.57	0.36

The Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks — Resolution of Stressed Assets) Directions, 2025 (the "**RBI Stressed Assets Directions**") provides a framework for early recognition, reporting and time bound resolution of stressed assets. The RBI Stressed Assets Directions require banks to recognize incipient stress in loan accounts, immediately on default, by classifying such accounts as special mention accounts ("**SMA**") as per the following categories:

SMA Sub-categories	**Basis for classification — Principal or interest payment or any other amount wholly or partly overdue**
SMA-0	Up to 30 days
SMA-1	More than 30 days and up to 60 days
SMAs-2	More than 60 days and up to 90 days

The RBI Stressed Assets Directions state that an account classified as 'standard' shall be immediately downgraded as non-performing asset, i.e., 'sub-standard' to begin with, upon restructuring. An account classified as non-performing asset, upon restructuring, shall continue to have the same asset classification as prior to restructuring. In both cases, the asset classification shall continue to be governed by the ageing criteria as per extant asset classification norms contained in the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks – Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning) Directions, 2025.

The following table sets forth the classification of gross loan assets of the Bank as at the dates indicated below.

Particulars	As at 31 March						As at 30 June	
	2024		2025		2026		2026	
	Domestic	Overseas	Domestic	Overseas	Domestic	Overseas	Domestic	Overseas
	(*Rs. in billions*)							
Standard........................	8,712.86	498.91	9,783.19	634.82	11,392.70	755.38	11,875.97	854.30
Sub-standard.................	93.08	0.00	71.96	0.22	65.85	0.00	61.21	0.00

Particulars	As at 31 March						As at 30 June	
	2024		2025		2026		2026	
Doubtful	178.48	3.63	324.56	2.40	280.17	2.92	274.61	2.91
Loss	100.78	30.90	583.67	24.17	538.88	11.48	538.30	11.46

The following table sets out the Bank's provisions for possible credit losses as at the dates indicated.

	As at 31 March			As at 30 June
	2024	2025	2026	2026
	(audited)	(audited)	(audited)	(reviewed)
	(Rs. in billions, except for percentages)			
Provisioning for the following classes of assets:				
Standard	34.49	37.85	47.94	49.78
Sub-standard..	15.45	23.70	15.08	21.24
Doubtful	139.93	102.53	76.93	67.43
Loss	132.05	115.28	83.12	68.34
Total Provision...	321.92	279.36	223.07	206.79
Provision held as percentage of gross advances...	3.35%	2.60%	1.80%	1.60%
Provision held as percentage of gross NPAs	70.79%	76.60%	77.01%	77.14%

NPA Management

The Bank is committed to efficiently managing and reducing its NPAs and has implemented the following measures to manage and reduce its NPA ratio:

Slippage Management

Slippage management of the Bank closely monitors delinquent accounts to avoid their slippage to an NPA status. Slippage to an NPA status would trigger the Framework in time in respect of large corporates to ensure the continuance of the account as standard asset.

1. Undertaking financial restructuring of an account in time so as to curtail further deterioration in the financial condition of the company. Where an account shows signs of liquidity problems and does not generate enough cash surplus to meet its commitments, such account is reviewed and restructured depending on the financial viability of the account and relevant borrower.

2. Rescheduling and/or restructuring of the relevant account so as to avert slippage to NPA status - In the case where the borrower is not in a position to make payments to the Bank according to its repayment schedule, the Bank will consider the reasons for the borrower failing to meet its commitments and also the borrower's financial viability. If the Bank considers the delay or failure in repayments justified, instead of initiating action to recover the outstanding amounts, the Bank may reschedule the borrower's schedule of payment and the amount of the instalments.

NPA Management

1. Initiating recovery action immediately on slippage of accounts. This involves taking non-legal recovery actions or initiating legal action.

2. Conducting recovery meetings at circle levels to arrive at a compromise settlement which is both cost effective and mutually beneficial. Recovery meetings involve inviting defaulting borrowers to the Bank in order to negotiate and reach mutually agreeable settlement proposals. According to the Bank's experience, the majority of one-time settlement proposals were arrived at during such recovery meetings.

3. Close monitoring of "compromise permitted accounts" for recovery in accordance with the terms of settlement. By maintaining open dialogue with borrowers of the compromise permitted accounts, the Bank seeks to recover its NPAs within specified periods and with minimum costs or least sacrifice.

4. Aggressively pursuing and achieving substantial progress in respect of measures allowed to be implemented by the Bank under the SARFAESI (as further explained below).

5. DRT liaison officers are monitoring the recovery of overdue amounts under an account which are subject to a court ruling. The role of a DRT liaison officer is to liaise with the Bank and the DRT during the relevant debt recovery action, and to take timely action within a specific time frame.

6. Strict adherence to the rehabilitation package under the policies formulated by the Bank relating to resolution of stressed assets.

Restructured Assets

The Reserve Bank of India has consolidated the prudential framework for resolution of stressed assets for commercial banks under the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks Resolution of Stressed Assets) Directions, 2025 (the "**RBI Stressed Assets Directions**"). The RBI Stressed Assets Directions require banks to maintain board-approved policies for resolution of stressed assets, including timelines for resolution and quantitative and qualitative indicators for identifying financial difficulty. Financial difficulty may be identified even in the absence of a payment default. The RBI Stressed Assets Directions apply to restructurings undertaken outside and under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (the "**IBC**").

Restructuring involves a bank granting concessions to a borrower facing financial difficulty for economic or legal reasons. It may include changes to the repayment period, payable amount, instalment amounts or rate of interest; rollover of facilities; sanction of additional credit facilities; release of additional funds for curing a default; or a compromise settlement where the agreed settlement amount is payable over a period exceeding 3 (three) months. A standard account that is restructured must be immediately downgraded to a non-performing asset ("**NPA**"), initially as a sub-standard asset. An account that was classified as an NPA before restructuring will retain its existing asset classification. Thereafter, the account will continue to be classified in accordance with the applicable asset-classification and ageing norms. The earlier Corporate Debt Restructuring mechanism and the framework issued by RBI on 12 February 2018 are no longer the applicable framework.

The IBC is an important statutory mechanism for resolution of insolvency and default. However, the RBI Stressed Assets Directions permit banks to adopt an appropriate resolution strategy depending on the facts of the relevant account, including regularisation through payment of overdues, restructuring, change in ownership, assignment or sale of exposure, recovery proceedings and initiation of insolvency proceedings under the IBC. A bank may also initiate the process for implementation of a resolution plan before the occurrence of a default, where it identifies signs of financial difficulty.

The Bank identifies stressed and defaulting accounts on a continuing basis, including through the Central Repository of Information on Large Credits ("**CRILC**") reports and internal monitoring by its credit administration and other relevant departments.

Once a borrower is reported to be in default by any specified lender, other than a non-banking financial company, the specified lenders are required to jointly undertake a prima facie review of the borrower account within 30 (thirty) days from the date of default (the "**Review Period**"). During the Review Period, the specified lenders are required to determine the appropriate resolution strategy, including the nature of the resolution plan and the manner in which it will be implemented. Where a resolution plan is to be implemented in respect of a borrower having facilities from more than one specified lender, the specified lenders must enter into an inter-creditor agreement during the Review Period.

The inter-creditor agreement must set out the ground rules for finalisation and implementation of the resolution plan, including the rights and obligations of majority lenders, the duties and protections available to dissenting lenders, and the treatment of lenders having priority cash-flow rights or differential security interests. A decision supported by lenders representing at least 75% (seventy-five per cent) by value of the total outstanding credit facilities and 60% (sixty per cent) by number of the signatories to the inter-creditor agreement will be binding on all signatories. The resolution plan must provide for payment to dissenting lenders of not less than the liquidation value payable to them.

Enforcement of Security Interests under the SARFAESI Act

To assist banks and financial institutions in recovering their unpaid advances and to ensure financial discipline among borrowers, the Government enacted the SARFAESI Act in December 2002. The SARFAESI Act provides the legal framework for:

- the securitisation of financial assets by setting up a Securitisation Company ("**SC**");
- the foreclosure of assets through a SC or a Reconstruction Company ("**RC**"); and
- the foreclosure of NPA accounts.

Pursuant to the SARFAESI Act, a bank which is a secured creditor may, in respect of loans classified as NPAs, give notice in writing to the borrower requiring it to discharge its liabilities within 60 days, failing which and in the absence of any satisfactory objections or representations made by the borrower, such a secured creditor may take the following measures to recover the amount outstanding:

- taking possession of the secured assets of the borrower, including the right to transfer these assets by way of lease, assignment or sale for realizing the secured assets;
- taking possession of such business of the borrower as forms part of the secured assets, including the right to transfer these assets by way of lease, assignment or sale for realising the secured loans;
- taking over the management of secured assets, including the right to transfer these assets by way of lease, assignment or sale for realising the secured loans;
- appointing any person to manage the secured assets after taking possession; or
- advising any person acquiring any of the secured assets from the borrower, to pay the purchase money directly to the banks and institutions.

If required, the secured creditors may request the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate or the District Magistrate to take possession of a part or the whole of the secured assets and other related documents and forward the assets and documents to the secured creditors. The sale proceeds (if any) would first be utilised to meet all the expenses incurred in enforcement of the security interest and then for payment of dues of the secured creditors. The remaining amount (if any) would be paid to others in accordance with their rights and interests. In the event that the dues are not fully recovered by the sale of secured assets, the secured creditors may file an application to the Debt Recovery Tribunal for the remaining dues. The secured creditors are also entitled to proceed against any guarantors and sell the charged assets independent of their action for enforcement of security interest.

If there is an apprehension that the borrower may approach the DRT, the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal (the "**DRAT**") or the High Court by filing a SARFAESI appeal or an appeal against the action under the SARFAESI Act, the bank can file a caveat before the tribunal or court and a notice to this effect is to be sent to the person concerned. Any caveat so filed will be valid for 90 days.

As an effective measure of recovery, the Bank is taking steps under the SARFAESI Act. As at 31 March 2026, the Bank has issued 14,733 notices under the SARFAESI Act with an aggregate amount of Rs. 125.47 billion. Of the borrowers to whom the Bank served notice, 1,681 borrowers have since approached the Bank for settlement of their outstanding debts during fiscal year 2026. As at 31 March 2026, the Bank has also sold 2,407 properties under the SARFAESI Act with an aggregate realisable value of Rs. 18.24 billion.

The Bank has been applying all available methods for the recovery of unpaid advances, including reporting the name of wilful defaulters to the RBI and to credit information companies, and initiating the necessary steps for recovery. One of the most important strategies adopted by the Bank to recover NPAs is the compromise settlement scheme. The Bank's compromise policy sets out guidelines for the Bank to recover NPA accounts which are marked for recovery.

Pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks — Resolution of Stressed Assets) Directions, 2025 (the "**RBI Stressed Assets Directions**"), the erstwhile Corporate Debt Restructuring Mechanism ("**CDR**"), Strategic Debt Restructuring Scheme ("**SDR**"), Change in Ownership outside SDR, Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets ("**S4A"**), and other earlier guidelines for resolution of stressed assets stand repealed. The RBI Stressed Assets Directions consolidate the prudential framework for resolution of stressed assets, including restructuring, compromise settlements and technical write-offs. Any action taken or initiated under the repealed guidelines shall continue to be governed by the provisions thereof. The Bank has been closely monitoring any outstanding legacy CDR accounts.

Vide RBI letter dated 18 June 2018 addressed to CDR cell, it is informed that monitoring of CDR cases to be carried out by the respective monitoring institution and decisions related to progress, exit, applicability of recompense, etc, to be taken by the consortium in line with the terms and conditions laid down in the restructuring package. As at 30 June 2026, three accounts of the Bank have been admitted pursuant to the erstwhile CDR for restructuring, involving an aggregate amount of Rs. 0.78 billion. The CDR Empowered Group had approved final schemes in all three cases, involving an aggregate amount of Rs. 0.78 billion.

The following table shows loan assets subjected to restructuring as at 31 March 2024, 2025 and 2026 and 30 June 2026, and as a percentage of the Bank's total loans as at such dates. In CDR cases outstanding is mentioned below:

	As at 31 March						**As at 30 June**	
	2024		**2025**		**2026**		**2026**	
	(audited)		**(audited)**		**(audited)**		**(reviewed)**	
	Rs. in billions	*%*	*Rs. in billions*	*%*	*Rs. in billions*	*%*	*Rs. in billions*	*%*
Total loan assets which have been admitted to CDR for restructuring...	5.54	0.06	2.42	0.02	0.84	0.01	0.78	0.01

	As at 31 March						As at 30 June	
	2024		2025		2026		2026	
	(audited)		(audited)		(audited)		(reviewed)	
Out of the above								
– Standard assets	0.90	0.01	0.80	0.01	0.84	0.01	0.78	0.01
– Sub standard assets....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
– Doubtful assets	3.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
– Loss assets................	1.61	0.02	1.61	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Asset Reconstruction Companies

The SARFAESI Act provides the framework for establishing asset reconstruction companies in India to acquire NPAs at a mutually acceptable price against the issue of security receipts. These companies recover the relevant debts by methods including debt restructuring, settlement of dues by mutual agreement, enforcement of security and use any amounts so recovered to redeem the security receipts.

As at 30 June 2026, the Bank had transferred a total of 205 NPAs amounting to Rs. 17.14 billion to such asset reconstruction companies.

Credit Management Policies and Procedures

Credit Approval and Monitoring

Keeping in view the size of its business and the competitive scenario, the Bank has established a well-defined credit approval process. Powers are delegated to various authorities based on their position. The delegation prescribes sub-limit restrictions, with a view to address transaction risk, portfolio risk and concentration risk within the defined risk appetite of the Bank. Exposures on certain sensitive sectors and also certain sectors which need higher technical skills and expertise are taken only with the permission of certain authorities. The Bank's credit approval process includes the following aspects:

- Time norms for the disposal of applications;
- Financial benchmarks and standards prescribed for taking credit exposure;
- Monitoring of the accounts;
- Every proposal is subjected to a thorough appraisal to ensure the technical feasibility and economic viability of the business ventures in order to determine the bankability and credit worthiness of the proposal; and
- In respect of term loans beyond a cut-off amount of Rs.50 million (new business ventures and existing borrowers with internally rated as moderate risk or externally rated BB) and Rs.100 million (existing business ventures going for modernisation or expansion internally rated as Low/Normal Risk or externally rated BBB or better) project appraisal is conducted by the Project Appraisal Group and/or Project Appraisal Cells of the Bank to ensure technical feasibility and economic viability of the proposal. Similarly, in the case of agricultural term loans of over Rs.5 million, the projects are appraised by the Agricultural Consultancy Services Cell at the Head Office.

General Procedures

The Bank's credit approval process involves multiple levels of loan approval authorities and credit approval committees, depending on the loan amount and other factors such as the nature of the credit, the conditions of the transaction, whether or not the loan is secured and the internal/external risk rating of the loan.

Each credit application or proposal is first subjected to thorough due diligence and submitted to the loan approval authority/committee attached to the department or branch at which such credit application or proposal is handled, and depending on the loan amount or other factors, may be submitted to higher levels of loan approval authorities and/or specific committees for further processing and review.

Certain committees constituted by the Bank for specific purposes are responsible for examining the proposals in respect of infrastructure projects lending and computer software lending.

In respect of high value credit, the Bank has introduced the concept of Core Credit Groups at identified circles. Under this concept, the relationship function is segregated from the credit appraisal function. The branch will only be responsible for the relationship function of contracting the proposal whereas the specifically constituted specialised Core Credit Groups undertake the credit appraisal function.

Similarly, MSME Sulabhs have been set up in at select Circle Offices where small and medium enterprises are grouped together to centralise the processing of SME credit proposals that falls beyond the sanctioning powers of the relevant branches.

Prime Corporate Branches ("**PCBs**") have been set up in key business centres to handle high value credit portfolios with a view to reduce the response time for credit distribution and to improve the efficiency of credit delivery mechanisms. The PCBs are permitted to submit credit proposals falling under the sanctioning powers of Head Office, directly to Head Office. The Bank's policy prohibits sanction of loans to new borrowers rated as high risk. In respect of existing borrowers with high risk grade, credit applications are submitted to higher level sanctioning authorities within the Bank wherever deterioration in financials or temporary irregularities in the existing accounts are observed (for example, non-compliance with the Bank's specified financial benchmarks, irregularities in accounts and non-compliance with the Bank's covenants as stipulated on the relevant loan facility document). Similarly, based on the risk perceived by the Bank, certain credit proposals are submitted to these designated authorities. In respect of such proposals, they will be presented to the Bank's Credit Committee (which comprises of a number of general managers) at the Head Office and the recommendations and conclusion of the Credit Committee will be given, together with the proposal to the relevant sanctioning authority, for example, the Management Committee of the Board, Executive Director — Credit Approval Committee of the Board.

Examples of the types of procedures in place for various finance divisions include:

Corporate Finance Procedures

Based on the quantum of financial requirements and the sector or the activity to be financed, the Bank has prescribed financial benchmarks to appraise the proposals. In the case of corporate term loans, project appraisal is conducted by credit analysts to ensure the technical feasibility and economic viability of the proposal. As a pre-sanction exercise, credit risk rating of high value credit proposals will be conducted to assist in the evaluation of the proposal.

Retail Loan Procedures

The Bank's retail customers comprise mainly salary earners, professionals or self employed individuals. The Bank has a clear policy for retail credit which is delivered through all the branches of the Bank. Housing, retail trade, automobile and mortgage based loans must be secured. A majority of the personal loans made out by the

Bank are secured while some are unsecured. In general, the Bank offers unsecured personal loans to salary earners, so as to deduct the repayments under the loan directly from his or her periodic salary.

Working Capital Finance Procedures

The Bank provides a range of working capital facilities, both fund-based and non-fund-based, after conducting a proper assessment of the limits as per the standards laid down in the credit policy of the Bank. Working capital requirements are assessed based on certain factors such as the nature of the relevant business operations, the processing and production cycle of the relevant borrower, financial and managerial capabilities of the borrower and working capital cycle. The Bank has developed the following three approaches to assess working capital requirements:

(1) Turnover method, which is linked to projected sales turnover;

(2) Maximum Permissible Bank Finance method, which is based on the holding level of current assets and current liabilities; and

(3) Cash budget system, which is based on cash flow mismatches.

Working capital limits are usually fixed for one year. However, the Bank may fix such limits up to two or three years for certain categories of borrowers such as exporters and certain low risk rated accounts.

Project Finance Procedures

The Bank undertakes detailed techno-economic appraisal of projects seeking financial assistance from the Bank and prepares appraisal reports by evaluating technical, managerial, financial and commercial aspects of the project. Loans are approved based on the Bank's appraisal of the cost, viability of the venture and the credit standing of the entity's promoters. The Bank undertakes monitoring agency activities and merchant appraisal work for companies that intend to launch a public offering as per guidelines stipulated by the SEBI.

Small and Medium Enterprise Industry: General Purpose Term Loan Procedures

The SME sector is one of the largest employment providers across India. With the opening up of the Indian economy, entrepreneurs in the SME sector will be required to upgrade their technology and improve their productivity and efficiency. The Bank subjects every credit proposal to an objective appraisal as per the policy and procedural guidelines laid down from time to time in order to determine technical feasibility, economic viability and bankability of the proposal. The Bank grants credit facilities, both fund-based and non-fund-based, based on the requirements of the borrower after due appraisal.

The Bank grants term loans to the SME sector for purposes such as the setting up of production and processing units, expansion of business and technology upgrades. The broad parameters for assessing the term loan proposals include a debt equity ratio, a debt service coverage ratio and promoters contribution. The general repayment period is from three to seven years and may vary depending upon the income generation of the relevant business. The assets obtained from the proceeds of the term loan will be taken as security by the Bank by way of hypothecation or mortgage.

Working capital credit limits to borrowers from the SME sector are computed in accordance with recommendations from the P R Nayak Committee, which are based on the estimated and accepted annual turnover of the borrower up to a limit of Rs.50 million. In such cases, working capital limits are generally assessed at 20.00 per cent. of the accepted annual sales turnover. One of the criteria the Bank takes into account in sanctioning working capital credit facilities is a current ratio, the acceptable range of which is between 1.25 to 1.33 per cent. Fund-based working capital finance includes overdrafts, cash credit, packing credit and bill discounting, and non-fund-based facilities include bank guarantees and letters of credit. Hypothecation of stocks and receivables are generally taken as security for working capital loans.

For both term loans and working capital credit facilities, borrowers will be subjected to a risk rating by the Bank. In respect of both term loan limits and working capital limits, personal guarantees from the corporate entity's promoter are insisted upon. Depending on the circumstances, the Bank may also require third party guarantees and/or collateral security of land and building to be given for loans above the value of Rs.1.0 million. Under the Credit Guarantee Trust for Small and Micro Enterprises of the Government, there is also an option to cover exposure to Micro and Small Enterprises up to Rs.20 million. The Bank prices its loan products at competitive rates, which will be based partly on the credentials and performance of the borrower.

Loan Review and Monitoring

The Bank has an effective ongoing loan review mechanism and monitoring of accounts system, to identify the early signs of stress and initiate prompt remedial action, to maintain the asset quality, to monitor accounts for ensuring adherence and compliance with relevant policies and loan covenants. The Bank prescribes appropriate credit administration, credit risk measurement and monitoring processes. The Bank's strategies essentially include the identification of target areas and target markets, industry analysis, portfolio analysis relating to the fixing of exposure ceilings based on regulatory guidelines as well as the risk appetite of the Bank, the assessment and minimisation of concentration risk, the adherence to bench marks, the acceptable level of pricing based on rating, the review of exposure and the control of exposure to sensitive sectors. Loan sanctions are aligned to the risk rating of the loan accounts and powers are vested with each authority in accordance with the risk grade of the account, i.e. the higher the risk of an account, the lower the vested powers for sanction. A structured system for the risk rating of all loan accounts as a pre-requisite for credit sanctions, and suitable risk rating models for different levels of credit limits are in place. The Bank's loan review mechanism encompasses a review of the sanctions made by each authority by the next higher authority, ensuring that the Bank's credit policy guidelines as above are adhered to. A system of credit audit (conducted within three months from the date of disbursement) is in place to verify compliance of the Bank's policies and sanction terms and the adequacy of documentation, to detect early warning signals, if any, and suggest remedial measures. A mid-term review of loan accounts through suitably devised formats, carried out at frequent intervals, ensures review of asset quality in relation to its rating grade, financials, conduct of accounts, and compliances. Monitoring processes include a review of all credit exposures of Rs.10 million and above through various credit monitoring mechanisms at fixed intervals by different authorities depending upon the size of the credit limit and risk rating. All exposures of Rs.2,000 million and above are rated as "Moderate Risk" and all "High Risk" rated exposures are reviewed at more frequent intervals by the appropriate higher authority. As per the directions of the Ministry of Finance, the Bank is required to tie up with agencies responsible for "Specialised Monitoring of Accounts" with respect to exposures above Rs.2,500 million from the banking system under the "consortium", "multiple banking arrangement" and "sole banking" categories for the purposes of monitoring the accounts including projects under implementation, on a quarterly basis to ensure the end use of funds and to detect stress in the relevant account early on. As part of the Bank's efforts to maintain asset quality, all overdue loan exposures (both financial and non-financial) beyond one month are brought under the concept of "Special Watch Accounts" and are continuously followed up on a fortnightly or monthly basis. As per RBI guidelines, accounts in default or Special Mention Accounts ("**SMA**") with exposure above Rs.50 million are followed up for recovery of the arrears and for resolution in the respective accounts.

Exposure Limits

The Bank's prudential exposure norms are in line with the norms laid down by the RBI for all Indian financial institutions. As per these norms, the Bank's direct credit exposure to any single borrower may not exceed 20.00 per cent. (extendable to 25.00 per cent. with prior approval of the Board) of the Bank's capital funds (Tier I) and the Bank's exposure to any single business group may not exceed 25.00 per cent. of the Bank's capital funds.

As at 31 March 2026, the Bank had not exceeded the prudential credit exposure limits in respect of any group accounts. As at 30 June 2026, the Bank had not exceeded the prudential credit exposure limits in respect of any group accounts.

Collateral Management

The Bank has a collateral management policy in place to address one of the basic objectives of credit management, the mitigation of credit risks through the identification of appropriate collateral and control, optimising the benefit of credit risk mitigation ("**CRM**") in addition to capital charges and mitigating residual risk arising out of utilisation of CRM techniques.

Classification of loan quality

Loan quality is measured by credit risk assessment. Credit risk is primarily assessed through the internal rating process. The Bank also uses the rating assigned by external credit assessment institutions approved by the RBI. The risk rating of eligible borrowers is a pre-sanctioning exercise. The Bank has various rating models in place to accomplish this. The credit risk assessment helps the Bank to measure whether the potential borrowers will be able to meet their loan obligations in accordance with the relevant contractual agreements. All borrowers with limit of Rs.200,000 and above are rated individually and under the appropriate risk rating models developed for this purpose. The rating will be based on financial reports as well as recent information available to the Bank. The individual borrower ratings are subject to annual review.

Applicable Government requirements/guidelines: Priority sector advances

Certain sectors of the economy are declared as priority sectors by the Government/the RBI from time to time in order to ensure the increased flow of credit to these sectors. The Bank will continue to monitor its plans for enhancing credit to all the segments of these sectors and to remain in line with the mandated targets.

The following are the different priority sector subject to the eligibility criteria for individual sectors set by the RBI/the Bank from time to time:

- Agriculture (direct and indirect finance)
- Small Enterprises (direct and indirect, including micro enterprises)
- State sponsored organisations for specified castes and specified tribes
- Educational loans (up to Rs.1,500,000 for inland studies and for studies abroad)
- Housing (up to Rs.3,500,000) (excluding staff housing loans and loans granted to the staff of the Bank on the same terms and conditions of loans granted to the Bank's customers for housing purposes)
- Micro credit
- Weaker sections as classified under the RBI guidelines

The Bank is strictly complying with the prudential guidelines and other regulatory instructions prescribed by the RBI.

Funding and Liquidity

The Bank's funding operations are designed to ensure stability of funding, minimise funding costs and effectively manage liquidity. The Bank attempts to maintain a diversified funding base and to concentrate deposits in savings accounts, which offer relatively low rates of interest, and current accounts on which no interest is paid. The Bank's funding is primarily derived from deposits placed with the Bank by its corporate and retail clients. The Bank also derives funding from capital and reserves and borrowing. While the majority of the Bank's funds is denominated in Rupees, the Bank's foreign branch and subsidiaries raise foreign currency borrowings from local banks and foreign counterparties through established lines of credit facility arrangements to fund the Bank's overseas operations, in addition to funding undertaken directly by the parent Bank. The following table shows the breakdown of the Bank's funding profile as at the dates indicated.

	As at 31 March						**As at 30 June**	
	2024		**2025**		**2026**		**2026**	
	(audited)		**(audited)**		**(audited)**		**(reviewed)**	
	Amount (Rs. in billions)	*%*	*Amount (Rs. in billions)*	*%*	*Amount (Rs. in billions)*	*%*	*Amount (Rs. in billions)*	*%*
Rupee deposits.............	12,149.51	81.46%	13,311.37	79.10%	14,369.05	76.30%	14,734.47	76.43%
Foreign currency deposits........................	974.15	6.53%	987.25	7.47%	1317.73	7.00%	1382.38	7.17%
Total deposits	13,123.67	87.99%	14,568.83	86.57%	15,686.78	83.30%	16,116.85	83.60%
Rupee borrowings.........	552.17	3.70%	827.82	4.92%	1,323.39	7.03%	1,299.69	6.74%
Foreign currency borrowings...................	23.75	0.16%	339.04	0.41%	229.49	1.22%	237.30	1.23%
Total borrowings	575.92	3.86%	896.65	5.33%	1,552.88	8.25%	1,536.99	7.97%
Share capital, reserves and surplus...................	869.55	5.83%	999.00	5.94%	1,133.82	6.02%	1,190.48	6.17%
Other liabilities and provisions	346.2	2.32%	364.01	2.16%	458.53	2.43%	435.20	2.26%

Treasury Operations

The Bank's treasury manages its foreign currency exposures and offers various products to customers for hedging their foreign exchange risk exposures. The Bank also undertakes proprietary trading of currencies. The Bank manages liquidity and maintains regulatory reserves through its treasury operations, which are governed by the investment policy of the Bank as approved by the Board of Directors. The Bank's market risk policies must also be approved by the Board of Directors. All of the Bank's treasury operations are operated based on the Reuters/Oracle Financial Services Software supported IT platform.

Regulatory Reserves

The Bank is required to maintain 4.00 per cent. of its demand and time liabilities in the form of balances with the RBI in accordance with Section 42 of the RBI Act, 1934 with effect from the fortnight beginning 9 February 2013. The Bank does not earn any interest on such balances held with the RBI. The Bank undertakes liquidity management in line with regulatory requirements and with an objective to keep minimum cash balances at its branches for their day-to-day operations. The Bank maintains a proper mix of interest-earning liquid assets and cash balances to maximise income while providing adequate liquidity for branch operations.

The Bank also is also required to maintain 23.00 per cent. of its net demand and time liabilities in approved securities pursuant Section 24 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 with effect from the fortnight beginning 11 August 2012. Approved securities consist of mostly sovereign securities like treasury bills, Government loans and loans issued by state governments. The Bank trades actively in such approved securities.

Other than approved securities, the Bank also maintains investments in PSU bonds, corporate bonds and debentures, equity shares, mutual fund units, venture capital funds, preference shares and strategic investments in subsidiaries and associates.

Classification of Investments

Investments in India

As at 31 March 2026, the Bank had aggregate net investments of Rs. 3,990.82 billion in India, of which Rs. 3,604.45 billion (or 90.32 per cent.) was held in approved securities, in accordance with the reserve requirements as stipulated under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. The Bank's bond portfolio is held principally for statutory liquidity ratio purposes. The Bank's investments are classified as HTM, AFS and HFT in accordance with regulation stipulations. While the Bank cannot hold securities classified as HFT for more than 90 days, there are no such restrictions on the holding period or monetary limits for AFS. In respect of HTM securities, the Bank cannot hold SLR securities classified as HTM in excess of 25.00 per cent. of its demand and time deposits. As at 31 March 2026, approximately 78.41 per cent. of the Bank's investment was classified as HTM and 15.31 per cent. was classified as AFS. While the Bank cannot hold securities classified as HFT for more than 90 days, there are no such restrictions on the holding period or monetary limits for AFS. In respect of HTM securities, the Bank cannot hold SLR securities classified as HTM in excess of 25.00 per cent. of its demand and time liabilities. As at 30 June 2026, investments classified as HTM and AFS were 81.07 per cent. and 14.85 per cent., respectively, of the Bank's investment.

The RBI permits an annual one-time transfer of investments classified as AFS and HFT to the HTM category, subject to certain limits. For fiscal year 2026, the Bank has not transferred any amount under this facility.

The Bank's equity portfolio of Rs. 95.76 billion as at 31 March 2026, which represented approximately 2.39 per cent. of its total portfolio, consisted of listed stocks, unlisted stocks and unit type securities. Listed stocks constituted 52.55 per cent. of the equity portfolio, while unlisted stocks constituted 47.55 per cent. of the equity portfolio and were acquired mainly as strategic stake in corporates and institutions on a long-term basis. Unlisted stocks included investments in preference shares and equity received as part of restructuring of NPA. Unit type securities include equity mutual funds, InvITs and VCFs.

Investments outside India

The market values of the Bank's net investments outside India amounted to Rs. 43.33 billion and Rs. 52.86 billion as at 31 March 2026 and 30 June 2026, respectively. Such investments included investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures, which accounted for Rs. 0.47 billion and Rs. 0.43 billion as at 31 March 2026 and 30 June 2026, respectively.

The table below describes the book value of the Bank's total investment portfolio as at the dates indicated:

	As at 31 March			As at 30 June
	2024	2025	2026	2026
	(audited)	(audited)	(audited)	(reviewed)
	(Rs. in billions)			
Net Investments in India:				
Government securities	3,425.83	3,493.55	3,604.45	3,686.86
Other approved securities	0.02	0.94	1.04	1.09
Shares	24.24	45.11	48.13	51.13
Debentures and bonds	78.85	108.64	114.86	110.99
Investments in subsidiaries and/or joint ventures	9.56	14.83	13.25	13.25
Others[(1)]	8.05	124.49	209.08	84.58
Total net investments in India	**3,546.56**	**3,787.56**	**3,990.82**	**3,947.91**
Net investments outside India:				
Government securities	1.49	1.53	1.98	1.98
Subsidiaries / all joint ventures	0.93	0.93	0.47	0.43
Other investments[(2)]	25.57	31.27	40.88	50.45
Total net investments outside India	27.98	33.74	43.33	52.86
Total net investments in and outside India	**3,574.54**	**3,821.3**	**4,034.15**	**4,000.77**

Notes:

(1) Includes, among other things, mutual funds and commercial paper.

(2) Includes investments in floating rate notes, credit-linked notes, and subsidiaries and joint ventures.

Capital Adequacy

As at 30 June 2026, the Bank's total capital adequacy ratio under Basel III was 17.17 per cent., its Common Equity Tier I capital adequacy ratio was 12.91 per cent. and its Additional Tier 1 ratio was 2.09 per cent. The total capital adequacy ratio of the Bank as at 30 June 2026 was higher than the RBI stipulation of 9.00 per cent. The following table sets out certain capital adequacy data for the Bank as at the dates indicated below.

	As at 31 March			As at 30 June
	2024	2025	2026	2026
	(audited)	(audited)	(audited)	(reviewed)
	(Rs. in billions, except percentages)			
Tier I Capital	933.68	1,063.79	1,209.33	1,279.32
Tier II Capital	155.99	145.36	203.18	185.38
Total Capital	1,089.67	1,209.15	1,412.51	1,464.70

	As at 31 March			As at 30 June
	2024	2025	2026	2026
	(audited)	(audited)	(audited)	(reviewed)
	(Rs. in billions, except percentages)			
Capital Adequacy Ratios:				
Tier I Capital Adequacy Ratio	13.95%	14.37%	14.59%	15.00%
Tier II Capital Adequacy Ratio	2.33%	1.96%	2.45%	2.17%
Total Capital Adequacy Ratio	16.28%	16.33%	17.04%	17.17%
Minimum capital adequacy ratios required by the RBI:				
Tier I Capital Adequacy Ratio	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%
Total Capital Adequacy Ratio	11.50%	11.50%	11.50%	11.50%

The Bank implemented Basel III standards from June 2013 onwards by adopting the basic indicator approach for operational risk and the standardised approach for credit and market risk. Subsequent to the implementation of Basel III standards, the Bank has maintained its capital to risk asset ratio ("**CRAR**") at 17.04 per cent. as at 31 March 2026 and 17.17 per cent. as at 30 June 2026, which is above the regulatory minimum of 11.50 per cent.

Risk Management

The guiding principles to manage risk in the Bank is compliance of regulatory and legal requirements and achieving balance between risk and return, while ensuring independence of risk and business functions.

The Bank's Risk Management ensures identification, measurement, monitoring and mitigation of all pertinent risks and promotes compliance culture with an effective reporting system. It acts as decision-enabler for effective resource allocation based on the risk appetite. Strategic decisions are taken after careful consideration of risks and opportunities.

Board of Directors is the highest governing body and is duly assisted by the Risk Management Committee of the Board and various executive level risk executive management committees. To meet the goal of making risk governance and culture more pervasive all across the Bank, local risk management committees are also formed at administrative units throughout the country with active involvement of field functionaries.

The Bank has also formed an Assurance committee comprises of Risk Management, Compliance and Inspection Wing to institutionalise a setup where periodic constructive dialogue between different lines of defence will bolster effective risk culture making risk management and governance function of the Bank more robust.

Risk Management Policies are approved by the Board duly encompassing business strategies, capital strength, risk appetite, laws and regulation in order to function efficiently and effectively in analysing all pertinent and emerging risks.

The Bank has adopted following approaches, as prescribed by RBI under Basel III norms, for computation of RWAs for Credit, Market and Operational Risk:

- Credit Risk – Standardised Approach
- Market Risk – Standardised Modified Duration Approach

- Operational Risk – Basic Indicator Approach

The Bank has a board approved Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ("**ICAAP**") in place, which outlines the sufficiency of capital based on internal assessment of risks on-boarded/ contracted by the Bank in the normal course of business.

The Bank has put in place a disclosure policy to cover all the disclosures that are required to be made by the Bank under legal and regulatory requirements. The Disclosure Committee is in place to evaluate and discuss the appropriateness and timing of any public disclosure.

While the Bank follows standardized approach to measure its risks, it is actively pursuing in moving towards advanced approach to identify and measure all its material risks (credit, market and operational risk) under Pillar I of Basel III framework.

Credit Risk

Management of credit risk in the Bank is guided by Credit Policy and Credit Risk Management Policy and Collateral Management Policy as approved by Board of Directors.

To manage credit concentration risk, the Bank has put in place prudential caps across industries, sectors and borrowers. The Credit Analysis cell carries out detailed study on sectoral exposure and credit concentration to examine the quantitative and qualitative measures that should be considered with regard to handling of Bank's exposure to various industries for strategic input to decide on the credit risk strategy and to identify target markets of the Bank.

In order to address credit risk, credit proposals are analysed as per Bank's underwriting standards specific to credit proposal. An analysis includes qualitative features such as industry trends, management capability and market feedback. The process of the loan review and monitoring is duly administered by dedicated team.

The Bank has implemented the Risk Adjusted Return on Capital ("**RAROC**") framework as a decision making tool to analyse risk appropriate return for credit exposures of above Rs.7.50 crore.

Counter-party Risk and Bank Exposure Risk

The Bank has put in place a detailed counterparty bank exposure risk policy as a part of its market risk policy to fix limits for various types of transactions with other banks. Counter-party banks have been classified into eight categories and exposure limits have been stipulated in accordance with the risk perception against each type of bank. Individual limits have also been stipulated for each type of fund-based and non-fund-based transaction in both domestic and foreign exchange treasuries. A scoring matrix has been introduced to assess international banks based on critical parameters and the maximum exposure limit is fixed according to the total points scored. Proper management information systems have been implemented to monitor exposures on a daily as well as weekly basis and reports are submitted to the chief risk officer of the Bank's Risk Management Wing at the Head Office. Review of exposure limits are placed before the MD and CEO in the monthly review notes and to the Market Risk Management Committee at its quarterly meetings. Separate limits have been stipulated for money market transactions, derivatives, foreign exchange dealings and nostro balances.

The Bank has adopted a Country Risk Management Policy as a part of its market risk policy for undertaking various types of direct and indirect exposures and funded and non-funded exposures in various jurisdictions. The Bank has established an Internal Country Rating Model in which countries are classified into seven categories according to the risk profile of each country. Points are allocated in accordance with certain parameters including: macroeconomic indicators, import cover, fund transfer delay, past experience (which takes into account factors such as past defaults, late payments and satisfactory past dealings with the Bank), and ratings awarded by international agencies and also by Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited. Maximum exposure limits have been stipulated for each country depending on the scores obtained as per the Internal Country Rating Model. Certain parameters and limits have been stipulated in the Bank's Country Risk Management Policy. These include Limit Triggers and Exit Options and steps put in place by the Bank in the event that the risk rating of any country to which the Bank has exposure is downgraded. The Country Risk Management Policy also confers wider powers to the authorities in the Bank responsible for ratifying exposures outside the approved limits. These authorities are therefore able to sanction the Bank to take exposure in countries in the high risk categories, ensuring that business opportunities would not be foregone merely on account of restrictions on the Bank's stipulated country exposure limits.

Market Risk

The Bank has adopted a detailed Market Risk Management policy which deals with risk identification and risk mitigation, risk limits and triggers, and risk reporting and monitoring procedures.

Integrated Mid Office under Risk Management Wing assess/monitor/report market related risks limits and triggers on an ongoing basis. Further, Integrated Mid Office operates independent of the Bank's treasury department and reports directly to the Group Chief Risk Officer of the Bank.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Bank undertakes various foreign exchange transactions to hedge the customer's business and also for proprietary trading which is exposed to risks like credit risk, market risk and exchange risk. As described above, the Bank adopts, among other things, the MRM policy to mitigate various risks mainly through various risk limits, such as counterparty limits, country-wise exposure limits, overnight limits, intra-day limits and VaR limits. The Bank follows the approved model from Foreign Exchange Dealers Association of India to determine its VaR limits. The Bank is currently in the process of implementing advanced software.

Operational Risk

Operational Risk Management framework in the Bank is based on ethics, organisation culture and strong operating procedures, involving corporate values, internal control culture, effective internal reporting and contingency planning. The Bank has adopted policy for management of Operational Risk, which covers aspects, such as, Operational Risk Management framework, Outsourcing Activities and Business Continuity Plan, Key Risk Indicators ("**KRI**"), Risk and Self-Assessment ("**RCSA**") workshops to measure and manage Operational Risks.

In accordance with regulatory guidelines, the Bank has adopted the Basic Indicator Approach for calculating operational risk. Also, the Bank is in preparedness to implement New Standardised Approach (i.e., Basel III Standardised Approach) for measuring operational risk capital as per RBI's Master direction of June 2023.

Liquidity Risk

The Bank's policy and strategy for liquidity risk management is based on the high level "*Principles for Sound Liquidity Risk Management and Supervision*" issued by the RBI and the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision ("**BCBS**"). To ensure that adequate liquidity is maintained consistently, the Bank measures and monitors its liquidity under both the cash-flow and stock approach. Also, to have a robust liquidity risk management system under crisis the Bank performs stress test under different scenarios, including measuring and monitoring Basel III prescribed liquidity ratios, such as liquidity coverage ratio ("**LCR**") and net stable funding ratio ("**NSFR**").

Contingency Funding Plan

The Bank is having Board approved Contingency Funding Plan ("**CFP**") for responding to severe disruptions which might affect the Bank's ability to fund some or all of its activities in a timely manner and at a reasonable cost. The plan contains details of available / potential contingency funding sources, clear escalation / prioritisation procedures and the lead time needed to tap additional funds from each of the contingency sources.

Interest Rate Risk

The Board of Directors approves the broad business strategy and overall policies governing the interest rate risk and is responsible for setting appropriate limits, adequate systems and standards for measuring.

Monitoring and management of interest rate risk is delegated to the Asset Liability Management Committee ("**ALCO**") which is responsible for adherence to the policies and business strategy as per the risk limit articulated in terms of both earnings and economic value approach. Basing on the likely interest rate movement, the ALCO decides on the business mix, strategy to manage and control the risk by taking early remedial actions.

Environmental, Social and Governance Risk

Environmental, Social and Governance ("**ESG**") risk is one of the emerging concern areas for Banks. Envisaging the importance, the Bank has initiated ESG related compliance and has formed a ESG Committee for overall implementation of ESG practices and Board Level Sub Committee to oversee the same.

The Bank has put in place Board approved ESG Policy the Sustainability Framework and ESG Statement which is a synopsis of the Bank's commitment, initiatives and actions, built around its Founding Principles, in alignment with the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals ("**SDGs**").

Internal Controls

Internal Audit

The overall objective of internal inspection and audit is to aid the Bank in achieving efficiency and effectiveness in all its operations, in addition to evaluating the performance of branches and offices of the Bank. Internal inspection provides the management with analysis, appraisals, observations and recommendations concerning the activities reviewed. In order to provide both protective and constructive services, such inspection extends to financial activities as well as other operational areas.

The Inspection Wing of the Bank is centralised and functions as a separate unit in the Head Office. The Inspection Wing in the Head Office is headed by a Chief General Manager who reports to the Managing Director and the CEO.

The scope of inspection covers the entire workings of the branch or office and involves verification and critical review of all the assets and liabilities, checking of observance of the internal systems as per prescribed procedures and practices, with particular focus to be placed on certain critical areas. In line with RBI guidelines, the Bank has also introduced Risk Based Internal Audit.

Know-Your-Customer ("KYC")/Anti-Money Laundering ("AML") guidelines

The Inspection Unit has instructed inspecting officers to conduct verification of the compliance level of KYC/AML during regular inspections of the branches. In addition, inspecting officers have been advised to conduct audits on a random basis exclusively for verification of the implementation of KYC/AML standards at different select branches of each Circle Office on a monthly basis.

Compliance with RBI Guidelines

The Bank ensures strict compliance with all statutory provisions contained in the relevant legislation (specifically including the Banking Regulation Act, the Reserve Bank of India Act, the Foreign Exchange Management Act and the Prevention of Money Laundering Act) and regulatory guidelines as well as all applicable standards and codes prescribed by regulatory bodies in India from time to time. In accordance with the RBI Guidelines, the Bank has established an independent compliance function (the "**Compliance Function**") to ensure, *inter alia*, compliance with these guidelines and the comprehensive compliance policy has been implemented in the Bank's organisational structure and reporting framework.

The aim of the Compliance Function is to ensure that the compliance policy and framework is implemented throughout the Bank and to ensure that both the management of the Bank and its employees adhere to the compliance procedures. There is a system in place to escalate compliance failures, if any, to the highest authority in the Bank, and to take appropriate action.

Vigilance

Vigilance management in the Bank, under the supervision and guidance of the Chief Vigilance Officer ("**CVO**"), administers various vigilance functions. The CVO acts as the advisor to the Chief Executive of the Bank in all vigilance matters and acts as a link between the Bank and the Central Vigilance Commission. The CVO administers various functions in respect of the preventive, detective and punitive aspects of vigilance, with more emphasis on preventive vigilance to eliminate or minimise factors which provide opportunities for fraud, corruption and malpractices in the Bank.

MANAGEMENT

Board of Directors

After the Bank was nationalised in July 1969, a Board of Directors (the "**Board of Directors**") was constituted in accordance with the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980 and Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980. The constitution of the Board of Directors of the Bank also complies with various amendments made to the abovementioned acts and schemes including the Financial Institutions Laws (Amendment) Act, 2006 and the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Scheme, 2007.

Sub-section 3 of section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 prescribes that:

"Every Board of Directors shall include:

(a) not more than four whole-time directors;

(b) one director who is an official of the Government provided that no such director shall be a director of any other corresponding new bank;

(c) one director possessing necessary expertise and experience in matters relating to regulation or supervision of commercial banks, to be nominated by the Government on the recommendation of the RBI;

(d) one director, from among such of the employees who are workmen;

(e) one director, from among the employees who are not workmen;

(f) one director who has been a chartered accountant for not less than 15 years;

(g) not more than six directors to be nominated by the Government;

(h) where the capital issued to shareholders other than the Government is:

  (i) not more than 16.00 per cent. of total paid-up capital, one director;

  (ii) more than 16.00 per cent. but not more than 32.00 per cent., two directors; or

  (iii) more than 32.00 per cent., three directors,

  to be elected by the shareholders other than the Government from amongst themselves."

The Board of Directors is headed by the Chairman of the Bank. The Chairman, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer ("**MD & CEO**") and the Executive Directors are appointed by the Government. The remaining Directors are non-executive Directors that represent the Government, the RBI, shareholders and the workmen and non-workmen staff of the Bank. The non-executive Directors are comprised of individuals with backgrounds in various fields such as economics, agriculture and industry. The Directors representing shareholders of the Bank other than the Government are independent Directors as defined in the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

As of the date of this Offering Circular, the Board of Directors comprised of the following members:

Name	Designation
Shri Brajesh Kumar Singh	Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer (in charge)
Shri Hardeep Singh Ahluwalia..........................	Executive Director
Shri Bhavendra Kumar.....................................	Executive Director
Shri Santanu Kumar Majumdar	Executive Director
Shri Sunil Kumar Chugh..................................	Executive Director
Ms Shalini Pandit...	Director representing Government of India
Shri Rohit P. Das..	Director representing Reserve Bank of India
Ms Abha Singh Yaduvanshi	Shareholder Director
Shri Gunjeet Singh Pannu................................	Shareholder Director
Shri Balakrishna Raghavendra Rao	Shareholder Director

The Board of Directors meets regularly based on the requirements of the Bank. During fiscal year 2026, the Board of Directors held 15 meetings. The Board of Directors held 4 meetings during the three months ended 30 June 2026.

Profile of Directors

The profile of Directors on the Board as at the date of this Offering Circular is as follows:

Shri Brajesh Kumar Singh assumed charge as Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Canara Bank on 1 June 2026. He has vast and varied experience in the Banking industry, spanning more than 30 years. Shri Brajesh Kumar Singh was Executive Director of Indian Bank since 10 March 2024 till his appointment as MD & CEO of Canara Bank. In his capacity as Executive Director in Indian Bank, he has overseen various Verticals in Indian Bank including Retail, MSME, Recovery, Credit Monitoring, Human Resource Management, Human Development, Resources and Government Relations, Wealth Management etc. He is an Agriculture graduate from Allahabad Agriculture Institute and MBA Finance. He is also a Certified Associate of Indian Institute of Bankers. Prior to joining as Executive Director of Indian Bank, he was serving as Chief General Manager HR of Bank of Baroda. He has also completed Executive Leadership Development Programme at IIM Bangalore. He has worked in various strategic positions viz. Credit Officer, Branch Head, Loan Factory Head, Regional Head, Zonal Head. He was also Convenor of State level Bankers Committee. His business exposure includes overseas tenure at Durban, South Africa. At Corporate Office, he has steered Retail Assets and Human Resource Management departments with his rich expertise. He has also served as Director in the Board of Bank of Baroda UP Gramin Bank.

Shri Hardeep Singh Ahluwalia took charge as Executive Director of Canara Bank on 7 February 2023. started his banking career as Agricultural Field Officer on 30 March 1992 at Allahabad Bank (now Indian Bank). He is a graduate in Agriculture and a Certified Associate of Indian Institute of Bankers. He has Certification in Credit Management from NIBM Pune & Diploma in Computer Applications in Financial Management. He has rich banking experience for more than three decades in various functional areas of Banking system (Rural/Semi-Urban/Urban/Metro geographies) in India and abroad (HK) more particularly in strategic positions as Lead District Manager, Head of the International Branch, Zonal Head, Chandigarh & FGM/CGM Kolkata and various other verticals at administrative offices. He has also contributed immensely to the Sports Field as the

President of Indian Bank Cultural & Sports Committee. His proven ability to build productive teams and deliver exceptional results was reflected in all his assignments. As an avid learner he has attended various training programmes and completed Leadership Development Programme of IIM, Bangalore, curated by Banks Board Bureau in consultation with IBA. Before his elevation as Executive Director of Canara Bank, he was General Manager of the Recovery Department at Corporate office of Indian Bank.

Shri Bhavendra Kumar reported to Head Office on 9 October 2023 and assumed charge of Executive Director of Canara Bank. He joined Canara Bank on 10 March 1997 as Probationary Officer. He holds a Bachelor of Arts (Hons) degree and is a Certified Associate of Indian Institute of Bankers (CAIIB). During the course of his banking career, he has worked in different capacities in different states such as Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka & New Delhi. He has also worked in Canara Bank, Shanghai Branch for a period of three years. On becoming General Manager in 2020, he was posted to the Head Office of the Bank at Bengaluru and was heading the Gold Loan Wing of the Bank. He was promoted to Chief General Manager in 2021 and was heading Delhi Circle Office with a business of more than 2.5 lakh crore rupees until he was elevated to the post of Executive Director.

Shri Santanu Kumar Majumdar was appointed as an Executive Director of Canara Bank with effect from 24 March 2025. He is an accomplished banking professional with over 25 years of extensive experience in the industry. He is a Chartered Accountant and Cost Accountant by qualification. He has been associated with the bank since January 2000 and has served in various capacities across branches and administrative offices which includes project finance. Over the years, he has held key leadership roles, heading Large Corporate Branches, New York branch and Large Corporate Credit Wing. He has also served the bank as Circle Head, Delhi before taking charge as Group Chief Financial Officer (GCFO) of the bank till his elevation as Executive Director.

Shri Sunil Kumar Chugh was appointed as an Executive Director of Canara Bank with effect from 24 November 2025. He is a Chartered Accountant and a Certified Associate of the Indian Institute of Bankers by qualification, has over three decades of banking experience. Beginning his career in 1993, he has risen through the ranks serving in five public sector banks - Punjab National Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Union Bank of India, Punjab & Sind Bank and Dena Bank, gaining deep expertise through diverse functional roles and leadership responsibilities. Over the years, he led key business and operations verticals, including Corporate Credit, Retail, Agri & MSME (RAM) Credit, Financial Inclusion, Stressed Assets Management and Credit Monitoring. He has headed Large Corporate Branches in Mumbai, Kolkata, and Ahmedabad. His roles have spanned Corporate Office, Administrative Offices and Branches, combining field-level exposure with strategic insights. He has served as director on the board of M/s PNB Cards & Services Pvt. Ltd and M/s Swift India Domestic Services Pvt. Ltd. Prior to assuming charge as Executive Director of Canara Bank, he headed Hyderabad Zone of Punjab National Bank.

Ms Shalini Pandit was appointed as Government Nominee Director of the Bank with effect from 13th May 2026. She is an Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officer of the Odisha cadre presently serving as Joint Secretary in the Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, Government of India. She has held several key positions in the Odisha government prior to moving to her assignment with the Government of India. She has served as Secretary for School & Mass Education Department, Health & Family Welfare Department, Mission Shakti Department and Odia Language, Literature & Culture Department, Odisha. She has also served as Mission Director, National Health Mission, Labour Commissioner, Odisha and District Collector for several districts. Her work in bringing reforms to the education sector and leadership in the health sector during the Covid-19 pandemic is widely appreciated. She was graduated in Botany from Miranda House College, University of Delhi and completed her M.Sc. in Wildlife Science from the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun.

Shri Rohit P. Das is a Director representing the Reserve Bank of India and has been serving on the Board Canara Bank since 5 August 2024. He is the Chief General Manager-in-Charge, Department of Information Technology, Central Office, Mumbai. Prior to this, Shri Rohit P. Das was the Regional Director of Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi. He has been pivotal in setting up the Enterprise Risk Management Framework in the Reserve Bank and has also worked in various Central Office Departments, Mumbai such as the Risk Department, Department of External Investments and Operations and the Department of Supervision. During his Supervisory stint, he was simultaneously the Senior Supervisory Manager of Kotak Group and IDFC Group. He also oversaw a project to strengthen offsite supervision through AI-ML. He has 28 years of experience in the Reserve Bank.

Ms Abha Singh Yaduvanshi is a Shareholder Director and Independent Director of the Bank, she was elected as Shareholder Director of the Bank on 27 July 2022 (and re-elected on 27 July 2025). She holds a BA Economics (Hons), MA (Economics) and Post Graduate Diploma in Business Administration (PGDBA) by qualification. She retired as Additional Secretary from Lok Sabha Secretariat. During her service she acquired knowledge & experience in Banking matters, Finance, Agriculture, Information Technology etc.

Shri Gunjeet Singh Pannu is a Shareholder Director and Independent Director of the Bank, he was elected as Shareholder Director of the Bank on 27 July 2025. He holds B.Com, FCA, LLB and he is also former Vice President of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT). He has an overall experience of over 39 years, as a practicing professional and in an adjudicatory capacity, having served with ITAT, Ministry of Law & Justice, Govt. of India, a statutory quasi-judicial body. He has rich and diverse experience in the fields of Accountancy, Finance, Banking, Direct Taxes, Laws etc.

Shri Balakrishna Raghavendra Rao is a Shareholder Director and Independent Director of the Bank, he was elected as Shareholder Director of the Bank on 13th September 2025. He is a career banker with over 33 years of experience in all facets of banking and retired as Deputy Managing Director at the State Bank of India, Corporate Centre, Mumbai. He holds a postgraduate degree (M.Sc. (Tech)) in Instrumentation Engineering and is a Certified Associate of the Indian Institute of Bankers. He has completed on-site training courses in business management from the Chicago School of Business in 2019 and from the London School of Business in 2023.

Committees

The Board may constitute as many numbers of Committees as deemed necessary from among its members and delegate such powers as may be considered expedient in furtherance of the best interests and corporate objectives of the bank. The constitution, powers and functioning of such committees shall be consistent with the best practices and standards as well as in conformity with the prevailing guidelines of RBI and SEBI (under Listing Regulations, 2015).

As of the date of this Offering Circular, the Board constituted the following Committees:

- Management Committee of the Board;
- Audit Committee of the Board;
- Risk Management Committee of the Board;
- Committee for Monitoring Recovery;
- Special Committee of the Board for Monitoring & Following Up Cases of Frauds (Rs 1.00 Crore & above);
- Customer Service Committee of the Board;

- Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board; and
- Stakeholders' Relationship Committee of the Board.

The full details regarding the composition, functions, etc., of the Committees are outlined as follows:

Management Committee of the Board

Function	Considering credit / loan compromise / write off proposals, approval of capital and revenue expenditure, acquisition and hiring of premises, filing and defending suits/appeals, investment in Government and other approved securities, shares and debentures of companies, including underwriting, donations, etc., beyond the discretionary powers of the Chairman and the MD & CEO.
Total members	As per clause 13, subclause 2 of Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980: • MD & CEO; • Executive Director(s); • Directors nominated by RBI under Section (9)(3)(c) of the Act; • Three Directors nominated by the Board from amongst the Directors referred to in clauses (e), (f), (h) and (i) of sub-section (3) of section 9 of the Act. The Directors appointed under Section 9(3)(g) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, ceases to be a member on Management Committee of the Board, consequent to the amendment in the Nationalized Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme 1970/80 regarding composition of Management Committee under Clause 13(2). Directors appointed under Section 9(3) (g) & (h) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertaking) Act 1970, who are on Management Committee shall not be on the Audit Committee of Board in any capacity. However, this provision will not be applicable in case of whole time Directors and RBI Nominee Directors appointed under Section 9 (3)(a) and 9 (3)(c) of the Act, respectively.
Quorum	Four: • MD & CEO • Any other three Directors of which one should be non-executive Director
Chairman	MD & CEO
Periodicity of meeting	As and when required
Tenure of members	Not more than one year

Audit Committee of the Board

Function	The Committee shall provide direction and also oversee the operation of the total audit function in the bank. As regards internal audit, Audit Committee of the Board shall review the internal inspection/audit function in the bank in regard to the system, its quality and effectiveness in terms of follow up. It shall review the inspection reports of specialised and extra-large branches and all branches with unsatisfactory ratings. The Audit Committee of Board shall also specially focus on:

- inter-branch adjustment accounts;
- unreconciled long outstanding entries in the inter-bank accounts and nostro accounts;
- arrears in balancing of books at various branches;
- frauds and all other major areas of housekeeping;
- obtaining and reviewing half-yearly reports from the Compliance Officer appointed by the bank in terms of instructions of Reserve Bank of India;
- for matters regarding statutory auditors, following up on all the issues raised in the long form audit report. It shall interact with the external auditors before the finalisation of the annual / quarterly financial accounts and reports;
- all issues / concerns raised in the inspection reports of the RBI.
- overseeing the bank's financial reporting process and ensure correct, adequate and credible disclosure of financial information.
- reviewing with management the financial statements with special emphasis on accounting policies and practices, compliance of accounting policies and practices, compliance of accounting standards and other legal requirements concerning financial statements.
- reviewing the adequacy of external and internal audit, internal control system, discuss and review significant findings of inspection and investigation;
- discussing with external auditors before finalization of annual accounts and report;
- reviewing with the management the statement of uses / application of funds raised through an issue (public issue, rights issue, preferential issue, etc.) the statement of funds utilised for purposes other than those stated in the offer document / prospectus / notice and the report submitted by the monitoring agency monitoring the utilization of proceeds of a public or rights issue, and making appropriate recommendations to the Board to take up steps in this matter;
- approval of appointment of CFO (the person heading the finance function or discharging that function, i.e., General Manager who is heading the Financial Management Wing, Head Office) after assessing the qualifications, experience, background, etc. of the candidate;
- reviewing of any other function as may be required under the provisions of Corporate Governance as per SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015;
- reviewing of wilful defaulters; and
- periodical review of various matters as per the calendar of reviews prescribed by the RBI, vide letter dated 10 November 2010 and as detailed in Corporate Governance Procedure Manual.

The Audit Committee of the Board should monitor the work done by concurrent audit, internal audit, statutory audit and compliance of RBI inspection very closely and should take an active role in appointment of statutory auditors.

Total members	The Audit Committee of Board shall meet with a quorum of three members. At least two-thirds of the members attending the meeting of the Audit Committee of Board shall be Independent Directors.

Quorum	Three members shall constitute the quorum for the meetings of the Committee. At least two-thirds of the members attending the meeting of the Audit Committee of Board shall be Independent Directors.
Chairman	The Chairman of the Committee shall be a Non-Executive Director.
Periodicity of meeting	The audit committee shall meet at least four times in a year and not more than one hundred and twenty days shall elapse between two meetings.

Risk Management Committee of the Board

Function	The Risk Management Committee of the Board (the "**RMCB**") will have the overall responsibility of deciding the Risk Management Policy of the bank and set limits for liquidity, interest rate, foreign exchange and equity price risks. The functions of the RMCB are to co-ordinate, review and monitor and functioning of credit policy committee dealing with credit risk related matters and ALCO which is dealing with market risk. The Committee shall devise the policy and strategy for integrated risk management containing various risk exposures of the bank including the credit risk. For this purpose, the Committee shall effectively coordinate between the credit risk management committee, the Asset Liability Management Committee and other Risk Committees of the bank, if any.
Total members	The board shall constitute an RMCB with a majority of Non-Executive Directors.
Quorum	The RMCB shall meet with a quorum of three members. At least half of the members attending the meeting of the RMCB shall be Independent Directors of which at least one member shall have professional expertise/ qualification in risk management.
Chairman	RMCB shall be chaired by an Independent Director who shall not be a chair of the Board or any other Committee of the Board. The Chairman of the board may be a member of the RMCB only if he/she has the requisite risk management expertise.
Periodicity of meeting	Quarterly
Tenure of members	One year

Committee for Monitoring Recovery

Function	On regular basis, to monitor the progress in recovery and to submit report to the Board.
Total members	Comprised of: • MD & CEO. • Executive Directors. • Director representing the Government. • one Non-Executive Director from the Board
Quorum	Three, being the MD & CEO, Executive Director Overseeing Recovery and either Director representing GoI or Non-Executive Director on the Committee
Chairman	MD & CEO
Periodicity of meeting	Monthly
Tenure of members	One year

Special Committee of the Board for Monitoring & Following Up Cases of Frauds (Rs 1.00 Crore & above)

Function	The major functions of the Special Committee would be to monitor and review all the frauds of Rs.1.00 crore and above so as to: • identify the systemic lacunae, if any, that facilitated perpetration of the fraud and put in place measures to plug the same; • identify the reasons for delay in detection, if any, in reporting to top management of the bank and RBI; • monitor progress of CBI / police Investigation and recovery position; • ensure that staff accountability is examined at all levels in all the cases of frauds and staff side action, if required, is completed quickly without loss of time; • review the efficacy of the remedial action taken to prevent recurrence of frauds, such as strengthening of internal controls; and • put in place other measures as may be considered relevant to strengthen preventive measures against frauds.
Total members	Comprised of: • Chairman of the Bank; • MD & CEO; • Executive Directors; • two members from Audit Committee of Board; and • two other members from the Board excluding RBI nominee. It is not appropriate for RBI Nominee Director to be associated with the Special Committee of the Board of Directors for monitoring Large Value Frauds of Rs.1 Crore and above. Government Nominee Directors are required to closely monitor the fraud cases in their respective banks, and they should ensure that they are nominated in the large value fraud monitoring committee of the Bank.
Quorum	Four, being the Chairman, MD & CEO, Executive Director Overseeing Recovery and any other one member Director
Chairman	Chairman of the Bank
Periodicity of meeting	As and when required
Tenure of members	Directors nominated by the Board shall be on rotation every Two years

Customer Service Committee of the Board

Function	It is advised vide communication dated 17 August 2004 of the Reserve Bank of India, that the Committee shall address the formulation of a Comprehensive Deposit Policy, incorporating the issues such as the treatment of death of a depositor for operations of his account, the product approval process, the annual survey of depositor satisfaction and the triennial audit of such services. Besides, the Committee could also examine any other issues having a bearing on the quality of customer service rendered.

	The Committee shall oversee the functioning of the Adhoc Committee of the bank as long as it operates, including compliance with the recommendations of the Committee on Procedures and Performance Audit on Public Services ("**CPPAPS**"). The Committee shall also initiate innovative measures for enhancing the quality of customer service and improving the level of customer satisfaction for all categories of clientele, at all times. The Committee be dedicated to bring about ongoing improvements in the quality of customer service provided by the bank.
Total members	The RBI communication stipulates that the Committee shall be chaired by the MD & CEO and include non-officials representing customers' interests as its members to enable independent feedback on the quality of customer service: • MD & CEO; • Executive Directors; and • two Non-Official Directors. Since there are four Executive Directors on the Board of the bank, all the Executive Directors are members of the Committee. Experts and representatives of customers as invitees to be included to formulate policies and assess the compliance thereof internally with a view to strengthening the corporate governance structure in the banking system and also to bring about ongoing improvements in the quality of customer service provided by the banks.
Quorum	Two, being the MD & CEO and any other member Director.
Chairman	MD & CEO
Periodicity of meeting	Once in a quarter
Tenure of members	one year

Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board

Function	The Nomination and Remuneration Committee (the "**NRC**") determines: • the "fit and proper" status of the Existing Elected Directors and/or proposed candidates based on the broad criteria, such as educational qualification, experience and field of expertise, and track record and integrity. The Committee should see whether the non-adherence to any of the above criteria would hamper the existing elected Director / proposed candidate from discharging the duties as a Director on the Board. Further, the candidate coming to the adverse notice of any authority or regulatory agency or insolvency or default of any loan from any bank or financial institution would make the candidate unfit and improper to be a Director on the Board; and • performance linked incentives to whole time directors of public sector banks.
Total members	The board shall constitute an NRC made up of only Non-Executive Directors. The NRC shall meet with a quorum of three members. At least half of the members attending the meeting of the NRC shall be Independent Directors, of which one shall be a member of the RMCB. The meetings of the NRC shall be chaired by an Independent Director.
Quorum	The quorum of the Committee is three in number, including the Chairman.

Chairman	One among the members can be nominated as the Chairman, but the Chairman of the Bank may not chair of the NRC.
Periodicity of meeting	As and when required
Tenure of members	One year

Stakeholders' Relationship Committee of the Board

Function	To specifically look into the grievances of shareholders, debenture holders and other security holders, and investors complaints like transfer of shares, non-receipt of balance sheet, non-receipt of declared dividend, etc.
Total members	Executive Director(s) and two Non-Official Directors.
Quorum	Two, beting one of the Executive Directors and any one of the Non-Official Directors nominated on the sub-committee.
Chairman	Non-Official Director.
Periodicity of meeting	Half yearly.
Tenure of members	One year.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN INDIAN GAAP AND IFRS

The Financial Statements of the Issuer included in this Offering Circular have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies followed by the Issuer which conform to Indian GAAP as applicable to the Issuer. The following is a general summary of certain principal differences between Indian GAAP and IFRS as applicable to the Issuer. The differences identified below are limited to those significant differences that are appropriate to the Issuer's financial statements. However, they should not be construed as being exhaustive, and no attempt has been made to identify possible future differences between Indian GAAP and IFRS as a result of prescribed changes in accounting standards nor to identify future differences that may affect the Issuer's financial statements as a result of transactions or events that may occur in the future.

		IFRS	INDIAN GAAP
1	**Contents of financial statements — General**	A complete set of financial statements comprises a balance sheet as at the end of the period, statement of comprehensive income for the period, cash flow statement for the period, statement showing changes in equity for the period and notes comprising of summary of significant accounting policy and other explanatory information.	A complete set of financial statements normally includes a balance sheet, profit and loss account and cash flow statement as of and for the last fiscal year, accounting policies and notes to financial statements. The presentation of these financial statements differs in certain respects compared to IFRS.
2	**Contents of financial statements — Disclosures**	No particular format is prescribed for the income statement. However, an analysis of expenses must be presented in one of two formats (function or nature). Certain items must be presented on the face of the income statement. Similarly, no particular format is prescribed for the balance sheet; an entity may use a liquidity presentation of assets and liabilities, instead of a current/non-current presentation, only when a liquidity presentation provides more relevant and reliable information. Certain items must be presented on the face of the balance sheet.	In the case of banks, the format of the balance sheet and profit and loss account is prescribed in Schedule 3 to the Banking Regulations Act. Further, the RBI prescribes various disclosures from time to time.

		However, banks shall present an income statement which groups income and expenses by nature and disclose the amounts of principal types of income and expenses. Further, banks shall present a balance sheet that groups assets and liabilities by nature and lists them in order that reflects their relative liquidity.	
3	**Correction of errors**	Mandatory restatement of comparative amounts for the prior year period(s) presented in which errors, including frauds, have occurred. If the error occurred before the earliest prior period presented, restating the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the earliest prior period presented.	No restatement. The nature and amount of prior period items should be separately disclosed in the current year's Notes on Accounts to the Balance sheet of banks.
4	**Changes in accounting policies**	Retrospective application requiring the entity to adjust each affected component of equity for the earliest period presented, except where impracticable to do so.	Impact of and adjustments resulting from the change to be shown in the income statement of the period in which the change is made except as specified in certain standards where the change resulting from adoption of such standards has to be shown by an adjustment in the opening retained earnings.
5	**Statement of Comprehensive Income**	The total of gains and losses recognised in a period is comprised of net income together with the following gains and losses which are recognised directly in equity: • revaluation increase / decrease; • fair value gains / (losses) on land and buildings, available for sale,	No concept of comprehensive income. However, accounting standards, statute and industry practices allow for certain adjustments in reserves. RBI specifically requires gain on sale of held-to-maturity securities to be appropriated from the profit/loss account to capital reserve net of taxes.

		investments and certain financial instruments; • foreign exchange translation differences; • the cumulative effect of changes in accounting policy; and • changes in fair values of certain financial instruments if designated as cash flow hedges, net of tax, and cash flow hedges reclassified to income and/or the relevant hedged asset/ liability. Recognised gains and losses can be presented either in the notes to financial statements or highlighted separately within the primary statement of changes in shareholders' equity.	
6	**Statement of Changes in Shareholder's Equity**	The statement must be presented as a primary statement. The statement must show capital transactions with owners, the movement in accumulated profit and a reconciliation of all other components of equity.	No separate statement required. However, any adjustments to equity and reserve account must be shown in the schedules that accompany the financial statements.
7	**Cash-flow statement — Formats and method**	Headings are standardised but there is a limited flexibility over content. Direct or indirect method may be used.	Headings are standardised and the direct or indirect method may be used. Banks in India generally use the indirect method.
8	**Cash-flow statements — Definition of cash and cash equivalents**	Cash and cash equivalents include overdrafts repayable on demand and investments with original short-term maturities (less than three months).	Cash includes cash on hand and demand deposits with bank and cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

9	**Consolidation of subsidiaries**	The consolidated financial statements include all subsidiaries of the parent. IFRS focuses on the concept of the power to control in determining whether a parent-subsidiary relationship exists. Control is defined as the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. Control is presumed to exist where the parent company owns, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, more than one half of the voting power of an enterprise unless, in exceptional circumstances, it can be clearly demonstrated that such ownership does not constitute control. Control can also exist in certain situations where the parent company owns one half or less of the voting power of an enterprise. Companies acquired (disposed off) are included in (excluded from) consolidation from the date on which control passes. Presently exercisable potential voting rights should also be considered. A subsidiary which meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 should be shown as an asset held for sale rather than being consolidated. A subsidiary can be excluded when there is evidence that control is intended to be temporary and such a subsidiary should be shown as an asset held for sale.	Consolidation is required when there is controlling interest, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, by virtue of holding the majority of the voting shares of an enterprise or controlling the board of directors of an enterprise except in case of entities such as gratuity trust where the objective is not to obtain economic benefits from their activities. A subsidiary should be excluded from consolidation when: • control is intended to be temporary because the subsidiary is acquired and held exclusively with a view to its subsequent disposal in the near future; or • it operates under severe long-term restrictions that significantly impair its ability to transfer funds to the parent. The reasons for not consolidating a subsidiary should be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements. In separate financial statements of banks, investments in such subsidiaries should be accounted for in accordance with guidelines prescribed by the RBI.

10	**Accounting for joint ventures in the form of a jointly controlled entity**	Both the proportional consolidation method and equity method are permitted. A venturer with an interest in a jointly controlled entity is exempted from proportionate consolidation and equity method accounting when it meets the following conditions: • there is evidence that the interest is acquired and held exclusively with a view to its disposal within twelve months from acquisition and that management is actively seeking a buyer; • the exception in paragraph 10 of IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements allowing a parent that also has an interest in a jointly controlled entity not to present consolidated financial statements is applicable; or • all of the following apply: • the venturer is a wholly-owned subsidiary, or is a partially-owned subsidiary of another entity and its owners, including those not otherwise entitled to vote, have been informed about, and do not object to, the venturer not applying proportionate	In its separate financial statements, the venturer must recognise its interest in a joint venture as an investment. In the consolidated financial statements, the venturer should consolidate the joint venture in the same procedures as used in the acquisition of a subsidiary or else report its interest in the jointly controlled entity using the proportionate consolidation method.

		consolidation or the equity method; • the venturer's debt or equity instruments are not traded in a public market (a domestic or foreign stock exchange or an over-the-counter market, including local and regional markets); • the venturer did not file, nor is it in the process of filing, its financial statements with a securities commission or other regulatory organisation, for the purpose of issuing any class of instruments in a public market; and • the ultimate or any intermediate parent of the venturer produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS. Interests in jointly controlled entities that meet the condition mentioned above shall be classified as held for trading and accounted for in accordance with IAS 39.	
11	**Presentation of associate results**	Equity method must be used. Presentation must show share of post-tax results.	Similar to IFRS. However, the accounting for associate results using the equity method was not required under Indian GAAP until 1

			April 2003. Upon transition to the equity method from the cost method, an increase in Investment in Associate in Shareholders' Equity should be recorded as an adjustment to reserves for the period of change. The equity method of accounting is not required in the separate/standalone financial statements of the investor.
12	**Employee benefits — Defined benefit plans — pension costs**	Actuarial assumptions required to measure the obligation, must use the projected unit credit method to determine the present value of its defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and, where applicable, past service cost.	However, AS15 (revised 2005) requires the use of projected credit unit method to determine benefit obligation. AS15 (revised 2005) (mandatory with effect from 1 April 2006) provides for disclosure of general description of the type of plan, reconciliation of opening and closing balances of various parameters, description of accounting policies for recognising actuarial gains / losses, total expense recognised in the profit and loss account etc.
13	**Employee benefits — Other**	Post retirement benefits are accounted for in a similar manner to pensions. Rules also given for termination benefits arising from redundancies and other post-employment benefits (short-term and long-term). Account for termination indemnity plans as pensions.	AS 15 (revised 2005) (mandatory with effect from 1 April 2006) provides rules for termination benefits arising from redundancies and other post-employment benefits (short-term and long-term).
14	**Property, plant and equipment**	Use historical cost or revalued amounts. Systematic revaluation of entire classes of assets are required when the revaluation option is chosen. Initial estimated cost	Use historical cost or revalued amounts. Revaluation of an entire class of assets or of a selection of assets is carried out on a systematic basis. No

		of decommissioning, restoration and other obligations are treated as cost of acquisition.	current restriction on the frequency of valuation.
15	**Depreciation**	Allocated on a systematic basis to each accounting period over the economic useful life of the asset reflecting the pattern in which the entity consumes the asset's benefits.	The Indian Companies Act provides minimum rates of depreciation. If managements' estimate of useful life of a fixed asset is shorter than the useful life prescribed in the Companies Act, depreciation is provided at a higher rate based on the managements' estimate of useful life of the asset.
16	**Capitalisation of borrowing costs**	Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset form part of the cost of that asset and, therefore, should be capitalised.	Compulsory when relates to the construction of certain assets.
17	**Deferred expenditure**	Costs in respect of any start up are expensed as incurred. Costs for advertising are expensed as incurred. Equity issue costs should be accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit).	Costs are not allowed to be deferred unless permitted by RBI. Equity issue costs can be adjusted against the securities premium account to the extent available as provided for by the Companies Act.
18	**Provisions**	Recognise the provisions relating to present obligations from past events if the outflow of resources is probable and can be reliably estimated. Discounting required if the effect is material.	Similar to IFRS. Discounting is not permitted.
19	**Financial Assets — Classification & Measurement**	Initially, financial assets are classified and measured as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of both.	AS-13, Accounting for Investments is not applicable to banks. The RBI has given guidelines for classification of investments into: • held to maturity • available for sale and

		For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories as follows: • Financial Assets at amortised cost (debt instruments) • Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments) • Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments). • Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss account.	• held for trading. Loans and advances are classified on the basis of the Income Recognition and Asset Classification standards of RBI. Investments are measured and valued on the basis of the guidelines issued by the RBI from time to time. Loans and advances are measured in accordance with the Income Recognition and Asset Classification standards of the RBI. Investments classified as AFS or HFT are measured at lower of cost or market value and those classified as HTM are measured at amortised cost.
20	**Financial Liabilities — Classification & Measurement**	Initially, financial liabilities are classified and measured as fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as a derivative designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transactions costs. For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in 2 following categories: • Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Generally accepted accounting practice follows legal form rather than substance. Liabilities are recognised based on the legal obligation of the entity.

		• Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings).	
21	**Debt Issue Costs**	Direct incremental costs of issuing debt are reduced from debt and the debt is carried at amortised cost. Issue costs are included in the calculation of the effective interest rate over the life of the instrument.	Expensed as incurred.
22	**Discount on issue of debt**	Amortised as an adjustment to the yield.	Amortised on a straight line basis.
23	**Dividends Paid**	Dividends are recorded as liabilities when declared.	Dividends are recorded as liabilities when proposed.
24	**Deferred Income taxes**	Full provision method must be used (with some exceptions), driven by balance sheet temporary differences. Recognise deferred tax assets if recovery is probable.	Deferred tax assets and liabilities should be recognised for all timing differences subject to consideration of prudence in respect of deferred tax assets. Where an enterprise has unabsorbed depreciation or carries forward losses under tax laws, deferred tax assets should be recognised only to the extent that there is virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised. Deferred tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the amount that is reasonably or virtually certain to be realised.
25	**Interim financial reporting**	Not mandatory to prepare interim statements but must use standard if prepared. Basis should be consistent with the full-year statements and include comparatives.	Interim financial reporting is not mandatory, but AS-25 "Interim Financial Reporting" under the accounting standards must be used. Basis should be consistent with the full year statements and included comparatives.

		Publicly traded companies are encouraged to provide interim financial reports.	Publication of quarterly results is mandatory for listed entities as specified by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).
26	**Guarantees**	Recognise a liability at fair value in the statement of financial position at the inception of the guarantee.	Guarantees must be disclosed as a contingent liability.
27	**Related Party Disclosures**	Disclose the name of the related party and the nature of relationship and types of transactions. For control relationships, give disclosures regardless of whether the transactions occur. Some exemptions are available for separate financial statements of subsidiaries. The disclosures are quite exhaustive.	Similar to IFRS but RBI has also laid down guidelines for disclosure of related party transactions.

THE INDIAN FINANCIAL SECTOR

The information presented in this section has been extracted from publicly available documents from various sources, including officially prepared materials from the Government and its various ministries, the RBI and the Indian Banks Association, and has not been prepared or independently verified by the Bank, the Arranger, the Dealers, the Trustee or any of their affiliates or advisers.

The information may not be consistent with other information compiled by third parties within or outside India. Industry sources and publications generally state that the information contained therein has been obtained from sources they believe to be reliable, but their accuracy, completeness and underlying assumptions are not guaranteed and their reliability cannot be assured. Accordingly, investment decisions should not be based on such information. Figures used in this section are presented as in the original sources and have not been adjusted, restated or rounded off for presentation in this Offering Circular.

Introduction

The Reserve Bank of India, the central banking and monetary authority of India, is the central regulatory and supervisory authority for the Indian financial system. A variety of financial intermediaries in the public and private sectors participate in India's financial sector, including the following:

- scheduled commercial banks;
- co-operative banks;
- small banks and payment banks;
- long-term lending institutions;
- non-banking finance companies, including housing finance companies;
- other specialized financial institutions, and state-level financial institutions;
- insurance companies;
- all India financial institutions; and
- mutual funds.

Until the 1990s, the Indian financial system was strictly controlled. Interest rates were administered by the Government. Formal and informal parameters governed asset allocation and strict controls limited entry into and expansion within the financial sector. Bank profitability was low, non-performing assets ("**NPAs**") were comparatively high, capital adequacy was diminished and operational flexibility was hindered. The Government's economic reform program, which began in 1991, encompassed the financial sector. The first phase of the reform process began with the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on the Financial System, namely the Narasimham Committee I. Following that, reports were submitted in 1997 and 1998 by other committees, such as the second Committee on Banking Sector Reform, namely the Narasimham Committee II, and the Tarapore Committee on Capital Account Convertibility. This, in turn, led to the second phase of reforms relating to capital adequacy requirements, asset classification and provisioning, risk management and merger policies. The deregulation of interest rates, the emergence of a liberalized domestic capital market and the entry of new private sector banks have progressively intensified the competition among banks. Banks in India may be categorized as scheduled banks and non-scheduled banks, where the former are banks which are included in the second schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 ("**RBI Act**"). These banks comprise scheduled commercial banks and scheduled cooperative banks.

This discussion presents an overview of the role and activities of the Reserve Bank of India and of each of the major participants in the Indian financial system, with a focus on commercial banks. This is followed by a brief summary of the banking reform process and key reform measures announced or proposed in recent years. Finally, measures announced by the Reserve Bank of India in the most recent monetary policy statements are briefly reviewed.

The Reserve Bank of India

The Reserve Bank of India, established on April 1, 1935 in accordance with the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, is the central banking and monetary authority in India. The Reserve Bank of India manages the country's money supply and foreign exchange and also serves as a bank for the Government of India and for the country's commercial banks. In addition to the traditional central banking roles, the Reserve Bank of India undertakes certain developmental and promotional roles.

The Reserve Bank of India issues guidelines on exposure limits, income recognition, asset classification, provisioning for non-performing and restructured assets, investment valuation and capital adequacy for commercial banks, long-term lending institutions and non-bank finance companies. The Reserve Bank of India requires these institutions to furnish information relating to their businesses to it on a regular basis. For further discussion regarding the Reserve Bank of India's role as the regulatory and supervisory authority of India's financial system and its impact on us, see "*Supervision and Regulation*".

Commercial Banks

Commercial banks in India meet the short-term financial needs, or working capital requirements, of industry, trade and agriculture. In recent years they have also focused on increasing long-term financing to sectors like infrastructure and provide retail loan products. As at March 31, 2026, there were more than 140 scheduled commercial banks in the country including 21 private sector banks, 12 small finance banks, 28 regional rural banks, etc. Scheduled commercial banks are banks that are listed in the second schedule of the RBI Act, as amended, and are further categorized as public sector banks, private sector banks and foreign banks. Scheduled commercial banks have a presence throughout India, with the majority of them located in rural or semi-urban areas of the country. A large number of these branches belong to the public sector banks.

Public Sector Banks

As at March 31, 2026, there were 12 public sector banks in India and these banks make up the largest category in the Indian banking system. The State Bank of India is the largest bank in India in terms of total assets. In one of the largest consolidations in the Indian banking industry, the State Bank of India merged its five associate banks and the Bharatiya Mahila Bank effective from April 1, 2017. In September 2018, the Government announced the amalgamation of three public sector banks, of which one bank was under the Reserve Bank of India's prompt corrective action framework. In fiscal year 2019, the ownership of a public sector bank, IDBI Bank, was acquired by Life Insurance Corporation of India, following which IDBI Bank was reclassified as a private sector bank by the RBI.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020, 10 of the public sector banks were merged into 4 entities. These included the merger of United Bank of India and Oriental Bank of Commerce with Punjab National Bank, Syndicate Bank merger with Canara Bank, Allahabad Bank merger with Indian Bank and merger of Andhra Bank and Corporation Bank with Union Bank of India.

Bank of Baroda, the country's third-largest public sector bank by assets, completed integration and migration of 3,898 branches of erstwhile Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank with itself. Effective April 1, 2019, Dena Bank and Vijaya Bank were officially merged into Bank of Baroda.

Bank of Baroda completed the integration of 1,770 erstwhile Dena Bank branches in December 2020 and had earlier completed the integration of 2,128 erstwhile Vijaya Bank branches in September 2020.

Regional rural banks were established from 1976 to 1987 by the Indian central government, state governments and sponsoring commercial banks jointly with a view to develop the rural economy. Regional rural banks provide credit to small farmers, artisans, small entrepreneurs and agricultural labourers. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development is responsible for supervising the functions of the regional rural banks functioning in 26 states and 2 union territories in India.

Private Sector Banks

After the first phase of bank nationalization was completed in 1969, public sector banks made up the largest portion of Indian banking. In July 1993, as part of the banking reform process and as a measure to induce competition in the banking sector, the Reserve Bank of India permitted entry of the private sector into the banking system. This resulted in the introduction of private sector banks, including us. These banks are collectively known as the "new" private sector banks. As at March 31, 2026, there were a total of 21 private sector banks.

Foreign Banks

As of March 31, 2026, there are approximately 44 foreign banks operating in India. As part of the liberalization process, the Reserve Bank of India has permitted foreign banks to operate more freely, subject to requirements largely similar to those imposed on domestic banks. The primary activity of most foreign banks in India has been in the corporate segment. However, some of the larger foreign banks have made retail banking a significant part of their portfolios. Most foreign banks operate in India through branches of the parent bank. Certain foreign banks also have wholly owned non-bank finance company, investment banking, securities broking, insurance and asset management subsidiaries or joint ventures for both corporate and retail lending.

Under current Reserve Bank of India regulations, foreign banks are permitted to operate in India either through branch mode or as wholly owned subsidiaries. At present, DBS Bank India and SBM Bank India operate as wholly-owned subsidiary entities.

Co-Operative Banks

Co-operative banks cater to the financing needs of agriculture, small industry and self-employed businessmen in urban and semi-urban areas of India. The state land development banks and the primary land development banks provide long-term credit for agriculture. In light of the liquidity and insolvency problems experienced by some co-operative banks in fiscal 2001, the Reserve Bank of India undertook several interim measures, pending formal legislative changes, including measures related to lending against shares, borrowings in the call market and term deposits placed with other urban co-operative banks. Presently, the Reserve Bank of India is responsible for the supervision and regulation of urban co-operative banks, and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for state co-operative banks and district central co-operative banks.

The Banking Regulation Act has been amended to provide additional powers to the Reserve Bank of India for more effective regulation of Co-operative banks vide Banking Regulation (Amendment) Act, 2020 ("**2020 Act**"). The major amendments pertain to areas such as management, audit, capital, liquidation, reconstruction/amalgamation, etc. The provisions of the 2020 Act have been brought into force for Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs) with effect from 26 June 2020. Post these amendments, inter alia, the governance/management related provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 have become applicable to co-operative banks. Urban cooperative banks that fulfil certain eligibility criteria are allowed direct access to the negotiated dealing system order matching, subject to obtaining prior approval from the Reserve Bank of India. This helps deepen the bond market by increasing the number of participants.

Long-term Lending Institutions

The long-term lending institutions were established to provide medium-term and long-term financial assistance to various industries for setting up new projects and for the expansion and modernization of existing facilities. These institutions provided fund-based and non-fund-based assistance to industry in the form of loans, underwriting, direct subscription to shares, debentures and guarantees.

The National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development Act, 2021 was introduced by the Hon'ble Finance Minister on March 22, 2021, marking a significant shift in the approach to infrastructure financing in India, as it denotes the return of Development Financial Institutions in the country after a few decades. The Act subsequently received the assent of the President on March 28, 2021 and has come into force effective April 19, 2021. RBI vide its letter dated March 8, 2022 has advised that The National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development shall be regulated and supervised by RBI as an All India Financial Institution ("**AIFI**") under sections 45L and 45N of the RBI Act, 1934, respectively.

Pursuant to the recommendations of the Narasimham Committee II and the Khan Working Group, which was constituted in 1999 to harmonize the role and operations of long-term lending institutions and banks, in fiscal 2000, the Reserve Bank of India announced that long-term lending institutions would have the option of transforming themselves into banks subject to compliance with the prudential norms as applicable to banks.

In April 2001, the Reserve Bank of India issued guidelines on several operational and regulatory issues, which needed to be addressed, and laid down a path for how long-term lending institutions can transition into universal banks. The long-term funding needs of Indian companies are met primarily by banks, Life Insurance Corporation of India and specialized non-bank finance companies. Indian companies also issue bonds to institutional and retail investors.

Non-banking Finance Companies

There were 8,561 non-banking finance companies in India as at June 30, 2026, mostly in the private sector. All non-banking finance companies are required to register with the Reserve Bank of India. Non-banking finance companies have previously been categorized into entities which take public deposits and those which do not.

The Reserve Bank of India, in an effort to provide a more streamlined regulatory framework, issued the Master Direction — Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Company - Scale Based Regulation) Directions, 2023 effective immediately, intended to consolidate the various regulations for non-banking finance companies of different scales and functions in one place. On November 28, 2025, the same was consolidated by way of the Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Companies - Registration, Exemptions and Framework for Scale Based Regulation) Directions, 2025 and various other regulations and laws. The regulatory structure envisages scale base as well as activity based regulation.

Presently, the regulatory structure for non-banking finance companies comprises of four layers based on their size, activity and perceived riskiness. Non-banking finance companies in the lowest layer are known as NBFCs-Base Layer (NBFCs-BL). Non-banking finance companies in middle layer and upper layer are known as NBFCs-Middle Layer (NBFCs-ML) and NBFCs Upper Layer (NBFCs-UL), respectively. The top layer is ideally expected to be empty and will be known as NBFCs-Top Layer (NBFCs-TL).

Base Layer

The Base Layer comprises: (i) non-deposit taking non-banking finance companies below the asset size of INR 1,000 crore; and (ii) non-banking finance companies undertaking specified activities, namely, NBFC-Peer to Peer Lending Platforms, NBFC-Account Aggregators, Non-Operative Financial Holding Companies, and NBFCs not availing public funds and not having any customer interface.

Middle Layer

The Middle Layer consists of: (i) all deposit taking non-banking finance companies (NBFCs-D), irrespective of asset size; (ii) non-deposit taking non-banking finance companies with asset size of INR 1,000 crore and above; and (iii) non-banking finance companies undertaking certain specified activities, including Standalone Primary Dealers, Infrastructure Debt Fund-NBFCs, Core Investment Companies, Housing Finance Companies and NBFC-Infrastructure Finance Companies.

Upper Layer

The Upper Layer comprises those non-banking finance companies which are specifically identified annually by the Reserve Bank as warranting enhanced regulatory requirements based on a set of parameters and scoring methodology as provided in the SBR Directions. The top ten eligible NBFCs in terms of their asset size shall always reside in the upper layer, irrespective of any other factor. Once an NBFC is classified as NBFC-UL, it is subject to enhanced regulatory requirements, at least for a period of five years from its classification in the upper layer, even in case it does not meet the parametric criteria in the subsequent year.

Top Layer

The Top Layer will ideally remain empty and may be populated if the Reserve Bank is of the opinion that there is a substantial increase in the potential systemic risk posed by specific non-banking finance companies in the Upper Layer. Such non-banking finance companies shall move to the Top Layer from the Upper Layer and shall, inter alia, be subject to a higher capital charge and enhanced and intensive supervisory engagement.

In the past, the Reserve Bank of India has issued banking licenses to non-banking finance companies. In 2003, Kotak Mahindra Finance Limited was granted a banking license by the Reserve Bank of India and converted itself into Kotak Mahindra Bank. In April 2014, the Reserve Bank of India issued in-principle banking licenses to two non-banking finance companies, IDFC Limited and Bandhan Financial Services Private Limited. Both began operations during fiscal 2016. In September 2015, the Reserve Bank of India granted in-principle licenses to 10 applicants for small finance banks, most of which are microfinance non-banking finance companies. The 10 small finance banks have begun operations. In July 2016, IDFC Bank acquired a microfinance company, making it the first acquisition of a microfinance company by a bank. In fiscal 2018, IndusInd Bank acquired Bharat Financial Inclusion Limited, a microfinance company.

Unregistered Type I NBFCs

The RBI has recently issued the Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Companies-Registration, Exemptions and Framework for Scale Based Regulation) Amendment Directions, 2026 ("**NBFC Amendment Directions**"), introducing a new category of NBFCs, unregistered type I NBFCs, which are exempt from mandatory registration under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, as they do not access public funds and do not have a customer interface.

The RBI vide notification dated April 29, 2026, issued the NBFC Amendment Directions, amending the Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Companies, Registration, Exemptions and Framework for Scale Based Regulation) Directions, 2025. The NBFC Amendment Directions are in effect from July 1, 2026. The NBFC Amendment Directions seek to relax the regulatory compliances required from NBFCs that do not access public funds and do not have a customer interface. These entities, by their very nature, pose limited systemic and consumer risk.

Thus, this new category of NBFCs, Unregistered Type I NBFCs, are exempt from mandatory registration under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, subject to compliance with prescribed conditions.

The primary activities of the non-banking financial companies are providing consumer credit, including automobile finance, home finance and consumer durable products finance, wholesale finance products such as bill discounting for small and medium companies and infrastructure finance, and fee-based services such as investment banking and underwriting.

Housing Finance Companies

Housing finance companies (HFCs) constitute a distinct segment of non-bank finance companies (NBFCs) and play an important role in facilitating access to housing finance in India. The sector has witnessed healthy growth over the years, supported by various policy initiatives and incentives aimed at promoting housing and home ownership. The National Housing Bank and Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited are the two major financial institutions instituted through acts of Parliament to improve the availability of housing finance in India. The National Housing Bank Act, 1987 provides for securitization of housing loans, foreclosure of mortgages and setting-up of the Mortgage Credit Guarantee Scheme. Since the transfer of the regulation of housing finance companies from the National Housing Bank to the RBI with effect from August 9, 2019, various regulations have been issued treating housing finance companies, as a category of NBFCs. On November 28, 2025, RBI consolidated the Master Direction – Non-Banking Financial Company – Housing Finance Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2025 and covers all the specific provisions governing the operations and governance of HFCs. In addition to specialized HFCs, banks and other financial institutions also participate in the housing finance market. National Housing Bank serves as the principal institution for the promotion and development of housing finance in India and provides refinance support to Housing Finance Companies in respect of eligible housing loans extended to individuals.

Microfinance Institutions

Microfinance institutions also form a distinct sub-group of non-banking financial companies. They focus on providing access to small-scale financial services, especially to the poor. Microfinance institutions differ from other financial services providers as they do not depend on grants or subsidies to provide unsecured loans to borrowers with low incomes and no access to the mainstream banking system.

As per the Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Companies — Microfinance Institution) Directions, 2025, a non-banking finance company microfinance institution is a non-deposit taking non-banking finance company which has a minimum of 60% of its total assets (netted off by intangible assets) deployed towards "microfinance loans" on an ongoing basis.

Other Financial Institutions

Specialized Financial Institutions

In addition to the long-term lending institutions, there are various specialized financial institutions which cater to the specific needs of different sectors. These include the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development, Export Import Bank of India, Small Industries Development Bank of India, Risk Capital and Technology Finance Corporation Limited, Tourism Finance Corporation of India Limited, National Housing Bank, Power Finance Corporation Limited, Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation Limited, Industrial Investment Bank of India, North Eastern Development Finance Corporation and India Infrastructure Finance Company.

State Level Financial Institutions

State financial corporations operate at the state level and form an integral part of the institutional financing system. State financial corporations were set up to finance and promote small and medium-sized enterprises. The state financial institutions are expected to achieve balanced regional socioeconomic growth by generating employment opportunities and widening the ownership base of industry. At the state level, there are also state industrial development corporations, which provide finance primarily to medium-sized and large enterprises.

Small Finance Banks and Payment Banks

The RBI on November 27, 2014, issued guidelines for small finance banks and payments banks in the private sector. The primary objective of setting up the payment banks and small finance banks was to further financial inclusion by providing (i) small savings accounts and (ii) payments/remittance services to a migrant labour workforce, low income households, small businesses, other unorganized sector entities and other users, by enabling high-volume low-value transactions in deposits and payments/remittance services in a secured technology-driven environment. As at the date of this Offering Circular, there are 5 payment banks and 11 small finance banks.

The RBI has issued guidelines for on-tap licensing of small finance banks, on December 5, 2019, which were modified with effect from March 28, 2020. Subsequently, the Reserve Bank of India (Small Finance Banks – Licensing) Guidelines, 2025, dated November 28, 2025, as amended from time to time, consolidated and revised the guidelines for registration, eligibility criteria, corporate structure, scope of activities, and capital requirements for a small finance bank.

Insurance Companies

As at March 31, 2026, there were approximately 74 insurance companies in India comprising 27 general insurers, 7 standalone health insurers and 1 re-insurance company. The only reinsurance company is the General Insurance Corporation of India, which operates in the public sector. Life Insurance Corporation of India, General Insurance Corporation of India and public sector general insurance companies also provide long-term financial assistance to the industrial and infrastructure sectors.

The insurance sector in India is regulated by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India. In December 1999, the Indian Parliament passed the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999, which also amended the Insurance Act, 1938 and opened up the Indian insurance sector for foreign and private investors.

In its monetary and credit policy for fiscal 2001, the Reserve Bank of India issued guidelines governing the entry of banks and financial institutions into the insurance business. The guidelines permit banks and financial institutions to enter the business of insurance underwriting through joint ventures provided they meet stipulated criteria relating to their net worth, capital adequacy ratio, profitability track record, level of nonperforming loans and the performance of their existing subsidiary companies. As per the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks — Undertaking of Financial Services) Directions, 2025, banks can undertake insurance business with risk participation only through a subsidiary/joint venture set up for the purpose, and subject to fulfilment of the eligibility criteria set out in the aforesaid directions.

Mutual Funds

The mutual fund industry in India started in 1963 with the formation of Unit Trust of India at the initiative of the Government and the RBI. From 1963 to 1987, Unit Trust of India was the only mutual fund operating in India. From 1987 onwards, several other public sector mutual funds entered this sector. There were 55 mutual funds in India with assets under management ("**AUM**") as at June 30, 2026 of Rs. 84,18,486 crore. The mutual fund industry has grown at a compounded annual growth rate of approximately 17% in the last ten years. The AUM of the Indian mutual fund industry has grown from Rs. 13.81 trillion as on June 30, 2016 to Rs. 82.22 trillion as on June 30, 2026, about a six-fold increase in a span of 10 years. The mutual fund industry AUM has grown from Rs. 33.67 trillion as on June 30, 2021 to Rs. 82.22 trillion as on June 30, 2026, about a three-fold increase in a span of 5 years. The mutual fund industry AUM stood at Rs. 82.22 trillion (Rs. 82.22 lakh crore) as on June 30, 2026. The industry is regulated by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026.

Committee on Banking Sector Reform

The second Committee on Banking Sector Reform ("**Narasimham Committee II**") submitted its report in April 1998. The major recommendations of the committee were in respect of capital adequacy requirements, asset classification and provisioning, risk management and merger policies. The RBI accepted and began implementing many of these recommendations in October 1998.

Banks implemented new prudential accounting norms for the classification of assets, income recognition and loan loss provisioning. Following the Bank for International Settlements guidelines, capital adequacy norms were also prescribed. To meet additional capital requirements, public sector banks were allowed to access the market for funds. Interest rates were deregulated, while the rate of directed lending was progressively reduced.

Pension Sector

Currently, the pension schemes operating in India can be broadly classified in the following categories: pension schemes for the Government of India's employees, the employees' provident fund and employees' pension schemes for employees in the organized sector, voluntary pension schemes and the new pension system. In case of pension schemes for the Government of India's employees, the Government of India pays its employees a defined periodic benefit upon their retirement. Further, the contribution towards the pension scheme is funded solely by the Government of India and not matched by a contribution from the employees. The Employees Provident Fund, established in 1952, is a mandatory program for employees of certain establishments. It is a contributory program that provides for periodic contributions of 10% to 12% of the basic salary by both the employer and the employees. The contribution is invested in prescribed securities and the accumulated balance in the fund (including the accretion thereto) is paid to the employee as a lump sum on retirement. Besides these, there are voluntary pension schemes administered by the Government of India (the Public Provident Fund to which contribution may be made up to a maximum of Rs. 150,000 per year) or offered by insurance companies, where the contribution may be made on a voluntary basis. Such voluntary contributions are often driven by tax benefits offered under the scheme. The new pension system (NPS) was launched in January 2004 and offers a defined contribution based pension scheme with the individual having the option to decide where to invest the funds. The subscribers to the new pension system also have the option to partially withdraw funds from their accounts for higher education, marriage of children, medical treatment/hospitalization, purchasing/constructing a residential property, and settling an authorized financial obligation.

The Government of India initially made it mandatory for its new employees (excluding defence personnel) to join the new pension system where both the Government of India and the employee would make monthly contributions of 10% of the employee's basic salary. In 2009, the Government of India extended the New Pension System to all citizens of India on a voluntary basis, effective from May 1, 2009. With a view to encourage people to invest towards old age security, the Government of India launched a pension scheme in fiscal 2016, called the Atal Pension Yojana. The scheme focuses on individuals in the unorganized sector to join the National Pension System. In 2024, the Government of India introduced NPS Vatsalya to foster early financial planning, build a disciplined habit of saving for children, and secure a strong long-term retirement corpus through the power of compounding. Furthermore, in 2025, Unified Pension Scheme (UPS) was introduced as an option for eligible Central Government employees.

The Government of India set up the Pension Fund Development and Regulatory Authority to regulate the pension industry in August 2003. In October 2013, the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2011 was enacted giving powers to the Pension Fund Development and Regulatory Authority to regulate pension schemes and funds and frame investment guidelines for pension funds. Foreign direct investments in the pension sector are allowed up to 49%. Private sector participation in managing pension assets was permitted for the first time in fiscal 2009, and six private sector companies have been issued licenses, including us. The minimum net worth requirement for asset management companies is Rs. 500 million at all times.

Legislative Framework for Recovery of Debts due to Banks

Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002

In fiscal 2003, the Indian Parliament passed the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 ("**SARFAESI Act**"). The SARFAESI Act provides that a secured creditor may, in respect of loans classified as non-performing in accordance with the Reserve Bank of India guidelines, give notice in writing to the borrower requiring it to discharge its liabilities within 60 days, failing which the secured creditor may take possession of the assets constituting the security for the loan, and exercise management rights in relation thereto, including the right to sell or otherwise dispose of the assets. The SARFAESI Act also provides for the setting up of asset reconstruction companies regulated by the Reserve Bank of India to acquire assets from banks and financial institutions. The Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines for asset reconstruction companies in respect of their establishment, registration and licensing by the Reserve Bank of India, and operations. Asset Reconstruction Company (India) Limited, set up by us, Industrial Development Bank of India, State Bank of India and certain other banks and institutions, received registration from the Reserve Bank of India and commenced operation in August 2003. Foreign direct investment is now permitted in the equity capital of asset reconstruction companies and investment by foreign institutional investors registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India is permitted in security receipts issued by asset reconstruction companies, subject to certain conditions and restrictions.

In November 2004, the Government of India issued an ordinance amending the SARFAESI Act and subsequently passed this ordinance as an Act. This Act, as amended, provided that a borrower may make an objection or representation to a secured creditor after a notice is issued by the secured creditor to the borrower under such Act demanding payment of dues. The secured creditor has to give reasons to the borrower for not accepting the objection or representation. The Act also introduces a deposit requirement for borrowers if they wish to appeal the decision of the debt recovery tribunal. Further, this Act permits a lender to take over the business of a borrower under the SARFAESI Act under certain circumstances (unlike the earlier provisions under which only assets could be taken over).

In fiscal 2017, amendments were made to the SARFAESI Act and the debt recovery acts to further strengthen the recovery process. The Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Law Amendment Act, 2016, was enacted in this regard. As per the Act, it requires the process of possession of collateral by banks, in the event of a default, to be completed by the district magistrate within 30 days. It also empowers the district magistrate to assist banks in taking over the management of the company, where the bank has converted the debt into equity and holds 51.0% or more in the company. A central registry has been created to maintain records of transactions related to secured assets, known as the Central Registry of Securitisation Asset Reconstruction and Security Interest.

Resolution of Stressed Assets

The Reserve Bank of India has periodically announced mechanisms for the resolution of stressed accounts, particularly with a view to address the stress faced by the Indian corporate sector and the increase in non-performing and restructured corporate loans in the Indian banking sector. This included the CDR system and the Joint Lenders' Forum under which schemes like Strategic Debt Restructuring and the Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets were announced. Subsequently the Indian Parliament passed the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code ("**IBC, 2016**") in May 2016 providing a legal and time bound resolution framework for corporations under stress. Further, the Banking Regulation Act ("**BR Act**") was amended empowering the Reserve Bank of India to participate in the resolution of stressed assets and authorizing it to intervene where required.

On 7 June 2019, the Reserve Bank of India issued the 'Reserve Bank of India (Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets) Directions, 2019' ("**Stressed Asset Directions**"). Pursuant to the Stressed

Asset Directions, the Reserve Bank of India repealed restructuring schemes such as corporate debt restructuring, strategic debt restructuring and the joint lenders forum, etc. The new rule mandates the lenders to initiate insolvency resolution under the IBC if a Borrower fails to pay even at the end of the 180 days of first default. Directions are issued with a view to providing a framework for early recognition, reporting and time bound resolution of stressed assets. These directions are issued without prejudice to issuance of specific directions, from time to time, by the Reserve Bank of India to banks, in terms of the provisions of Section 35AA of the BR Act, for initiation of insolvency proceedings against specific borrowers under the IBC.

Pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India's regulatory overhaul, the aforementioned directions have been withdrawn and the provisions have been consolidated in the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks — Resolution of Stressed Assets) Directions, 2025 read with Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks - Transfer and Distribution of Credit Risk) Directions, 2025 ("**Stressed Asset Guidelines**") with a view to providing a framework for early recognition, reporting and time bound resolution of stressed assets. Similar directions have been issued for various regulated entities. Lenders shall recognize incipient stress in loan accounts, immediately on default, by classifying such assets as special mention accounts ("**SMA**") as per the following categories:

SMA Sub-categories	**Basis for classification — Principal or interest payment or any other amount wholly or partly overdue between**
SMA-01	1-30 days
SMA-02	31-60 days
SMA-03	61-90 days

In the case of revolving credit facilities like cash credit, the SMA sub-categories will be as follows:

SMA Sub-categories	**Basis for classification — Outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit or drawing power, whichever is lower, for a period of:**
SMA-01	31-60 days
SMA-02	61-90 days

Timeline for implementation of viable resolution plan	**Additional provisions to be made as a percentage of total outstanding, if resolution plan not implemented within the timeline**
180 days from the end of review period	20%
365 days from the commencement of review period	15% (i.e. total additional provisioning of 35%)

As per the Stressed Asset Guidelines, in the event of a default by a borrower, all lenders to the borrower would put in place a resolution plan ("**RP**") within 30 days of such default ("**Review Period**"). During this Review Period, the lenders would decide on a resolution strategy, which includes sale of loan, legal action for debt recovery, immediate referral to the National Company Law Tribunal ("**NCLT**"), restructuring or change in ownership. The resolution plan should be implemented within 180 days from the end of the review period. In the event a RP is implemented, the lenders would enter into an inter creditor agreement ("**ICA**") during the Review Period. The ICA shall provide that any decision agreed by lenders representing 75 per cent. by value of total outstanding credit facilities (fund based as well non-fund based) and 60 per cent. of the lenders by number shall be binding upon all the lenders. In addition, the ICA would provide for rights and duties of majority lenders, duties and protection of rights of dissenting lenders and treatment of lenders with priority in cash flows and differential security interest.

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code was introduced in 2016, with the aim to provide for the efficient and timely resolution of insolvency of all persons, including companies, partnership firms, limited liability partnerships and individuals. The recent amendments to the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code introduce significant changes, including a creditor-initiated insolvency resolution process, personal insolvency, enabling frameworks for group and cross-border insolvency etc. The recent amendments to the IBC pursuant to the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Act, 2026, which received Presidential assent on April 6, 2026, will come into force upon notification, which introduces significant changes to the IBC, including a creditor-initiated insolvency resolution process, enabling frameworks for group and cross-border insolvency.

Other measures proposed for resolution of stressed assets

In the Union Budget for 2021-22, the Government announced a proposal for setting up the National Asset Reconstruction Company Limited ("**NARCL**"), popularly termed as a "bad bank", to consolidate and take over stressed debt from banks, based on decided characteristics. It acquires and consolidates large-value, stressed Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) from commercial banks to clear their balance sheets and accelerate loan resolution. The aggregation of assets is expected to assist in turning around the assets and eventually offloading them to Alternative Investment Funds ("**AIFs**") and other potential investors for further value unlocking. Drawing from established market principles and global experience, the success of a bad bank initiative would eventually depend upon design aspects, viz., fair pricing; complete segregation of risk from selling banks; investment of external capital; independent and professional management of the new entity; minimizing moral hazard; and adequate capitalization of the banks post-sale of assets to invigorate fresh lending. The NARCL has emerged as a key pillar in the nation's stressed asset resolution framework, supporting the strengthening of the banking sector's balance sheets. During 2025-26, NARCL marks a significant acceleration in recovery efforts as the company has realized Rs. 4,364 crore, accounting for around 70% of its cumulative recoveries.

NARCL is registered with the Reserve Bank of India as an asset reconstruction company set up with a strategic initiative to clean up the legacy stressed assets above a specified exposure in the Indian Banking system.

Structural Reforms

Base Rate System

The Reserve Bank of India issued a circular on 4 September 2019 making it mandatory for banks to link all floating rate personal or retail loans and floating rate loans to micro and small enterprise borrowers to an external benchmark with effect from 1 October 2019. The banks are free to choose one of the several benchmarks indicated in the circular. The banks are also free to choose their spread over the benchmark rate, subject to the condition that the credit risk premium may undergo change only when borrower's credit assessment undergoes a substantial change, as agreed upon in the loan contract. Following the introduction of an external benchmark system, the monetary policy transmission has improved in respect of the sectors where new floating rate loans have been linked to external benchmarks. With a view to further strengthening monetary policy transmission, it has been decided that all new floating rate loans to medium-sized enterprises extended by banks from 1 April 2020, shall be linked to the external benchmarks.

As per the Reserve Bank of India, (Commercial Banks — Interest Rates on Advances) Directions, 2025, all floating rate loans are to be priced with reference to a benchmark. A bank can offer all categories of advances on fixed or floating interest rates. When the floating rate advances are linked to a reference benchmark rate, banks can determine actual lending rates by adding the components of spread to the reference benchmark rate. Banks cannot lend below the benchmark rate for a particular maturity for all loans linked to that benchmark.

Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 2025

The Lok Sabha passed the "Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2024" on 3 December 2024. The Bill introduced comprehensive provisions to amend existing banking laws in India. The proposed amendments encompassed various critical aspects of banking regulations and governance, including changes to the Reserve Bank of India Act, the State Bank of India Act, 1955, the Banking Regulation Act and the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and 1980. The Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 2025 came into effect on August 1, 2025.

This amendment sought to improve governance standards in the banking sector, ensure enhanced protection for depositors and investors, improve audit quality in public sector banks, and increase the tenure of directors (other than the chairperson and whole-time directors) in cooperative banks. The amendment revised the threshold of 'substantial interest' from INR 5 lakh to INR 2 crore. Further, director tenures in co-operative banks were increased from 8 years to 10 years (excluding the chairperson and whole-time director). Public sector banks (PSBs) are now permitted to transfer unclaimed shares, interest, and bond redemption amounts to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF), bringing them in line with practices followed by companies under the Companies Act, 2013. The amendments also empower PSBs to offer remuneration to statutory auditors, facilitating the engagement of high-quality audit professionals and enhancing audit standards. Further, rules regarding nominations in lockers were revised. The amendments to the Reserve Bank of India Act redefine the term "fortnight" and omit certain sub-sections, with the objective of aligning reporting periods and ensuring consistency in reporting by banks to the Reserve Bank of India. These changes are intended to streamline reporting processes and enhance regulatory oversight. These changes seek to strengthen investor protection and governance standards within public sector banks.

The Banking Regulation Act is also subject to significant revisions. The bill aims to redefine "substantial interest" and enhance the threshold for shareholding of a beneficial interest by an individual. Furthermore, it addresses the tenure of directors in co-operative banks and revises reporting dates, with the goal of easing services for depositors and their nominees and aligning reporting periods. These amendments are designed to enhance depositor protection and governance standards within the banking sector.

The proposed amendments to the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and 1980 provide for the transfer of unclaimed dividends, shares, and interest to the Investor Education and Protection Fund. They also allow individuals to claim transfers or refunds from that fund. These changes aim to ensure the efficient transfer and protection of unclaimed funds, thereby enhancing investor protection and regulatory compliance.

The amendment also introduces provisions for multiple and simultaneous nominations for deposits and lockers, with specific conditions and rules for validity and succession.

Reserve Bank of India (Government Securities Lending) Directions

In order to add depth and liquidity to the Government securities market and aid efficient price discovery, the Reserve Bank permitted lending and borrowing of Government securities, which will augment the existing market for 'special repos'. These Directions are applicable to all Government securities lending transactions undertaken in over-the-counter markets. Government securities (excluding Treasury Bills) issued by the Central Government are eligible for lending/borrowing under a Government Securities Lending transaction. Government securities issued by the Central Government (including Treasury Bills) and the State Governments are eligible as collateral under a Government Securities Lending transaction.

Acquisition Finance Framework by the Reserve Bank of India

The Reserve Bank of India notified the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks — Credit Facilities) Amendment Directions, 2026 on 13 February 2026 and updated pursuant to an updated amendment on 30 March 2026. Banks in India were largely restricted from lending to finance the acquisition of shares, with limited exceptions, notably in the context of acquisitions in the infrastructure sector, and overseas acquisitions.

Under the framework, banks are permitted to finance up to 75% of the acquisition value of equity shares, compulsorily convertible preference shares or compulsorily convertible debentures of a target entity, where the objective is to secure long-term strategic control. The framework is available exclusively to non-financial entities satisfying a minimum net worth of Rs. 500 crore and a net profit track record in each of the previous three consecutive financial years.

Consolidation of Master Directions by the Reserve Bank of India

The Reserve Bank of India has issued numerous directions over the years, under the statutory powers conferred upon it by various Acts. While increase in regulatory guidelines is a natural process as the financial system evolves, this was further driven by an expanding regulatory perimeter, distributed supervisory/regulatory jurisdiction over certain regulated entities, and non-repeal of some of the earlier instructions when new ones were issued. Being mindful of compliance burden to the Regulated Entities (REs), the Reserve Bank of India has continuously endeavoured to optimise its regulatory framework. The Reserve Bank of India issues directions and notifications on credit facilities, prudential norms, governance, asset classification, and compliance for banks and financial institutions.

The Reserve Bank of India has recently undertaken a fundamental reorganisation of the regulatory instructions administered by its Department of Regulation - marking a shift in its regulatory communication. On 28 November 2025, the Reserve Bank of India issued a circular consolidating and streamlining regulatory directions across various banking and financial sectors. This move aims to enhance compliance, promote transparency, and ensure uniformity in regulatory guidelines. These span credit card facilities, credit resource management, prudential norms, governance standards, Cash Reserve Ratio ("**CRR**"), Statutory Liquidity Ratio ("**SLR**"), interest rate regulations, asset liability management, income recognition, asset classification, and treatment of wilful defaulters. The comprehensive framework applies to commercial banks, NBFCs, small finance banks, payment banks, local area banks, regional rural banks, urban cooperative banks, all-India financial institutions, and rural cooperative banks, reflecting Reserve Bank of India's intent to strengthen prudential oversight and ensure stability across India's diverse financial ecosystem. In addition, notifications on KYC compliance and consolidation of regulations were also issued, superseding and replacing earlier circulars.

The comprehensive exercise involved consolidation of more than 9,000 existing circulars/guidelines administered by the Department of Regulation into 238 function-wise Master Directions (MDs), specific to each category of regulated entity. Instructions issued by NABARD to Regional Rural Banks, State Co-operative Banks and Central Co-operative Banks were also consolidated in consultation with NABARD. This exercise is expected to enhance clarity, ease of access, and reduce compliance burden for REs, thereby supporting the broader objective of improving ease of doing business.

Under this consolidation effort, instructions contained in approximately 3,500 directions, circulars, and guidelines, were consolidated into 238 Master Directions, across 11 types of regulated entities. For this purpose, the 11 types of regulated entities identified are: (a) Commercial Banks; (b) Small Finance Banks; (c) Payments Banks; (d) Local Area Banks; (e) Regional Rural Banks; (f) Urban Co-operative Banks; (g) Rural Co-operative Banks; (h) All India Financial Institutions; (i) Non-Banking Financial Companies; (j) Asset Reconstruction Companies; and (k) Credit Information Companies. Instructions contained in remaining directions/circulars were identified as obsolete and marked for repeal once the consolidated MDs are issued.

Consequently, the following set of final documents were issued by the Reserve Bank of India on 28 November 2025: (i) 244 Master Directions consolidating the instructions currently administered by the Department of Regulation on an ‘as-is’ basis. These instructions have been issued separately for 11 types of regulated entities and are cohesively organised across various regulatory areas; and (ii) List of 9445 circulars that are being repealed/withdrawn following the issue of these consolidated Master Directions.

Credit Policy Measures

The Reserve Bank of India issues an annual policy statement setting out its monetary policy stance and announcing various regulatory measures in April of every financial year. The Committee is responsible for inflation targets and monetary policy decisions. The first meeting of the Monetary Policy Committee was held in October 2016.

Monetary Policy Statement for meeting in June 2026

The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) held its 62nd meeting from August 3 to 5, 2026, under the chairmanship of Shri Sanjay Malhotra, Governor, Reserve Bank of India. The MPC members Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Shri Saugata Bhattacharya, Prof. Ram Singh, Dr. Poonam Gupta and Shri Indranil Bhattacharyya attended the meeting.

After a detailed assessment of the evolving macroeconomic and financial developments and the outlook, the MPC voted unanimously to keep the policy repo rate under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) unchanged at 5.25%. Consequently, the standing deposit facility (SDF) rate remains at 5.00% and the marginal standing facility (MSF) rate and the Bank Rate remain at 5.50%. The MPC also decided to continue with the neutral stance. CPI inflation edged up above the target, primarily on account of higher food and fuel inflation, though the pass-through of cost pressures remained limited and core inflation excluding precious metals continues to be benign. Although headline inflation is projected to rise further in the near term and peak in Q3:2026-27, it is not getting broad-based and remains primarily driven by supply side pressures. The outlook remains hazy because of uncertainties regarding the south-west monsoon, El Niño, geopolitics and global trade policy, and the MPC felt there is a need for greater clarity to emerge, especially regarding inflation, its path and composition, before taking any policy action. Accordingly, the MPC voted to keep the policy rate unchanged. At the same time, the MPC underscored that it will maintain a close vigil and remain resolute in its commitment to align inflation with the target, while also considering the need for recalibration of policy rates in line with the evolving growth-inflation dynamics, especially the normalisation of the underlying inflation from its benign levels seen hitherto. The MPC also decided to retain the neutral stance to respond appropriately to macroeconomic developments.

SUPERVISION AND REGULATION

The following is a summary of certain key regulations and policies prescribed by central, state and regulatory bodies in India that apply to the Bank and its Subsidiaries. This description is not exhaustive and is intended only to provide investors with general information on some of the principal regulations and policies applicable to us.

Establishment and incorporation requirements

The principal legislation governing banking companies in India is the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, as amended (the "**Banking Regulation Act**"). The provisions of the Banking Regulation Act are supplementary to, and not, except as expressly provided therein, in derogation of, the Companies Act and any other law for the time being in force. Other legislation applicable to banking companies includes the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (the "**SARFAESI Act**"), the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891 and the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, each as amended from time to time. The RBI also issues guidelines, circulars, directions and policies from time to time relating to our businesses. Compliance with regulatory requirements is assessed by reference to financial statements prepared under Indian GAAP. In April 2026, the Reserve Bank of India issued two key regulatory instruments — the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks — Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning) Amendment Directions, 2026 and the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks — Capital Charge for Credit Risk — Standardized Approach) Direction, 2026 — each effective from 1 April 2027. The Bank is also subject to regulation by various other regulators, including SEBI and the RBI.

The RBI Act and other RBI Regulations

The Issuer is a scheduled bank included in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 ("**RBI Act**"), and the provisions of the RBI Act applicable to scheduled banks apply to the Bank. The Issuer holds a license issued by the Reserve Bank of India and is accordingly regulated under the RBI Act. Under the RBI Act, the Issuer is required to furnish statements, information and other particulars relating to its business. The Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines for commercial banks covering recognition of income, classification of assets, valuation of investments, maintenance of capital adequacy and provisioning for non-performing and restructured assets.

Banking Regulation Act and recent amendments

One of the Reserve Bank of India's most significant regulatory initiatives in financial year 2026 was a comprehensive consolidation of its regulatory framework. The central bank rationalised its extensive and often fragmented body of regulations, consolidating over 9,000 circulars, notifications and clarifications into approximately 244 Master Directions.

Under the Banking Regulation Act, commercial banks in India are required to obtain a license from the Reserve Bank of India to carry on banking business in India. Such license is subject to conditions that the Reserve Bank of India may impose. Prior to granting a license, the Reserve Bank of India must be satisfied that specified conditions are complied with, including, but not limited to (i) that the bank is in a position to pay its present and future depositors in full as their claims accrue; (ii) that the affairs of the bank will not be, or are unlikely to be, conducted in a manner detrimental to the interests of present or future depositors; (iii) that the bank possesses adequate capital and earnings prospects; (iv) that it will be in the public interest to grant such license to the bank; (v) that the general character of the proposed management of the bank will not be prejudicial to the public interest or the interest of its depositors; (vi) that having regard to the banking facilities available in the proposed principal area of operations of the bank, the potential scope for expansion of banks already operating in the area and other relevant factors, the grant of the license would not be prejudicial to the operation and consolidation of the banking system consistent with monetary stability and economic growth; and (vii) any other condition, the fulfillment of which would, in the Reserve Bank of India's opinion, be necessary to ensure that the carrying on of banking business in India by the bank will not be prejudicial to the public interest or the interests of the depositors. The Reserve Bank of India may cancel the license if the bank, at any time, fails to meet the foregoing conditions or if the bank ceases to carry on banking operations in India.

The Reserve Bank of India is empowered to frame a scheme for the reconstruction or amalgamation of a banking company without first being required to make an order of moratorium.

Capital Adequacy Requirements

The Issuer is required to comply with the Reserve Bank of India's capital adequacy guidelines. The Reserve Bank of India implemented the Basel III framework in India with effect from 1 April 2013. The Basel III and capital adequacy framework currently applicable to the Bank is set out in the Capital Adequacy Directions.

A bank's total regulatory capital is categorised into Tier 1 capital, comprising common equity Tier 1 and Additional Tier 1, and Tier 2 capital. Pursuant to the Capital Adequacy Directions, common equity Tier 1 capital comprises paid-up equity capital (common shares), stock surplus (share premium), statutory reserves, capital reserves representing surplus arising out of sale proceeds of assets, the AFS-Reserve, the discounted value of revaluation reserves and of foreign currency translation reserves, other disclosed free reserves and the eligible balance in the profit and loss account. Additional Tier 1 capital includes perpetual debt instruments, perpetual non-cumulative preference shares and any other type of instrument generally notified by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time for inclusion in Additional Tier 1 capital. Tier 2 capital, inter alia, includes general provisions and loss reserves, debt capital instruments classified into Tier 2, and any other type of instrument generally notified by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time for inclusion in Tier 2 capital.

Pursuant to the Capital Adequacy Directions, the capital adequacy requirements are as follows:

Minimum capital ratios (as % of risk weighted assets)	**Requirement (in %)**
Minimum Common Equity Tier I Ratio (CET1)	5.50
Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)	2.50
Maximum Additional Tier I Capital (with minimum Tier I capital ratio of 7%)	1.50
Minimum CET1+CCB	8.00
Minimum Tier I Capital Ratio	7.00
Maximum Tier 2 Capital (with minimum total capital ratio of 9%)	2.00
Minimum Total Capital Ratio[1]	9.00
Minimum Total Capital Ratio + CCB	11.50

Note:

(1) The difference between the minimum total capital requirement of 9.00% and the Tier I requirement can be met with Tier II and higher forms of capital.

Under the Capital Adequacy Directions, Additional Tier 1 instruments are required to have principal loss absorption at an objective pre-specified trigger, through either conversion into common shares or a write-down mechanism, and all non-common equity regulatory capital instruments (Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2) must be written off or converted into common equity upon the occurrence of the point of non-viability trigger. Additional

Tier 1 instruments may be issued with either a conversion or a write-down (temporary or permanent) mechanism. The guidelines permit call options on perpetual debt instruments and perpetual non-cumulative preference shares only after the instrument has been outstanding for at least five years. Banks may issue Tier 2 debt capital instruments with a minimum maturity of five years. Banks are also permitted to issue Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital instruments to retail investors, subject to approval by their boards and adherence to prescribed investor protection requirements.

Coupons on Additional Tier 1 capital instruments must be paid out of "distributable items" and, in particular, out of current year profits. If the current year's profits are insufficient, coupon may be paid subject to the availability of (i) profits brought forward from previous years; and/or (ii) reserves representing appropriation of net profits, including statutory reserves, but excluding share premium, revaluation reserves, foreign currency translation reserves, investment reserves, unrealised gains transferred to the AFS-Reserve and reserves created on amalgamation. Appropriation from the statutory reserve shall be the last resort, available only where the aggregate of current year profits, profits brought forward and the other permissible reserves (net of accumulated losses and deferred revenue expenditure) is less than the coupon amount.

Pursuant to the Capital Adequacy Directions, a bank shall maintain a countercyclical capital buffer (CCCB) in the form of common equity Tier 1 capital, which may range from 0% to 2.5% of the risk-weighted assets of the bank, depending on the Reserve Bank of India's assessment. The credit-to-GDP gap serves as the primary indicator in the CCCB framework, used alongside other supplementary indicators. A decision on the CCCB would ordinarily be pre-announced by the Reserve Bank of India with a lead time of four quarters, although, depending on the CCCB indicators, a bank may be directed to build up the requisite buffer within a shorter period.

For the purpose of computing risk-weighted assets for capital adequacy, the Bank applies the standardised approach to measure credit and market risks and the basic indicator approach to measure operational risk. In determining risk-weighted assets on account of credit risk, degrees of credit risk expressed as percentage weightings are applied to various balance sheet asset items and off-balance sheet items. The credit equivalent value of off-balance sheet items is derived by applying credit conversion factors to their notional amount. The resulting credit equivalent amount is then multiplied by the risk weight applicable to the counterparty, purpose or type of asset to produce the risk-adjusted values of assets and off-balance sheet items.

Further, pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks - Concentration Risk Management) Directions, 2025 dated 28 November 2025 ("**CRM Directions**"), the Large Exposures Framework shall be applied by a bank at the same level as the risk-based capital requirements, i.e., at two levels: (i) the consolidated (group) level, after consolidating the assets and liabilities of its subsidiaries/joint ventures/associates (including overseas operations through the bank's branches), excluding those engaged in insurance and any non-financial activities. The exposures of all entities within the banking group that are under the regulatory scope of consolidation shall be considered and the aggregate of such exposures shall be compared with the banking group's eligible consolidated capital base; and (ii) the solo level, at the standalone level also (including overseas operations through branches), which should measure exposures to a counterparty based on the bank's standalone capital strength and risk profile.

Legal Reserve Requirements

Cash Reserve Ratio

Banks are required to maintain CRR on a daily basis, being a specified percentage of total Net Demand and Time Liabilities adjusted for exemptions, by way of a balance in a current account with the Reserve Bank of India in terms of the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks — Cash Reserve Ratio and Statutory Liquidity Ratio) Directions, 2025 dated 28 November 2025 ("**Reserves Directions**"). The CRR percentage is specified by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time. The Reserve Bank of India does not pay interest on CRR balances. The CRR must be maintained on an average basis for a fortnightly period and the minimum daily maintenance of the CRR should be 90% in such a manner that the average of CRR maintained daily shall not be less than the CRR prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India may impose penal interest at the rate of 3% p.a. above the bank rate on the amount by which the reserve falls short of the required CRR on a particular day and if the shortfall continues further the penal interest charged shall be increased to 5% p.a. above the bank rate in respect of each subsequent day during which the default continues. In case of default in the maintenance of CRR on average basis during the fortnight, penal interest will be recovered as provided under Section 42(3) of the RBI Act.

Statutory Liquidity Ratio

Banks are required to maintain SLR, being a specified percentage of total Net Demand and Time Liabilities by way of liquid assets such as cash, gold or approved unencumbered securities in terms of Section 24 of the Banking Regulation Act and the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks — Cash Reserve Ratio and Statutory Liquidity Ratio) Directions, 2025. The SLR percentage is specified by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time. Approved unencumbered securities for SLR purposes comprise: (i) Dated securities of the Government of India issued from time to time under the market borrowing programme and the Market Stabilization Scheme; (ii) Treasury Bills of the Government of India; (iii) State Development Loans of the State Governments issued from time to time under the market borrowing programme; and (iv) Any other instrument as may be notified by the Reserve Bank of India. Under the Marginal Standing Facility, banks have the option to borrow overnight by dipping into their SLR holdings up to a specified percentage of their respective NDTL outstanding at the end of the second preceding fortnight, at a rate of interest above the LAF repo rate, as decided by the RBI from time to time.

Securities lodged in the Gilt Account of the bank maintained with Clearing Corporation of India Ltd. under Constituent Subsidiary General Ledger account facilities remaining unencumbered at the end of any day may be reckoned for SLR purposes by the bank concerned. Funds borrowed under repo including tri-party repo in government securities are exempted from CRR/SLR computation and the security acquired under repo is eligible for SLR provided it is primarily eligible for SLR as per the provisions of the Act under which it is required to be maintained. Borrowings by a bank through repo in corporate bonds and debentures shall be reckoned as liabilities for Cash Reserve Ratio/Statutory Liquidity Ratio requirement and, to the extent such liabilities are to the banking system, they shall be netted as per Section 42(1)(d) of the RBI Act, 1934.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio

Pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks — Asset Liability Management) Directions, 2025 dated 28 November 2025 ("**ALM Directions**"), commercial banks in India are required to maintain Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR). The LCR measures a bank's ability to manage and survive a significant stress scenario for 30 days that combines idiosyncratic and market-wide shock situations that would result in: (i) the run-off of a proportion of retail deposits; (ii) a partial loss of unsecured wholesale funding capacity; (iii) a partial loss of secured, short-term financing with certain collateral and counterparties; (iv) additional contractual outflows due to downgrade in a bank's public credit rating by up to three notches, including collateral posting requirements; (v) increases in market volatilities that impact the quality of collateral or potential future exposure of derivative positions; (vi) unscheduled draws on committed but unused credit and liquidity facilities; and (vii) the potential need for a bank to buy back debt or honour non-contractual obligations in the interest of mitigating reputational risk. Banks must maintain an LCR of 100% on an ongoing basis. A bank shall have the option to use its stock of high-quality liquid assets during a period of financial stress, thereby allowing the LCR to fall below 100%, and shall immediately report the shortfall to DoS, RBI. The ALM Directions also include provisions on net stable funding ratio (NSFR). The objective of NSFR is to ensure that a bank maintains a stable funding profile in relation to its asset composition. The NSFR is required to be at least 100% on an ongoing basis.

Loan Loss Provisions and Non-Performing Assets

Pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks — Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning) Directions, 2025 dated November 28, 2025 (as amended), a non-performing asset is defined as an asset, including a leased asset, that has ceased to generate income for a bank. Banks must follow prudential guidelines on income recognition, asset classification and provisioning of advances for restructured accounts as set out in the Stressed Assets Directions, in addition to the IRACP Directions. A bank is required to classify a loan or an advance as non-performing upon the satisfaction of prescribed conditions, as described below.

Guidelines on Sale and Purchase of Non-Performing Assets

Master Direction — Reserve Bank of India (Asset Reconstruction Companies) Directions, 2024 dated 24 April 2024 as consolidated by: (i) the Reserve Bank of India (Asset Reconstruction Companies) Directions, 2025; the Reserve Bank of India (Asset Reconstruction Companies — Credit Information Reporting) Directions, 2025; the Reserve Bank of India (Asset Reconstruction Companies — Know Your Customer) Directions, 2025; and the Reserve Bank of India (Asset Reconstruction Companies — Treatment of Wilful Defaulters and Large Defaulters) Directions, 2025) (collectively, the "**ARC Directions**").

Pursuant to the Transfer and Distribution of Credit Risk Directions (*defined below*), the board of directors must establish policies governing the transfer and acquisition of loan exposures, including stressed loans. A bank must ensure that, following a transfer of loan exposures, it retains no continuing involvement with the assets transferred and assumes no operational, legal or other risk in relation to them, and any transfer must effect a transfer of economic interest without recourse to the transferor. A loan transfer should result in immediate separation of the transferor from the risks and rewards associated with the loans to the extent that the economic interest has been transferred. The transferee(s) should have the unrestricted right to transfer or otherwise dispose of the loans free of any restraining condition to the extent of economic interest transferred to them.

Pursuant to the Transfer and Distribution of Credit Risk Directions (*defined below*), in no circumstances can a sale to other banks be made at a contingent price whereby, in the event of shortfall in the realisation by the purchasing banks, the selling banks would have to bear a part of the shortfall. Banks may only sell non-performing financial assets to other banks on a cash basis. The entire sale consideration should be received upfront and the asset can be taken out of the books of the selling bank only on receipt of the full sale consideration. The selling bank shall pursue staff accountability aspects as per existing instructions in respect of non-performing assets sold to other lenders. Purchases and sales of NPAs must be without recourse to the seller and on a cash basis, with full consideration being paid upfront. The bank acquiring stressed loans shall hold the acquired stressed loans in its books for a minimum period of six months before transferring to other lenders. Additionally, banks are generally prohibited from acquiring loans that had been transferred by other lenders as stressed loans in the previous six months. The asset cannot be sold back to the original seller.

Asset Classification

A non-performing asset is an asset in respect of which any amount of interest or principal is overdue for more than 90 days. In particular, an advance is classified as a non-performing asset where:

(a) interest and/or installment of principal remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in respect of a term loan;

(b) the account remains "out-of-order" (as defined below) in respect of an overdraft or cash credit facility;

(c) the bill remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in case of bills purchased and discounted;

(d) a loan granted for short duration crops is treated as an NPA if the instalments of principal or interest thereon remain overdue for two crop seasons;

(e) installment of principal or interest remains overdue for two crop seasons for short duration crops or for one crop season for long duration crops;

(f) a loan granted for long duration crops will be treated as an NPA if the instalments of principal or interest thereon remain overdue for one crop season;

(g) the amount of liquidity facility remains outstanding for more than 90 days in respect of a securitisation transaction undertaken in terms of the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks - Securitisation Transactions) Directions, 2025 dated 28 November 2025 ("**Securitisation Transactions Directions**") and as updated from time to time;

(h) an amount received remains overdue for a period of 90 days in respect of other accounts; or

(i) in respect of derivative transactions, the overdue receivables related to 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.

Banks should classify an account as an NPA only if the interest imposed during any quarter is not fully repaid within 90 days from the close of the relevant quarter.

An account is treated as "out-of-order" if the outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of the approved drawing limit for 90 days. In circumstances where the outstanding balance in the principal operating account is less than the approved drawing limit, but (i) there are no credits continuously for a period of 90 days as at the date of the balance sheet of the bank or (ii) the credits are not sufficient to cover the interest debited during the same period, such accounts are treated as "out-of-order".

Non-performing assets are classified as set out below.

Sub-Standard Assets. Assets that have been non-performing assets for a period not exceeding 12 months. Such assets have well-defined credit weaknesses that jeopardise the liquidation of the debt and are characterised by a distinct possibility that the bank will sustain some loss if deficiencies are not corrected.

Doubtful Assets. Assets that have been non-performing assets for more than 12 months. A loan classified as doubtful has all the weaknesses inherent in assets classified as substandard, with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently known facts, conditions and values, highly questionable and improbable.

Loss Assets. Assets on which losses have been identified by the bank or internal or external auditors during the course of their audit procedures or during Reserve Bank of India inspection but the amount has not been fully written off.

Separate guidelines exist for classification of loans for projects under implementation based on financial closure and the date of approval of project financing in terms of the Credit Facilities Directions. The Reserve Bank of India also has separate guidelines for restructured assets under the Stressed Assets Directions.

As part of its supervisory processes, the Reserve Bank of India assesses banks' compliance with extant prudential norms on income recognition, asset classification and provisioning ("**IRACP**"). To enhance transparency and reinforce discipline in complying with IRACP norms, banks must make suitable disclosures wherever either (a) the additional provisioning requirements assessed by the Reserve Bank of India exceed 15% of the published net profits after tax for the reference period or (b) the additional Gross NPAs identified by the Reserve Bank of India exceed 15% of the published incremental Gross NPAs for the reference period, or both.

Banks must recognise incipient stress in loan accounts, immediately on default, by classifying such assets as special mention accounts (SMA) and reporting to the Central Repository of Information on Large Credits (CRILC) on all borrowers having aggregate exposure of INR 50 million and above in accordance with the Stressed Assets Directions.

In addition, lenders shall report to CRILC all borrower entities in default (with aggregate exposure of INR 50 million and above) on a weekly basis, at the close of business every Friday, or the preceding working day if Friday is a holiday. The Reserve Bank of India has specified that during the pendency of an application for restructuring of an advance, the usual asset classification norms continue to apply. Banks are required to have appropriate information technology systems for identification of NPAs and generation of related data, both for regulatory reporting and the bank's own record requirements. Asset classification rules shall be configured in the System, in compliance with regulatory stipulations, and calculation of provisioning requirements shall also be System based as per pre-set rules for various categories of assets.

On 24 September 2021, the Reserve Bank of India issued the Master Direction on Transfer of Loan Exposures, 2021, prescribing guidelines for the sale of banks' non-performing assets to securitisation companies, reconstruction companies, banks, non-banking financial companies and financial institutions. Those guidelines have since been consolidated into the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks — Transfer and Distribution of Credit Risk) Directions, 2025 dated 28 November 2025 ("**Transfer and Distribution of Credit Risk Directions**").

Restructured loans

The Reserve Bank of India maintains a separate framework for restructured assets under the Stressed Assets Directions. The Stressed Assets Directions provide for early identification and reporting of stress in borrower accounts, including their classification as special mention accounts and reporting to the Central Repository of Information on Large Credits. Once a borrower is reported to be in default by any lender, lenders must carry out a prima facie review of the account within 30 days of the default (the "review period"), during which a resolution strategy may be decided. Where a resolution plan is to be implemented, all lenders must enter into an inter-creditor agreement establishing the ground rules for finalising and implementing the plan, with decisions taken by lenders representing 75% by value of total outstanding facilities and 60% by number binding on all lenders. A resolution plan may involve any action/plan/reorganization including, but not limited to, regularisation of the account by payment of all overdue by the debtor entity, sale of exposures to other entities/investors, change in ownership, extension of DCCO and restructuring. In respect of accounts with aggregate exposure above specified thresholds with the specified lenders, resolution plans must be implemented within 180 days from the end of the Review Period, failing which additional provisioning requirements apply.

Restructuring of a borrower's debt is treated as an indicator of financial difficulty based on the Basel Committee Guidelines on 'Prudential treatment of problem assets – definitions of non-performing exposures and forbearance'. Signs of financial difficulty include: (i) a default, irrespective of reasons; (ii) probability that the borrower will default in the foreseeable future without concession; (iii) outstanding securities have been delisted or are under threat of delisting; (iv) cash flows assessed to be insufficient to service all loans or debt securities; (v) credit facilities are in non-performing status or would be so categorised without the concessions; and (vi) existing exposures are categorised as having already evidenced difficulty. In the absence of a change in ownership, restructuring results in immediate downgrade of the account to non-performing status, with accounts already classified as non-performing continuing to be so classified. A restructured account may be upgraded to standard classification only after satisfactory performance during the prescribed monitoring period. Provisioning, asset classification and income recognition for restructured accounts are governed by the Stressed Assets Directions read with the IRACP Directions.

In addition, following amendments to the Banking Regulation Act in 2017, the Reserve Bank of India is empowered to direct banks to commence insolvency resolution proceedings under the IBC in respect of particular stressed accounts, and to issue directions to banks for the resolution of stressed assets, powers it has exercised in the past.

Provisioning and write-offs

Pursuant to the IRACP Directions, provisions are based on guidelines specific to the classification of assets. The following guidelines apply to the various asset classifications.

Standard Assets: With regard to standard assets, banks should make general provision for standard assets at the following rates for funds outstanding on a global loan portfolio basis:

(a) farm credit to agricultural activities, individual housing loans and Small and Micro Enterprises (SMEs) sectors at 0.25%;

(b) advances to Commercial Real Estate ("CRE") Sector at 1%;

(c) advances to Commercial Real Estate — Residential Housing Sector ("CRE — RH") at 0.75%;

(d) housing loans extended at teaser rates at 2%;

(e) restructured advances — as stipulated in the Stressed Assets Directions; and

(f) all other loans and advances not included in (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) above at 0.40%.

Unsecured exposure: Is defined as an exposure where the realisable value of security, as assessed by the Bank, approved *valuers* and the Reserve Bank of India's inspecting officers, does not exceed 10%, ab initio, of the outstanding exposure. "Exposure" includes all funded and non-funded exposures (including underwriting and similar commitments). "Security" means tangible security properly charged to the bank and excludes intangible securities such as guarantees and comfort letters.

Sub-Standard Assets: This means an asset which has remained a non-performing asset (NPA) for a period of twelve months or less. A general provision of 15% on total outstanding should be made without any allowance for Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC) guarantee cover and securities available. Unsecured exposures identified as sub-standard would attract additional provision of 10%, i.e. a total of 25% on the outstanding balance. However, unsecured exposures in respect of infrastructure loans classified as substandard, where certain safeguards such as escrow accounts are available, attract an additional provision of 5% (i.e., a total of 20% on the outstanding balance).

Doubtful Assets: 100% of the extent to which the advance is not covered by the realisable value of the security to which the bank has valid recourse and the realisable value is estimated on a realistic basis. With regard to the secured portion, provision may be made on the following basis, at rates ranging from 25% to 100% of the secured portion depending on the period for which the asset has remained doubtful: (i) up to one year: 25% provision; (ii) one to three years: 40% provision; and (iii) more than three years: 100% provision.

In cases of NPAs with a balance of INR 50 million and above, stock audit at annual intervals by external agencies appointed as per guidelines approved by the board of directors shall be mandatory to enhance the reliability of stock valuation and bring down divergence arising out of difference in assessment of the value of security. In cases of NPAs with a balance of INR 50 million and above, collateral such as immovable properties charged in favour of the bank shall be valued once in three years by valuers appointed as per guidelines approved by the Board of Directors.

Loss Assets: The entire asset should be written off. If, for any reason, an asset is permitted to remain on the books, 100% of the sum of the net investment should be provided for.

Floating Provisions: The Reserve Bank of India has issued prudential guidelines on the creation and utilisation of floating provisions. Floating provisions must not be used for making specific provisions as per extant prudential guidelines in respect of NPAs or for making regulatory provisions for standard assets. The guidelines state that floating provisions can be used only for contingencies under extraordinary circumstances for making specific provisions in impaired accounts after obtaining approval from the bank's board of directors and with prior permission from the Reserve Bank of India. Floating provisions for advances and investments must be held separately and cannot be reversed by credit to the profit and loss account. Until utilisation, such provisions can be netted off from gross NPAs to arrive at disclosure of net NPAs, or, alternatively, can be treated as part of Tier 2 capital within the overall ceiling of 1.25% of total RWAs. Floating provisions do not include specific voluntary provisions made by banks for advances that are higher than the minimum provision stipulated by Reserve Bank of India guidelines. Banks have a choice between deducting their existing floating provisions from gross NPAs to arrive at net NPAs or reckoning them as part of Tier 2 capital subject to the overall ceiling of 1.25% of total RWAs.

Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002, as amended ("SARFAESI Act")

The SARFAESI Act permits enforcement of a security interest without recourse to the courts. Under it, a secured creditor may recover its dues from borrowers by taking any of the measures provided for in the statute. The rights of enforcement of a security interest under the SARFAESI Act may not be exercised, however, unless the borrower's account has been classified as an NPA in the secured creditor's books in accordance with directions or guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India or any other applicable regulatory authority.

Secured creditors must serve a 60-day notice on the borrower demanding repayment of the amount due and specifying the borrower's assets over which the bank proposes to exercise remedies. If the borrower still fails to pay, secured creditors, on expiry of the 60-day notice period, can: (i) take possession of the secured assets; (ii) take over management of the secured assets along with the right to transfer by way of lease, assignment or sale of the secured assets; (iii) appoint any person to manage the secured assets; and (iv) require any person who has acquired any of the secured assets from the borrower to pay amounts necessary to satisfy the debt. Security interests covered by the SARFAESI Act are security interests over immovable and movable property, existing or future receivables, certain intangible assets (such as know-how, patents, copyrights, trademarks, licenses, franchises) and any debt or any right to receive payment of money, or any receivable, present or future, in which security interest has been created. If the secured creditor is unable to recover the entire amount due through the exercise of remedies under the SARFAESI Act, it may approach the relevant court or tribunal for recovery of the balance and may pursue its remedies under the SARFAESI Act and before the debt recovery tribunal simultaneously.

Regulations Relating to Sale of Assets to Asset Reconstruction Companies

The SARFAESI Act provides for the establishment of asset reconstruction companies ("**ARCs**") and for the sale of financial assets by banks and financial institutions to ARCs. Such sales, and the process to be followed for them, are governed by the Transfer and Distribution of Credit Risk Directions (*defined below*) read with the Stressed Assets Directions.

Under these guidelines, a bank may sell financial assets to an ARC provided the asset is a stressed loan. Such assets may be sold on a 'recourse' basis, with the entire credit risk associated with the financial assets passing to the securitisation company/reconstruction company, or on a 'without recourse' basis, i.e., subject to the unrealised part of the asset reverting to the selling bank/financial institution. In either case, banks/financial institutions must ensure that the sale takes the asset off their books and that no known liability devolves on them following the sale, and that they assume no operational, legal or other risk relating to the financial assets sold.

Pursuant to the Transfer and Distribution of Credit Risk Directions (*defined below*), banks may transfer loan exposures that are not in default only to specified categories of permitted transferees, through assignment, novation or loan participation, and may transfer stressed loans (being loans classified as non-performing or as special mention accounts) to permitted transferees and ARCs, subject to prescribed conditions including board-approved policies, price discovery requirements (including auction through the Swiss Challenge method for larger exposures) and, in the case of transfers undertaken as part of a resolution plan, approval by prescribed majorities of lenders under the inter-creditor agreement. A transfer must result in the transfer of economic interest in the loan exposure without any credit enhancement or recourse to the transferor, such that no known liability devolves on the transferor following the transfer.

Banks may not transfer stressed loans at a contingent price whereby, in the event of a shortfall in realisation of the agreed price, the transferor bears a part of the shortfall. Banks may, however, in respect of specific stressed loans, enter into an agreement with the ARC to share, in an agreed proportion, any surplus realised by the ARC from such loans. Where a transfer of stressed loans is undertaken as a resolution plan under the Stressed Assets Directions with approval of signatories to the inter-creditor agreement representing 75.0% by value of total outstanding credit facilities and 60.0% of signatories by number, all signatories to the inter-creditor agreement exit the stressed loan exposure. Transfers of stressed loans to transferees other than ARCs must be on a cash basis, with full consideration received not later than at the time of transfer; consideration for transfers to ARCs may include security receipts, pass-through certificates or other securities issued by the ARC or trusts set up by it, subject to prescribed valuation and provisioning norms.

Guidelines Relating to Use of Recovery Agents by Banks

Guidelines for banks engaging recovery agents are set out in the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks — Responsible Business Conduct) Directions, 2025 dated 28 November 2025 ("**Responsible Business Conduct Directions**").

A Fair Practices Code based on the Responsible Business Conduct Directions shall be put in place by banks with approval of their Board. Banks are expected to inform borrowers of the particulars of recovery agents engaged and to maintain a grievance redressal mechanism in relation to the recovery process.

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (the "**IBC**") amends certain provisions of existing legislation, including the Companies Act, 2013, and seeks to consolidate insolvency laws applicable to companies, corporate entities and individuals. It establishes the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI), which regulates insolvency professionals, agencies and information utilities and discharges a range of legislative, administrative and quasi-judicial functions. The IBC distinguishes between financial creditors, to whom debts are owed for financial consideration, and operational creditors, to whom debts are owed for goods, services or employment-related payments.

The IBC prescribes a 330-day timeline for resolution of insolvency applications, inclusive of time spent on related litigation. As part of the process, an insolvency resolution plan prepared by the insolvency professionals must be approved by financial creditors holding at least 66% of voting share, such voting share being determined by reference to their financial debts, including interest. Where a plan is rejected, the adjudicating authority passes a liquidation order. On the insolvency commencement date, the adjudicating authority declares a moratorium barring the institution or continuation of suits or proceedings against the corporate debtor, enforcement of judgments or security interests, transfer or disposal of its assets, and recovery of property in its possession. The moratorium continues until the corporate insolvency resolution process is completed and ceases on approval of the resolution plan or the passing of a liquidation order.

The prudential framework governing resolution of stressed assets by lenders, including provisioning-based incentives for initiation of proceedings under the IBC, is set out in the Stressed Assets Directions.

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Act, 2026 dated 6 April 2026, introduces a comprehensive overhaul of India's insolvency regime, aimed at expediting resolution timelines, preserving asset value and enhancing certainty for creditors. Key reforms include introduction of a creditor-initiated insolvency resolution process, enabling specified financial creditors to commence a time-bound, largely out-of-court resolution while the debtor remains in possession, a statutory framework for group insolvency to facilitate coordinated proceedings across related entities, and an enabling regime for cross-border insolvency, including recognition of foreign proceedings and cooperation with overseas courts. The amendments also codify the "clean slate" principle, whereby upon approval of a resolution plan, all pre-existing claims (including statutory dues) against the corporate debtor stand extinguished and regulatory approvals forming part of the plan are preserved, subject to compliance. Further, the amendments effected by the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Act, 2026 will come into force on such date or dates as the Government of India may notify, and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of the amendment act.

A structured mechanism for coordinated enforcement of shared security and minimum recovery safeguards for dissenting financial creditors has been introduced. Additionally, a one-time "second chance" mechanism permits restoration of the corporate insolvency resolution process prior to liquidation, subject to strict timelines. Enhanced compliance requirements and penalties for operational creditors aim to deter frivolous or misleading claims. The provisions will come into force on dates to be notified by the Central Government, with phased implementation possible.

Resolution Regime for Financial Institutions

Although the Government of India has from time to time indicated that it is considering revised legislation for resolution of financial firms, no comprehensive statutory resolution regime for financial institutions has been enacted to date, and resolution of banks continues to be undertaken under the framework of the Banking Regulation Act, including through schemes of reconstruction or amalgamation. In the interim, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy (Insolvency and Liquidation Proceedings of Financial Service Providers and Application to Adjudicating Authority) Rules, 2019 provide a generic framework for insolvency resolution and liquidation of systemically important financial service providers other than banks and have been notified in respect of non-banking financial companies (including housing finance companies) with an asset size of INR 5.00 billion or more. Further, deposit insurance cover provided by the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation was increased to INR 0.5 million per depositor per bank with effect from 4 February 2020, and pursuant to the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2021, insured depositors are entitled to interim payment of the insured amount within 90 days where a bank is placed under restrictions or moratorium.

Securitisation of Standard Assets

The RBI has issued Securitisation Transactions Directions, pursuant to which they require pooling and true sale of assets to a bankruptcy-remote special purpose vehicle held at arm's length from the originator, together with issuance to investors of securities representing claims on the cash flows from the asset pool, and they prescribe standards for capital adequacy, valuation, profit and loss on sale of assets, income recognition, provisioning and disclosure.

Regulations Relating to the Opening of Branches

Opening of new branches and shifting of existing branches are governed under Section 23 read with Section 35A and 51 of the Banking Regulation Act, read with the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks - Branch Authorisation) Directions, 2025 dated 28 November 2025 ("**Branch Authorization Directions**"). A bank from which general permission has been withdrawn must obtain the Reserve Bank of India's prior authorisation before opening branches, and any authorisation granted lapses automatically if the branch is not opened within its one-year validity period, or any extension of that period granted by the Reserve Bank of India.

Pursuant to the Branch Authorization Directions, scheduled commercial banks may, unless specifically restricted by the Reserve Bank of India, open 'banking outlets' in tier 1 to tier 6 centres without its prior permission, subject to the conditions it prescribes. The Branch Authorization Directions define a banking outlet as a fixed-point service delivery unit, manned by either a bank's staff or its business correspondent, and where services of acceptance of deposits, encashment of cheques/cash withdrawal or lending of money are provided for a minimum of four hours per day for at least five days a week. A bank is expected to carry out regular off-site and on-site monitoring of each banking outlet to ensure proper supervision, uninterrupted service delivery and timely redressal of customer grievances.

Under the branch authorisation policy, centres are classified into six tiers by population size according to the 2011 census. Banks may open banking outlets in all centres without prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India, subject to certain requirements. At least 25.0% of the total number of new banking outlets opened by a bank in a financial year must be allocated to unbanked rural centres. An unbanked rural centre is defined as an area classified as a Tier 5 or Tier 6 centre that does not have a core banking system enabled banking outlet. If a bank fails to open the requisite 25% of banking outlets in unbanked rural centres in a given financial year, the Reserve Bank of India may impose appropriate penal measures, including restrictions on opening of Tier 1 banking outlets.

Banks holding general permission may, at their discretion and without Reserve Bank of India approval, shift, merge or close banking outlets, other than rural outlets and sole semi-urban outlets. A banking outlet may be relocated to a centre within the same or a lower population category. A bank from which the Reserve Bank of India has withdrawn general permission relating to branch opening must obtain its prior authorisation for opening banking outlets going forward. Banks may install onsite and offsite Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) at centres or places of their choosing, including in SEZs, subject to conditions the Reserve Bank of India stipulates, and must report opening, closure, merger, shifting and conversion of banking outlets, branches, offices and ATMs to the Reserve Bank of India online through the Central Information System for Banking Infrastructure (CISBI) portal, ordinarily within one week.

Regulations Relating to Lending

The Reserve Bank of India issues directions regulating banks' lending activities. The principal directions currently in force include the following:

(i) Banks are free to determine their own lending rates but each bank must disclose its minimum interest rate which takes into consideration all elements of lending rates that are common across borrowers.

(ii) Reserve Bank of India has provided a framework of rules/regulations/instructions on statutory and other restrictions on loans and advances, which has been further updated by way of the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks — Credit Facilities) Directions, 2025 dated 28 November 2025 ("**Credit Facilities Directions**").

(iii) Reserve Bank of India has notified to banks the changes and modifications in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 as notified by way of various Gazette Notifications.

(iv) Reserve Bank of India issued the Reserve Bank of India (Housing Finance Companies) Directions, 2025 dated 28 November 2025 to provide a framework for banks deploying their funds under housing finance allocation and ensure that bank credit is used for production, construction activities and not for activities connected with speculation in real estate.

(v) Section 21A of the Banking Regulation Act provides that the rate of interest charged by a bank shall not be reopened by any court on the ground that the rate of interest charged is excessive. The Banking Regulation Act provides protection to banks for interest rates charged by them.

(vi) Pursuant to Section 19(2) of the Banking Regulation Act, banks must not hold shares in any company except as provided in Section 19(1) of the Banking Regulation Act whether as pledgee, mortgagee or absolute owner, of an amount exceeding 30% of the paid-up share capital of that company or 30% of its own paid-up share capital and reserves, whichever is less. Further, in terms of Section 19(3) of the Banking Regulation Act, banks must not hold shares whether as pledgee, mortgagee or absolute owner, in any company in the management of which any managing director or manager of the Bank is in any manner concerned or interested.

(vii) Pursuant to Section 20(1) of the Banking Regulation Act, a bank cannot grant any loans and advances against the security of its own shares. A banking company is prohibited from entering into any commitment for granting loans or advances to or on behalf of any of its directors, or any firm in which any of its directors is interested as partner, manager, employee or guarantor, or any company (not being a subsidiary of the banking company or a company registered under Section 8 of the Companies Act or a government company) of which, or the subsidiary or the holding company of which, any of the directors of the bank is a director, managing agent, manager, employee or guarantor or in which he holds substantial interest, or any individual in respect of whom any of its directors is a partner or guarantor.

(viii) Further, the Credit Facilities Directions also deal with loans sourced over digital lending platforms. They stipulate that banks shall maintain their own website in the public domain which shall be kept up to date, inter-alia, with details including (i) Details of all digital lending products and Digital Lending Apps/Platforms ("**DLAs**") (ii) Details of lending service providers ("**LSPs**") and the DLAs of the LSPs along with details of the activities for which they have been engaged (iii) Particulars of the bank's customer care and internal grievance redressal mechanism (iv) Link to the Reserve Bank's Complaint Management System (CMS) and Sachet Portal (v) Privacy policies and other details as required under extant Reserve Bank of India guidelines. The Credit Facilities Directions mandate that banks shall conduct enhanced due diligence before entering into an agreement with an LSP for digital lending, taking into account the LSP's technical capabilities, robustness of data privacy policies and storage systems, fairness in conduct with borrowers, past conduct records and ability to comply with all applicable regulations and statutes, and that the bank remains fully responsible for all acts and omissions of the LSP.

(ix) The Reserve Bank of India has issued the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks — Interest Rate on Deposits) Directions, 2025 dated 28 November 2025 ("**Interest Rate Directions**"). Pursuant to the Interest Rate Directions, banks are required to formulate a policy approved by their board or committee, as applicable, in respect of, among others, interest rate on deposits. Further, the interest rate on deposits is required to be uniform across all branches for all customers of the bank. Additionally, pursuant to the Interest Rate Directions, the interest rate for domestic savings deposits of up to INR 0.10 million shall be uniform, while for domestic savings deposits exceeding INR 0.10 million, differential rates of interest may be provided. The Interest Rate Directions also stipulate that floating rate domestic term deposits must be linked to a directly observable and transparent market determined external benchmark.

(x) Pursuant to the Responsible Business Conduct Directions, 2025, the Bank shall provide a Key Facts Statement ("**KFS**") to all prospective borrowers to help them take an informed view before executing the loan contract, as per standardised format. The KFS shall be written in a language understood by such borrowers. Contents of KFS shall be explained to the borrower and an acknowledgement shall be obtained that he/she has understood the same. The KFS shall also include a computation sheet of annual percentage rate ("**APR**"), and the amortisation schedule of the loan over the loan tenor. APR will include all charges levied by the regulated entity.

Concentration Risk Management Amendment Directions

The Concentration Risk Management Amendment Directions introduce structural changes to the CME framework, including insertion of aligned definitions, such as Acquisition Finance, Bridge Finance, CMIs, Collateral, Primary Security and Non-debt Mutual Funds.

Concentration Risk Management Amendment Directions introduce a comprehensive substitution of CME scope, covering investment exposures, credit exposures, acquisition finance, bridge finance, underwriting commitments, intra-day position commitments, trade exposures and financing to non-debt mutual funds.

Revised CME ceilings have been introduced, under which aggregate CME is capped at 40% of the eligible capital base, direct capital market exposure is capped at 20% of the eligible capital base, and exposure specifically towards acquisition finance is capped at 20% within the aggregate limit, with mandatory intra-day sub-limits also prescribed. A bank's total capital market exposure on both standalone and consolidated basis is subject to this 40% cap. Detailed methodology for CME computation has been specified, including treatment of direct investments on a cost basis, sanctioned limits versus outstanding derivatives, intra-day position commitments with specified percentages for intraday and overnight exposure, and netting conditions. Provision has also been made for offsetting exposures against cash and Government securities.

Rationalised exclusions from CME have been provided, including exposures to subsidiaries, critical financial infrastructure, certain refinancing components of acquisition finance and specified underwriting commitments. In particular, refinancing of a target company's existing debt, as part of an acquisition, while treated as acquisition finance and required to comply with prescribed conditions, will not be counted as part of the bank's capital market exposure, thereby providing additional headroom within overall exposure limits.

The revised framework also addresses loans against securities, imposing loan-to-value ceilings such as 60% for listed shares and listed convertible debt securities, 75% for listed AA to BBB rated debt, mutual fund units (excluding debt mutual funds), ETF units and REIT or InvIT units, and 85% for listed AAA rated debt and debt mutual funds, with per-borrower limits and ongoing monitoring requirements continuing to apply. A new chapter also mandates 100% collateral for CMIs, minimum 40% equity haircuts, prohibition on financing proprietary trading and strengthened margin and risk management safeguards.

Directed Lending

Priority Sector Lending

On 24 March 2025, the Reserve Bank of India notified the Reserve Bank of India (Priority Sector Lending — Targets and Classification) Directions, 2025 ("**PSL Master Direction**"), superseding and consolidating earlier directions and setting out broad policy on priority sector lending. Under these directions, priority sectors for all scheduled banks comprise (i) agriculture; (ii) MSMEs; (iii) education; (iv) housing; (v) social infrastructure; (vi) renewable energy; (vii) export credit and (viii) others (being loans up to limits prescribed in the PSL Master Direction). PSL targets are linked to adjusted net bank credit (ANBC) or credit equivalent amount of off-balance sheet exposure ("CEOBSE"), whichever is higher, as on the corresponding date of the preceding year. At present, the total PSL target for domestic banks is 40% of ANBC or credit equivalent amount of off-balance sheet exposure, whichever is higher, and sub-targets are prescribed for small and marginal farmers, microenterprises and weaker sections. According to the PSL Master Direction, export credit (other than that under agriculture and MSME) extended by domestic banks qualifies as PSL where incremental export credit over the corresponding date of the preceding year is up to 2% of ANBC or CEOBSE (whichever is higher), subject to a sanctioned limit of INR 500 million per borrower.

Credit Exposure Limits

Pursuant to CRM Directions, banks are required to set limits on their exposure to particular industries or sectors and the Reserve Bank of India has prescribed regulatory limits on banks' exposure to individual and group borrowers in India. Banks must also observe certain statutory and regulatory exposure limits in relation to advances against, or investments in, shares, convertible debentures or bonds, units of equity-oriented mutual funds and all exposures to alternative investment funds.

Pursuant to the CRM Directions, the Reserve Bank of India has mandated that a bank's exposure to a single NBFC (excluding gold loan companies) will be restricted to 20% of such bank's eligible capital base. However, based on risk perception, more stringent exposure limits in respect of certain categories of NBFCs may be considered. Further, a bank's exposure to a single NBFC predominantly engaged in lending against collateral of gold jewellery, i.e. where such loans comprise 50% or more of its financial assets, shall not exceed 7.5% of the bank's capital funds (Tier I plus Tier II Capital). However, this exposure ceiling may go up by 5%, i.e., up to 12.5% of a bank's capital funds if additional exposure is on account of funds on-lent by such NBFCs to the infrastructure sector.

Aggregate exposure of a bank to capital markets in all forms (both fund based and non-fund based) should not exceed 40% of its net worth. Within this overall ceiling, the bank's direct investment in shares, convertible bonds/debentures, units of equity oriented mutual funds and all exposures to alternative investment funds should not exceed 20% of its net worth.

In accordance with the CRM Directions, the sum of all exposure values of a bank to a single counterparty shall not exceed 20% of the bank's available eligible capital base at all times. In exceptional cases, the Board of the bank may allow an additional 5% exposure of the bank's available eligible capital base. The sum of all exposure values of a bank to a group of connected counterparties shall not exceed 25% of the bank's available eligible capital base at all times.

Limits on Exposure to Non-banking Finance Companies

The Reserve Bank of India has progressively deregulated banks' credit-related matters and, in the context of mandatory registration of NBFCs with it, most aspects of banks' financing of NBFCs have been deregulated, though restrictions on bank financing of certain NBFC activities remain in force. Reserve Bank of India guidance on bank finance to NBFCs has been consolidated into Credit Facilities Directions, while prudential limits on banks' exposures, including to NBFCs, are set out in the CRM Directions.

Under the Large Exposures Framework contained in the CRM Directions, the sum of all exposure values of a bank to a single counterparty shall not exceed 20% of the bank's available eligible capital base at all times, which may be increased by a further 5% in exceptional circumstances with approval of the bank's Board, and a bank's exposure to a group of connected counterparties shall not exceed 25% of its available eligible capital base at all times. A bank's exposure to a single NBFC (excluding gold loan companies) will be restricted to 20% of its eligible capital base. A bank's exposure to a single NBFC predominantly engaged in lending against collateral of gold jewellery (such loans comprising 50% or more of its financial assets), shall not exceed 7.5% of the bank's capital funds (Tier I plus Tier II Capital), which may go up by 5% (i.e., up to 12.5%) if additional exposure is on account of funds on-lent by such NBFCs to the infrastructure sector. A bank's exposure to a group of connected NBFCs or group of connected counterparties having NBFCs in the group will be restricted to 25% of its Tier I Capital.

Limits on intra-group transaction and exposures

Prudential limits on intra-group transactions and exposures of banks are set out in the CRM Directions, which prescribe quantitative limits for intra-group financial transactions and prudential measures for non-financial transactions. A bank's exposure to a single group entity shall not exceed 5% of its paid-up capital and reserves in case of non-financial companies and unregulated financial services companies, and 10% in case of regulated financial services companies. Aggregate exposure to all non-financial companies and unregulated financial services companies taken together shall not exceed 10%, and aggregate exposure to all group entities taken together shall not exceed 20%, of the bank's paid-up capital and reserves. Certain exposures are exempt from these limits, including a bank's equity and other capital instruments in group entities and inter-bank exposures among banks in the group operating in India. Any exposure in excess of permissible limits shall be deducted from the bank's Common Equity Tier 1 capital.

Co-Lending

On 28 November 2025, the RBI issued the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks — Transfer and Distribution of Credit Risk) Directions, 2025. Under these directions, each regulated entity must retain a minimum 10% share of individual loans on its books. The interest rate ultimately charged to a borrower is to be a blended rate, computed as the average of rates charged by each of the co-lenders in accordance with their internal policies and the risk profile of a comparable borrower, subject to applicable law. The co-lending agreement must also lay down policies on customer interface, customer protection matters and the grievance redressal mechanism.

Project Finance Directions

The Credit Facilities Directions have introduced a framework for banks for financing projects in infrastructure and non-infrastructure (including commercial real estate and commercial real estate — residential housing) sectors. Pursuant to the Credit Facilities Directions, for under-construction projects where aggregate exposure of lenders is up to INR 15,000 million, no individual lender can have an exposure of less than 10% of the aggregate exposure. For projects where aggregate exposure of all lenders is more than INR 15,000 million, the exposure floor for an individual lender is required to be 5% or INR 1,500 million, whichever is higher.

Acquisition Finance Framework

The Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks — Credit Facilities) Amendment Directions, 2026, notified on 13 February 2026, gave effect to the proposal to permit banks to finance acquisitions and were to take effect from 1 April 2026 (or earlier, should banks elect to adopt them) (the "**Acquisition Financing Amendments**"); that date was subsequently extended to 1 July 2026 by an update to the Acquisition Financing Amendments on 30 March 2026 ("**Updated Amendments**"). Historically, banks in India were largely precluded from lending to finance acquisition of shares, subject to limited exceptions, most notably for acquisitions in the infrastructure sector and for overseas acquisitions.

Pursuant to the Updated Amendments, banks have been permitted to extend finance for acquisition of shares or compulsorily convertible debentures of a target entity or the holding company of the target where the objective is to secure long-term strategic 'control'. Banks can therefore finance up to 75% of acquisition value. Valuation must be independently determined in line with Reserve Bank of India prescribed parameters. The acquiring company, or where the acquisition is routed through a subsidiary or SPV, the controlling acquiring company, must have a minimum net worth of Rs. 500 crore and must have been in net profit after taxes in each of the three immediately preceding consecutive financial years. Unlisted acquirers are additionally required to hold an investment-grade credit rating of BBB- or above from a recognised credit rating agency prior to disbursement.

In conjunction with the Updated Amendments, which substantially revise the existing Credit Facilities Directions, the Reserve Bank of India also issued the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks — Concentration Risk Management) Amendment Directions, 2026, the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks — Prudential Norms on Capital Adequacy) Second Amendment Directions, 2026, and the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks — Financial Statements: Presentation and Disclosures) Third Amendment Directions, 2026, to rationalise and align norms on Capital Market Exposure ("**CME**"), capital adequacy, and presentation and disclosure of financial statements with the revised credit facilities framework. Taken together, these instruments (the "**2026 Amendment Directions**") establish a new framework for acquisition finance in India. They adopt a principle-based approach to capital market exposure, remove specific quantitative ceilings in favour of greater flexibility, raise lending limits in certain categories and put in place an enabling framework for financing of acquisitions.

Regulations Relating to Investments

Regulatory Limit

Pursuant to Section 19(2) of the Banking Regulation Act, banks should not hold shares in any company except as provided in subsection (1) of that Act, whether as pledgee, mortgagee or absolute owner, of an amount exceeding 30.0% of the paid-up share capital of that company or 30.0% of its own paid-up share capital and reserves, whichever is less. Further, in terms of Section 19(3) of the Banking Regulation Act, banks should not hold shares, whether as pledgee, mortgagee or absolute owner, in any company in the management of which any managing director or manager of the bank is in any manner concerned or interested.

Banks' Investment Classification and Valuation Norms

Based on comments to the Report of the Informal Group on Banks' Investment Portfolio, effective 3 September 2000, the Master Circular on 'Prudential Norms for Classification, Valuation and Operating of Investment Portfolios by banks' dated 1 July 2015, as amended from time to time, most recently consolidated by way of the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks — Classification, Valuation and Operation of Investment Portfolio) Directions, 2025 ("**Investment Portfolio Directions**") sets out guidelines on classification and valuation of banks' investment portfolio.

Valuation, classification and other norms applicable to investments in non-SLR instruments prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time apply to lenders' investments in debentures, bonds, security receipts and pass-through certificates issued by ARCs or trusts set up by ARCs, which investments are also required to comply with the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks — Transfer and Distribution of Credit Risk) Directions, 2025. However, where any such instrument issued by an ARC is limited to actual realisation of the financial assets assigned to it, the lender is required to reckon the net asset value, obtained from the ARC from time to time, for valuation of such investments.

Investment in Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) shall be on the basis of quoted equity shares, bonds, units of AIFs in the bank's portfolio and shall be valued mutatis mutandis as per instructions given in the Investment Portfolio Directions for quoted securities.

Prohibition on Short-Selling

The Reserve Bank of India permits short sales of central government dated securities under the Short Sale (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2018, effective from 26 July 2018 (the "**Short Sale Directions**"). The Short Sale Directions define a short sale as a sale of a security that the seller does not own. A sale by a bank of a security held in its investment portfolio is treated as a 'notional' short sale, and references to short sales include notional short sales. A sale of a government security already contracted for purchase is not treated as a short sale, provided the purchase contract is confirmed prior to the sale and the contract is guaranteed by the Clearing Corporation of India Limited or the security is contracted for purchase from the Reserve Bank of India.

The maximum amount (face value) of a security that may be short sold is, in case of liquid securities, 2% of the total outstanding stock of the security or INR 5.00 billion, whichever is higher, and in case of other securities, 1% of the total outstanding stock of the security or Rs. 2.5 billion, whichever is higher.

The Reserve Bank of India permits scheduled commercial banks and standalone primary dealers to undertake short sales of Indian central government dated securities, subject to the short position being covered within a maximum period of three months. The short-selling entity ordinarily has to borrow securities from the repo market or under the Reserve Bank of India's government securities lending framework, although in exceptional situations of market stress (such as a short squeeze), it can deliver securities from its own investment portfolio. All 'notional' short sales must be closed by an outright purchase in the market, and the securities have to be brought back to the same portfolio, without any change in book value. In June 2026, the Reserve Bank of India released draft directions proposing to consolidate regulation of secondary market transactions in Government securities, including short sales, which, once finalised, would supersede the Short Sale Directions.

Limit on Transactions through Individual Brokers

Guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India require banks to appoint brokers for transactions in securities. These guidelines also require that a disproportionate part of the bank's business should not be transacted through only one broker or a few brokers. If for any reason this limit is breached, the Reserve Bank of India has stipulated that the board of directors of the bank should be informed on a half yearly basis of such occurrence and ratify such action.

Subsidiaries and Other Financial and Non-financial Sector Investments

Section 19(1) of the Banking Regulation Act provides that no banking company shall form any subsidiary company except a subsidiary company formed for one or more of the following purposes, namely: (a) undertaking of any business which a banking company is for the time being permitted by section 6, or by any other provision of the Banking Regulation Act or of any other law for the time being in force, to carry on; (b) with prior permission in writing of the Reserve Bank, carrying on of the business of banking exclusively outside India; or (c) undertaking of such other business, which the Reserve Bank may, with prior approval of the Central Government, consider to be conducive to the spread of banking in India or to be otherwise useful or necessary in the public interest. Section 19(2) provides that no banking company shall hold shares in any company, whether as pledgee, mortgagee or absolute owner, of an amount exceeding thirty per cent of the paid-up share capital of that company or thirty per cent of its own paid-up share capital and reserves, whichever is less, except as provided in sub-section (1) of Section 19.

Pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks — Undertaking of Financial Services) Directions, 2025 dated 28 November 2025, the Bank is required to maintain an arm's length relationship in respect of subsidiaries sponsored by it. The subsidiary cannot set up another subsidiary or promote a new company which is not a subsidiary thereof or undertake any new business without prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India. The bank cannot grant any unsecured advances to the subsidiary without prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India. Transactions between a bank and its subsidiary shall be at arm's length. No preferential treatment shall be given to the subsidiary vis-à-vis a counterparty with similar risk characteristics.

Introduction of Credit Default Swaps for Corporate Bonds

On 25 June 2026, the Reserve Bank of India issued the Master Direction — Reserve Bank of India (Credit Derivatives) Directions, 2026 (the "**Credit Derivatives Directions**"), with immediate effect, superseding the 2022 framework which was limited to single-name credit default swaps ("**CDS**") on corporate bonds. The Credit Derivatives Directions expand the permitted product suite to include CDS and total return swaps on corporate bonds in the over-the-counter market, and standardised single-name CDS, CDS on credit indices and futures on credit indices on recognised stock exchanges with guaranteed settlement, subject to prior Reserve Bank of India approval of product design and eligible participants. At least one party to a credit derivative transaction must be a market-maker or a central counterparty authorised by the Reserve Bank of India, with eligible market-makers including scheduled commercial banks (excluding small finance banks, payments banks, local area banks and regional rural banks), standalone primary dealers, specified NBFCs and development finance institutions.

Users are classified as retail or non-retail, with non-retail status available to regulated institutional investors (including NBFCs, insurance companies, pension funds, mutual funds and alternative investment funds), resident companies meeting prescribed net worth or turnover thresholds and foreign portfolio investors. Resident non-retail users may transact without restriction as to purpose, while retail users (other than individuals) and non-resident users may participate for hedging purposes only, and market-makers may not offer over-the-counter credit derivative contracts to individuals. Eligible reference obligations comprise money market instruments and rupee-denominated corporate bonds and debentures (including unrated bonds issued by infrastructure special purpose vehicles) in dematerialised form, with asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities and structured obligations expressly excluded; indices of eligible debt instruments may also serve as the underlying. The Credit Derivatives Directions also provide for a Credit Derivatives Determinations Committee, constituted by FIMMDA, whose determinations on credit events and settlement procedures are binding on market participants, and prescribe trade reporting, valuation and enforcement requirements.

Regulations Relating to Deposits

The Reserve Bank of India has issued Interest Rate Directions. The Interest Rate Directions apply to all banks authorised to operate in India and require them to pay interest on deposits (other than current account deposits) accepted or renewed in their domestic, Non-Resident Ordinary (NRO), Non-Resident (External) (NRE) and Foreign Currency (Non-resident) Accounts (Banks) Scheme (FCNR(B)) deposit accounts. Banks are required to put in place a comprehensive policy on (i) interest rates on deposits; (ii) penalties for premature withdrawal of term deposits, including partial premature withdrawal; (iii) penalties for premature withdrawal of NRE term deposits; (iv) penalties for premature withdrawal of FCNR(B) term deposits, duly approved by the board of directors or any committee to which powers have been delegated. Further, certain additional restrictions have been prescribed to determine interest rates for savings deposits and term deposits. For instance, banks may provide differential rates of interest for any end-of-day savings bank account balance exceeding Rs. 1 lakh. Additionally, interest rates offered by banks on NRO and NRE deposits cannot be higher than those offered by them on comparable domestic rupee term deposits. Further, the Reserve Bank of India on 8 June 2026 introduced a US Dollar-Rupee Forex Swap Facility for fresh FCNR(B) deposits which are being mobilised for a minimum tenor of three years and maximum tenor of five years.

Regulations Relating to Customer Service and Customer Protection

The Reserve Bank of India has introduced the Reserve Bank — Integrated Ombudsman Scheme, 2026 (the "**Ombudsman Scheme**"), which has come into force with effect from 1 July 2026. The Ombudsman Scheme aims to provide a cost-effective, expeditious and non-adversarial alternate grievance redress mechanism for resolution of complaints against regulated entities covered under the Ombudsman Scheme, under Section 35A of the Banking Regulation Act, Section 45L of the RBI Act, Section 18 of the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007 and Section 11 of the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005. The Ombudsman Scheme applies to services provided by all non-banking financial companies (subject to specified exclusions) that are either authorised to accept deposits or have a customer interface with an asset size of INR 100 Crore and above. The Ombudsman Scheme was introduced by the Reserve Bank of India with the object of enabling resolution of complaints in respect of certain services rendered by regulated entities, to facilitate satisfaction or settlement of such complaints, and matters connected therewith. The Ombudsman Scheme, among other things, establishes the office of the Reserve Bank of India Ombudsman, specifies the procedure for redressal of grievances and the mechanism for appeals against awards passed by the Reserve Bank of India Ombudsman before the appellate authority, being the executive director in-charge of the Consumer Education and Protection Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Deposit Insurance

Pursuant to the announcement in the Statement on Developmental and Regulatory Policies dated 1 October 2025, the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation ("**DICGC**"), with approval of the Reserve Bank of India, has advised insured banks on implementation of a Risk Based Premium (RBP) framework. The framework is intended to incentivise sound risk management by banks and to lower premium payable by better-rated banks.

DICGC has been operating deposit insurance since 1962 on a flat rate premium system, presently 12 paise per INR 100 of assessable deposits (AD). The flat rate premium system is simple to understand and administer but does not differentiate banks which manage risks better. DICGC Act, 1961 Section 15(1) provides for differential premium rates for different categories of insured banks. The proposal to introduce RBP for deposit insurance has been approved by the Central Board of Reserve Bank of India on 19 December 2025.

Pursuant to the RBP framework issued on 6 February 2026 and effective from 1 April 2026, there shall be two risk assessment models — Tier 1 Model and Tier 2 Model. Tier 1 Model is applicable to Scheduled Commercial Banks other than Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), and is based on supervisory ratings, quantitative assessment and potential loss to Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) in case of failure of insured bank. Further, the RBP framework envisages a rating override policy in case of adverse material information/development, subsequent to initial risk rating. Banks will be required to maintain confidentiality of ratings and not to disclose ratings to DICGC. These shall be reviewed at least once in three years.

Regulations Relating to Know Your Customer and Anti-Money Laundering

The Reserve Bank of India has issued a number of guidelines on Know Your Customer (KYC) and Anti-Money Laundering (AML) that lay down rules on (i) customer identification and acceptance; (ii) monitoring of transactions; and (iii) vigilance when opening accounts for new customers, so as to prevent misuse of the banking system. Banks have been directed to maintain systems and procedures to control financial fraud and to detect money laundering and suspicious activity, and to monitor high-value cash transactions, including cross-border transactions. Banks have further been directed to formulate and adopt adequate KYC and AML policies.

The Reserve Bank of India has issued the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks — Know Your Customer) Directions, 2025 ("**Know Your Customer Directions**"), requiring banks and financial institutions regulated by the Reserve Bank of India to periodically carry out money laundering and terrorist financing risk assessments to identify, assess and take effective measures to mitigate their money laundering and terrorist financing risk for clients, countries or geographic areas, products, services, transactions or delivery channels. Banks and financial institutions shall apply a risk based approach for mitigation and management of identified risk and should have Board approved policies, controls and procedures which take into consideration sector-specific vulnerabilities shared by regulators. Further, regulated entities are required to inform customers in advance to update their KYC, giving at least three advance intimations including at least one intimation by letter, at appropriate intervals through available communication options.

Statutes Governing Foreign Exchange and Cross-Border Business Transactions

Foreign exchange and cross-border transactions carried out by banks are subject to FEMA. Banks must monitor customer transactions on a risk-based approach using predefined rules. The transaction monitoring system is designed to identify unusual transactions, conduct due diligence on them and, where they are confirmed to be suspicious, report them to the Financial Intelligence Unit of the relevant jurisdiction. The Bank's transaction monitoring system is reviewed periodically and is being augmented with suitable anti-money laundering software solutions.

External Commercial Borrowings

Indian companies are allowed to raise funds through external commercial borrowings ("**ECB**"), including loans and bonds (whether floating or fixed rate), in foreign currency or Indian Rupees and such ECB can be secured or unsecured, under the Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing and Lending) Regulations, 2018 issued by the Reserve Bank of India, in each case as amended, updated, modified, replaced or substituted from time to time ("**ECB Guidelines**"). The ECB Guidelines were substantially amended by the Foreign Exchange

Management (Borrowing and Lending) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2026, effective from 16 February 2026, which revised the ECB framework, including by expanding the eligible borrower and recognised lender base, rationalising borrowing limits and minimum average maturity requirements, removing all-in-cost ceilings for ECBs with an average maturity of three years or more, revising end-use restrictions and simplifying reporting requirements.

(i) Eligible Borrowers

Any person resident in India (other than an individual) that is incorporated, established or registered under a Central or State Act is an eligible borrower under the ECB Guidelines, subject to the condition that such person is permitted to raise ECB in terms of applicable laws including FEMA.

(ii) Recognised Lenders

An eligible borrower may raise ECB from the following recognised lenders:

1. a person resident outside India;
2. a branch outside India of an entity whose lending business is regulated by the Reserve Bank of India; and
3. a financial institution or a branch of a financial institution set up in IFSC.

(iii) Currency of Borrowing and Forms of ECB

ECBs may be raised in (a) foreign currency; or (b) Indian Rupees.

The currency of an ECB may be changed from one foreign currency to another foreign currency, from a foreign currency to Indian Rupees, or from Indian Rupees to a foreign currency. Any such change in currency shall be at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the agreement for such change or at an exchange rate that does not result in liability higher than that arrived at by using the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the underlying agreement.

Further, an eligible borrower may raise ECB in any form of commercial borrowing arrangement that involves payment of agreed interest, if any, and repayment of principal.

(iv) Borrowing Limit

An eligible borrower may raise ECB up to the higher of: (i) outstanding ECB up to USD1 billion; or (ii) total outstanding borrowing (external and domestic) up to 300% of net worth as per the last audited standalone balance sheet of the borrower.

Minimum Average Maturity Period ("MAMP")

The MAMP for ECB raised by an eligible borrower is 3 years. Call and put options, if any, shall not be exercisable prior to completion of MAMP.

An eligible borrower engaged in the manufacturing sector may also raise ECB with an average maturity period of between one year and three years, subject to the condition that outstanding amount of such ECBs does not exceed USD150 million.

The borrowing limit specified above shall not apply to eligible borrowers that are regulated by financial sector regulators.

(v) Cost of Borrowing

The cost of borrowing under the ECB Guidelines shall be in line with prevailing market conditions. In case of eligible ECBs with an average maturity period of less than three years, cost of borrowing shall be in compliance with the cost ceiling specified for trade credit under the ECB Guidelines. In case of fixed rate loans, the floating rate plus spread of the corresponding swap shall not exceed such ceiling.

The 'cost of borrowing' means the rate of interest, other fees, expenses, charges, guarantee fees and export credit agency charges, whether paid in foreign currency or Indian Rupees, but does not include commitment fees and prepayment charges or penal interest, if any, for default or breach of covenants shall be in line with prevailing market conditions.

(vi) End-use of ECB proceeds

Funds borrowed under the ECB Guidelines cannot be utilised in India for the following purposes:

1. chit funds;
2. Nidhi companies;
3. real estate business and construction of farmhouses, subject to limited carve-outs for construction-development projects and industrial parks as prescribed under the ECB Guidelines; agricultural and animal husbandry activities, except floriculture, horticulture, cultivation of vegetables and mushrooms under controlled conditions, development and production of seeds and planting material, animal husbandry (including breeding of dogs), pisciculture, aquaculture and apiculture, and services related to agricultural and allied sectors;
4. plantation, except tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom, palm oil tree and olive oil tree plantations;
5. trading in transferable development rights;
6. transacting in listed or unlisted securities, except for transactions undertaken by an Indian entity for corporate actions such as merger, demerger, amalgamation, arrangement or acquisition of control in accordance with applicable laws — and only for strategic purposes driven by the core objective of creating long-term value through potential synergies, rather than for short-term gains;
7. repayment of a domestic INR loan (a) that was availed for an end-use restricted under the ECB Guidelines; or (b) that is classified as a non-performing asset as per applicable prudential norms; and
8. on-lending for any of the purposes for which funds cannot be borrowed and utilised as set out in the ECB Guidelines.

(vii) Receipt of ECB Proceeds

An eligible borrower shall draw down ECB only after obtaining the Loan Registration Number ("**LRN**") from the Reserve Bank of India through the **AD Bank**. ECB proceeds intended to be utilised for a permitted Indian Rupee expenditure in India shall be credited to an Indian Rupee account held in India with the AD Bank by the end of the succeeding month from the date of receipt. Pending utilisation, funds may be invested in an unencumbered fixed deposit of up to one year's tenor with the AD Bank.

ECB proceeds intended to be utilised for a permitted foreign currency expenditure may be credited to a foreign currency account held in India with the AD Bank or to a foreign currency account held outside India. Pending utilisation, funds may be invested outside India in an unencumbered fixed deposit of up to one year's tenor or an unencumbered debt instrument with original maturity of up to one year.

(viii) Filing and reporting requirements

An LRN is required to be obtained from Reserve Bank of India before availing any drawdown under the Notes. To obtain the LRN, eligible borrowers are required to submit a completed Form ECB 1 providing details of the ECB, through the AD Bank. The AD Bank is then required to forward the completed Form ECB 1 to Reserve Bank of India. The following forms/returns are required to be submitted through the AD Bank in the format provided by the Reserve Bank of India:

1. Form ECB 1: for providing details of the ECB and obtaining the LRN;
2. Revised Form ECB 1: for reporting any change in previously reported ECB parameters, within seven calendar days from the end of the month in which such change was given effect. A Revised Form ECB 1 may also be submitted to intimate any change in other information previously reported in Form ECB 1; and
3. Form ECB 2: for reporting receipt of ECB proceeds and debt servicing, within seven calendar days from the end of the month in which the proceeds were received or debt servicing was undertaken. Any event or transaction that alters the outstanding borrowing under an LRN shall also be reported in Form ECB 2.

Foreign ownership restriction

Aggregate foreign investment in a private sector bank is permitted up to 49% of paid up capital under the automatic route. This limit can be increased up to 74% of paid up capital with prior approval from the Government of India, unless such investments are otherwise exempted from the requirement for approval. Further, SEBI has through circular dated 5 April 2018, put in place a new system for monitoring foreign investment limits in listed Indian companies, and by its circular dated 17 May 2018, SEBI has directed that the system be made operational from 1 June 2018. Accordingly, the listed Indian company shall have to appoint any one depository as its designated depository to facilitate monitoring of foreign investment limits.

Moratorium, Reconstruction and Amalgamation of Banks

Pursuant to Section 45 of the Banking Regulation Act, where it appears to the Reserve Bank that there is good reason to do so, the Reserve Bank may apply to the Central Government for an order of moratorium in respect of a banking company. The Central Government, after considering the application, may make an order of moratorium staying commencement or continuance of all actions and proceedings against the company for a fixed period of time on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit and proper, and may from time to time extend the period so however that total period of moratorium shall not exceed six months. During the period of moratorium or at any other time, if the Reserve Bank is satisfied that: (a) in the public interest; or (b) in the interests of depositors; or (c) in order to secure proper management of the banking company; or (d) in the interests of the banking system of the country as a whole, it is necessary so to do, the Reserve Bank may prepare a scheme for reconstruction of the banking company, or for amalgamation of the banking company with any other banking institution. The scheme shall thereafter be placed before the Central Government for its sanction and the Central Government may sanction the scheme without any modifications or with such modifications as it may consider necessary. On and from the date of coming into operation of the scheme, the scheme shall be binding on the banking company, the transferee bank and any other banking company concerned in the amalgamation and also on all members, depositors and other creditors and employees of each of those companies.

Regulations on Amalgamation between Private Sector Banks and between Banks and Non-banking Finance Companies

The Reserve Bank of India has issued the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks — Voluntary Amalgamation) Directions, 2025 dated 28 November 2025 relating to: (i) amalgamation of two banking companies; (ii) a bank with Small Finance Bank (SFB), Local Area Bank (LAB) and Payments Bank (PB); and (iii) amalgamation of an NBFC with a banking company. For voluntary amalgamation of an NBFC with a bank or vice versa, the scheme of amalgamation shall require approval by the Tribunal in terms of Sections 230 to

234 of the Companies Act, 2013. However, a 'No-Objection Certificate' from Reserve Bank of India shall be obtained before approaching any Court or Tribunal for approval of amalgamation of a bank and an NBFC. The Reserve Bank has discretionary powers to approve voluntary amalgamation of two banking companies under provisions of Section 44A of the Banking Regulation Act.

Credit Information Bureaus

The Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks — Credit Information Reporting) Directions, 2025, as amended ("**Credit Information Reporting Directions**") aim to establish a standardised framework for reporting and dissemination of credit information; safeguard confidentiality and security of sensitive credit data; and provide mechanisms for consumers to access their credit information and grievance redressal on matters related to credit information reporting. The Credit Information Reporting Directions require regulated credit institutions to submit credit data (including historical credit information) to all credit information companies ("**CICs**") in a standardised uniform credit reporting format ("**UCRF**") on four fixed reference dates each month, i.e., the 9th, 16th, 23rd and last day of the month. Any incremental updates must be furnished within four calendar days of each such reference date, and a complete file containing all active and closed accounts as at month-end must be submitted by the 5th day of the succeeding month. CICs and credit institutions must keep such credit information updated regularly and provide a list of entities not complying with reporting timelines to Reserve Bank of India's Department of Supervision at half-yearly intervals. The Credit Information Reporting Directions mandate that credit institutions inform customers of specific reasons for rejection of data correction requests and provide that complainants are entitled to compensation of INR 100 per calendar day if their complaint on credit information updation/rectification is not resolved within thirty calendar days of filing. Additionally, the Credit Information Reporting Directions require credit institutions to send alerts through SMS/email to customers while submitting information to CICs regarding default in existing credit facilities.

Fair Practice Code

In accordance with the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks — Responsible Business Conduct) Directions, 2025 dated November 28, 2025 ("**Business Conduct Directions**"), all banks shall put in place approved policies and periodic review mechanisms to ensure sound business conduct and enhanced customer service. The policies should address (i) general customer service aspects; (ii) liability related matters; (iii) asset related matters; (iv) charges related matters; (v) training related matters. A bank shall orient its systems and procedures towards providing better customer service and shall periodically assess these systems and their impact on customer service. A bank shall have a Board approved policy for general management of branches. The bank shall adhere to instructions and procedures for opening and operating deposit accounts to safeguard against unscrupulous persons opening accounts mainly to use them as conduit for fraudulently encashing payment instruments. However, in view of receipt of continuous complaints of fraudulent encashment by unscrupulous persons opening deposit accounts in names similar to already established entities resulting in erroneous and unauthorised debit of drawers' accounts, the bank shall remain vigilant to prevent such lapses and issue necessary instructions to branches/staff. Further, the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks - Responsible Business Conduct) Amendment Directions, 2025 dated 4 December 2025 introduces the Basic Savings Bank Deposit ("**BSBD**") Account as a savings bank account which offers certain minimum facilities, free of charge, to holders of such accounts with the objective of deepening financial inclusion.

A bank shall adopt broad instructions and frame a fair practices code duly approved by its Board of Directors. The bank, as principal, is responsible for actions of its agents. Hence, it shall ensure that agents engaged for recovery of its dues strictly adhere to instructions, while engaged in the process of recovery of dues. The bank engaging recovery agents shall undertake periodical review of the mechanism to learn from experience, effect improvements and bring to the notice of the Reserve Bank suggestions for improvement in these directions.

Prompt Corrective Action by the Reserve Bank of India

The RBI has consolidated the prompt corrective action framework for banks into the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks – Miscellaneous) Supervisory Directions, 2026 dated 31 July 2026 ("**Miscellaneous Supervisory Directions**"). The objective of the PCA framework is to enable supervisory intervention at appropriate time and require the bank to initiate and implement remedial measures in a timely manner, so as to restore its financial health. The PCA framework is also intended to act as a tool for effective market discipline. The capital, asset quality and leverage are the key areas for monitoring in the framework, and a bank will generally be placed under PCA Framework based on the audited annual financial results and the ongoing supervisory assessment made by RBI. RBI may impose PCA on any bank during the course of a year (including migration from one threshold to another) in case the circumstances so warrant.

Key criteria for invocation of prompt corrective action include breach of any of the following risk thresholds: (i) capital to risk-weighted assets ratio (CRAR) plus applicable capital conservation buffer (currently 11.5%) or common equity tier 1 (CET 1) ratio plus applicable capital conservation buffer falling below minimum regulatory prescription (currently 8%), (ii) net non-performing advances (NNPA) ratio of 6.0% or more, or (iii) Tier 1 leverage ratio falling below the regulatory minimum by specified margins. Depending upon extent of breach, the bank may be classified into three risk thresholds and will be accordingly subject to mandatory actions, including: (a) (i) restriction on dividend distribution/remittance of profits; (ii) promoters/owners/parent (in the case of foreign banks) to bring in capital (Risk Threshold 1); (b) restriction on branch expansion, domestic and/or overseas (Risk Threshold 2 in addition to Risk Threshold 1); and (c) appropriate restrictions on capital expenditure, other than for technological upgradation within board approved limits (Risk Threshold 3 in addition to Risk Threshold 1 and 2). Discretionary actions may be selected from a common menu including special supervisory actions, strategy related actions, governance related actions, capital related actions, credit risk related actions, market risk related actions, HR related actions, profitability related actions, and operations/business related actions. Taking the bank out of PCA Framework and/or withdrawal of restrictions imposed under the PCA Framework will be considered: (1) if no breaches in risk thresholds in any of the parameters are observed as per four continuous quarterly financial statements, one of which should be audited annual financial statement (subject to assessment by RBI); and (2) based on supervisory comfort of the RBI, including an assessment on sustainability of profitability of the bank.

Information Technology and Cyber Security

The Reserve Bank of India has issued the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks – Cybersecurity, Technology: Risk, Resilience and Assurance Framework) Directions, 2026 dated 31 July 2026 ("**Cybersecurity Framework Directions**"), which came into effect from 31 July 2026.

The Cybersecurity Framework Directions require banks to put in place a robust IT governance framework based on key focus areas including strategic alignment, risk management, resource management, performance management and business continuity/disaster recovery management. Key requirements include: (a) establishment of a board-level IT strategy committee, the chairperson of which shall be an independent director having substantial IT expertise in managing/guiding information technology initiatives; (b) constitution of an IT steering committee with representation at senior management level from IT and business functions; (c) appointment of a senior level, technically competent and experienced official in IT related aspects as head of IT function; (d) designation of a senior level executive, preferably in the rank of a general manager or equivalent position, as the chief information security officer, who shall not have any direct reporting relationship with the head of IT function and shall directly report to the executive director or equivalent executive overseeing the risk management function; (e) establishment of a cyber security operations centre for continuous surveillance and to keep regularly updated on the latest nature of emerging cyber threats; (f) a robust IT and information security risk management framework with periodic risk assessments; (g) baseline cybersecurity and resilience requirements covering inventory management of information assets, data leak prevention strategy, network management and security, application security life cycle, patch, vulnerability and change management, user access control/management, cryptographic controls and third-party arrangements; (h) comprehensive business continuity and disaster recovery management, with periodicity of disaster recovery drills for critical information systems at least on a half-yearly basis; (i) a cyber incident response and recovery management framework, with reporting of cyber incidents within six hours of detection on the DAKSH platform; (j) a separate information systems audit function required professional skills and competence, under the oversight of the audit committee of the board; and (k) vulnerability assessment and penetration testing exercises conducted periodically, with vulnerability assessment for critical information systems and/or those in the de-militarized zone having customer interface conducted at least once in every six months and penetration testing at least once in 12 months.

Supervisory Returns

The RBI has issued the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks – Supervisory Returns) Directions, 2026 dated 31 July 2026 ("**Supervisory Returns Directions**"), which came into effect from 31 July 2026.

The Supervisory Returns Directions establish a comprehensive framework for the submission of supervisory returns by banks to the RBI. The board and senior management are required to include the identification, assessment, and management of data quality risks as part of the bank's overall risk management framework, including standards for both in-house and outsourced risks for data-related processes, and policies on data confidentiality, integrity, availability, and risk management. Banks are required to ensure that risk data aggregation capabilities and risk reporting practices are fully documented and subjected to high standards of validation that are aligned with the bank's other independent risk management reviews.

Key requirements under the Supervisory Returns Directions include: (a) banks shall design, build, and maintain data architecture and supporting IT infrastructure for complete, accurate, and timely data aggregation as well as reporting not only in normal times but also during times of stress or crisis; (b) data aggregation and reporting practices shall be considered an essential part of the bank's business continuity planning process and subject to a business impact analysis; (c) all returns/risk reports shall be reconciled with the bank's own sources, including accounting data where appropriate, to ensure accuracy, consistency, and completeness; (d) banks shall maintain proper records of sources and aggregation rules for generating returns' data; and (e) banks shall strive to achieve a higher degree of automation in the generation of data for filing of returns.

Banks are required to submit all applicable returns through online mode in the formats and manner prescribed by the RBI. Returns submitted in hard copy format through hand delivery/post/courier, or in soft copy format through emails, shall not be accepted unless prescribed to be submitted in such format. The Supervisory Returns Directions prescribe a comprehensive list of supervisory returns with varying periodicities (weekly, fortnightly, monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly) covering areas including asset-liability management, asset quality, capital adequacy, liquidity, large credits, ownership and control, fraud monitoring, and vigilance monitoring. The timelines for submission depend on the frequency of the return, with penalties including imposition of fine under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 for furnishing incorrect information or non-compliance with stipulated timelines.

Fraud Risk Management

The Reserve Bank of India has issued the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks – Fraud Risk Management) Directions, 2026 dated 31 July 2026 ("**Fraud Risk Management Directions**"), which came into effect from 31 July 2026. The Fraud Risk Management Directions provide a framework for prevention, early detection, and timely reporting of incidents of fraud by banks to law enforcement agencies and the RBI, and dissemination of information by the RBI.

The Banks are required to put in place a board approved policy on fraud risk management delineating roles and responsibilities of board/board committees and senior management. The policy shall contain measures towards prevention, early detection, investigation, staff accountability, monitoring, recovery, and reporting of frauds as well as a framework for early warning signals and red flagging of accounts. The banks shall constitute a Special committee of the board for monitoring and follow-up of cases of frauds (SCBMF) with a minimum of three members, consisting of a whole-time director and a minimum of two independent directors/non-executive directors, headed by one of the independent directors/non-executive directors. The senior management shall be responsible for implementation of the fraud risk management policy approved by the Board.

The Fraud Risk Management Directions require banks to have a framework for early warning signals and red flagging of accounts under the overall fraud risk management policy. The risk management committee of the board shall oversee the effectiveness of the framework and approve the early warning signal indicators identified for monitoring credit facilities/loan accounts and other banking transactions. The banks shall set up a dedicated data analytics and market intelligence unit for collection and processing of relevant information to enable early detection and prevention of potentially fraudulent activities. An account with an aggregate exposure of Rs. 3 crore and above, once red flagged, shall be reported in the red flagged account return on the RBI's CRILC platform within seven days. Once an account has been red-flagged, the entire process of classification of the account as fraud or removal of red-flagged status shall ordinarily be completed within 180 days from the date of first reporting of the account as red-flagged on CRILC platform.

Reporting to the RBI shall be through fraud monitoring returns using the online portal, immediately but not later than 14 days from the date of classification of an incident/account as fraud. The central fraud registry is a web-based searchable database maintained by the RBI, to which fraud related data directly flows from online reporting by banks through fraud monitoring returns. persons/entities classified and reported as fraud by a bank shall be debarred from raising funds and/or seeking additional credit facilities from financial entities regulated by the RBI for a period of five years from the date of full repayment of the defrauded amount/settlement amount.

Restrictions on Payment of Dividends

The Reserve Bank of India has issued the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks — Prudential Norms on Declaration of Dividends and Remittance of Profits) Directions, 2026 ("**Declaration of Dividends Directions**"). Payment of dividends by banks is subject to consideration by the board of directors of the current and projected capital position of the bank vis-à-vis applicable capital requirements, applicable capital buffers and adequacy of provisions, divergence in asset classification and provisioning for NPAs; Auditors' Report including modified opinion or emphasis of matter. Banks have to fulfil minimum prudential requirements to declare dividend. If a bank does not meet the above eligibility criteria, no special dispensation shall be given to the bank for declaration of dividend. If profit for the relevant period includes any extra-ordinary profits/income, dividend payout ratio shall be computed after excluding such extra-ordinary items for reckoning compliance with the prudential payout ratio. Payment of dividends by banks is also subject to restrictions under the Banking Regulation Act. Section 15(1) of the Banking Regulation Act states that no banking company shall pay any dividend on its shares until all its capitalised expenses (including preliminary expenses, organisation expenses, share-selling commissions, brokerage, amounts of losses incurred and any other item of expenditure not represented by tangible assets) have been completely written off. In addition, Section 17(1) of the Banking Regulation Act requires every banking company to create a reserve fund and, out of balance of profit of each year as disclosed in the profit and loss account, transfer a sum equivalent to not less than 20% of such profit to the reserve fund before declaring any dividend.

Requirements of the Banking Regulation Act

Appointment and Remuneration of the Chairman, Managing Director and Other Directors

Banks must obtain prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India before appointing their chairman, managing director and any other executive directors and before fixing their remuneration. The Reserve Bank of India is empowered to remove an appointee from office of chairman, managing director or other executive director in the public interest, in the interest of depositors or to secure proper management of the bank. It may also direct meetings of the Board of Directors to consider any matter concerning the bank, appoint observers to such meetings, and generally make such changes to management as it considers necessary, and may order convening of a general meeting of shareholders to elect new directors. The bank may not appoint as a director any person who is a director of another banking company. The Reserve Bank of India has issued "fit and proper" criteria for directors of banks, which directors must satisfy. The Reserve Bank of India has issued the RBI (Commercial Banks - Governance) Directions, 2025 dated 28 November 2025, containing instructions on Chair and meetings of the board, composition of certain board committees, age, tenure and remuneration of directors, and appointment of whole-time directors.

Restriction on Creation of Floating Charge

Prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India is required for creating floating charge on the bank's undertaking or property. Currently, all borrowings, including bonds, are unsecured.

Prohibited Business

The Banking Regulation Act sets out business activities that a bank may carry on, and banks are prohibited from engaging in any activities other than those so specified.

Reserve Fund

Any bank incorporated in India is required to create a reserve fund to which it must transfer not less than 20.0% of profits of each year before dividends. If there is an appropriation from this account, the bank is required to report the same to the Reserve Bank of India within 21 days, explaining circumstances leading to such appropriation. The Government of India may, on recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, exempt a bank from requirements relating to its reserve fund.

Restriction on Share Capital and Voting Rights

Banks can issue only ordinary shares. The Banking Regulation Act currently specifies that no shareholder in a banking company can exercise voting rights on poll in excess of 15.0% of total voting rights of all shareholders of the banking company.

Regulatory Reporting and Examination Procedures

The Reserve Bank of India is responsible for supervising the Indian banking system under various provisions of the Banking Regulation Act and the RBI Act, a responsibility discharged through its Department of Banking Supervision in respect of all scheduled commercial banks other than regional rural banks. The RBI also conducts periodic on-site inspections of branches, regional offices and zones on regulatory matters concerning a bank's portfolio, risk management systems, internal controls, credit allocation and regulatory compliance, at intervals of between one and three years. As the country's central bank and banking regulator, the RBI carries out an annual regulatory on-site inspection of the Bank as a whole. The inspection report, together with the Bank's report on actions taken, must be placed before the board of directors, and once approved by the board, the Bank must submit its report on actions taken to the RBI.

The RBI also discusses the report with the Bank's management team, including the MD & CEO and executive directors, and conducts on-site supervision of selected branches of the Bank in relation to their general operations and foreign exchange transactions.

Maintenance of Records

Banks are required to maintain books, records and registers. The Banking Regulation Act specifically requires banks to maintain books and records in a particular manner and file them with the Registrar of Companies on a periodic basis. Provisions for production of documents and availability of records for inspection by shareholders as stipulated under the Companies Act and rules thereunder would apply as in the case of any company. Know

Your Customer Guidelines framed by the Reserve Bank of India also provide for certain records to be updated at regular intervals. The Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks - Know Your Customer) Directions, 2025 also provide for certain records to be maintained as per the Prevention of Money-Laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005. The Banking Companies (Period of Preservation of Records) Rules, 1985 requires such records to be preserved for eight years. The Banking Companies (Period of Preservation of Records) Rules, 1985 requires a bank's records of books, accounts and other documents relating to stock and share registers to be maintained for a period of eight years.

Penalties

The Reserve Bank of India may impose penalties on banks and their employees in case of infringement of regulations under the Banking Regulation Act. The penalty may be a fixed amount or may be related to the amount involved in any contravention of regulations. The penalty may also include imprisonment.

Assets to be Maintained in India

Every bank is required to ensure that its assets in India (including import-export bills drawn in India and Reserve Bank of India approved securities, even if bills and securities are held outside India) are not less than 75.0% of its demand and time liabilities in India.

Secrecy Obligations

Secrecy obligations arise from common law principles governing the bank's relationship with its customers. As a general rule, the bank may not disclose information to third parties, save in clearly defined circumstances. Exceptions to that general rule are as follows:

7. where disclosure is required to be made under any law;
8. where there is an obligation to disclose to the public;
9. where we need to disclose information in its interest; and
10. where disclosure is made with the express or implied consent of the customer.

The bank is also required to disclose information if ordered to do so by a court or other competent authority, and is subject to statutory disclosure and reporting obligations under various laws, including furnishing of credit information to credit information companies under the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005 and reporting obligations under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002. The Reserve Bank of India may, in the public interest, publish information obtained from the bank. Under provisions of the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891, a copy of any entry in a banker's book, such as ledgers, day books, cash books and account books, certified by an officer of the bank may be treated as prima facie evidence of the transaction in any legal proceeding.

In addition, the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, India's first comprehensive statutory framework for protection of personal data, has been enacted, and the Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025 were notified in November 2025, with substantive obligations under the framework taking effect in a phased manner. Once fully in force, the framework will impose obligations on the Bank as a data fiduciary in respect of personal data of its customers, including in relation to grounds for processing personal data, notice and consent requirements, data security safeguards, personal data breach notification and rights of individuals, with contraventions attracting monetary penalties imposed by the Data Protection Board of India.

Regulations governing Offshore Banking Units ("OBU")

The Government and the Reserve Bank of India have permitted banks to establish OBUs in special economic zones, which are specially demarcated duty-free enclaves treated as foreign territory for purposes of trade operations, duties and tariffs. OBUs are exempt from CRR requirements, and all prudential norms applicable to overseas branches of Indian banks apply to them. An OBU may operate and maintain its balance sheet only in foreign currency and may not deal in Indian rupees, except through a special rupee account funded out of convertible funds to meet its day-to-day expenses.

Regulations governing Banking Units in IFSC

International Financial Services Centre Authority (Listing) Regulations, 2024

The International Financial Services Centre Authority (IFSCA) is a statutory body constituted under the International Financial Services Centre Authority Act, 2019 ("**IFSCA Act**") to promote and regulate financial products, services and institutions located within International Financial Services Centres (IFSCs) established under Section 18 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005. IFSCA has recently introduced a unified regulatory framework, the International Financial Services Centre Authority (Listing) Regulations, 2024 ("**IFSCA Listing Regulations**"), designed to facilitate listing of securities on stock exchanges in GIFT City, which offers significant opportunities for Indian companies, and startups in particular, to access substantial foreign capital.

The IFSCA Listing Regulations apply to various types of issuances within an IFSC, including: (a) initial public offerings of specified securities by unlisted entities; (b) follow-on public offerings of specified securities by listed entities; (c) initial public offerings of specified securities by Special Purpose Acquisition Companies; (d) rights issues, preferential issues or qualified institutional placements of specified securities by listed entities; (e) issuance and listing of depository receipts by entities; (f) issuance and listing of debt securities by entities; (g) secondary listings of securities by entities; and (h) listing of commercial paper, certificates of deposit or other financial products as authorised by IFSCA.

International Financial Services Centres Authority (Payment Services) Regulations, 2024

The International Financial Services Centres Authority (Payment Services) Regulations, 2024 ("**IFSCA Payment Services Regulations, 2024**") establish a framework for entities seeking authorisation from IFSCA to offer the following payment services: (a) account issuance services, including e-money account issuance; (b) e-money issuance services; (c) escrow services; (d) cross-border money transfer services; and (e) merchant acquisition. By permitting these services to be offered within IFSCA, the IFSCA Payment Services Regulations, 2024 enable financial institutions operating in the IFSC to provide and receive a broad range of financial services that facilitate movement of funds between individuals, businesses and other entities.

IFSCA (Board for Regulation and Supervision of Payment and Settlement Systems) Regulations, 2024

Pursuant to these regulations, the board, chaired by the IFSCA Chairperson and comprising whole time members and up to three nominated members, is responsible for regulating and supervising payment systems within IFSCs. Its functions include policy formulation, standards setting, authorisation of payment systems, membership criteria determination, administration of regulations and consumer protection. IFSCA will provide necessary resources, and the Board must report quarterly on its activities. Sub-committees and advisory committees may be formed to support the board, which must meet at least quarterly with a quorum of three members, including the chairperson and one nominated member.

Downstream investment by banks

In accordance with rule 23 of the Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) Rules, 2019, downstream investments made by a banking company, as defined in section 5(c) of the Banking Regulation Act, incorporated in India, which is owned or controlled by non-residents/non-resident entity, under corporate debt restructuring, or other loan restructuring mechanism, or in trading books, or for acquisition of shares due to defaults in loans, shall not count towards indirect foreign investment. However, their 'strategic downstream investment' shall count towards indirect foreign investment. For this purpose, 'strategic downstream investments' would mean investment by such banking companies in their subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates.

International operations are governed by regulations of the countries in which the bank has presence. The Reserve Bank of India has, moreover, notified that foreign branches or subsidiaries of Indian banks may offer structured financial and derivative products that are not permitted in the domestic market only at established financial centres outside India, such as New York, London and Singapore. At other centres, branches and subsidiaries of Indian banks may offer only those products permissible in the domestic market, and to undertake activities not permitted in the domestic market at such centres, banks must obtain approval of the Reserve Bank of India.

Regulations and Guidelines of the Securities and Exchange Board of India

SEBI was established to safeguard interests of public investors in securities and to promote development of, and regulate, the Indian securities market. SEBI regulates listed companies under powers conferred by the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, as amended, and in exercise of those powers frames regulations for listed entities aimed at maintaining high standards of investor protection and corporate governance.

The Issuer and its subsidiaries are subject to Securities and Exchange Board of India regulations governing public capital issuances and private placements, as well as underwriting, custodian, depositary participant, investment advisory, private equity, broking, asset management, banker to the issue and debenture trusteeship activities. Those regulations require the Bank to register with Securities and Exchange Board of India for each such activity, function and responsibility, and the Bank and its subsidiaries must comply with codes of conduct applicable to these activities.

Income Tax Benefits

As a banking company, the Bank is entitled to certain tax benefits under the Indian Income Tax Act. Banks are allowed a deduction of up to 20.0% of profits derived from the business of providing long-term finance (defined as loans and advances extended for a period of not less than five years) computed in the manner specified under the Indian Income Tax Act and carried to a special reserve account.

The IFSC Banking Unit is also entitled to claim 100% tax holiday under Section 147 of the Income-tax Act, 2025 in respect of eligible income arising from business carried on in GIFT city, subject to applicable conditions. This benefit provides for a tax deduction in respect of qualifying income for a period of 20 out of 25 years from the year of receiving relevant approval and reduces overall tax liability attributable to the IFSC Banking Unit, provided relevant statutory and regulatory requirements continue to be satisfied.

The Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks - Undertaking of Financial Services) Directions, 2025 dated 28 November 2025 ("**Financial Services Directions**"), require banks to comply with certain restrictions while undertaking financial services including in relation to risk mitigation measures, limits on investment that can be made by banks in companies undertaking financial services. The directions also provide for specific regulations for certain financial services such as, among others, setting up of an infrastructure debt fund, underwriting activities, mutual fund business and insurance business. Under the Financial Services Directions, equity investment by a bank in any entity, including its group entity, individually, shall not exceed 10% of the bank's paid-up share capital and reserves as per last audited balance sheet or audited/unaudited balance sheet of the latest quarter, whichever is lower.

Companies Act

Companies in India, including banks, in addition to sector-specific statutes and regulations and guidelines prescribed by sectoral regulators, were required to comply with relevant provisions of the Companies Act 1956. In 2013, the Indian Parliament enacted the new Companies Act, including, among other things, provisions to make independent directors more accountable, improve corporate governance practices and make corporate social responsibility mandatory for companies above a certain size and require them to spend a minimum of 2.0% of average net profits of the preceding three years for corporate social responsibility initiatives.

Competition Act

The Competition Act 2002 established the Competition Commission of India with the objective of promoting competition, preventing unfair trade practices and protecting interest of consumers. The Competition Act, 2002 prohibits anti-competitive agreements and abuse of market dominance, and requires approval of the Competition Commission for mergers and acquisitions involving companies above a certain size.

TAXATION

The comments below are of a general nature and not intended to be exhaustive. In particular, the information does not consider any specific facts or circumstances that may apply to a particular purchaser. Neither these statements nor any other statements in this Offering Circular are to be regarded as advice on the tax position of any holder of the Notes or of any person acquiring, selling or otherwise dealing with the Notes or on any tax implications arising from the acquisition, sale or other dealings in respect of the Notes. The statements do not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase, own or dispose of the Notes and do not purport to deal with the tax consequences applicable to all categories of investors, some of which (such as dealers in securities) may be subject to special rules.

Prospective purchasers of Notes are advised to consult their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposal of Notes, including the effect of any state or local taxes, under the tax laws of India, the United States and each country of which they are residents or the countries of purchase, holding or disposal of Notes. Additionally, in view of the number of different jurisdictions where local laws may apply, this Offering Circular does not discuss the local tax consequences applicable to a potential holder, purchaser or seller arising from the acquisition, holding or disposal of the Notes, other than in respect of certain U.S. tax consequences discussed below. Prospective investors must, therefore, inform themselves as to any tax, exchange control legislation or other laws and regulations in force relating to the subscription, holding or disposal of the Notes at their place of residence and in the countries of which they are citizens or the countries of purchase, holding or disposal of the Notes.

Indian Taxation

The following is a summary of the existing principal Indian tax consequences for investors who are not resident ("**Non-resident Investors**") in India and are subscribing to the Notes issued by the Issuer from its Corporate Office or GIFT City IBU in India, or its offshore branches in Singapore and DIFC. The summary is based on Indian taxation law and practice in force as at the date of this Offering Circular and is subject to change, possibly with retrospective effect. The summary does not constitute legal or tax advice and is not intended to represent a complete analysis of the tax consequences under Indian law of the acquisition, ownership or disposal of the Notes. Prospective investors should, therefore, consult their own tax advisers regarding the Indian tax consequences, as well as the tax consequences under any applicable taxing jurisdiction, of acquiring, owning and disposing of the Notes.

Taxation of Interest

Interest on foreign currency denominated Notes will not be subject to taxes in India if the proceeds of the issuance of such Notes are used for the purposes of (i) business carried on by the Issuer outside India; or (ii) for the purposes of making or earning income from any other source outside India. If the proceeds are utilised for the purposes of the business of the Issuer in India Non-resident investors are liable to pay income tax on the interest paid at the rate of 20% under Section 207 of the Income Tax Act, 2025 ("**IT Act**") (plus applicable surcharge and cess), provided the debt is raised in foreign currency. Further as per the provisions of section 207 read with section 393 of the IT Act, the rate of tax for interest paid or payable on Notes (i) regulated under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 read with Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing and Lending) Regulations 2018, as amended from time to time; (ii) (being long term bonds) i.e., having a minimum original maturity period of 3 years; (iii) issued after 1 July 2023 and listed exclusively on a recognised stock exchange located in the IFSC; is 9% (plus applicable surcharge and cess), subject to satisfaction of prescribed conditions. Further, as per Schedule VI(12) of the IT Act, any interest income received by a non-resident from a unit set up in IFSC shall be exempt from tax in India. The rate of tax will stand reduced under the beneficial provisions of any tax treaty, subject to the Non-resident Investor being eligible to claim the Tax Treaty benefits, which includes holding a valid Tax Residency Certificate ("**TRC**") and other documents.

A Non-resident Investor is obliged to pay such income tax on an amount equal to, or would be entitled to a refund of, as the case may be, any difference between amounts withheld in respect of interest paid on the foreign currency denominated Notes and its ultimate Indian tax liability for such interest, subject to the conditions of the IT Act. The Non-resident Investors shall be obliged to provide all necessary information and documents as may be required by the Issuer and/or the tax authorities in India.

Withholding of Taxes

There is no requirement to withhold tax under Indian law on interest payments that are made on the Notes issued by any offshore branch, if the proceeds of Notes are utilised outside India (excluding monies borrowed by IBUs of Indian bank). Where the proceeds raised are utilised in India, including if the Notes are issued from the Bank's Head Office itself for utilisation in India, there may be a requirement to withhold tax up to 20% (plus applicable surcharge, health and education cess) on interest payments made on the foreign currency denominated Notes. However, as per Section 393 of the IT Act, interest payable on the Notes issued by the Issuer will be subject to withholding tax at the rate of 9 per cent (plus applicable surcharge and cess) subject to fulfilment of the relevant conditions prescribed as discussed in the section titled "Taxation of Interest" – above. These rates are subject to any lower rate of tax provided by an applicable Tax Treaty.

In respect of all the Notes (other than the Notes, if any, issued in accordance with section 393(2) (Table Sr.no 4) of the IT Act) issued to non-residents, non-resident investors are required to provide their permanent account number to the payer, failing which, tax will be deducted at a higher rate. However, where such non-resident investors do not have a permanent account number, provisions of section 397 should not apply, provided such non-resident investors furnish documentation including a TRC, a tax identification number and other details including their name, address, email details and contact number in respect of the instruments set out in section 397 of the IT Act and Rule 217 of the Income-tax Rules, 2026, as amended.

The non-resident Noteholders may be required to provide necessary documents such as the TRC, Form 41, NO PE Certificate etc. for claiming the Tax Treaty benefits.

Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Notes, all payments of, or in respect of, principal and interest on the Notes, will be made free and clear of and without withholding or deduction on account of any present or future taxes within India unless it is required by law, in which case pursuant to Condition 8, the Issuer will pay an additional amount as may be necessary in order that the net amount received by the Noteholders after the withholding or deduction shall equal the respective amounts which would have been receivable in respect of the Notes in the absence of the withholding or the deduction, subject to certain exceptions.

Taxation of gains arising on disposal of Notes

Given below is a summary of taxation of capital gains arising upon disposal of Notes.

Any gains arising to a Non-resident Investor from disposal of the Notes held (or deemed to be held) as a capital asset will generally be chargeable to income tax in India if the Notes are regarded as property situated in India.

If the Notes are regarded as situated in India by the Indian tax authorities, upon disposition of a Note:

- there is no tax on capital gains arising on a transfer of a Note, if the Note is transferred by a non-resident investor on a recognised stock exchange located in the IFSC and where the consideration for such transaction is paid or payable in foreign currency;

- when the conditions stated in clause (a) above are not met, a non-resident investor who has held the Notes as a capital asset for more than 12 months prior to the date of their disposal would be liable to pay capital gains tax at a rate of 12.5% per cent plus (plus applicable surcharge and cess) of the capital gains subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the IT Act. These rates are subject to any benefit provided for by an applicable Tax Treaty read with MLI, if and to the extent applicable;

- when the conditions stated in clause (a) above are not met, a non-resident investor who has held the Notes as a capital asset for 12 months or less would be liable to pay capital gains tax at a rate of 35% (plus applicable surcharge and cess) in the case of foreign companies and at rates up to 30% (plus applicable surcharge and cess) for other types of investors on capital gains earned by them from the sale of such capital assets. Further, if the investor is a FII, the rate of tax is 30% (plus applicable surcharge and cess). These rates are subject to any benefit provided for by an applicable Tax Treaty read with MLI, if and to the extent applicable;

- capital gains arising on transfer of the Notes which is chargeable to tax under the IT Act is subject to withholding tax obligation at the prevailing tax rate under the provisions of the IT Act, subject to any Tax Treaty benefit, read with MLI, if and to the extent applicable. In case of FIIs, the IT Act explicitly provides for non-deduction of tax on such capital gains tax.

Further, taxation of capital gains would also depend upon the provisions/benefits available under the relevant tax treaty, subject to fulfilment of the conditions prescribed under the relevant tax treaty as well as the IT Act; and

- any surplus realised by a Non-resident Investor from a disposition of the Notes held as stock-in-trade would be subject to income tax in India to the extent, if any, that the surplus is attributable to a "business connection in India" or, where a tax treaty applies, to a "permanent establishment" of the Non-resident Investor in India. A Non-resident Investor would be liable to pay Indian tax on the profits which are so attributable to such "business connection" or "permanent establishment" at a rate of tax ranging up to 35% (plus applicable surcharge, health and education cess), depending on the legal status of the Non-resident Investor and their taxable income in India, subject to any benefit provided for by a Tax Treaty read with MLI, if and to the extent applicable.

If applicable, under the tax law, tax shall be withheld by the person making any payment to a Non-resident Investor at rates specified above. Tax payable shall be computed as set out in the IT Act.

For the purpose of tax withholding, the Non-resident Investor shall be obliged to provide the prescribed information or documents and fulfil any conditions set out in the applicable tax treaty, including a tax residency certificate (issued by the tax authorities of the country in which the investor is resident), Form 41, NO PE Certificate etc, to claim tax treaty benefits.

In absence of a PAN, the non-resident Noteholders may alternatively provide documentation including a tax residency certificate, a tax identification number and other details including their name, address, email and contact number, pursuant to Rule 217 of Income Tax Rules, 2026. Potential investors should, in any event, consult their own tax advisers on the tax consequences of transfer of the Notes.

Compliance to be undertaken by the Non-resident Investors

As per the provisions of the IT Act, any person who is earning income in India is required to furnish an annual tax return declaring the total income earned and taxes paid in India, for the purpose of which such person shall be required to obtain a PAN in India.

However, as per the provisions of section 207 of the IT Act, in case of a Non-resident Investor earning income only in the nature of interest income referred to in section 393(2) (Table Sr.no 4) of the IT Act and where applicable taxes i.e., 9% (plus applicable surcharge and cess) have been withheld on such income (i.e., as per the IT Act and without considering any beneficial rate under a tax treaty), an exemption has been provided from the requirement of furnishing of such annual return.

Taxation of deemed Income

As a measure to prevent laundering of unaccounted income, the IT Act provides that any person receiving certain specified assets (including the Notes) at a price less than their fair market value, may be subject to income tax in India on the benefit accruing to him as per Section 92(2)(m) of the IT Act. Tax shall be payable at the rates applicable for the regular income. However, it may be noted that this provision would not be applicable if the asset is received from a relative or under a will or by way of inheritance or any other specific instances provided under the Section 92(3) of the IT Act.

In case a non-resident receives Notes as per the above mechanism, the taxability of the same shall also be subject to the provisions of the applicable Tax Treaty, assuming the non-resident is entitled to claim benefits of the Tax Treaty.

Anti-avoidance provisions

Under the IT Act there are both specific as well as generic anti-avoidance provisions relating to tax like transfer pricing provisions and GAAR.

Under the transfer pricing provisions, any income arising from an international transaction between two related parties have to be computed having regard to the arm's length price ("**ALP**"). If the Notes are transferred by a non-resident investor to another investor and such investors are related parties in accordance with the provisions of the IT Act, then the transactions would have to be at ALP and necessary compliances are required to be undertaken by the investors.

GAAR provisions have been effective from fiscal year 2017-2018. Under the GAAR, an arrangement whose main purpose is to obtain tax benefits, may be declared as an "impermissible avoidance arrangement". According to Section 179 of the IT Act "impermissible avoidance arrangement" means an arrangement of which the main purpose is to obtain a tax benefit, and which, inter alia, creates rights, or obligations, which are not ordinarily created between persons dealing at arm's length. Further, an arrangement is presumed, unless proved to the contrary by the taxpayer, to have been entered into, for the main purpose of obtaining a tax benefit, if the main purpose of a step in, or a part of, the arrangement is to obtain a tax benefit, irrespective of the fact that the main purpose of the whole arrangement is not to obtain a tax benefit.

If GAAR provisions are invoked, it could result in significant implications for the parties to the transaction including inter alia, disregarding, combining or re-characterization of any step in or part or whole of the impermissible avoidance arrangement, denial of any tax benefit claimed by the taxpayer, or denial of benefit claimed by the non-resident under a Tax Treaty.

Taxation of persons ordinarily resident in India

Any income received in respect of the Notes by a person ordinarily resident in India under the provisions of the IT Act, may generally be subject to tax in India according to the personal or corporate rate of tax, as applicable.

Estate Duty

No estate duty is payable at present in relation to the Notes in India. There are no inheritance taxes or succession duties currently imposed in respect of the Notes held outside India.

Gift Tax

No gift tax is payable at present in relation to the Notes held outside India.

Stamp Duty

A transfer of the Notes or execution of Programme Agreement, Trust Deed or Agency Agreement or any other document in relation to the Notes, as the case may be, outside India will not give rise to any Indian stamp duty liability unless the Notes or such agreement(s) or document(s), as the case may be, are brought into India. In the event that the Notes or such agreement(s) or document(s), as the case may be, are brought into India for enforcement or for any other purpose, the same will attract stamp duty as payable in the relevant state. This stamp duty will have to be paid within a period of three months from the date the Notes or such agreement(s) or document(s), as the case may be, are first received in India.

United Kingdom Taxation

The following applies only to persons who are the beneficial owners of Notes and is a summary of the Issuer's understanding of current United Kingdom law as applied in England and Wales and published HM Revenue and Customs practice (which may not be binding on HM Revenue and Customs), in each case as at the latest practicable date before the date of this Offering Circular, relating only to the United Kingdom withholding tax treatment of payments of interest (as that term is understood for United Kingdom tax purposes) in respect of Notes. It does not deal with any other United Kingdom taxation implications of acquiring, holding or disposing of Notes. The United Kingdom tax treatment of prospective Noteholders depends on their individual circumstances and may be subject to change in the future. Prospective Noteholders who may be subject to tax in a jurisdiction other than the United Kingdom or who may be unsure as to their tax position should seek their own professional advice.

Payments of interest on the Notes that does not have a United Kingdom source may be made without deduction or withholding for or on account of United Kingdom income tax. If interest paid on the Notes does have a United Kingdom source, then payments may be made without deduction or withholding for or on account of United Kingdom income tax in any of the following circumstances:

(i) The Issuer will be entitled to make payments of interest on the Notes without deduction or withholding for or on account of United Kingdom income tax provided that:

   (a) the Issuer is and continues to be a bank within the meaning of section 991 of the Income Tax Act 2007 ("**ITA 2007**"); and

   (b) the interest on the Notes is paid in the ordinary course of the Issuer's business within the meaning of section 878 ITA 2007.

(ii) Payments of interest on the Notes may be made without deduction or withholding for or on account of United Kingdom income tax provided that the Notes carry a right to interest and the Notes are and continue to be listed on a "recognised stock exchange" within the meaning of section 1005 ITA 2007. The SGX-ST is a recognised stock exchange for these purposes. The Notes will be treated as listed on the SGX-ST if they are both admitted to trading on the Main Board or Bond Market of the SGX-ST and officially listed in Singapore in accordance with provisions corresponding to those generally applicable in EEA states. Provided, therefore, that the Notes carry a right to interest and are and remain so listed on a "recognised stock exchange", interest on the Notes will be payable without deduction or withholding for or on account of United Kingdom tax whether or not the Issuer is a bank for the purposes of section 991 ITA 2007 and whether or not the interest is paid in the ordinary course of its business.

(iii) Payments of interest on Notes may be made without deduction or withholding for or on account of United Kingdom tax where the term of the Notes is 364 days or fewer and the Notes are not issued with the intention, or under a scheme or arrangement the effect of which is, that such Notes form part of a borrowing with a total term of 365 days or more.

In all other cases, payments of interest on the Notes which have a United Kingdom source will generally be paid by the Issuer under deduction of United Kingdom income tax (currently at the basic rate of 20 per cent. but, from April 2027, at the savings basic rate, which will increase to 22%), subject to the availability of other reliefs under domestic law or to any direction to the contrary from HM Revenue and Customs in respect of such relief as may be available pursuant to the provisions of any applicable double taxation treaty. An amount may also be required to be withheld from payments on the Notes that have a United Kingdom source and are not interest, but are nevertheless treated as annual payments for United Kingdom tax purposes, on account of United Kingdom tax at the basic rate. However, where an applicable double tax treaty provides for a lower rate of withholding tax (or for no tax to be withheld) in relation to a Noteholder, HM Revenue and Customs can issue a notice to the Issuer to pay interest to the Noteholder without deduction of tax (or for interest to be paid with tax deducted at the rate provided for in the relevant double tax treaty).

U.S. Taxation

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

Pursuant to certain provisions of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "**Code**"), commonly known as FATCA, a "foreign financial institution" may be required to withhold on, among other things, (i) certain payments it makes ("**foreign passthru payments**") and (ii) dividend equivalent payments (as described below in *"Taxation — Potential U.S. Withholding on Dividend Equivalent Payments"*), in each case, to persons that fail to meet certain certification, reporting, or related requirements. The Issuer is a foreign financial institution for these purposes. A number of jurisdictions (including Hong Kong) have entered into, or have agreed in substance to, intergovernmental agreements with the United States to implement FATCA ("**IGAs**"), which modify the way in which FATCA applies in their jurisdictions. Certain aspects of the application of the FATCA provisions and IGAs to instruments such as the Notes, including whether withholding would ever be required pursuant to FATCA or an IGA with respect to payments on instruments such as the Notes, are uncertain and may be subject to change. Even if withholding would be required pursuant to FATCA or an IGA with respect to payments on instruments such as the Notes, under proposed U.S. Treasury Regulations, such withholding would not apply prior to the date that is two years after the date on which final regulations defining "foreign passthru payments" are published in the U.S. Federal Register. In the preamble to the proposed regulations, the U.S. Treasury Department indicated that tax payers may rely on these proposed regulations until the issuance of final regulations. Notes that are characterised as debt (or which are not otherwise characterised as equity and have a fixed term) for U.S. federal tax purposes that are issued on or prior to the date that is six months after the date on which final regulations defining "foreign passthru payments" are filed with the U.S. Federal Register generally would be "grandfathered" for purposes of FATCA withholding unless materially modified after such date. However, if additional notes (as described under *"Terms and Conditions of the Notes—Further Issues"*) that are not distinguishable from previously issued Notes are issued after the expiration of the grandfathering period and are subject to withholding under FATCA, then withholding agents may treat all Notes, including the Notes offered prior to the expiration of the grandfathering period, as subject to withholding under FATCA. In the event any withholding would be required pursuant to FATCA or an IGA with respect to payments on the Notes, no person will be required to pay additional amounts as a result of the withholding. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding how these rules may apply to their investment in the Notes.

Potential U.S. Withholding on Dividend Equivalent Payments

Under Section 871(m) of the Code and the U.S. Treasury regulations thereunder ("**Section 871(m)**"), a "dividend equivalent" payment is treated as a dividend from sources within the United States and generally would be subject to a 30 per cent. U.S. withholding tax when paid to a non-U.S. person (unless a lower treaty rate is applicable). A "dividend equivalent" payment generally includes a payment (or deemed payment) that is contingent upon, or determined by reference to, the payment of a dividend from sources within the United

States. An instrument whose economic characteristics are sufficiently similar to those of an underlying referenced U.S. security that pays U.S.-source dividends under tests provided in applicable U.S. Treasury regulations will generally be subject to the Section 871(m) regime (such an instrument, a "**Specified Transaction**"). The tests applicable for determining whether an instrument is a Specified Transaction will depend on the terms of the relevant instrument and the date on which the instrument is priced, or issued or entered into (the applicable date to be determined in accordance with Section 871(m)), and may be subject to redetermination in connection with certain modifications of the instrument, or upon the rebalancing of a basket of reference assets or an index referenced by the instrument.

In general, Section 871(m) will not apply to certain financial instruments issued or entered into prior to 1 January 2021 if such financial instruments are not "delta one" transactions. In addition, the Section 871(m) regulations provide certain broadly applicable exceptions to characterisation as Specified Transactions, in particular for certain instruments linked to certain broad-based indices.

Withholding in respect of dividend equivalents may be required on any portion of a payment or deemed payment under a Specified Transaction, including, if appropriate, the payment of the purchase price, or upon the date of maturity, lapse, disposition, settlement or other resolution to a non-U.S. person. If the underlying or referenced U.S. security or securities are expected to be treated as paying dividends during the term of the Specified Transaction, withholding generally will still be required even if the Specified Transaction does not provide for payments explicitly linked to such dividends.

Withholding in respect of dividend equivalents will generally be required when cash payments are made on a Specified Note or upon the date of maturity, lapse or other disposition by the non-U.S. holder of the Specified Note. If the underlying U.S. security or securities are expected to pay dividends during the term of the Specified Note, withholding generally will still be required even if the Specified Note does not provide for payments explicitly linked to dividends. If the Issuer or any withholding agent determines that withholding is required, neither the Issuer nor any withholding agent will be required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts so withheld.

As discussed above, FATCA would impose withholding tax at a rate of 30 per cent. on any payments in respect of a Note that are treated as dividend equivalent payments when paid to persons that fail to meet certain certification, reporting or related requirements.

While a payment with respect to a Note could be subject to U.S. withholding both under FATCA and as a result of being treated as a dividend equivalent payment, the maximum rate of U.S. withholding on such payment would not exceed 30 per cent.

Upon the issuance of a series of Notes, the Issuer will state in the applicable Pricing Supplement if it has determined that the Notes are Specified Transactions, in which case a non-U.S. holder of the Notes should expect to be subject to withholding in respect of any dividend-paying U.S. securities underlying those Notes. In the event that any withholding would be required pursuant to Section 871(m) with respect to payments on the Notes, no person will be required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts so withheld. The Issuer's determination is binding on non-U.S. holders of the Notes, but it is not binding on the IRS. The Section 871(m) Regulations require complex calculations to be made with respect to Notes linked to U.S. securities and their application to a specific issue of Notes may be uncertain. Additionally, the Issuer may withhold the full 30 per cent. tax on any payment on the Notes in respect of any dividend equivalent arising with respect to such Notes regardless of any exemption from, or reduction in, such withholding otherwise available under applicable law (including, for the avoidance of doubt, where a non-U.S. holder is eligible for a reduced tax rate under an applicable tax treaty with the United States). A holder may be able to claim a refund of any excess withholding provided the required information is timely furnished to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the "**IRS**").

Prospective investors should consult their tax advisers regarding the potential application of Section 871(m) to the Notes, including their ability to claim reductions in the amount of withholding or refunds or credits in respect of amounts withheld under an applicable treaty with the United States.

BOOK-ENTRY CLEARANCE SYSTEMS

The information set out below is subject to any change in or reinterpretation of the rules, regulations and procedures of DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream (together, the Clearing Systems) currently in effect. The information in this section concerning the Clearing Systems has been obtained from sources that the Issuer believes to be reliable, but none of the Issuer nor any Dealer takes any responsibility for the accuracy thereof. Investors wishing to use the facilities of any of the Clearing Systems are advised to confirm the continued applicability of the rules, regulations and procedures of the relevant Clearing System. None of the Issuer, the Arranger, the Dealers, the Trustee nor any Agent (as defined in the Agency Agreement will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to, or payments made on account of, beneficial ownership interests in the Notes held through the facilities of any Clearing System or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

Book-entry Systems

DTC

DTC has advised the Issuer that it is a limited purpose trust company organised under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organisation" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to Section 17A of the Exchange Act. DTC holds securities that its participants ("**Participants**") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the settlement among Participants of securities transactions, such as transfers and pledges, in deposited securities through electronic computerised book-entry changes in Participants' accounts, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organisations. DTC is owned by a number of its Direct Participants and by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange, Inc. and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Access to the DTC System is also available to others such as securities brokers and dealers, banks and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("**Indirect Participants**").

Under the rules, regulations and procedures creating and affecting DTC and its operations (the "**Rules**"), DTC makes book-entry transfers of Registered Notes among Direct Participants on whose behalf it acts with respect to Notes accepted into DTC's book-entry settlement system ("**DTC Notes**") as described below and receives and transmits distributions of principal and interest on DTC Notes. The Rules are on file with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. Direct Participants and Indirect Participants with which beneficial owners of DTC Notes ("**Owners**") have accounts with respect to the DTC Notes similarly are required to make book-entry transfers and receive and transmit such payments on behalf of their respective Owners. Accordingly, although Owners who hold DTC Notes through Direct Participants or Indirect Participants will not possess Registered Notes, the Rules, by virtue of the requirements described above, provide a mechanism by which Direct Participants will receive payments and will be able to transfer their interest in respect of the DTC Notes.

Purchases of DTC Notes under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, who will receive a credit for the DTC Notes on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each DTC Note ("**Beneficial Owner**") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct Participant's or, as applicable, Indirect Participant's records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase, but Beneficial Owners are expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct Participant's or, as applicable, Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the DTC Notes are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners.

Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in DTC Notes, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the DTC Notes is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all DTC Notes deposited by Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co. The deposit of DTC Notes with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. effect no change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the DTC Notes; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such DTC Notes are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Redemption notices shall be sent to Cede & Co. If less than all of the DTC Notes within an issue are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. will consent or vote with respect to DTC Notes. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the Issuer as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the DTC Notes are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal and interest payments on the DTC Notes will be made to DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts on the due date for payment in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records unless DTC has reason to believe that it will not receive payment on the due date. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name", and will be the responsibility of such Participants and not of DTC or the Issuer, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest to DTC is the responsibility of the Issuer, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants is the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners is the responsibility of the Direct Participants and Indirect Participants.

Under certain circumstances, including if there is an Event of Default under the Notes, DTC will exchange the DTC Notes for definitive Registered Notes, which it will distribute to the Participants in accordance with their proportionate entitlements and which, if representing interests in a Rule 144A Global Note, will be legended as set forth under "*Subscription, Sale, Transfer and Selling Restrictions*".

Since DTC may only act on behalf of Direct Participants, who in turn act on behalf of Indirect Participants, any Owner desiring to pledge DTC Notes to persons or entities that do not participate in DTC, or otherwise take actions with respect to such DTC Notes, will be required to withdraw its Registered Notes from DTC as described below.

Euroclear and Clearstream

Euroclear and Clearstream each holds securities for their respective customers and facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions by electronic book-entry transfer between their respective account holders. Euroclear and Clearstream provide various services including safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Euroclear and Clearstream also deal with domestic securities markets in several countries through established depository and custodial relationships. Euroclear and Clearstream have established an electronic bridge between their two systems across which their respective participants may settle trades with each other.

Euroclear and Clearstream customers are world-wide financial institutions, including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations. Indirect access to Euroclear and Clearstream is available to other institutions that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with an account holder of either system.

Book-entry Ownership of and Payments in respect of DTC Notes

The Issuer may apply to DTC in order to have any Tranche of Notes represented by a Registered Global Note accepted in its book-entry settlement system. Upon the issue of any such Registered Global Note, DTC or its custodian will credit, on its internal book-entry system, the respective nominal amounts of the individual beneficial interests represented by such Registered Global Note to the accounts of persons who have accounts with DTC. Such accounts initially will be designated by or on behalf of the relevant Dealer. Ownership of beneficial interests in such a Registered Global Note will be limited to Direct Participants or Indirect Participants, including, in the case of any Regulation S Global Note, the respective depositaries of Euroclear and Clearstream. Ownership of beneficial interests in a Registered Global Note accepted by DTC will be shown on, and the transfer of such ownership will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC or its nominee (with respect to the interests of Direct Participants) and the records of Direct Participants (with respect to the interests of Indirect Participants).

Payments in U.S. dollars of principal and interest in respect of a Registered Global Note accepted by DTC will be made to the order of DTC or its nominee as the registered holder of such Note. In the case of any payment in a currency other than U.S. dollars, payment will be made to the Exchange Agent on behalf of DTC or its nominee and the Exchange Agent will (in accordance with instructions received by it) remit all or a portion of such payment for credit directly to the beneficial holders of interests in the Registered Global Note in the currency in which such payment was made and/or cause all or a portion of such payment to be converted into U.S. dollars and credited to the applicable Participants' accounts.

The Issuer expects DTC to credit accounts of Direct Participants on the applicable payment date in accordance with their respective holdings as shown in the records of DTC unless DTC has reason to believe that it will not receive payment on such payment date. The Issuer also expects that payments by Participants to beneficial owners of Notes will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers, and will be the responsibility of such Participants and not the responsibility of DTC, the Principal Paying Agent, the Registrar or the Issuer. Payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest, if any, on Notes to DTC is the responsibility of the Issuer.

Transfers of Notes Represented by Registered Global Notes

Transfers of any interests in Notes represented by a Registered Global Note within DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream will be effected in accordance with the customary rules and operating procedures of the relevant clearing system. The laws in some States within the United States require that certain persons take physical delivery of securities in definitive form. Consequently, the ability to transfer Notes represented by a Registered Global Note to such persons may depend upon the ability to exchange such Notes for Notes in definitive form. Similarly, because DTC can only act on behalf of Direct Participants in the DTC system who in turn act on behalf of Indirect Participants, the ability of a person having an interest in Notes represented by a Registered Global Note accepted by DTC to pledge such Notes to persons or entities that do not participate in the DTC system or otherwise to take action in respect of such Notes may depend upon the ability to exchange such Notes for Notes in definitive form. The ability of any holder of Notes represented by a Registered Global Note accepted by DTC to resell, pledge or otherwise transfer such Notes may be impaired if the proposed transferee of such Notes is not eligible to hold such Notes through a direct or indirect participant in the DTC system.

Subject to compliance with the transfer restrictions applicable to the Registered Notes described under "*Subscription, Sale, Transfer and Selling Restrictions*", cross-market transfers between DTC, on the one hand, and directly or indirectly through Clearstream or Euroclear accountholders, on the other, will be effected by the relevant clearing system in accordance with its rules and through action taken by the Registrar, the Principal Paying Agent and any custodian (Custodian) with whom the relevant Registered Global Notes have been deposited.

On or after the Issue Date for any Series, transfers of Notes of such Series between accountholders in Clearstream and Euroclear and transfers of Notes of such Series between participants in DTC will generally have a settlement date three business days after the trade date (T+3). The customary arrangements for delivery versus payment will apply to such transfers.

Cross-market transfers between accountholders in Clearstream or Euroclear and DTC participants will need to have an agreed settlement date between the parties to such transfer. Because there is no direct link between DTC, on the one hand, and Clearstream and Euroclear, on the other, transfers of interests in the relevant Registered Global Notes will be effected through the Registrar, the Principal Paying Agent and the Custodian receiving instructions (and, where appropriate, certification) from the transferor and arranging for delivery of the interests being transferred to the credit of the designated account for the transferee. In the case of cross-market transfers, settlement between Euroclear or Clearstream accountholders and DTC participants cannot be made on a delivery versus payment basis. The securities will be delivered on a free delivery basis and arrangements for payment must be made separately.

DTC, Clearstream and Euroclear have each published rules and operating procedures designed to facilitate transfers of beneficial interests in Registered Global Notes among participants and accountholders of DTC, Clearstream and Euroclear. However, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures, and such procedures may be discontinued or changed at any time. None of the Issuer, the Agents or any Dealer will be responsible for any performance by DTC, Clearstream or Euroclear or their respective direct or indirect participants or accountholders of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations and none of them will have any liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial interests in the Notes represented by Registered Global Notes or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial interests.

SUBSCRIPTION, SALE, TRANSFER AND SELLING RESTRICTIONS

The Dealers have, in the Amended and Restated Programme Agreement dated 18 September 2026 (as amended and/or supplemented from time to time, the "**Programme Agreement**") agreed with the Issuer a basis upon which they or any of them may from time to time agree to purchase Notes. Any such agreement will extend to those matters stated under "*Form of the Notes*" and "*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*". In the Programme Agreement, the Issuer has agreed to reimburse the Dealers for certain of their expenses in connection with the establishment of the Programme and the issue of Notes under the Programme and to indemnify the Dealers against certain liabilities incurred by them in connection therewith. The Programme Agreement entitles the Dealers to terminate any agreement that they make to subscribe for Notes in certain circumstances prior to payment for such Notes being made to the Issuer.

In order to facilitate the offering of any Tranche of the Notes, a nominated Dealer participating in the offering of the Tranche may, to the extent permitted by applicable laws and regulations, engage in transactions that stabilise, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of the relevant Notes during and after the offering of the Tranche. Specifically such persons may over-allot or create a short position in the Notes for their own account by selling more Notes than have been sold to them by the Issuer. Such persons may also elect to cover any such short position by purchasing Notes in the open market. In addition, such persons may stabilise or maintain the price of the Notes by bidding for or purchasing Notes in the open market and may impose penalty bids, under which selling concessions allowed to syndicate members or other broker-dealers participating in the offering of the Notes are reclaimed if Notes previously distributed in the offering are repurchased in connection with stabilisation transactions or otherwise. The effect of these transactions may be to stabilise or maintain the market price of the Notes at a level above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market. The imposition of a penalty bid may also affect the price of the Notes to the extent that it discourages resales thereof. No representation is made as to the magnitude or effect of any such stabilising or other transactions. Such transactions, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time, and must be brought to an end after a limited period. Under UK laws and regulations stabilising activities may only be carried on by the stabilising manager(s) (or any person acting on behalf of any stabilising manager(s)) named in the applicable Pricing Supplement and only for a limited period following the Issue Date of the relevant Tranche of Notes.

If a jurisdiction requires that an offering be made by a licensed broker or dealer and the underwriters or any affiliate of the underwriters is a licensed broker or dealer in that jurisdiction, such offering shall be deemed to be made by the underwriters or such affiliate on behalf of the Issuer in such jurisdiction.

In connection with each Tranche of Notes issued under the Programme, each of the Dealers and its affiliates may engage in investment or commercial banking or advisory services and other dealings in the ordinary course of business with the Issuer or its affiliates from time to time and may receive fees and commissions for these transactions. In addition to the transactions noted above, each Dealer and its affiliates may, from time to time after completion of the Offering, engage in other transactions with, and perform services for, the Issuer or its affiliates in the ordinary course of their business. Each Dealer or its affiliates may also purchase Notes for asset management and/or proprietary purposes but not with a view to distribution or may hold the Notes on behalf of clients or in the capacity of investment advisers. While each Dealer and its affiliates has policies and procedures to deal with conflicts of interests, any such transactions may cause a Dealer or its affiliates or its clients or counterparties to have economic interests and incentives which may conflict with those of an investor in the Notes. Each Dealer may receive returns on such transactions and has no obligation to take, refrain from taking or cease taking any action with respect to any such transactions based on the potential effect on a prospective investor in the Notes. Further, each of the Dealers and its affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities which may include securities trading, commercial and investment banking, financial advice, investment management, principal investment, hedging, financing and brokerage activities.

Each of the Dealers may have engaged in, and may in the future engage in, investment banking and other commercial dealings in the ordinary course of business with the Issuer or its subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities or associated companies from time to time. In the ordinary course of their various business activities, the Dealers and their affiliates may make or hold (on their own account, on behalf of clients or in their capacity of investment advisers) a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers and may at any time hold long and short positions in such securities and instruments and enter into other transactions, including credit derivatives (such as asset swaps, repackaging and credit default swaps) in relation thereto. Such transactions, investments and securities activities may involve securities and instruments of the Issuer or its subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities or associated companies, including Notes issued under the Programme, may be entered into at the same time or proximate to offers and sales of Notes or at other times in the secondary market and be carried out with counterparties that are also purchasers, holders or sellers of Notes. Notes issued under the Programme may be purchased by or be allocated to any Dealer or an affiliate for asset management and/or proprietary purposes but not with a view to distribution.

Important Notice to CMIs (including private banks)

This notice to CMIs (including private banks) is a summary of certain obligations the SFC Code imposes on CMIs, which require the attention and cooperation of other CMIs (including private banks). Certain CMIs may also be acting as OCs for the relevant CMI Offering and are subject to additional requirements under the SFC Code. The application of these obligations will depend on the role(s) undertaken by the relevant Dealer(s) in respect of each CMI Offering.

Prospective investors who are the directors, employees or major shareholders of the Issuer, a CMI or its group companies would be considered under the SFC Code as having an Association with the Issuer, the CMI or the relevant group company. CMIs should specifically disclose whether their investor clients have any Association when submitting orders for the relevant Notes. In addition, private banks should take all reasonable steps to identify whether their investor clients may have any Associations with the Issuer or any CMI (including its group companies) and inform the relevant Dealers accordingly.

CMIs are informed that, unless otherwise notified, the marketing and investor targeting strategy for the relevant CMI Offering includes institutional investors, sovereign wealth funds, pension funds, hedge funds, family offices and high net worth individuals, in each case, subject to the selling restrictions and any MiFID II product governance language or any UK MiFIR product governance language set out elsewhere in this Offering Circular and/or the applicable Pricing Supplement.

CMIs should ensure that orders placed are bona fide, are not inflated and do not constitute duplicated orders (i.e., two or more corresponding or identical orders placed via two or more CMIs). CMIs should enquire with their investor clients regarding any orders which appear unusual or irregular. CMIs should disclose the identities of all investors when submitting orders for the relevant Notes (except for omnibus orders where underlying investor information may need to be provided to any OCs when submitting orders). Failure to provide underlying investor information for omnibus orders, where required to do so, may result in that order being rejected. CMIs should not place “X-orders” into the order book.

CMIs should segregate and clearly identify their own proprietary orders (and those of their group companies, including private banks as the case may be) in the order book and book messages.

CMIs (including private banks) should not offer any rebates to prospective investors or pass on any rebates provided by the Issuer. In addition, CMIs (including private banks) should not enter into arrangements which may result in prospective investors paying different prices for the relevant Notes. CMIs are informed that a private bank rebate may be payable as stated above and in the applicable Pricing Supplement, or otherwise notified to prospective investors.

The SFC Code requires that a CMI disclose complete and accurate information in a timely manner on the status of the order book and other relevant information it receives to targeted investors for them to make an informed decision. In order to do this, those Dealers in control of the order book should consider disclosing order book updates to all CMIs.

When placing an order for the relevant Notes, private banks should disclose, at the same time, if such order is placed other than on a "principal" basis (whereby it is deploying its own balance sheet for onward selling to investors). Private banks who do not provide such disclosure are hereby deemed to be placing their order on such a "principal" basis. Otherwise, such order may be considered to be an omnibus order pursuant to the SFC Code. Private banks should be aware that placing an order on a "principal" basis may require the relevant affiliated Dealer(s) (if any) to categorise it as a proprietary order and apply the "proprietary orders" requirements of the SFC Code to such order and will result in that private bank not being entitled to, and not being paid, any rebate.

In relation to omnibus orders, when submitting such orders, CMIs (including private banks) that are subject to the SFC Code should disclose underlying investor information in respect of each order constituting the relevant omnibus order (failure to provide such information may result in that order being rejected). Underlying investor information in relation to omnibus orders should consist of:

The name of each underlying investor;

- A unique identification number for each investor;
- Whether an underlying investor has any "Associations" (as used in the SFC Code);
- Whether any underlying investor order is a "Proprietary Order" (as used in the SFC Code); and
- Whether any underlying investor order is a duplicate order.

Underlying investor information in relation to omnibus order should be sent to the Managers named in the relevant Pricing Supplement.

To the extent information being disclosed by CMIs and investors is personal and/or confidential in nature, CMIs (including private banks) agree and warrant: (A) to take appropriate steps to safeguard the transmission of such information to any OCs; and (B) that they have obtained the necessary consents from the underlying investors to disclose such information to any OCs. By submitting an order and providing such information to any OCs, each CMI (including private banks) further warrants that they and the underlying investors have understood and consented to the collection, disclosure, use and transfer of such information by any OCs and/or any other third parties as may be required by the SFC Code, including to the Issuer, relevant regulators and/or any other third parties as may be required by the SFC Code, for the purpose of complying with the SFC Code, during the bookbuilding process for the relevant CMI Offering. CMIs that receive such underlying investor information are reminded that such information should be used only for submitting orders in the relevant CMI Offering. The relevant Dealers may be asked to demonstrate compliance with their obligations under the SFC Code, and may request other CMIs (including private banks) to provide evidence showing compliance with the obligations above (in particular, that the necessary consents have been obtained). In such event, other CMIs (including private banks) are required to provide the relevant Dealer(s) with such evidence within the timeline requested.

Transfer Restrictions

As a result of the following restrictions, purchasers of Notes in the United States are advised to consult legal counsel prior to making any purchase, offer, sale, resale or other transfer of such Notes

Each purchaser of Registered Notes (other than a person purchasing an interest in a Registered Global Note with a view to holding it in the form of an interest in the same Global Note) or person wishing to transfer an interest from one Registered Global Note to another or from global to definitive form or *vice versa*, will be required to acknowledge, represent and agree and each person purchasing an interest in a Registered Global Note with a view to holding it in the form of an interest in the same Global Note will be deemed to have acknowledged, represented and agreed, as follows (terms used in this paragraph that are defined in Rule 144A or in Regulation S are used herein as defined therein):

(i) that either: (a) it is a QIB, purchasing (or holding) the Notes for its own account or for the account of one or more QIBs and it is aware that any sale to it is being made in reliance on Rule 144A or (b) it is outside the United States;

(ii) that the Notes are being offered and sold in a transaction not involving a public offering in the United States within the meaning of the Securities Act, and that the Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act or any other applicable U.S. States securities laws and may not be offered or sold within the United States except as set forth below;

(iii) that, unless it holds an interest in a Regulation S Global Note and is a person located outside the United States, if in the future it decides to resell, pledge or otherwise transfer the Notes or any beneficial interests in the Notes, it will do so, prior to the date which is one year after the later of the last Issue Date for the Series and the last date on which the Issuer or an affiliate of the Issuer was the owner of such Notes, only (a) to the Issuer or any affiliate thereof, (b) inside the United States to a person whom the seller reasonably believes is a QIB purchasing for its own account or for the account of a QIB in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A, (c) outside the United States in compliance with Rule 903 or Rule 904 under the Securities Act, (d) pursuant to the exemption from registration provided by Rule 144 under the Securities Act (if available) or (e) pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act, in each case in accordance with all applicable U.S. States securities laws;

(iv) that it will, and will require each subsequent holder to, notify any purchaser of the Notes from it of the resale restrictions referred to in paragraph (iii) above, if then applicable;

(v) that Notes initially offered in the United States to QIBs will be represented by one or more Rule 144A Global Notes and that Notes offered outside the United States in reliance on Regulation S will be represented by one or more Regulation S Global Notes;

(vi) that the Notes in registered form, other than the Regulation S Global Notes, will bear a legend to the following effect unless otherwise agreed to by the Issuer:

"THIS SECURITY HAS NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE "**SECURITIES ACT**"), OR ANY OTHER APPLICABLE U.S. STATE SECURITIES LAWS AND, ACCORDINGLY, MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD WITHIN THE UNITED STATES EXCEPT AS SET FORTH IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE. BY ITS ACQUISITION HEREOF, THE HOLDER (A) REPRESENTS THAT IT IS A "QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER" (AS DEFINED IN RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT) PURCHASING THE SECURITIES FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF ONE OR MORE QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYERS; (B) AGREES THAT IT WILL NOT RESELL OR OTHERWISE TRANSFER THE SECURITIES EXCEPT IN

ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGENCY AGREEMENT AND, PRIOR TO THE DATE WHICH IS ONE YEAR AFTER THE LATER OF THE LAST ISSUE DATE FOR THE SERIES AND THE LAST DATE ON WHICH THE ISSUER OR AN AFFILIATE OF THE ISSUER WAS THE OWNER OF SUCH SECURITIES OTHER THAN (1) TO THE ISSUER OR ANY AFFILIATE THEREOF, (2) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES TO A PERSON WHOM THE SELLER REASONABLY BELIEVES IS A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT PURCHASING FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER IN A TRANSACTION MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF RULE 144A, (3) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES IN COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 903 OR RULE 904 UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, (4) PURSUANT TO THE EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION PROVIDED BY RULE 144 UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT (IF AVAILABLE) OR (5) PURSUANT TO AN EFFECTIVE REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, IN EACH CASE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS OF THE STATES OF THE UNITED STATES AND ANY OTHER JURISDICTION; AND (C) IT AGREES THAT IT WILL DELIVER TO EACH PERSON TO WHOM THIS SECURITY IS TRANSFERRED A NOTICE SUBSTANTIALLY TO THE EFFECT OF THIS LEGEND. NO REPRESENTATION CAN BE MADE AS TO THE AVAILABILITY OF THE EXEMPTION PROVIDED BY RULE 144A FOR RESALES OF THE SECURITY.

THIS SECURITY AND RELATED DOCUMENTATION (INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE AGENCY AGREEMENT REFERRED TO HEREIN) MAY BE AMENDED OR SUPPLEMENTED FROM TIME TO TIME, WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF, BUT UPON NOTICE TO, THE HOLDERS OF SUCH SECURITIES SENT TO THEIR REGISTERED ADDRESSES, TO MODIFY THE RESTRICTIONS ON AND PROCEDURES FOR RESALES AND OTHER TRANSFERS OF THIS SECURITY TO REFLECT ANY CHANGE IN APPLICABLE LAW OR REGULATION (OR THE INTERPRETATION THEREOF) OR IN PRACTICES RELATING TO RESALES OR OTHER TRANSFERS OF RESTRICTED SECURITIES GENERALLY. THE HOLDER OF THIS SECURITY SHALL BE DEEMED, BY ITS ACCEPTANCE OR PURCHASE HEREOF, TO HAVE AGREED TO ANY SUCH AMENDMENT OR SUPPLEMENT (EACH OF WHICH SHALL BE CONCLUSIVE AND BINDING ON THE HOLDER HEREOF AND ALL FUTURE HOLDERS OF THIS SECURITY AND ANY SECURITIES ISSUED IN EXCHANGE OR SUBSTITUTION THEREFOR, WHETHER OR NOT ANY NOTATION THEREOF IS MADE HEREON).";

(vii) if it is outside the United States, that if it should resell or otherwise transfer the Notes, it will do so only (a)(i) outside the United States in compliance with Rule 903 or Rule 904 under the Securities Act or (ii) to a QIB in compliance with Rule 144A and (b) in accordance with all applicable U.S. States securities laws; and it acknowledges that the Regulation S Global Notes will bear a legend to the following effect unless otherwise agreed to by the Issuer:

"THIS SECURITY HAS NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE "**SECURITIES ACT**"), OR ANY OTHER APPLICABLE U.S. STATE SECURITIES LAWS AND, ACCORDINGLY, MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD WITHIN THE UNITED STATES EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGENCY AGREEMENT AND PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OR PURSUANT TO AN EFFECTIVE REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT.; and

(viii) that the Issuer and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements and it agrees that if any of such acknowledgements, representations or agreements made by it are no longer accurate, it shall promptly notify the Issuer; and if it is acquiring any Notes as a fiduciary or agent for one or more accounts, it represents that it has sole investment discretion with respect to each such account and that it has full power to make the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements on behalf of each such account.

No sale of Legended Notes in the United States to any one QIB will be for less than U.S.$100,000 (or its foreign currency equivalent) principal amount and no Legended Note will be issued in connection with such a sale in a smaller principal amount. If the purchaser is a non-banking fiduciary acting on behalf of others, each person for whom it is acting must purchase at least U.S.$100,000 (or its foreign currency equivalent) principal amount of Registered Notes.

Selling Restrictions

United States

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and may not be offered or sold within the United States except in certain transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S under the Securities Act.

The Notes in bearer form are subject to U.S. tax law requirements and may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or its possessions or to a United States person, except in certain transactions permitted by U.S. Treasury regulations. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and regulations thereunder. The applicable Pricing Supplement will identify whether either TEFRA C or TEFRA D apply or whether TEFRA is applicable.

In connection with any Notes which are offered or sold outside the United States in reliance on an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act provided under Regulation S ("**Regulation S Notes**"), each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it will not offer, sell or deliver such Regulation S Notes (i) as part of their distribution at any time or (ii) otherwise until 40 days after the completion of the distribution, as determined and certified by the relevant Dealer or, in the case of an issue of Notes on a syndicated basis, the relevant lead manager, of all Notes of the Tranche of which such Regulation S Notes are a part, within the United States. Each Dealer has further agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to agree, that it will send to each dealer to which it sells any Regulation S Notes during the distribution compliance period a confirmation or other notice setting forth the restrictions on offers and sales of the Regulation S Notes within the United States. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S under the Securities Act.

Until 40 days after the commencement of the offering of any Series of Notes, an offer or sale of such Notes within the United States by any dealer (whether or not participating in the offering) may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act if such offer or sale is made otherwise than in accordance with an available exemption from registration under the Securities Act.

Dealers may arrange for the resale of Notes to QIBs pursuant to Rule 144A and each such purchaser of Notes is hereby notified that the Dealers may be relying on the exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A. The minimum aggregate principal amount of Notes which may be purchased by a QIB pursuant to Rule 144A is U.S.$100,000 (or the approximate equivalent thereof in any other currency). To permit compliance with Rule 144A in connection with any resales or other transfers of Notes that are "restricted securities" within the meaning of the Securities Act, the Issuer has undertaken in the Trust Deed to furnish, upon the request of a holder of such Notes or any beneficial interest therein, to such holder or to a prospective purchaser designated by him, the information required to be delivered under Rule 144A(d)(4) under the Securities Act if, at the time of the request, any of the Notes remain outstanding as "restricted securities" within the meaning of Rule 144(a)(3) of the Securities Act and the Issuer is neither a reporting company under Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act nor exempt from reporting pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) thereunder.

Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors

Unless the applicable Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes specifies the "*Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors*" as "Not Applicable", each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Offering Circular as completed by the applicable Pricing Supplement in relation thereto to any retail investor in the EEA. For the purposes of this provision:

(a) the expression "retail investor" means a person who is one (or more) of the following:

  (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, **"MiFID II**"); or

  (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (as amended, the "**Insurance Distribution Directive**"), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or

  (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 (as amended, the "**Prospectus Regulation**"); and

(b) the expression "**offer**" includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Notes.

If the applicable Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes specifies "*Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors*" as "Not Applicable", in relation to each Member State of the EEA, each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not made and will not make an offer of Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Offering Circular as completed by the applicable Pricing Supplement in relation thereto to the public in that Member State except that it may make an offer of such Notes to the public in that Member State:

(i) if the Pricing Supplement in relation to the Notes specifies that an offer of those Notes may be made other than pursuant to Article 1(4) of the Prospectus Regulation in that Member State (a "**Non-exempt Offer**"), following the date of publication of a prospectus in relation to such Notes which has been approved by the competent authority in that Member State or, where appropriate, approved in another Member State and notified to the competent authority in that Member State, provided that any such prospectus has subsequently been completed by the final terms contemplating such Non-exempt Offer, in accordance with the Prospectus Regulation, in the period beginning and ending on the dates specified in such prospectus or final terms, as applicable and the Issuer has consented in writing to its use for the purpose of that Non-exempt Offer;

(ii) at any time to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation;

(iii) at any time to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Regulation), subject to obtaining the prior consent of the relevant Dealer or Dealers nominated by the Issuer for any such offer; or

(iv) at any time in any other circumstances falling within Article 1(4) of the Prospectus Regulation, provided that no such offer of Notes referred to in (ii) to (iv) above shall require the Issuer or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Regulation or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the Prospectus Regulation.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an "**offer of Notes to the public**" in relation to any Notes in any Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Notes and the expression "**Prospectus Regulation**" means Regulation (EU) 2017/1129, as amended.

United Kingdom

Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors

Unless the applicable Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes specifies the "*Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors*" as "Not Applicable", each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered, sold, distributed or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell, distribute or otherwise make available any Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Offering Circular as completed by the applicable Pricing Supplement in relation thereto to any retail investor in the United Kingdom. For the purposes of this provision:

(a) the expression "**retail investor**" means a person who is one (or both) of the following:

  (i) not a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 ("**EUWA**"); or

  (ii) not a qualified investor as defined in paragraph 15 of Schedule 1 to the Public Offers and Admissions to Trading Regulations 2024; and

(b) the expression "**offer**" includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Notes.

If the applicable Pricing Supplement in respect of any Notes specifies "*Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors*" as "Not Applicable", each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not made and will not make an offer of Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Offering Circular as completed by the applicable Pricing Supplement in relation thereto to the public in the United Kingdom except that it may make an offer of such Notes to the public in the United Kingdom:

(i) if the Pricing Supplement in relation to the Notes specifies that an offer of those Notes may be made other than pursuant to an exemption under Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the POATRs (a "**Public Offer**"), following the date of publication of a prospectus in relation to such Notes which has been approved by the Financial Conduct Authority, provided that any such prospectus has subsequently been completed by the Pricing Supplement contemplating such Public Offer, in the period beginning and ending on the dates specified in such prospectus or Pricing Supplement, as applicable, and the Issuer has consented in writing to its use for the purpose of that Public Offer;

(ii) at any time to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in paragraph 15 of Schedule 1 to the POATRs;

(iii) at any time to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in paragraph 15 of Schedule 1 to the POATRs) in the United Kingdom subject to obtaining the prior consent of the relevant Dealer or Dealers nominated by the Issuer for any such offer; or

(iv) at any time in any other circumstances falling within Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the POATRs,

provided that no such offer of Notes referred to in (ii) to (iv) above shall require the Issuer or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the POATRs.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an "**offer of Notes to the public**" in relation to any Notes means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Notes and the expression **"POATRs"** means the Public Offers and Admissions to Trading Regulations 2024.

Other regulatory restrictions

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that:

(a) in relation to any Notes which have a maturity of less than one year, (i) it is a person whose ordinary activities involve it in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of its business and (ii) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell any Notes other than to persons whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or as agent) for the purposes of their businesses or who it is reasonable to expect will acquire, hold, manage or dispose of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses where the issue of the Notes would otherwise constitute a contravention of Section 19 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the "**FSMA**") by the Issuer;

(b) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any Notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Issuer; and

(c) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to any Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

India

Each Dealer has warranted, represented and undertaken and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to warrant, represent and agree in each case to the Issuer and to each other that:

(a) this Offering Circular has not been and will not be filed, registered, produced, published or made as an offer document (whether as a prospectus or a statement in lieu of a prospectus (as defined under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 as amended) in respect of a public offer or information memorandum or placement memorandum or general information document or key information document or private placement offer cum application letter or other offering material in respect of any private placement of securities under the Companies Act, 2013, as amended from time to time and the rules framed thereunder or any other applicable Indian laws) with the Registrar of Companies or the Securities Exchange Board of India or the Reserve Bank of India or any Indian Stock Exchange or any other adjudicatory, statutory, regulatory or governmental body of like nature in India or the International Financial Services Centres, save and except, any information forming part of the Offering Circular which is mandatorily required to be disclosed or filed in India under any applicable Indian laws including but not limited to, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015, as amended, and under the listing agreement with any Indian stock exchange pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, or the International Financial Services Centres Authority (Listing) Regulations, 2024, each, or pursuant to the directive or sanction of any statutory, regulatory or governmental and adjudicatory body in India or the International Financial Services Centres;

(b) the Notes will not be offered or sold, and have not been offered or sold either directly or indirectly, to any person or the public or any member of the public in India by means of any document, other than to persons permitted to acquire the Notes under Indian law, whether as a principal or agent;

(c) this Offering Circular or any other offering document or material relating to the Notes have not been and will not be circulated or distributed, directly or indirectly, to any person or the public in India or any member of the public in India or otherwise generally distributed or circulated in India which could constitute an advertisement, invitation, offer, sale or solicitation of and an offer to subscribe for or purchase any securities within the meaning of the Companies Act, 2013, as amended from time to time, or any other applicable Indian securities laws for the time being in force;

(d) this Offering Circular or any material relating to the Notes has not been and will not be circulated or distributed to any person who does not meet the Eligibility Requirements; and

(e) the Notes have not been offered or sold and will not be offered or sold in India in circumstances which would constitute an advertisement, invitation, sale or solicitation of an offer to subscribe for or purchase any securities to the public under applicable Indian law for the time being in force.

For the purposes of this section, "Eligibility Requirements" shall mean the criteria required to be fulfilled to be an eligible lender under the ECB Guidelines. For a lender to be an eligible lender under the ECB Guidelines, it should be: (i) a person resident outside India; or (ii) a branch outside India of an entity whose lending business is regulated by the Reserve Bank of India; or (iii) a financial institution (as defined under the Foreign Exchange Management (International Financial Services Centre) Regulations, 2015 (as amended)) or a branch of a financial institution (as defined under the Foreign Exchange Management (International Financial Services Centre) Regulations, 2015 (as amended)) set up in International Financial Service Centre.

For the purpose of this section, "**ECB Guidelines**" means the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, including the Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing and Lending) Regulations, 2018 as amended, updated, modified, superseded, replaced or substituted from time to time, read together with the Master Direction on Reporting under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, dated January 1, 2016 issued by the RBI and any other applicable regulations, notifications, circulars or guidelines issued by the RBI or any other Indian governmental agency in respect of external commercial borrowings, in each case, as amended, updated, modified, superseded, replaced or substituted from time to time.

Eligibility of holders of the Notes and the Rupee Denominated Notes

Each Dealer represents and agrees that in relation to any issuance of Rupee denominated Notes and payable in a currency other than Rupees, the Offering Circular or any other material relating to such Notes has not been and will not be circulated or distributed to any prospective investor who does not meet the Eligibility Requirements.

Disclosure of information relating to holders of the Notes and the Rupee Denominated Notes

The holders and beneficial owners of the Notes issued by the Issuer through its Head Office shall be deemed to confirm that for so long as they hold any of the Notes and the Rupee denominated Notes, they will meet the Eligibility Requirements. Further, all Noteholders represent and agree that the Notes will not be offered, sold on the secondary market or offered as security to any person who is not a Recognised ECB Lender. In relation to any issuance of the Notes, the holders and beneficial owners represent and agree that they will provide all information and details about themselves to the Issuer, to enable the Issuer to provide such information to the Reserve Bank of India or any other statutory, regulatory or governmental authority in India as and when such information is required. The holders and beneficial owners will provide all the information and details that they have or can procure about any subsequent transferee Noteholders (and shall provide all assistance in relation thereto) to the Issuer so as to enable the Issuer to obtain the details of the transferee Noteholders or any other information pertaining to such transferee Noteholders to enable the Issuer to provide such information to the Reserve Bank of India or any other statutory or regulatory authority in India as and when such information is required. The Notes can only be sold/transferred/offered as security overseas and in the case of Notes issued by the Issuer through the Head Office, only to Recognised ECB Lenders who are in compliance with the Eligibility Requirements.

Additional Selling Restrictions as per RBI Basel III Guidelines

In accordance with the provisions of the RBI Basel III Guidelines, the Issuer nor a related party over which the Issuer exercises control or significant influence (as defined under relevant Indian Accounting Standards) shall be permitted to purchase the Notes. Additionally, the Issuer should not directly or indirectly fund the purchase of the Notes. Further, the Issuer shall also not grant advances against the security of the Notes issued by the Issuer itself.

Japan

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Act No.25 of 1948, as amended; the "**Financial Instruments and Exchange Act**") and each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it will not has not, directly or indirectly, offered or sold and will not, directly or indirectly, offer or sell any Notes, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (which term as used herein means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organised under the laws of Japan) or to others for re-offering or re-sale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and other relevant laws and regulations of Japan.

Singapore

Each Dealer has acknowledged, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to acknowledge, that this Offering Circular has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered or sold any Notes or caused the Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase and will not offer or sell any Notes or cause the Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, and has not circulated or distributed, nor will it circulate or distribute, this Offering Circular or any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the Notes, whether directly or indirectly, to any person in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor (as defined in Section 4A of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 of Singapore, as modified or amended from time to time (the "**SFA**")) pursuant to Section 274 of the SFA or (ii) to an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA) pursuant to and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA.

Hong Kong

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that:

(a) it has not offered or sold, and will not offer or sell, in Hong Kong, by means of any document, any Notes (except for Notes which are a "structured product" as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance ((Cap. 571) of Hong Kong) other than (i) to "professional investors" as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong (the "**SFO**") and any rules made under the SFO, or (ii) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a "prospectus" as defined in the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong (the "**C(WUMP)O**") or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the C(WUMP)O; and

(b) it has not issued or had in its possession for the purposes of issue, and will not issue or have in its possession for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, any advertisement, invitation or document relating to the Notes, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public in Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to Notes which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to "professional investors" within the meaning of the SFO and any rules made under the SFO.

General

Each Dealer has represented, warranted and undertaken and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent, warrant and undertake that it will (to the best of its knowledge and belief) comply with all applicable securities laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction in which it purchases, offers, sells or delivers Notes or possesses or distributes this Offering Circular and will obtain any consent, approval or permission required by it for the purchase, offer, sale or delivery by it of Notes under the laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction to which it is subject or in which it makes such purchases, offers, sales or deliveries and neither the Issuer, the Trustee, the Agents nor any of the other Dealers shall have any responsibility therefor.

None of the Issuer, the Trustee, the Agents, the Arranger and the Dealers represents that Notes may at any time lawfully be sold in compliance with any applicable registration or other requirements in any jurisdiction, or pursuant to any exemption available thereunder, or assumes any responsibility for facilitating such sale.

With regard to each Tranche, the relevant Dealer will be required to comply with such other restrictions as the Issuer and the relevant Dealer shall agree and as shall be set out in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Authorisation and Legal Entity Identifier

1. The establishment and update of the Programme and the issue of Notes have been duly authorised by resolutions of the Board of Directors of the Issuer dated 3 September 2026.

2. Issuance of Notes by the Issuer acting through its Head Office and India branches is permitted under the ECB Guidelines, provided that such Notes are issued in accordance with the ECB Guidelines.

   Currently the issuance of Notes by the Issuer acting through its IFSC Banking Unit, London Branch or any other offshore or Indian branch for borrowings in foreign currency for the purpose of funding its foreign offices in the normal course of banking business outside India, does not require any approval from the RBI and/or the Ministry of Finance. The Issuer is, however, required to: (i) make the relevant filings / reporting, including in the designated returns to any direction, regulation, notification, circular or guideline including with any regulatory authority including but not limited to the IFSCA, the SEBI, the RBI, and the Government of India; (ii) comply with the requirements specified under the guidelines issued by the RBI in relation to the Notes; and (iii) reporting as part of the overseas liabilities and DSBO returns with respect to operation of foreign branches of Indian banks, as amended, modified or supplemented from time to time. Approval, if any required, for the issuance of the Notes by the Issuer acting through its Head Office will be obtained from the RBI prior to issuance of the Notes. With regard to the Bank's IFSC Banking Unit, relevant provisions of the IFSCA (Listing) Regulations, 2024, as amended from time to time, along with other relevant statutory and regulatory guidelines and regulations issued by International Financial Services Centres Authority, will also be applicable to the Issuer.

3. The Legal Entity Identifier ("**LEI**") of the Issuer is 335800E4RH82Z8XC3C30.

Listing

4. Approval-in-principle has been granted for the listing and quotation of Notes that may be issued pursuant to the Programme and which are agreed at or prior to the time of issue thereof to be so listed on the SGX-ST. Such permission will be granted when such Notes have been admitted to the Official List. The SGX-ST assumes no responsibility for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed or reports contained herein. If the application to the SGX-ST to list a particular series of Notes is approved, for so long as any Notes are listed on the SGX-ST and the rules of the SGX-ST so require, such Notes, if traded, will be traded on the SGX-ST in a board lot size of at least S$200,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies).

   Admission to the Official List and quotation of any Notes on the SGX-ST are not to be taken as an indication of the merits of the Issuer, its subsidiaries, its associated companies, the Programme or the Notes. So long as the Notes are listed on the SGX-ST and the rules of the SGX-ST so require, the Issuer shall appoint and maintain a paying agent in Singapore, where the Notes may be presented or surrendered for payment or redemption, in the event that the Global Notes is exchanged for definitive Notes. In addition, in the event that the Global Notes is exchanged for definitive Notes, announcement of such exchange shall be made through the SGX-ST and such announcement will include all material information with respect to the delivery of the definitive Notes, including details of the paying agent in Singapore.

   Application will be made to the Global Securities Market of the India INX and/or the Debt Securities Market of the NSE IX for the listing and quotation of Notes on the Global Securities Market of the India

INX and/or Debt Securities Market of the NSE IX that may be issued pursuant to the Programme. The listing of the Notes will be in compliance with the IFSCA Regulations.

Delisting of Notes

5. The Trust Deed provides that if the applicable Pricing Supplement indicates that the Notes are listed on a stock exchange (the "**relevant Stock Exchange**"), the Bank will use its best endeavours to maintain the listing on the relevant Stock Exchange of those of the Notes which are listed on the relevant Stock Exchange or, if it is unable to do so having used its best endeavours or if the Trustee considers that the maintenance of such listings is unduly onerous whether as a result of the implementation of the EU Transparency Directive (directive 2004/109/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Harmonisation of Transparency Requirements in relation to information about issuers whose securities are admitted to trading on a regulated market) or otherwise, it may cease to maintain such listing provided that it shall use its best endeavours promptly to obtain and maintain a quotation or listing of such Notes on such other stock exchange or exchanges or securities market or markets on which it is then accepted in the sphere of international issues of debt securities to list securities such as the Notes as it may (with the approval of the Trustee (which approval of the Trustee may only be given if the Trustee has received confirmation from the relevant Dealer(s) in respect of such Notes that such other stock exchange or exchanges or securities market or markets is so accepted)) decide and shall also upon obtaining a quotation or listing of such Notes issued by it on such other stock exchange or exchanges or securities market or markets enter into a trust deed supplemental to the Trust Deed to effect such consequential amendments to the Trust Deed as the Trustee may require or as shall be requisite to comply with the requirements of any such stock exchange or securities market

Clearing systems

6. The Bearer Notes to be issued under the Programme have been accepted for clearance through Euroclear and Clearstream. The appropriate common code and ISIN for each Tranche of Bearer Notes allocated by Euroclear and Clearstream will be specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement. In addition, the Issuer may make an application for any Registered Notes to be accepted for trading in book-entry form by DTC. The CUSIP and/or CINS numbers for each Tranche of Registered Notes, together with the relevant ISIN and common code, will be specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement. If the Notes are to clear through an additional or alternative clearing system, the appropriate information will be specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement.

No significant change

7. Save as disclosed in this Offering Circular, there has been no significant or material adverse change in the financial or trading position of the Bank since 30 June 2026.

Litigation

8. Save as otherwise disclosed in the Offering Circular, the Bank is not involved in any legal or arbitration proceedings (including any proceedings which are pending or threatened of which the Bank is aware) which may have or have had in the 12 months preceding the date of this document a significant effect on the financial position of the Bank.

9. There is one case under Claim Against Bank "M/s. Vertex Spinning Ltd through Mr. Mahesh Soni Vs Syndicate Bank (Now Canara Bank) & Ors" vide COMMS-13/2024 at District & Sessions Court, Indore

(the "**Court**") for a Claim of Rs.3947.87 Crores, which is pending adjudication. The Bank has contested the suit and denied the allegations made by Vertex. The bank filed Original Application before DRT against M/s. Vertex Spinning Ltd & others which was allowed in favour of the Bank. The suit is pending before the Court.

Accounts

10. The auditors of the Issuer in respect of the financial statements as at and for the years ended 31 March 2024, 2025 and 2026 and for the three months ended 30 June 2026 are as follows:

    K. Venkatachalam Aiyer & Co.
    Rodi Dabir & Co.
    Abarna & Ananthan
    S R Goyal & Co.
    M C Bhandari & Co.

    The auditors mentioned above have audited, or (as the case may be) reviewed, the Issuer's consolidated and standalone accounts, without qualification, in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in India for each of the periods mentioned above.

Trustee's Reliance on Certificates

11. The Trust Deed provides that any certificate or report of the Auditors (as defined in the Trust Deed) or any other person called for by or provided to the Trustee (whether or not addressed to the Trustee) in accordance with or for the purposes of these presents may be relied upon by the Trustee as sufficient evidence of the facts stated therein notwithstanding that such certificate or report and/or any engagement letter or other document entered into by the Trustee in connection therewith contains a monetary or other limit on the liability of the Auditors or such other person in respect thereof and notwithstanding that the scope and/or basis of such certificate or report may be limited by any engagement or similar letter or by the terms of the certificate or report itself.

Documents Available

12. So long as Notes are capable of being issued under the Programme, copies of the following documents will, when published, be available from the corporate office of the Issuer:

    (a) the audited financial statements of the Bank and the Group in respect of the fiscal years ended 31 March 2024, 2025 and 2026;

    (b) the unaudited reviewed financial statements of the Bank and the Group for the quarter ended 30 June 2026;

    (c) the most recently published audited annual financial statements of the Bank and the most recently published unaudited standalone interim financial results of the Bank (the Bank currently prepares unaudited standalone interim results on a quarterly basis under Indian regulatory requirements);

    (d) the Programme Agreement, the Trust Deed, the Agency Agreement and the forms of the Temporary Global Notes, the Permanent Global Notes, the Definitive Bearer Notes, the Receipts, the Coupons, the Talons and the Regulation S Global Notes, the Restricted Global Notes and the Definitive Registered Notes;

    (e) a copy of this Offering Circular;

(f) any future offering circulars, prospectuses, information memoranda and supplements including Pricing Supplements (save that a Pricing Supplement relating to an unlisted Note will only be available for inspection by a holder of such Note and such holder must produce evidence satisfactory to the Issuer and the Paying Agent as to its holding of Notes and identity) to this Offering Circular and any other documents incorporated herein or therein by reference; and

(g) the constitutional documents of the Bank.

Copies of the Trust Deed and the Agency Agreement are available for inspection during normal business hours at the registered office for the time being of the Trustee and the Principal Paying Agent. Copies of the applicable Pricing Supplement are obtainable during normal business hours at the specified office of the Trustee and the Principal Paying Agent save that, if this Note is an unlisted Note of any Series, the applicable Pricing Supplement will only be obtainable by a Noteholder holding one or more unlisted Notes of that Series and such Noteholder must produce evidence satisfactory to the Trustee or the Principal Paying Agent, as the case may be, as to its holding of such Notes and identity.

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Ref: SD:199/200/11/12::2026-27 27.07.2026

The Vice President **BSE Ltd.** **Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers** **Dalal Street** **Mumbai - 400 001** Scrip Code: **532483**	**The Vice President** **Listing Department** **National Stock Exchange of India Ltd** **Exchange Plaza** **Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra [E]** **Mumbai - 400 051** Scrip Code: **CANBK**

Sub: Outcome of Board Meeting - Integrated Filing (Financial) - Unaudited (Reviewed) Financial Results (Standalone & Consolidated) for the Quarter ended 30.06.2026

Ref: 1. Regulation 30, 33, 52 and other applicable provisions of SEBI ((Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.
2. Prior Intimation SD: 180/181/11/12:2026-27 dated 17.07.2026

The Stock Exchanges are hereby informed that the Board of Directors of the Bank at its meeting held today i.e., 27.07.2026 (Monday) has considered and approved the Unaudited (Reviewed) Financial Results (Standalone & Consolidated) for the Quarter ended 30.06.2026.

A copy of the Unaudited (Reviewed) Financial Results (Standalone & Consolidated) is enclosed along with the Limited Review Report of the Auditors. Further, we are enclosing the following:

- NIL Statement of Deviation/variation in utilization of proceeds of issue of equity shares and Non-Convertible Debt Securities for the Quarter ended 30.06.2026 - Disclosure under Regulation 32(1), 52(7) & 52(7 A) of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015.
- Security Cover Certificate as on 30.06.2026. [Regulation 54 and 56 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015]
- Statement on outstanding Default on Loans and Debt Securities.

The meeting of the Board of Directors commenced at 10:30 A.M. (IST). and concluded at 12:00 P.M. (IST)

This is for your information and records.

Thanking You,

SANTOSH KUMAR BARIK Digitally signed by SANTOSH KUMAR BARIK Date: 2026.07.27 12:09:52 +05'30'

Santosh Kumar Barik
Company Secretary

सचिवीय विभाग
प्रधान कार्यालय
112, जे सी रोड, बेंगलूरु - 560002
E-Mail - hosecretarial@canarabank.com

Secretarial Department
Head Office
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Canara Bank

Syndicate

Together We Can

(Head Office : Bengaluru - 2)

STANDALONE FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE 2026

(₹.in Crore)

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	QUARTER ENDED			YEAR ENDED
		(REVIEWED)	(AUDITED)	(REVIEWED)	(AUDITED)
		30-06-2026	31-03-2026	30-06-2025	31-03-2026
1	**INTEREST EARNED (a)+(b)+(c)+(d)**	**32,957.04**	**31,837.85**	**31,002.83**	**1,26,366.17**
	(a) Interest/discount on advances/bills	24,684.75	23,951.33	22,618.32	93,247.55
	(b) Income on Investments	6,463.53	6,318.48	6,193.19	25,121.76
	(c) Interest on balances with Reserve Bank of India & Other Inter-Bank Funds	1,463.39	1,412.73	1,469.97	5,928.18
	(d) Others	345.37	155.31	721.35	2,068.68
2	Other Income	**6,727.22**	**4,824.36**	**7,060.48**	**26,838.04**
3	TOTAL INCOME (1+2)	**39,684.26**	**36,662.21**	**38,063.31**	**1,53,204.21**
4	Interest Expended	22,741.77	22,029.88	21,994.07	89,155.93
5	Operating Expenses (i)+(ii)	**8,306.63**	**7,874.95**	**7,515.65**	**31,029.71**
	(i) Employees Cost	5,091.54	4,743.64	4,795.54	19,266.00
	(ii) Other Operating Expenses (All items exceeding 10% of the total expenditure excluding interest expenditure may be shown separately)	3,215.09	3,131.31	2,720.11	11,763.71
6	TOTAL EXPENSES ((4+5) excluding Provisions & Contingencies)	**31,048.40**	**29,904.83**	**29,509.72**	**1,20,185.64**
7	Operating Profit before Provisions and Contingencies (3-6)	**8,635.86**	**6,757.38**	**8,553.59**	**33,018.57**
8	Provisions (Other than Tax) and Contingencies #	2,080.04	991.81	2,351.56	8,111.90
	of which provisions for Non-performing assets	1,399.33	1,311.57	1,845.26	6,310.48
9	Exceptional items	-	-	-	-
10	Profit (+) / Loss (-) from Ordinary Activities before tax (7-8-9)	**6,555.82**	**5,765.57**	**6,202.03**	**24,906.67**
11	Tax expense	1,700.00	1,260.00	1,450.00	5,720.00
12	Net Profit (+) / Loss (-) from Ordinary Activities after tax (10-11)	**4,855.82**	**4,505.57**	**4,752.03**	**19,186.67**
13	Extraordinary items (net of tax expense)	-	-	-	-
14	Net Profit (+) / Loss (-) for the period (12-13)	**4,855.82**	**4,505.57**	**4,752.03**	**19,186.67**
15	Paid up Equity Share Capital (Face Value of each share Rs.2/-)	1,814.13	1,814.13	1,814.13	1,814.13
16	Reserves excluding Revaluation Reserves				**1,05,144.54**
17	Analytical Ratios				
	(i) Percentage of shares held by Government of India	62.93%	62.93%	62.93%	62.93%
	(ii) Capital Adequacy Ratio - Basel III	17.17%	17.04%	16.52%	17.04%
	(a) Common Equity Tier I Ratio	12.91%	12.44%	12.29%	12.44%
	(b) Additional Tier 1 Ratio	2.09%	2.15%	2.29%	2.15%
	(iii) Earnings per Share (EPS)				
	a) Basic and diluted EPS before Extraordinary items (net of tax expense) for the period, for the year to date and for the previous year (Quarter numbers are not anualised)	5.35	4.97	5.24	21.15
	b) Basic and diluted EPS after Extraordinary items (net of tax expense) for the period, for the year to date and for the previous year (Quarter numbers are not anualised)	5.35	4.97	5.24	21.15
	(iv) NPA Ratios				
	(a) Amount of Gross Non Performing Assets	20,354.34	22,740.01	29,518.43	22,740.01
	(b) Amount of Net Non Performing Assets	4,652.95	5,209.37	6,765.24	5,209.37
	(c) Percentage of Gross Non Performing Assets	1.57%	1.84%	2.69%	1.84%
	(d) Percentage of Net Non Performing Assets	0.36%	0.43%	0.63%	0.43%
	(v) Return on Assets (Annualised)	1.04%	1.01%	1.14%	1.10%
	(vi) Debt Equity Ratio**	0.50	0.55	0.60	0.55
	(vii) Total Debts to Total Assets Ratio***	7.97%	8.25%	6.93%	8.25%
	(viii) Capital Redemption Reserve/ Debenture Redemption Reserve	NOT APPLICABLE			
	(ix) Outstanding Redeemable Preference Shares	NOT APPLICABLE			
	(x) Operating Margin (%)	21.76%	18.43%	22.47%	21.55%
	(xi) Net Profit Margin (%)	12.24%	12.29%	12.48%	12.52%
	(xii) Net Worth	1,09,281.07	1,03,453.87	92,822.53	1,03,453.87

** Debt represents Borrowings with residual maturity of more than one year

*** Total Debt represents total Borrowings of the Bank.

Figures of the previous period have been regrouped /reclassified wherever considered necessary to conform to current period classification.

K Venkatachalam Aiyer & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN 004610S

Rodi Dabir & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN 108846W

Abarna & Ananthan Chartered Accountants FRN: 000003S

S R Goyal & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN: 001537C

M C Bhandari & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN: 303002E

केनरा बैंक Canara Bank

Syndicate

Together We Can

(Head Office : Bengaluru)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE 2026

(₹. In Crore)

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	QUARTER ENDED			YEAR ENDED
		(REVIEWED)	(AUDITED)	(REVIEWED)	(AUDITED)
		30-06-2026	31-03-2026	30-06-2025	31-03-2026
1	**INTEREST EARNED (a)+(b)+(c)+(d)**	**32,957.16**	**31,838.54**	**31,522.98**	**1,26,371.20**
	(a) Interest/discount on advances/bills	24,684.75	23,951.33	22,618.32	93,247.55
	(b) Income on Investments	6,463.53	6,318.48	6,710.71	25,121.76
	(c) Interest on balances with Reserve Bank of India & Other Inter-Bank Funds	1,463.48	1,418.84	1,474.05	5,951.16
	(d) Others	345.40	149.89	719.90	2,050.73
2	Other Income	**6,738.55**	**4,700.07**	**9,918.53**	**26,712.02**
3	TOTAL INCOME (1+2)	**39,695.71**	**36,538.61**	**41,441.51**	**1,53,083.22**
4	Interest Expended	22,737.40	22,024.35	21,992.16	89,137.52
5	Operating Expenses (i)+(ii)	**8,311.37**	**7,878.38**	**10,782.04**	**31,141.86**
	(i) Employees Cost	5,094.68	4,746.79	4,996.31	19,279.00
	(ii) Other Operating Expenses (All items exceeding 10% of the total expenditure excluding interest expenditure may be shown separately)	3,216.69	3,131.59	5,785.73	11,862.86
6	TOTAL EXPENSES ((4+5) excluding Provisions & Contingencies)	31,048.77	**29,902.73**	**32,774.20**	**1,20,279.38**
7	Operating Profit before Provisions and Contingencies (3-6)	8,646.94	**6,635.88**	8,667.31	**32,803.84**
8	Provisions (Other than Tax) and Contingencies #	2,080.05	992.12	2,358.96	8,122.38
	of which provisions for Non-performing assets	1,399.34	1,311.57	1,852.35	6,320.00
9	Exceptional items	-	-	-	-
10	Profit (+) / Loss (-) from Ordinary Activities before tax (7-8-9)	**6,566.89**	**5,643.76**	**6,308.35**	**24,681.46**
11	Tax expense	1,702.81	1,262.98	1,472.14	5,730.23
12	Net Profit (+) / Loss (-) from Ordinary Activities after tax (10-11)	4,864.08	**4,380.78**	**4,836.21**	**18,951.23**
13	Extraordinary items		-	(1,833.03)	(1,833.03)
14	Net Profit (+) / Loss (-) for the period (12-13)	4,864.08	**4,380.78**	3,003.18	**17,118.20**
15	Add: Share of Earnings in Associates	317.98	194.33	229.47	760.36
16	Less: Minority Interest	1.35	0.88	37.70	5.68
17	Net Profit (+) / Loss(-) after Minority Interest (14+15-16)	5,180.71	**4,574.23**	**3,194.95**	**17,872.88**
18	Paid up Equity Share Capital (Face Value of each share-Rs.2/-)	1,814.13	**1,814.13**	**1,814.13**	**1,814.13**
19	Reserves excluding Revaluation Reserves	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	1,09,466.57
20	Analytical Ratios	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
	(i) Percentage of shares held by Government of India	62.93%	62.93%	62.93%	62.93%
	(ii) Capital Adequacy Ratio - Basel III	17.18%	17.07%	16.59%	17.07%
	(a) Common Equity Tier I Ratio	12.92%	12.47%	12.37%	12.47%
	(b) Additional Tier 1 Ratio	2.09%	2.15%	2.29%	2.15%
	(iii) Earnings per Share (EPS) *				
	a) Basic and diluted EPS before Extraordinary items (net of tax expense) for the period, for the year to date and for the previous year (Quarter numbers are not anualised)	5.71	5.04	3.52	21.73
	b) Basic and diluted EPS after Extraordinary items (net of tax expense) for the period, for the year to date and for the previous year (Quarter numbers are not anualised)	5.71	5.04	3.52	21.73
	(iv) NPA Ratios				
	(a) Amount of Gross Non Performing Assets	20,363.77	22,749.44	29,535.08	22,749.44
	(b) Amount of Net Non Performing Assets	4,652.95	5,209.37	6,774.67	5,209.37
	(c) Percentage of Gross Non Performing Assets	1.57%	1.84%	2.69%	1.84%
	(d) Percentage of Net Non Performing Assets	0.36%	0.43%	0.63%	0.43%
	(v) Return on Assets (Annualised)	1.11%	1.02%	1.17%	1.11%

*Figures of the previous period have been regrouped /reclassified wherever considered necessary to conform to current period classification

K Venkatachalam Aiyer & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN 004610S

Rodi Dabir & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN 108846W

Abarna & Ananthan Chartered Accountants FRN: 000003S

S R Gotrae & Co Chartered Accountants FRN 0013??C

MC Bhandari & Co Chartered Accountants FRN: 303002E

केनरा बैंक Canara Bank
Syndicate
(Head Office : Bengaluru)

STANDALONE SEGMENT REPORTING FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE 2026

(₹. in crore)

BUSINESS SEGMENTS		QUARTER ENDED			YEAR ENDED
		(REVIEWED)	(AUDITED)	(REVIEWED)	(AUDITED)
		30-06-2026	31-03-2026	30-06-2025	31-03-2026
(1)	**Segment Revenue**				
a	Treasury Operations	7,286.64	6,724.16	9,202.13	33,729.94
b	Retail Banking Operations	19,908.64	18,776.48	16,537.06	70,475.53
	i) Digital Banking*	4.22	1.77	1.55	6.38
	ii) Other Retail Banking	19,904.42	18,774.71	16,535.51	70,469.15
c	Wholesale Banking Operations	12,488.98	11,161.57	12,324.12	48,998.74
d	Life Insurance Operation	-	-	-	-
e	Other Banking Operation	-	-	-	-
f	Unallocated	-	-	-	-
	Total	**39,684.26**	**36,662.21**	**38,063.31**	**1,53,204.21**
	Less: Inter Segment Revenue	-	-	-	-
	Income from operations	**39,684.26**	**36,662.21**	**38,063.31**	**1,53,204.21**
(2)	**Segment Results**				
a	Treasury Operations	1,310.71	1,241.43	1,621.36	10,108.01
b	Retail Banking Operations	5,029.93	4,259.68	4,520.96	12,825.22
	i) Digital Banking*	(0.02)	(0.44)	(0.51)	(2.09)
	ii) Other Retail Banking	5,029.95	4,260.12	4,521.47	12,827.31
c	Wholesale Banking Operations	215.18	264.46	59.71	1973.44
d	Life Insurance Operation	-	-	-	
e	Other Banking Operations	-	-	-	
	Total	**6,555.82**	**5,765.57**	**6,202.03**	24,906.67
	Unallocated Income/Expenses (including Provisions and contingencies)		-	-	-
	Total Profit Before tax	**6,555.82**	**5,765.57**	**6,202.03**	24,906.67
	Income tax	1700.00	1,260.00	1,450.00	5,720.00
	Net Profit/(Loss)	**4,855.82**	**4,505.57**	**4,752.03**	19,186.67
(3)	**Segment Assets**				
a	Treasury Operations	4,74,616.09	4,79,412.03	4,49,491.23	4,79,412.04
b	Retail Banking Operations	7,63,505.36	7,41,363.62	6,58,987.16	7,41,363.61
	i) Digital Banking*	75.47	72.04	53.76	72.04
	ii) Other Retail Banking	7,63,429.89	7,41,291.58	6,58,933.40	7,41,291.57
c	Wholesale Banking Operations	6,82,707.17	6,51,511.83	6,14,767.70	6,51,511.83
d	Life Insurance Operation	-	-	-	-
e	Other Banking Operations	-	-	-	-
f	Unallocated	7,123.04	10,914.41	7,140.34	10,914.41
	Total Assets	**19,27,951.66**	**18,83,201.89**	**17,30,386.43**	**18,83,201.89**
(4)	**Segment Liabilities**				
a	Treasury Operations	4,45,383.99	4,50,547.91	4,22,357.70	4,50,547.91
b	Retail Banking Operations	7,16,321.02	6,96,728.07	6,19,207.40	6,96,728.07
	i) Digital Banking*	42.79	38.68	29.07	38.68
	ii) Other Retail Banking	7,16,278.23	6,96,689.39	6,19,178.33	6,96,689.39
c	Wholesale Banking Operations	6,40,516.13	6,12,286.02	5,77,657.25	6,12,286.02
d	Life Insurance Operation	-	-	-	-
e	Other Banking Operations	-	-	-	-
f	Unallocated	6,682.84	10,257.28	6,709.32	10,257.28
	Total Liabilities	**18,08,903.98**	**17,69,819.28**	**16,25,931.67**	**17,69,819.28**
(5)	**Capital Employed**				
a	Treasury Operations	29,232.10	28,864.12	27,133.53	28,864.13
b	Retail Banking Operations	47,184.34	44,635.55	39,779.75	44,635.54
	i) Digital Banking*	32.68	33.36	24.69	33.36
	ii) Other Retail Banking	47,151.66	44,602.19	39,755.06	44,602.18
c	Wholesale Banking Operations	42,191.04	39,225.81	37,110.45	39,225.81
d	Life Insurance Operation	-	-	-	-
e	Other Banking Operations	-	-	-	-
f	Unallocated	440.20	657.13	431.03	657.13
	Total Capital Employed	**1,19,047.68**	**1,13,382.61**	**1,04,454.76**	**1,13,382.61**

GEOGRAPHICAL SEGMENTS		QUARTER ENDED			YEAR ENDED
		(REVIEWED)	(AUDITED)	(REVIEWED)	(AUDITED)
		30-06-2026	31-03-2026	30-06-2025	31-03-2026
(1)	**Revenue**				
a	Domestic	37,817.05	35,033.16	36,269.82	1,46,264.86
b	International	1,867.21	1,629.05	1,793.49	6,939.35
	Total	**39,684.26**	**36,662.21**	**38,063.31**	**1,53,204.21**
(2)	**Assets**				
a	Domestic	17,37,366.37	17,04,817.68	15,76,277.05	17,04,817.68
b	International	1,90,585.29	1,78,384.21	1,54,109.38	1,78,384.21
	Total	**19,27,951.66**	**18,83,201.89**	**17,30,386.43**	**18,83,201.89**

Notes on Segment Reporting:

i) As per guidelines of RBI on complian[illegible]rds, Bank has adopted "T[illegible]ations",whole sa[illegible], Retail & Other B[illegible]erations" as Pri[illegible]ary business segmen[illegible]omestic and Internationa[illegible]ments for purpos[illegible]S-17 on segment Repo[illegible]sued by IC[illegible] terms of [illegible]ular no. RBI/D[illegible]47 DO[illegible] No.66/22-01[illegible] 28,2025 for the [illegible] of disclosure [illegible] Accounting Standard 17, [illegible]eporting" [illegible] ICAI, Digital Ban[illegible] (DBUs) [illegible]ent of Retail [illegible] as been reported.

[illegible] Segment re[illegible]ents [illegible] from e[illegible]ernal custome[illegible]

[illegible] Capital employ[illegible] as bee[illegible] propo[illegible] to the [illegible]

v) The Figures of the [illegible]ar hav[illegible] a[illegible]

vi) Segment Results an[illegible] Seg[illegible] align with the nature and characte[illegible] of A[illegible] abilitie[illegible] the nature [illegible]

Canara Bank

(Head Office : Bengaluru)

CONSOLIDATED SEGMENT REPORTING FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE 2026

(₹. in crore)

BUSINESS SEGMENTS		QUARTER ENDED			YEAR ENDED
		(REVIEWED)	(AUDITED)	(REVIEWED)	(AUDITED)
		30-06-2026	31-03-2026	30-06-2025	31-03-2026
(1)	**Segment Revenue**				
a	Treasury Operations	7,286.65	6,724.16	9,202.13	33,729.94
b	Retail Banking Operations	19,915.68	18,698.96	16,371.13	70,404.16
	i) Digital Banking*	4.22	1.77	1.55	6.38
	ii) Other Retail Banking	19,911.45	18,697.19	16,369.58	70,397.78
c	Wholesale Banking Operations	12,493.39	11,115.49	12,200.46	48,949.12
d	Life Insurance Operation	-	0.00	3,667.79	0.00
e	Other Banking Operation	-	-	-	-
f	Unallocated	-	-	-	-
	Total	**39,695.71**	**36,538.61**	**41,441.51**	**1,53,083.22**
	Less: Inter Segment Revenue		-	-	-
	Income from operations	**39,695.71**	**36,538.61**	**41,441.51**	**1,53,083.22**
(2)	**Segment Results**				
a	Treasury Operations	1,310.71	1,241.44	1,621.35	10,108.01
b	Retail Banking Operations	5,036.73	4,183.28	4,602.77	12,630.04
	i) Digital Banking*	(0.02)	(0.44)	(0.51)	(0.44)
	ii) Other Retail Banking	5,036.75	4,145.42	4,603.28	12,630.48
c	Wholesale Banking Operations	219.45	257.34	60.80	1943.41
d	Life Insurance Operation	-	-	23.43	-
e	Other Banking Operations	-	-	-	-
	Total	**6,566.89**	**5,643.76**	**6,308.35**	**24,681.46**
	Unallocated Income/Expenses (including Provisions and contingencies)		-	-	-
	Total Profit Before tax	**6,566.89**	**5,643.76**	**6,308.35**	**24,681.46**
	Income tax	1,702.81	1,262.98	1,472.14	5,730.23
	Extraordinary items			(1833.03)	(1833.03)
	Net Profit/(Loss)	**4,864.08**	**4,380.78**	**3,003.18**	**17,118.20**
	ADD: Share of Earnings in Associates	317.98	194.33	229.47	760.36
	Less: Minority Interest	1.35	0.88	37.70	5.68
	Consolidated Profit (+) / Loss(-) after Minority Interest	**5,180.71**	**4,574.23**	**3,194.95**	**17,872.88**
(3)	**Segment Assets**				
a	Treasury Operations	4,73,014.33	4,79,412.04	4,49,491.23	4,79,412.04
b	Retail Banking Operations	7,63,505.36	7,41,363.61	6,58,987.16	7,41,363.61
	i) Digital Banking*	75.47	72.04	53.76	72.04
	ii) Other Retail Banking	7,63,429.89	7,41,291.57	6,58,933.40	7,41,291.57
c	Wholesale Banking Operations	6,82,707.17	6,51,511.83	6,14,767.70	6,51,511.83
d	Life Insurance Operation	-	-	44,870.86	-
e	Other Banking Operations	-	-	-	-
f	Unallocated	13,091.33	15,037.63	12,428.14	15,037.63
	Total Assets	**19,32,318.19**	**18,87,325.11**	**17,80,545.09**	**18,87,325.11**
(4)	**Segment Liabilities**				
a	Treasury Operations	4,45,383.99	4,50,547.91	4,22,357.70	4,50,547.91
b	Retail Banking Operations	7,16,321.02	6,96,728.07	6,19,207.41	6,96,728.07
	i) Digital Banking*	42.79	38.68	29.07	38.68
	ii) Other Retail Banking	7,16,278.23	6,96,689.39	6,19,178.34	6,96,689.39
c	Wholesale Banking Operations	6,40,516.13	6,12,286.01	5,77,657.24	6,12,286.01
d	Life Insurance Operation	-	-	43,330.58	-
e	Other Banking Operations	-	-	-	-
f	Unallocated	6,399.50	9,985.57	8,242.35	9,985.57
	Total Liabilities	**18,08,620.64**	**17,69,547.56**	**16,70,795.28**	**17,69,547.56**
(5)	**Capital Employed**				
a	Treasury Operations	29,232.10	28,864.12	27,133.53	28,864.12
b	Retail Banking Operations	47,184.34	44,635.55	39,779.75	44,635.55
	i) Digital Banking*	32.68	33.36	24.69	33.36
	ii) Other Retail Banking	47,151.65	44,602.19	39,755.06	44,602.19
c	Wholesale Banking Operations	42,191.04	39,225.81	37,110.45	39,225.81
d	Life Insurance Operation		0.00	1,540.28	-
e	Other Banking Operations	-	-	-	-
f	Unallocated	5,090.07	5,052.07	4,185.80	5,052.07
	Total Capital Employed	**1,23,697.55**	**1,17,777.55**	**1,09,749.81**	**1,17,777.55**

GEOGRAPHICAL SEGMENTS		QUARTER ENDED			YEAR ENDED
		(REVIEWED)	(AUDITED)	(REVIEWED)	(AUDITED)
		30-06-2026	31-03-2026	30-06-2025	31-03-2026
(1)	**Revenue**				
a	Domestic	37,828.32	34,909.26	39,648.02	1,46,143.87
b	International	1,867.39	1,629.35	1,793.49	6,939.35
	Total	**39,695.71**	[illegible]	**41,441.51**	**1,53,083.22**
(2)	**Assets**				
a	Domestic	17,41,728.17	17,29,251.69	16,04,365.87	17,29,251.69
b	International	1,90,590.02	1,58,073.42	1,76,179.22	1,58,073.42
	Total	**19,32,318.19**	**18,87,325.11**	**17,80,545.09**	**18,87,325.11**

i) As per guidelines of RBI on compliance with Accounting Standards, Bank has adopted "Treasury Operations", whole sale, Retail & Other Banking Operations" as Primary business [illegible] Domestic and International as Secondary/geographic segments for purpose of compliance with AS-17 on segment Reporting issued by ICAI.

ii) [illegible] R/2025-26/ 47 DOR. [illegible] 2025-26, dated November 28 [illegible] 25, for the purposes of disclosure under Ac[illegible] Standard 17 "[illegible]orting" issued [illegible] (DBUs) has been identif[illegible] of Retail Banking Segment and [illegible]

[illegible] from external [illegible]

[illegible] been allo[illegible] the assets of the segmen[illegible]

[illegible] have been [illegible] wherever necessa[illegible] those of the current [illegible]

[illegible] were [illegible] assets and liabiliti[illegible] clas[illegible] Treasury, Wholesale and [illegible] of As[illegible] with the nature o[illegible]

केनरा बैंक Canara Bank

(Head Office: Bengaluru)

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES						
						(₹ in crore)
PARTICULARS	**Standalone**			**Consolidated**		
	As on 30.06.2026 (REVIEWED)	**As on 30.06.2025 (REVIEWED)**	**As on 31.03.2026 (AUDITED)**	**As on 30.06.2026 (REVIEWED)**	**As on 30.06.2025 (REVIEWED)**	**As on 31.03.2026 (AUDITED)**
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES						
CAPITAL	1814.13	1814.13	1814.13	1814.13	1814.13	1814.13
RESERVES AND SURPLUS	117233.55	102640.63	111568.48	121809.66	106813.31	115890.51
MINORITY INTEREST		-	-	73.76	1122.37	72.91
DEPOSITS	1611684.89	1443814.32	1568678.15	1611327.97	1467949.45	1568333.40
BORROWINGS	153698.91	143509.92	155287.68	153698.91	119668.92	155287.68
OTHER LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS	43520.18	38607.43	45853.45	43593.76	83176.91	45926.48
TOTAL	**1927951.66**	**1730386.43**	**1883201.89**	**1932318.19**	**1780545.09**	**1887325.11**
ASSETS						
CASH & BALANCES WITH RESERVE BANK OF INDIA	51171.88	63118.19	54053.90	51171.89	63139.05	54053.90
BALANCES WITH BANKS AND MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE	145656.96	141953.36	152249.44	145679.18	142759.11	152276.53
INVESTMENTS	400076.76	398969.40	403414.58	404306.88	445825.04	407388.93
ADVANCES	1277679.72	1073576.24	1220017.47	1277679.90	1073774.51	1220017.72
FIXED ASSETS	10536.82	10127.09	10570.44	10561.06	10210.93	10595.20
OTHER ASSETS	42829.52	42642.15	42896.06	42919.28	44836.46	42992.83
TOTAL	**1927951.66**	**1730386.43**	**1883201.89**	**1932318.19**	**1780545.09**	**1887325.11**

Notes forming part of Standalone and Consolidated (Reviewed) Financial Results for the quarter ended 30.06.2026.

1. The above financial results for the quarter ended 30.06.2026 have been reviewed and recommended by the Audit Committee of the Board and approved by the Board of Directors in their respective meetings held on 27.07.2026. The results have been subjected to limited review by the Statutory Central Auditors of the Bank and are in compliance with the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India and as per the requirements of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as amended.

2. The financial results of the Bank for the quarter ended 30.06.2026 have been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standard-25 "Interim Financial Reporting" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

3. The above financial results for the quarter ended 30.06.2026 have been arrived at after considering Provision for Standard Assets, Non-performing Assets, Restructured Assets, Stressed Sector Accounts, Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure, Income tax, Deferred tax, Employee benefit expenses, Appreciation / Depreciation / Amortization on Investments & Derivatives, depreciation on Fixed Assets as per RBI's specific directions, judicial pronouncements and applicable Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Provision for employee benefits and other usual necessary provisions including income tax have been made on estimated basis.

4. The Bank has applied its significant accounting policies in the preparation of these financial results that are consistent with those followed in the annual financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2026.

5. In accordance with the RBI circular No. RBI/2026-27/83DOR.MRG.REC. No.71/100-00-001/2026-27 dated 18.05.2026 regarding the Classification, Valuation and Operations of Investment Portfolio (Second Amendment) Directions, 2026, the requirement to maintain the Investment Fluctuation Reserve (IFR) has been discontinued. Accordingly, the Bank has transferred the outstanding IFR balance of ₹1936.63 crore to the General Reserves during the quarter ended 30.06.2026.

6. Other income includes profit/loss on sale of assets, profit/loss on revaluation of investments (net), earnings from foreign exchange and derivative transactions, recoveries from accounts previously written off, dividend income, PSLC commission etc.

K Venkatachalam Aiyer & Co. (FRN 004610S) Chartered Accountants
Rodi Dabir & Co. (FRN 108846W) Chartered Accountants
Abarna & Ananthan FRN: 000003S Chartered Accountants
S R Goyal & Co FRN: 001537C Chartered Accountants
M C Bhandari & Co FRN: 303002E Chartered Accountants

7. The consolidated financial results are prepared in accordance with Accounting Standard 21 on "Consolidated Financial Statements", Accounting Standard 23 on "Accounting for Associates in Consolidated Financial Statements", using equity method for associates and proportionate method for subsidiaries and Accounting Standard 27 on "Financial Reporting of Interest in Joint Ventures" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and guidelines issued by the RBI.

8. In accordance with provision under SEBI (LODR) regulations, 2015 (as amended) for the purpose of consolidated financial results for the quarter ended 30.06.2026, minimum eighty percent (80%) of each of consolidated revenue, assets and profits have been subjected to audit.

9. a) The Consolidated Financial Statement (CFS) of the Group comprises the results of the following 7 (Seven) Subsidiaries, 5 (Five) Associates including 2 (Two) Regional Rural Bank (RRBs) as per details given below:

Sl No	Name of Company	Type of Incorporation	Country of Incorporation	% of Ownership Interest
1	Canbank Venture Capital Fund Ltd	Subsidiary	India	100%
2	Canbank Financial Services Ltd	Subsidiary	India	100%
3	Canara Bank Securities Ltd	Subsidiary	India	100%
4	Canbank Factors Ltd*	Subsidiary	India	70%
5	Canbank Computer Services Ltd	Subsidiary	India	69.14%
6	Canara Tanzania Ltd (In Liquidation) **	Subsidiary	Tanzania	100%
7	CRMF Trustee Private Limited	Subsidiary	India	51%
8	Canfin Homes Ltd	Associate	India	29.99%
9	Canara Robeco Asset Management Company Ltd	Associate (wef 16.10.2025)	India	38%
10	Canara HSBC Life Insurance Company Ltd	Associate (Wef 17.10.2025)	India	36.50%
11	Karnataka Grameena Bank	Associate (Wef 01.05.2025)	India	35%
12	Kerala Grameena Bank	Associate	India	35%

* The Bank has decided to disinvest its stake in Canbank Factors Ltd and has obtained requisite regulatory approvals.

** Approval to strike off the name of the company from the registry has been received from Business Registration and Licensing Authority (BRELA), Tanzania on 14.05.2026. Accordingly, the final striking off of the name of the company will be completed after the mandatory 90 days of statutory notice period.

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S R Goyal & Co FRN 001537C Chartered Accountants
MC Bhandari & Co FRN 303002E Chartered Accountants

b) The Reserve Bank of India, vide its letter no. RBI/2024-25/127 DOR.ACC.REC No. 67/21.04.018/2024-25 dated 20.03.2025, permitted RRBs specifically to amortize the additional pension liability over a period not exceeding five years, beginning with the financial year 2024-25, subject to a minimum of 20 percent of the total pension liability being expensed every year.

Karnataka Grameena Bank has assessed total additional pension liability of ₹ 270.79 crore, of which ₹ 121.86 crore has been amortised and charged to the Profit and Loss Account till 30.06.2026. Had the entire additional liability be accounted as expense in the Profit and Loss Account, the net profit for the quarter ended on 30.06.2026 would have decreased by ₹ 148.93 Crore.

10. Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) is a joint venture of MHRD, Government of India (90.91%) and Canara Bank (9.09%) for financing towards creation of capital assets in premier educational institutions in India. HEFA is registered under Section 8 (Not-for-profit) of the Companies Act 2013 as a Government company and as a Non–deposit taking NBFC registered with RBI. Since there is no right over the profits of a Section 8 Company and considering the long term restrictions over transfer of funds by HEFA, the financial results of the HEFA has not been considered in Consolidated Financial Results of the Bank.

11. As per RBI Letters No DBR.No.BP.15199/21.04.048/2016-17 and DBR. No.BP.BC. 1941/21.04.048/2017-18 dated June 23,2017 and August 28, 2017 respectively, for the accounts covered under the provisions of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), the Bank is holding total provision of ₹4906.85 crore (100% of total outstanding of ₹4906.85 crore) as on 30.06.2026.

12. Based on the available financial statements and the declaration from borrowers, the Bank has estimated the liability towards Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure to their constituents in terms of RBI Circular RBI/DOR/2025-26/157 DOR.CRE. REC.76/ 07-02-001/2025-26 Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks – Credit Risk Management) Directions, 2025 dated 28.11.2025 and holds a provision of ₹42.25 Crore as on 30.06.2026.

13. Details of Priority Sector Lending Certificate (PSLC) purchased and sold are as under:

Particulars	**Units** (in numbers)	**Commission Paid/Earned** (₹ in crore)
PSLC-Purchased		
During Q1	NIL	NIL
Cumulative FY 2026-27	NIL	NIL
PSLC-Sold		
During Q1	2,40,000	1676.51
Cumulative FY 2026-27	2,40,000	1676.51

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M C Bhandari & Co. FRN: 303002E Chartered Accountants

14. Provision Coverage Ratio of the Bank as on 30.06.2026 is 94.76% on standalone basis.

15. In terms of RBI circular no. RBI/DOR/2025-26/147 DOR. LIC. REC. No.66/22-01-001/2025-26, for the purposes of disclosure under Accounting Standard 17, “Segment Reporting” issued by ICAI, Digital Banking Units (DBUs) has been identified as a sub-segment of Retail Banking Segment and the same has been reported.

16. In accordance with the RBI guidelines, the Banks are required to make consolidated Pillar 3 disclosures including Leverage Ratio, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) under the Basel III framework. These disclosures will be made available at the following link at our Bank's website
https://www.canarabank.bank.in/basel-iii-disclosures
These disclosures have not been subjected to audit by the auditors.

17. As per the RBI Circular RBI/DOR/2025-26/165 DOR.STR.REC.84/21.04.048/2025-26 Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks – Resolution of Stressed Assets) Directions, 2025 dated 28.11.2025, the Bank is holding provision of ₹290.30 crore in 5 accounts as detailed below.

(₹ in crore)

Amount of loans impacted by RBI Circular (a)	Amount of loans & Investment to be classified as NPA (b)	Amount of loans & Investment as on 30.06.2026 out of (b) classified as NPA (c)	Provision held as on 31.03.2026 (d)	Additional provision/ (Reversal) made during the quarter ended 30.06.2026 (e)	Provision held as on 30.06.2026 (f)
2327.35	1726.40	1726.40	291.08	(0.78)	290.30

18. There was one borrower account having an aggregate exposure of ₹8.76 crore, where resolution plan had been implemented under RBI’s Resolution Framework 1.0 dated August 6, 2020 and as modified under RBI’s Resolution Framework 2.0 dated May 5, 2021.

19. In accordance with RBI circular no. DBR.No.BP. BC.18/21.04.048/2018-19 dated 01.01.2019, DOR.No.BP.BC.34/21.04.048/2019-20 dated 11.02.2020 and DOR.No. BP.BC/4/ 21.04.048/ 2020-21 dated 06.08.2020, on “Relief for MSME borrowers either exempted or registered under Goods and Service Tax (GST)”, the details of MSME Restructured Accounts as on 30.06.2026 is as under:

Number of Accounts Restructured	Amount as on 30.06.2026 (₹ in crore)
4557	511.67

K Venkatachalam Aiyer & Co. Chartered Accountants (FRN 004610S)
Rodi Dabir & Co. Chartered Accountants (FRN 108846W)
Abarna & Ananthan Chartered Accountants FRN: 000003S
S R Goyal & Co Chartered Accountants FRN 001537C
MC Bhandari & Co Chartered Accountants FRN

20. In accordance with RBI circular No: RBI/DOR/2025-26/159 DOR.STR.REC.No 78/21.04.048/2025-26 dated 28.11.2025, the details of loans transferred /acquired during the quarter ended 30.06.2026 are given below:

20.1. The Bank has not acquired any loans in default during the quarter ended 30.06.2026.

20.2. The Bank has not acquired any Stressed Loans (NPAs)/ Special Mentioned Accounts (SMA) during the quarter ended on 30.06.2026.

20.3. The Bank has not transferred any Stressed Loans (NPAs) during the quarter ended 30.06.2026.

20.4. As per RBI Circular no. RBI/DOR/2025-26/159 DOR.STR.REC. No.78/ 21.04.048/ 2025-26 Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks- Transfer and Distribution of Credit Risk) Directions, 2025 dated 28.11.2025, SRs backed by Government guarantee is valued periodically by reckoning the Net Asset Value (NAV) declared by the ARC based on the recovery ratings received for such instruments.

Distribution of the SRs held by the Bank across the various categories of Recovery Ratings assigned to such SRs by the credit rating agencies as on 30.06.2026 is given as under:

Recovery Rating Band	**Book Cost (₹ in crore)**
RR1	1404.95
RR1+	36.12
RR2	18.99
Total	**1460.06**

21. In terms of Reserve of Bank of India (Commercial Banks-Transfer and Distribution of Credit Risk) Directions, 2025, necessary details of Co-Lending Arrangement (CLAs) on an aggregate basis are as under:

Sl	**Particulars**	**As at 30.06.2026**		
		Retail	**MSME**	**AGRI**
1	Number of CLAs Partners	02	03	02
2	Quantum of CLAs (₹ in crore)	16.91	392.29	1.73
3	Weighted Average Rate of Interest (%)	8.00	8.87	10.77
4	Fees Paid (Exclusive of GST) (₹ in crore)	0.00	0.16	0.00
5	Broad Sectors	RETAIL	MSME	AGRI
6	Performance of Loans under CLAs (₹ in crore)	SMA-1.13 NPA-0.49	SMA-44.55 NPA-19.73	SMA-1.22 NPA-0.50
7	Details of Default Loss Guarantee	NIL	NIL	NIL

K Venkatachalam Aiyer & Co. (FRN 004610S) Chartered Accountants
Rodi Dabir & Co. (FRN 108846W) Chartered Accountants
Abarna & Ananthan FRN: 000003S Chartered Accountants
S R Goyal & Co FRN: 001537C Chartered Accountants
MC Bhandari & Co FRN Chartered Accountants

22. The current tax expenses and deferred tax expenses are determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 2025 - judicial pronouncements, orders of the Appellate Authorities in respect of Banks own assessment proceedings of prior years, expert opinion of tax consultants/advisors and as per the Accounting Standard 22-"Accounting for Taxes on Income" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India respectively after taking into account taxes paid at the foreign offices, which are based on the tax laws of respective jurisdictions.

23. Disclosure related to project finance as on 30.06.2026 as per Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks-Financial Statements: Presentation and Disclosures) Directions, 2025 bearing reference number RBI/DOR/2025-26/167 DOR. ACC. REC.No.86 /21.04.018/ 2025-26 dated November 28, 2025, is given as below.

(₹ in crore)

Sl	Item Description	Number of Accounts	Total Outstanding
1	Projects under implementation accounts at the beginning of the quarter	791	32889.11*
2	Projects under implementation accounts during the quarter	175	767.26
3	Projects under implementation accounts where DCCO has been achieved during the quarter	207	7529.25
4	Projects under implementation accounts at the end of the quarter (1+2-3)	759	26127.12
5	Out of 4- accounts in respect of which resolution process involving extension in original/extended DCCO as the case may be has been invoked	80	8197.61
5.1	Out of 5- accounts in respect of which resolution plan has been implemented	73	7491.85
5.2	Out of 5- accounts in respect of which resolution plan is under implementation	6	703.31
5.3	Out of 5- accounts in respect of which resolution plan has failed	1	2.45
6	Out of 5- accounts in respect of which resolution process involving extension in original/extended DCCO, as the case may be, has been invoked due to change in scope and size of the project	3	260.17
7	Out of 5- accounts in respect of which cost overrun associated with extension in original/extended DCCO, as the case may be, was funded	0	0
7.1	Out of 7-accounts where SBCF was sanctioned during financial closure and renewed continuously	0	0
7.2	Out of 7-accounts where SBCF was not pre sanctioned or renewed continuously	0	0

K Venkatachalam Aiyer & Co. Chartered Accountants (FRN 004610S) Rodi Dabir & Co. Chartered Accountants (FRN 108846W) Abarna & Ananthan Chartered Accountants FRN: 000003S S R Goyal & Co Chartered Accountants FRN: 001537C MC Bhandari & Co Chartered Accountants FRN: 303002E

Sl	Item Description	Number of Accounts	Total Outstanding
8	Out of 4-accounts in respect of which resolution process not involving extension in original/extended DCCO as the case may be has been invoked	0	0
8.1	Out of 8-accounts in respect of which resolution plan has been implemented	0	0
8.2	Out of 8-accounts in respect of which resolution plan is under implementation	0	0
8.3	Out of 8-accounts in respect of which resolution plan has failed	0	0

*The amount represents balance as at 30.06.2026 in respect of projects under implementation after considering movement in accounts existing at the beginning of the quarter.

24. Disclosure related to Miscellaneous Income under the head Other Income exceeding 1% of the total income as per Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks-Financial Statements: Presentation and Disclosures) Directions, 2025 bearing reference number RBI/DOR/2025-26/167 DOR. ACC. REC.No.86 /21.04.018/ 2025-26 dated November 28, 2025, is given as below:

For the quarter ended 30.06.2026	Item under the Subhead/ Head	₹ in Cr	%
Any Item under the subhead "Miscellaneous Income" under the head "Schedule14 - Other Income" exceeds one percent of the total income	Write back in Technical Written off Accounts	1381.22	3.48
	Other Miscellaneous Income (including PSLC Commission mentioned in point no 13.)	2344.10	5.91
	Service Charges	850.14	2.14

25. Details of penalty imposed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) during the quarter ended 30.06.2026 is as under:

Sl	Under Provision of the Act which the penalty Imposed	₹ in lakhs
1	Sec 47A (1)(c) read with Sections 46(4)(i) and 51(1) of Banking Regulation Act,1949	41.80

26. Number of Investors' complaints received and disposed-off during the quarter ended 30.06.2026.

i)	Pending at the beginning of the quarter	NIL
ii)	Received during the quarter	42
iii)	Resolved during the quarter	42
iv)	Lying unresolved at the end of the quarter	NIL

K Venkatachalam Aiyer & Co. Chartered Accountants (FRN 004610S)
Rodi Dabir & Co. Chartered Accountants (FRN 108846W)
ABARNA & ANANTHAN Chartered Accountants FRN : 000003S
S R GOYAL & CO Chartered Accountants FRN : 001537C
MC BHANDARI & CO Chartered Accountants FRN : 303002E

27. Figures for the previous periods have been regrouped/reclassified wherever considered necessary.

28. The figures of the last quarter of the previous financial year are the balancing figures between audited figures in respect of the full financial year 2025-26 and the published year to date figures up to the end of the third quarter of the respective financial year.

CHIRAGKUMAR R AMIN
DIVISIONAL MANAGER

SHEIKH MOHD. WASEEM
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

R MAHENDRAN
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

AMIT MITTAL
GENERAL MANAGER & GCFO

SUNIL KUMAR CHUGH
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

S K MAJUMDAR
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BHAVENDRA KUMAR
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HARDEEP SINGH AHLUWALIA
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BRAJESH KUMAR SINGH
MANAGING DIRECTOR & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

केनरा बैंक Canara Bank

(Head Office: Bengaluru)

SHALINI PANDIT DIRECTOR	ROHIT P. DAS DIRECTOR	ABHA SINGH YADUVANSHI DIRECTOR

GUNJEET SINGH PANNU DIRECTOR	BALAKRISHNA RAGHAVENDRA RAO DIRECTOR

For K VENKATACHALAM AIYER & CO CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN: 004610S	For RODI DABIR & CO CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN: 108846W	For ABARNA & ANANTHAN CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN: 000003S
(A GOPALAKRISHNAN) PARTNER MEMBERSHIP NO: 018159	(VRUNDA FUNDE PAUNIKAR) PARTNER MEMBERSHIP NO: 137007	(MOHAN RAO G) PARTNER MEMBERSHIP NO: 203737

For S R GOYAL & CO CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN: 001537C	For M C BHANDARI & CO CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN: 303002E
(AJAY KUMAR ATOLIA) PARTNER MEMBERSHIP NO: 077201	(AMIT BISWAS) PARTNER MEMBERSHIP NO:052296

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 27.07.2026

K. VENKATACHALAM AIYER & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

RODI DABIR & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ABARNA & ANANTHAN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

S R GOYAL & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

M C BHANDARI & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Independent Auditors' Limited Review Report on Unaudited Standalone Financial Results for the Quarter ended 30th June 2026 of Canara Bank pursuant to the Regulation 33 and Regulation 52 read with 63(2) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended

To
The Board of Directors,
Canara Bank,
Bengaluru

1. We have reviewed the accompanying statement of Unaudited Standalone Financial results ("the Statement") of **Canara Bank** ("the Bank") for the quarter ended 30th June, 2026 attached herewith, being prepared and submitted by the Bank pursuant to the requirement of Regulation 33 and 52 read with 63(2) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended ("the Regulations"), except for the disclosures relating to Pillar 3 disclosure as at 30th June, 2026, including "Leverage Ratio", "Liquidity Coverage Ratio" and "Net Stable Funding Ratio" under Basel III Capital Regulations as have been disclosed on the Bank's website and in respect of which a link has been provided in the financial results and which have not been reviewed by us.

2. The Statement, which is the responsibility of Bank's management and has been reviewed by the Audit Committee of the Board and approved by the Bank's Board of Directors, has been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Accounting Standard 25 "Interim Financial Reporting" ("AS 25"), issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), the relevant provisions of the Banking Regulation Act,1949, the circulars, guidelines and directions issued by the Reserve bank of India (RBI) from time to time ("RBI Guidelines") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. Our responsibility is to express the conclusion on the statement based on our review.

3. We conducted our review of the Statement in accordance with the Standard on Review Engagements (SRE) 2410 - "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity", issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. This standard requires that we plan and perform the review to obtain moderate assurance as to whether the Statement is free of material misstatement. A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing and consequently, does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. We have not performed an audit and accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

4. The Unaudited Standalone Financial results incorporate relevant returns of 20 Domestic Branches, Integrated Treasury Wing reviewed by us and 2 Overseas branches reviewed by local auditors of overseas branches specially appointed for this purpose and reports from inspecting officials for 728 branches. These review reports cover 51.52% percent of the advance portfolio of the Bank

FRN 004610S

FRN 108346W

FRN: 000003S

FRN: 001563C

FRN: 303002E

(excluding the advances of the ARM Branches & Food Credit) and 70.76% percent of the non-performing assets of the Bank. Apart from these review reports, in the conduct of our review, we have also relied upon various returns received from the un-reviewed 9383 Domestic Branches and 2 Overseas Branches of the Bank. We have also relied upon various information and returns of these unreviewed branches generated through the centralised database at Bank's Head Office.

5. Based on our review conducted as above, subject to limitation in scope as mentioned in Para 3 and 4 above, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying statement read with notes to the unaudited standalone financial results, prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in the aforesaid accounting standards, RBI guidelines and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, has not disclosed the information required to be disclosed in terms of Regulations, including the manner in which it is to be disclosed, except for the disclosures relating to pillar III disclosures as at 30th June, 2026, or that it contains any material misstatement or that it has not been prepared in accordance with the relevant prudential norms issued by the Reserve Bank of India in respect of income recognition, asset classification, provisioning and other related matters.

For K VENKATACHALAM AIYER & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN: 004610S

(A GOPALAKRISHNAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 018159
UDIN: 26018159CRLNIN7502

For RODI DABIR & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN: 108846W

(VRUNDA FUNDE PAUNIKAR)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 137007
UDIN: 26137007IPWUTY8121

For ABARNA & ANANTHAN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN: 000003S

(MOHAN RAO G)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 203737
UDIN: 26203737EBANIB9928

For S R GOYAL & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN: 001537C

(AJAY KUMAR ATOLIA)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 077201
UDIN: 26077201ENLIUQ9260

For M C BHANDARI & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN: 303002E

(AMIT BISWAS)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 052296
UDIN: 26052296OLFEMH2785

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 27th July, 2026

K. VENKATACHALAM AIYER & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

RODI DABIR & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ABARNA & ANANTHAN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

S R GOYAL & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

M C BHANDARI & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Independent Auditors' Limited Review Report on Unaudited Consolidated Financial Results for the Quarter ended 30th June, 2026 of Canara Bank pursuant to the Regulation 33 and Regulation 52 Read with Regulation 63(2) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended

To
The Board of Directors,
Canara Bank,
Bengaluru

1. We have reviewed the accompanying statement of consolidated unaudited financial results ("the Statement") of **Canara Bank** ("the Parent"/"the Bank"), its subsidiaries (the Parent and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), and its share of the net profit/loss after tax of its associates for the quarter ended 30th June, 2026 ("the Statement"), being prepared and submitted by the Parent pursuant to the requirements of Regulation 33 and Regulation 52 read with 63(2) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as amended ("the Regulations"), except for the disclosures relating to Pillar 3 disclosure as at 30th June, 2026, including Leverage Ratio, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) under Basel III Capital Regulations as have been disclosed on the Bank's website and in respect of which a link has been provided in the Statement and have not been reviewed by us.

2. This Statement, which is the responsibility of the Parent's Management and approved by the Parent's Board of Directors, has been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Accounting Standard 25 "Interim Financial Reporting" ("AS 25"), issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the relevant provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the circulars, guidelines and directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from time to time ("RBI Guidelines"), other accounting principles generally accepted in India and in compliance with Regulation 33 of the Listing Regulations. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Statement based on our review.

3. We conducted our review of the Statement in accordance with the Standard on Review Engagements (SRE) 2410 "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity", issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. This standard requires that we plan and perform the review to obtain moderate assurance as to whether the Statement is free of material misstatement. A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing and consequently

does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

We also performed procedures in accordance with the circular issued by the SEBI under Regulation 33 (8) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended, to the extent applicable.

4. The Statement includes the results of the following entities:

Name of the Entity	***Relationship***
Canara Bank	Parent
Canbank Venture Capital Fund Limited	Subsidiary
Canbank Financial Services Limited	Subsidiary
Canara Bank Securities Limited	Subsidiary
Canbank Factors Limited	Subsidiary
Canbank Computer Services Limited	Subsidiary
Canara Bank (Tanzania) Limited	Subsidiary
CRMF Trustee Private Limited	Subsidiary
Canara Robeco Asset Management Company Limited	Associate w.e.f. 16.10.2025
Canara HSBC Life Insurance Company Limited	Associate w.e.f. 17.10.2025
Canfin Homes Limited	Associate
Karnataka Grameena Bank	Associate w.e.f. 01.05.2025
Kerala Grameena Bank	Associate

5. Based on our review conducted as above and subject to limitation in scope and procedures performed as stated in paragraph 3 above and based on the consideration of the review reports of inspection teams and reports of other auditors referred to in paragraph 6 below, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying Statement read with notes thereon, prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in the aforesaid Accounting Standard(s), RBI Guidelines and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, has not disclosed the information required to be disclosed in terms of the Regulations including the manner in which it is to be disclosed, except for the disclosures relating to consolidated Pillar 3 disclosure as at 30th June, 2026, including leverage ratio and liquidity coverage ratio under Basel III Capital Regulations as have been disclosed on the Bank's website and in respect of which a link has been provided in the Statement and have not been reviewed by us, or that it contains any material misstatement or that it has not been prepared in accordance with the relevant guidelines/directions/prudential norms issued by the Reserve Bank

K Venkatachalam Aiyer & Co. (FRN 004610S) Chartered Accountants

Rodi Dabir & Co. (FRN 108846W) Chartered Accountants

ABARNA & ANANTHAN FRN: 000003S Chartered Accountants

S R GOYAL & CO FRN: 001537C Chartered Accountants

M C BHANDARI & CO FRN: 303002E Chartered Accountants

of India in respect of income recognition, asset classification, provisioning and other related matters.

6. We did not review the interim financial results of 730 (including 2 Overseas) Branches included in the unaudited standalone financial results of the Parent included in the Group, whose results reflect Total Advances of Rs. 2,82,985.79 crores as at 30th June, 2026 and Total Revenue of Rs. 6,516.98 Crores for the quarter ended 30th June, 2026. The interim financial results of these branches have been reviewed by inspection teams of the Bank whose reports have been furnished to us, and our conclusion in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these branches, is based solely on the report of such inspection teams and the procedures performed by us as stated in paragraph 3 above.

   We did not review the interim financial results of 5 subsidiaries included in the unaudited consolidated financial results, whose results reflect Total Assets of Rs. 501.71 crores as at 30th June, 2026, Total Revenues of Rs. 32.61 Crores and Total Net Profit after tax of Rs. 7.29 Crores for the quarter ended 30th June, 2026, as considered in the unaudited consolidated financial results.

   The unaudited consolidated financial results also include the Group's share of net profit after tax of Rs.113.48 Crores for the quarter ended 30th June, 2026, in respect of the 3 associates, whose interim financial results have not been reviewed by us.

   The above interim financial results have been reviewed by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management of Parent and our conclusion on the Statement, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and associates, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors and the procedures performed by us as stated in paragraph 3 above.

   Our Conclusion on the statement is not modified in respect of the above matter.

7. The unaudited consolidated financial results include the interim financial results of 9,385 (including 2 overseas) branches which have not been reviewed and are included in the unaudited standalone financial results of the Parent included in the Group, whose results reflect Total Advances of Rs. 5,98,701.47 Crores as at 30th June, 2026 and Total Revenue of Rs. 12,061.25 Crores for the quarter ended 30th June, 2026, as considered in the respective unaudited standalone financial results of the Parent included in the Group.

   The unaudited financial results also include the interim financial information of 2 subsidiaries which have not been reviewed by their auditors whose interim financial information reflect total asset of Rs. 5.15 crores as at 30th June, 2026 and Total Revenue of Rs 0.48 Crores and Total Net Loss of Rs. 0.38 Crores for the quarter ended 30th June, 2026. However, the Financial Result of the above entities are certified by their respective management.

   The unaudited consolidated financial results also include the Group's share of net profit after tax of Rs. 204.50 Crores for the quarter ended 30th June, 2026, as considered in the unaudited consolidated financial results, in respect of 2 associates, based on their interim financial results

K Venkatachalam Aiyer & Co. (FRN 004610S) Chartered Accountants

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S R GOYAL & CO FRN: 001537C Chartered Accountants

M C BHANDARI & CO FRN: 303002E Chartered Accountants

which have not been reviewed by their auditors. However, the Financial Result of the above entities are certified by their respective management.

According to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, the above interim financial results are not material to the Group.

The auditors of Canbank Factors Limited a subsidiary, have reported under 'Emphasis of Matter' para of their limited review report that there is a stoppage of factoring business by the company as on the date of the balance sheet. The company has invested all amounts realized from the earlier factoring businesses in fixed deposits. The total amount of Cash and Bank Balance, including Fixed Deposits as on 30th June 2026 is Rs.8,600.19 Lakhs. The company has a positive Reserves and Surplus of Rs.11,403.79 Lakhs as on 30th June 2026. The capital position of the company is adequate to meet its liabilities with no debts/borrowed funds. Due to Cash and Bank Balance and Net Worth being positive and sufficient to meet the past and future liabilities, the company is financially sound and does not pose a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our Conclusion on the statement is not modified in respect of the above matter.

For K VENKATACHALAM AIYER & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 004610S

(A GOPALAKRISHNAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 018159
UDIN: 26018159AFVGSE2426

K Venkatachalam Aiyer & Co. (FRN 004610S) Chartered Accountants

For RODI DABIR & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 108846W

(VRUNDA FUNDE PAUNIKAR)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 137007
UDIN: 26137007RWJCPW1682

Rodi Dabir & Co. (FRN 108846W) Chartered Accountants

For ABARNA & ANANTHAN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 000003S

(MOHAN RAO G)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 203737
UDIN: 26203737FJCOXU3120

ABARNA & ANANTHAN FRN : 000003S Chartered Accountants

For S R GOYAL & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 001537C

(AJAY KUMAR ATOLIA)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 077201
UDIN: 26077201ZGXFZO5744

S R GOYAL & CO FRN : 001537C Chartered Accountants

For M C BHANDARI & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 303002E

(AMIT BISWAS)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 052296
UDIN: 26052296WJWVYX5049

MC BHANDARI & CO FRN : 303002E Chartered Accountants

Place: Bengaluru
Date : 27th July, 2026

To

The Debenture Trustees / Stock Exchanges

Certificate with reference to Security Cover/ Covenants in respect of Listed Secured Non-Convertible Debt Securities year ended 30.06.2026

Ref: Regulation 54(2) read with regulation 56 (1) (d) of SEBI (LODR) Regulation, 2015 (as amended from time to time) & SEBI Circular SEBI/HO/DDHS-PoD3/P/CIR/2024/46 dated May 19, 2024.

Based on examination of books of accounts and other relevant records/documents, we hereby certify that

a) The Bank has vide its Board Resolution of various dates, offer document and under various Debenture Trust Deeds, has issued the following listed Non-Convertible Debt Securities:

(Rs. In crore)

Sl No.	ISIN	Facility	Date of allotment	Nature of Charge	Sanctioned Amount	Outstanding As on 30.06.2026	Cover Required	Assets Required
1	INE476A08159	BASEL III AT I 2021-22 SR III	04-Mar-2022	Unsecured Subordinated	1,000.00	1,000.00	Nil	Nil
2	INE476A08167	BASEL III AT I 2022-23 Series I	19-Jul-2022	Unsecured Subordinated	2,000.00	2,000.00	Nil	Nil
3	INE476A08175	BASEL III TIER II Series I	26-Aug-2022	Unsecured Subordinated	2,000.00	2,000.00	Nil	Nil
4	INE476A08183	BASEL III TIER I Series II	15-Sep-2022	Unsecured Subordinated	2,000.00	2,000.00	Nil	Nil
5	INE476A08126	BASEL III AT I 2021 S1	25-Oct-2021	Unsecured Subordinated	1,500.00	1,500.00	Nil	Nil
6	INE476A08134	BASEL III AT I 2021-22 SR II	02-Dec-2021	Unsecured Subordinated	1,500.00	1,500.00	Nil	Nil
7	INE476A08142	BASEL III TIER II S 1	24-Dec-21	Unsecured Subordinated	2,500.00	2,500.00	Nil	Nil
8	INE476A08191	LTB 2023 - 1	27-Sep-23	Unsecured Subordinated	5,000.00	5,000.00	Nil	Nil
9	INE476A08209	LTB 2023 - 2	29-Nov-23	Unsecured Subordinated	5,000.00	5,000.00	Nil	Nil
10	INE476A08217	BASEL III AT I 2023-24 Series I	11-Dec-23	Unsecured Subordinated	1,403.00	1,403.00	Nil	Nil
11	INE476A08225	BASEL III AT I 2023-24 Series II	14-Feb-24	Unsecured Subordinated	2,000.00	2,000.00	Nil	Nil
12	INE476A08233	CB LTB 2034	19-Jul-24	Unsecured Subordinated	10,000.00	10,000.00	Nil	Nil
13	INE476A08241	BASEL III AT I 2024-25 Series I	29-Aug-24	Unsecured Subordinated	3,000.00	3,000.00	Nil	Nil
14	INE476A08258	BASEL III TIER II 2024-25 Series I	18-Mar-25	Unsecured Subordinated	4,000.00	4,000.00	Nil	Nil
15	INE476A08266	BASEL III AT I 2025-26 Series I	2-Dec-25	Unsecured Subordinated	3,500.00	3,500.00	Nil	Nil
16	INE476A08274	BASEL III TIER II 2025-26 Series I	27-Feb-26	Unsecured Subordinated	5000	5000	Nil	Nil
		GRAND TOTAL			51403.00	51403.00		

K Venkatachalam Aiyer & Co (FRN 004610S) Chartered Accountants

Security Cover for listed unsecured debt securities:

The bank has issued unsecured non-convertible securities and hence the requirement of particulars of the security and security coverage against interest and principal amount is not applicable.

(As per clarification received from NSE, entities having only unsecured debts securities are required to submit as "Nil" report in prescribed format with reference to SEBI Circular No: SEBI/HO/DDHS-POD3/P/CIR/2024/46 dated May 16, 2024.)

And the said Nil report is given in **Annexure – I**

Compliance of all the covenants/terms of the issue in respect of listed non-convertible debt securities Information under SEBI (LISTING OBLIGATION & DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS) Regulation, 2015 in terms of the provision of regulation 56(1)(d) as amended from time to time

Based on the examination of the books of accounts, other relevant records/documents relating to compliances made by the bank received from the management, we hereby certify that the bank has complied with all the covenants of the above mentioned listed unsecured non-convertible debt securities as on 31.03.2026.

For K VENKATACHALAM AIYER & CO.
Chartered Accountants
F.R. No.-004610S

K Venkatachalam Aiyer & Co. (FRN 004610S) Chartered Accountants

M SIVAKUMAR
PARTNER
M.No. -023844
UDIN: 26023844JFNVQT7421

Place: BENGALURU
Date: 27.07.2026

Internal

Column A	Column B	Column C i	Column Dii	Column Eiii	Column Fiv	Column Gv	Column Hvi	Column Ivii	Column J	Column K	Column L	Column M	Column N	Column O	Column P
Particulars		Exclusive Charge	Exclusive Charge	Pari-Passu Charge	Pari Passu Charge	Pari-Passu Charge	Assets not offered as Security	Elimination (amount in negative)	(Total C to H)	Related to only those items covered by this certificate					Unsecured Bonds
	Description of asset for which this certificate relate	Debt for which this certificate being issued	Other Secured Debt	Debt for which this certificate being issued	Assets shared by pari passu debt holder (includes debt for which this certificate is issued & other debt With pari-passu charge)	Other assets on which there is pari-Passu charge (excluding items covered In column F)		debt amount considered more than once (due to exclusive plus pari passu charge)		Market Value for Assets charged on Exclusive basis	Carrying /book value for exclusive charge assets where market value is not ascertainable or applicable (For Eg. Bank Balance, DSRA market value is not applicable)	Market Value for Pari passu charge Assets	Carrying value/book value for pari passu charge assets where market value is not ascertainable or applicable (For Eg. Bank Balance, DSRA market value is not applicable)	Total Value(=K+L+M+N)	
												Relating to Column F			
		Book Value	Book Value	Yes/ No	Book Value	Book Value									
ASSETS															
Property, Plant and Equipment															Please refer Annexure I for Calculation of Security Cover ratio for Unsecured Bonds
Capital Work-in- Progress															
Right of Use Assets				NIL											
Goodwill															

Internal

Intangible Assets															
Intangible Assets under Development															
Investments															
Loans															
Inventories															
Trade Receivable s															
Cash and Cash Equivalents															
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents															
Others															
Total															
LIABILITIES															
Debt securities to which this certificate pertains									**NIL**						
Other debt sharing pari-passu charge with above debt															
Other Debt		*not to be filled*													
Subordinated debt															
Borrowings															
Bank															

Internal

K Venkatachalam Aiyer & Co. ★ Chartered Accountants ★ (FRN 004610S)

Debt Securities															
Others															
Trade payables															
Lease Liabilities															
Provisions															
Others															
Total										**NIL**					
Cover on Book Value															
Cover on Market Value[ix]															
		Exclusiv e Security Cover Ratio			Pari-Passu Security Cover Ratio										

i This column shall include book value of assets having exclusive charge and outstanding book value of debt for which this certificate is issued.

ii This column shall include book value of assets having exclusive charge and outstanding book value of all corresponding debt other than column C.

iii This column shall include debt for which this certificate is issued having any pari passu charge - Mention Yes, else No.

iv This column shall include a) book value of assets having pari-passu charge b) outstanding book value of debt for which this certificate is issued and c). other debt sharing pari- passu charge along with debt for which certificate is issued.

v This column shall include book value of all other assets having pari passu charge and outstanding book value of corresponding debt.

vi This column shall include all those assets which are not charged and shall include all unsecured borrowings including subordinated debt and shall include only those assets which are paid-for.

[vii] In order to match the liability amount with financials, it is necessary to eliminate the debt which has been counted more than once (included under exclusive charge column as also under pari passu). On the assets side, there shall not be elimination as there is no overlap.

[viii] Assets which are considered at Market Value like Land, Building, Residential/ Commercial Real Estate to be stated at Market Value. Other assets having charge to be stated at book value/Carrying Value.

[ix] The market value shall be calculated as per the total value of assets mentioned in Column O.

K Venkatachalam Aiyer & Co. ★ Chartered Accountants ★ (FRN 004610S)

Internal

केनरा बैंक Canara Bank

भारत सरकार का उपक्रम A Government of India Undertaking

सिंडिकेट Syndicate

Statement of Deviation/Variation in Utilization of Funds Raised

[As per Regulation 32(1) of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015]

Name of listed entity	CANARA BANK
Mode of Fund Raising	Public Issues/Rights Issues/Preferential issues/QIP/Others
Date of Raising Funds	NOT APPLICABLE FOR Q1 FY 2026-27
Amount Raised	NOT APPLICABLE FOR Q1 FY 2026-27
Report filed for Quarter ended	30th June 2026
Monitoring Agency	NOT APPLICABLE FOR Q1 FY 2026-27
Monitoring Agency Name, if applicable	NOT APPLICABLE FOR Q1 FY 2026-27
Is there a Deviation / Variation in use of funds raised	NOT APPLICABLE FOR Q1 FY 2026-27
If yes, whether the same is pursuant to change in terms of a contract or objects, which was approved by the shareholders	-
If Yes, Date of shareholder Approval	-
Explanation for the Deviation / Variation	-
Comments of the Audit Committee after review	-
Comments of the auditors, if any	-
Objects for which funds have been raised and where there has been a deviation, in the following table	-

Original Object	Modified Object, if any	Original Allocation	Modified allocation, if any	Funds Utilized	Amount of Deviation/Variation for the quarter according to applicable object	Remarks if any
Same as above	-	-	-	-	-	-

Deviation or variation could mean:
(a) Deviation in the objects or purposes for which the funds have been raised or
(b) Deviation in the amount of funds actually utilized as against what was originally disclosed or
(c) Change in terms of a contract referred to in the fund raising document i.e. prospectus, letter of offer, etc

Name of Signatory Amit Mittal
Designation General Manager & GCFO

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 27.07.2026

प्रधान कार्यालय 112, जे सी रोड बेंगलूर - 560002 / Head Office, 112 J C Road, Bengaluru - 560002

केनरा बैंक Canara Bank
भारत सरकार का उपक्रम
A Government of India Undertaking
सिंडिकेट Syndicate

Statement of Utilization of Issue Proceeds and Statement of Deviation/Variation in Use of Proceeds of Issue of Listed Non-Convertible Debt Securities

[As per Regulation 52(7) & 52(7A) of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015]

A. Statement of utilization of issue proceeds:

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of the Issuer	ISIN	Mode of Fund Raising (Public issues/ Private placement)	Type of instrument	Date of raising funds	Amount Raised	Funds Utilized	Any deviation (Yes/ No)	If 8 is Yes, then specify the purpose for which the funds were utilized	Remarks, if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CANARA BANK	INE476A08266	NOT APPLICABLE FOR Q1 FY 2026-27							
Total					NOT APPLICABLE				

Name of Signatory: Amit Mittal
Designation: General Manager & GCFO

Place: Bengaluru
Date : 27.07.2026

केनरा बैंक Canara Bank
भारत सरकार का उपक्रम A Government of India Undertaking
सिंडिकेट Syndicate

Statement of Utilization of Issue Proceeds and Statement of Deviation/Variation in Use of Proceeds of Issue of Listed Non-Convertible Debt Securities

[As per Regulation 52(7) 52(7A) of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015]

B. **Statement of deviation/ variation in use of Issue proceeds:**

Name of listed entity	CANARA BANK
Mode of Fund Raising	NOT APPLICABLE FOR Q1 FY 2026-27
Type of instrument	NOT APPLICABLE FOR Q1 FY 2026-27
Date of Raising Funds	NOT APPLICABLE FOR Q1 FY 2026-27
Amount Raised in Crores	NOT APPLICABLE FOR Q1 FY 2026-27
Report filed for Quarter ended	30.06.2026
Is there a Deviation / Variation in use of funds raised?	NOT APPLICABLE FOR Q1 FY 2026-27
Whether any approval is required to vary the objects of the issue stated in the prospectus/ offer document?	NOT APPLICABLE FOR Q1 FY 2026-27
If yes, details of the approval so required?	NOT APPLICABLE FOR Q1 FY 2026-27
Date of approval	NOT APPLICABLE FOR Q1 FY 2026-27
Explanation for the Deviation / Variation	NOT APPLICABLE FOR Q1 FY 2026-27
Comments of the audit committee after review	NOT APPLICABLE FOR Q1 FY 2026-27
Comments of the auditors, if any	NOT APPLICABLE FOR Q1 FY 2026-27
Objects for which funds have been raised and where there has been a deviation, in the following table	NOT APPLICABLE FOR Q1 FY 2026-27

Original Object	Modified Object, if any	Original Allocation	Modified allocation, if any	Funds Utilized	Amount of Deviation/Variation for the Quarter according to applicable object (INR Crores and in %)	Remarks, if any
NOT APPLICABLE						

Deviation could mean:
(a) Deviation in the objects or purposes for which the funds have been raised
(b) Deviation in the amount of funds actually utilized as against what was originally disclosed.

Name of Signatory: Amit Mittal
Designation: General Manager & GCFO

Place: Bengaluru
Date : 27.07.2026

प्रधान कार्यालय 112, जे सी रोड बेंगलूर - 560002 / Head Office, 112 J C Road, Bengaluru - 560002

केनरा बैंक Canara Bank

भारत सरकार का उपक्रम

A Government of India Undertaking

सिंडिकेट Syndicate

Format for Disclosing Outstanding default on Loans and Debt Securities as on 30.06.2026

Rs. in Lakhs

Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount	Remarks
1.	**Loans / revolving facilities like cash credit from banks / financial institutions**		
A	Total amount outstanding as on date	0.00	
B	Of the total amount outstanding, amount of default as on date	0.00	
2.	**Unlisted debt securities i.e. NCDs and NCRPS**		
A	Total amount outstanding as on date	0.00	
B	Of the total amount outstanding, amount of default as on date	0.00	
3.	**Total financial indebtedness of the listed entity including short-term and long-term debt (Domestic)**	1,86,44,531.55	

Amit Mittal
General Manager & GCFO

Date: 27.07.2026
Place: Bengaluru

प्रधान कार्यालय 112, जे सी रोड बेंगलूर - 560002 / Head Office, 112 J C Road, Bengaluru - 560002

केनरा बैंक Canara Bank

भारत सरकार का उपक्रम

A Government of India Undertaking

Together We Can

BALANCE SHEET, PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT AND CASH FLOW STATEMENT OF CANARA BANK

2025-2026

स्वतंत्र लेखा परीक्षक रिपोर्ट

सेवा में,
केनरा बैंक के सदस्य,
एकल वित्तीय विवरणियों की लेखापरिक्षा पर रिपोर्ट।

राय

1. हमने केनरा बैंक ('बैंक') के साथ संलग्न एकल वित्तीय विवरणियों का संयुक्त रूप से लेखा-परीक्षण किया है, जिसमें 31 मार्च, 2026 की तुलन पत्र, उस वर्ष का लाभ-हानि खाता और नकदी प्रवाह विवरणी, तथा महत्वपूर्ण लेखांकन नीतियों के सारांश और अन्य व्याख्यात्मक जानकारी सहित एकल वित्तीय विवरणियों के नोट्स ('एकल वित्तीय विवरणी) शामिल हैं; और जिनमें उस तिथि को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए निम्नलिखित के विवरण शामिल हैं:

   i) हमारे द्वारा प्रधान कार्यालय, 20 शाखाओं और 1 एकीकृत कोष विभाग का लेखा-परीक्षण किया गया।

   ii) सांविधिक शाखा लेखापरीक्षकों द्वारा 2886 घरेलू शाखओं का लेखापरीक्षण किया गया।

   iii) संबंधित स्थानीय लेखापरीक्षकों द्वारा 4 विदेशी शाखाओं का लेखापरीक्षण किया गया।

जिन शाखाओं का लेखापरीक्षण हमने किया है और जिनका लेखापरीक्षण अन्य लेखापरीक्षकों ने किया है, उनका चयन बैंक द्वारा भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा बैंक को जारी किए गए दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार किया गया है। तुलन पत्र, लाभ-हानि खाता और नकदी प्रवाह विवरणी में 7519 घरेलू शाखाओं से प्राप्त प्रतिलाभ भी शामिल हैं, जिनका लेखापरीक्षण नहीं किया गया है। इन गैर लेखापरीक्षित शाखाओं में अग्रिमों का 24.30%, जमा राशियों का 48.60%, ब्याज आय का 24.84% और ब्याज व्यय का 46.90% शामिल है।

2. हमारी राय में और हमारी सर्वोत्तम जानकारी और हमें दिए गए स्पष्टीकरणों के अनुसार, उपर्युक्त एकल वित्तीय विवरणी बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 द्वारा आवश्यक जानकारी को बैंक के लिए आवश्यकतानुसार प्रस्तुत करते हैं और भारत में आम तौर पर स्वीकार किए गए लेखांकन सिद्धांतों के अनुरूप हैं और:

Independent Auditors' Report

To,
The Members of Canara Bank
Report on Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements.

Opinion

1. We have jointly audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Canara Bank ('the Bank'), which comprises of the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Profit and Loss Account and the Statement of Cash Flow for the year then ended, and notes to standalone financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information ('Standalone Financial Statement') in which are included the returns for the year ended on that date of:

   i) The Head Office, 20 Branches, 1 Integrated Treasury Wing audited by us.

   ii) 2886 domestic branches audited by statutory branch auditors.

   iii) 4 Foreign branches audited by respective local auditors.

The branches audited by us and those audited by other auditors have been selected by the Bank in accordance with the guidelines issued to the Bank by the Reserve Bank of India. Also incorporated in the Balance Sheet, the Profit and Loss Account and Statement of Cash Flows are the returns from 7519 domestic branches which have not been subjected to audit. These unaudited branches account for 24.30% of advances, 48.60% of deposits, 24.84% of interest income and 46.90% of interest expenses.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 in the manner so required for Bank and are in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India and:

a) संबंधित नोट सहित तुलन पत्र एक सही एवं निष्पक्ष तुलन पत्र है, जिसमें सभी आवश्यक विवरण समुचित रुप से सम्मिलित हैं तथा इसे इस प्रकार तैयार किया गया है कि यह 31 मार्च 2026 को बैंक की स्थिति को सही एवं निष्पक्ष प्रतिरुप प्रस्तुत करती है।

b) संबंधित नोट सहित लाभ-हानि खात, उक्त तिथि को समाप्त वर्ष के लाभ का वास्तविक एवं निष्पक्ष परिणाम प्रस्तुत करता है: तथा

c) नकद प्रवाह का विवरणी उस तिथि को समाप्त वर्ष के नकदी प्रवाह का सही और निष्पक्ष विवरण प्रस्तुत करता है।

राय का आधार

3. हमने अपना लेखापरीक्षण, भारतीय सनदी लेखाकार संस्थान ("आईसीएआई") द्वारा जारी किए गए लेखापरीक्षक मानकों (एसए) के अनुसार किया। इन मानकों के तहत हमारे उत्तरदायित्वों का विवरण, हमारी रिपोर्ट के "एकल वित्तीय विवरणियों के लेखापरीक्षक हेतु लेखापरीक्षकों का उत्तरदायित्व" नामक भाग में दिया गया है। हम आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी आचरण संहिता और भारत में सर्वमान्य लेखांकन सिद्धांतों (आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी लेखांकन मानक सहित) के अनुसार तैयार किए गए स्वतंत्र वित्तीय परिणामों के लेखापरीक्षा से संबंधित नैतिक आवश्यकताओं के अनुरुप बैंक से स्वतंत्र है। साथ ही, हम बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम 1949 की धारा 29 और भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी परिपत्रों और दिशानिर्देशों का भी पालन करते हैं। हमने इन आवश्यकताओं और आचरण संहिता के अनुसार अपनी अन्य नैतिक जिम्मेदारियों को भी पूरा किया है। हमारा मानना है कि हमारे द्वारा प्राप्त लेखापरीक्षा साक्ष्य हमारी राय के लिए पर्याप्त और उपयुक्त है।

मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा मामले

4. मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा मामले वे विषय हैं जो हमारे पेशेवर निर्णय में वर्तमान अवधि के एकल वित्तीय विवरणियों के हमारे लेखापरीक्षा में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण थे। इन मामलों पर, समग्र रूप से एकल वित्तीय विवरणियों के हमारे लेखापरीक्षा के संदर्भ में और उन पर अपनी राय बनाने के दौरान विचार किया गया; और हम इन मामलों पर कोई अलग राय नहीं देते हैं। हमने नीचे बताए गए विषयों को मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा मामले माना है, जिन्हें हमारी रिपोर्ट में शामिल किया जाएगा:

a) the Balance Sheet, read with the notes thereon is a full and fair Balance Sheet containing all the necessary particulars, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank as at March 31, 2026;

b) the Profit and Loss Account, read with notes thereon shows a true balance of Profit for the year ended as on that date; and

c) the statement of Cash Flows gives a true and fair view of the cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the standalone financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the code of ethics issued by the ICAI together with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements, prepared in accordance with the Accounting Principles generally accepted in India including the Accounting Standards issued by the ICAI, and the provisions of the Section 29 of Banking Regulations Act, 1949 and circulars and guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India from time to time and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

4. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report:

<table>
<tr><th>क्र.सं.</th><th>मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा मामले</th><th>मुख्य लेखा-परीक्षा मामलों पर प्रतिक्रिया</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>आय निर्धारण, आस्तियों का वर्गीकरण, और उन पर प्रावधानों की पर्याप्तता। (वित्तीय विवरणों की अनुसूची 9 देखें)

बैंक की आस्तियों में अग्रिम सबसे बड़ा हिस्सा हैं। इनका वर्गीकरण, आय निर्धारण और इन पर प्रावधान, भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक ("आरबीआई”) द्वारा निर्धारित दिशानिर्देशों और विभिन्न मानदंडों के अनुसार किए गए हैं। बैंक का प्रबंधन सीबीएस (कोर बैंकिंग सॉल्यूशंस) के साथ-साथ अन्य संबंधित आईटी प्रणालियों पर निर्भर करता है; इसके अलावा, इसमें विभिन्न अनुमान, उधारकर्ताओं के प्रदर्शन से संबंधित विवेकपूर्ण निर्णय, प्रतिभूति का निर्धारण, तथा आस्ति वर्गीकरण, आय निर्धारण और उस पर प्रावधान करने के लिए विशेषज्ञों और पेशेवरों की सेवाओं सहित मानवीय हस्तक्षेप भी शामिल हैं।

लेन-देन का स्वरुप, विनियामक आवश्यकताओं, मौजूदा कारोबारी परिवेश, प्रतिभूतियों के मूल्यांकन में शामिल अनुमान / निर्णय, प्रावधानों की गणना, उधारकर्ताओं के साथ-साथ अग्रणी बैंक द्वारा प्रस्तुत डेटा पर निर्भरता के साथ आहरण शक्ति की गणना, पुनर्गठित अग्रिमों के मूल्य में कमी की गणना और ब्याज आय की पहचान को ध्यान में रखते हुए, यह एकल वित्तीय विवरणियां उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए अत्यंत महत्व का विषय है।

इन पहलुओं पर विचार करते हुए, हमने इसे एक मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा मामला माना है।</td><td>मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रियाएँ:

हमारा लेखापरीक्षा, भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा जारी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, और शेष राशियों की महत्ता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, आय निर्धारण, आस्ति वर्गीकरण और अग्रिमों से संबंधित प्रावधानों की प्रक्रिया पर केंद्रित था।

हमने बैंक की प्रणाली और उन प्रक्रियाओं की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन किया, जो गैर-निष्पादित आस्तियों (एनपीए) की पहचान करने और ऐसी आस्तियों के विरुद्ध प्रावधान करने के लिए लागू है।

हमारी लेखापरीक्षा पद्धति में निम्नलिखित के संबंध में आंतरिक नियंत्रणों की डिज़ाइन और परिचालन प्रभावशीलता का परीक्षण शामिल था:
• हमारे द्वारा लेखापरीक्षित शाखाओं के संबंध में, आय निर्धारण, अर्जक और अनर्जक अग्रिम में वर्गीकरण, तथा आईआरएसी मानदंडों के अनुसार प्रावधान करने हेतु, सिस्टम में दर्ज किए गए डेटा की सटीकता।
• अग्रिमों की स्वीकृति, प्रलेखन, संवितरण और निगरानी के संबंध में नियंत्रणों का मूल्यांकन करना।
• भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा जारी विवेकपूर्ण मानदंडों के अनुपालन हेतु सीबीएस तथा अन्य संबंधित एवं संबद्ध प्रणालियों की समीक्षा।
• गैर-निष्पादित आस्तियों की पहचान और उनके लिए प्रावधान को मान्यता देने से संबंधित आंतरिक नियंत्रणों के डिज़ाइन का मूल्यांकन।
• आरबीआई के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, एनपीए की पहचान करने और उसके लिए प्रावधान करने में उपयोग किए जाने वाले संबंधित सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी प्रणालियों की समीक्षा।
• आरबीआई के विवेकपूर्ण मानदंडों के अनुसार, एनपीए की पहचान करने और आवश्यक प्रावधान की पर्याप्तता सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से, प्रबंधन के अनुमानों और निर्णयों का मूल्यांकन और परीक्षण किया जाना।
• जहाँ कहीं भी परीक्षण जांच के आधार पर हमारे संज्ञान में आया, वहाँ हमने भौतिक हस्तक्षेपों की विश्वसनीयता, प्रभावशीलता और सटीकता की समीक्षा की।
• जिन शाखाओं का लेखापरीक्षा हमने नहीं किया है, उनके मामले में हमने ‘गैर-निष्पादित आस्ति’ (एनपीए) की पहचान करने और उनके लिए प्रावधान करने, तथा आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी ‘लेखापरीक्षा मानक 600’ के अनुसार विनियामक आवश्यकताओं का समग्र अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, ‘सांविधिक शाखा लेखापरीक्षकों (एसबीए) की रिपोर्ट / विवरणी / निर्णयों पर भरोसा किया है।
• समय-समय पर आरबीआई द्वारा जारी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, गैर-निष्पादित आस्तिया (एनपीए) की पहचान और उनके लिए प्रावधान करने की प्रक्रिया और तर्क की जाँच की गई; साथ ही, दबावग्रस्त खाते की पहचान करने के तंत्र की भी जाँच की गई।
• विभिन्न विशेषज्ञों की राय और रिपोर्टों पर भरोसा किया गया है-जिनमें स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकनकर्ता, वकील, कानूनी विशेषज्ञ और ऐसे अन्य पेशेवर शामिल हैं- जिन्होंने आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी लेखापरीक्षा मानक 620 के अनुरूप, विभिन्न क्षमताओं में बैंक को अपनी सेवाएँ प्रदान की हैं।
• जहां भी उपलब्ध थीं, आंतरिक लेखापरीक्षा / निरीक्षण रिपोर्टों / समवर्ती लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्टों की समीक्षा की गई।</td></tr>
</table>

Sl.No.	Key Audit Matter	Response to Key Audit Matter
1	**Income Recognition, Asset Classification, Adequacy of provisions thereon. (Refer Schedule 9 of the financial statements)** Advances constitute the largest class of assets of the Bank. Classification, income recognition and provisioning thereon have been in conformity with the guidelines and various norms prescribed by Reserve Bank of India ("RBI"). The management of the Bank relies on the CBS (Core Banking Solutions) along with other allied IT systems accompanied by various estimates, prudent judgement relating to performance of borrowers, determination of security value, manual interventions including services of experts & professionals for asset classification, Income recognition and provisioning thereon. Considering the nature of the transactions, regulatory requirements, existing business environment, estimation / judgement involved in valuation of securities, computation of provisions, computation of drawing power with reliance placed of data submitted by borrowers as well as lead Bank, computation of diminution in value for restructured advances and recognition of interest income, it is a matter of high importance for the intended users of the Standalone financial statements. Considering these aspects, we have determined this as a Key Audit Matter.	**Principal Audit Procedures:** Our audit was focused on process of income recognition, asset classification and provisioning pertaining to advances, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India, considering the materiality of the balances. We assessed the efficacy of Bank's system and the processes in place to identify the non-performing assets and create provision against such non - performing assets. Our audit approach consisted of testing of the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls with respect to the following: • Accuracy of the data input in the system for income recognition, classification into performing and non-performing Advances and provisioning in accordance with the IRAC norms in respect of the branches audited by us. • Assessing the controls with respect to approval, documentation, disbursement and monitoring of advances. • Review of the CBS and other related & allied systems for compliance with the prudential norms issued by Reserve Bank of India. • Evaluation of the design of internal controls relating to identification and recognizing provision for non-performing assets. • Review of the relevant information technology systems used in identification and making provision for such NPA as per the RBI Guidelines. • Evaluated and tested the management estimates and judgements for the purpose of identification of NPA and adequacy of provision required as per RBI's Prudential norms. • Reviewed the reliability, effectiveness and accuracy of the manual interventions, wherever it has come to our knowledge on test check basis. • Relied on the reports / returns / judgements of the Statutory Branch Auditors (SBA) in case of branches not audited by us for identification and provisioning for non-performing assets and for overall compliance with the regulatory requirement in accordance with the Standards on Auditing 600 issued by ICAI. • Test checked the process and logic of identification and creation of provision against non-performing assets in accordance with RBI Guidelines issued from time to time and also the mechanism for identification of stressed accounts. • Relied on the opinions and reports of various experts, which includes independent valuers, lawyers, legal experts and such other professionals, who have rendered services to the Bank in various capacities in conformity with Standards on Auditing 620 issued by ICAI. • Reviewed the internal audit / inspection reports / Concurrent audit reports, wherever available.

<table>
<tr><th>क्र.सं.</th><th>मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा मामले</th><th>मुख्य लेखा-परीक्षा मामलों पर प्रतिक्रिया</th></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>निवेशों का वर्गीकरण और मूल्यांकन, गैर-निष्पादित निवेशों की पहचान और उनके लिए प्रावधान (वित्तीय विवरणों की अनुसूची 8):

निवेश में बैंक द्वारा विभिन्न सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों, बॉन्ड, डिबेंचर, शेयर, प्रतिभूति रसीद और अन्य अनुमोदित प्रतिभूतियों में किए गए निवेश शामिल हैं।

ये आरबीआई के परिपत्रों और निदेशों द्वारा अभिशासित होते हैं।

आरबीआई के ये निदेश निवेशों के वर्गीकरण, निवेशों के मूल्यांकन, गैर-निष्पादित निवेशों की पहचान, आय की गैर-मान्यता और उस पर प्रावधान से संबंधित हैं।

उपर्युक्त प्रतिभूतियों की प्रत्येक श्रेणी (प्रकार) का मूल्यांकन आरबीआई द्वारा जारी परिपत्रों और निदेशों में निर्धारित विधि के अनुसार किया जाना है, जिसमें विभिन्न स्रोतों जैसे एफआईएमएमडीए दर, बीएसई/एनएसई पर उद्धृत दर, गैर-सूचीबद्ध कंपनियों के वित्तीय विवरण आदि से डेटा / जानकारी का संग्रह शामिल है।</td><td>मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रियाएँ:

हमारी लेखापरीक्षा का मुख्य उद्देश्य निवेशों के मूल्यांकन, वर्गीकरण, गैर-निष्पादित निवेशों (एनपीआई) की पहचान और निवेशों से संबंधित प्रावधान / मूल्यह्रास पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना था।

• हमने निवेश से संबंधित एनपीआई के वर्गीकरण, मूल्यांकन, पहचान और प्रावधान / मूल्यह्रास के संबंध में प्रासंगिक आरबीआई दिशानिर्देशों का अनुपालन करने के लिए बैंक की मौजूदा प्रणाली को समझा और उसका मूल्यांकन किया।

• हमने इन निवेशों के उचित मूल्य का निर्धारण करने के लिए विभिन्न स्रोतों से सूचना एकत्र करने हेतु अपनाई गई प्रक्रिया का आकलन और मूल्यांकन किया।

• हमारे पास मौजूद निवेशों के चयनित नमूने हेतु, हमने प्रत्येक श्रेणी की प्रतिभूतियों के लिए वर्गीकरण और मूल्यांकन को पुनः करके आरबीआई के मास्टर परिपत्र और निदेश के साथ सटीकता और अनुपालन का परीक्षण किया।

• हमने आरबीआई के परिपत्रों और निदेशों के अनुसार बनाए जाने वाले प्रावधान और प्रदान किए जाने वाले मूल्यह्रास की स्वतंत्र रूप से पुनर्गणना करने के लिए अंकगणितीय सटीकता, डेटा सटीकता और वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग प्रणाली पर नियंत्रण सहित पर्याप्त परीक्षण किए।</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग प्रक्रिया में प्रयुक्त प्रमुख सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी) प्रणालियाँ।

बैंक की परिचालन और वित्तीय प्रक्रियाएँ मुख्य रूप से आईटी प्रणालियों पर निर्भर करती हैं, क्योंकि प्रतिदिन बड़ी संख्या में लेन-देन संसाधित किए जाते हैं; इसलिए, इसे एक प्रमुख लेखापरीक्षा विषय माना जाता है, जिसकी सटीकता और प्रभावशीलता मुख्य रूप से कोर बैंकिंग समाधान (सीबीएस) और अन्य संबंधित प्रणालियों पर निर्भर करती है।

हमने आरबीआई के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुरूप निवेश, आय निर्धारण, आस्तियों के वर्गीकरण और अग्रिमों के विरुद्ध प्रावधानों से संबंधित लेन-देन के लिए; और विविध आस्तियों और विविध देनदारियों के अंतर्गत विभिन्न मदों के समाधान और अवधि निर्धारण, तथा ऐसे अन्य खातों के लिए सीबीएस और अन्य संबंधित एप्लिकेशन सॉफ़्टवेयर के निरंतर और सुचारू रूप से कार्य करने पर भरोसा किया है।</td><td>मुख्य लेखा परीक्षा प्रक्रियाएं:

हमने उन प्रमुख आईटी एप्लिकेशन्स, डेटाबेस और ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम्स का मूल्यांकन किया जो हमारे लेखापरीक्षा के लिए प्रासंगिक है। हमने सीबीएस, वित्तीय विवरण रिपोर्टिंग पैकेज, कोष परिचालन आईआरएसी वर्गीकरण और सीआरएआर गणना के लिए उन एप्लिकेशन सॉफ्टवेयरों की पहचान की है, जिनका उपयोग मुख्य रूप से वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग के लिए किया जाता है।

हमारी लेखापरीक्षा पद्धति में आंतरिक नियंत्रणों के डिजाइन और परिचालन प्रभावशीलता का परीक्षण करना शामिल था, जो इस प्रकार है:

• लेखापरीक्षा अवधि के दौरान बैंक के आईटी नियंत्रण वातावरण और आईटी नीतियों की समझ प्राप्त की।

• परीक्षण जांच के आधार पर वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग के लिए महत्वपूर्ण एप्लिकेशन और पहुंच नियंत्रण सहित बैंक के बुनियादी आईटी नियंत्रणों के डिजाइन, कार्यान्वयन और परिचालन प्रभावशीलता की समीक्षा की है।

• आईएस लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्टों की समीक्षा की और प्रमुख आईएस नियंत्रणों के अनुपालन पर निरीक्षण विभाग के साथ चर्चा की।

• आईटी एप्लिकेशन सॉफ्टवेयर में अपनाई गई व्यावसायिक तर्क और सिस्टम तर्क की मैपिंग का परीक्षण किया गया।

• लेखापरीक्षा से संबंधित सिस्टम द्वारा जनरेट की गई रिपोर्टों के लिए प्रमुख स्वचालित और व्यावसायिक चक्र नियंत्रणों और तर्क का परीक्षण जाँच के आधार पर किया गया।</td></tr>
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Sl.No.	Key Audit Matter	Response to Key Audit Matter
2.	**Classification and Valuation of Investments, Identification of and provisioning for Non-Performing Investments (Schedule 8 of the financial statements)**: Investments include investments made by the Bank in various Government Securities, Bonds, Debentures, Shares, Security receipts and other approved securities. These are governed by the circulars and directions of the RBI. These directions of RBI cover the classification of investments, valuation of investments, identification of Non-Performing Investments, the corresponding non-recognition of income and provision thereon. The valuation of each category (type) of the aforesaid securities is to be done as per the method prescribed in circulars and directives issued by the RBI which involves collection of data / information from various sources such as FIMMDA rates, rates quoted on BSE / NSE, financial statements of unlisted companies, etc.	**Principal Audit Procedures:** Our audit was focused on valuation, classification, identification of non-performing investments (NPIs), provisioning/ depreciation related to Investments. • We understood and evaluated the Bank's system in place to comply with the relevant RBI Guidelines regarding classification, valuation, identification of NPIs provision/ depreciation related to investments. • We assessed and evaluated the process adopted for collection of information from various sources for determining fair value of these investments. • For the selected sample of investments in hand, we tested accuracy and compliance with the RBI Master Circulars and directions by re-performing classification and valuation for each category of security. • We carried out substantive tests including arithmetical accuracy, data accuracy and control over the financial reporting system to recompute independently the provision to be maintained and depreciation to be provided in accordance with the circulars and directives of the RBI.
3	**Key Information Technology (IT) systems used in financial reporting process.** The Bank's operational and financial processes are predominantly dependent on IT systems due to large volume of transactions that are processed on daily basis and hence, considered as a key audit matter, correctness & effectiveness of which are mainly dependent on the Core Baking Solution (CBS) and other allied systems. We have relied upon the consistent functioning of CBS & other allied application software with respect to transactions in Investments, Income Recognition, Classification of Assets and provisioning against advances in conformity with the RBI guidelines, reconciliation & ageing of various items under Sundry Assets and Sundry Liabilities along with such other accounts.	**Principal Audit Procedures:** We conducted an assessment of key IT applications, databases and operating systems that are relevant to our audit and have identified application software for CBS, Financial Statement Reporting Package, Treasury operations, IRAC Classification and CRAR calculation, which are primarily used for financial reporting. Our audit approach consisted testing of the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls as follows: • Obtained an understanding of the Bank's IT control environment and IT policies during the audit period. • Reviewed the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the Bank's basic IT controls including application, access controls that are critical to financial reporting on test check basis. • Reviewed the IS Audit Reports and discussed with Inspection Wing on compliance with key IS Controls. • Tested the mapping of business logic with system logic adopted in the IT application software. • Tested key automated and business cycle controls and logic for system generated reports relevant to the audit on test check basis.

क्र.सं.	मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा मामले	मुख्य लेखा-परीक्षा मामलों पर प्रतिक्रिया
4	**आस्थगित कर आस्ति (वित्तीय विवरणों की अनुसूची 11)** बैंक ने यथा 31 मार्च, 2026 तक 2,966.59 करोड़ की निवल आस्थगित कर आस्ति को मान्यता दी है। आस्थगित कर आस्ति का उद्देश्यपूर्ण मूल्यांकन, अभिज्ञान और मापन, आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी एएस-22 के अनुरूप, भविष्य में लाभों की उपलब्धता के संबंध में विशेषज्ञ मत, न्यायिक घोषणाओं और पूर्वोदाहरणों, प्रबंधन के निर्णयों और अनुमानों पर आधारित है। आस्थगित कर आस्ति को केवल उस सीमा तक आगे बढ़ाया गया है जहां यह उचित निश्चितता है कि भविष्य में पर्याप्त कर योग्य आय उपलब्ध होगी जिसके विरुद्ध ऐसी आस्थगित कर परिसंपत्तियों को प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।	**मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रियाएँ:** हमने अपने नियंत्रण परीक्षण के भाग के रूप में निम्नलिखित प्रक्रियाओं को पूरा किया है: • आयकर प्राधिकरण (आईसीएआई) द्वारा जारी एएस-22 - आय पर करों के लेखांकन के अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आस्थगित कर आस्तियों की पहचान और माप के लिए उपयोग की जाने वाली नीतियों की समीक्षा। • विशेषज्ञों की राय, न्यायिक निर्णयों और पूर्व उदाहरणों के संदर्भ में, आस्थगित कर आस्तियों की प्राप्ति के संबंध में प्रबंधन के निर्णयों और अनुमानों की समीक्षा की गई। • लाभ की उपलब्धता और निश्चितता की संभावना का मूल्यांकन किया गया जिनके विरुद्ध बैंक भविष्य में आस्थगित कर आस्ति को प्राप्त करने में सक्षण होगा।
5	**विभिन्न मुकदमे और आकस्मिक देनदारी** करों और अन्य पक्षों द्वारा बैंक पर दायर किए गए विभिन्न दावों से संबंधित कुछ मुकदमों के संबंध में आकस्मिक देनदारियों का आकलन, जिन्हें ऋण के रूप में स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है। बैंक का आकलन विचाराधीन मामले के तथ्यों, उनके अपने विवेक, पूर्व अनुभव, स्वतंत्र विशेषज्ञों की सलाह और जहां आवश्यक हो, कानूनी राय द्वारा समर्थित है। इसलिए, मुकदमेबाजी में अप्रत्याशित प्रतिकूल परिणाम बैंक के लाभ और तुलन पत्र में परिलक्षित होने वाली उसकी वित्तीय स्थिति को प्रभावित कर सकते हैं।	**मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रियाएँ :** हमने अपने नियंत्रण परीक्षण के भाग के रूप में निम्नलिखित प्रक्रियाओं को पूरा किया है। • हमने लेखापरीक्षा से संबंधित प्रासंगिक आंतरिक नियंत्रणों की समझ प्राप्त की ताकि है, हम ऐसी लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रियाओं की रूपरेखा तैयार कर सकें जो परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल है। • कर संबंधी विवादों सहित विभिन्न ऋण और गैर-ऋण संबंधी मुकदमों और संभावित देनदारियों की वर्तमान स्थिति की समीक्षा की गई। • विभिन्न अधिकारियों से प्राप्त संदेशों की जांच की और उन पर अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई की गई। • विषयवस्तु के गुणों का मूल्यांकन पृष्ठभूमि के संदर्भ में किया गया और इस संबंध में विशेषज्ञ राय, कानूनी सलाह, न्यायिक निर्णयों और पूर्व उदाहरणों पर भरोसा किया गया। • महत्वपूर्ण मुकदमेबाजी और कराधान मामलों से संबंधित प्रकटीकरण का सत्यापन किया गया।

Sl.No.	Key Audit Matter	Response to Key Audit Matter
4	**Deferred Tax Asset (Schedule 11 of the financial statements)** The Bank has recognized a net deferred tax asset of ₹2,966.59 Crores as on March 31, 2026. Objective estimation, recognition and measurement of Deferred Tax Asset are based on the expert opinion, judicial pronouncements and precedents, management judgements and estimates regarding the availability of profits in future in conformity with AS-22 issued by the ICAI. Deferred Tax Asset has been carried forward only to the extent there is a reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such Deferred Tax Assets can be realized.	**Principal Audit Procedures:** We have performed the following procedures as part of our control testing: • Review of the policies used for recognition and measurement of Deferred Tax Assets to ensure compliance with AS-22- Accounting for Taxes on Income issued by ICAI. • Reviewed the management judgement and estimates regarding the realisability of the Deferred Tax Assets, w.r.t. expert opinion, judicial pronouncements and precedents. • Assessed the probability of the availability and certainty of profits against which the Bank will be able to realise the Deferred Tax Asset in future.
5	**Various Litigations & Contingent Liability** Assessment of Contingent liabilities in respect of certain litigations in relation to taxes and various other claims filed by other parties upon Bank, not acknowledged as debts. The Bank's assessment is supported by facts of matter under consideration, their own judgement, past experience, advises from independent experts and legal opinion, wherever necessary. Therefore, unexpected adverse outcomes in the litigation may impact the Bank's profit and state of affairs as reflected in the balance sheet.	**Principal Audit Procedures:** We have performed the following procedures as part of our control testing. • Obtained an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design our audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. • Reviewed the current status of the various credit and non-credit litigations and contingent liabilities, including tax related disputes. • Examined the communications received from various authorities and follow-up actions thereon. • Evaluated the merits of the subject matter under consideration with reference to the background and relied on the expert opinion, legal advice, judicial pronouncements and precedents thereon. • Verification of disclosures related to significant litigations and taxation matters.

एकल वित्तीय विवरणियों और उन पर लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट के अतिरिक्त अन्य जानकारी:

5. बैंक का निदेशक मंडल अन्य जानकारी तैयार करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है। इस अन्य जानकारी में कॉर्पोरेट अभिशासन रिपोर्ट शामिल है, जो हमें इस लेखापरीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट जारी होने के समय प्राप्त हुई थी। अन्य जानकारी में अनुलग्नकों सहित निदेशकों की रिपोर्ट (लेकिन इसमें एकल वित्तीय विवरणियों और उन पर हमारे लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट शामिल नहीं है), प्रमुख वित्तीय संकेतक और शेयरधारकों की जानकारी शामिल है, जिसके हमारे लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट की तिथि पश्चात हमें उपलब्ध कराए जाने की उम्मीद है।

Information other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditors' Report thereon:

5. The Bank's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of other information. The other information comprises Corporate Governance report, which we obtained at the time of issuance of this Auditors' Report. The other information includes Directors' Report with annexures (but does not include the Standalone Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon), Key Financial Indicators and Shareholder's Information, which is expected to be made available to us after the date of our auditors' report.

हमारी राय में एकल वित्तीय विवरणियों पर अन्य जानकारी और बेसल III प्रकटीकरण के तहत पिलर 3 प्रकटीकरण शामिल नहीं है, और हम इस पर किसी भी प्रकार का आश्वासन निष्कर्ष व्यक्त नहीं करते हैं और न ही करेंगे।

एकल वित्तीय विवरणियों के हमारे लेखापरीक्षा के संबंध में, हमारी ज़िम्मेदारी यह है कि जब ऊपर बताई गई अन्य जानकारी उपलब्ध हो, तो हम उसे पढ़ें और ऐसा करते समय, यह विचार करें कि क्या वह अन्य जानकारी एकल वित्तीय विवरणियों या लेखापरीक्षा के दौरान हमें मिली जानकारी से काफी हद तक असंगत है, या अन्यथा उसमें कोई महत्वपूर्ण त्रुटि दिखती है।

यदि, इस लेखापरीक्षक की रिपोर्ट की तिथि से पूर्व प्राप्त अन्य जानकारी पर किए गए हमारे कार्य के आधार पर, हम यह निष्कर्ष निकालते हैं कि इस अन्य जानकारी में कोई महत्वपूर्ण गलत विवरण है, तो हमें उस तथ्य की रिपोर्ट करनी होगी। इस संबंध में हमें कुछ भी रिपोर्ट नहीं करना है।

जब हम वह अन्य जानकारी पढ़ते हैं, जिसके हमारे लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट की तारीख के बाद हमें उपलब्ध कराए जाने की उम्मीद होती है, और यदि हम इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचते हैं कि उसमें कोई महत्वपूर्ण गलत विवरण है, तो हमें इस मामले की जानकारी 'अभिशासन का प्रभार संभालने वालों' को देना और संबंधित कानूनों और विनियमों के तहत लागू उचित कार्रवाई करना आवश्यक होता है।

एकल वित्तीय विवरणियों के लिए प्रबंधन और अभिशासन का दायित्व संभालने वालों की जिम्मेदारियाँ:

6. बैंक का निदेशक मंडल इन एकल वित्तीय विवरणियों को तैयार करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है, जो भारत में आम तौर पर स्वीकृत लेखांकन सिद्धांतों-जिनमें आईसीएआई तथा साथ ही, बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 29 के प्रावधानों और भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी किए गए परिपत्रों और दिशानिर्देशों के अनुरूप जारी लागू लेखांकन मानक शामिल हैं-जिसके अनुसार बैंक की वित्तीय स्थिति, वित्तीय निष्पादन और नकदी प्रवाह का एक सही और निष्पक्ष दृष्टिकोण प्रस्तुत करते हैं। इस ज़िम्मेदारी में बैंक की आस्तियों की सुरक्षा और धोखाधड़ी व अन्य अनियमितताओं को रोकने व पता लगाने हेतु अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अनुसार उचित लेखांकन अभिलेखों का रखरखाव भी सम्मिलित है; उपयुक्त लेखांकन नीतियों का चयन और अनुप्रयोग; ऐसे निर्णय और अनुमान लगाना जो उचित और विवेकपूर्ण हों; और पर्याप्त आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रणों का डिज़ाइन, कार्यान्वयन और रखरखाव, जो लेखांकन अभिलेखों की सटीकता और पूर्णता

Our opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements does not cover the other information and Pillar 3 disclosure under Basel III Disclosure and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

When we read the other information which is expected to be made available to us after the date of our auditors' report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those Charged with Governance and take appropriate action as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements:

6. The Bank's Board of Directors is responsible with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Bank in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Applicable Accounting Standards issued by ICAI, and provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and circulars and guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') from time to time. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Bank and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रभावी ढंग से काम कर रहे थे; ये अभिलेख उन एकल वित्तीय विवरणियों की तैयारी और प्रस्तुति के लिए प्रासंगिक हैं, जो एक सही और निष्पक्ष दृष्टिकोण प्रस्तुत करते हैं और किसी भी महत्वपूर्ण गलत बयान से मुक्त हैं-चाहे वह धोखाधड़ी के कारण हो या त्रुटि के कारण।

वित्तीय विवरणी तैयार करते समय, निदेशक मंडल बैंक की कार्यशील संस्था के रूप में बने रहने की क्षमता का आकलन करने, लागू होने पर कार्यशील संस्था से संबंधित मामलों का प्रकटीकरण करने, और लेखांकन के कार्यशील संस्था आधार का उपयोग करने के लिए उत्तरदायी होता है-बशर्ते कि निदेशक मंडल का इरादा बैंक को परिसमापन करने या उसका परिचालन बंद करने का न हो, अथवा उनके पास ऐसा करने के अलावा कोई अन्य यथार्थपरक विकल्प न हो।

निदेशक मंडल बैंक की वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग प्रक्रिया का पर्यवेक्षण करने के लिए भी उत्तरदायी है।

एकल वित्तीय विवरणियों की लेखा परीक्षा के लिए लेखा परीक्षकों के दायित्व:

7. हमारा उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि एकल वित्तीय विवरणियों, समग्र रूप से, धोखाधड़ी या गलती के कारण होने वाली महत्वपूर्ण गलतियों से मुक्त हो, और हमारी राय के साथ लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट जारी हो। उचित आश्वासन एक उच्च स्तर का आश्वासन है, लेकिन यह आश्वसन नहीं देता है कि सांविधिक लेखापरीक्षकों द्वारा किये गये लेखापरीक्षण में यदि कोई त्रुटि हुई होगी तो वे उसका पता लगा लेंगे। गलत बयान धोखाधड़ी या त्रुटि के कारण हो सकते हैं, और उन्हें 'महत्वपूर्ण' माना जाता है यदि-चाहे व्यक्तिगत रूप से या कुल मिलाकर-उनसे यह उचित रूप से अपेक्षा की जा सकती है कि वे इन अलग एकल वित्तीय विवरणियों के आधार पर उपयोगकर्ताओं द्वारा लिए गए आर्थिक निर्णयों को प्रभावित कर सकते हैं।

   सांविधिक लेखा परीक्षकों द्वारा किये जाने वाले लेखा परीक्षण के अंतर्गत, हम पूरे लेखापरीक्षा के दौरान पेशेवर विवेक का प्रयोग करते हैं और पेशेवर संवेदनशीलता बनाए रखते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, हम:

   a) वित्तीय विवरणियों में महत्वपूर्ण गलत बयानी के जोखिम की पहचान और मूल्यांकन करना-चाहे वह धोखाधड़ी के कारण हो या त्रुटि के-उन जोखिमों के अनुरूप लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रियाएँ तैयार करना और उन्हें निष्पादित करना, तथा ऐसे लेखापरीक्षा साक्ष्य प्राप्त करना जो हमारी राय का आधार प्रदान करने के लिए पर्याप्त और उपयुक्त हों। धोखाधड़ी के कारण होने वाली किसी महत्वपूर्ण गलत जानकारी का पता न चल पाने का

and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, board of directors is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless board of directors either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements:

7. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

   As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

   a) Identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for

जोखिम, गलती के कारण होने वाली गलत जानकारी के जोखिम से अधिक होता है; क्योंकि धोखाधड़ी में मिलीभगत, जालसाज़ी, जान-बूझकर जानकारी छिपाना, गलत बयानी, या आंतरिक नियंत्रणों की अनदेखी शामिल हो सकती है।

b) लेखापरीक्षा से संबंधित आंतरिक नियंत्रणों की समझ विकसित करें, ताकि ऐसी लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रियाओं को तैयार किया जा सके जो परिस्थितियों के अनुसार उपयुक्त हों।

c) प्रयुक्त लेखांकन नीतियों की उपयुक्तता, तथा प्रबंधन द्वारा किए गए लेखांकन अनुमानों और संबंधित प्रकटीकरण की औचित्यता का मूल्यांकन करें।

d) प्रबंधन द्वारा लेखांकन के कार्यशील संस्था आधार के उपयोग की उपयुक्तता पर निष्कर्ष निकालें; और प्राप्त लेखापरीक्षा साक्ष्यों के आधार पर, यह निर्धारित करें कि क्या ऐसी घटनाओं या परिस्थितियों से संबंधित कोई 'महत्वपूर्ण अनिश्चितता' मौजूद है, जो एक कार्यशील संस्था के रूप में बैंक के निरंतर बने रहने की क्षमता पर गंभीर संदेह उत्पन्न कर सकती हो। यदि हम इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचते हैं कि कोई महत्वपूर्ण अनिश्चितता मौजूद है, तो हमें अपनी लेखापरीक्षक रिपोर्ट में वित्तीय विवरणियों में दिए गए संबंधित प्रकटीकरण की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना होगा; अथवा, यदि ऐसे प्रकटीकरण अपर्याप्त हैं, तो हमें अपनी राय में संशोधन करना होगा। हमारे निष्कर्ष हमारे लेखापरीक्षक की रिपोर्ट की तिथि तक प्राप्त लेखापरीक्षा साक्ष्यों पर आधारित हैं। हालाँकि, भविष्य की घटनाओं या परिस्थितियों के कारण बैंक एक कार्यशील संस्था के रूप में काम करना बंद कर सकता है।

e) वित्तीय विवरणियों की समग्र प्रस्तुति, संरचना और सामग्री-जिसमें प्रकटीकरण भी शामिल हैं-का मूल्यांकन करें; और यह देखें कि क्या एकल वित्तीय विवरणी, अंतर्निहित लेन-देनों और घटनाओं को इस प्रकार प्रस्तुत करते हैं जिससे एक निष्पक्ष दृष्टिकोण प्राप्त हो सके।

भौतिकता एकल वित्तीय विवरणियों में गलत बयानों का वह परिमाण है, जो व्यक्तिगत रूप से या कुल मिलाकर, यह संभावना बनाता है कि वित्तीय विवरणों के उचित रूप से जानकार उपयोगकर्ता के आर्थिक निर्णय प्रभावित हो सकते हैं। हम (i) अपने लेखापरीक्षा कार्य के दायरे की योजना बनाने और अपने कार्य के परिणामों का मूल्यांकन करने में; और (ii) वित्तीय विवरणी में चिन्हित किसी भी गलत जानकारी के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करने में, मात्रात्मक महत्व और गुणात्मक कारकों पर विचार करते हैं।

our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

b) Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.

c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

d) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.

e) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

हम अभिशासन का प्रभार संभालने वालों के साथ, अन्य बातों के अलावा, लेखापरीक्षा के नियोजित दायरे और समय, तथा महत्वपूर्ण लेखापरीक्षा निष्कर्षों, जिसमें आंतरिक नियंत्रणों में कोई भी महत्वपूर्ण कमी शामिल है जिसे हमने अपने लेखापरीक्षा के दौरान चिन्हित किया है, के संबंध में सूचित करते हैं।

हम अभिशासन-प्रबंधन का दायित्व संभालने वालों को एक विवरणी भी प्रदान करते हैं, जिसमें यह बताया जाता है कि हमने स्वतंत्रता से संबंधित प्रासंगिक नैतिक आवश्यकताओं का पालन किया है; साथ ही, हम उनके साथ उन सभी संबंधों और अन्य मामलों को साझा करते हैं, जिनके बारे में यह यथोचित रूप से माना जा सकता है कि वे हमारी स्वतंत्रता को प्रभावित कर सकते हैं-और जहाँ लागू हो, वहाँ उनसे संबंधित सुरक्षा उपायों की जानकारी भी देते हैं।

अभिशासन-प्रबंधन का दायित्व संभालने वाले व्यक्तियों के साथ की गई चर्चाओं के आधार पर, हम उन मामलों को निर्धारित करते हैं जो वर्तमान अवधि के वित्तीय विविरणी के लेखापरीक्षा में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण थे, और इसलिए वे मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा हैं। हम इन बातों का उल्लेख अपनी लेखापरीक्षक रिपोर्ट में करते हैं, बशर्ते कानून या नियम सार्वजनिक प्रकटीकरण को न रोकें, या जब, बहुत कम मामलों में, हम यह निर्णय लेते हैं कि किसी बात को हमारी रिपोर्ट में शामिल नहीं किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि ऐसा करने के नकारात्मक परिणाम सार्वजनिक हित के लाभों से कहीं ज्यादा होंगे।

अन्य मामले:

8. हमने बैंक के एकल वित्तीय विवरणियों में शामिल 2886 घरेलू शाखाओं और 4 विदेशी शाखाओं के वित्तीय विवरणों / जानकारी का लेखा परीक्षण नहीं किया है, जिनके वित्तीय विवरणी / वित्तीय जानकारी 31 मार्च, 2026 तक कुल 6,59,852.96 करोड़ रुपये के अग्रिम और उस तारीख को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए कुल 48,820.33 करोड़ रुपये के राजस्व को दर्शाते हैं, जैसा कि एकल वित्तीय विवरणों में माना गया है। ये शाखाएं और प्रसंस्करण केंद्र अग्रिमों का 43.42%, जमाओं का 46.34%, गैर-निष्पादित आस्तियों का 53.02%, ब्याज आय का 44.43%, ब्याज व्यय का 46.97% और राजस्व का 43.34% कवर करते हैं। इन शाखाओं के वित्तीय विवरणी / जानकारी का लेखा-परीक्षण बैंक के वैधानिक शाखा लेखा-परीक्षकों द्वारा किया गया है, जिनकी रिपोर्टें हमें प्रस्तुत की गई हैं; और हमारी राय में, जहाँ तक यह शाखाओं के संबंध में शामिल राशियों और प्रकटीकरण से संबंधित है, यह पूरी तरह से ऐसे शाखा लेखा-परीक्षकों की रिपोर्टों पर आधारित है।

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matter:

8. We did not audit the financial statements / information of 2886 domestic branches and 4 foreign branches included in the Standalone Financial Statements of the Bank whose financial statements / financial information reflect total advances of ₹6,59,852.96 Crores as at March 31, 2026 and total revenue of ₹48,820.33 Crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the Standalone Financial Statements. These branches and processing centres cover 43.42% of advances, 46.34% of deposits, 53.02% of non-performing assets, 44.43% of interest income, 46.97% of interest expense and 43.34% of revenue. The financial statements / information of these branches has been audited by the Bank's Statutory Branch Auditors whose reports have been furnished to us and in our opinion in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of branches, is based solely on the reports of such Branch auditors.

इन मामलों के संबंध में हमारी राय में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

अन्य विधिक और विनियामक अपेक्षाओं पर रिपोर्ट:

9. तुलन-पत्र और लाभ-हानि खाता, बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 29 के अनुसार तैयार किए गए हैं।

10. उपरोक्त पैराग्राफ में इंगित लेखा परीक्षा की सीमाओं के अधीन और बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 30 की उप-धारा (3) और बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन और अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 / 1980 द्वारा अपेक्षित, और उसमें आवश्यक प्रकटीकरण की सीमाओं के अधीन भी, हम रिपोर्ट करते हैं कि:

    a) हमने वह समस्त जानकारी और स्पष्टीकरण मांगे और प्राप्त किए हैं, जो हमारी सर्वोत्तम जानकारी और विश्वास के अनुसार, हमारे लेखापरीक्षा के उद्देश्यों के लिए आवश्यक थे, और हमने उन्हें संतोषजनक पाया है।

    b) बैंक के वे सभी लेन-देन जो हमारी जानकारी में आए हैं, बैंक के अधिकार क्षेत्र में ही हैं; और

    c) बैंक के कार्यालयों और शाखाओं से प्राप्त विवरण हमारे लेखापरीक्षा उद्देश्यों के लिए पर्याप्त पाए गए हैं।

    d) लाभ-हानि खाता उस अवधि के अंत में हुए लाभ का वास्तविक बही खाता दर्शाता है।

11. आरबीआई के पत्र संख्या DOS.ARG. No. 6270 / 08.91.001 / 2019-20 दिनांकित 17 मार्च, 2020, जिसका विषय "सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों में सांविधिक केंद्रीय लेखा परीक्षकों की नियुक्ति - वित्त वर्ष 2019-20 से सांविधिक लेखा परीक्षकों के लिए रिपोर्टिंग दायित्व" है, और आरबीआई द्वारा 19 मई, 2020 को जारी पत्राचार के अनुसार, हम उपर्युक्त पत्र के पैराग्राफ 2 में निर्दिष्ट मामलों पर आगे रिपोर्ट करते हैं:

    a) हमारी राय में, उपर्युक्त एकल वित्तीय विवरणी आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी लेखांकन मानकों का अनुपालन करते हैं, बशर्ते कि वे आरबीआई द्वारा निर्धारित लेखांकन नीतियों के साथ असंगत न हों।

    b) वित्तीय लेन-देन या मामलों पर ऐसी कोई टिप्पणी या अवलोकन नहीं है, जिसका बैंक के कामकाज पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता हो।

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements:

9. The Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account have been drawn up in accordance with Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949;

10. Subject to the limitations of the audit indicated in above paragraphs and as required by the sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 / 1980, and subject also to the limitations of disclosure required therein, we report that:

    a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit and have found them to be satisfactory;

    b) The transactions of the Bank, which have come to our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank; and

    c) The returns received from the offices and branches of the Bank have been found adequate for the purposes of our audit.

    d) The profit and loss account shows a true balance of profit for the then ended.

11. As required by RBI Letter No DOS.ARG. No. 6270/ 08.91.001 / 2019-20 dated March 17, 2020 on "Appointment of Statutory Central Auditors (SCAs) in Public Sector Banks - Reporting obligations for SCA's from FY 2019-20", read with subsequent communication dated May 19, 2020 issued by RBI, we further report on the matters specified in paragraph 2 of the aforesaid letter as under:

    a) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards issued by ICAI, to the extent they are not inconsistent with the accounting policies prescribed by the RBI.

    b) There are no observations or comments on financial transactions or matters which have any adverse effect on the functioning of the Bank.

c) दिनांक 31 मार्च, 2026 तक निदेशकों से प्राप्त लिखित अभ्यावेदनों के आधार पर, 31 मार्च, 2026 को कोई भी निदेशक, कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 164 (2) के अनुसार, निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त होने के लिए अयोग्य नहीं है।

d) खातों के रखरखाव और उससे संबंधित अन्य मामलों के संबंध में कोई योग्यता, आरक्षण या प्रतिकूल टिप्पणी नहीं है।

e) आरबीआई के पत्र OS.ARG.No.6270/08.91.001/2019-20 दिनांक 17 मार्च, 2020 (संशोधित) के अनुसार वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर बैंक के आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण की पर्याप्तता और परिचालन प्रभावशीलता पर हमारी लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट इस रिपोर्ट के अनुलग्नक ए में दी गई है। हमारी रिपोर्ट 31 मार्च, 2026 तक वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर बैंक के आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रणों के संबंध में एक अपरिवर्तित राय व्यक्त करती है।

12. हम आगे रिपोर्ट करते हैं कि

a) हमारी राय में, बैंक ने कानून द्वारा अपेक्षित खाता - बही का उचित रखरखाव किया गया है, जैसा कि उन खाता - बही की हमारी जाँच से प्रतीत होता है - और जिन शाखाओं का हमने दौरा नहीं किया है, उनसे हमारी लेखा-परीक्षा के उद्देश्यों के लिए पर्याप्त एवं उचित विवरण प्राप्त हुए हैं;

b) इस रिपोर्ट में शामिल तुलन पत्र, लाभ-हानि खाता और नकद प्रवाह विवरणी, खाता-बही तथा उन शाखाओं से प्राप्त विवरणियों से मेल खाते हैं, जिनका हमने दौरा नहीं किया है;

c) बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 29 के तहत बैंक के शाखा लेखा परीक्षकों द्वारा लेखा परीक्षित शाखा कार्यालयों के खातों पर रिपोर्ट हमें भेजी गई है और इस रिपोर्ट को तैयार करने में हमारे द्वारा उचित कार्रवाई की गई है; और

d) हमारे विचार में, तुलन पत्र, लाभ-हानि खाता और नकदी प्रवाह विवरण लागू लेखांकन मानकों का पालन करते हैं, बशर्ते कि वे भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा निर्धारित लेखांकन नीतियों से असंगत न हों।

c) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026, none of the director is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Companies Act, 2013.

d) There are no qualifications, reservations or adverse remarks relating to maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith.

e) Our audit report on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Bank's Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting as required by the RBI Letter OS.ARG.No.6270/08.91.001/2019-20 dated March 17, 2020 (as amended) is given in Annexure A to this report. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the Bank's Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting as at March 31, 2026.

12. We further report that

a) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Bank so far as it appears from our examination of those books and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from branches not visited by us;

b) The Balance Sheet, the Profit and Loss Account and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of accounts and with the returns received from the branches not visited by us;

c) The reports on the accounts of the branch offices audited by branch auditors of the Bank under section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 have been sent to us and have been properly dealt with by us in preparing this report; and

d) In our opinion, the Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Account and the Statement of Cash Flows comply with the applicable accounting standards, to the extent they are not inconsistent with the accounting policies prescribed by RBI.

कृते **के वेंकटचलम अय्यर एंड कंपनी**
सनदी लेखाकार
फर्म संख्या : 004610S

(ए गोपालकृष्णन)
साझेदार
सदस्य संख्या: 018159
यूडीआईएन: 26018159SXVAZH6000

कृते **रोडी दबीर एंड कंपनी**
सनदी लेखाकार
फर्म संख्या : 108846W

(दबीर सुधीर दिवाकरराव)
साझेदार
सदस्य संख्या: 039984
यूडीआईएन: 26039984YJYEOU6443

कृते **अबर्ना और अनंतन**
सनदी लेखाकार
फर्म संख्या : 000003S

(ललिता रामेश्वरन)
साझेदार
सदस्य संख्या: 207867
यूडीआईएन: 26207867TWRLGG6055

कृते **एस आर गोयल एंड कंपनी**
सनदी लेखाकार
फर्म संख्या : 001537C

(अनिल गोयल)
साझेदार
सदस्य संख्या : 071158
यूडीआईएन: 26071158UGCBSL9649

कृते **एम सी भंडारी एंड कंपनी**
सनदी लेखाकार
फर्म संख्या : 303002E

(चंद्र भूषण डे)
साझेदार
सदस्य संख्या : 053126
यूडीआईएन: 26053126FSWKGE6071

हस्ताक्षर का स्थान : बेंगलूरु
रिपोर्ट की तिथि : 11.05.2026

For K VENKATACHALAM AIYER & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 004610S

(A. GOPALAKRISHNAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 018159
UDIN: 26018159SXVAZH6000

For RODI DABIR & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 108846W

(DABIR SUDHIR DIWAKARRAO)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 039984
UDIN: 26039984YJYEOU6443

For ABARNA & ANANTHAN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 000003S

(LALITHA RAMESWARAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 207867
UDIN: 26207867TWRLGG6055

For S R GOYAL & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 001537C

(ANIL GOYAL)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 071158
UDIN: 26071158UGCBSL9649

For M C BHANDARI & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 303002E

(CHANDRA BHUSAN DEY)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 053126
UDIN: 26053126FSWKGE6071

Place of Signature : Bengaluru
Date of Report : 11.05.2026

अनुलग्नक "ए"
स्वतंत्र लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट

(हमारी दिनांक की रिपोर्ट के 'अन्य कानूनी और विनियामक आवश्यकताओं पर रिपोर्ट अनुभाग के अंतर्गत पैराग्राफ 11(ई) में संदर्भित)

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) के पत्र डीओएस.एआरजी. सं.6270/08.91.001/2019-20 दिनांक 17 मार्च, 2020 (संशोधित) (आरबीआई संसूचना) द्वारा अपेक्षित वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण पर रिपोर्ट

हमने 31 मार्च, 2026 तक केनरा बैंक (बैंक) की वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रणों की लेखापरीक्षा की है जिसके साथ उस तिथि को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए बैंक के एकल वित्तीय विवरणों पर हमारी लेखापरीक्षा की हैं इसमें बैंक की शाखाओं की वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण शामिल है।

आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण के लिए प्रबंधन का उत्तरदायित्व

बैंक का प्रबंधन भारतीय चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंटस संस्थान द्वारा जारी वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण की लेखापरीक्षा पर मार्गदर्शन नोट में वर्णित आंतरिक नियंत्रण के आवश्यक घटकों पर विचार करते हुए बैंक द्वारा स्थापित वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण मानदंडों के आधार पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण स्थापित करने और बनाए रखने के लिए जिम्मेदार है। इन जिम्मेदारियों में पर्याप्त आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रणों का डिजाइन, कार्यान्वयन और रखरखाव शामिल है जो बैंक की नीतियों का पालन, इसकी आस्तियों की सुरक्षा, धोखाधड़ी और त्रुटियों का निवारण और पता लगाने, लेखा अभिलेखों की सटीकता और पूर्णता और विश्वसनीय वित्तीय जानकारी की समय पर तैयारी सहित अपने व्यवसाय के व्यवस्थित और कुशल संचालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रभावी ढंग से काम कर रहे थे, जैसा कि बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा जारी परिपत्रों और दिशानिर्देशों के तहत आवश्यक है।

लेखा परीक्षकों का उत्तरदायित्व

हमारी जिम्मेदारी है कि हम अपने लेखापरीक्षा के आधार पर बैंक की वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण पर अपनी राय व्यक्त करें। हमने अपना लेखापरीक्षा, भारतीय चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंटस संस्थान द्वारा जारी "वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रणों के लेखापरीक्षा पर मार्गदर्शन नोट" ('मार्गदर्शन नोट') और आईएसीएआई द्वारा जारी "लेखापरीक्षा मानक"

ANNEXURE "A"
TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in Paragraph 11(e) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' Section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting as required by the Reserve Bank of India (the "RBI") Letter DOS.ARG.No.6270/08.91.001 / 2019-20 dated March 17, 2020 (as amended) (the "RBI communication")

We have audited the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting of Canara Bank ("the Bank") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Bank for the year ended on that date which includes internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Bank's branches.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Bank's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting criteria established by the Bank considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Bank's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and the circulars and guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Bank's Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

(एसए) के अनुसार किया है, जहाँ तक ये आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रणों के लेखापरीक्षा पर लागू होते हैं। ये मानक और मार्गदर्शन नोट यह अपेक्षा करते हैं कि हम नैतिक आवश्यकताओं का पालन करें, तथा लेखापरीक्षा की योजना इस प्रकार बनाएँ और उसे इस तरह से निष्पादित करें, जिससे हमें इस बात का उचित आश्वासन प्राप्त हो सके कि वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर पर्याप्त आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण स्थापित किए गए थे और उन्हें बनाए रखा गया था, और यदि ऐसे नियंत्रण सभी महत्वपूर्ण पहलूओं में प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य कर रहे थे।

हमारे लेखापरीक्षा में ऐसी प्रक्रियाएँ शामिल होती हैं जिनके द्वारा वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रणों की पर्याप्तता और उनकी परिचालन प्रभावशीलता के संबंध में लेखापरीक्षा साक्ष्य प्राप्त किए जाते हैं। वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रणों के हमारे लेखापरीक्षा में निम्नलिखित बातें शामिल थीं: वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रणों को समझना; आंतरिक नियंत्रणों के अस्तित्व और उनकी प्रभावशीलता के संबंध में विशेषज्ञों और सलाहकारों की राय और रिपोर्ट की समीक्षा करना; आईएसीएआई द्वारा जारी एसए 620 की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार उन नियंत्रणों का परीक्षण करना और परीक्षण के परिणामों की जाँच करना; इस जोखिम का आकलन करना कि कहीं कोई बड़ी कमी तो मौजूद नहीं है; और इस आकलन किए गए जोखिम के आधार पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रणों की डिज़ाइन और परिचालन प्रभावशीलता का परीक्षण और मूल्यांकन करना। चुनी गई प्रक्रियाएँ लेखापरीक्षकों पर निर्भर करती है, जिसमें वित्तीय विवरणों के भौतिक गलत विवरण के जोखिमों के आकलन शामिल हैं, चाहे वह धोखाधडी या त्रुटि के कारण हो।

हमारा मानना है कि हमारे द्वारा प्राप्त लेखापरीक्षा साक्ष्य और शाखा लेखापरीक्षकों द्वारा प्राप्त लेखापरीक्षा साक्ष्य, नीचे अन्य मामलों के पैराग्राफ में संदर्भित उनकी रिपोर्टों के संदर्भ में, वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर बैंक आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रणों पर हमारी बिना शर्त लेखापरीक्षा राय के लिए पर्याप्त और उपयुक्त आधार प्रदान करते हैं।

वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रणों का अर्थ

वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर बैंक का आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया है जिसे वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग की विश्वसनीयता के बारे में उचित आश्वासन प्रदान करने और आम तौर पर स्वीकृत लेखांकन सिद्धांतों के अनुसार बाहरी उद्देश्यों के लिए वित्तीय विवरणों को तैयार करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है। वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर बैंक के आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण में वे नीतियां और प्रक्रियाएं शामिल हैं जो...

(the "ICAI") and the Standards on Auditing (SAs) issued by the ICAI, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting were established and maintained, and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, reviewing the opinion and report of experts and consultants with regards to existence of internal controls, efficacy of those controls, testing those controls and results of the testing in accordance with requirement of SA 620 issued by ICAI, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal financial controls based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the branch auditors, in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our unqualified audit opinion on the Bank's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A Bank's internal financial controls over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Bank's internal financial controls over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

(1) ऐसे अभिलेखों के रखरखाव से संबंधित हैं जो बैंक की आस्तियों के लेन-देन और निपटान को उचित विवरण के साथ सटीक और निष्पक्ष रूप से दर्शाते हैं;

(2) यह उचित आश्वासन प्रदान करें कि लेन-देन को सामान्य रूप से स्वीकृत लेखांकन सिद्धांतों के अनुसार वित्तीय विवरणी तैयार करने की अनुमति देने के लिए आवश्यक रूप से दर्ज किया जाता है, और बैंक की प्राप्तियां और व्यय केवल बैंक के प्रबंधन और निदेशकों के प्राधिकरणों के अनुसार किए जा रहे हैं; और

(3) बैंक की आस्तियों के अनधिकृत अधिग्रहण, उपयोग या निपटान की रोकथाम या समय पर पता लगाने के संबंध में उचित आश्वासन प्रदान करना, जिसका वित्तीय विवरणों पर महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पड़ सकता है।

वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रणों की अंतर्निहित सीमाएँ

वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण की अंतर्निहित सीमाओं के कारण, जिनमें मिलीभगत या नियंत्रण के अनुचित प्रबंधन ओवरराइड की संभावना शामिल है, त्रुटि या धोखाधड़ी के कारण महत्वपूर्ण त्रुटि हो सकते हैं, और उनका पता नहीं लगाया जा सकता है। साथ ही, भविष्य की अवधि के लिए वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण के किसी भी मूल्यांकन के अनुमान इस जोखिम के अधीन हैं कि वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण स्थितियों में बदलाव के कारण अपर्याप्त हो सकते हैं, या नीतियों या प्रक्रियाओं के अनुपालन का स्तर खराब हो सकता है।

राय

हमारी राय में, और हमारी सर्वोत्तम जानकारी के अनुसार, और हमें दिए गए स्पष्टीकरणों के अनुसार और अन्य मामलों के पैराग्राफ में संदर्भित शाखा लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्टों पर विचार के आधार पर, बैंक के पास सभी भौतिक मामलों में वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर ऐसे आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण हैं और ये आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण 31 मार्च, 2026 तक प्रभावी रुप से संचालित हो रहे हैं, जो भारतीय चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट्स संस्थान द्वारा जारी वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण के आवश्यक घटकों पर विचार करते हुए बैंक द्वारा स्थापित वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक नियंत्रण के मानदंडों के आधार पर थे।

(1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Bank;

(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Bank are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Bank; and

(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Bank's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of the branch auditors referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, the Bank has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2026, based on the criteria for internal control over financial reporting established by the Bank considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

अन्य मामले

हमारी उपर्युक्त रिपोर्ट, जहां तक 2886 शाखाओं की वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण की परिचालन प्रभावशीलता से संबंधित है, उन शाखाओं के संबंधित शाखा लेखा परीक्षकों की संगत रिपोर्टों पर आधारित है।

इस मामले के संबंध में हमारी राय में कोई बदलाव नहीं किया गया है।

कृते **के वेंकटचलम अय्यर एंड कंपनी**
सनदी लेखाकार
फर्म संख्या : 004610S

(ए गोपालकृष्णन)
साझेदार
सदस्य संख्या: 018159
यूडीआईएन: 26018159SXVAZH6000

कृते **रोडी दबीर एंड कंपनी**
सनदी लेखाकार
फर्म संख्या : 108846W

(दबीर सुधीर दिवाकरराव)
साझेदार
सदस्य संख्या: 035810
यूडीआईएन: 26039984YJYEOU6443

कृते **अबर्ना और अनंतन**
सनदी लेखाकार
फर्म संख्या : 000003S

(ललिता रामेश्वरन)
साझेदार
सदस्य संख्या: 207867
यूडीआईएन: 26207867TWRLGG6055

कृते **एस आर गोयल एंड कंपनी**
सनदी लेखाकार
फर्म संख्या : 001537C

(अनिल गोयल)
साझेदार
सदस्य संख्या : 071158
यूडीआईएन: 26071158UGCBSL9649

कृते **एम सी भंडारी एंड कंपनी**
सनदी लेखाकार
फर्म संख्या : 303002E

(चंद्र भूषण डे)
साझेदार
सदस्य संख्या : 053126
यूडीआईएन: 26053126FSWKGE6071

हस्ताक्षर का स्थान : बेंगलूरु
रिपोर्ट की तिथि : 11.05.2026

Other Matters

Our aforesaid report in so far as it relates to the operating effectiveness of internal financial controls over financial reporting of 2886 branches is based on the corresponding reports of the respective branch auditors of those branches.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

For K VENKATACHALAM AIYER & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 004610S

(A. GOPALAKRISHNAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 018159
UDIN: 26018159SXVAZH6000

For RODI DABIR & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 108846W

(DABIR SUDHIR DIWAKARRAO)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 039984
UDIN: 26039984YJYEOU6443

For ABARNA & ANANTHAN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 000003S

(LALITHA RAMESWARAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 207867
UDIN: 26207867TWRLGG6055

For S R GOYAL & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 001537C

(ANIL GOYAL)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 071158
UDIN: 26071158UGCBSL9649

For M C BHANDARI & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 303002E

(CHANDRA BHUSAN DEY)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 053126
UDIN: 26053126FSWKGE6071

Place of Signature : Bengaluru
Date of Report : 11.05.2026

असंशोधित अभिमत के साथ लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्ट की घोषणा

हम एततद्वारा यह घोषणा करते हैं कि 31 मार्च, 2026 को समाप्त वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए बैंक के एकल वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरणों पर लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट में एक असंशोधित अभिमत शामिल है।

अमित मित्तल
महाप्रबंधक एवं
समूह मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी

हरदीप सिंह अहलूवालिया
प्रबंध निदेशक एवं मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी (प्रभारी)
एवं कार्यपालक निदेशक

कृते **के वेंकटचलम अय्यर एंड कंपनी**
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 004610S

(ए गोपालकृष्णन)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 018159

कृते **रोडी दबीर एंड कंपनी**
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 108846W

(दबीर सुधीर दिवाकरराव)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 039984

कृते **अबर्ना और अनंतन**
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 000003S

(ललिता रामेश्वरन)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 207867

कृते **एस आर गोयल एंड कंपनी**
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 001537C

(अनिल गोयल)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 071158

कृते **एम सी भंडारी एंड कंपनी**
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 303002E

(चंद्र भूषण डे)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 053126

हस्ताक्षर का स्थान : बेंगलूरु
रिपोर्ट की तिथि : 11.05.2026

DECLARATION OF AUDIT REPORT WITH UNMODIFIED OPINION

We hereby declare that Auditors' Report on Standalone Annual Financial Statements of the Bank for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2026 contains unmodified opinion.

AMIT MITTAL
GENERAL MANAGER
& GCFO

HARDEEP SINGH AHLUWALIA
MANAGING DIRECTOR &
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (I/C)
& EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

For K VENKATACHALAM AIYER & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 004610S

(A. GOPALAKRISHNAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 018159

For RODI DABIR & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 108846W

(DABIR SUDHIR DIWAKARRAO)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 039984

For ABARNA & ANANTHAN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 000003S

(LALITHA RAMESWARAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 207867

For S R GOYAL & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 001537C

(ANIL GOYAL)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 071158

For M C BHANDARI & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 303002E

(CHANDRA BHUSAN DEY)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 053126

Place of Signature : Bengaluru
Date of Report : 11.05.2026

प्रति,

निदेशक मंडल
केनरा बैंक
प्रधान कार्यालय: बेंगलूरु

विषय: सीईओ / सीएफओ प्रमाणन - सेबी (एलओडीआर) विनियम, 2015 का विनियमन 17(8)

बोर्ड को यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि;

a) हमने 31 मार्च, 2026 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों और नकद प्रवाह विवरणियों की समीक्षा की है और यह कि हमारी पूर्ण जानकारी और विश्वास के अनुसार:

   (i) इन विवरणियों में कोई तात्विक रुप से असत्य विवरण शामिल नहीं है, या किसी भी तात्विक तथ्य को छोडा नहीं गया है या ऐसे कथन शामिल नहीं हैं जो भ्रामक हो सकते हैं;

   (ii) ये विवरणियां बैंक के मामलों का सही और निष्पक्ष दृष्टिकोण प्रस्तुत करती हैं और मौजूदा लेखांकन मानकों, लागू कानूनों और विनियमों का अनुपालन करती हैं।

b) हमारी सर्वोत्तम जानकारी और विश्वास के अनुसार, बैंक द्वारा वर्ष के दौरान ऐसा कोई भी लेन-देन नहीं किया गया है जो बैंक की आचार संहिता के अनुसार कपटपूर्ण, गैरकानूनी या उसका उल्लंघन करता है।

c) हम वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग के लिए आंतरिक नियंत्रण स्थापित करने और बनाए रखने का उत्तरदायित्व स्वीकार करते हैं तथा हमने वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग से संबंधित बैंक की आंतरिक नियंत्रण प्रणालियों की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन किया है और हमने लेखापरीक्षकों और लेखापरीक्षा समिति को ऐसे आंतरिक नियंत्रणों की संरचना या परिचालन में कमियां, यदि कोई है, का प्रकटन किया है, जो हमें ज्ञात है और उन कमियों को दूर करने के लिए हमने जो कदम उठाए हैं या ऐसा करने का प्रस्ताव है।

d) हमने लेखा परीक्षकों और लेखापरीक्षा समिति को सूचित किया है:

   (i) वर्ष के दौरान वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक नियंत्रण में महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन।

   (ii) वर्ष के दौरान लेखांकन नीतियों में महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन और उनका प्रकटन वित्तीय विवरणियों के नोट में किया गया है; तथा

To,

The Board of Directors
Canara Bank
HO: Bengaluru

Sub : CEO / CFO CERTIFICATION - REGULATION 17(8) OF SEBI (LODR) REGULATIONS, 2015

This is to certify to the Board that;

a) We have reviewed Standalone financial statements and the cash flow statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026 and that to the best of our knowledge and belief:

   (i) These statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;

   (ii) These statements together present a true and fair view of the Bank's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards, applicable laws and regulations.

b) There are, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the Bank during the year which are fraudulent, illegal or violative of the Bank's code of conduct.

c) We accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining internal controls for financial reporting and that we have evaluated the effectiveness of the internal control systems of the Bank pertaining to financial reporting and we have disclosed to the auditors and the Audit Committee, deficiencies in the design or operation of such internal controls, if any, of which we are aware and the steps we have taken or propose to take to rectify these deficiencies.

d) We have indicated to the auditors and the Audit Committee:

   (i) Significant changes in internal control over financial reporting during the year.

   (ii) Significant changes in accounting policies during the year and that the same have been disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements; and

(iii) वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर बैंक की आंतरिक नियंत्रण प्रणाली में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने वाले प्रबंधन या कर्मचारी की धोखाधडी के महत्वपूर्ण उदाहरण, यदि कोई हो, जिनके बारे में अवगत हुए हैं, इसमें शामिल है।

(iii) Instances of significant fraud of which we have become aware and the involvement therein, if any, of the management or an employee having a significant role in the Bank's internal control system over financial reporting.

अमित मित्तल
महाप्रबंधक एवं
जीसीएफओ

हरदीप सिंह अहलूवालिया
प्रबंध निदेशक व मुख्य कार्यकारी
अधिकारी (प्रभारी)
एवं कार्यपालक निदेशक

AMIT MITTAL
GENERAL MANAGER
& GCFO

HARDEEP SINGH AHLUWALIA
MANAGING DIRECTOR
& CEO (I/C)
& EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

स्थान : बेंगलूरु
दिनांक : 11.05.2026

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 11.05.2026

तुलन पत्र यथा 31 मार्च 2026
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2026

	अनुसूची संख्या Schedule Number	31.03.2026 (₹ in '000)	31.03.2025 (₹ in '000)
पूंजी और देयताएं / CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES			
पूंजी / CAPITAL	1	1814 13 03	1814 13 03
आरक्षित निधियां और अधिशेष / RESERVES AND SURPLUS	2	111568 48 36	98085 97 66
जमा / DEPOSITS	3	1568678 14 84	1429862 17 65
उधार / BORROWINGS	4	155287 67 97	116686 11 81
अन्य देयताएं व प्रावधान / OTHER LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS	5	45853 44 86	38237 18 22
कुल / TOTAL		**1883201 89 06**	**1684685 58 37**
आस्तियां / ASSETS			
भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक में नकद और शेष CASH & BALANCES WITH RESERVE BANK OF INDIA	6	54053 89 65	89998 56 75
बैंकों में शेष और मांग और अल्प सूचना पर प्रतिदेय राशि BALANCES WITH BANKS AND MONEY AT CALL & SHORT NOTICE	7	152249 44 04	115341 60 89
निवेश / INVESTMENTS	8	403414 58 28	382179 38 16
अग्रिम / ADVANCES	9	1220017 46 90	1049155 01 97
अचल आस्तियां / FIXED ASSETS	10	10570 43 62	10215 14 94
अन्य आस्तियां / OTHER ASSETS	11	42896 06 57	37795 85 66
कुल / TOTAL		**1883201 89 06**	**1684685 58 37**
आकस्मिक देयताएं / CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	12	575430 96 17	381622 82 30
वसूली के लिए बिल / BILLS FOR COLLECTION		29504 24 45	27020 09 32

चिरागकुमार आर अमीन
मंडल प्रबंधक

शेख मोहम्मद वसीम
सहायक महाप्रबंधक

दीपक कुमार जेना
सहायक महाप्रबंधक

आर महेंद्रन
सहायक महाप्रबंधक

अमित मित्तल
महाप्रबंधक एवं जीसीएफओ

सुनील कुमार चुघ
कार्यपालक निदेशक

एस के मजुमदार
कार्यपालक निदेशक

भवेंद्र कुमार
कार्यपालक निदेशक

हरदीप सिंह अहलूवालिया
प्रबंध निदेशक एवं मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी (प्रभारी) एवं कार्यपालक निदेशक

प्रशांत कुमार गोयल
निदेशक

रोहित पी. दास
निदेशक

आभा सिंह यदुवंशी
निदेशक

गुंजीत सिंह पन्नू
निदेशक

बालकृष्ण राघवेंद्र राव
निदेशक

हमारी यथा तिथि रिपोर्ट के अनुसार

कृते **के वेंकटचलम अय्यर एंड कंपनी**
सनदी लेखाकार
फर्म संख्या : 004610S
(ए गोपालकृष्णन)
साझेदार
सदस्य संख्या: 018159

कृते **रोडी दबीर एंड कंपनी**
सनदी लेखाकार
फर्म संख्या : 108846W
(दबीर सुधीर दिवाकरराव)
साझेदार
सदस्य संख्या: 035810

कृते **अबर्ना और अनंतन**
सनदी लेखाकार
फर्म संख्या : 000003S
(ललिता रामेश्वरन)
साझेदार
सदस्य संख्या: 207867

कृते **एस आर गोयल एंड कंपनी**
सनदी लेखाकार
फर्म संख्या : 001537C
(अनिल गोयल)
साझेदार
सदस्य संख्या : 071158

कृते **एम सी भंडारी एंड कंपनी**
सनदी लेखाकार
फर्म संख्या : 303002E
(चंद्र भूषण डे)
साझेदार
सदस्य संख्या : 053126

स्थान : बेंगलूरु
दिनांक : 11.05.2026

यथा 31.03.2026 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए लाभ व हानि लेखा
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31.03.2026

		अनुसूची संख्या Schedule Number	31.03.2026 (₹ in '000)	31.03.2025 (₹ in '000)
I.	**आय / INCOME**			
	अर्जित ब्याज / INTEREST EARNED	13	126366 16 81	119755 06 90
	अन्य आय / OTHER INCOME	14	2683 803 72	22452 80 27
	कुल / TOTAL		**153204 20 53**	**142207 87 17**
II.	**व्यय / EXPENDITURE**			
	व्यय किया गया ब्याज / INTEREST EXPENDED	15	89155 92 80	82683 11 28
	परिचालन व्यय / OPERATING EXPENSES	16	31029 70 55	28134 49 54
	प्रावधान और आकस्मिक व्यय / PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES		13831 90 06	14363 59 23
	कुल / Total		**134017 53 41**	**125181 20 05**
III.	**अवधि के लिए निवल लाभ / (हानि) NET PROFIT / (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR**		**19186 67 12**	**17026 67 12**
IV.	**निम्नलिखित को अंतरित / TRANSFERS TO**			
	सांविधिक आरक्षित निधि / STATUTORY RESERVE		4796 66 78	4256 66 78
	आरक्षित पूंजी निधि / CAPITAL RESERVE		1682 59 30	478 79 42
	निवेश उतार-चढ़ाव आरक्षित निधि INVESTMENT FLUCTUATION RESERVES		309 97 18	293 58 83
	विशेष आरक्षित निधि / SPECIAL RESERVE		1000 00 00	1000 00 00
	प्रस्तावित लाभांश / PROPOSED DIVIDEND		3809 67 35	3628 26 05
	लाभ/(हानि) शेष / BALANCE OF PROFIT/(LOSS)		7587 76 51	7369 36 04
	कुल / Total		**19186 67 12**	**17026 67 12**
	लेखांकन नीतियां / ACCOUNTING POLICIES	17		
	खातों पर टिप्पणियाँ / NOTES ON ACCOUNTS	18		
	प्रति शेयर आय / EARNINGS PER SHARE		21.15	18.77

CHIRAGKUMAR R AMIN
DIVISIONAL MANAGER

SHEIKH MOHD. WASEEM
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

DEEPAK KUMAR JENA
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

R MAHENDRAN
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

AMIT MITTAL
GENERAL MANAGER & GCFO

SUNIL KUMAR CHUGH
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

S K MAJUMDAR
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BHAVENDRA KUMAR
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HARDEEP SINGH AHLUWALIA
MANAGING DIRECTOR & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (I/C) AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PARSHANT KUMAR GOYAL
DIRECTOR

ROHIT P. DAS
DIRECTOR

ABHA SINGH YADUVANSHI
DIRECTOR

GUNJEET SINGH PANNU
DIRECTOR

BALAKRISHNA RAGHAVENDRA RAO
DIRECTOR

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE

For **K VENKATACHALAM AIYER & CO**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 004610S

(A GOPALAKRISHNAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 018159

For **RODI DABIR & CO**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 108846W

(DABIR SUDHIR DIWAKARRAO)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 039984

For **ABARNA & ANANTHAN**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 000003S

(LALITHA RAMESWARAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 207867

For **S R GOYAL & CO**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 001537C

(ANIL GOYAL)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 071158

For **M C BHANDARI & CO**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 303002E

(CHANDRA BHUSAN DEY)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 053126

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 11.05.2026

यथा 31.03.2026 तक के तुलन-पत्र का हिस्सा बनने वाली अनुसूचियां
SCHEDULES ANNEXED TO THE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2026

	31.03.2026 (₹ in '000)	31.03.2025 (₹ in '000)
अनुसूची 1 - पूंजी / SCHEDULE 1 - CAPITAL		
I. प्राधिकृत पूंजी / Authorised Capital	3000 00 00	3000 00 00
(प्रत्येक ₹2/- प्रति शेयर्य के 1500,00,00,000 इक्विटी शेयर) / (1500,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹2/- each)		
II. निर्गमित अभिदत्त, और प्रदत्त: / Issued,Subscribed and Paid-up:		
i) केंद्र सरकार द्वारा धारित ₹2/- प्रति शेयर के 570,85,48,390 इक्विटी शेयर। i) 570,85,48,390 Equity Shares of ₹2/- each held by Central Government	1141 70 97	1141 70 97
ii) अन्य द्वारा धारित ₹2/- प्रति शेयर के 336,21,02,870 इक्विटी शेयर। ii) 336,21,02,870 Equity Shares of ₹2/- each held by other.	672 42 06	672 42 06
कुल / TOTAL	**1814 13 03**	**1814 13 03**
अनुसूची 2 - आरक्षित निधियां और अधिशेष / SCHEDULE 2 - RESERVES AND SURPLUS		
सांविधिक आरक्षित निधि / STATUTORY RESERVE		
I. (बैंकिंग विनियम अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 17 के संदर्भ में (Reserve Fund in terms of Section 17 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949)		
प्रारंभिक शेष / OPENING BALANCE	23687 36 92	19430 70 14
जोड़ें: अवधि के दौरान परिवर्धन / Add:Additions during the year	4796 66 78	4256 66 78
घटाएं: अवधि के दौरान कटौतियां / Less: Deductions during the year		
कुल / Total	**28484 03 70**	**23687 36 92**
II. **पूजी आरक्षित निधि / CAPITAL RESERVE**		
क/a पुनर्मूल्यांकन आरक्षित निधि / **REVALUATION RESERVE**		
प्रारंभिक शेष / OPENING BALANCE	6449 83 53	9104 30 79
जोड़ें: अवधि के दौरान पुनर्मूल्यांकन / Add : Revaluation during the year	28 32	10 84
घटाएं: कटौती और राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में अंतरित / Less : Deductions & Transferred to Revenue Reserve	26 17 99	2654 58 10
कुल / Total	**6423 93 86**	**6449 83 53**
ख. विदेशी मुद्रा परिवर्तन आरक्षित निधि **b. FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION RESERVE**		
प्रारंभिक शेष / OPENING BALANCE	(26 75 27)	(47 87 50)
जोड़ें: अवधि के दौरान परिवर्धन / Add : Additions during the year	141 16 55	21 12 23
घटाएं: अवधि के दौरान कटौतियां / Less: Deductions during the year	0	0
कुल / Total	**114 41 28**	**(26 75 27)**

यथा 31.03.2026 तक के तुलन-पत्र का हिस्सा बनने वाली अनुसूचियां
SCHEDULES ANNEXED TO THE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2026

		31.03.2026 (₹ in '000)	31.03.2025 (₹ in '000)
	ग./c. समामेलित आरक्षित निधि / AMALGAMATION RESERVE		
	प्रारंभिक शेष / OPENING BALANCE	2240 69 47	2240 69 47
	जोड़ें: अवधि के दौरान परिवर्धन / ADD: ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR	0	
	घटाएं: अवधि के दौरान कटौतियां / LESS: DEDUCTIONS DURING THE YEAR	0	
	कुल / Total	**2240 69 47**	**2240 69 47**
	घ./d. अन्य / OTHERS		
	प्रारंभिक शेष / OPENING BALANCE	5438 86 00	4960 06 58
	जोड़ें: अवधि के दौरान परिवर्धन / ADD: ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR	1682 59 30	478 79 42
	घटाएं: अवधि के दौरान कटौतियां / LESS: DEDUCTIONS DURING THE YEAR		
	कुल / Total	**7121 45 30**	**5438 86 00**
III	**शेयर प्रीमियम / SHARE PREMIUM**		
	प्रारंभिक शेष / OPENING BALANCE	13919 00 82	13919 00 82
	जोड़ें: अवधि के दौरान परिवर्धन / ADD: ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR	0	0
	घटाएं: अवधि के दौरान कटौतियां / LESS: DEDUCTIONS DURING THE YEAR	0	
	कुल / Total	**13919 00 82**	**13919 00 82**
IV	**राजस्व और अन्य आरक्षित निधि / REVENUE AND OTHER RESERVES**		
क/a	**आरक्षित राजस्व / REVENUE RESERVE**		
	प्रारंभिक शेष / OPENING BALANCE	12020 39 24	11992 48 02
	जोड़ें: अवधि के दौरान परिवर्धन / ADD : ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR	26 17 99	27 91 22
	घटाएं: अवधि के दौरान कटौतियां / LESS: DEDUCTIONS DURING THE YEAR	0	0
	कुल / Total	**12046 57 23**	**12020 39 24**
ख/b	**विशेष आरक्षित निधि / SPECIAL RESERVE** {आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा ३६ (१)(viii) के संदर्भ में}{In terms of Section 36 (1)(viii) of the Income Tax Act, 1961}	9386 46 92	8386 46 92
	जोड़ें: अवधि के दौरान परिवर्धन / ADD : ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR	1000 00 00	1000 00 00
	घटाएं: अवधि के दौरान कटौतियां / LESS: DEDUCTIONS DURING THE YEAR	0	0
	कुल / Total	**10386 46 92**	**9386 46 92**
ग/c	**समामेलित आरक्षित निधि / INVESTMENT FLUCTUATION RESERVE**		
	प्रारंभिक शेष / OPENING BALANCE	1626 65 39	1333 06 56
	जोड़ें: अवधि के दौरान परिवर्धन / ADD : ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR	309 97 18	293 58 83
	घटाएं: अवधि के दौरान कटौतियां / LESS: DEDUCTIONS DURING THE YEAR	0	0
	कुल / Total	**1936 62 57**	**1626 65 39**

यथा 31.03.2026 तक के तुलन-पत्र का हिस्सा बनने वाली अनुसूचियां
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		31.03.2026 (₹ in '000)	31.03.2025 (₹ in '000)
घ/d	**सामान्य आरक्षित निधि-प्रारंभिक शेष / GENERAL RESERVE**	**3689 12 67**	**581 16 40**
	जोड़ें: अवधि के दौरान परिवर्धन / ADD: ADDITIONS DURING THE PERIOD	1 08	3697 03 24
	घटाएं: अवधि के दौरान कटौतियां / LESS: DEDUCTIONS DURING THE PERIOD	11 36	589 06 97
	कुल / Total	**3689 02 39**	**3689 12 67**
ङ/e	**एएफएस रिजर्व / AFS RESERVE**	404 33 75	0
	जोड़ें: अवधि के दौरान परिवर्धन / ADD: ADDITIONS DURING THE PERIOD	691 42 96	546 65 96
	घटाएं: अवधि के दौरान कटौतियां / LESS: DEDUCTIONS DURING THE PERIOD	2727 26 60	142 32 21
	कुल / Total	**(1631 49 89)**	**404 33 75**
V	**लाभ और हानि खाते में शेष / BALANCE IN PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**		
	प्रारंभिक शेष / OPENING BALANCE	19249 98 21	11880 62 17
	जोड़ें: अवधि के दौरान परिवर्धन / ADD : ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR	19186 67 12	17026 67 12
	घटाएं: अवधि के दौरान कटौतियां / LESS: DEDUCTIONS DURING THE YEAR	11598 90 62	9657 31 08
	कुल / Total	**26837 74 71**	**19249 98 21**
	कुल / TOTAL	**111568 48 36**	**98085 97 66**

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		31.03.2026 (₹ in '000)	31.03.2025 (₹ in '000)
अनुसूची 3 - जमा / SCHEDULE 3 - DEPOSITS			
क./A.I.	**मांग जमा / DEMAND DEPOSITS**		
	i. बैंक से / FROM BANKS	300 18 53	236 65 50
	ii. अन्य से / FROM OTHERS	619945920	77678 30 78
	कुल / Total	**62294 77 73**	**77914 96 28**
II.	**बचत बैंक जमा / SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS**	366582 48 53	337135 41 70
	कुल / Total	**366582 48 53**	**337135 41 70**
III.	**मीयादी जमा / TERM DEPOSITS**		
	i. बैंक से / FROM BANKS	130449 96 16	98129 95 41
	ii. अन्य से / FROM OTHERS	1009350 92 42	916681 84 26
	कुल / Total	**1139800 88 58**	**1014811 79 67**
	कुल / TOTAL	**1568678 14 84**	**1429862 17 65**
ख./B.	**शाखाओं की जमा राशि / DEPOSITS OF BRANCHES**		
	i. भारत में / IN INDIA	1436904 66 00	1331137 02 69
	ii. भारत के बाहर / OUTSIDE INDIA	131773 48 84	98725 14 96
	कुल / Total*	**1568678 14 84**	**1429862 17 65**
	*जमा राशि में ₹87,33,95,803 हजार की धारणाधिकार जमा राशि शामिल है (पिछले वर्ष यह ₹64,44,81,415 हजार थी) / *The Deposits include lien marked Deposits of ₹87,33,95,803 thousands (Previous Year ₹64,44,81,415 thousands)		
अनुसूची 4 - उधार / SCHEDULE 4 - BORROWINGS			
I.	**भारत में उधार / BORROWINGS IN INDIA**		
	i. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक / RESERVE BANK OF INDIA	38000 00 00	9000 00 00
	ii. अन्य बैंक / OTHER BANKS	26072 87 85	1311 91 74
	iii. अन्य संस्थान और एजेंसियां / OTHER INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES	13863 28 03	19480 87 62
	iv. प्रतिभूति रहित प्रतिदेय बांड / UNSECURED REDEEMABLE BONDS (टियर I और II पूंजी और इन्फ्रा बांड के लिए गौण ऋण) (SUB-ORDINATED FOR TIER I & II CAPITAL AND INFRA BONDS)	54403 00 00	52989 10 00
	कुल / Total	**132339 15 88**	**82781 89 36**
II.	**भारत के बाहर उधार / BORROWINGS OUTSIDE INDIA**		
	i. अन्य बैंक / OTHER BANKS	20103 47 09	31339 97 45
	ii. प्रतिभूति रहित प्रतिदेय बांड / UNSECURED REDEEMABLE BONDS	2845 05 00	2564 25 00
	कुल / Total	**22948 52 09**	**33904 22 45**
	कुल उधार / TOTAL BORROWINGS	**155287 67 97**	**116686 11 81**

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		31.03.2026 (₹ in '000)	31.03.2025 (₹ in '000)
अनुसूची 5 - अन्य देयताएं और प्रावधान / SCHEDULE 5 - OTHER LIABILITIES & PROVISIONS			
I.	देय बिल / BILLS PAYABLE	3219 98 29	2572 54 14
II.	अंतर कार्यालय समायोजन (निवल) / INTER OFFICE ADJUSTMENT (NET)		-
III.	उपचित ब्याज/ INTEREST ACCRUED	9632 39 43	9223 21 42
IV.	आस्थगित कर देयता / DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY	-	-
V.	अन्य (प्रावधान सहित) / OTHERS (INCLUDING PROVISIONS)*	33001 07 14	26441 42 66
	कुल / Total	**45853 44 86**	**38237 18 22**
* मानक परिसंपत्तियों के लिए विवेकपूर्ण प्रावधान ₹47935972/- हजार (पिछले वर्ष ₹37854272/- हजार) शामिल है। / * Includes prudential provision for Standard Assets ₹47935972/- thousand (Previous Year ₹37854272/- thousands)			
अनुसूची 6 - भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के साथ नकद और शेष **SCHEDULE 6 - CASH AND BALANCES WITH RESERVE BANK OF INDIA**			
I.	रोकड़ शेष / CASH IN HAND (विदेशी मुद्रा नोट सहित) / (Including Foreign Currency Notes)	3291 45 38	3161 22 62
II	भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक में शेष / BALANCES WITH RESERVE BANK OF INDIA		
	चालू खाते में / IN CURRENT ACCOUNT	50762 44 27	86837 34 13
	अन्य खातों में / IN OTHER ACCOUNTS		
	कुल / Total	**50762 44 27**	**86837 34 13**
	कुल / TOTAL	**54053 89 65**	**89998 56 75**
अनुसूची 7 - बैंकों में शेष एवं मांग और अल्प सूचना पर प्रतिदेय राशि **SCHEDULE 7 - BALANCES WITH BANKS AND MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE**			
I.	**भारत में / IN INDIA**		
	i. बैंकों में शेष / BALANCE WITH BANKS		
	क. चालू खातों में / a. IN CURRENT ACCOUNTS	4944 22 86	5751 69 57
	ख. अन्य जमा खातों में / b. IN OTHER DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS		
	कुल / TOTAL	**4944 22 86**	**5751 69 57**
	ii. मांग और अल्प सूचना पर प्रतिदेय राशि / MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE		
	क. बैंकों में / a. WITH BANKS	22043 69 87	29616 44 60
	ख. अन्य संस्थानों में / b. WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS	853 51 50	3290 78 75
	कुल / Total	**22897 21 37**	**32907 23 35**
	कुल / TOTAL	**27841 44 23**	**38658 92 92**
II.	**भारत के बाहर / OUTSIDE INDIA**		
	i. चालू खातों में/ IN CURRENT ACCOUNTS	45563 26 66	40967 59 52
	ii. अन्य जमा खातों में / IN OTHER DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	62333 95 18	24133 22 20
	iii. मांग और अल्प सूचना पर प्रतिदेय राशि / MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE	16510 77 97	11581 86 25
	कुल / Total	**124407 99 81**	**76682 67 97**
	कुल / TOTAL	**152249 44 04**	**115341 60 89**

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		31.03.2026 (₹ in '000)	31.03.2025 (₹ in '000)
अनुसूची 8 - निवेश / SCHEDULE 8 - INVESTMENTS			
I.	**भारत में निवेश: सकल:** **INVESTMENTS IN INDIA: GROSS**	401213 21 03	381292 22 35
	घटाएं: मूल्यह्रास और एनपीआई के लिए प्रावधान LESS: PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION & NPI	2131 57 24	2486 65 59
	भारत में निवल निवेश / NET INVESTMENT IN INDIA	**399081 63 79**	**378805 56 76**
i.	सरकारी प्रतिभूतियां / GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	360445 13 21	349355 42 00
ii.	अन्य अनुमोदित प्रतिभूतियां / OTHER APPROVED SECURITIES	103 61 20	93 59 78
iii	शेयर / SHARES	4813 22 18	4559 60 83
iv.	डिबेंचर और बांड / DEBENTURES AND BONDS	11486 48 02	10863 65 40
v.	अनुषंगी कंपनियां और / या संयुक्त उद्यम SUBSIDIARIES AND / OR JOINT VENTURES	1324 97 70	1483 37 18
vi.	अन्य - म्युचुअल फंड, सीपी, सीडी आदि, OTHERS - MUTUAL FUNDS , CP, CD, ETC.	20908 21 48	12449 91 57
	कुल / Total	**399081 63 79**	**378805 56 76**
	परिपक्वता तक धारित / HELD TO MATURITY	314582 71 35	301806 98 29
	बिक्री के लिए उपलब्ध / AVAILABLE FOR SALE	61412 93 76	55931 56 23
	व्यापार के लिए धारित लाभ और हानि के / FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS	19180 62 38	16768 69 65
	माध्यम से उचित मूल्य / HELD FOR TRADING	2580 38 60	2814 95 40
	अनुषंगी कंपनियां और / या संयुक्त उद्यम / SUBSIDIARIES AND / OR JOINT VENTURES	1324 97 70	1483 37 19
	कुल / Total	**399081 63 79**	**378805 56 76**
II.	**भारत के बाहर निवेश - सकल** **INVESTMENTS OUTSIDE INDIA - GROSS**	4332 94 49	3373 81 40
	घटाएं: मूल्यह्रास और एनपीआई के लिए प्रावधान LESS : PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION & NPI		
	भारत के बाहर निवल निवेश **NET INVESTMENTS OUTSIDE INDIA**	**4332 94 49**	**3373 81 40**
i.	सरकारी प्रतिभूतियां / GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (स्थानीय प्राधिकरण सहित) / (INCLUDING LOCAL AUTHORITIES)	197 88 93	153 39 06
ii.	अनुषंगी कंपनियां और / या संयुक्त उद्यम SUBSIDIARIES AND / OR JOINT VENTURES	47 41 75	93 08 63
iii.	अन्य निवेश / OTHER INVESTMENTS	4087 63 81	3127 33 71
	कुल / Total	**4332 94 49**	**3373 81 40**
	परिपक्वता तक धारित / HELD TO MATURITY	197 88 93	153 39 06
	बिक्री के लिए उपलब्ध / AVAILABLE FOR SALE	4040 03 41	3084 41 01
	व्यापार के लिए धारित लाभ और हानि के / FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS	47 60 41	42 92 71
	माध्यम से उचित मूल्य / HELD FOR TRADING		
	अनुषंगी कंपनियां और / या संयुक्त उद्यम / SUBSIDIARIES AND / OR JOINT VENTURES	47 41 74	93 08 62
	कुल / Total	4332 94 49	3373 81 40
	कुल / TOTAL	**403414 58 28**	**382179 38 16**

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	31.03.2026 (₹ in '000)	31.03.2025 (₹ in '000)
अनुसूची 9 - अग्रिम / SCHEDULE 9 - ADVANCES		
क./ A. i. खरीदे गए और भुनाए गए बिल **BILLS PURCHASED & DISCOUNTED**	19004 41 50	19135 43 78
ii. रोकड़ उधार, ओवर ड्राफ्ट और मांग पर ऋण की चुकौती CASH CREDITS, OVERDRAFTS AND LOANS REPAYABLE ON DEMAND	563649 48 66	446766 50 11
iii. मीयादी ऋण / TERM LOANS	637363 56 74	583253 08 08
कुल / Total	**1220017 46 90**	**1049155 01 97**
ख./B. i. मूर्त आस्तियों द्वारा प्रतिभूतित / SECURED BY TANGIBLE ASSETS (बही ऋण सहित) / (INCLUDING BOOK DEBTS)	95276 703 69	774784 32 85
ii. बैंक / सरकारी गारंटियों द्वारा प्रतिभूतित COVERED BY BANK / GOVT. GUARANTEES	58836 28 38	48363 48 52
iii. प्रतिभूतित रहित / UNSECURED	208414 14 83	226007 20 60
कुल / Total	**1220017 46 90**	**1049155 01 97**
ग./C. I. भारत में अग्रिम / ADVANCES IN INDIA		
i. प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र / PRIORITY SECTOR	498479 20 58	431553 07 44
ii. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र / PUBLIC SECTOR	33887 87 05	78162 63 94
iii. बैंक / BANKS	1 22 38	29 63 70
iv. अन्य / OTHERS	611599 85 36	475068 92 46
कुल / Total	**1143968 15 37**	**984814 27 54**
II. भारत के बाहर में अग्रिम / ADVANCES OUTSIDE INDIA		
III. बैंक से देय / DUE FROM BANKS	30423 55 06	23471 22 05
कुल / Total	**30423 55 06**	**23471 22 05**
III. अन्य से देय / DUE FROM OTHERS		
i. खरीदे और भुनाए गए बिल / BILLS PURCHASED AND DISCOUNTED		
ii. सामूहिक ऋण / SYNDICATED LOANS	41256 81 65	30373 29 20
iii. अन्य / OTHERS	4368 94 82	10496 23 18
	45625 76 47	40869 52 38
कुल / Total	**76049 31 53**	**64340 74 43**
कुल / TOTAL	**1220017 46 90**	**1049155 01 97**

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		31.03.2026 (₹ in '000)	31.03.2025 (₹ in '000)
अनुसूची 10 - अचल आस्तियां / SCHEDULE 10 - FIXED ASSETS			
I.	**परिसर / PREMISES**		
	पिछली तुलन पत्र के अनुसार लागत / मूल्यांकन पर AT COST / VALUATION AS PER LAST BALANCE SHEET	8793 92 27	11748 18 80
	अवधि के दौरान परिवर्धन / ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR	8 58 97	263 20 16
		8802 51 24	**12011 38 96**
	वर्ष के दौरान किए गए पुनर्मूल्यांकन / REVALUATIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR	0	(3203 43 22)
	वर्ष के दौरान कटौतियां / DEDUCTIONS DURING THE YEAR	51 40	14 03 48
		8801 99 84	**8793 92 27**
	अद्यतन मूल्यह्रास / DEPRECIATION TO DATE	1128 83 32	1081 36 33
	कुल / TOTAL	**7673 16 52**	**7712 55 93**
II.	**अन्य अचल आस्तियां / OTHER FIXED ASSETS**		
	(फर्नीचर और फिक्स्चर सहित) (INCLUDING FURNITURE & FIXTURES)		
	पिछली तुलन-पत्र के अनुसार लागत पर AT COST AS PER LAST BALANCE SHEET	9370 15 70	8488 40 12
	वर्ष के दौरान परिवर्धन / ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR	1349 21 28	1200 55 29
		10719 36 98	9688 95 41
	वर्ष के दौरान कटौतियां / DEDUCTIONS DURING THE YEAR	655 63 97	318 79 70
		10063 73 01	**9370 15 70**
	अद्यतन मूल्यह्रास / DEPRECIATION TO DATE	7166 45 91	6867 56 70
	कुल / TOTAL	**2897 27 10**	**2502 59 01**
III.	**पट्टे पर दी गई आस्तियां / LEASED ASSETS**		
	पिछली तुलन-पत्र के अनुसार लागत पर AT COST AS PER LAST BALANCE SHEET	0.00	71 77 29
	वर्ष के दौरान परिवर्धन / ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR		0
	वर्ष के दौरान कटौतियां / DEDUCTIONS DURING THE YEAR	0	71 77 29
		0.00	0.00
	अद्यतन मूल्यह्रास / DEPRECIATION TO DATE		
	घटाएं: पट्टागत आस्तियां समायोजन खाता LESS: LEASE TERMINAL ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT	0	0
	कुल / Total	**0**	**0**
	कुल / TOTAL	**10570 43 62**	**10215 14 94**

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		31.03.2026 (₹ in '000)	31.03.2025 (₹ in '000)
अनुसूची 11 - अन्य आस्तियां / SCHEDULE 11 - OTHER ASSETS			
I.	उपचित ब्याज-देय / INTEREST ACCRUED	12724 96 05	11222 08 24
II.	अग्रिम रुप में प्रदत्त कर/स्रोत पर कर कटौती (निवल) TAX PAID IN ADVANCE / TAX DEDUCTED AT SOURCE (NET)	15198 97 55	16089 45 45
III.	लेखन सामग्री और स्टांप / STATIONERY AND STAMPS	4 59 32	3 48 97
IV.	दावों के निपटान में प्राप्त की गई गैर-बैंकिंग आस्तियां NON-BANKING ASSETS ACQUIRED IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS	15 20	15 68
V.	अन्य / OTHERS	8124 56 23	4906 75 61
VI.	अंतर कार्यालय समायोजन (निवल) / INTER-OFFICE ADJUSTMENT (NET)	3876 23 34	682 86 82
VII.	आस्थगित कर आस्तियां / DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	2966 58 88	4891 04 89
	कुल / Total	**42896 06 57**	**37795 85 66**
अनुसूची 12 - आकस्मिक देयताएं SCHEDULE 12 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES			
I.	बैंक के विरुद्ध दावे जिन्हें ऋण के रूप में स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है CLAIMS AGAINST THE BANK NOT ACKNOWLEDGED AS DEBTS	21507 87 94	19688 02 23
II.	अंशत: प्रदत्त निवेश हेतु देयता LIABILITY FOR PARTLY PAID INVESTMENTS	44 00	44 00
III.	बकाया वायदा विनिमय संविदाओं के कारण देयताएं LIABILITY ON ACCOUNT OF OUTSTANDING FORWARD EXCHANGE CONTRACTS*	451563 18 61	275037 17 00
IV.	घटकों की ओर से दी गई गारंटी GUARANTEES GIVEN ON BEHALF OF CONSTITUENTS		
	क./a. भारत में / IN INDIA	67911 99 39	60937 48 04
	ख./b. भारत के बाहर / OUTSIDE INDIA	190 29 80	175 42 22
		68102 29 19	61112 90 26
V.	स्वीकृतियां, पृष्ठांकन और अन्य बाध्यतायें ACCEPTANCES, ENDORSEMENTS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS	20883 35 56	16860 71 88
VI.	अन्य मद जिनके लिए बैंक आकस्मिक रूप से उत्तरदायी है OTHER ITEMS FOR WHICH THE BANK IS CONTINGENTLY LIABLE		
	क. पुनः भुनाए गए विनिमय बिल a. BILLS OF EXCHANGE REDISCOUNTED		
	ख. / b. अन्य / OTHERS	13373 80 87	8923 56 93
	कुल / Total	**575430 96 17**	**381622 82 30**

यथा 31.03.206 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए लाभ व हानि लेखा का हिस्सा बनने वाली अनुसूचियां
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31.03.2026

		31.03.2026 (₹ in '000)	31.03.2025 (₹ in '000)
अनुसूची 13 - अर्जित ब्याज / SCHEDULE 13 - INTEREST EARNED			
I.	अग्रिमों / बिलों पर ब्याज / डिस्काउंट INTEREST / DISCOUNT ON ADVANCES / BILLS	93247 55 38	87789 29 99
II.	निवेशों से आय / INCOME ON INVESTMENTS	25121 75 51	24595 57 40
III.	आरबीआई और अन्य अंतर बैंक निधियों में शेष राशि पर ब्याज INTEREST ON BALANCES WITH RBI AND OTHER INTER-BANK FUNDS	5928 17 96	4661 46 97
IV.	अन्य / OTHERS	2068 67 96	2708 72 54
	कुल / Total	**126366 16 81**	**119755 06 90**
अनुसूची 14 - अन्य आय / SCHEDULE 14 - OTHER INCOME			
I.	कमीशन, विनिमय और दलाली COMMISSION, EXCHANGE AND BROKERAGE	2138 83 82	2052 13 16
II.	निवेश की विक्रय पर लाभ - निवल PROFIT ON SALE OF INVESTMENTS - NET	3891 41 69	2264 80 48
III.	निवेश के पुनर्मूल्यांकन पर लाभ / (हानि) PROFIT / (LOSS) ON REVALUATION OF INVESTMENTS	1429 24 66	400 92 59
IV.	भूमि / भवनों और अन्य आस्तियों के विक्रय से लाभ PROFIT ON SALE OF LAND / BUILDINGS AND OTHER ASSETS	(71 61 39)	2 26 96
V.	विनिमय लेन-देन से लाभ - निवल PROFIT ON EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS - NET	1471 34 35	828 45 23
VI.	विदेश में / भारत में अनुषंगी कंपनियों / कंपनियों और / या संयुक्त उद्यमों से लाभांश आदि के माध्यम से अर्जित आय INCOME EARNED BY WAY OF DIVIDEND, ETC. FROM SUBSIDIARIES / COMPANIES AND/OR JOINT VENTURES ABROAD / IN INDIA	111 91 89	115 37 64
VII.	अन्य / MISCELLANEOUS INCOME	17866 88 70	16788 84 21
	कुल / Total	**26838 03 72**	**22452 80 27**

यथा 31.03.206 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए लाभ व हानि लेखा का हिस्सा बनने वाली अनुसूचियां
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31.03.2026

		31.03.2026 (₹ in '000)	31.03.2025 (₹ in '000)
अनुसूची 15 - व्यय किया गया ब्याज **SCHEDULE 15 - INTEREST EXPENDED**			
I.	जमा पर ब्याज / INTEREST ON DEPOSITS	79997 32 55	74409 26 41
II.	भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक / अंतर बैंक / उधारों पर ब्याज INTEREST ON RESERVE BANK OF INDIA / INTER-BANK BORROWINGS	4853 23 71	4270 54 06
III.	अन्य / OTHERS	4305 36 54	4003 30 81
	कुल / Total	**89155 92 80**	**82683 11 28**
अनुसूची 16 - परिचालन व्यय **SCHEDULE 16 - OPERATING EXPENSES**			
I.	भुगतान और कर्मचारियों के लिए प्रावधान PAYMENTS TO AND PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEES	19265 99 71	17856 08 70
II.	किराया, कर, लाइटिंग / RENT, TAXES, LIGHTING	1231 07 93	1084 84 88
III.	प्रिंटिंग एवं स्टेशनरी / PRINTING AND STATIONERY	151 02 93	160 85 25
IV.	विज्ञापन और प्रचार प्रसार / ADVERTISEMENT AND PUBLICITY	156 52 83	143 49 21
V.	बैंक की संपत्ति पर मूल्यहास / DEPRECIATION ON BANK'S PROPERTY	917 36 23	837 19 49
VI.	निदेशकों का शुल्क, भत्ता और व्यय DIRECTORS' FEES, ALLOWANCES AND EXPENSES	2 31 35	2 60 36
VII.	लेखा परीक्षकों का शुल्क और व्यय (शाखा लेखा परीक्षकों सहित) AUDITORS' FEES AND EXPENSES (INCLUDING BRANCH AUDITORS)	100 64 30	71 54 07
VIII.	विधि प्रभार / LAW CHARGES	255 45 90	227 73 55
IX.	डाक, तार, दूरभाष आदि POSTAGE, TELEGRAMS, TELEPHONES ETC.	53 92 87	82 88 79
X.	मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण / REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE	1263 72 50	944 23 91
XI.	बीमा / INSURANCE	1853 16 19	1563 67 58
XII.	अन्य व्यय / OTHER EXPENDITURE	5778 47 81	5159 33 75
	कुल / Total	**31029 70 55**	**28134 49 54**
	कुल आय / Total Income	**153204 20 53**	**142207 87 16**
	कुल व्यय / TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**120185 63 36**	**110817 60 84**
	व्यय पर आय की अधिकता / EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	**33018 57 17**	**31390 26 32**

अनुसूची - 17

स्वतंत्र लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट के

31 मार्च, 2026 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए एकल वित्तीय विवरणों पर महत्वपूर्ण लेखांकन नीतियां

1. तैयार करने का आधार

ऐतिहासिक लागत परंपरा के अंतर्गत वित्तीय विवरणों को तैयार किया गया है तथा वे अन्यथा सूचित को छोड़कर कार्यशील संस्थागत आधार पर लेखांकन के उपचय के आधार पर है। वे भारत में सामान्यतया स्वीकृत लेखांकन सिद्धांत (जीएएपी) के अनुरूप हैं, जिसमें सांवधिक प्रावधानों व भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई), बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम 1949 द्वारा निर्धारित वैधानिक प्रावधान, भारतीय चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स संस्थान (आईसीएआई) द्वारा जारी लेखा मानक / मार्गदर्शन नोट नियामक मानदंड दिशानिर्देश और भारत में बैंकिंग उद्योग में प्रचलित प्रथाएं शामिल हैं। विदेशी कार्यालयों के संबंध में, संबंधित देशों में प्रचलित प्रावधानों और प्रथाओं का अनुपालन किया गया है।

अनुमानों का उपयोग

वित्तीय विवरण तैयार करने के लिए प्रबंधन को अनुमान और धारणाएं बनानी पड़ती हैं, जो वित्तीय विवरणों की तिथि पर आस्तियों, देयताओं, व्ययों, आय और आकस्मिक देयताओं के प्रकटन के विवरण की रिपोर्ट की गई राशि को प्रभावित करती हैं। प्रबंधन का मानना है कि ये अनुमान और धारणाएं उचित और विवेकपूर्ण हैं। हालांकि, वास्तविक परिणाम अनुमानों से भिन्न हो सकते हैं। लेखांकन अनुमानों में कोई भी संशोधन वर्तमान और भविष्य की अवधि में लागू माना जाएगा, जब तक कि अन्यथा न कहा गया हो।

2. विदेशी मुद्रा अंतरण / विदेशी मुद्रा परिवर्तन

2.1 प्रारंभिक तौर पर विदेशी मुद्रा मौद्रिक मदों को कल्पित दर पर अभिलेखित किया गया है। विदेशी मुद्रा मौद्रिक मदों को भारतीय विदेशी मुद्रा व्यापारी संघ (फेडाई) द्वारा प्रत्येक तिमाही के अंत में प्रकाशित दर पर पुनः वर्णित किया गया है। पुनः वर्णन से उत्पन्न होनेवाली विनिमय अंतरों को त्रैमासिक दर पर लाभ-हानि खाते में मान्यता देकर अभिलेखित किया गया है।

SCHEDULE - 17

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026

1. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, on the accrual basis of accounting on going concern basis, unless otherwise stated. They conform to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in India, which comprises statutory provisions, regulatory norms / guidelines prescribed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Banking Regulation Act – 1949, Accounting Standards/ guidance notes issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and the practices prevalent in the banking industry in India. In respect of foreign offices, statutory provisions and practices prevailing in respective foreign countries are complied with.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, expenses, income and disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements. Management believes that these estimates and assumptions are reasonable and prudent. However, actual results could differ from estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in the current and future periods unless otherwise stated.

2. Foreign Currency Translation / Conversion of Foreign Currencies

2.1 Foreign currency monetary items are initially recorded at a notional rate. Foreign currency monetary items are restated at the rate published by ‘Foreign Exchange Dealers’ Association of India (FEDAI) at the end of each quarter. Exchange difference arising on restatement of such items at the quarterly rates is recognised in Profit and Loss Account.

2.2 विदेशी शाखा के संबंध में लेनदेन एवं शेष को अभिन्न विदेशी परिचालन के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है। ऐसे लेन-देन तथा शेष राशि को बैंक द्वारा तिमाही आधार पर समेकित किया गया है। भारतीय विदेशी मुद्रा व्यापारी संघ (फेडाई) द्वारा प्रत्येक तिमाही के अंत में आस्तियों एवं देयताओं (दोनों मौद्रिक व गैर-मौद्रिक तथा आकस्मिक देयताएं) का अंतरण उपलब्ध विदेशी विनिमय दर पर घोषित किया जाता है। विदेशी शाखाओं के आय एवं व्यय मदों को भारतीय सनदी लेखाकार संस्थान (आईसीएआई) के लेखांकन मानक 11- "विदेशी विनिमय दर परिवर्तन के प्रभाव" के अनुरूप एवं भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) के निर्देशों के अनुसार, उक्त मानकों के अनुपालन के संदर्भ में फेडाई द्वारा प्रकाशित तिमाही औसत दर पर अंतरित किया जाता है।

परिणामस्वरूप होनेवाले विनिमय लाभ / हानि को विदेशी मुद्रा अंतरण आरक्षित निधि में जमा / नामे किया जाता है।

2.3 वायदा विनिमय संविदाएं

सभी वायदा विनिमय संविदाओं के प्रारंभ में उत्पन्न होनेवाले प्रीमियम या छूट को संविदा पर होनेवाले व्यय या आय के रूप में परिशोधित किया गया है। वायदा विनिमय संविदाओं के अपरिशोधित प्रीमियम या छूट सहित असामयिक रद्द किए जाने पर होनेवाले लाभ / हानि यदि हैं तो, उसको समाप्ति तारीख पर मान्यता दी गई। वायदा संविदाओं पर विनिमय अंतरों को रिपोर्टिंग अवधि, जहाँ विनिमय दर परिवर्तित हुए हैं, लाभ व हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाती है।

बकाया वायदा विनिमय संविदाओं, गारंटियों, स्वीकृतियों, पृष्ठांकनों तथा अन्य बाध्यताओं के संबंध में आकस्मिक देयताओं का परिकलन फेडाई द्वारा प्रकाशित अंतिम दरों के अनुसार तुलन पत्र में किया गया है।

3. निवेश

3.1 निवेश

बैंक के निवेश का संवर्गीकरण भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक वाणिज्यिक बैंक - निवेश पोर्टफोलियो के वर्गीकरण, मूल्यांकन और परिचालन संबंधी दिशा-निर्देश), 2025 ("मुख्य दिशा-निर्देश") के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार किया जाता है। बैंक का संपूर्ण निवेश संविभाग को निम्नवत श्रेणियों में विभाजित किया गया है, अर्थात 'परिपक्वता के लिए धारित' (एचटीएम), 'बिक्री के लिए धारित' (एएफएस), 'लाभ और हानि के माध्यम से उचित मूल्य' (एफवीटीपीएल) और 'अनुषंगी कंपनियां, संयुक्त उद्यम और सहयोगी कंपनियां'। व्यापार के लिए धारित (एचएफटी)

2.2 Transactions and balances of foreign branches are classified as non-integral foreign operations. Such transactions and balances are consolidated by the Bank on a quarterly basis. Assets and Liabilities (both monetary and non-monetary as well as contingent liabilities) are translated at the closing spot rate of exchange announced by Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association of India (FEDAI) as at the end of each quarter. Income and Expenditure items of the foreign branches are translated at the quarterly average rate published by FEDAI in accordance with Accounting Standard (AS) 11 - "The effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange rates" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and as per the guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regarding the compliance of the said standard.

The resultant exchange gain / loss is credited / debited to Foreign Currency Translation Reserve.

2.3 Forward Exchange Contracts

Premium or discount arising at the inception of all forward exchange contracts are amortized as expense or income over the life of the contract. Profit/ Losses arising on cancellation of forward exchange contracts, together with unamortized premium or discount, if any, is recognized on the date of termination. Exchange differences on such contracts are recognized in the Profit & Loss account in the reporting period in which the exchange rates change.

Contingent liability in respect of outstanding forward exchange contracts, guarantees, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations are stated in the balance sheet at the closing rates published by FEDAI.

3. Investments

3.1 Investments

The Bank's investment portfolio is classified as per master directions of RBI Commercial Bank - Classification, Valuation and Operation of Investment Portfolio Directions), 2025 ("Master Directions"). The entire investment portfolio of the Bank is classified under following categories viz. 'Held to Maturity' (HTM), 'Available for Sale' (AFS), 'Fair value through Profit and Loss' (FVTPL) and 'Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures and Associates'.

एफवीटीपीएल के अंतर्गत एक अलग निवेश उपश्रेणी है। निवेश की श्रेणी अधिग्रहण से पहले या अधिग्रहण के समय तय की जाती है और इस निर्णय को विधिवत दस्तावेजीकृत किया जाता है।

निवेश को तुलन पत्र(अनुसूची – 8 – निवेश) में छः संवर्गों में प्रकट किया जाता है अर्थात (क) सरकारी प्रतिभूतियां (ख) अन्य अनुमोदित प्रतिभूतियां (ग) शेयर (घ) डिबेंचर और बॉण्ड (ङ) अनुषंगियां और संयुक्त उद्यम व सहयोगी संस्था तथा (च) अन्य

निवेश की अधिग्रहण लागत निर्धारित करने के लिए :

निवेशों का मूल्यांकन भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा जारी किए गए मुख्य दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार किया जाता है, जो इस प्रकार हैं:

[A] परिपक्वता के लिए धारित

निम्नलिखित शर्तों को पूरा करने वाली प्रतिभूतियों को एचटीएम के अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत किया जाता है:

(i) प्रतिभूति को परिपक्वता तक धारण करने के इरादे और उद्देश्य से अधिग्रहित किया जाता है, अर्थात् वित्तीय आस्तियों को संविदात्मक नकदी प्रवाह को एकत्रित करने के उद्देश्य से धारण किया जाता है; और

(ii) प्रतिभूति की संविदात्मक शर्तें निर्दिष्ट तिथियों पर केवल मूलधन और बकाया मूलधन पर ब्याज के भुगतान ('एसपीपीआई मानदंड') को जन्म देती हैं।

निम्नलिखित प्रतिभूतियों को जिस भी इरादे से अधिग्रहित किया गया हो, वे एसपीपीआई मानदंडों को पूरा नहीं करती हैं और इसलिए एचटीएम या एएफएस के रूप में वर्गीकरण के लिए पात्र नहीं होंगी:

(i) ऐसे लिखत जिनमें अनिवार्य रूप से, वैकल्पिक रूप से या आकस्मिक रूप से परिवर्तनीय विशेषताएं हों।

(ii) संविदात्मक हानि अवशोषण सुविधाओं वाले लिखत, जैसे कि बेसल III पूंजी विनियमों के तहत अतिरिक्त स्तर 1 और स्तर 2 के लिए अर्हता प्राप्त करने वाले लिखत।

(iii) ऐसे लिखत जिनके कूपन ब्याज की प्रकृति के नहीं होते हैं।

(iv) वरीयता शेयर और इक्विटी शेयर।

इक्विटी ट्रेंच के अलावा, सिक्यूरिटीकरण नोट्स में किए गए निवेश को एसपीपीआई मानदंडों को पूरा करने वाला माना जाएगा यदि

Held for Trading (HFT) is a separate investment subcategory within FVTPL. The category of the investment is decided before or at the time of acquisition and this decision is properly documented.

Investments are disclosed in the Balance Sheet (Schedule-8–Investments) under six classifications viz: (a) Government securities (b) Other approved securities (c) Shares (d) Debentures & Bonds (e) subsidiaries, Joint Ventures & Associates and (f) Others.

The valuation of Investments is done in accordance with the Master Directions issued by the RBI as under:

[A] HELD TO MATURITY

Securities that fulfil the following conditions are classified under HTM:

(i) The security is acquired with the intention and objective of holding it to maturity, i.e., the financial assets are held with an objective to collect the contractual cash flows; and

(ii) The contractual terms of the security give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal outstanding ('SPPI criterion') on specified dates.

Notwithstanding the intent with which the following securities are acquired, they shall not meet the SPPI criteria and therefore shall not be eligible for classification either as HTM or AFS:

(i) Instruments with compulsorily, optionally or contingently convertible features.

(ii) Instruments with contractual loss absorbency features such as those qualifying for Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 under Basel III Capital Regulations.

(iii) Instruments whose coupons are not in the nature of interest.

(iv) Preference shares and Equity shares.

Investments in the securitization notes, other than the equity tranche, shall be considered to

जिस ट्रेंच में निवेश किया गया है वह निम्नलिखित सभी शर्तों को पूरा करता है:

(i) वर्गीकरण के लिए मूल्यांकन की जा रही किश्त की संविदात्मक शर्तें (वित्तीय लिखतों के अंतर्निहित समूह को देखे बिना) ऐसे नकदी प्रवाह को जन्म देती हैं जो पूरी तरह से मूलधन और बकाया मूलधन राशि पर ब्याज का भुगतान है।

(ii) वित्तीय लिखतों का अंतर्निहित समूह एसपीपीआई मानदंडों को पूरा करता है।

(iii) इस ट्रेंच का क्रेडिट जोखिम, आस्तियों के संयुक्त अंतर्निहित समूह के क्रेडिट जोखिम के बराबर या उससे कम है।

एचटीएम में रखी गई प्रतिभूतियों को प्रारंभिक मान्यता के बाद लागत मूल्य पर दर्ज किया जाता है और बाजार मूल्य (एमटीएम) पर मूल्यांकित नहीं किया जाता है। एचटीएम के तहत प्रतिभूतियों पर कोई भी छूट या प्रीमियम, लिखत की शेष अवधि में परिशोधित किया जाएगा। परिशोधित की गई राशि वित्तीय विवरणों में अनुसूची 13: 'ब्याज अर्जित' के मद II 'निवेश पर आय' के अंतर्गत अनुसूची 8: 'निवेश' में प्रतिरूप के साथ दर्शाई जाती है।

एचटीएम के अंतर्गत प्रतिभूतियां लागू आय पहचान, आस्ति वर्गीकरण और प्रावधान मानदंडों के अधीन हैं।

[B] बिक्री के लिए उपलब्ध

निम्नलिखित शर्तों को पूरा करने वाली प्रतिभूतियों को एएफएस के अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत किया जाता है:

(i) यह प्रतिभूति एक ऐसे उद्देश्य से अधिग्रहित की जाती है जिसे संविदात्मक नकदी प्रवाह एकत्र करने और प्रतिभूतियों को बेचने दोनों के माध्यम से प्राप्त किया जाता है; और

(ii) प्रतिभूति की संविदात्मक शर्तें 'एसपीपीआई मानदंड' को पूरा करती हैं।

बशर्ते कि प्रारंभिक मान्यता पर, एक बैंक एएफएस के तहत व्यापार के उद्देश्य से धारित न किए गए इक्विटी लिखत को वर्गीकृत करने के लिए एक अपरिवर्तनीय विकल्प चुन सकता है।

व्यापार का उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित प्रयोजनों की पूर्ति करेगा:

(a) अल्पकालिक पुनर्विक्रय;

(b) अल्पकालिक मूल्य उतार-चढ़ाव से लाभ कमाना;

meet the SPPI criteria if the tranche in which the investment is made meets all the following conditions:

(i) The contractual terms of the tranche being assessed for classification (without looking through to the underlying pool of financial instruments) give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

(ii) The underlying pool of financial instruments meet the SPPI criteria.

(iii) The credit risk of the tranche is equal to or lower than the credit risk of the combined underlying pool of assets.

Securities held in HTM are carried at cost and not marked to market (MTM) after initial recognition. Any discount or premium on the securities under HTM shall be amortised over the remaining life of the instrument. The amortised amount are reflected in the financial statements under Item II 'Income on Investments' of Schedule 13: 'Interest Earned' with a contra in Schedule 8:'Investments'.

Securities under HTM are subject to income recognition, asset classification and provisioning norms as applicable

[B] AVAILABLE FOR SALE

Securities that meet the following conditions are classified under AFS:

(i) The security is acquired with an objective that is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling securities; and

(ii) the contractual terms of the security meet the 'SPPI criterion'.

Provided that on initial recognition, a Bank may make an irrevocable election to classify an equity instrument that is not held with the objective of trading under AFS.

The objective of trading shall fulfil following purposes:

(a) Short-term resale;

(b) Profiting from short-term price movements;

(c) मध्यस्थता लाभ को सुरक्षित करना; या

(d) उपरोक्त (a), (b) या (c) को पूरा करने वाले लिखतों से उत्पन्न होने वाले जोखिमों से बचाव करना।

एएफएस प्रतिभूतियों में अन्य बातों के अलावा आस्ति देयता प्रबंधन (एएलएम) उद्देश्यों के लिए रखी गई ऋण प्रतिभूतियां शामिल होंगी जो एसपीपीआई मानदंड को पूरा करती हैं जहां बैंक का इरादा परिपक्वता तक रखने या परिपक्वता से पहले बेचने के संबंध में लचीला है।

एएफएस में रखी गई प्रतिभूतियों का उचित मूल्यांकन दैनिक आधार पर किया जाता है। एएफएस के तहत ऋण प्रतिभूतियों के अधिग्रहण पर प्राप्त किसी भी छूट या प्रीमियम को लिखत की शेष अवधि में परिशोधित किया जाता है। परिशोधित की गई राशि को अनुसूची 13: 'अर्जित ब्याज' के मद II 'निवेश पर आय' के अंतर्गत वित्तीय विवरणों में दर्शाया जाता है, और अनुसूची 8: 'निवेश' में इसका प्रतिरूप दर्शाया जाता है।

एएफएस के अंतर्गत रखे गए सभी लाभकारी निवेशों, चाहे उनका वर्गीकरण कुछ भी हो(जैसे सरकारी प्रतिभूतियां, अन्य अनुमोदित प्रतिभूतियां, बांड और डिबेंचर आदि) में होने वाले मूल्य लाभ और हानि को एकत्रित किया जाता है। निवल मूल्यवृद्धि या मूल्यह्रास को लाभ-हानि खाते में डाले बिना सीधे एएफएस रिजर्व नामक आरक्षित निधि में जमा या डेबिट किया जाता है।

एएफएस के अंतर्गत प्रतिभूतियां आय की पहचान, आस्ति वर्गीकरण और प्रावधान संबंधी लागू मानदंडों के अधीन हैं। एएफएस-रिजर्व को कॉमन इक्विटी टियर (सीईटी) 1 के रूप में माना जाता है। एएफएस-रिजर्व में स्थानांतरित अप्राप्त लाभ, अतिरिक्त टियर 1 पर लाभांश और कूपन जैसे किसी भी वितरण के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

एएफएस श्रेणी के ऋण लिखत की बिक्री या परिपक्वता पर, एएफएस-रिजर्व में उस प्रतिभूति के लिए संचित लाभ/हानि को एएफएस रिजर्व से स्थानांतरित कर अनुसूची 14-अन्य आय के अंतर्गत मद II निवेशों की बिक्री पर लाभ के रूप में लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाती है। प्रारंभिक मान्यता के समय एएफएस के अंतर्गत नामित इक्विटी लिखतों के मामले में, ऐसे निवेशों की बिक्री पर कोई भी लाभ या हानि एएफएस-रिजर्व से लाभ और हानि खाते में स्थानांतरित नहीं की जाती है। इसके बजाय, ऐसा लाभ या हानि एएफएस-रिजर्व से पूंजी रिजर्व में स्थानांतरित की जाती है।

हम तुलन पत्र पर स्तर 3 निवेशों के उचित मूल्यांकन के आधार पर लाभ और हानि खाते में दर्ज किए गए शुद्ध अप्राप्त लाभों में से लाभांश का भुगतान नहीं करेंगे। इसके अतिरिक्त, लाभ और हानि खाते या एएफएस-रिजर्व में दर्ज किए गए स्तर 3 निवेशों पर ऐसे शुद्ध अप्राप्त लाभों को सीईटी 1 पूंजी से घटाया जाएगा।

(c) Locking in arbitrage profits; or

(d) Hedging risks that arise from instruments meeting (a), (b) or (c) above.

AFS securities will inter-alia include debt securities held for asset liability management (ALM) purposes that meet the SPPI criterion where the bank's intent is flexible with respect to holding to maturity or selling before maturity.

The securities held in AFS are fair valued on daily basis. Any discount or premium on the acquisition of debt securities under AFS are amortised over the remaining life of the instrument. The amortised amounts are reflected in the financial statements under Item II 'Income on Investments' of Schedule 13: 'Interest Earned' with a contra in Schedule 8:'Investments'.

The valuation gains and losses across all performing investments, irrespective of classification (i.e., Government securities, Other approved securities, Bonds and Debentures, etc.), held under AFS are aggregated. The net appreciation or depreciation are directly credited or debited to a reserve named AFS Reserve without routing through the Profit & Loss Account.

Securities under AFS are subject to income recognition, asset classification and provisioning norms as applicable. The AFS-Reserve is reckoned as Common Equity Tier (CET) 1. The unrealised gains transferred to AFS-Reserve are not available for any distribution such as dividend and coupon on Additional Tier 1.

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 under Item II 'Profit on Sale of Investments'

Add ' and S I caps under Schedule 14-Other Income. In the case of equity instruments designated under AFS at the time of initial recognition, any gain or loss on sale of such investments are not transferred from AFS-Reserve to the Profit and Loss Account. Instead, such gain or loss are transferred from AFS-Reserve to the Capital Reserve.

We will not pay dividends out of net unrealised gains recognised in the Profit and Loss Account arising on fair valuation of Level 3 investments on their Balance Sheet. Further, such net unrealised gains on Level 3 investments recognised in the Profit and Loss Account or in the AFS-Reserve are deducted from CET 1 capital.

बशर्ते कि यह खंड उन निवेशों पर लागू नहीं होगा जो एसपीपीआई मानदंडों को पूरा करते हैं और पूंजी पर्याप्तता पर लागू नियामक निर्देशों के अनुसार क्रेडिट जोखिम के लिए 50% या उससे कम पर जोखिम भारित होने आवश्यक हैं। एएफएस-रिजर्व में स्थानांतरित अवास्तविक लाभ अतिरिक्त टियर 1 पर लाभांश और कूपन जैसे किसी भी वितरण के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

[C] लाभ और हानि के माध्यम से उचित मूल्य

(a) वे प्रतिभूतियाँ जो एचटीएम या एएफएस में शामिल होने के योग्य नहीं हैं, उन्हें एफवीटीपीएल के अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत किया जाता है। इनमें अन्य बातों के अलावा निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- (i) इक्विटी शेयर, सिवाय (क) अनुषंगी कंपनियों, सहयोगी कंपनियों या संयुक्त उद्यमों के इक्विटी शेयर और (ख) इक्विटी शेयर जहां प्रारंभिक मान्यता के समय, एएफएस पर वर्गीकृत करने के अपरिवर्तनीय विकल्प का प्रयोग किया गया है।
- (ii) म्यूचुअल फंड, वैकल्पिक निवेश निधि, रियल एस्टेट निवेश ट्रस्ट, अवसंरचना निवेश ट्रस्ट आदि में निवेश।
- (iii) प्रतिभूतिकरण लेनदेन के इक्विटी हिस्से का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले प्रतिभूतिकरण नोटों में निवेश। वरिष्ठ और अन्य अधीनस्थ हिस्सों में किए गए निवेशों की समीक्षा एसपीपीआई मानदंड के अनुपालन के लिए आवश्यक होगी।
- (iv) बॉन्ड, डिबेंचर आदि, जिनका भुगतान ब्याज दर के मानक के बजाय इक्विटी सूचकांक जैसे किसी विशेष सूचकांक में होने वाले उतार-चढ़ाव से जुड़ा होता है।

एफवीटीपीएल में धारित और एफवीटीपीएल के अंतर्गत एचएफटी उप-श्रेणी के अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत प्रतिभूतियों का उचित मूल्य निर्धारित किया जाता है और ऐसे मूल्यांकन से उत्पन्न निवल लाभ या हानि को सीधे लाभ और हानि खाते में जमा या डेबिट किया जाता है।

एफवीटीपीएल के तहत ऋण प्रतिभूतियों के अधिग्रहण पर प्राप्त किसी भी छूट या प्रीमियम को लिखत की शेष अवधि में परिशोधित किया जाता है। परिशोधित की गई राशि अनुसूची 13: 'अर्जित ब्याज' के मद II 'निवेश पर आय' के अंतर्गत वित्तीय विवरणों में दर्शाई जाएगी, और इसके विपरीत अनुसूची 8: 'निवेश' में दर्शाई जाएगी।

एफवीटीपीएल के अंतर्गत प्रतिभूतियां लागू आय मान्यता, आस्ति वर्गीकरण और प्रावधान मानदंडों के अधीन हैं।

बैंक केवल उन्हीं वित्तीय लिखतों को एचएफटी में शामिल करेंगे जब उन्हें बेचने या पूरी तरह से बचाव करने के खिलाफ कोई कानूनी बाधा न हो।

Provided that this clause will not apply to investments that meet the SPPI criteria and are required to be risk weighted at 50% or lower for credit risk as per applicable regulatory instructions om capital adequacy. The unrealized gains transferred to AFS-Reserve are not available for any distribution such as dividend and coupon on Additional Tier 1.

[C] FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS

(a) Securities that do not qualify for inclusion in HTM or AFS are classified under FVTPL. These, inter-alia include:

- (i) Equity shares, other than (a) equity shares of subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures and (b) equity shares where, at initial recognition, the irrevocable option to classify at AFS has been exercised.
- (ii) Investments in Mutual Funds, Alternative Investment Funds, Real Estate Investment Trusts, Infrastructure Investment Trusts, etc.
- (iii) Investment in securitisation notes which represent the equity tranche of a securitisation transaction. Investments in senior and other sub-ordinate tranches shall need to be reviewed for their compliance with SPPI criterion.
- (iv) Bonds, debentures, etc., where the payment is linked to the movement in a particular index such as an equity index rather than an interest rate benchmark.

The securities held in FVTPL and classified under the HFT sub-category within FVTPL are fair valued and the net gain or loss arising on such valuation are directly credited or debited to the Profit and Loss Account.

Any discount or premium on the acquisition of debt securities under FVTPL are amortised over the remaining life of the instrument. The amortised amount will reflect in the financial statements under Item II 'Income on Investments' of Schedule 13: 'Interest Earned' with a contra in Schedule 8:'Investments'.

Securities under FVTPL are subject to income recognition, asset classification and provisioning norms as applicable.

Banks shall only include those financial instruments in HFT when there is no legal impediment against selling or fully hedging it.

कोई भी ऐसा लिखत जिसे बैंक निम्नलिखित में से एक या अधिक उद्देश्यों के लिए रखता है, जब उसे पहली बार बैंक के बहीखातों में दर्ज किया जाता है, तो उसे एचएफटी लिखत के रूप में नामित किया जाएगा।

(a) अल्पकालिक पुनर्विक्रय;

(b) अल्पकालिक मूल्य उतार-चढ़ाव से लाभ कमाना;

(c) मध्यस्थता लाभ को सुरक्षित करना; या

(d) उपरोक्त (a), (b) या (c) को पूरा करने वाले लिखतों से उत्पन्न होने वाले जोखिमों से बचाव करना।

जब तक विशेष रूप से अन्यथा न कहा गया हो, निम्नलिखित लिखत एचएफटी में शामिल हैं।

(a) सह-संबंध व्यापार पोर्टफोलियो में लिखत

(b) ऐसे लिखत जो बैंकिंग बहीखाते में शुद्ध अल्प क्रेडिट या इक्विटी स्थिति को जन्म देंगे

(c) अंडरराइटिंग प्रतिबद्धताओं के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पन्न होने वाले लिखत, जहां हामीदारी प्रतिबद्धताएं केवल प्रतिभूतियों की हामीदारी को संदर्भित करती हैं, और केवल उन प्रतिभूतियों से संबंधित होती हैं जिन्हें निपटान तिथि पर बैंक द्वारा वास्तव में खरीदा जाना अपेक्षित है।

निम्नलिखित लिखतों को एचएफटी श्रेणी में शामिल नहीं किया जाएगा:

(a) गैर-सूचीबद्ध इक्विटी और अनुषंगी कंपनियों, सहयोगी कंपनियों और संयुक्त उद्यमों में इक्विटी निवेश;

(b) प्रतिभूतिकरण भंडारण के लिए निर्दिष्ट लिखत;

(c) रियल एस्टेट का प्रत्यक्ष स्वामित्व और रियल एस्टेट के प्रत्यक्ष स्वामित्व पर आधारित व्युत्पन्न;

(d) किसी फंड में इक्विटी निवेश, जब तक कि बैंक निम्नलिखित में से कम से कम एक शर्त को पूरा नहीं करता है:

i. बैंक निधि के व्यक्तिगत घटकों की जांच करने में सक्षम है और निधि की संरचना के संबंध में एक स्वतंत्र तृतीय पक्ष द्वारा सत्यापित पर्याप्त और नियमित जानकारी बैंक को प्रदान की जाती है; या

ii. बैंक को निधि के लिए दैनिक मूल्य उद्धरण प्राप्त होते हैं और उसे निधि के अधिदेश या ऐसी निवेश निधियों को नियंत्रित करने वाले राष्ट्रीय नियमों में निहित जानकारी तक पहुंच प्राप्त होती है;

(e) व्युत्पन्न उपकरण और निधियां जिनमें उपरोक्त (a) से (d) तक निर्दिष्ट प्रकार के लिखत अंतर्निहित आस्तियों के रूप में हैं; या

Any instrument that a Bank holds for one or more of the following purposes will when it is first recognised on its books, be designated as a HFT instrument

(a) Short-term resale;

(b) Profiting from short-term price movements;

(c) Locking in arbitrage profits; or

(d) Hedging risks that arise from instruments meeting (a), (b) or (c) above.

The following instruments are included in HFT, unless specifically otherwise provided

(a) Instruments in the correlation trading portfolio

(b) Instruments that would give rise to a net short credit or equity position in the banking book

(c) Instruments resulting from underwriting commitments, where underwriting commitments refer only to securities underwriting, and relate only to securities that are expected to be actually purchased by the Bank on the settlement date.

The following instruments shall not be included in HFT category:

(a) Unlisted equities and equity investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures;

(b) Instruments designated for securitisation warehousing;

(c) Direct holding of real estate and derivatives on direct holdings of real estate;

(d) Equity investments in a fund, unless the Bank meets at least one of the following conditions:

i. The Bank is able to look through the fund to its individual components and there is sufficient and frequent information, verified by an independent third party, provided to the Bank regarding the fund's composition; or

ii. The Bank obtains daily price quotes for the fund and it has access to the information contained in the fund's mandate or in the national regulations governing such investment funds;

(e) Derivative instruments and funds that have instrument types specified from (a) to (d) above as underlying assets; or

(f) ऊपर (a) से (e) तक निर्दिष्ट प्रकार के लिखतों में किसी स्थिति के एक विशेष जोखिम से बचाव करने के उद्देश्य से रखे गए लिखत।

जब तक विशेष रूप से अन्यथा प्रदान न किया गया हो, निम्नलिखित लिखतों को एचएफटी में माना जाएगा।

(a) बाजार निर्माण गतिविधियों से उत्पन्न लिखत;

(b) किसी निधि में इक्विटी निवेश, उन निवेशों को छोड़कर जिन्हें एचएफटी को सौंपने से छूट प्राप्त है या

(c) सूचीबद्ध इक्विटी।

(d) व्यापार से संबंधित रेपो-शैली का लेनदेन; या

[D] अनुषंगी कंपनियां और संयुक्त उद्यम

अनुषंगी कंपनियों, सहयोगी कंपनियों और संयुक्त उद्यमों में किए गए सभी निवेशों को विशिष्ट श्रेणी में रखा जाता है, अर्थात् ऐसे निवेशों के लिए एक अलग श्रेणी बनाई जाती है जो अन्य निवेश श्रेणियों (जैसे एचटीएम, एएफएस और एफवीटीपीएल) से भिन्न होती है।

अनुषंगी कंपनियों, सहयोगी कंपनियों और संयुक्त उद्यमों में सभी निवेश (अर्थात् ऋण और इक्विटी सहित) अधिग्रहण लागत पर रखे जाएंगे।

अनुषंगी कंपनियों, सहयोगी कंपनियों और संयुक्त उद्यमों की ऋण प्रतिभूतियों के अधिग्रहण पर प्राप्त कोई भी छूट या प्रीमियम, जो एसपीपीआई मानदंडों को पूरा करती हैं, को प्रतिभूति की शेष अवधि में परिशोधित किया जाता है। परिशोधित राशि अनुसूची 13: 'अर्जित ब्याज' के मद II 'निवेश पर आय' के अंतर्गत वित्तीय विवरणों में दर्शाई जाएगी।

यदि किसी ऐसी इकाई में पहले से ही निवेश किया गया है जो अनुषंगी कंपनी, सहयोगी कंपनी या संयुक्त उद्यम नहीं है और बाद में निवेश प्राप्त करने वाली इकाई अनुषंगी कंपनी, सहयोगी कंपनी या संयुक्त उद्यम बन जाती है, तो ऐसी निवेश प्राप्त करने वाली इकाई के अनुषंगी कंपनी, सहयोगी कंपनी या संयुक्त उद्यम बनने की तिथि पर संशोधित वहन मूल्य निम्नानुसार निर्धारित किया जाएगा:

(i) जहां निवेश एचटीएम के अंतर्गत रखा जाता है, वहां किसी भी स्थायी हानि को घटाने के बाद वहन मूल्य संशोधित वहन मूल्य होगा।

(ii) जहां कोई निवेश एएफएस के तहत रखा जाता है, वहां एएफएस-रिजर्व में पहले से मान्यता प्राप्त संचयी लाभ और

(f) Instruments held for the purpose of hedging a particular risk of a position in the types of instruments specified from (a) to (e) above.

The following instruments shall be presumed to be in HFT unless specifically otherwise provided for:

(a) Instruments resulting from market-making activities;

(b) Equity investments in a fund excluding those exempted from assignment to HFT or

(c) Listed equities.

(d) Trading-related repo-style transaction; or

[D] SUBSIDIARIES AND JOINT VENTURES

All investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are held sui generis i.e., in a distinct category for such investments separate from the other investment categories (viz. HTM, AFS and FVTPL).

All investments (i.e., including debt and equity) in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures will be held at acquisition cost.

Any discount or premium on the acquisition of debt securities of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, meeting SPPI criteria, are amortised over the remaining life of the instrument. The amortised amount will reflect in the financial statements under item II 'Income on Investments' of Schedule 13: 'Interest Earned'.

In case where there is already an investment in an entity which is not a subsidiary, associate or joint venture and subsequently the investee entity becomes a subsidiary, associate or joint venture, the revised carrying value as at the date of such investee entity becoming a subsidiary, associate or joint venture are determined as under:

(i) Where the investment is held under HTM, the carrying value less any permanent impairment will the revised carrying value.

(ii) Where an investment is held under AFS, the cumulative gains and losses previously recognised in AFS-Reserve are

हानि को रिवर्स किया जाता है और निवेश के वहन मूल्य के साथ-साथ निवेश के मूल्य में किसी भी स्थायी कमी को समायोजित किया जाता है ताकि संशोधित वहन मूल्य प्राप्त किया जा सके।

(iii) जहां निवेश एफवीटीपीएल में किया जाता है, वहां निवेशित कंपनी के अनुषंगी, सहयोगी या संयुक्त उद्यम बनने की तारीख पर उचित मूल्य को वहन मूल्य माना जाएगा।

(d) जब कोई निवेशित इकाई अनुषंगी कंपनी, सहयोगी कंपनी या संयुक्त उद्यम नहीं रह जाती है, तो निवेशों को निम्नलिखित अनुसार संबंधित श्रेणी में पुनर्वर्गीकृत किया जाता है:

(i) जहां निवेश को एचटीएम में पुनर्वर्गीकृत किया जाता है, वहां वहन मूल्य में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा और परिणामस्वरूप किसी भी प्रकार के लेखांकन समायोजन की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी।

(ii) यदि निवेश को एएफएस या एफवीटीपीएल में पुनर्वर्गीकृत किया जाता है, तो ऐसे पुनर्वर्गीकरण की तिथि पर उचित मूल्य ही संशोधित वहन मूल्य होगा। संशोधित और पिछले वहन मूल्य के बीच का अंतर, एएफएस और एफवीटीपीएल में पुनर्वर्गीकरण के मामले में क्रमशः एएफएस-आरक्षित और लाभ-हानि खाते में स्थानांतरित किया जाएगा।

किसी अनुषंगी कंपनी, सहयोगी कंपनी या संयुक्त उद्यम में निवेश के पुनर्वर्गीकरण / बिक्री से प्राप्त कोई भी लाभ/ मुनाफा पहले लाभ और हानि खाते में दर्ज किया जाता है और फिर लाभ और हानि खाते से 'पूंजी आरक्षित खाते' में स्थानांतरित किया जाता है। इस प्रकार स्थानांतरित की गई राशि, कर और वैधानिक आरक्षित निधि में स्थानांतरित की जाने वाली राशि का निवल होती है।

3.2 प्रारंभिक मान्यता

सभी निवेशों का मूल्यांकन प्रारंभिक मान्यता के समय उचित मूल्य पर किया जाता है। जब तक तथ्य और परिस्थितियाँ यह संकेत न दें कि उचित मूल्य अधिग्रहण लागत से काफी भिन्न है, तब तक यह माना जाएगा कि अधिग्रहण लागत ही उचित मूल्य है।

जिन परिस्थितियों में अनुमान की जांच की जाएगी उनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

(a) यह लेन-देन संबंधित पक्षों के बीच है।

reversed and adjusted to the carrying value of the investment along with any permanent diminution in the value of the investment to arrive at the revised carrying value.

(iii) Where an investment is held in FVTPL, the fair value as on the date of the investee becoming a subsidiary, associate or joint venture will be taken as the carrying value.

(d) When an investee ceases to be a subsidiary, associate or joint venture, the investments are reclassified to the respective category as under:

i) Where the investment is reclassified into HTM, there will be no change in the carrying value and consequently no accounting adjustment per se are required.

ii) Where the investment is reclassified into AFS or FVTPL, the fair value on the date of such reclassification shall be the revised carrying value. The difference between the revised and previous carrying value shall be transferred to AFS-Reserve and Profit and Loss Account in case of reclassification into AFS and FVTPL respectively.

Any gain / profit arising on the reclassification/ sale of an investment in a subsidiary, associate or joint venture is first recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and then will be appropriated below the line from the Profit and Loss Account to the 'Capital Reserve Account'. The amounts so appropriated are net of taxes and the amount required to be transferred to Statutory Reserves.

3.2 Initial Recognition

All investments are measured at fair value on initial recognition. Unless facts and circumstances suggest that the fair value is materially different from the acquisition cost, it will be presumed that the acquisition cost is the fair value.

Situations where the presumption shall be tested include where:

(a) The transaction is between related parties.

(b) यह लेन-देन दबाव में हो रहा है, जहां एक पक्ष को लेन-देन में तय कीमत स्वीकार करने के लिए मजबूर किया जा रहा है।

(c) यह लेनदेन उस श्रेणी की प्रतिभूतियों के प्रमुख बाजार के बाहर किया जाता है।

(d) अन्य परिस्थितियां, जहां पर्यवेक्षक की राय में, तथ्य और परिस्थितियां अनुमान की जाँच को उचित ठहराती हैं।

भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा आयोजित नीलामी (जिसमें हस्तांतरण भी शामिल है), स्विच ऑपरेशन और ओपन मार्केट ऑपरेशन (ओएमओ) के माध्यम से अधिग्रहित सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों के संबंध में, जिस कीमत पर प्रतिभूति आवंटित की जाती है, वह प्रारंभिक मान्यता प्रयोजनों के लिए उचित मूल्य होगी।

जहां प्रतिभूतियों का मूल्य सूचीबद्ध है या बाजार में देखे जा सकने वाले इनपुट (जैसे आय वक्र, क्रेडिट स्प्रेड आदि) के आधार पर उचित मूल्य निर्धारित किया जा सकता है, वहां पहले दिन के लाभ/हानि को लाभ और हानि खाते में अनुसूची 14: 'अन्य आय' के अंतर्गत 'निवेशों के पुनर्मूल्यांकन पर लाभ' या 'निवेशों के पुनर्मूल्यांकन पर हानि' उपशीर्षक के तहत मान्यता दी जाती है, जैसा भी मामला हो।

स्तर 3 निवेशों से होने वाली किसी भी प्रथम दिन की हानि को तुरंत मान्यता दी जाती है। स्तर 3 निवेशों से होने वाले किसी भी प्रथम दिन के लाभ को स्थगित कर दिया जाता है। ऋण लिखतों के मामले में, प्रथम दिन के लाभ को परिपक्वता तिथि (या स्थायी लिखतों के लिए सबसे प्रारंभिक कॉल तिथि) तक सीधी रेखा पद्धति के आधार पर परिशोधित किया जाएगा, जबकि गैर-सूचीबद्ध इक्विटी लिखतों के मामले में, लाभ को प्रतिभूति के सूचीबद्ध होने या मान्यता रद्द होने तक एक देयता के रूप में अलग रखा जाता है।

श्रेणियों के बीच पुनर्वर्गीकरण:

बैंक अपने निदेशक मंडल की स्वीकृति के बिना निवेश को विभिन्न श्रेणियों (जैसे एचटीएम, एएफएस और एफवीटीपीएल) में पुनर्वर्गीकृत नहीं करेंगे। इसके अलावा, पुनर्वर्गीकरण के लिए भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के पर्यवेक्षण विभाग (डीओएस) की पूर्व स्वीकृति भी आवश्यक होगी।

पुनर्वर्गीकरण की तिथि से भविष्य में इसे लागू किया जाएगा।

एचटीएम से निवेश की बिक्री:

एचटीएम से होने वाली सभी बिक्री बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित नीति के अनुसार होती है। एचटीएम से होने वाली बिक्री का विवरण वित्तीय विवरणों के लेखा संबंधी नोटों में दिया जाता है। किसी भी वित्तीय वर्ष में, एचटीएम से बेची गई निवेशों का वहन मूल्य एचटीएम पोर्टफोलियो के प्रारंभिक वहन मूल्य के पांच प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए। इस सीमा से अधिक की किसी भी बिक्री के लिए भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के निदेशक मंडल से पूर्व अनुमोदन आवश्यक है।

(b) The transaction is taking place under duress where one party is forced to accept the price in the transaction.

(c) The transaction is done outside the principal market for that class of securities.

(d) Other situations, where in the opinion of the supervisor, facts and circumstances warrant testing of the presumption.

In respect of Government securities acquired through auction (including devolvement), switch operations and Open Market Operations (OMO) conducted by the RBI, the price at which the security is allotted will be the fair value for initial recognition purposes.

Where the securities are quoted or the fair value can be determined based on market observable inputs (such as yield curve, credit spread, etc.) any Day 1 gain/ loss are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, under Schedule 14: 'Other Income' within the subhead 'Profit on revaluation of investments' or 'Loss on revaluation of investments', as the case may be.

Any Day 1 loss arising from Level 3 investments are recognised immediately. Any Day 1 gains arising from Level 3 investments will be deferred. In the case of debt instruments, the Day 1 gain shall be amortized on a straight-line basis up to the maturity date (or earliest call date for perpetual instruments), while for unquoted equity instruments, the gain is set aside as a liability until the security is listed or derecognised.

Reclassification between categories:

Banks will not reclassify investments between categories (viz. HTM, AFS and FVTPL) without the approval of their Board of Directors. Further, reclassification will also require the prior approval of the Department of Supervision (DoS), RBI.

The reclassification is applied prospectively from reclassification date.

Sale of investments from HTM:

Any sales from HTM are as per a Board approved policy. Details of sales out of HTM are disclosed in the notes to accounts of the financial statements. In any financial year, the carrying value of investments sold out of HTM shall not exceed five per cent of the opening carrying value of the HTM portfolio. Any sale beyond this threshold shall require prior approval from DoS, RBI.

नीचे दी गई स्थितियों में प्रतिभूतियों की बिक्री पांच प्रतिशत की नियामक सीमा से बाहर रखी गई है:

(a) भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के चलनिधि प्रबंधन परिचालन जैसे कि ओपन मार्केट ऑपरेशंस (ओएमओ) और सरकारी प्रतिभूति अधिग्रहण कार्यक्रम (जीएसएपी) के तहत भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक को की गई बिक्री।

(b) बायबैक या स्विच ऑपरेशन के तहत भारत सरकार द्वारा बैंकों से सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों की पुनर्खरीद।

(c) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बायबैक या स्विच ऑपरेशन के तहत राज्य विकास ऋणों की पुनर्खरीद।

(d) जारीकर्ता द्वारा गैर-एसएलआर प्रतिभूतियों की पुनर्खरीद, बायबैक या कॉल विकल्प का प्रयोग।

(e) क्रेडिट रेटिंग में गिरावट या प्रतिपक्ष द्वारा डिफ़ॉल्ट के बाद गैर-एसएलआर प्रतिभूतियों की बिक्री।

(f) वित्तीय संकट का सामना कर रहे उधारकर्ताओं के लिए तनावग्रस्त आस्तियों के समाधान हेतु विवेकपूर्ण ढांचे के अंतर्गत समाधान योजना के हिस्से के रूप में प्रतिभूतियों की बिक्री।

(g) भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा स्पष्ट रूप से अनुमत प्रतिभूतियों की अतिरिक्त बिक्री।

एचटीएम में निवेश की बिक्री पर होने वाले किसी भी लाभ या हानि को अनुसूची 14 के मद II: 'अन्य आय' के अंतर्गत लाभ और हानि खाते में दर्ज किया जाता है। एचटीएम में निवेश की बिक्री पर प्राप्त लाभ को लाभ और हानि खाते से 'पूंजी आरक्षित खाते' में स्थानांतरित किया जाता है। इस प्रकार स्थानांतरित की गई राशि, कर और वैधानिक आरक्षित निधि में स्थानांतरित की जाने वाली राशि को घटाकर प्राप्त की जाती है।

आय की पहचान, आस्ति वर्गीकरण और प्रावधान:

आय की पहचान:

(a) बैंक निम्नलिखित निवेशों के लिए उपार्जन आधार पर आय की पहचान करेंगे:

(i) सरकारी प्रतिभूतियाँ, निगम निकायों के बांड और डिबेंचर, जहाँ इन प्रतिभूतियों पर ब्याज दरें पूर्व निर्धारित हों और बशर्ते ब्याज का भुगतान नियमित रूप से किया जाता हो और वह बकाया न हो।

Sales of securities in the situations given below are excluded from the regulatory limit of five per cent:

(a) Sales to the RBI under liquidity management operations of RBI such as the Open Market Operations (OMO) and Government Securities Acquisition Programme (GSAP).

(b) Repurchase of Government Securities by Government of India from Banks under buyback or switch operations.

(c) Repurchase of State Development Loans by respective State Governments under buyback or switch operations.

(d) Repurchase, buyback or exercise of call option of non-SLR securities by the issuer.

(e) Sale of non-SLR securities following a downgrade in credit ratings or default by the counterparty.

(f) Sale of securities as part of a resolution plan under the Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets for a borrower facing financial distress.

(g) Additional sale of securities explicitly permitted by the Reserve Bank of India.

Any profit or loss on the sale of investments in HTM are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account under Item II of Schedule 14:'Other Income'. The profit on sale of an investments in HTM are appropriated below the line from the Profit and Loss Account to the 'Capital Reserve Account'. The amount so appropriated is net of taxes and the amount required to be transferred to Statutory Reserve.

Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning:

Income recognition:

(a) Banks shall recognize income on accrual basis for the following investments:

(i) Government Securities, bonds and debentures of corporate bodies, where interest rates on these securities are predetermined and provided interest is serviced regularly and is not in arrears.

(ii) निगम निकायों के शेयर, बशर्ते निगम निकाय द्वारा अपनी वार्षिक आम बैठक में लाभांश घोषित किया गया हो और स्वामी का भुगतान प्राप्त करने का अधिकार स्थापित हो।

(b) म्यूचुअल फंड, वैकल्पिक निवेश फंड और अन्य ऐसे सामूहिक निवेश फंडों की इकाइयों से प्राप्त आय की पहचान नकद आधार पर की जाएगी।

(b) उपरोक्त उप-खंड (ए) के अधीन रहते हुए, वैकल्पिक निवेश फंडों के अंतर्गत धारित इक्विटी निवेशों पर लाभांश आय को लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाएगी।

अवधि-वार ब्याज का लेखांकन:

बैंक विक्रेता को भुगतान किए गए अवधि-वार ब्याज को लागत के भाग के रूप में पूंजीकृत नहीं करेंगे और प्रतिभूतियों में निवेश के संबंध में इसे लाभ-हानि खाते के व्यय मद के रूप में मानेंगे।

गैर-निष्पादित निवेश (एनपीआई):

(a) अग्रिमों से संबंधित आय पहचान, आस्ति वर्गीकरण और प्रावधान (आईआरएसीपी) पर मौजूदा विवेकपूर्ण मानदंडों के अनुसार किसी आस्ति को गैर-निष्पादित आस्ति (एनपीए) के रूप में वर्गीकृत करने के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले मानदंडों का उपयोग किसी निवेश को गैर-निष्पादित निवेश (एनपीआई) के रूप में वर्गीकृत करने के लिए किया जाता है। इसी प्रकार, एक एनपीआई को मानक निवेश में तब अपग्रेड किया जाता है जब वह आईआरएसीपी मानदंडों में निर्दिष्ट मानदंडों को पूरा करता है।

(i) बांड या डिबेंचर जैसे ऋण उपकरणों के संबंध में, एनपीआई वह है जिस पर ब्याज/किस्त (परिपक्वता राशि सहित) देय हो और 90 दिनों से अधिक समय तक अदा न किया गया हो।

(ii) उपरोक्त उप-खंड (ए)(i) यथावश्यक रूप से उन वरीयता शेयरों पर भी लागू होगा जिन पर निश्चित लाभांश का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है। यदि किसी वर्ष में वरीयता शेयरों (संचयी या गैर-संचयी) पर लाभांश घोषित/भुगतान नहीं किया जाता है, तो इसे बकाया/अदत्त माना जाएगा और आस्ति वर्गीकरण के प्रयोजन के लिए उस विशेष वर्ष के लिए जारीकर्ता तुलन पत्र की तिथि को देय तिथि माना जाएगा। गैर-संचयी वरीयता शेयरों के मामले में चालू अवधि के लाभांश का भुगतान और संचयी वरीयता शेयरों के मामले में बकाया लाभांश का भुगतान करने पर ऐसे निवेश को बाद में अपग्रेड किया जा सकता है।

ii) Shares of corporate bodies provided dividend has been declared by the corporate body in its Annual General Meeting and the owner's right to receive payment is established.

(b) Income from units of mutual funds, alternative investment funds and other such pooled/ collective investment funds are recognized on cash basis.

(c) Subject to sub-clause (a) above, dividend income on equity investments held under AFS are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

Accounting for Broken Period Interest:

Banks will not capitalize the broken period interest paid to the seller as part of cost and shall treat it as an Item of expenditure under Profit & Loss Account in respect of investments in securities.

Non-Performing Investments (NPI):

a) The criterion used to classify an asset as Non-Performing Asset (NPA) as per the extant Prudential Norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRACP) pertaining to Advances are used to classify an investment as a Non-Performing Investment (NPI). Similarly, an NPI is upgraded to standard when it meets the criteria specified in the IRACP norms.

(i) In respect of debt instruments such as bonds or debentures, an NPI is one where interest/ instalment (including maturity proceeds) is due and remains unpaid for more than 90 days.

(ii) Sub-clause (a)(i) above shall apply, mutatis mutandis to preference shares where the fixed dividend is not paid. If the dividend on preference shares (cumulative or non-cumulative) is not declared / paid in any year it are treated as due / unpaid in arrears and the date of balance sheet of the issuer for that particular year are reckoned as due date for the purpose of asset classification. Such an investment can be upgraded subsequently on payment of dividend for the current period in the case of non-cumulative preference shares and payment of dividend in arrears and for current period in the case of cumulative preferences shares.

(iii) इक्विटी शेयरों के मामले में, यदि किसी कंपनी के शेयरों में निवेश का मूल्य 18 महीनों तक नवीनतम तुलन पत्र उपलब्ध न होने के कारण ₹1 प्रति शेयर आंका जाता है, तो उन इक्विटी शेयरों को एनपीआई माना जाएगा। लेखापरीक्षित तुलन पत्र प्राप्त होने पर एनपीआई को अपग्रेड किया जा सकता है।

(iv) यदि जारीकर्ता द्वारा ली गई कोई ऋण सुविधा बैंक के बहीखातों में एनपीए (निष्पादित आस्ति) है, तो उसी जारीकर्ता द्वारा जारी की गई किसी भी प्रतिभूति, जिसमें वरीयता शेयर भी शामिल हैं, में निवेश को भी एनपीआई माना जाएगा और इसके विपरीत भी। हालांकि, यह प्रावधान उन मामलों में लागू नहीं होगा जहां केवल वरीयता शेयरों को एनपीआई के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है, और ऐसे मामलों में, उसी जारीकर्ता द्वारा जारी की गई किसी भी अन्य परफॉर्मिंग प्रतिभूतियों में निवेश को एनपीआई के रूप में वर्गीकृत करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है और उस उधारकर्ता को दी गई किसी भी परफॉर्मिंग ऋण सुविधा को एनपीए मानने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(v) मूलधन और/या ब्याज को इक्विटी, डिबेंचर, बॉन्ड आदि में परिवर्तित करने की स्थिति में, ऐसे उपकरणों को ऋण के समान आस्ति वर्गीकरण श्रेणी में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है और मानदंडों के अनुसार प्रावधान किए जाते हैं। रूपांतरण के बाद, यदि वर्गीकरण मानक है या बाद में आईआरसीपी मानदंडों के अनुसार मानक में अपग्रेड किया जाता है, तो निवेश को एचटीएम, एएफएस या एफवीटीपीएल (एचएफटी सहित) में वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है।

(b) एक बार किसी निवेश को एनपीआई के रूप में वर्गीकृत कर दिया जाता है, तो उसे पोर्टफोलियो के शेष भाग से अलग कर दिया जाता है और मूल्यांकन लाभ और हानि की गणना में शामिल नहीं किया जाता है।

(c) बैंक गैर-निष्पादित निवेशों (एनपीआई) पर कोई आय अर्जित नहीं करेंगे। आय की मान्यता केवल उनकी प्राप्ति पर ही दी जाएगी। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रतिभूति में किसी भी मासिक, समय-समय पर होने वाली वृद्धि को अनदेखा किया जाएगा।

(d) निवेश चाहे किसी भी श्रेणी (अर्थात, एचटीएम, एएफएस या एफवीटीपीएल (एचएफटी सहित)) में रखा गया हो, हानि प्रावधान के लिए व्यय को हमेशा लाभ और हानि खाते में ही दर्ज किया जाएगा। एनपीआई पर रखा जाने वाला प्रावधान निम्नलिखित राशियों में से जो भी अधिक हो, वह होगा:

(iii) In the case of equity shares, in the event the investment in the shares of any company is valued at ₹1 per company on account of the non-availability of the latest balance sheet for 18 months, those equity shares are reckoned as NPI. The NPI can be upgraded subsequently on receipt of audited balance sheet.

(iv) If any credit facility availed by the issuer is NPA in the books of the Bank, investment in any of the securities, including preference shares issued by the same issuer shall also be treated as NPI and vice versa. However, this stipulation shall not be applicable in cases where only the preference shares are classified as NPI, and in such cases, the investment in any of the other performing securities issued by the same issuer need not be classified as NPI and any performing credit facilities granted to that borrower need not be treated as NPA.

(v) In case of conversion of principal and / or interest into equity, debentures, bonds, etc., such instruments are classified in the same asset classification category as the loan and provision are made as per the norms. In case of post-conversion, if the classification is standard or is subsequently upgraded to standard as per IRACP norms, the investment can be categorised in HTM, AFS or FVTPL (including HFT)

(b) Once an investment is classified as an NPI, it is segregated from rest of the portfolio and not considered for netting valuation gains and losses.

(c) Banks will not accrue any income on NPIs. Income are recognised only on realisation of the same. Further, any MTM appreciation in the security is ignored.

(d) Irrespective of the category (i.e., HTM, AFS or FVTPL (including HFT)) in which the investment has been placed, the expense for the provision for impairment shall always be recognised in the Profit and Loss Account. The provision to be held on an NPI are the higher of the following amounts:

आईआरएसीपी मानदंडों के अनुसार आवश्यक प्रावधान की राशि, जिसकी गणना निवेश के वहन मूल्य पर की जाएगी, जो इसे एनपीआई के रूप में वर्गीकृत किए जाने से ठीक पहले का है; और

एनपीआई के रूप में वर्गीकरण की तिथि पर निवेश के वहन मूल्य के संदर्भ में निवेश पर मूल्यह्रास है।

उपरोक्त के मद्देनजर, ऊपर निर्दिष्ट एनपीआई प्रावधान के अतिरिक्त मूल्यह्रास के लिए कोई अतिरिक्त प्रावधान आवश्यक नहीं है।

बशर्ते कि एएफएस के अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत किसी निवेश के मामले में, जिसके विरुद्ध एएफएस-रिजर्व में संचयी लाभ हैं, आवश्यक प्रावधान एएफएस-रिजर्व से ऐसे उपलब्ध लाभों की सीमा तक प्रभारित करके बनाया जा सकता है।

बशर्ते कि एएफएस के अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत किसी निवेश के मामले में, जिसके विरुद्ध एएफएस-रिजर्व में संचयी हानियां हैं, संचयी हानियों को एएफएस-रिजर्व से लाभ और हानि खाते में स्थानांतरित किया जाता है।

(e) आईआरएसीपी मानदंडों के अनुसार खाते के उन्नयन पर, पूर्व में मान्यता प्राप्त कोई भी प्रावधान उलट दिया जाता है और एमटीएम लाभ और हानि की सममित मान्यता पुनः शुरू हो सकती है।

(f) सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों और सरकार द्वारा गारंटीकृत निवेशों में निवेश।

(i) केंद्र सरकार की प्रतिभूतियों और राज्य सरकार की प्रतिभूतियों में निवेश को एनपीआई के रूप में वर्गीकृत नहीं किया जाएगा।

(ii) केंद्र सरकार द्वारा गारंटीकृत प्रतिभूतियों में निवेश को तब तक गैर-व्यक्तिगत निवेश (एनपीआई) के रूप में वर्गीकृत नहीं किया जाएगा जब तक कि केंद्र सरकार गारंटी को रद्द न कर दे। एएफएस और एफवीटीपीएल में रखी गई ऐसी प्रतिभूतियों के संबंध में, बैंक एएफएस-रिजर्व और लाभ-हानि खाते में क्रमशः मासिक आधार पर लाभ/हानि को दर्ज करना जारी रखेंगे। हालांकि, किसी भी आय को केवल प्राप्ति के आधार पर ही दर्ज किया जाएगा।

(iii) राज्य सरकार द्वारा गारंटीकृत प्रतिभूतियों में निवेश पर, एनपीआई की पहचान और प्रावधान के लिए विवेकपूर्ण

The amount of provision required as per IRACP norms computed on the carrying value of the investment immediately before it was classified as NPI; and

The depreciation on the investment with reference to its carrying value on the date of classification as NPI.

In view of the above, no additional provision for depreciation are required over and above the provision for NPI as specified above.

Provided that in the case of an investment categorised under AFS against which there are cumulative gains in AFS-Reserve, the provision required may be created by charging the same to AFS-Reserve to the extent of such available gains.

Provided further that in the case of an investment categorised under AFS against which there are cumulative losses in AFS-Reserve, the cumulative losses are transferred from AFS-Reserve to the Profit and Loss Account.

(e) Upon an account being upgraded as per IRACP norms, any provision previously recognised are reversed and symmetric recognition of MTM gains and losses can resume.

(f) Investments in Government securities and Government guaranteed investment.

(i) Investments in Central Government Securities and State Government Securities shall not be classified as NPI.

(ii) Investments in Central Government guaranteed securities shall also not be classified as NPI until the Central Government has repudiated the guarantee when invoked. In respect of such securities held in AFS and FVTPL, Banks shall continue to recognise MTM gains / losses in AFS-Reserve and Profit and Loss respectively. However, any income are recognised only on realisation basis.

(iii) Investment in State Government guaranteed securities, shall attract prudential norms for identification of NPI and provisioning, when

मानदंड लागू होंगे, जब ब्याज / मूलधन की किस्त (परिपक्वता राशि सहित) या बैंक को देय कोई अन्य राशि 90 दिनों से अधिक समय तक बकाया रहती है।

निवेश उतार-चढ़ाव आरक्षित निधि

बैंक निवेश उतार-चढ़ाव आरक्षित निधि (आईएफआर) का निर्माण तब तक करेंगे जब तक कि आईएफआर की राशि एएफएस और एफवीटीपीएल (एचएफटी सहित) पोर्टफोलियो के कम से कम दो प्रतिशत के बराबर न हो जाए। यह निरंतर आधार पर किया जाएगा और आईएफआर में निम्नलिखित में से निम्नतम राशि से कम राशि हस्तांतरित नहीं की जाएगी:

(i) वर्ष के दौरान निवेशों की बिक्री पर शुद्ध लाभ।

(ii) वर्ष का शुद्ध लाभ, अनिवार्य विनियोजनों को घटाकर।

निवेश श्रेणियों में परिशोधन, साधन की शेष परिपक्वता अवधि पर सीधी रेखा विधि के आधार पर किया जाता है। दैनिक प्रीमियम परिशोधन और छूट परिशोधन क्रमशः व्यय मद और आय मद में दर्शाए जाते हैं।

बैंक लेखांकन की राजस्व विधि का पालन कर रहा है। मूल मूल्य को खरीद लागत माना जाता है और निवेश खाते में डेबिट किया जाता है, जबकि खंडित अवधि ब्याज (खरीद तिथि तक अर्जित ब्याज) को राजस्व व्यय माना जाता है और लाभ-हानि खाते के अंतर्गत व्यय के रूप में दर्ज किया जाता है। प्रतिभूतियों के अधिग्रहण / बिक्री के समय किए गए दलाली (ब्रोकरेज), कमीशन, स्टाम्प शुल्क, कर आदि जैसे खर्चों को राजस्व व्यय माना जाता है। प्राप्त दलाली (ब्रोकरेज) / अंडरराइटिंग कमीशन को आय के अंतर्गत दर्ज किया जाएगा।

सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं का पालन करते हुए, यदि शेयरों को 1 रुपये (बिना किसी प्रतिफल का भुगतान किए) पर बहीखातों में दर्ज किया गया है, तो बैंक को संबंधित पोर्टफोलियो में अन्य प्रतिभूतियों की तरह ही प्राप्ति पर लाभ दर्ज करना चाहिए। हालांकि, बैंक को इन प्रतिभूतियों का मूल्य 1 रुपये पर ही बनाए रखना चाहिए और अंतिम प्राप्ति तक मासिक वृद्धि पर विचार नहीं करना चाहिए।

निवेश पर ब्याज आय में निवेश पोर्टफोलियो से प्राप्त सभी आय, ब्याज और लाभांश (अनुषंगी कंपनियों, सहयोगी कंपनियों और संयुक्त उद्यमों से प्राप्त लाभांश को छोड़कर) शामिल होगी।

विदेश / भारत में अनुषंगी कंपनियों, कंपनियों, संयुक्त उद्यमों से लाभांश आदि के रूप में अर्जित आय को अलग से दर्ज और प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा।

interest / instalment of principal (including maturity proceeds) or any other amount due to the Bank remains unpaid for more than 90 days.

Investment Fluctuation Reserve

Banks will create an Investment Fluctuation Reserve (IFR) until the amount of IFR is at least two per cent of the AFS and FVTPL (including HFT) portfolio, on a continuing basis, by transferring to the IFR an amount not less than the lower of the following:

(i) Net profit on sale of investments during the year.

(ii) Net profit for the year, less mandatory appropriations.

Amortisation across the investment categories are on a straight-line basis over the residual maturity of the instrument. Daily premium amortisation and discount amortisation are reflected in expenses head and income head respectively.

Bank is following Revenue Method of accounting. The basic price is treated as cost of purchase and debited to the investment account whereas the broken period interest (accrued interest up to the purchase date) is treated as revenue expenditure and is to be booked as an expense under Profit & Loss Account. Costs such as brokerage, commission, stamp duty, taxes etc. incurred at the time of acquisition/sale of securities are treated as revenue expenditure. Brokerage/underwriting commission received shall be accounted under income.

In case of shares which were taken into books at ₹1/- (without paying any consideration) following the best practices, Bank should book profit on realization as in the case of other securities in the respective portfolio. However, Bank should continue to value these securities at ₹1 and should not consider the MTM appreciation till the time of eventual realization.

Interest income on investments shall include all income derived from the investment portfolio by way of interest and dividend (except dividend from subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures).

Income earned by way of dividend etc. from subsidiaries, companies, joint ventures abroad / in India to be accounted and presented separately.

गैर-निष्पादित निवेशों (एनपीआई) के लिए प्रावधान, प्रावधानों और आकस्मिकताओं के अंतर्गत दर्शाए जाएंगे।

ब्याज का लेखांकन:

तुलन पत्र के प्रयोजन के लिए, ब्याज आय (लाभांश सहित) को तीन शीर्षों में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है, अर्थात् प्राप्त ब्याज, अर्जित और देय ब्याज और अर्जित लेकिन देय नहीं ब्याज।

अर्जित और बकाया ब्याज के अंतर्गत ब्याज के प्रावधान के लिए, सभी सरकारी ऋणों और अनुमोदित प्रतिभूतियों / बांडों के लिए, वर्ष को 360 दिन और माह को 30 दिन माना जाता है। गैर-अनुमोदित और अन्य कॉर्पोरेट बांडों / ऋणों के लिए, वर्ष को 365 दिन और माह को वास्तविक दिनों के रूप में माना जाता है।

शून्य कूपन बांडों पर अर्जित छूट को शून्य कूपन बांडों के बही मूल्य और मोचन मूल्य के बीच के अंतर को लेकर शेष परिपक्वता अवधि में परिशोधित किया जाता है। इसके बाद, मूल्यांकन किया जाएगा।

बैंक सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों, निगम निकायों के बांडों और ऋणपत्रों (डिबेंचरों) के लिए उपार्जन आधार पर आय की पहचान करता है, जहां इन प्रतिभूतियों पर ब्याज दरें पूर्व निर्धारित होती हैं और बशर्ते ब्याज का नियमित रूप से भुगतान किया जाता है और वह बकाया नहीं होता है।

अन्य अनुमोदित प्रतिभूतियों और गैर-मान्यता प्राप्त प्रतिभूतियों / वित्तीय निधियों / वित्तीय निधियों / सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के बांडों पर ब्याज का लेखा-जोखा उपार्जन के आधार पर किया जाता है, यदि निवेश को मानक श्रेणी में रखा जाता है, अन्यथा इसका लेखा-जोखा नकद आधार पर ही किया जाता है।

गहन छूट (शून्य कूपन) बांडों पर छूट का लेखा-जोखा आनुपातिक आधार पर उपार्जन के आधार पर किया जाता है।

ट्रेजरी बिल / नकद प्रबंधन बिल / छूट प्राप्त उपकरणों पर अर्जित छूट का लेखा-जोखा निवेश पर ब्याज आय के अंतर्गत किया जाता है। ऐसे उपकरणों की बिक्री पर उपार्जन से अधिक आय को बिक्री लाभ के रूप में दर्ज किया जाता है।

एमएफ लिखतों पर आय वितरण का लेखा-जोखा नकद आधार पर किया जाता है।

निवेशों की बिक्री पर लाभ

"बिक्री के लिए उपलब्ध" और "व्यापार के लिए धारित" श्रेणियों के निवेशों की बिक्री पर लाभ को लाभ-हानि खाते में दर्ज किया जाता है।

Provision for non-performing investments (NPI) are reflected under Provisions and Contingencies.

Accounting of Interest:

For the purpose of Balance Sheet, interest income (including dividend) is classified under three heads viz., Interest received, Interest Accrued & due and Interest Accrued but not due.

For provision of interest under interest accrued and not due, for all Government debts and approved securities / bonds, year is reckoned as 360 days and month as 30 days. For non-approved and other corporate bonds / debts year is reckoned as 365 days and month as actual days.

Accrued Discount on zero coupon bonds are amortized over the remaining maturity period by taking the difference between the book value and redemption value of zero coupon bonds. Thereafter, valuation shall be carried out.

Bank is recognizing income on accrual basis for Government Securities, bonds and debentures of corporate bodies, where interest rates on these securities are predetermined and provided interest is serviced regularly and is not in arrears.

Interest on other approved securities and NCDs / FCDs / PCDs / PSU bonds are accounted on accrual basis if the investment continues to be classified as standard, otherwise the same is accounted on cash basis only.

Discount on Deep Discount (Zero Coupon) Bonds, are accounted pro-rata, on accrual basis.

Discount accrued on Treasury Bills / Cash Management Bills / Discounted instruments are accrued and accounted under interest income on investments. On sale of such instruments the income over and above the accrual are booked as profit on sale.

Income distribution on MF instruments are accounted on cash basis.

Profit on Sale of Investments

Profit on Sale of Investments in respect of "Available for Sale" and "Held for Trading" categories is recognized in Profit & Loss Account.

"परिपक्वता तक धारित" श्रेणी के संबंध में निवेश की बिक्री पर लाभ को पहले लाभ और हानि खाते में ले जाया जाता है और लाभ की एक समतुल्य राशि पूंजी आरक्षित निधि में विनियोजित की जाती है (करों और वैधानिक आरक्षित निधि में हस्तांतरित की जाने वाली राशि को घटाकर)।

तीनों श्रेणियों के निवेशों की बिक्री पर हानि को लाभ-हानि खाते में दर्ज किया जाता है।

पुनर्खरीद और रिवर्स पुनर्खरीद लेनदेन

पुनर्खरीद (रेपो) और रिवर्स पुनर्खरीद (रिवर्स रेपो) लेनदेन को क्रमशः उधार और ऋण के रूप में दर्ज किया जाता है।

रेपो लेनदेन पर उधार लागत को ब्याज व्यय के रूप में और रिवर्स रेपो लेनदेन पर राजस्व को ब्याज आय के रूप में दर्ज किया जाता है।

एमआईबीओआर-ओ/एस व्युत्पन्न अनुबंधों का लेखांकन

सभी व्युत्पन्न को तुलन पत्र पर दर्ज किया जाता है और उचित मूल्य पर मापा जाता है, क्योंकि व्युत्पन्न अनुबंध एक संविदात्मक अधिकार या दायित्व का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। एमआईबीओआर-ओ/एस के मामले में, मूलधन काल्पनिक प्रकृति का होता है।

वायदा विनिमय अनुबंध

सभी वायदा विनिमय अनुबंधों के प्रारंभ में उत्पन्न प्रीमियम या छूट को अनुबंध की अवधि के दौरान व्यय या आय के रूप में परिशोधित किया जाता है। वायदा विनिमय अनुबंधों को रद्द करने पर उत्पन्न लाभ/हानि, साथ ही यदि कोई हो, तो अप्रतिशोधित प्रीमियम या छूट को समाप्ति की तिथि पर दर्ज किया जाता है। ऐसे अनुबंधों पर विनिमय अंतर को उस रिपोर्टिंग अवधि में लाभ और हानि खाते में दर्ज किया जाता है जिसमें विनिमय दरें बदलती हैं।

बकाया वायदा विनिमय अनुबंधों, गारंटियों, स्वीकृतियों, समर्थनों और अन्य दायित्वों के संबंध में आकस्मिक देयता को तुलन पत्र में फेडाई द्वारा प्रकाशित समापन दरों पर दर्शाया गया है।

व्युत्पन्न अनुबंध

बैंक ब्याज दर स्वैप और मुद्रा व्युत्पन्न में कारोबार करता है। बैंक द्वारा कारोबार किए जाने वाले ब्याज दर व्युत्पन्न में रुपी ब्याज दर स्वैप, क्रॉस करेंसी ब्याज दर स्वैप और फॉरवर्ड रेट एग्रीमेंट शामिल हैं। बैंक द्वारा कारोबार किए जाने वाले मुद्रा व्युत्पन्न में विकल्प और करेंसी स्वैप शामिल हैं। ऐसे व्युत्पन्न अनुबंधों का मूल्यांकन निम्नानुसार किया जाता है:

Profit on Sale of Investments in respect of "Held to Maturity" category is first taken to the Profit & Loss Account and an equivalent amount of Profit is appropriated to the Capital Reserve (net of taxes and amount required to be transferred to Statutory Reserve).

Loss on Sale of Investments in all the three categories is recognized in Profit & Loss Account.

Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Transactions

Repurchase (Repo) and reverse repurchase (Reverse Repo) transactions are reported as borrowing and lending respectively.

Borrowing cost on repo transactions is accounted as interest expense and revenue on reverse repo transactions is accounted as interest income.

Accounting of MIBOR- O/S Derivative contracts

All derivatives are recognised on the balance sheet and measured at fair value since a derivative contract represents a contractual right or an obligation. In case of MIBOR- O/S, principal amount is notional in nature.

Forward Exchange Contracts

Premium or discount arising at the inception of all forward exchange contracts are amortized as expense or income over the life of the contract. Profit / Losses arising on cancellation of forward exchange contracts, together with unamortized premium or discount, if any, is recognized on the date of termination. Exchange differences on such contracts are recognized in the Profit & Loss account in the reporting period in which the exchange rates change.

Contingent liability in respect of outstanding forward exchange contracts, guarantees, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations are stated in the balance sheet at the closing rates published by FEDAI.

Derivative contracts

The Bank deals in Interest Rate Swaps and Currency Derivatives. The Interest Rate Derivatives dealt by the Bank are Rupee Interest Rate Swaps, Cross Currency Interest Rate Swaps and Forward Rate Agreements. Currency Derivatives dealt by the Bank are Options and Currency Swaps. Such derivative contracts are valued as under:

a. व्यापार के लिए किए गए व्युत्पन्न अनुबंधों का मूल्यांकन मार्क टू मार्केट आधार पर किया जाता है, निवल मूल्यह्रास को मान्यता दी जाती है जबकि शुद्ध मूल्यवृद्धि को अनदेखा किया जाता है।

b. बचाव (हेजिंग) के लिए किए गए व्युत्पन्न अनुबंध इस प्रकार हैं:

i. हेज के रूप में नामित व्युत्पन्न अनुबंधों को मार्क टू मार्केट आधार पर तब तक नहीं माना जाता जब तक कि उनकी अंतर्निहित आस्ति को मार्क टू मार्केट आधार पर न माना जाए।

ii. हेजिंग स्वैप के लिए आय / व्यय को उपार्जन आधार पर मान्यता दी जाती है।

4. अग्रिम

1. आरबीआई द्वारा जारी विवेकपूर्ण मानदंडों के अनुसार अग्रिमों को निष्पादित और गैर-निष्पादित आस्तियों में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है।

2. उधारकर्ता के अनुसार अग्रिमों को मानक, उप-मानक, संदिग्ध और हानि आस्तियों में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है।

3. आरबीआई के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार घरेलू अग्रिमों के लिए निष्पादित / गैर-निष्पादित अग्रिमों हेतु प्रावधान किए जाते हैं।

4. विदेशी शाखाओं के साथ निष्पादित / गैर-निष्पादित अग्रिमों के लिए प्रावधान मेजबान देश के नियमों के अनुसार या आरबीआई द्वारा निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार किए जाते हैं, जो भी अधिक सख्त हो।

5. तुलन पत्र में दर्शाए गए अग्रिम गैर-निष्पादित आस्तियों, ऋण गारंटी संस्थानों से प्राप्त दावों और बिलों के पुनर्भुगतान के लिए किए गए प्रावधानों को घटाकर शुद्ध राशि हैं।

6. गैर-निष्पादित अग्रिमों की वसूली पहले प्रभार और ब्याज की ओर, फिर मूलधन की ओर विभाजित की जाती है।

   एकमुश्त निपटान (ओटीएस) / राष्ट्रीय कंपनी विधि न्यायाधिकरण (एनसीएलटी) / तकनीकी रूप से बट्टे खाते में डाले गए (टीडबल्यूओ) खातों और सीजीटीएमएसई / ईसीजीसी / जीईसीएल / सीजीएफएमयू जैसी सरकारी गारंटी और यदि कोई सब्सिडी हो, तो उसके अंतर्गत आने वाले खातों में एनपीए की वसूली मूलधन, प्रभार और ब्याज के क्रम में की जाएगी।

   मुकदमे दायर किए गए/निर्णयित खातों में वसूली न्यायालय / डीआरटी के विशिष्ट निर्देशों के अनुसार की जाएगी, यदि मामला ऊपर उल्लिखित तरीके से भिन्न हो।

a. Derivative contracts dealt for trading are valued on mark to market basis, net depreciation is recognized while net appreciation is ignored.

b. Derivative contracts undertaken for hedging are:

i. Derivative contracts designated as hedges are not marked to market unless their underlying asset is marked to market.

ii. Income / Expenditure is recognized on accrual basis for hedging swaps.

4. ADVANCES

1. Advances are classified as performing and non-performing assets in accordance with the prudential norms issued by RBI.

2. Advances are classified into Standard, Sub-Standard, Doubtful and Loss assets borrower wise.

3. Provisions for domestic advances are made for performing / non-performing advances in accordance with the RBI Guidelines.

4. Provisions for performing / non-performing advances with foreign branches are made as per regulations of host country or according to the norms prescribed by RBI, whichever is more stringent.

5. Advances stated in the Balance Sheet are net of provisions made for Non-Performing Assets, claims received from Credit Guarantee Institutions and bill rediscount.

6. Recoveries in Non-Performing Advances are apportioned first towards charges and interest, thereafter towards principal.

   Recovery in NPA accounts in case of One Time Settlement (OTS) / National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) / Technically Written-Off (TWO) & Accounts covered by Government Guarantees such as CGTMSE / ECGC / GECL / CGFMU and Subsidy if any, shall be appropriated in the order of Principal, Charges and Interest.

   Recovery in suit filed / decreed accounts shall be appropriated in the manner as per specific directives from the Court / DRT, in case the same is other than the one mentioned above.

7. एससी/आरसी को बेची गई वित्तीय आस्तियों के मामले में, मूल्यांकन, आय की पहचान आदि आरबीआई के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार की जाती है।

8. एनपीए पर विशिष्ट प्रावधान के अतिरिक्त, मानक आस्तियों के लिए भी मौजूदा आरबीआई दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार सामान्य प्रावधान किए गए हैं।

5. अचल आस्ति

(i) बैंक के परिसर में स्वतंत्र और पट्टे पर ली गई आस्तियां शामिल हैं। सभी अचल आस्तियों का पूंजीकरण उपयोग में आने की तिथि के आधार पर किया जाता है।

(ii) भूमि और परिसर का पुनर्मूल्यांकित मूल्य अंकित किया जाता है और अन्य अचल आस्तियों का ऐतिहासिक मूल्य अंकित किया जाता है। पुनर्मूल्यांकन पर होने वाली वृद्धि, यदि कोई हो, तो उसे 'पुनर्मूल्यांकन आरक्षित' खाते में जमा किया जाता है। बढ़ी हुई कीमत पर देय मूल्यह्रास/अमोर्टाइजेशन को लाभ और हानि खाते में डेबिट किया जाता है। समतुल्य राशि पुनर्मूल्यांकन आरक्षित से राजस्व आरक्षित में स्थानांतरित की जाती है।

मूल्यह्रास

1. सभी आस्तियों के लिए मूल्यह्रास विधि, आस्तियों के लाईफ स्पान (जीवनकाल) के आधार पर, सीधी रेखा विधि है।

2. सॉफ्टवेयर / अमूर्त आस्तियां, सर्वर, विद्युत उपकरण और मोटर वाहन को छोड़कर, आस्तियों का लाईफ स्पान (जीवनकाल) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची II के भाग सी के अनुसार परिभाषित किया गया है।

3. बैंक द्वारा विभिन्न प्रकार की आस्तियों के लिए अपनाए गए आस्तियों के अनुमानित लाईफ स्पान (जीवनकाल) निम्नानुसार हैं:

क्र. सं.	आस्ति का प्रकार	अनुमानित अवधि
1	स्वामित्व वाली इमारतें	60 वर्ष
2	पट्टे पर ली गई भूमि और इमारत	पट्टा अवधि
	क) पट्टे पर ली गई भूमि	पट्टा अवधि
	ख) पट्टे पर ली गई इमारत	पट्टा अवधि या 60 वर्ष में से जो भी कम हो
3	**फर्नीचर और फिक्स्चर**	10 वर्ष

7. In case of financial assets sold to SC / RC, the valuation, income recognition etc., are done as per RBI guidelines.

8. In addition to the specific provision on NPAs, general provisions are also made for standard assets as per extant RBI guidelines.

5. Fixed Assets

(i) The premises of the Bank include freehold and leasehold properties. All the Fixed Assets are capitalized based on the date of put to use.

(ii) Land and Premises are stated at revalued cost and other fixed assets are stated at historical cost. The appreciation on revaluation, if any, is credited to the 'Revaluation Reserve' Account. Depreciation / Amortization attributable to the enhanced value have been debited to the Profit & Loss account. Equivalent amount has been transferred from Revaluation Reserve to Revenue Reserve.

Depreciation

1. Depreciation method is on Straight Line Method, for all Assets based on life span of the assets.

2. The life span of the assets is defined as per Part C Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 other than Software / Intangibles, Servers, Electrical Equipment's and Motor Vehicles.

3. Estimated life span of the assets adopted by the bank for different class of assets is as under:

Sl. No.	Type of Asset	Estimated Lifespan
1	Free hold Buildings	60 years
2	Leasehold Land & Building	Lease period
	A) Lease hold Land	Lease period
	B) Lease hold Building	Lower of lease period or 60 years
3	**Furniture & Fixtures**	10 years

	A) इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण: टेलीविजन, प्रोजेक्टर, रेफ्रिजरेटर आदि, और सुरक्षा उपकरण जैसे सीसीटीवी एक्सेस कंट्रोल सिस्टम, फायर अलार्म सिस्टम, नोट गिनने की मशीन, नोट छांटने की मशीन, एटीएम आदि	5 वर्ष
	B) विद्युत उपकरण: वाटर कूलर, ग्राइंडर, मिक्सर ग्राइंडर, वाटर प्यूरीफायर, स्टेबलाइजर, पंखे आदि।	8 वर्ष
	C) विद्युत उपकरण: एलईडी/ट्यूबलाइट आदि।	10 वर्ष
4	कंप्यूटर	3 वर्ष
5	सर्वर	5 वर्ष
6	मोटर वाहन	5 वर्ष

मूल्यह्रास की दरों में परिवर्तन (लाईफ स्पान (जीवनकाल) के आधार पर) दिनांक 01-04-2020 से प्रभावी है।

4. सॉफ्टवेयर / अमूर्त आस्तियों का परिशोधन 5 वर्षों में किया जाता है।

5. यदि अधिग्रहण के वर्ष में किसी वस्तु का उपयोग 180 दिनों या उससे अधिक समय के लिए किया जाता है, तो संबंधित वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए 100% मूल्यह्रास लगाया जाएगा। यदि अधिग्रहण के वर्ष में किसी आस्ति का उपयोग 180 दिनों से कम समय के लिए किया जाता है, तो संबंधित वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए 50% मूल्यह्रास लगाया जाएगा।

6. 8 वर्ष या उससे अधिक के उपयोगी जीवन वाली आस्तियों के मामले में मूल लागत मूल्य का 5% अवशिष्ट मूल्य होगा। अन्य आस्तियों के लिए मूल लागत मूल्य का ₹5/- अवशिष्ट मूल्य है।

7. पट्टे पर ली गई आस्तियों पर भुगतान किया गया प्रीमियम पट्टे की अवधि या संबंधित आस्ति के लाईफ स्पान (जीवनकाल), जो भी

	A) Electronic Equipment: Televisions, Projectors, Refrigerators, etc., and Security Gadgets like CCTV Access Control System, Fire Alarm System, Note Counting, Note Sorting Machines, ATMs etc.	5 years
	B) Electrical Equipment: Water Cooler, Grinder, Mixer Grinder, Water Purifiers, Stabilizers, Fans etc.	8 years
	C) Electrical Fixtures: Like LED / Tube light Fixtures, etc.	10 years
4	Computers	3 years
5	Servers	5 years
6	Motor Vehicles	5 years

The change in rates (based on life span) of depreciation is applied effective from 01-04-2020.

4. Software / Intangible Assets are amortized over 5 years.

5. If the Item is put to use for 180 days and above in the year of acquisition, 100% depreciation will be charged for the concerned financial year. If the asset is put to use for less than 180 days in the year of acquisition, 50% depreciation is be charged for the concerned financial year.

6. 5% of the Original cost price will be residual value in case of the assets having useful life 8 years and above. ₹5/- of the Original cost price is residual value for other assets.

7. Premium paid on leasehold properties is charged off over the lease period or life span of relevant

पहले हो, के दौरान अपशुल्क किया जाता है। पट्टे पर ली गई भूमि और पट्टे पर किए गए सुधारों की लागत का परिशोधन पट्टे की अवधि या संबंधित आस्तियों के लाईफ स्पान (जीवनकाल), जो भी कम हो, के दौरान किया जाता है।

8. विदेशी कार्यालयों में रखी गई अचल आस्तियों के संबंध में, संबंधित देशों के नियमों / मानदंडों के अनुसार मूल्यह्रास प्रदान किया जाता है।

9. परिचालन पट्टे पर ली गई आस्तियों के लिए लागत वृद्धि सहित पट्टे के भुगतान को आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी एसएस 19 (पट्टे) के अनुसार पट्टे की अवधि के दौरान लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाती है।

आस्तियों का मूल्यह्रास

प्रत्येक तुलन पत्र तिथि पर यह आकलन किया जाता है कि क्या किसी आस्ति के मूल्यह्रास का कोई संकेत है। यदि ऐसा कोई संकेत मिलता है, तो वसूली योग्य राशि का अनुमान लगाया जाता है और यदि कोई मूल्यह्रास हानि होती है, तो उसका प्रावधान किया जाता है और उसे लाभ और हानि खाते में अपदस्थ कर दिया जाता है।

6. राजस्व मान्यता

आय और व्यय का लेखा-जोखा सामान्यतः उपार्जन के आधार पर किया जाता है, निम्नलिखित मामलों के सिवाय :

(a) भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार, निष्पादित अग्रिमों और निष्पादित निवेशों पर ब्याज प्राप्ति के आधार पर मान्यता प्राप्त होता है।

(b) अतिदेय बिलों पर ब्याज, कमीशन (सरकारी कारोबार और एलसी बीजी पर कमीशन को छोड़कर), विनिमय, दलाली और लॉकरों का किराया वसूली होने पर लेखांकित किया जाता है।

(c) लाभांश आय तब मान्यता प्राप्त होती है जब उसे प्राप्त करने का अधिकार स्थापित हो जाता है।

(d) मुकदमों के मामले में, संबंधित कानूनी और अन्य व्यय लाभ-हानि खाते में प्रभारित किए जाते हैं और वसूली होने पर उन्हें आय के रूप में लेखांकित किया जाता है।

7. कर्मचारी लाभ

परिभाषित अंशदान योजनाएँ

भविष्य निधि / पेंशन निधि जैसी योजनाओं में परिभाषित अंशदान को व्यय के रूप में मान्यता दी जाती है और लाभ एवं हानि खाते में प्रभारित किया जाता है।

बैंक दिनांक 01-04-2010 को या उसके बाद बैंक में शामिल होने वाले सभी अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों के लिए एक नई पेंशन योजना (एनपीएस) संचालित करता है, जो एक परिभाषित अंशदान पेंशन

asset whichever is earlier. Cost of leasehold land and leasehold improvements are amortised over the period of lease or life span of relevant assets whichever is lower.

8. In respect of fixed assets held at foreign offices, depreciation is provided as per the regulations / norms of the respective countries

9. Lease payments including cost escalation for assets taken on operating lease are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account over the lease term in accordance with the AS 19 (Leases) issued by ICAI.

Impairment of Assets

An assessment is made at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset is impaired. If any such indication exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount is made and impairment loss, if any, is provided for and charged off to Profit and Loss Account.

6. Revenue Recognition

Income and expenditure are generally accounted on accrual basis, except the following:

(a) Interest on non-performing advances and non-performing investments is recognized on receipt basis as per norms laid down by Reserve Bank of India.

(b) Interest on Overdue Bills, Commission (other than Government business & Commission for LC BG), Exchange, Brokerage and rent on lockers is accounted on realization.

(c) Dividend Income is recognized when the right to receive the same is established.

(d) In case of suit filed accounts, related legal and other expenses incurred are charged to Profit & Loss Account and on recovery the same are accounted as Income.

7. Employee Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans

Defined Contribution to Plans such as Provident/ Pension fund are recognized as an expense and charged to Profit & Loss account.

The Bank operates a New Pension Scheme (NPS) for all officers / employees joining the Bank on or after 01-04-2010, which is a defined contribution

योजना है। ऐसे नए शामिल होने वाले कर्मचारी मौजूदा पेंशन योजना के सदस्य बनने के पात्र नहीं हैं। योजना के अनुसार, पात्र कर्मचारी अपने मूल वेतन और महंगाई भत्ते का 10% अंशदान करते हैं, साथ ही बैंक द्वारा मूल वेतन और महंगाई भत्ते के 14% के बराबर अंशदान किया जाता है। बैंक ऐसे वार्षिक अंशदानों को संबंधित वर्ष में व्यय के रूप में मान्यता देता है।

परिभाषित लाभ योजनाएँ

(a) उपदान (ग्रेच्युटी): कर्मचारी ग्रेच्युटी निधि योजना बैंक द्वारा वित्तपोषित है और एक अलग ट्रस्ट द्वारा प्रबंधित की जाती है, जो बदले में दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार अपने फंड का प्रबंधन करता है। बैंक की ग्रेच्युटी संबंधी देनदारी का वर्तमान मूल्य वर्ष के अंत में बीमांकिक आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है और योजना आस्तियों का उचित मूल्य सकल देनदारी से घटाकर शुद्ध आधार पर देनदारी निर्धारित की जाती है।

(b) पेंशन: कर्मचारी पेंशन निधि योजना बैंक द्वारा वित्तपोषित और एक अलग ट्रस्ट द्वारा प्रबंधित की जाती है। बैंक की पेंशन संबंधी देनदारी का वर्तमान मूल्य वर्ष के अंत में बीमांकिक रिपोर्ट के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है और योजना आस्तियों का उचित मूल्य सकल देनदारी से घटाकर शुद्ध आधार पर देनदारी निर्धारित की जाती है।

विशेषाधिकार अवकाश को दीर्घकालिक लाभ माना जाता है और स्वतंत्र बीमांकिक मूल्यांकन के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है।

परिभाषित लाभ योजनाओं के अंतर्गत दीर्घकालिक लाभ प्रदान करने की लागत का निर्धारण अनुमानित इकाई क्रेडिट विधि का उपयोग करके किया जाता है और प्रत्येक तुलन पत्र तिथि पर बीमांकिक मूल्यांकन किया जाता है। बीमांकिक लाभ/हानि को लाभ और हानि खाते में तुरंत दर्ज किया जाता है और इसे स्थगित नहीं किया जाता है।

8. कराधान के लिए प्रावधान

(a) आयकर व्यय बैंक द्वारा किए गए चालू कर और आस्थगित कर व्यय की कुल राशि है। चालू कर व्यय और आस्थगित कर व्यय का निर्धारण आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के प्रावधानों और लेखा मानक 22 – "आयकरों का लेखांकन" के अनुसार किया जाता है, जिसमें संबंधित क्षेत्राधिकारों के कर कानूनों पर आधारित

Pension Scheme, such new joinees are not entitled to become members of the existing Pension Scheme. As per the scheme, the covered employees contribute 10% of their basic pay plus dearness allowance to the scheme together with a contribution from the Bank equivalent to 14% of the basic pay plus dearness allowance. The Bank recognizes such annual contributions as an expense in the year to which they relate.

Defined Benefit Plans

(a) Gratuity: The employee Gratuity Fund Scheme is funded by the Bank and managed by a separate trust who in turn manages their funds as per guidelines. The present value of the Bank's obligation under Gratuity is recognized on actuarial basis as at the year end and the fair value of the Plan assets is reduced from the gross obligation to recognize the obligation on a net basis.

(b) Pension: The employee Pension Fund Scheme is funded by the Bank and managed by a separate trust. The present value of the Bank's obligations under Pension is recognized on the basis of actuary's report as at the year end and the fair value of the Plan assets is reduced from the gross obligation to recognize the obligation on a net basis.

The privilege leave is considered as a long-term benefit and is recognized based on independent actuarial valuation.

The cost of providing long-term benefits under defined benefit Plans is determined using the projected unit credit method with actuarial valuations being carried out at each Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains/ losses are immediately recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and are not deferred.

8. Provision for Taxation

(a) Income tax expense is the aggregate amount of current tax and deferred tax expense incurred by the Bank. The current tax expense and deferred tax expense are determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and as per Accounting Standard 22 - "Accounting for Taxes on Income" respectively after taking into account

विदेशी कार्यालयों में भुगतान किए गए करों को भी शामिल किया जाता है।

(b) आस्थगित कर समायोजन में वर्ष के दौरान आस्थगित कर आस्तियों या देनदारियों में परिवर्तन शामिल होते हैं। समय अंतर के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाली और बाद की अवधियों में उलटफेर योग्य आस्थगित कर आस्तियों और देनदारियों को तुलन पत्र की तिथि तक लागू या सारतः लागू कर दरों और कानूनों का उपयोग करके मान्यता दी जाती है। आस्थगित कर आस्तियों और देनदारियों में परिवर्तन का प्रभाव लाभ और हानि खाते में दर्ज किया जाता है।

(c) आस्थगित कर आस्तियों को प्रत्येक रिपोर्टिंग तिथि पर मान्यता दी जाती है और उनका पुनर्मूल्यांकन किया जाता है, जो प्रबंधन के इस निर्णय पर आधारित होता है कि उनकी प्राप्ति यथोचित रूप से निश्चित है या लगभग निश्चित है।

(d) अशोषित मूल्यह्रास और कर हानियों को आगे ले जाने पर आस्थगित कर आस्तियों को तभी मान्यता दी जाती है जब इस बात की लगभग निश्चितता हो और पुख्ता सबूत मौजूद हों कि ऐसी आस्थगित कर आस्तियों को भविष्य के लाभों के मुकाबले प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। उपरोक्त मदों के अलावा अन्य मदों पर आस्थगित कर आस्तियों को यथोचित निश्चितता के आधार पर मान्यता दी जाती है।

9. निवल लाभ

प्रावधान, आकस्मिक देनदारियां और आकस्मिक आस्तियां

भारतीय चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट्स संस्थान द्वारा जारी एएस 29, "प्रावधान, आकस्मिक देनदारियां और आकस्मिक आस्तियां" के अनुरूप, बैंक प्रावधान तभी मान्यता प्राप्त करता है जब:

(a) बैंक पर किसी पिछली घटना के परिणामस्वरूप वर्तमान दायित्व हो।

(b) यह संभावना हो कि दायित्व के निपटान के लिए आर्थिक लाभ वाले संसाधनों के बहिर्वाह की आवश्यकता होगी, और

(c) दायित्व की राशि का विश्वसनीय अनुमान लगाया जा सकता हो।

कोई प्रावधान मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं किया जाता है:

(a) किसी भी संभावित दायित्व के लिए जो पिछली घटनाओं से उत्पन्न होता है और जिसका अस्तित्व केवल एक या एक से अधिक

taxes paid at the foreign offices, which are based on the tax laws of respective jurisdictions.

(b) Deferred Tax adjustments comprises changes in the Deferred Tax Assets or liabilities during the year. Deferred Tax Assets and liabilities arising on account of timing differences and which are capable of reversal in subsequent periods are recognized using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as of the balance sheet date. The impact of changes in Deferred Tax Assets and liabilities is recognised in the profit and loss account.

(c) Deferred Tax Assets are recognised and reassessed at each reporting date, based upon management's judgement as to whether their realisation is considered as reasonably certain or virtual certain as the case may be.

(d) Deferred Tax Assets are recognised on carry forward of unabsorbed depreciation and tax losses only if there is virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that such Deferred Tax Assets can be realised against future profits. Deferred Tax Assets on the items other than above are recognized on the basis of reasonable certainty.

9. Net Profit

Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

In conformity with AS 29, "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the Bank recognizes provision only when:

(a) It has a present obligation as a result of past event.

(b) It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and

(c) A reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

No provision is recognized:

(a) For any possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one

अनिश्चित भविष्य की घटनाओं के घटित होने या न होने से ही पुष्ट होगा जो पूरी तरह से बैंक के नियंत्रण में नहीं हैं।

(b) जहां यह संभावना नहीं है कि दायित्व के निपटान के लिए आर्थिक लाभ वाले संसाधनों के बहिर्वाह की आवश्यकता होगी या

(c) जब दायित्व की राशि का विश्वसनीय अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता है।

ऐसे दायित्वों को आकस्मिक देनदारियों के रूप में दर्ज किया जाता है। इनका आकलन नियमित अंतराल पर किया जाता है और केवल उसी दायित्व के लिए प्रावधान किया जाता है जिसके लिए आर्थिक लाभ वाले संसाधनों के बहिर्वाह की संभावना हो, सिवाय उन अत्यंत दुर्लभ परिस्थितियों के जहाँ कोई विश्वसनीय अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता है।

(i) आकस्मिक आस्तियों को वित्तीय विवरणों में मान्यता नहीं दी जाती है।

निवल लाभ

लाभ और हानि खाते में निवल लाभ निम्न के बाद होता है:

(a) निवेशों पर मूल्यह्रास के लिए प्रावधान

(b) कराधान के लिए प्रावधान

(c) अनुपयोगी अग्रिमों पर प्रावधान

(d) मानक आस्तियों पर प्रावधान

(e) अनुपयोगी निवेशों के लिए प्रावधान

(f) अन्य सामान्य और आवश्यक मदों के लिए प्रावधान

10. प्रति शेयर आय

बैंक आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी एएस-20 "प्रति शेयर आय" के अनुसार मूल और तनुकृत प्रति शेयर आय की रिपोर्ट करता है। मूल प्रति शेयर आय की गणना इक्विटी शेयरधारकों को देय कर पश्चात निवल लाभ को वर्ष के लिए बकाया इक्विटी शेयरों की भारित औसत संख्या से विभाजित करके की जाती है।

11. नकदी प्रवाह विवरण

नकदी प्रवाह विवरण अप्रत्यक्ष विधि का उपयोग करके रिपोर्ट किया जाता है।

12. खंड रिपोर्टिंग

बैंक आरबीआई के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार और आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी एएस-17 के अनुपालन में व्यावसायिक खंड को प्राथमिक रिपोर्टिंग खंड और भौगोलिक खंड को द्वितीयक रिपोर्टिंग खंड के रूप में मान्यता देता है।

or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Bank.

(b) Where it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or

(c) When a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation cannot be made

Such obligations are recorded as Contingent Liabilities. These are assessed at regular intervals and only that part of the obligation for which the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable, is provided for, except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made.

(i) Contingent Assets are not recognized in the financial Statements.

Net Profit

The Net Profit in the Profit & Loss Account is after:

(a) Provision for depreciation on Investments

(b) Provision for Taxation

(c) Provision on Non-Performing Advances

(d) Provision on Standard Assets

(e) Provision for Non-Performing Investments

(f) Provision for other usual & necessary Items

10. Earnings Per Share

The Bank reports basic and diluted Earnings Per Share in accordance with AS - 20 "Earnings Per Share", issued by ICAI. Basic Earnings Per Share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax attributable to equity Shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the Year.

11. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flow Statement is reported by using indirect method.

12. Segment Reporting

The Bank recognises the business segment as the primary reporting segment and geographical segment as the secondary reporting segment in accordance with the RBI guidelines & in compliance with AS-17 issued by ICAI.

वित्तीय विवरणों में प्रकटीकरण - 'लेखा संबंधी टिप्पणियाँ'

अनुसूची 18 - खातों पर टिप्पणियाँ

1. विनियामक पूंजी

i) विनियामक पूंजी की संरचना

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

क्र. सं.	विवरण	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
i)	सामान्य इक्विटी टियर 1 पूंजी (सीईटी 1) (कटौती का कुल, यदि कोई है)	103079.11	89040.15
ii)	अतिरिक्त टियर 1 पूंजी	17903.00	17339.10
iii)	टियर 1 पूंजी (i + ii)	120933.04	106379.25
iv)	टियर 2 पूंजी	20318.09	14536.05
v)	कुल पूंजी (टियर 1 + टियर 2)	141251.14	120915.30
vi)	कुल जोखिम भारित आस्तियां (आरडब्ल्यूए)	828677.81	740389.67
vii)	सीईटी 1 अनुपात (आरडब्ल्यूए के प्रतिशत के रूप में सीईटी 1)	12.44%	12.03%
viii)	टियर 1 अनुपात (आरडब्ल्यूए के प्रतिशत के रूप में टियर 1 पूंजी)	14.59%	14.37%
ix)	टियर 2 अनुपात (आरडब्ल्यूए के प्रतिशत के रूप में टियर 2 पूंजी)	2.45%	1.96%
x)	जोखिम भारित आस्ति की तुलना में पूंजी का अनुपात (सीआरएआर) (आरडब्ल्यूए के प्रतिशत के रूप में कुल पूंजी)	17.04%	16.33%
xi)	लीवरेज अनुपात	5.96%	5.90%
xii)	निम्न की शेयरधारिता का प्रतिशत a) भारत सरकार	62.93	62.93
xiii)	वर्ष के दौरान जुटाई गई चुकता इक्विटी पूंजी की राशि (शेयर प्रीमियम सहित)	शून्य	शून्य
xiv)	वर्ष के दौरान जुटाई गई गैर-इक्विटी टियर 1 (बेसल III अनुपालित) पूंजी की राशि, जिसमें से:	3500.00	3000.00
	i) बेमीयादी गैर-संचयी अधिमानी शेयर(पीएनसीपीएस)	0.00	0.00
	ii) बेमीयादी कर्ज लिखत (पीडीआई)	3500.00	3000.00
xv)	वर्ष के दौरान जुटाई गई टियर 2 (बेसल III के अनुरूप) पूंजी की राशि, जिसमें से:	5000.00	4000.00
	i) कर्ज पूंजी लिखत	5000.00	4000.00

ii) आरक्षित निधियों से आहरण:

चालू वर्ष और पिछले वर्ष में आरक्षित निधियों से कोई आहरण नहीं हुई है।

Disclosure in financial statements – 'Notes to Accounts'

SCHEDULE 18 - NOTES ON ACCOUNTS

1. Regulatory Capital

i) Composition of Regulatory Capital

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
i)	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET 1) (net of deductions, if any)	103079.11	89040.15
ii)	Additional Tier 1 capital	17903.00	17339.10
iii)	Tier 1 capital (i + ii)	120933.04	106379.25
iv)	Tier 2 capital	20318.09	14536.05
v)	Total capital (Tier 1 + Tier 2)	141251.14	120915.30
vi)	Total Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs)	828677.81	740389.67
vii)	CET 1 Ratio (CET 1 as a percentage of RWAs)	12.44%	12.03%
viii)	Tier 1 Ratio (Tier 1 capital as a percentage of RWAs)	14.59%	14.37%
ix)	Tier 2 Ratio (Tier 2 capital as a percentage of RWAs)	2.45%	1.96%
x)	Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) (Total Capital as a percentage of RWAs)	17.04%	16.33%
xi)	Leverage Ratio	5.96%	5.90%
xii)	Percentage of the shareholding of a) Government of India	62.93	62.93
xiii)	Amount of paid-up equity capital raised during the year (including Share Premium)	NIL	NIL
xiv)	Amount of non-equity Tier 1 (Basel III Compliant) capital raised during the year, **of which:**	3500.00	3000.00
	i) Perpetual non-cumulative preference shares (PNCPS)	0.00	0.00
	ii) Perpetual Debt Instrument (PDI)	3500.00	3000.00
xv)	Amount of Tier 2 (Basel III Compliant) capital raised during the year, **of which:**	5000.00	4000.00
	i) Debt Capital instrument	5000.00	4000.00

ii) Draw down from Reserves:

There has been no draw down from Reserves in the current year and the previous year.

2. आस्ति देयता प्रबंधन

i) दिनांक 31.03.2026 को आस्तियों और देनदारियों की कुछ मदों का परिपक्वता पैटर्न

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

विवरण	जमा	अग्रिम	निवेश	उधार	विदेशी मुद्रा आस्तियां	विदेशी मुद्रा देनदारियां
1 दिन	20394.80	6634.28	0.34	50.00	41970.76	5522.74
	(20142.52)	(4117.31)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(35375.82)	(4604.57)
2 से 7 दिन	92906.68	8091.33	1090.60	37059.44	20338.38	65327.66
	(80184.65)	(11221.15)	(492.39)	(14753.10)	(16005.88)	(45675.29)
8 से 14 दिन	27238.23	16869.31	2262.22	0.00	8860.17	12903.21
	(19479.57)	(8063.24)	(918.57)	(46.65)	(3100.46)	(4431.76)
15 से 30 दिन	47653.63	28840.19	1467.80	13000.00	9782.12	11880.05
	(36972.51)	(28534.91)	(644.23)	(299.16)	(13292.32)	(13374.76)
31 दिनों से 2 महीने	74894.94	44273.05	2644.83	1336.70	10899.38	5856.56
	(47893.37)	(35854.01)	(2179.75)	(151.48)	(8250.79)	(7354.71)
2 महीने से 3 महीने तक	61337.46	39977.61	1328.34	588.19	4808.53	5690.36
	(46386.58)	(42049.09)	(4592.07)	(3290.79)	(7559.93)	(7540.66)
3 महीने से 6 महीने तक	162689.99	106298.91	6220.96	1980.34	23264.18	16448.33
	(99726.92)	(92518.70)	(4088.49)	(6424.48)	(16054.04)	(17174.91)
6 महीने से 1 वर्ष तक	310584.35	212628.73	11523.29	14758.39	15171.44	8277.36
	(249655.34)	(189166.76)	(12785.90)	(15922.91)	(12465.48)	(9159.35)
1 वर्ष से 3 वर्ष तक	432710.17	380012.21	51153.58	34400.87	25015.82	580.21
	(461281.60)	(301524.85)	(45309.81)	(33926.38)	(17775.94)	(11782.22)
3 वर्ष से 5 वर्ष तक	81067.61	144100.10	95170.19	29062.77	10771.03	140.06
	(128570.20)	(104241.73)	(59376.18)	(16885.07)	(7786.86)	(5376.75)
5 वर्ष से अधिक	257200.30	232291.75	230588.23	23050.98	5714.67	1902.98
	(266589.90)	(231863.27)	(251792.01)	(24986.09)	(2355.05)	(1490.66)
कुल	**1568678.15**	**1220017.47**	**403414.37**	**155287.68**	**176596.46**	**134529.53**
	(1456883.18)	**(1049155.02)**	**(382179.38)**	**(116686.11)**	**(140022.57)**	**(127965.64)**
(गत वर्ष के आंकड़ें कोष्ठक में दिए गए हैं)						

- **नोट 1**: उपर्युक्त विदेशी मुद्रा आस्तियों को अंतर-शाखा समायोजनों को समाप्त करने के बाद लिया गया है। जबकि विदेशी मुद्रा देनदारियों को अंतर-शाखा ब्याज प्राप्य और देय समायोजनों को समाप्त करने से पहले लिया गया है।

2. Asset liability management

i) Maturity pattern of certain items of assets and liabilities as on 31.03.2026

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Particulars	Deposits	Advances	Investments	Borrowings	Foreign Currency Assets	Foreign Currency Liabilities
1 day	20394.80	6634.28	0.34	50.00	41970.76	5522.74
	(20142.52)	(4117.31)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(35375.82)	(4604.57)
2 to 7 days	92906.68	8091.33	1090.60	37059.44	20338.38	65327.66
	(80184.65)	(11221.15)	(492.39)	(14753.10)	(16005.88)	(45675.29)
8 to 14 days	27238.23	16869.31	2262.22	0.00	8860.17	12903.21
	(19479.57)	(8063.24)	(918.57)	(46.65)	(3100.46)	(4431.76)
15 to 30 days	47653.63	28840.19	1467.80	13000.00	9782.12	11880.05
	(36972.51)	(28534.91)	(644.23)	(299.16)	(13292.32)	(13374.76)
31 days to 2 months	74894.94	44273.05	2644.83	1336.70	10899.38	5856.56
	(47893.37)	(35854.01)	(2179.75)	(151.48)	(8250.79)	(7354.71)
Over 2 months to 3 months	61337.46	39977.61	1328.34	588.19	4808.53	5690.36
	(46386.58)	(42049.09)	(4592.07)	(3290.79)	(7559.93)	(7540.66)
Over 3 months to 6 months	162689.99	106298.91	6220.96	1980.34	23264.18	16448.33
	(99726.92)	(92518.70)	(4088.49)	(6424.48)	(16054.04)	(17174.91)
Over 6 months to 1 year	310584.35	212628.73	11523.29	14758.39	15171.44	8277.36
	(249655.34)	(189166.76)	(12785.90)	(15922.91)	(12465.48)	(9159.35)
Over 1 year to 3 years	432710.17	380012.21	51153.58	34400.87	25015.82	580.21
	(461281.60)	(301524.85)	(45309.81)	(33926.38)	(17775.94)	(11782.22)
Over 3 years to 5 years	81067.61	144100.10	95170.19	29062.77	10771.03	140.06
	(128570.20)	(104241.73)	(59376.18)	(16885.07)	(7786.86)	(5376.75)
Over 5 years	257200.30	232291.75	230588.23	23050.98	5714.67	1902.98
	(266589.90)	(231863.27)	(251792.01)	(24986.09)	(2355.05)	(1490.66)
Total	**1568678.15**	**1220017.47**	**403414.37**	**155287.68**	**176596.46**	**134529.53**
	(1456883.18)	**(1049155.02)**	**(382179.38)**	**(116686.11)**	**(140022.57)**	**(127965.64)**
(Previous year figures are indicated within brackets)						

- **Note 1:** Above mentioned foreign currency assets are taken after elimination of inter-branchadjustments. But the foreign currency liabilities are taken before elimination of the inter branch interest receivables and payables adjustments.

ii) चलनिधि कवरेज अनुपात (एलसीआर)

गुणात्मक प्रकटीकरण :

चलनिधि कवरेज अनुपात (एलसीआर) मानक इस उद्देश्य के साथ तैयार किया गया है कि बैंक गैर - भारित उच्च गुणवत्तायुक्त चल आस्तियों (एचक्यूएलए) का पर्याप्त स्तर बनाए रखे, जिसे 30 कैलेंडर दिनों के समय सीमा में अत्यधिक चलनिधि दबाव की स्थिति में चलनिधि की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए नकदी में परिवर्तित किया जा सके।

कैलेंडर वर्ष 2019 से आगे की अवधि के लिए आरबीआई द्वारा निर्धारित एलसीआर की न्यूनतम आवश्यकता 100% है। आरबीआई ने वैयक्तिक और समूह बैंक परिचालन के लिए एलसीआर के प्रबंधन को अनिवार्य कर दिया है।

एचक्यूएलए में स्तर 1 आस्ति (0% हेयरकट), स्तर 2ए आस्ति (15% हेयरकट) और स्तर 2 बी आस्ति (50% हेयरकट) शामिल है। स्तर 1 आस्तियां जिसमें नकदी, अतिरिक्त सीआरआर, अतिरिक्त एसएलआर प्रतिभूतियां, सरकारी प्रतिभूतियां शामिल हैं, जो कि स्थायी सीमांत सुविधा (एमएसएफ) के तहत आरबीआई द्वारा अनुमत सीमा तक (बैंक की निवल मांग और समय देयताओं (एनडीटीएल) का 2%) और चलनिधि कवरेज अनुपात (एफएलसीआर) के लिए चलनिधि प्राप्त करने की सुविधा है (बैंक के एनडीटीएल का 16%) । स्तर 2 ए की आस्ति में गैर-वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा जारी सॉवरेन विपणन योग्य प्रतिभूतियां, कॉरपोरेट बॉण्ड या वाणिज्यिक पत्र शामिल हैं, जिन्हें एए - या उससे अधिक रेटिंग दी जाती है।

दबाव के तहत अपेक्षित निवल नकद बहिर्वाह अगले 30 दिनों में बहिर्वाह को घटाकर अंतर्वाह का भारित योग है। अंतर्वाह को पूर्व - निर्धारित मार्जिन के साथ लिया जाता है और बहिर्वाहन को पूर्व - निर्धारित रन - ऑफ फैक्टर पर लिया जाता है। थोक निधीयन की तुलना में खुदरा और छोटे व्यावसायिक ग्राहकों से निधीयन में कम रन - ऑफ फैक्टर होता है।

एचक्यूएलए की संरचना : दिनांक 31 मार्च 2026 को समाप्त तिमाही के दौरान बैंक ने ₹3,22,314.64 करोड़ का औसत एचक्यूएलए बनाए रखा है। स्तर 1 की आस्ति एचक्यूएलए के कुल स्टॉक का 99.25% योगदान करती है। चलनिधि कवरेज अनुपात के लिए चलनिधि का लाभ उठाने की सुविधा एचक्यूएलए के उच्चतम हिस्से का गठन करती है, अर्थात् कुल एचक्यूएलए का लगभग 71.90% है। स्तर 2 आस्तियां जो स्तर 1 की तुलना में गुणवत्ता में कम है, एचक्यूएलए के कुल स्टॉक का 0.75% हैं, जबकि अधिकतम अनुमेय स्तर 40% है।

निधीयन प्रोफाइल: बेजमानती थोक निधीयन कुल भारित नकद बहिर्वाह का प्रमुख हिस्सा है। खुदरा जमा और छोटे व्यावसायिक ग्राहकों की जमाराशियों को मिलाकर कुल भारित नकदी बहिर्वाह का लगभग 18.89% योगदान है। गैर - वित्तीय कॉरपोरेट्स, सरकारी

ii) Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) standard has been introduced with the objective that a Bank maintains an adequate level of unencumbered High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLAs) that can be converted into cash to meet its liquidity needs for a 30-calendar day time horizon under a significantly severe liquidity stress scenario.

Minimum requirement of LCR as stipulated by RBI is 100% for the calendar year 2019 onwards. RBI has mandated the management of LCR both at solo and consolidated level.

HQLA comprises of Level 1 assets (0% hair-cut), Level 2A assets (15% hair-cut) and Level 2B assets (50% hair-cut). Level 1 assets comprising of cash, excess CRR, excess SLR securities, Government securities to the extent allowed by RBI under Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) [2% of the Bank's Net Demand & Time Liabilities (NDTL)] and Facility to Avail Liquidity for Liquidity Coverage Ratio (FALLCR) [16% of the Bank's NDTL]. Level 2A assets comprises of sovereign guaranteed marketable securities, corporate bonds or commercial papers which are rated AA- and better, issued by non-financial institutions.

Expected net cash outflows under stress are the weighted sum of outflows minus inflows in the next 30 days. The inflows are taken with pre-defined hair-cuts and the outflows are taken at pre-defined run off factors. Funding from retail and small business customers carries lower run-off factor as compared to wholesale funding.

Composition of HQLA: The Bank during the three months ended 31st March 2026 maintained average HQLA of ₹3,22,314.64 Crores of which Level 1 assets comprised of 99.25% of the total stock of HQLA. Facility to avail Liquidity for Liquidity Coverage Ratio constitutes the highest portion to HQLA i.e., around 71.90% of the total HQLA. Level 2 assets which are lower in quality as compared to Level 1 assets, comprised of 0.75% of the total stock of HQLA as against the maximum permissible level of 40%.

Funding Profile: Unsecured wholesale funding constitutes a major portion of total weighted cash outflow. Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers put together contributed to around 18.89% of the total weighted cash outflows. Deposits from non-financial corporates, sovereigns,

बैंकों, केंद्रीय बैंकों, बहुपक्षीय विकास बैंकों और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की जमाराशियों का कुल भारित नकदी बहिर्वाहन में लगभग 29.35% का योगदान था। बैंक का एक्सपोजर प्रमुख रूप से भारतीय रूपये में है।

बैंक का एलसीआर : बैंक ने निरंतर आधार पर एलसीआर को न्यूनतम नियामक स्तर से काफी ऊपर बनाए रखा है। बैंक की समेकित एलसीआर के पिछले आंकड़े निम्नवत् हैं:

central banks, multilateral development banks and PSEs contributed to around 29.35% of the total weighted cash outflows. Bank's exposure is majorly in Indian Rupee.

LCR of the Bank: Bank has maintained LCR well above the minimum regulatory level on an ongoing basis. Historical trend of Consolidated LCR of the Bank is as follows:

समाप्त तिमाही	मार्च-24	जून-24	सितंबर-24	दिसंबर-24	मार्च-25	जून-25	सितंबर-25	दिसंबर-25	मार्च-26
दैनिक औसत एलसीआर (समेकित)	129.04%	146.54%	137.43%	123.11%	125.26%	144.22%	132.30%	126.06%	116.93%

Quarter Ended	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25	Mar-26
Daily Avg. LCR (Consolidated)	129.04%	146.54%	137.43%	123.11%	125.26%	144.22%	132.30%	126.06%	116.93%

दिनांक 31 मार्च 2026 को समाप्त तिमाही के लिए केनरा बैंक (समेकित) का दैनिक औसत एलसीआर 116.93% था। बैंक अनिवार्य आवश्यकताओं के अलावा मुख्य रूप से एलएसआर निवेश के रूप में एचक्यूएलए बनाए रखता है। बैंक ने जमाराशियों के माध्यम से निधीयन के एक बड़े हिस्से को लगातार एक आरक्षित निधीयन प्रोफाइल के रूप में रखा है। कुल निधीयन स्रोतों में खुदरा जमाराशियों का बड़ा हिस्सा है जो अच्छी तरह से विविधतापूर्ण है। दैनिक / मासिक एलसीआर रिपोर्टिंग के अलावा, बैंक विभिन्न नियामक विवरणों के माध्यम से चलनिधि स्थिति की निगरानी भी करता है उदाहरणार्थ, संरचनात्मक चलनिधि विवरण और स्टॉक अनुपात। अंतर्वाह और बहिर्वाह की स्थिति लगभग समान होने के कारण व्युत्पन्न एक्सपोजर को महत्वहीन माना जाता है। तिमाही के दौरान, यूएसडी के लिए एलसीआर (बैंक के तुलन पत्र के 5% से अधिक का हिस्सा रखने वाली महत्वपूर्ण विदेशी मुद्रा) औसतन 91.50% थी।

बैंक में चलनिधि प्रबंधन बैंक की एएलएम नीति और नियामक निर्देशों द्वारा संचालित होती है। एएलसीओ को बैंक के बोर्ड द्वारा बैंक की निधीयन कार्यनीति तैयार करने का अधिकार दिया गया है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि निधीयन स्त्रोत अच्छी तरह से विविधतापूर्ण है और बैंक की परिचालन आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप हैं। पर्याप्त आकस्मिक निधीयन योजना भी तैयार है, जिसकी समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है ताकि किसी भी संकटग्रस्त चलनिधि की स्थिति से निपटने के लिए निधि की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की जा सके। जोखिम प्रबंधन विभाग, प्रधान कार्यालय द्वारा केंद्रीकृत रूप से चलनिधि की निगरानी की जाती है और एकीकृत कोष विभाग, प्रधान कार्यालय में केंद्रीय रूप से प्रबंधित की जाती है।

The daily average LCR of Canara Bank (Consolidated) for the quarter ended 31st March 2026 was 116.93%. The Bank has been maintaining HQLA mainly in the form of SLR investments over and above the mandatory requirements. The Bank has consistently kept a healthy funding profile with a major portion of funding through deposits. Retail deposits constitute a major portion of the total funding; the sources are diversified. In addition to daily/monthly LCR reporting, Bank also monitors the liquidity position through various regulatory statements viz. Structural Liquidity Statement and Stock Ratios. Derivative exposures are considered insignificant due to almost matching inflows and outflows position. During the quarter, LCR for USD (significant foreign currency constituting more than 5% of the balance sheet of the Bank was 91.50% on an average.

Liquidity Management in the Bank is driven by the ALM Policy of the Bank and regulatory prescriptions. The ALCO has been empowered by the Bank's Board to formulate the Bank's funding strategies to ensure that the funding sources are well diversified and is consistent with the operational requirements of the Bank. Adequate Contingency Funding Plan is also in place, which is reviewed on a periodic basis to ensure the availability of funds to meet any event which will increase the stress in liquidity. Monitoring of liquidity is centralized at Risk Management Wing, Head Office and managed centrally at Integrated Treasury Vertical, Head Office.

निम्नलिखित तालिका वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 की चार तिमाहियों के लिए एलसीआर घटकों के भार रहित और भारित मूल्यों के औसत का सारांश प्रस्तुत करती है। साधारण औसत की गणना तिमाही के तीन महीनों के दैनिक मूल्यों के आधार पर की गई है।

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

क्र. सं		वि.व. 2025-26 ति 4		वि.व. 2025-26 ति 3		वि.व. 2025-26 ति 2		वि.व. 2025-26 ति 1	
		कुल अभारित मूल्य (औसत)	कुल भारित मूल्य (औसत)	कुल अभारित मूल्य (औसत)	कुल भारित मूल्य (औसत)	कुल अभारित मूल्य (औसत)	कुल भारित मूल्य (औसत)	कुल अभारित मूल्य (औसत)	कुल भारित मूल्य (औसत)
उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली चल आस्तियां									
1	**कुल उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली चल आस्तियां (एचक्यूएलए)**		**322314.64**		**322499.79**		**322330.02**		**340496.82**
नकद बहिर्वाह									
2	खुदरा जमा और छोटे व्यवसाय के ग्राहकों से प्राप्त जमा, जिसमें से:	827986.52	70879.17	810025.99	72643.24	796181.60	71517.12	775958.31	69730.58
(i)	स्थिर जमा	238389.63	11919.48	167187.21	8359.36	162020.79	8101.04	157305.00	7865.25
(ii)	घटाएं – स्थिर जमा	589596.90	58959.69	642838.78	64283.88	634160.81	63416.08	618653.31	61865.33
3	**गैर-जमानती थोक निधीयन, जिसमें से:**	**434628.04**	**269466.38**	**399731.70**	**244038.27**	**386856.99**	**230728.80**	**454911.19**	**233619.55**
(i)	परिचालनगत जमा	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ii)	(सभी प्रतिपक्षकार)	424526.39	259364.74	389630.06	233936.63	384756.99	228628.80	380580.20	224555.19
(iii)	गैर-परिचालनगत जमा	10101.64	10101.64	10101.64	10101.64	2100.00	2100.00	2100.00	2100.00
4	**(सभी प्रतिपक्षकार)**		2.46		0.39		1.43		0.00
5	**अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताएं जिसमें से:**	**201448.65**	**28783.77**	**212076.20**	**29461.21**	**203784.06**	**28536.92**	**182303.78**	**25953.99**
(i)	डेरिवेटिव एक्सपोजर और अन्य संपार्श्विक आवश्यकताओं से संबंधित बहिर्वाह	522.76	522.76	409.58	409.58	583.22	583.22	833.96	833.96
(ii)	ऋण उत्पादों पर निधीयन की हानि से संबंधित बहिर्वाह	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(iii)	ऋण और चलनिधि सुविधाएं	200925.89	28261.01	211655.40	29050.43	203200.84	27953.70	181469.82	25120.03
6	अन्य संविदात्मक निधीयन दायित्व	**2917.33**	**2917.33**	**2908.60**	**2908.60**	**2753.85**	**2753.85**	**2468.43**	**2468.43**
7	अन्य आकस्मिक निधीयन दायित्व	**97467.10**	**3100.20**	**92349.39**	**2894.48**	**88097.03**	**2765.12**	**86579.91**	**2707.70**
8	कुल नकद बहिर्वाह		375149.31		**351945.00**		**336303.25**		**327515.89**
नकद अंतर्वाह									
9	जमानती उधार (उदाहरण – प्रतिवर्ती रेपो)	1948.22	2.32	3889.35	3.29	4964.92	2.71	2861.36	1.63
10	पूर्णतः अर्जक एक्सपोजर से नकद अंतर्वाह	115115.11	96402.22	111677.26	93544.05	108127.34	91081.03	108760.36	89177.37
11	अन्य नकद अंतर्वाह	3101.93	3101.93	2560.01	2560.01	1591.97	1591.97	2242.77	2242.77
12	**कुल नकद अंतर्वाह**	**120165.26**	**99506.48**	**118126.63**	**96107.35**	**114684.23**	**92675.70**	**113864.48**	91421.77
			कुल समायोजित मूल्य		कुल समायोजित मूल्य		कुल समायोजित मूल्य		कुल समायोजित मूल्य
13	**कुल एचक्यूएलए**		322314.64		322499.79		322330.02		340496.82
14	**कुल निवल नकद बहिर्वाह**		275642.83		255837.65		243627.54		236094.12
15	**चलनिधि कवरेज अनुपात (%)**		**116.93%**		**126.06%**		**132.30%**		**144.22%**
16	**तिमाही के दौरान कुल टिप्पणियों की सं.**		**71**		**73**		**72**		**72**

The following table summarizes the average of the unweighted and weighted value of the LCR components for the 4 quarters of FY 2025-26. The simple average has been computed based on daily values for the 3 months of the quarter.

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Sl. No.		FY 2025-26 Q 4		FY 2025-26 Q 3		FY 2025-26 Q 2		FY 2025-26 Q 1	
		Total Un-weighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Un-weighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Un-weighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Un-weighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)
High Quality Liquid Assets									
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)		**322314.64**		**322499.79**		**322330.02**		**340496.82**
Cash Outflows									
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers of which:	827986.52	70879.17	810025.99	72643.24	796181.60	71517.12	775958.31	69730.58
(i)	Stable deposits	238389.63	11919.48	167187.21	8359.36	162020.79	8101.04	157305.00	7865.25
(ii)	Less stable deposits	589596.90	58959.69	642838.78	64283.88	634160.81	63416.08	618653.31	61865.33
3	Unsecured wholesale funding of which:	434628.04	269466.38	399731.70	244038.27	386856.99	230728.80	454911.19	233619.55
(i)	Operational deposits (all counterparties)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ii)	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	424526.39	259364.74	389630.06	233936.63	384756.99	228628.80	380580.20	224555.19
(iii)	Unsecured debt	10101.64	10101.64	10101.64	10101.64	2100.00	2100.00	2100.00	2100.00
4	**Secured wholesale funding**		2.46		0.39		1.43		0.00
5	**Additional requirements of which:**	**201448.65**	**28783.77**	**212076.20**	**29461.21**	**203784.06**	**28536.92**	**182303.78**	**25953.99**
(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	522.76	522.76	409.58	409.58	583.22	583.22	833.96	833.96
(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	200925.89	28261.01	211655.40	29050.43	203200.84	27953.70	181469.82	25120.03
6	Other contractual funding obligations	**2917.33**	**2917.33**	**2908.60**	**2908.60**	**2753.85**	**2753.85**	**2468.43**	**2468.43**
7	Other contingent funding obligations	97467.10	3100.20	**92349.39**	**2894.48**	**88097.03**	**2765.12**	**86579.91**	**2707.70**
8	Total Cash Outflows		375149.31		**351945.00**		**336303.25**		**327515.89**
Cash Inflows									
9	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	1948.22	2.32	3889.35	3.29	4964.92	2.71	2861.36	1.63
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	115115.11	96402.22	111677.26	93544.05	108127.34	91081.03	108760.36	89177.37
11	Other cash inflows	3101.93	3101.93	2560.01	2560.01	1591.97	1591.97	2242.77	2242.77
12	**Total Cash Inflows**	**120165.26**	**99506.48**	**118126.63**	**96107.35**	**114684.23**	**92675.70**	**113864.48**	**91421.77**
			Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value
13	**TOTAL HQLA**		322314.64		322499.79		322330.02		340496.82
14	**Total Net Cash Outflows**		275642.83		255837.65		243627.54		236094.12
15	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**		**116.93%**		**126.06%**		**132.30%**		**144.22%**
16	**Total No of observations/days in the quarter**		**71**		**73**		**72**		**72**

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

क्रं. सं		वि.व. 2024-25 ति 4		वि.व. 2024-25 ति 3		वि.व. 2024-25 ति 2		वि.व. 2024-25 ति 1	
		कुल अभारित मूल्य (औसत)	कुल भारित मूल्य (औसत)	कुल अभारित मूल्य (औसत)	कुल भारित मूल्य (औसत)	कुल अभारित मूल्य (औसत)	कुल भारित मूल्य (औसत)	कुल अभारित मूल्य (औसत)	कुल भारित मूल्य (औसत)
उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली चल आस्तियां									
1	कुल उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली चल आस्तियां (एचक्यूएलए)		3,20,580.13		3,06,681.79		3,06,655.26		3,36,880.92
नकद बहिर्वाहन									
2	**खुदरा जमा और छोटे व्यवसाय के ग्राहकों से प्राप्त जमा, जिसमें से:**	**7,54,219.80**	**67,987.00**	**7,34,438.12**	**66,164.32**	**7,23,744.45**	**66,047.98**	**7,09,199.31**	**64,419.79**
(i)	स्थिर जमा	1,48,699.51	7,434.98	1,45,589.83	7,279.49	1,26,529.30	6,326.47	1,30,002.76	6,500.14
(ii)	घटाएं – स्थिर जमा	6,05,520.29	60,552.03	5,88,848.29	58,884.83	5,97,215.15	59,721.51	5,79,196.55	57,919.66
3	**गैर-जमानती थोक निधीयन, जिसमें से:**	**3,91,482.19**	**2,30,525.32**	**3,56,456.60**	**2,09,625.63**	**3,34,988.41**	1,93,137.95	**3,46,323.06**	**2,00,499.10**
(i)	परिचालनगत जमा (सभी प्रतिपक्षकार)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ii)	गैर-परिचालनगत जमा (सभी प्रतिपक्षकार)	3,89,382.19	2,28,425.32	3,56,349.30	2,09,555.64	3,27,989.19	1,86,138.74	3,35,481.11	1,89,657.15
(iii)	गैर-जमानती ऋण	69.99	2100.00	107.30	69.99	6,999.21	6,999.21	10,841.95	10,841.95
4	**जमानती थोक निधीयन**		**0.00**		**0.00**		0.00		**0.00**
5	**अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताएं जिसमें से:**	**1,73,366.99**	**27,294.47**	**1,84,357.39**	**30,121.18**	**1,82,618.33**	**24,466.48**	**1,70,966.74**	**22,398.99**
(i)	डेरिवेटिव एक्सपोजर और अन्य संपार्श्विक आवश्यकताओं से संबंधित बहिर्वाह	372.09	372.09	80.78	80.78	88.74	88.74	70.75	70.75
(ii)	ऋण उत्पादों पर निधीयन की हानि से संबंधित बहिर्वाह	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(iii)	ऋण और चलनिधि सुविधाएं	1,72,994.89	26,922.38	1,84,276.61	30,040.40	1,82,529.59	24,377.73	1,70,895.98	22,328.24
6	**अन्य संविदात्मक निधीयन दायित्व**	**2,560.56**	**2,560.56**	**3,232.21**	**3,232.21**	**2,609.61**	**2,609.61**	**2,474.03**	**2,474.03**
7	**अन्य आकस्मिक निधीयन दायित्व**	**83,128.83**	**2,579.33**	**79,780.31**	**2,467.90**	**78,738.41**	**2,434.11**	**77,819.00**	**2,407.35**
8	**कुल नकद बहिर्वाह**		**3,30,946.68**		**3,11,611.23**		**2,88,696.13**		**2,92,199.27**
नकद अंतर्वाह									
9	जमानती ऋण (जैसे प्रतिवर्ती रेपो)	1,380.20	0.00	1,820.87	0.00	3,374.40	0.00	6,719.86	0.00
10	पूर्णतः अर्जक एक्सपोजर से नकद अंतर्वाह	92,110.96	73,301.06	83,499.42	60,911.73	85,151.45	63,771.27	81,287.52	60,093.86
11	अन्य नकद अंतर्वाह	1,719.99	1,715.55	1,653.47	1,578.09	1,840.87	1,742.88	2,719.94	2,193.82
12	**कुल नकद अंतर्वाह**	**95,211.16**	**75,016.61**	**86,973.76**	**62,489.82**	**90,366.72**	**65,514.15**	**90,727.33**	**62,287.68**
	कुल समायोजित मूल्य								
13	**कुल एचक्यूएलए**		**3,20,580.13**		**3,06,681.79**		**3,06,655.26**		**3,36,880.92**
14	**कुल निवल नकद बहिर्वाह**		**2,55,930.07**		**2,49,121.41**		**2,23,181.98**		**2,29,911.59**
15	**चलनिधि कवरेज अनुपात (%)**		**125.26%**		**123.11%**		**137.40%**		**146.53%**

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars	FY 2024-25 Q 4		FY 2024-25 Q 3		FY 2024-25 Q 2		FY 2024-25 Q 1	
		Total Un-weighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Un-weighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Un-weighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Un-weighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)
High Quality Liquid Assets									
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA		**3,20,580.13**		**3,06,681.79**		**3,06,655.26**		**3,36,880.92**
Cash Outflows									
2	**Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers of which:**	**7,54,219.80**	**67,987.00**	**7,34,438.12**	**66,164.32**	**7,23,744.45**	**66,047.98**	**7,09,199.31**	**64,419.79**
(i)	Stable deposits	1,48,699.51	7,434.98	1,45,589.83	7,279.49	1,26,529.30	6,326.47	1,30,002.76	6,500.14
(ii)	Less stable deposits	6,05,520.29	60,552.03	5,88,848.29	58,884.83	5,97,215.15	59,721.51	5,79,196.55	57,919.66
3	**Unsecured wholesale funding of which:**	**3,91,482.19**	**2,30,525.32**	**3,56,456.60**	**2,09,625.63**	**3,34,988.41**	1,93,137.95	**3,46,323.06**	**2,00,499.10**
(i)	Operational deposits (all counterparties)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ii)	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	3,89,382.19	2,28,425.32	3,56,349.30	2,09,555.64	3,27,989.19	1,86,138.74	3,35,481.11	1,89,657.15
(iii)	Unsecured debt	69.99	2100.00	107.30	69.99	6,999.21	6,999.21	10,841.95	10,841.95
4	**Secured wholesale funding**		**0.00**		**0.00**		0.00		**0.00**
5	**Additional requirements of which:**	**1,73,366.99**	**27,294.47**	**1,84,357.39**	**30,121.18**	**1,82,618.33**	**24,466.48**	**1,70,966.74**	**22,398.99**
(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	372.09	372.09	80.78	80.78	88.74	88.74	70.75	70.75
(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	1,72,994.89	26,922.38	1,84,276.61	30,040.40	1,82,529.59	24,377.73	1,70,895.98	22,328.24
6	**Other contractual funding obligations**	**2,560.56**	**2,560.56**	**3,232.21**	**3,232.21**	**2,609.61**	**2,609.61**	**2,474.03**	**2,474.03**
7	**Other contingent funding obligations**	**83,128.83**	**2,579.33**	**79,780.31**	**2,467.90**	**78,738.41**	**2,434.11**	**77,819.00**	**2,407.35**
8	**Total Cash Outflows**		**3,30,946.68**		**3,11,611.23**		**2,88,696.13**		**2,92,199.27**
Cash Inflows									
9	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	1,380.20	0.00	1,820.87	0.00	3,374.40	0.00	6,719.86	0.00
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	92,110.96	73,301.06	83,499.42	60,911.73	85,151.45	63,771.27	81,287.52	60,093.86
11	Other cash inflows	1,719.99	1,715.55	1,653.47	1,578.09	1,840.87	1,742.88	2,719.94	2,193.82
12	**Total Cash Inflows**	**95,211.16**	**75,016.61**	**86,973.76**	**62,489.82**	**90,366.72**	**65,514.15**	**90,727.33**	**62,287.68**
	Total Adjusted Value								
13	**TOTAL HQLA**		**3,20,580.13**		**3,06,681.79**		**3,06,655.26**		**3,36,880.92**
14	**Total Net Cash Outflows**		**2,55,930.07**		**2,49,121.41**		**2,23,181.98**		**2,29,911.59**
15	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**		**125.26%**		**123.11%**		**137.40%**		**146.53%**

iii) निवल स्थिर निधीयन अनुपात (एनएसएफआर)

गुणात्मक प्रकटीकरण:

निवल स्थिर निधीयन अनुपात (एनएसएफआर) दिशानिर्देश भविष्य में निधीयन संबंधी दबाव के जोखिम को कम करने के लिए बैंकों को अपनी गतिविधियों को पर्याप्त रूप से स्थायी स्रोतों से वित्तपोषित करने की आवश्यकता के द्वारा लंबी अवधि में निधीयन जोखिम को कम करना सुनिश्चित करते हैं। एनएसएफआर को आवश्यक स्थिर निधीयन की राशि के सापेक्ष उपलब्ध स्थिर निधीयन की राशि के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है।

आरबीआई ने मई 2018 में न्यूनतम 100% के बराबर की आश्यकता के साथ स्थिर निधीयन अनुपात के क्रियान्वयन पर नियम जारी किए थे। यह क्रियान्वयन 1 अक्टूबर, 2021 से प्रभावी है। एनएसएफआर बैंक के वैयक्तिक परिचालन के साथ-साथ समूह परिचालन पर भी लागू होता है और जिसकी गणना एकल और समेकित स्तर पर की जाती है। समेकित एनएसएफआर की गणना करते समय शामिल संस्थाएँ केनरा बैंक एकल (घरेलू और विदेशी परिचालन) और केनरा बैंक (तंजानिया) लिमिटेड हैं।

उपलब्ध स्थिर निधीयन (एएसएफ) को कुल विनियामक पूंजी और देयताओं के उस हिस्से के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है, जिसके बारे में एनएसएफआर द्वारा विचार किए गए समय के दौरान विश्वसनीय होने की उम्मीद है, जो एक वर्ष तक विस्तारित होता है, जिसे देनदारियों की प्रकृति और परिपक्वता के अनुसार विभिन्न कारक भारों द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाता है, जिसमें 1 वर्ष या उससे अधिक की परिपक्वता वाली देनदारियों को 100% भार प्राप्त होता है।

आवश्यक स्थिर निधीयन (आरएसएफ) को तुलन पत्र और तुलनपत्रेतर एक्सपोज़र के उस हिस्से के रूप में परिभाषित किया जाता है जिसे निरंतर आधार पर वित्तपोषित करने की आवश्यकता होती है। आवश्यक स्थिर निधीयन की राशि चलनिधि विशेषताओं और धारित विभिन्न आस्तियों की अवशिष्ट परिपक्वताओं पर निर्भर करती है।

मुख्य कारक

उपलब्ध स्थिर निधीयन (एएसएफ) के मुख्य कारक पूंजी आधार, खुदरा जमा आधार और गैर-वित्तीय कंपनियों से वित्त पोषण तथा संस्थागत ग्राहकों से दीर्घकालिक वित्तपोषण है। प्रासंगिक भार लागू करने के बाद, कुल उपलब्ध स्थायी निधीयन में पूंजी आधार लगभग 11.87%, खुदरा जमा (छोटे आकार के व्यावसायिक ग्राहकों से प्राप्त जमा सहित) 63.65% तथा थोक वित्तपोषण 24.48% रहा।

मुख्य रूप से ऋण और प्रतिभूतियों के निष्पादन के लिए आवश्यक स्थिर निधीयन प्रासंगिक भार लागू करने के बाद कुल आरएसएफ का 90.15% था। उच्च गुणवत्तायुक्त चल आस्तियों का स्टॉक जिसमें मुख्य रूप से आरबीआई के पास नकदी और आरक्षित शेष शामिल हैं, सरकारी ऋण निर्गम अपनी उच्च गुणवत्ता और चलनिधि की विशेषता के कारण स्थिर निधीयन की कम या कोई राशि प्रभारित नहीं की है। तदनुसार, एचक्यूएलए के लिए आवश्यक स्थायी निधीयन प्रासंगिक भार लागू करने के बाद आवश्यक स्थिर निधीयन का 1.76% थी। अन्य आस्तियां और आकस्मिक निधीयन बाध्यता जैसे प्रतिबद्ध ऋण सुविधाएं, गारंटी और साख पत्र आवश्यक स्थिर निधीयन का 8.09% थे।

बैंक का एनएसएफआर

बैंक ने निरंतर आधार पर एनएसएफआर को न्यूनतम विनियामक स्तर से काफी ऊपर बनाए रखा है। बैंक के समेकित एनएसएफआर के पिछले आंकड़ें निम्नवत् हैं:

समाप्त तिमाही	मार्च -24	जून -24	सितंबर-24	दिसंबर-24	मार्च -25	जून-25	सितंबर-25	दिसंबर-25	मार्च-26
एनएसएफआर (समेकित)	137.38%	133.76%	131.62%	133.29%	135.48%	127.28%	128.65%	129.59%	126.86%

समेकित स्तर पर बैंक का एनएसएफआर चतुर्थ तिमाही (वित्त वर्ष 2025-26) के अंत में 126.86% पर आ गया है जो 100% न्यूनतम विनियामक आवश्यकता से अधिक है। दिनांक 31 मार्च 2026 की स्थिति में उपलब्ध स्थिर निधीयन (एएसएफ) ₹12,45,329 करोड़ है जबकि दिनांक 31 मार्च 2026 की स्थिति में आवश्यक स्थिर निधीयन (आरएसएफ) ₹9,81,682 करोड़ थी।

iii) Net Stable Funding ratio (NSFR)

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE:

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) guidelines ensure reduction in funding risk over a longer time horizon by requiring banks to fund their activities with sufficiently stable sources of funding in order to mitigate the risk of future funding stress. The NSFR is defined as the amount of available stable funding relative to the amount of required stable funding.

RBI issued the regulations on the implementation of the Net Stable Funding Ratio in May 2018 with minimum requirement of equal to at least 100%. The implementation is effective from 1st October, 2021. NSFR is applicable to Bank's individual operations as well as group operations and computed at standalone and consolidated level. The entities included while computing consolidated NSFR are Canara Bank Solo (Domestic & overseas operation) and Canara Bank (Tanzania) Limited.

Available Stable Funding (ASF) is defined as the portion of total regulatory capital and liabilities expected to be reliable over the time the which horizon considered by the NSFR, which extends to one year, which is determined by various factor weights according to the nature and maturity of liabilities with liabilities having maturity of 1 year or more receiving 100% weight.

Required Stable Funding (RSF) is defined as the portion of on balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures which requires to be funded on an ongoing basis. The amount of such stable funding required is a function of the liquidity characteristics and residual maturities of the various assets held.

Key drivers

The main drivers of the Available Stable Funding (ASF) are the capital base, retail deposit base, and funding from non-financial companies and long-term funding from institutional clients. The capital base formed around 11.87%, retail deposits (including deposits from small sized business customers) formed 63.65% and wholesale funding formed 24.48% of the total Available Stable Funding, after applying the relevant weights.

The Stable Funding primarily required for performing loans and securities constituted 90.15% of the total RSF after applying the relevant weights. The stock of High-Quality Liquid Assets which majorly includes cash and reserve balances with the RBI, Government debt issuances attracted no or low amount of stable funding due to their high quality and liquid characteristic. Accordingly, Stable Funding required for HQLA constituted 1.76% of the Required Stable Funding after applying the relevant weights. Other assets and Contingent funding obligations, such as committed credit facilities, guarantees and letters of credit constituted 8.09% of the Required Stable Funding.

NSFR OF THE BANK

Bank has maintained NSFR well above the minimum regulatory level on an ongoing basis. Historical trend of Consolidated NSFR of the Bank is as follow:

Quarter Ended	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25	Mar-26
NSFR (Consolidated)	137.38%	133.76%	131.62%	133.29%	135.48%	127.28%	128.65%	129.59%	126.86%

Bank's NSFR at consolidated level comes to 126.86% as at the end of the quarter Q4(FY 2025-26) and the same is above the minimum regulatory requirement of 100%. The Available Stable Funding (ASF) as on 31st March 2026 stood at ₹12,45,329 Crores and amount of Required Stable Funding (RSF) as on 31St March 2026 was ₹9,81,682 Crores.

गुणात्मक प्रकटीकरण

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

		वि.व. 2025-26 ति 1					वि.व. 2025-26 ति 2				
		अवशिष्ट परिपक्वता के आधार पर अभारित मूल्य					अवशिष्ट परिपक्वता के आधार पर अभारित मूल्य				
		परिपक्वता रहित	< 6 महीने	6 महीने से <1वर्ष	>=1 वर्ष	भारित मूल्य	परिपक्वता रहित	< 6 महीने	6 महीने से <1 वर्ष	>=1 वर्ष	भारित मूल्य
एएसएफ मद											
1	पूंजी: (2+3)	7155	22903	2931	107713	136252	3000	22903	4905	110889	136987
2	विनियामक पूंजी	1755	22903	1181	107713	133552	-	22903	1755	110829	135487
3	अन्य पूंजीगत लिखत	5400	-	1750	-	2700	3000	-	3150	-	1500
4	खुदरा जमा और छोटे व्यवसाय के ग्राहकों से प्राप्त जमा (5+6)	152943	139149	198203	321679	738929	162478	128377	207534	328610	752747
5	स्थिर जमा	21395	17636	24937	99101	154915	23154	16358	26257	103203	160523
6	घटाएं – स्थिर जमा	131548	121513	173266	222578	584015	139324	112019	181277	225407	592224
7	थोक निधीयन: (8+9)	214528	104959	359241	71841	281042	172701	103234	377598	97237	298105
8	परिचालनगत जमा	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	अन्य थोक निधीयन	214528	104959	359241	71841	281042	172701	103234	377598	97237	298105
10	अन्य देयताएं: (11+12)	-	-	607	23782	-	-	-	-	50469	-
11	एनएसएफआर डेरिवेटिव देयताएं		-	607	-			-	-	-	
12	अन्य सभी देयताएं और इक्विटी जो उपरोक्त श्रेणियों में शामिल नहीं हैं	-	-	-	23782	-	-	-	-	50469	-
13	**कुल एएसएफ (1+4+7+10)**					1156224					1187840
आरएसएफ मद											
14	उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली कुल एनएसएफआर चल आस्तियां (एचक्यूएलए)					14717					15911
15	परिचालनगत उद्देश्यों के लिए अन्य वित्तीय संस्थानों में धारित जमाराशियां	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	अर्जक ऋण और प्रतिभूतियां (17+18+19+21+23)	210987	621244	260706	28449	734420	232417	666764	307481	27338	793585
17	स्तर 1 एचक्यूएलए द्वारा प्रतिभूत वित्तीय संस्थानों को अर्जक ऋण	-	-	10025	-	4	-	-	163	-	25
18	गैर- स्तर 1 एचक्यूएलए द्वारा प्रतिभूत वित्तीय संस्थानों को अर्जक ऋण और वित्तीय संस्थानों को बेजमानती अर्जक ऋण	3320	92569	43123	12024	102501	12345	106899	95235	10968	129002

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURE

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

		FY 2025-26 Q1					FY 2025-26 Q2				
		Unweighted value by residual maturity					Unweighted value by residual maturity				
		No Maturity	< 6 Months	6 Months to <1yr	>=1yr	Weighted Value	No Maturity	< 6 Months	6 Months to <1yr	>=1yr	Weighted Value
ASF Item											
1	Capital: (2+3)	7155	22903	2931	107713	136252	3000	22903	4905	110889	136987
2	Regulatory capital	1755	22903	1181	107713	133552	-	22903	1755	110829	135487
3	Other capital instruments	5400	-	1750	-	2700	3000	-	3150	-	1500
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (5+6)	152943	139149	198203	321679	738929	162478	128377	207534	328610	752747
5	Stable deposits	21395	17636	24937	99101	154915	23154	16358	26257	103203	160523
6	Less stable deposits	131548	121513	173266	222578	584015	139324	112019	181277	225407	592224
7	Wholesale funding: (8+9)	214528	104959	359241	71841	281042	172701	103234	377598	97237	298105
8	Operational deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Other wholesale funding	214528	104959	359241	71841	281042	172701	103234	377598	97237	298105
10	Other liabilities: (11+12)	-	-	607	23782	-	-	-	-	50469	-
11	NSFR derivative liabilities		-	607	-			-	-	-	
12	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	-	-	-	23782	-	-	-	-	50469	-
13	**Total ASF (1+4+7+10)**					**1156224**					**1187840**
RSF Item											
14	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					14717					15911
15	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Performing loans and securities: (17+18+19+21+23)	210987	621244	260706	28449	734420	232417	666764	307481	27338	793585
17	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	-	10025	-	4	-	-	163	-	25
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	3320	92569	43123	12024	102501	12345	106899	95235	10968	129002

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

		वि.व. 2025-26 ति 1					वि.व. 2025-26 ति 2				
		अवशिष्ट परिपक्वता के आधार पर अभारित मूल्य					अवशिष्ट परिपक्वता के आधार पर अभारित मूल्य				
		परिपक्वता रहित	< 6 महीने	6 महीने से <1वर्ष	>=1 वर्ष	भारित मूल्य	परिपक्वता रहित	< 6 महीने	6 महीने से <1 वर्ष	>=1 वर्ष	भारित मूल्य
19	गैर-वित्तीय कॉरपोरेट ग्राहकों को अर्जक ऋण, खुदरा व छोटे व्यवसाय के ग्राहकों को ऋण और राष्ट्रिक, केंद्रीय बैंकों और पीएसई को ऋण, जिनमें से:	201613	415328	206901	-	536098	218909	442361	210385	-	568302
20	क्रेडिट जोखिम के लिए बेसल II मानकीकृत दृष्टिकोण के तहत 35% से कम या उसके बराबर के जोखिम भार के साथ	-	97161	-	-	63155	-	108507	-	-	70530
21	अर्जक आवासीय बंधक, जिसमें से:	-	103821	-	-	67484	-	107659	-	-	69978
22	क्रेडिट जोखिम के लिए बेसल II मानकीकृत दृष्टिकोण के तहत 35% से कम या उसके बराबर के जोखिम भार के साथ	-	103821	-	-	67484	-	107659	-	-	69978
23	एक्सचेंज-ट्रेडेड इक्विटी सहित वे प्रतिभूतियां जो डिफॉल्ट नहीं हैं और एचक्यूएलए के रूप में अर्ह नहीं हैं	6055	9525	656	16424	28334	1163	9845	1698	16370	26278
24	अन्य आस्तियां: (25 से 29 तक की पंक्तियों का योग)	7962	20177	122981	64996	147271	-	-	24860	78495	100416
25	स्वर्ण सहित भौतिक रूप से व्यापारित वस्तुएं	-				-	-				-
26	डेरिवेटिव अनुबंधों के लिए प्रारंभिक मार्जिन के रूप में दर्ज आस्तियां और सीसीपी की डिफॉल्ट निधियों में योगदान		-	1320	-	1122		-	1407	-	1196
27	एनएसएफआर डेरिवेटिव आस्तियां		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
28	दर्ज किए गए विभिन्न मार्जिन की कटौती के पहले एनएसएफआर डेरिवेटिव देयताएं		-	43	76	119		-	311	51	362
29	अन्य सभी आस्तियों जो उपरोक्त श्रेणियों में शामिल नहीं हैं	7962	20177	121618	64920	146030	-	-	23141	78444	98857
30	तुलन-पत्रेतर मदें		-	-	270433	11924		-	-	299207	13293
31	**कुल आरएसएफ (14+15+16+24+30)**					**908333**					**923205**
32	**निवल स्थिर निधीयन अनुपात (%)**					**127.29%**					**128.66%**

		FY 2025-26 Q1					FY 2025-26 Q2				
		Unweighted value by residual maturity					Unweighted value by residual maturity				
		No Maturity	< 6 Months	6 Months to <1yr	>=1yr	Weighted Value	No Maturity	< 6 Months	6 Months to <1yr	>=1yr	Weighted Value
19	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs, of which:	201613	415328	206901	-	536098	218909	442361	210385	-	568302
20	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	97161	-	-	63155	-	108507	-	-	70530
21	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	103821	-	-	67484	-	107659	-	-	69978
22	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	103821	-	-	67484	-	107659	-	-	69978
23	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	6055	9525	656	16424	28334	1163	9845	1698	16370	26278
24	Other assets: (sum of rows 25 to 29)	7962	20177	122981	64996	147271	-	-	24860	78495	100416
25	Physical traded commodities, including gold	-				-	-				-
26	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		-	1320	-	1122		-	1407	-	1196
27	NSFR derivative assets		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
28	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		-	43	76	119		-	311	51	362
29	All other assets not included in the above categories	7962	20177	121618	64920	146030	-	-	23141	78444	98857
30	Off-balance sheet items		-	-	270433	11924		-	-	299207	13293
31	**Total RSF (14+15+16+24+30)**					**908333**					**923205**
32	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**127.29%**					**128.66%**

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

		वि.व. 2025-26 ति 3					वि.व. 2025-26 ति 4				
		अवशिष्ट परिपक्वता के आधार पर अभारित मूल्य					अवशिष्ट परिपक्वता के आधार पर अभारित मूल्य				
		परिपक्वता रहित	< 6 महीने	6 महीने से <1 वर्ष	>=1 वर्ष	भारित मूल्य परिपक्वता रहित	< 6 महीने	6 महीने से <1 वर्ष	>=1 वर्ष	परिपक्वता रहित	भारित मूल्य < 6 महीने
एएसएफ मद											
1	पूंजी: (2+3)	114931	3000	23403	4020	141454	4000	27403	3000	116377	147780
2	विनियामक पूंजी	114931	3000	23403	120	141454	4000	27403	-	116377	147780
3	अन्य पूंजीगत लिखत	-	-	-	3900	-	-	-	3000	-	-
4	खुदरा जमा और छोटे व्यवसाय के ग्राहकों से प्राप्त जमा (5+6)	338147	168523	161645	173304	766186	186328	144202	184761	350840	792653
5	स्थिर जमा	107759	23276	19782	23776	165863	47486	35506	49368	130340	249565
6	घटाएं – स्थिर जमा	230389	145247	141862	149528	600323	138842	108696	135393	220500	543087
7	थोक निधीयन: (8+9)	71693	179929	99564	432253	290711	238399	91262	426234	75093	304896
8	परिचालनगत जमा	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	अन्य थोक निधीयन	71693	179929	99564	432253	290711	238399	91262	426234	75093	304896
10	अन्य देयताएं: (11+12)	51945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35960	-
11	*एनएसएफआर डेरिवेटिव देयताएं*		-	-	-			-	-	-	
12	*अन्य सभी देयताएं और इक्विटी जो उपरोक्त श्रेणियों में शामिल नहीं हैं*	51945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35960	-
13	**कुल एएसएफ (1+4+7+10)**					**1198351**					**1245329**
आरएसएफ मद											
14	उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली कुल एनएसएफआर चल आस्तियां (एचक्यूएलए)					17301					17233
15	परिचालनगत उद्देश्यों के लिए अन्य वित्तीय संस्थानों में धारित जमाराशियां	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	अर्जक ऋण और प्रतिभूतियां (17+18+19+21+23)	28554	233995	658902	397753	835938	253772	703087	403360	28206	885033
17	स्तर 1 एचक्यूएलए द्वारा प्रतिभूत वित्तीय संस्थानों को अर्जक ऋण	-	-	-	9564	1435	-	-	5131	-	770

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

		FY 2025-26 Q3					FY 2025-26 Q4				
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No Maturity	< 6 Months	6 Months to <1yr	>=1yr		No Maturity	< 6 Months	6 Months to <1yr	>=1yr	
ASF Item											
1	Capital: (2+3)	114931	3000	23403	4020	141454	4000	27403	3000	116377	147780
2	*Regulatory capital*	114931	3000	23403	120	141454	4000	27403	-	116377	147780
3	*Other capital instruments*	-	-	-	3900	-	-	-	3000	-	-
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (5+6)	338147	168523	161645	173304	766186	186328	144202	184761	350840	792653
5	*Stable deposits*	107759	23276	19782	23776	165863	47486	35506	49368	130340	249565
6	Less stable deposits	230389	145247	141862	149528	600323	138842	108696	135393	220500	543087
7	Wholesale funding: (8+9)	71693	179929	99564	432253	290711	238399	91262	426234	75093	304896
8	*Operational deposits*	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	*Other wholesale funding*	71693	179929	99564	432253	290711	238399	91262	426234	75093	304896
10	Other liabilities: (11+12)	51945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35960	-
11	*NSFR derivative liabilities*		-	-	-			-	-	-	
12	*All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories*	51945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35960	-
13	**Total ASF (1+4+7+10)**					**1198351**					**1245329**
RSF Item											
14	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					17301					17233
15	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Performing loans and securities: (17+18+19+21+23)	28554	233995	658902	397753	835938	253772	703087	403360	28206	885033
17	*Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA*	-	-	-	9564	1435	-	-	5131	-	770

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

		वि.व. 2025-26 ति 3					वि.व. 2025-26 ति 4				
		अवशिष्ट परिपक्वता के आधार पर अभारित मूल्य					अवशिष्ट परिपक्वता के आधार पर अभारित मूल्य				
		परिपक्वता रहित	< 6 महीने	6 महीने से <1 वर्ष	>=1 वर्ष	भारित मूल्य परिपक्वता रहित	< 6 महीने	6 महीने से <1 वर्ष	>=1 वर्ष	परिपक्वता रहित	भारित मूल्य < 6 महीने
18	गैर- स्तर 1 एचक्यूएलए द्वारा प्रतिभूत वित्तीय संस्थानों को अर्जक ऋण और वित्तीय संस्थानों को बेजमानती अर्जक ऋण	12538	7153	108352	80441	125875	18547	152789	117729	11861	181501
19	गैर-वित्तीय कॉरपोरेट ग्राहकों को अर्जक ऋण, खुदरा व छोटे व्यवसाय के ग्राहकों को ऋण और राष्ट्रिक, केंद्रीय बैंकों और पीएसई को ऋण, जिनमें से:	-	224709	431097	305803	611081	230106	429273	277195	-	602406
20	क्रेडिट जोखिम के लिए बेसल II मानकीकृत दृष्टिकोण के तहत 35% से कम या उसके बराबर के जोखिम भार के साथ	-	-	103032	-	66971	-	61856	-	-	40206
21	अर्जक आवासीय बंधक, जिसमें से:	-	-	110125	-	71582	-	112588	-	-	73182
22	क्रेडिट जोखिम के लिए बेसल II मानकीकृत दृष्टिकोण के तहत 35% से कम या उसके बराबर के जोखिम भार के साथ	-	-	110125	-	71582	-	112588	-	-	73182
23	एक्सचेंज-ट्रेडेड इक्विटी सहित वे प्रतिभूतियां जो डिफॉल्ट नहीं हैं और एचक्यूएलए के रूप में अर्ह नहीं हैं	16017	2133	9328	1945	25966	5119	8435	3306	16346	27174
24	अन्य आस्तियां: (25 से 29 तक की पंक्तियों का योग)	53402	-	-	19861	58058	-	-	24749	58429	66017
25	स्वर्ण सहित भौतिक रूप से व्यापारित वस्तुएं	-				-	-				-
26	डेरिवेटिव अनुबंधों के लिए प्रारंभिक मार्जिन के रूप में दर्ज आस्तियां और सीसीपी की डिफॉल्ट निधियों में योगदान		-	-	1552	1319		-	1822	-	1549
27	एनएसएफआर डेरिवेटिव आस्तियां		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
28	दर्ज किए गए विभिन्न मार्जिन की कटौती के पहले एनएसएफआर डेरिवेटिव देयताएं		-	-	695	1486		-	3059	283	3342
29	अन्य सभी आस्तियों जो उपरोक्त श्रेणियों में शामिल नहीं हैं	52611	-	-	17614	55253	-	-	19867	58146	61126
30	तुलन-पत्रेतर मदें		-	-	-	13393		-	-	303371	13389
31	**कुल आरएसएफ (14+15+16+24+30)**					**924691**				**12**	**981672**
32	**निवल स्थिर निधीयन अनुपात (%)**					**129.59%**					**126.86%**

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

		FY 2025-26 Q3					FY 2025-26 Q4				
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No Maturity	< 6 Months	6 Months to <1yr	>=1yr		No Maturity	< 6 Months	6 Months to <1yr	>=1yr	
18	*Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions*	12538	7153	108352	80441	125875	18547	152789	117729	11861	181501
19	*Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs, of which:*	-	224709	431097	305803	611081	230106	429273	277195	-	602406
20	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk*	-	-	103032	-	66971	-	61856	-	-	40206
21	*Performing residential mortgages, of which:*	-	-	110125	-	71582	-	112588	-	-	73182
22	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk*	-	-	110125	-	71582	-	112588	-	-	73182
23	*Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities*	16017	2133	9328	1945	25966	5119	8435	3306	16346	27174
24	Other assets: (sum of rows 25 to 29)	53402	-	-	19861	58058	-	-	24749	58429	66017
25	*Physical traded commodities, including gold*	-				-	-				-
26	*Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs*		-	-	1552	1319		-	1822	-	1549
27	*NSFR derivative assets*		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
28	*NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted*		-	-	695	1486		-	3059	283	3342
29	*All other assets not included in the above categories*	52611	-	-	17614	55253	-	-	19867	58146	61126
30	*Off-balance sheet items*		-	-	-	13393		-	-	303371	13389
31	**Total RSF (14+15+16+24+30)**					**924691**				12	**981672**
32	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**129.59%**					**126.86%**

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

		वि.व. 2024-25 ति 1					वि.व. 2024-25 ति 2				
		अवशिष्ट परिपक्वता के आधार पर अभारित मूल्य					अवशिष्ट परिपक्वता के आधार पर अभारित मूल्य				
		परिपक्वता रहित	< 6 महीने	6 महीने से <1 वर्ष	>=1 वर्ष	भारित मूल्य	परिपक्वता रहित	< 6 महीने	6 महीने से <1 वर्ष	>=1 वर्ष	भारित मूल्य
एएसएफ मद											
1	पूंजी: (2+3)	95,396	-	-	28,989	1,24,385	98,679	-	-	32,489	1,31,168
2	विनियामक पूंजी	95,396	-	-	23,269	1,18,665	98,679	-	-	27,569	1,26,248
3	अन्य पूंजीगत लिखत	-	-	-	5,720	5,720	-	-	-	4,920	4,920
4	खुदरा जमा और छोटे व्यवसाय के ग्राहकों से प्राप्त जमा (5+6)	3,05,026	2,15,779	1,40,811	95,594	6,96,884	3,08,491	1,57,673	1,49,439	1,49,289	7,09,522
5	*स्थिर जमा*	75,873	21,543	19,289	13,188	1,24,058	85,383	17,219	21,183	22,364	1,39,960
6	घटाएं – स्थिर जमा	2,29,153	1,94,235	1,21,522	82,407	5,72,826	2,23,107	1,40,454	1,28,257	1,26,925	5,69,562
7	थोक निधीयन: (8+9)	62,036	1,59,755	1,58,432	51,034	2,41,145	60,308	1,33,205	1,40,350	76,966	2,43,898
8	परिचालनगत जमा	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
9	अन्य थोक निधीयन	62,036	1,59,755	1,58,432	51,034	2,41,145	60,308	1,33,205	1,40,350	76,966	2,43,898
10	अन्य देयताएं: (11+12)	40,350	1,61,684	18,482	417	-	42,446	2,07,051	14,995	3,918	-
11	*एनएसएफआर डेरिवेटिव देयताएं*		22	-	-			-	-	-	
12	*अन्य सभी देयताएं और इक्विटी जो उपरोक्त श्रेणियों में शामिल नहीं हैं*	40,350	1,61,662	18,482	417	-	42,446	2,07,051	14,995	3,918	-
13	**कुल एएसएफ (1+4+7+10)**					**10,62,413**					**10,84,587**
आरएसएफ मद											
14	उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली कुल एनएसएफआर चल आस्तियां (एचक्यूएलए)					15,733					15,343
15	परिचालनगत उद्देश्यों के लिए अन्य वित्तीय संस्थानों में धारित जमाराशियां	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	अर्जक ऋण और प्रतिभूतियां (17+18+19+21+23)	828	3,08,231	1,73,851	4,59,584	5,79,948	1,210	3,03,582	1,98,388	4,85,918	6,01,993
17	स्तर 1 एचक्यूएलए द्वारा प्रतिभूत वित्तीय संस्थानों को अर्जक ऋण	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	गैर- स्तर 1 एचक्यूएलए द्वारा प्रतिभूत वित्तीय संस्थानों को अर्जक ऋण और वित्तीय संस्थानों को बेजमानती अर्जक ऋण	-	53,286	12,052	-	14,019	-	76,829	17,024	-	20,036

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

		FY 2024-25 Q1					FY 2024-25 Q2				
		Un-weighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value	Un-weighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No Maturity	< 6 Months	6 Months to <1yr	>=1yr		No Maturity	< 6 Months	6 Months to <1yr	>=1yr	
ASF Item											
1	Capital: (2+3)	95,396	-	-	28,989	1,24,385	98,679	-	-	32,489	1,31,168
2	Regulatory capital	95,396	-	-	23,269	1,18,665	98,679	-	-	27,569	1,26,248
3	Other capital instruments	-	-	-	5,720	5,720	-	-	-	4,920	4,920
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (5+6)	3,05,026	2,15,779	1,40,811	95,594	6,96,884	3,08,491	1,57,673	1,49,439	1,49,289	7,09,522
5	*Stable deposits*	75,873	21,543	19,289	13,188	1,24,058	85,383	17,219	21,183	22,364	1,39,960
6	Less stable deposits	2,29,153	1,94,235	1,21,522	82,407	5,72,826	2,23,107	1,40,454	1,28,257	1,26,925	5,69,562
7	Wholesale funding: (8+9)	62,036	1,59,755	1,58,432	51,034	2,41,145	60,308	1,33,205	1,40,350	76,966	2,43,898
8	*Operational deposits*	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
9	*Other wholesale funding*	62,036	1,59,755	1,58,432	51,034	2,41,145	60,308	1,33,205	1,40,350	76,966	2,43,898
10	Other liabilities: (11+12)	40,350	1,61,684	18,482	417	-	42,446	2,07,051	14,995	3,918	-
11	*NSFR derivative liabilities*		22	-	-			-	-	-	
12	*All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories*	40,350	1,61,662	18,482	417	-	42,446	2,07,051	14,995	3,918	-
13	**Total ASF (1+4+7+10)**					**10,62,413**					**10,84,587**
RSF Item											
14	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					15,733					15,343
15	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Performing loans and securities: (17+18+19+21+23)	828	3,08,231	1,73,851	4,59,584	5,79,948	1,210	3,03,582	1,98,388	4,85,918	6,01,993
17	*Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	*Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions*	-	53,286	12,052	-	14,019	-	76,829	17,024	-	20,036

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

		वि.व. 2024-25 ति 1					वि.व. 2024-25 ति 2				
		अवशिष्ट परिपक्वता के आधार पर अभारित मूल्य					अवशिष्ट परिपक्वता के आधार पर अभारित मूल्य				
		परिपक्वता रहित	< 6 महीने	6 महीने से <1 वर्ष	>=1 वर्ष	भारित मूल्य	परिपक्वता रहित	< 6 महीने	6 महीने से <1 वर्ष	>=1 वर्ष	भारित मूल्य
19	गैर-वित्तीय कॉरपोरेट ग्राहकों को अर्जक ऋण, खुदरा व छोटे व्यवसाय के ग्राहकों को ऋण और राष्ट्रिक, केंद्रीय बैंकों और पीएसई को ऋण, जिनमें से:	-	2,54,945	1,61,799	4,21,341	5,35,668	-	2,26,753	1,81,364	4,45,445	5,49,623
20	क्रेडिट जोखिम के लिए बेसल II मानकीकृत दृष्टिकोण के तहत 35% से कम या उसके बराबर के जोखिम भार के साथ	-	-	-	1,54,221	1,00,244	-	-	-	1,65,314	1,07,454
21	अर्जक आवासीय बंधक, जिसमें से:	-	-	-	14,743	9,583	-	-	-	15,483	10,064
22	क्रेडिट जोखिम के लिए बेसल II मानकीकृत दृष्टिकोण के तहत 35% से कम या उसके बराबर के जोखिम भार के साथ	-	-	-	14,743	9,583	-	-	-	15,483	10,064
23	एक्सचेंज-ट्रेडेड इक्विटी सहित वे प्रतिभूतियां जो डिफॉल्ट नहीं हैं और एचक्यूएलए के रूप में अर्ह नहीं हैं	828	-	-	23,499	20,678	1,210	-	-	24,989	22,269
24	अन्य आस्तियां: (25 से 29 तक की पंक्तियों का योग)	78,817	38,752	11,367	4,65,641	1,87,512	83,516	26,609	6,171	4,69,907	1,96,231
25	स्वर्ण सहित भौतिक रूप से व्यापारित वस्तुएं	-				-	-				-
26	डेरिवेटिव अनुबंधों के लिए प्रारंभिक मार्जिन के रूप में दर्ज आस्तियां और सीसीपी की डिफॉल्ट निधियों में योगदान		229	-	7,824	6,845		249	-	874	955
27	एनएसएफआर डेरिवेटिव आस्तियां		-	-	-	-		2	-	-	2
28	दर्ज किए गए विभिन्न मार्जिन की कटौती के पहले एनएसएफआर डेरिवेटिव देयताएं		40	-	-	40		33	-	-	33
29	अन्य सभी आस्तियों जो उपरोक्त श्रेणियों में शामिल नहीं हैं	78,817	38,483	11,367	4,57,817	1,80,627	83,516	26,325	6,171	4,69,033	1,95,242
30	तुलन-पत्रेतर मदें		-	2,53,943	-	11,179		-	2,40,569	-	10,517
31	**कुल आरएसएफ (14+15+16+24+30)**					**7,94,373**					**8,24,084**
32	**निवल स्थिर निधीयन अनुपात (%)**					**133.74%**					**131.61%**

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

		FY 2024-25 Q1					FY 2024-25 Q2				
		Un-weighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value	Un-weighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No Maturity	< 6 Months	6 Months to <1yr	>=1yr		No Maturity	< 6 Months	6 Months to <1yr	>=1yr	
19	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs, of which:	-	2,54,945	1,61,799	4,21,341	5,35,668	-	2,26,753	1,81,364	4,45,445	5,49,623
20	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	1,54,221	1,00,244	-	-	-	1,65,314	1,07,454
21	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	-	-	14,743	9,583	-	-	-	15,483	10,064
22	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	14,743	9,583	-	-	-	15,483	10,064
23	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	828	-	-	23,499	20,678	1,210	-	-	24,989	22,269
24	Other assets: (sum of rows 25 to 29)	78,817	38,752	11,367	4,65,641	1,87,512	83,516	26,609	6,171	4,69,907	1,96,231
25	Physical traded commodities, including gold	-				-	-				-
26	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		229	-	7,824	6,845		249	-	874	955
27	NSFR derivative assets		-	-	-	-		2	-	-	2
28	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		40	-	-	40		33	-	-	33
29	All other assets not included in the above categories	78,817	38,483	11,367	4,57,817	1,80,627	83,516	26,325	6,171	4,69,033	1,95,242
30	Off-balance sheet items		-	2,53,943	-	11,179		-	2,40,569	-	10,517
31	**Total RSF (14+15+16+24+30)**					**7,94,373**					**8,24,084**
32	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**133.74%**					**131.61%**

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

		वि.व. 2024-25 ति 3					वि.व. 2024-25 ति 4				
		अवशिष्ट परिपक्वता के आधार पर अभारित मूल्य					अवशिष्ट परिपक्वता के आधार पर अभारित मूल्य				
		परिपक्वता रहित	< 6 महीने	6 महीने से <1 वर्ष	>=1 वर्ष	भारित मूल्य	परिपक्वता रहित	< 6 महीने	6 महीने से <1 वर्ष	>=1 वर्ष	भारित मूल्य
एएसएफ मद											
1	पूंजी: (2+3)	1,01,097	-	-	31,739	1,32,836	1,03,772	1,181	1,755	25,903	1,32,611
2	विनियामक पूंजी	1,01,097	-	-	27,419	1,28,516	1,03,772	1,181	1,755	25,903	1,32,611
3	अन्य पूंजीगत लिखत	-	-	-	4,320	4,320	-	-	-	2,400	2,400
4	खुदरा जमा और छोटे व्यवसाय के ग्राहकों से जमा (5+6)	3,08,764	1,54,842	1,83,213	1,28,472	7,17,063	3,15,064	1,63,000	1,89,717	1,24,254	7,20,601
5	स्थायी जमा	86,743	17,414	24,916	20,883	1,43,501	94,369	21,382	23,824	15,827	1,47,631
6	घटाएं – स्थायी जमा	2,22,021	1,37,429	1,58,297	1,07,589	5,73,562	2,20,695	1,41,618	1,65,893	1,08,427	5,72,969
7	थोक निधीयन: (8+9)	58,262	1,67,978	1,50,985	81,084	2,69,697	97,462	3,31,974	2,13,550	90,006	2,97,448
8	परिचालन जमा	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	अन्य थोक निधीयन	58,262	1,67,978	1,50,985	81,084	2,69,697	97,462	3,31,974	2,13,550	90,006	2,97,448
10	अन्य देयताएं: (11+12)	29,622	1,91,517	364	4,709	-	24,668	476	-	-	-
11	एनएसएफआर डेरिवेटिव देयताएं		-	-	-			476	-	-	
12	अन्य सभी देयताएं और इक्विटी जो उपरोक्त श्रेणियों में शामिल नहीं हैं	29,622	1,91,517	364	4,709	-	24668	-	-	-	-
13	**कुल एएसएफ (1+4+7+10)**					11,19,595					11,50,659
आरएसएफ मद											
14	उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली कुल एनएसएफआर तरल आस्ति (एचक्यूएलए)					15,507					15,836
15	परिचालनगत उद्देश्यों के लिए अन्य वित्तीय संस्थानों में धारित जमाराशियां	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	अर्जक ऋण और प्रतिभूतियां (17+18+19+21+23)	3,415	2,80,409	2,06,443	5,08,443	6,14,910	25,949	2,62,661	1,85,226	5,98,591	7,14,511
17	*स्तर 1 एचक्यूएलए द्वारा प्रतिभूत वित्तीय संस्थानों को अर्जक ऋण*	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,102	-	-	1,365
18	*गैर- स्तर 1 एचक्यूएलए द्वारा प्रतिभूत वित्तीय संस्थानों को अर्जक ऋण और वित्तीय संस्थानों को बेजमानती अर्जक ऋण*	1,913	66,838	8,623	-	14,624	10,964	28,504	3,959	85,669	93,569

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

		FY 2024-25 Q3					FY 2024-25 Q4				
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No Maturity	< 6 Months	6 Months to <1yr	>=1yr		No Maturity	< 6 Months	6 Months to <1yr	>=1yr	
ASF Item											
1	Capital: (2+3)	1,01,097	-	-	31,739	1,32,836	1,03,772	1,181	1,755	25,903	1,32,611
2	Regulatory capital	1,01,097	-	-	27,419	1,28,516	1,03,772	1,181	1,755	25,903	1,32,611
3	Other capital instruments	-	-	-	4,320	4,320	-	-	-	2,400	2,400
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (5+6)	3,08,764	1,54,842	1,83,213	1,28,472	7,17,063	3,15,064	1,63,000	1,89,717	1,24,254	7,20,601
5	*Stable deposits*	86,743	17,414	24,916	20,883	1,43,501	94,369	21,382	23,824	15,827	1,47,631
6	Less stable deposits	2,22,021	1,37,429	1,58,297	1,07,589	5,73,562	2,20,695	1,41,618	1,65,893	1,08,427	5,72,969
7	Wholesale funding: (8+9)	58,262	1,67,978	1,50,985	81,084	2,69,697	97,462	3,31,974	2,13,550	90,006	2,97,448
8	*Operational deposits*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	*Other wholesale funding*	58,262	1,67,978	1,50,985	81,084	2,69,697	97,462	3,31,974	2,13,550	90,006	2,97,448
10	Other liabilities: (11+12)	29,622	1,91,517	364	4,709	-	24,668	476	-	-	-
11	*NSFR derivative liabilities*		-	-	-			476	-	-	
12	*All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories*	29,622	1,91,517	364	4,709	-	24668	-	-	-	-
13	**Total ASF (1+4+7+10)**					11,19,595					11,50,659
RSF Item											
14	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					15,507					15,836
15	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Performing loans and securities: (17+18+19+21+23)	3,415	2,80,409	2,06,443	5,08,443	6,14,910	25,949	2,62,661	1,85,226	5,98,591	7,14,511
17	*Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA*	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,102	-	-	1,365
18	*Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions*	1,913	66,838	8,623	-	14,624	10,964	28,504	3,959	85,669	93,569

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

		वि.व. 2024-25 ति 3					वि.व. 2024-25 ति 4				
		अवशिष्ट परिपक्वता के आधार पर अभारित मूल्य					अवशिष्ट परिपक्वता के आधार पर अभारित मूल्य				
		परिपक्वता रहित	< 6 महीने	6 महीने से <1 वर्ष	>=1 वर्ष	भारित मूल्य	परिपक्वता रहित	< 6 महीने	6 महीने से <1 वर्ष	>=1 वर्ष	भारित मूल्य
19	गैर-वित्तीय कॉरपोरेट ग्राहकों को अर्जक ऋण, खुदरा व छोटे व्यवसाय के ग्राहकों को ऋण और राष्ट्रिक, केंद्रीय बैंकों और पीएसई को ऋण, जिनमें से:	-	2,13,571	1,97,820	4,66,313	5,66,440	-	2,24,731	1,75,625	4,02,991	5,27,961
20	क्रेडिट जोखिम के लिए बेसल II मानकीकृत दृष्टिकोण के तहत 35% से कम या उसके बराबर के जोखिम भार के साथ	-	-	-	1,78,108	1,15,770	-	-	-	68,244	44,359
21	अर्जक आवासीय बंधक, जिसमें से:	-	-	-	16,200	10,530	-	-	-	1,01,161	65,755
22	क्रेडिट जोखिम के लिए बेसल II मानकीकृत दृष्टिकोण के तहत 35% से कम या उसके बराबर के जोखिम भार के साथ	-	-	-	16,200	10,530	-	-	-	1,01,161	65,755
23	एक्सचेंज-ट्रेडेड इक्विटी सहित वे प्रतिभूतियां जो डिफॉल्ट नहीं हैं और एचक्यूएलए के रूप में अर्ह नहीं हैं	1,501	-	-	25,930	23,317	14,984	325	5,642	8,769	25,861
24	अन्य आस्तियां: (25 से 29 तक की पंक्तियों का योग)	75,011	43,453	11,210	4,64,265	1,98,519	49,694	96,540	7,572	23,127	1,07,616
25	स्वर्ण सहित भौतिक रूप से व्यापारित वस्तुएं	-				-	-				-
26	डेरिवेटिव अनुबंधों के लिए प्रारंभिक मार्जिन के रूप में दर्ज आस्तियां और सीसीपी की डिफॉल्ट निधियों में योगदान		257	-	900	983		1,236	-	-	1,051
27	एनएसएफआर डेरिवेटिव आस्तियां		310	-	-	310		-	-	-	-
28	दर्ज किए गए विभिन्न मार्जिन की कटौती के पहले एनएसएफआर डेरिवेटिव देयताएं		46	-	-	46		-	-	-	1,324
29	अन्य सभी आस्तियों जो उपरोक्त श्रेणियों में शामिल नहीं हैं	75,011	42,840	11,210	4,63,365	1,97,179	48,370	95,305	7,572	23,127	1,05,242
30	तुलन-पत्रेतर मदें		-	2,51,341	-	11,002		-	-	-	11,276
31	**कुल आरएसएफ (14+15+16+24+30)**					8,39,937					8,49,238
32	**निवल स्थिर निधीयन अनुपात (%)**					133.30%					135.49%

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

		FY 2024-25 Q3					FY 2024-25 Q4				
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No Maturity	< 6 Months	6 Months to <1yr	>=1yr		No Maturity	< 6 Months	6 Months to <1yr	>=1yr	
19	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs, of which:	-	2,13,571	1,97,820	4,66,313	5,66,440	-	2,24,731	1,75,625	4,02,991	5,27,961
20	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	1,78,108	1,15,770	-	-	-	68,244	44,359
21	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	-	-	16,200	10,530	-	-	-	1,01,161	65,755
22	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	16,200	10,530	-	-	-	1,01,161	65,755
23	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	1,501	-	-	25,930	23,317	14,984	325	5,642	8,769	25,861
24	Other assets: (sum of rows 25 to 29):	75,011	43,453	11,210	4,64,265	1,98,519	49,694	96,540	7,572	23,127	1,07,616
25	Physical traded commodities, including gold	-				-	-				-
26	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		257	-	900	983		1,236	-	-	1,051
27	NSFR derivative assets		310	-	-	310		-	-	-	-
28	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		46	-	-	46		-	-	-	1,324
29	All other assets not included in the above categories	75,011	42,840	11,210	4,63,365	1,97,179	48,370	95,305	7,572	23,127	1,05,242
30	Off-balance sheet items		-	2,51,341	-	11,002		-	-	-	11,276
31	**Total RSF (14+15+16+24+30)**					**8,39,937**					**8,49,238**
32	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**133.30%**					**135.49%**

3. निवेश

(i) निवेश पोर्टफोलियो की संरचना

	चालू वर्ष							गत वर्ष						
	एचटीएम		एएफएस	एफवीटीपीएल		अनुषंगी सहयोगी और संयुक्त उद्यम		एचटीएम		एएफएस	एफवीटीपीएल		अनुषंगी सहयोगी और संयुक्त उद्यम	
	लागत पर	उचित मूल्य		एचएफटी	नॉन-एचएफटी	लागत पर	उचित मूल्य	लागत पर	उचित मूल्य		एचएफटी	नॉन-एचएफटी	लागत पर	उचित मूल्य
I. भारत में निवेश														
सरकारी प्रतिभूति	309908.87	302732.50	49072.19	1464.08	0.00			296733.45	297589.46	51178.61	1443.36	0.00		
(ii) अन्य अनुमोदित प्रतिभूति	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	103.61			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	93.60		
(iii) शेयर	0.00	0.00	0.00	1840.51	4544.37			0.00	0.00	0.00	1999.79	4101.34		
(iv) डिबेंचर और बॉण्ड	4673.85	4968.72	5110.74	0.00	2261.81			5073.54	5128.74	3870.56	0.00	2668.21		
(v) अनुषंगी सहयोगी और संयुक्त उद्यम						1324.98	11353.28						1483.37	8857.63
(vi) अन्य (वीसीएफ, एमएफ, एआरसी, सीपी, सीडी आदि)	0.00	0.00	7230.01	0.00	13678.21			0.00	0.00	968.35	0.00	11678.04		
कुल	**314582.71**	**307701.22**	**61412.94**	**3304.58**	**20588.00**	**1324.98**	**11353.28**	**301806.99**	**302718.20**	**56017.52**	**3443.15**	**18541.19**	**1483.37**	**8857.63**
घटाएं : हानि के लिए प्रावधान/ एनपीआई	0.00	0.00	0.00	724.20	1407..37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.96	628.21	1772.50	0.00	0.00
निवल निवेश	314582.71	307701.22	61412.94	2580.39	19180.63	1324.98	11353.28	301806.99	302718.20	55931.56	2814.94	16768.69	1483.37	8857.63
II. भारत के बाहर निवेश														
(i) सरकारी प्रतिभूतियां (स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों सहित)	197.88	197.88	2413.99	0.00	0.00			153.39	153.39	1745.89	0.00	0.00		
(ii) अनुषंगी सहयोगी और संयुक्त उद्यम						-	-						0.00	0.00
(iii) अन्य निवेश	0.00	0.00	1626.06	0.00	47.61			0.00	0.00	1338.48	0.00	42.78		
कुल	**197.88**	**197.88**	**4040.05**	**0.00**	**47.61**			**153.39**	**153.39**	**3084.37**	**0.00**	**42.78**	**0.00**	**0.00**
घटाएं : हानि के लिए प्रावधान/ एनपीआई	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**			**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
निवल निवेश	197.88	197.88	4040.05	0.00	**47.61**			153.39	153.39	3084.37	0.00	**42.78**	0.00	0.00
कुल निवल निवेश (I+II)	**314780.59**	**307899.10**	**65452.99**	**2580.39**	**19228.24**	**1324.98**	**11353.28**	**301960.38**	**302871.59**	**59015.93**	**2814.94**	**16811.47**	**1483.37**	**8857.63**

3. Investments

(i) Composition of Investment Portfolio

	Current Year							Previous Year						
	HTM		AFS	FVTPL		SUBSIDIARIES ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES		HTM		AFS	FVTPL		SUBSIDIARIES ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES	
	At Cost	Fair Value		HFT	Non-HFT	AT COST	FAIR VALUE	At Cost	Fair Value		HFT	Non-HFT	AT COST	FAIR VALUE
I. Investments in India														
(i) Government Securities	309908.87	302732.50	49072.19	1464.08	0.00			296733.45	297589.46	51178.61	1443.36	0.00		
(ii) Other Approved Securities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	103.61			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	93.60		
(iii) Shares	0.00	0.00	0.00	1840.51	4544.37			0.00	0.00	0.00	1999.79	4101.34		
(iv) Debentures and Bonds	4673.85	4968.72	5110.74	0.00	2261.81			5073.54	5128.74	3870.56	0.00	2668.21		
(v) Subsidiaries Associates & Joint Ventures						1324.98	11353.28						1483.37	8857.63
(vi) Others (VCF, MF, ARC, CP, CD etc)	0.00	0.00	7230.01	0.00	13678.21			0.00	0.00	968.35	0.00	11678.04		
Total	314582.71	307701.22	61412.94	3304.58	20588.00	1324.98	11353.28	301806.99	302718.20	56017.52	3443.15	18541.19	1483.37	8857.63
Less: Provisions for impairment/NPI	0.00	0.00	0.00	724.20	1407.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.96	628.21	1772.50	0.00	0.00
Net Investments	314582.71	307701.22	61412.94	2580.39	19180.63	1324.98	11353.28	301806.99	302718.20	55931.56	2814.94	16768.69	1483.37	8857.63
II. Investments outside India														
(i) Government Securities(Including local authorities)	197.88	197.88	2413.99	0.00	0.00			153.39	153.39	1745.89	0.00	0.00		
(ii) Subsidiaries Associates & Joint Ventures						-	-						0.00	0.00
(iii) Other investments	0.00	0.00	1626.06	0.00	47.61			0.00	0.00	1338.48	0.00	42.78		
Total	**197.88**	**197.88**	**4040.05**	**0.00**	**47.61**			**153.39**	**153.39**	**3084.37**	**0.00**	**42.78**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Less: Provisions for impairment/NPI	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**	0.00	0.00
Net Investments	197.88	197.88	4040.05	0.00	**47.61**			153.39	153.39	3084.37	0.00	**42.78**	0.00	0.00
Total Net Investments (I+II)	**314780.59**	**307899.10**	**65452.99**	**2580.39**	**19228.24**	**1324.98**	**11353.28**	**301960.38**	**302871.59**	**59015.93**	**2814.94**	**16811.47**	**1483.37**	**8857.63**

ii) तुलन पत्र पर उचित मूल्य पर मापा गया निवेश पोर्टफोलियो का उचित मूल्य पदानुक्रम

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

	चालू वर्ष								गत वर्ष							
	एएफएस				एफवीटीपीएल				एएफएस				एफवीटीपीएल			
	स्तर 1	स्तर 2	स्तर 3	कुल	स्तर 1	स्तर 2	स्तर 3	कुल	स्तर 1	स्तर2	स्तर3	कुल	स्तर 1	स्तर2	स्तर3	कुल
I. भारत में निवेश																
(i) सरकारी प्रतिभूति	32491.61	16580.58	-	49072.19	1464.08	-	-	1464.08	51178.61	0.00	0.00	51178.61	1443.36	0.00	0.00	1443.36
(ii) अन्य अनुमोदित प्रतिभूति	-	-	-	-	10.13	-	93.49	103.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.11	0.00	84.49	93.60
(iii) शेयर	-	-	-	-	1957.83	541.12	3885.92	6384.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2090.26	449.21	3561.67	6101.14
(iv) डिबेंचर और बॉण्ड	2721.48	2839.26	-	5110.74	-	2261.81	-	2261.81	2022.45	1848.11	0.00	3870.56	0.00	2668.21	0.00	2668.21
(v) अनुषंगी सहयोगी और संयुक्त उद्यम																
(vi) अन्य (वीसीएफ, एमएफ, एआरसी, सीपी, सीडी आदि)	2821.17	4408.84	-	7230.01	11500.04	-	2178.17	13678.21	0.00	968.35	0.00	968.35	9169.51	0.00	2508.53	11678.04
कुल	**37584.26**	**23828.68**	-	**61412.94**	**14932.07**	**2802.93**	**6157.58**	**23892.58**	**53201.06**	**2816.46**	**0.00**	**56017.52**	**12712.24**	**3117.42**	**6154.69**	**21984.35**
II. भारत के बाहर निवेश																
(i) सरकारी प्रतिभूतियां (स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों सहित)	2413.99	-	-	2413.99	-	-	-	-	1745.89	0.00	0.00	1745.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ii) अनुषंगी सहयोगी और संयुक्त उद्यम																
(iii) अन्य निवेश	1626.06	-	-	1626.06	-	-	47.42	47.42	1338.48	0.00	0.0	1338.48	0.02	0.00	42.95	42.97
कुल	**4040.05**	-	-	**4040.05**	-	-	**47.42**	**47.42**	**3084.37**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**3084.37**	**0.02**	**0.00**	**42.95**	**42.97**
कुल निवल निवेश (I+II)	41624.31	23828.68	-	65452.99	14932.07	2802.93	6205.00	23940.01	56285.43	2816.46	0.00	59101.89	12712.26	3117.42	6197.64	22027.32

iii) एएफएस-रिजर्व एवं लाभ और हानि खाते में चिन्हित वित्तीय लिखत स्तर 3 पर निवल लाभ/(हानि)

विवरण	यथातिथि 31.03.2026	यथातिथि 31.03.2025
एएफएस- रिजर्व में चिन्हित	0.00	0.00
सामान्य रिजर्व में चिन्हित	0.00	2023.39
लाभ और हानि खाते में चिन्हित	538.42	474.07

ii) Fair Value Hierarchy of investment portfolio measured at fair value on balance sheet

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

	CURRENT YEAR								PREVIOUS YEAR							
	AFS				FVTPL				AFS				FVTPL			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
I. Investments in India																
(i) Government Securities	32491.61	16580.58	-	49072.19	1464.08	-	-	1464.08	51178.61	0.00	0.00	51178.61	1443.36	0.00	0.00	1443.36
(ii) Other Approved Securities	-	-	-	-	10.13	-	93.49	103.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.11	0.00	84.49	93.60
(iii) Shares	-	-	-	-	1957.83	541.12	3885.92	6384.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2090.26	449.21	3561.67	6101.14
(iv) Debentures and Bonds	2721.48	2839.26	-	5110.74	-	2261.81	-	2261.81	2022.45	1848.11	0.00	3870.56	0.00	2668.21	0.00	2668.21
(v) Subsidiaries Associates & Joint Ventures																
(vi) Others (VCF, MF, ARC, CP, CD etc)	2821.17	4408.84	-	7230.01	11500.04	-	2178.17	13678.21	0.00	968.35	0.00	968.35	9169.51	0.00	2508.53	11678.04
Total	**37584.26**	**23828.68**	-	**61412.94**	**14932.07**	**2802.93**	**6157.58**	**23892.58**	**53201.06**	**2816.46**	**0.00**	**56017.52**	**12712.24**	**3117.42**	**6154.69**	**21984.35**
II. Investments outside India																
(i) Government Securities(Including local authorities)	2413.99	-	-	2413.99	-	-	-	-	1745.89	0.00	0.00	1745.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ii) Subsidiaries Associates & Joint Ventures																
(iii) Other investments	1626.06	-	-	1626.06	-	-	47.42	47.42	1338.48	0.00	0.0	1338.48	0.02	0.00	42.95	42.97
Total	**4040.05**	-	-	**4040.05**	-	-	**47.42**	**47.42**	**3084.37**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**3084.37**	**0.02**	**0.00**	**42.95**	**42.97**
Total Net Investments (I+II)	**41624.31**	**23828.68**	-	**65452.99**	**14932.07**	**2802.93**	**6205.00**	**23940.01**	**56285.43**	**2816.46**	**0.00**	**59101.89**	**12712.26**	**3117.42**	**6197.64**	**22027.32**

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

PARTICULARS	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Recognised in AFS-Reserve	0.00	0.00
Recognised in General Reserve	0.00	2023.39
Recognised in Profit and Loss Account	538.42	474.07

iv) एचटीएम से किए गए विक्रय का विवरण (राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

		31.03.2026	31.03.2025
A	एचटीएम में प्रतिभूति का प्रारंभिक वहन मूल्य	302004.86	293609.85
B	वर्ष के दौरान सभी एचटीएम प्रतिभूतियों का वहन मूल्य	68258.32	42531.49
C	घटाएं: विनियामक सीमा से छूट प्राप्त परिस्थितियों में विक्रय की गई प्रतिभूतियों का वहन मूल्य	53186.86	28098.92
D	विक्रय की गई प्रतिभूतियों का वहन मूल्य (डी = बी-सी)	15071.45	14432.57
E	एचटीएम में प्रतिभूतियों के प्रारंभिक वहन मूल्य के प्रतिशत के रूप में विक्रय की गई प्रतिभूतियाँ (ई= डी/ए)	**4.99%**	**4.92%**
	एचटीएम प्रतिभूतियों के संबंध में पूंजी रिजर्व में अंतरित राशि, जिनका पुनःविक्रय किया गया है	991.91	853.12

iv) Details of sales made out of HTM (Amount in ₹ Crores)

		31.03.2026	31.03.2025
A	Opening carrying value of securities in HTM	302004.86	293609.85
B	Carrying value of all HTM securities sold during the year	68258.32	42531.49
C	Less: Carrying values of securities sold under situations exempted from regulatory limit	53186.86	28098.92
D	Carrying value of securities Sold (D=B-C)	15071.45	14432.57
E	Securities sold as a percentage of opening carrying value of securities in HTM (E=D/A)	**4.99%**	**4.92%**
	Amount transferred to capital Reserve in respect of HTM securities which were sold at again	991.91	853.12

v) निवेश की श्रेणियों के बीच पुनर्वर्गीकरण : शून्य

v) Reclassification between categories of investments : NIL

vi) गैर-निष्पादित निवेशों (एनपीआई) और निवेश उतार-चढ़ाव आरक्षित निधि के प्रावधानों में परिवर्तन

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

	विवरण	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
i)	**निवेश के मूल्यह्रास में धारित प्रावधानों का संचलन**		
a)	प्रारंभिक शेष राशि	2486.66	3190.01
b)	जोड़ें: वर्ष के दौरान किए गए प्रावधान	229.63	0.07
c)	घटाएं : वर्ष के दौरान अतिरिक्त प्रावधानों को बट्टे खाते में डालना/ प्रतिलेखन करना	584.72	160.93
d)	घटाएँ: सामान्य आरक्षित निधि में स्थानांतरित मूल्यह्रास प्रावधान	0.00	542.49
e)	अंतिम शेष राशि	2131.57	2486.66
ii)	**निवेश में उतार-चढ़ाव रिजर्व का संचलन**		
a)	प्रारंभिक शेष राशि	1626.59	1333.06
b)	जोड़ें : वर्ष के दौरान अंतरित की गई राशि	309.97	293.53
c)	घटाएं : गिरावट	70.25	0.00
d)	अंतिम शेष राशि	2006.81	1626.59
iii)	एएफएस और एचएफटी/ वर्तमान श्रेणी में निवेश के अंतिम शेष के प्रतिशत के रूप में आईएफआर में अंतिम शेष राशि	2.00	2.00

vi) Movement of Provisions for Non-Performing Investments (NPI) and Investment Fluctuation Reserve

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

	Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
i)	**Movement of provisions held towards depreciation / NPI in investments**		
a)	Opening balance	2486.66	3190.01
b)	Add: Provisions made during the year	229.63	0.07
c)	Less: Write-off / write back of excess provisions during the year	584.72	160.93
d)	Less : Depreciation Provision Transferred to General Reserve	0.00	542.49
e)	Closing balance	2131.57	2486.66
ii)	**Movement of Investment Fluctuation Reserve**		
a)	Opening balance	1626.59	1333.06
b)	Add: Amount transferred during the year	309.97	293.53
c)	Less: Drawdown	70.25	0.00
d)	Closing balance	2006.81	1626.59
iii)	Closing balance in IFR as a percentage of closing balance of investments in AFS and HFT/Current category	2.00	2.00

vii) गैर-एसएलआर निवेश पोर्टफोलियो

a) गैर-निष्पादित गैर-एसएलआर निवेश

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

क्र. सं.	विवरण	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
a)	प्रारंभिक शेष राशि	5388.82	6056.41
b)	1 अप्रैल से इस वर्ष के दौरान परिवर्धन	229.63	0.07
c)	उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान कटौती	484.54	667.66
	उतार-चढ़ाव विनिमय	**0.00**	**0.00**
d)	**अंतिम शेष राशि**	**5133.92**	**5388.82**
e)	**कुल धारित प्रावधान**	**5133.92**	**5388.82**

vii) Non-SLR investment portfolio

a) Non-performing non-SLR investments

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Sr. No.	Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
a)	Opening balance	5388.82	6056.41
b)	Additions during the year since 1st April	229.63	0.07
c)	Reductions during the above period	484.54	667.66
	Exchange Fluctuation	**0.00**	**0.00**
d)	**Closing balance**	**5133.92**	**5388.82**
e)	**Total provisions held**	**5133.92**	**5388.82**

ii) गैर-एसएलआर निवेशों की जारीकर्ता संरचना:

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

क्रसं	जारीकर्ता	राशि		निजी स्थानन (प्लेसमेंट) की सीमा		"निवेश ग्रेड से कम" प्रतिभूतियों की सीमा		"अमूल्यांकित" प्रतिभूतियों की सीमा		"असूचीबद्ध" प्रतिभूतियों की सीमा	
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)	
		31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
a)	पीएसयू	3782.04	4256.88	1199.64	1093.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b)	वित्तीय संस्थाएं	7879.61	7841.12	5519.95	5217.47	24.79	24.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
c)	बैंक	8110.98	2162.48	2368.26	1839.12	0.00	0.00	47.42	40.70	47.42	40.70
d)	निजी कॉरपोरेट	7402.38	5712.48	2409.54	1891.01	0.00	75.60	0.00	0.00	176.23	254.79
e)	अनुषंगी/संयुक्त उद्यम	1324.98	1483.37	1324.98	1483.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
f)	अन्य	16449.99	13667.60	409.67	2654.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	152.65	141.61
g)	मूल्यह्रास के सापेक्ष प्रावधान	2131.57	2486.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	कुल *	**42818.41**	**32637.26**	**13232.04**	**14178.40**	**24.79**	**100.39**	**47.42**	**40.70**	**376.30**	**437.10**

*उपरोक्त कॉलम 4,5,6 और 7 के तहत रिपोर्ट की गई राशियां परस्पर अनन्य नहीं हैं।

इसमें भारत के बाहर किए गए 0.19 करोड़ रुपये के निवेश शामिल हैं।

ii) Issuer composition of non-SLR investments:

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Sl. No.	Issuer	Amount		Extent of Private Placement		Extent of 'Below Investment Grade' Securities		Extent of 'Unrated' Securities		Extent of 'Unlisted' Securities	
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)	
		31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
a)	PSUs	3782.04	4256.88	1199.64	1093.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b)	FIs	7879.61	7841.12	5519.95	5217.47	24.79	24.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
c)	Banks	8110.98	2162.48	2368.26	1839.12	0.00	0.00	47.42	40.70	47.42	40.70
d)	Private Corporates#	7402.38	5712.48	2409.54	1891.01	0.00	75.60	0.00	0.00	176.23	254.79
e)	Subsidiaries/ Joint Ventures	1324.98	1483.37	1324.98	1483.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
f)	Others	16449.99	13667.60	409.67	2654.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	152.65	141.61
g)	Less: Provision held towards depreciation	2131.57	2486.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total *	**42818.41**	**32637.26**	**13232.04**	**14178.40**	**24.79**	**100.39**	**47.42**	**40.70**	**376.30**	**437.10**

*Amounts reported under columns 4, 5, 6 and 7 above may not be mutually exclusive.

Includes investments outside India amounting to ₹ 0.19 Cr

viii) रेपो लेनदेन (अंकित मूल्य और बाजार मूल्य की शर्तों के अनुसार)

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

विवरण	वर्ष के दौरान न्यूनतम बकाया		वर्ष के दौरान अधिकतम बकाया		वर्ष के दौरान बकाया दैनिक औसत		दिनांक 31.03.2026 की स्थिति में	
	अंकित मूल्य	बाजार मूल्य	अंकित मूल्य	बाजार मूल्य	अंकित मूल्य	बाजार मूल्य	अंकित मूल्य	बाजार मूल्य
रेपो के तहत बिक्री की गई प्रतिभूतियां								
i) सरकारी प्रतिभूतियां	0.00	0.00	45362.05	45457.64	10108.81	10095.99	45362.05	45457.64
ii) कॉरपोरेट ऋण प्रतिभूतियां	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
iii) अन्य प्रतिभूतियां	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
रिवर्स रेपो के तहत खरीदी गई प्रतिभूतियां								
i) सरकारी प्रतिभूतियां	0.00	0.00	17312.08	17739.40	2922.47	2795.68	5148.73	4970.34
ii) कॉरपोरेट ऋण प्रतिभूतियां	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
iii) अन्य प्रतिभूतियां	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

viii) Repo transactions (in face value and market value terms) As at 31.03.2026

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Particulars	Minimum outstanding during the year		Maximum outstanding during the year		Daily Average outstanding during the year		Outstanding as on 31.03.2026	
	Face Value	Market Value	Face Value	Market Value	Face Value	Market Value	Face Value	Market Value
Securities sold under repo								
i) Government Securities	0.00	0.00	45362.05	45457.64	10108.81	10095.99	45362.05	45457.64
ii) Corporate Debt Securities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
iii) Any Other Securities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Securities purchased under reverse repo								
i) Government Securities	0.00	0.00	17312.08	17739.40	2922.47	2795.68	5148.73	4970.34
ii) Corporate Debt Securities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
iii) Any Other Securities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

ix) दिनांक 31.03.2026 की स्थिति में सरकारी प्रतिभूति ऋण (जीएसएल) लेनदेन (बाजार मूल्य के संदर्भ में)

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

विवरण	चालू वर्ष के दौरान न्यूनतम बकाया	चालू वर्ष के दौरान न्यूनतम बकाया	वर्ष के दौरान दैनिक औसत बकाया	वर्ष के दौरान लेन-देन की कुल मात्रा	31 मार्च तक बकाया
जीएसएल लेनदेन के माध्यम से उधार दी गई प्रतिभूतियां	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जीएसएल लेनदेन के माध्यम से उधार ली गई प्रतिभूतियां	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जीएसएल लेनदेन के तहत संपार्श्विक के रूप में रखी गई प्रतिभूतियां	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जीएसएल लेनदेन के तहत संपार्श्विक के रूप में प्राप्त प्रतिभूतियां	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

ix) Government Security Lending (GSL) transactions (in market value terms) as at 31.03.2026

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Particulars	Minimum outstanding during the Year	Minimum outstanding during the Year	Daily average outstanding during the year	Total volume of transactions during the year	Outstanding as on March 31
Securities lent through GSL transactions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Securities borrowed through GSL transactions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Securities placed as collateral under GSL Transactions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Securities received as collateral under GSL Transactions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

दिनांक 31.03.2025 की स्थिति में सरकारी प्रतिभूति ऋण (जीएसएल) लेनदेन (बाजार मूल्य के संदर्भ में)

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

विवरण	चालू वर्ष के दौरान न्यूनतम बकाया	चालू वर्ष के दौरान न्यूनतम बकाया	वर्ष के दौरान दैनिक औसत बकाया	वर्ष के दौरान लेन-देन की कुल मात्रा	31 मार्च तक बकाया
जीएसएल लेनदेन के माध्यम से उधार दी गई प्रतिभूतियां	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जीएसएल लेनदेन के माध्यम से उधार ली गई प्रतिभूतियां	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जीएसएल लेनदेन के तहत संपार्श्विक के रूप में रखी गई प्रतिभूतियां	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जीएसएल लेनदेन के तहत संपार्श्विक के रूप में प्राप्त प्रतिभूतियां	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Government Security Lending (GSL) transactions (in market value terms) as at 31.03.2025

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Particulars	Minimum outstanding during the Year	Minimum outstanding during the Year	Daily average outstanding during the year	Total volume of transactions during the year	Outstanding as on March 31
Securities lent through GSL transactions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Securities borrowed through GSL transactions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Securities placed as collateral under GSL Transactions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Securities received as collateral under GSL Transactions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. आस्ति गुणवत्ता

I) दिनांक 31.03.2026 की स्थिति में धारित अग्रिमों और प्रावधानों का वर्गीकरण

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

	मानक	गैर-निष्पादित				कुल
	कुल मानक अग्रिम	अवमानक	संदिग्ध	हानि	कुल गैर-निष्पादित अग्रिम	
सकल मानक अग्रिम और एनपीए						
प्रारंभिक शेष राशि	1041802	7218	12772	11540	31530	1073332
जोड़ें : वर्ष के दौरान परिवर्धन					7085	
घटाएं: वर्ष के दौरान कटौतियां*					15875	
अंतिम शेष राशि	1214808	6585	7838	8317	22740	1237548
*सकल एनपीए में कमी के कारण:						
i) उन्नयन					814	
ii) वसूली (उन्नयन किए गए खातों में वसूली को छोड़कर)					1519	
iii) तकनीकी/विवेकपूर्ण रूप से बट्टे खाते में डाली गई राशि					13085	
iv) उपरोक्त (iii) के अलावा बट्टे खाते में डाली गई अन्य राशि					457	
प्रावधान (अस्थायी प्रावधानों को छोड़कर)						
धारित प्रावधानों का प्रारंभिक शेष	3785	2370	10253	11528	24151	27936
जोड़ें: वर्ष के दौरान किए गए नए प्रावधान					6310	
घटाएं: प्रतिवर्ती अतिरिक्त प्रावधान/ बट्टेखाते में डाले गए ऋण					12948	
धारित प्रावधानों का अंतिम शेष	4794	1508	7693	8312	17513	
निवल एनपीए						
प्रारंभिक शेष राशि		4848	2505	0	7353	
जोड़ें: वर्ष के दौरान किए गए नए प्रावधान					775	
घटाएं: वर्ष के दौरान कटौती					2919	
अंतिम शेष राशि		5077	132	0	5209	
अस्थायी प्रावधान						0
प्रारंभिक शेष राशि						0
जोड़ें : वर्ष के दौरान किए गए अतिरिक्त प्रावधान						0
घटाएं: वर्ष के दौरान आहरित राशि (ड्राडाउन)						0
अस्थायी प्रावधानों की अंतिम शेष राशि						0
तकनीकी रूप से बट्टे खाते में डालना और उस पर की गई वसूली						
तकनीकी/विवेकपूर्ण रूप से बट्टे खाते में डाली गई राशि						68946
जोड़ें: वर्ष के दौरान तकनीकी/विवेकपूर्ण रूप से बट्टे खाते में डाली गई अग्रिम						13224
घटाएं: वर्ष के दौरान पिछली तकनीकी/विवेकपूर्ण रूप से बट्टे खाते में डाली गई अग्रिम से वसूली						15057
अंतिम शेष राशि						67113

4. Asset quality

i) Classification of advances and provisions held As at 31.03.2026

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

	Standard	Non-Performing				
	Total Standard Advances	Sub Standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total Non-Performing Advances	Total
Gross Standard Advances and NPAs						
Opening Balance	1041802	7218	12772	11540	31530	1073332
Add: Additions during the year					7085	
Less: Reductions during the year*					15875	
Closing balance	1214808	6585	7838	8317	22740	1237548
*Reductions in Gross NPAs due to:						
i) Upgradation					814	
ii) Recoveries (excluding recoveries from upgraded accounts)					1519	
iii) Technical/ Prudential Write-offs					13085	
iv) Write-offs other than those under (iii) above					457	
Provisions (excluding Floating Provisions)						
Opening balance of provisions held	3785	2370	10253	11528	24151	27936
Add: Fresh provisions made during the year					6310	
Less: Excess provision reversed/ Write-off loans					12948	
Closing balance of provisions held	4794	1508	7693	8312	17513	
Net NPAs						
Opening Balance		4848	2505	0	7353	
Add: Fresh additions during the year					775	
Less: Reductions during the year					2919	
Closing Balance		5077	132	0	5209	
Floating Provisions						0
Opening Balance						0
Add: Additional provisions made during the year						0
Less: Amount drawn down during the year						0
Closing balance of floating provisions						0
Technical write-offs and the recoveries made thereon						
Opening balance of Technical/ Prudential written-off accounts						68946
Add: Technical/ Prudential write-offs during the year						13224
Less: Recoveries made from previously technical/ prudential written-off accounts during the year						15057
Closing balance						67113

यथा 31.03.2025 तक (राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

	मानक	गैर-निष्पादित				
	कुल मानक अग्रिम	अवमानक	संदिग्ध	हानि	कुल गैर-निष्पादित अग्रिम	कुल
सकल मानक अग्रिम और एनपीए						
प्रारंभिक शेष राशि	919998	9267	18113	13225	40605	960602
जोड़ें : वर्ष के दौरान परिवर्धन					8544	
घटाएं: वर्ष के दौरान कटौतियां*					17619	
अंतिम शेष राशि	1041802	7218	12772	11540	31530	1073332
*सकल एनपीए में कमी के कारण:						
i) उन्नयन					672	
ii) वसूली (उन्नयन किए गए खातों में वसूली को छोड़कर)					2597	
iii) तकनीकी/विवेकपूर्ण रूप से बट्टे खाते में डाली गई राशि					12095	
iv) उपरोक्त (iii) के अलावा बट्टे खाते में डाली गई अन्य राशि					2255	
प्रावधान (अस्थायी प्रावधानों को छोड़कर)						
धारित प्रावधानों का प्रारंभिक शेष	3449	1545	13993	13205	28743	32192
जोड़ें: वर्ष के दौरान किए गए नए प्रावधान					9586	
घटाएं: प्रतिवर्ती अतिरिक्त प्रावधान/ बट्टेखाते में डाले गए ऋण					14178	
धारित प्रावधानों का अंतिम शेष	3785	2370	10253	11528	24151	27936
निवल एनपीए						
प्रारंभिक शेष राशि		7721	4102	0	11823	
जोड़ें: वर्ष के दौरान किए गए नए प्रावधान					-1042	
घटाएं: वर्ष के दौरान कटौती					3428	
अंतिम शेष राशि		4848	2505	0	7353	
अस्थायी प्रावधान						
प्रारंभिक शेष राशि						0
जोड़ें : वर्ष के दौरान किए गए अतिरिक्त प्रावधान						0
घटाएं: वर्ष के दौरान आहरित राशि (ड्राडाउन)						0
अस्थायी प्रावधानों की अंतिम शेष राशि						0
तकनीकी रूप से बट्टे खाते में डालना और उस पर की गई वसूली						
तकनीकी/विवेकपूर्ण रूप से बट्टे खाते में डाली गई राशि						67661
जोड़ें: वर्ष के दौरान तकनीकी/विवेकपूर्ण रूप से बट्टे खाते में डाली गई अग्रिम						12150
घटाएं: वर्ष के दौरान पिछली तकनीकी/विवेकपूर्ण रूप से बट्टे खाते में डाली गई अग्रिम से वसूली						10865
अंतिम शेष राशि						68946

(₹ करोड़ में)

अनुपात (प्रतिशत में)	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
सकल एनपीए से सकल अग्रिम	1.84	2.94
निवल एनपीए से निवल अग्रिम	0.43	0.70
प्रावधान कवरेज अनुपात	94.21	92.70

As at 31.03.2025 (Amount in ₹ Crores)

	Standard	Non-Performing				
	Total Standard Advances	Sub-Standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total Non-Performing Advances	Total
Gross Standard Advances and NPAs						
Opening Balance	919998	9267	18113	13225	40605	960602
Add: Additions during the year					8544	
Less: Reductions during the year*					17619	
Closing balance	1041802	7218	12772	11540	31530	1073332
*Reductions in Gross NPAs due to:						
i) Upgradation					672	
ii) Recoveries (excluding recoveries from upgraded accounts)					2597	
iii) Technical/ Prudential Write-offs					12095	
iv) Write-offs other than those under (iii) above					2255	
Provisions (excluding Floating Provisions)						
Opening balance of provisions held	3449	1545	13993	13205	28743	32192
Add: Fresh provisions made during the year					9586	
Less: Excess provision reversed/ Write-off loans					14178	
Closing balance of provisions held	3785	2370	10253	11528	24151	27936
Net NPAs						
Opening Balance		7721	4102	0	11823	
Add: Fresh additions during the year					-1042	
Less: Reductions during the year					3428	
Closing Balance		4848	2505	0	7353	
Floating Provisions						
Opening Balance						0
Add: Additional provisions made during the year						0
Less: Amount drawn down during the year						0
Closing balance of floating provisions						0
Technical write-offs and the recoveries made thereon						
Opening balance of Technical/ Prudential written-off accounts						67661
Add: Technical/ Prudential write-offs during the year						12150
Less: Recoveries made from previously technical/ prudential written-off accounts during the year						10865
Closing balance						68946

(₹ in Crores)

Ratios (in per cent)	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Gross NPA to Gross Advances	1.84	2.94
Net NPA to Net Advances	0.43	0.70
Provision coverage ratio	94.21	92.70

ii) क्षेत्रवार अग्रिम और सकल एनपीए (राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

क्र. सं	क्षेत्र	31.03.2026			31.03.2025		
		कुल बकाया अग्रिम	सकल एनपीए	उस क्षेत्र में कुल अग्रिमों पर सकल एनपीए का प्रतिशत	कुल बकाया अग्रिम	सकल एनपीए	उस क्षेत्र में कुल अग्रिमों पर सकल एनपीए का प्रतिशत
i)	**प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र**						
a)	कृषि और संबद्ध गतिविधियां	265970.77	6257	2.35%	239977.10	8334	3.47%
b)	उद्योगों को अग्रिम जो प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र को ऋण के लिए पात्र हैं	66802.82	2931	4.39%	58994.12	2853	4.83%
c)	सेवा	91028.16	4390	4.82%	80829.82	5062	6.26%
d)	व्यक्तिगत ऋण	63510.11	484	0.76%	42959.74	816	1.90%
	उप-योग (i)	**487311.86**	**14062**	**2.89%**	**422760.78**	**17065**	**4.04%**
ii)	**गैर-प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र**						
a)	कृषि और संबद्ध गतिविधियां	9805.77	39	0.40%	7165.70	41	0.57%
b)	उद्योग	170117.32	4902	2.88%	169141.41	10315	6.10%
c)	सेवा	336911.75	2998	0.89%	293857.59	2736	0.93%
d)	व्यक्तिगत ऋण	233401.41	739	0.32%	180406.26	1373	0.76%
	उप-योग (ii)	**750236.25**	**8678**	**1.16%**	**650570.96**	**14465**	**2.22%**
	कुल (i + ii)	**1237548.11**	**22740**	**1.84%**	**1073331.74**	**31530**	**2.94%**

ii) Sector-wise Advances and Gross NPAs (Amount in ₹ Crores)

Sl. No.	Sector	31.03.2026			31.03.2025		
		Outstanding Total Advances	Gross NPAs	Percentage of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that sector	Outstanding Total Advances	Gross NPAs	Percentage of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that sector
i)	**Priority Sector**						
a)	Agriculture and allied activities	265970.77	6257	2.35%	239977.10	8334	3.47%
b)	Advances to industries sector eligible as priority sector lending	66802.82	2931	4.39%	58994.12	2853	4.83%
c)	Services	91028.16	4390	4.82%	80829.82	5062	6.26%
d)	Personal loans	63510.11	484	0.76%	42959.74	816	1.90%
	Sub-total (i)	**487311.86**	**14062**	**2.89%**	**422760.78**	**17065**	**4.04%**
ii)	**Non-priority Sector**						
a)	Agriculture and allied activities	9805.77	39	0.40%	7165.70	41	0.57%
b)	Industry	170117.32	4902	2.88%	169141.41	10315	6.10%
c)	Services	336911.75	2998	0.89%	293857.59	2736	0.93%
d)	Personal loans	233401.41	739	0.32%	180406.26	1373	0.76%
	Sub-total (ii)	**750236.25**	**8678**	**1.16%**	**650570.96**	**14465**	**2.22%**
	Total (i + ii)	**1237548.11**	**22740**	**1.84%**	**1073331.74**	**31530**	**2.94%**

उद्योगों का उप-क्षेत्र जहां बकाया अग्रिम, क्षेत्र के कुल बकाया अग्रिमों के 10% से अधिक है:

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

क्र.सं	उप-क्षेत्र	31.03.2026			31.03.2025		
		कुल बकाया अग्रिम	सकल एनपीए	उस क्षेत्र में कुल अग्रिमों पर सकल एनपीए का प्रतिशत	कुल बकाया अग्रिम	सकल एनपीए	उस क्षेत्र में कुल अग्रिमों पर सकल एनपीए का प्रतिशत
1	आधारभूत संरचना	114524.99	2323	2.03%	124589.62	4080	3.27%
2	थोक/ खुदरा व्यापार	92395.01	2633	2.85%	81929.90	2933	3.58%
3	मूलभूत धातु और धातुगत उत्पाद	27110.33	436	1.61%	24055.45	412	1.71%

Sub sector of industries where the outstanding advances exceeds 10 percent of the outstanding total advances of the sector:

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Sl. No.	Sub-sector	31.03.2026			31.03.2025		
		Outstanding total Advances	Gross NPA	Percentage of Gross NPA to Total Advances in that sector	Outstanding total Advances	Gross NPA	Percentage of Gross NPA to Total Advances in that sector
1	Infrastructure	114524.99	2323	2.03%	124589.62	4080	3.27%
2	Whole sale / Retail Trade	92395.01	2633	2.85%	81929.90	2933	3.58%
3	Basic Metal & Metal Products	27110.33	436	1.61%	24055.45	412	1.71%

iii) विदेशी आस्तियां, एनपीए और राजस्व

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

विवरण	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
कुल आस्तियां (सकल)	180881.80	143303.09
कुल एनपीए	1439.61	2679.40
कुल राजस्व	6939.34	6701.09

iii) Overseas assets, NPAs and revenue:

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Total Assets (Gross)	180881.80	143303.09
Total NPAs	1439.61	2679.40
Total Revenue	6939.34	6701.09

iv) **समाधान योजना और पुनर्रचना का विवरण**

(a) समाधान योजना का विवरण

दबावग्रस्त आस्तियों के समाधान हेतु विवेकपूर्ण ढांचे के संबंध में भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा जारी परिपत्र डीबीआर सं. बीपी. बीसी 45/21.04.048/2018-19 दिनांक 07.06.2019 के अनुसार, बैंक के पास 5 खातों में रू. 291.08 करोड़ का अतिरिक्त प्रावधान है, जिसका विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

आरबीआई के परिपत्र से प्रभावित ऋण राशि (ए)	एनपीए के रूप में वर्गीकृत ऋण राशि (बी)	दिनांक 31.03.2026 की स्थिति में कॉलम (बी) में एनपीए के रूप में वर्गीकृत ऋण राशि (सी)	दिनांक 31.03.2025 की स्थिति में प्रावधान (डी)	दिनांक 31.03.2026 को समाप्त तिमाही/अवधि के दौरान किए गए अतिरिक्त प्रावधान/(प्रतिवर्तन) (ई)	दिनांक 31.03.2026 की स्थिति में प्रावधान (एफ)
2328.97	1728.02	1728.02	430.76	-139.68	291.08

iv) Particulars of resolution plan and restructuring

(a) Particulars of Resolution plan

As per the RBI Circular DBR. No. BP. BC. 45/21.04.048/2018-19 dated 07.06.2019 on prudential framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets, Bank holds an additional provision of ₹291.08 Crores in 5 accounts as detailed below.

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Amount of loans impacted by RBI Circular (a)	Amount of loans to be classified as NPA (b)	Amount of loans as on 31.03.2026 out of (b) classified as NPA (c)	Provision held as on 31.03.2025 (d)	Additional provision/ (Reversal) made during quarter/period ended 31.03.2026 (e)	Provision held as on 31.03.2026 (f)
2328.97	1728.02	1728.02	430.76	-139.68	291.08

(b) पुनर्रचित खातों का विवरण

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

		कृषि एवं संबद्ध गतिविधियां (अन्य प्रणाली)		कॉरपोरेट (एमएसएमई को छोड़कर) (सीडीआर प्रणाली)		एमएसएमई (एसएमई ऋण पुनर्रचना)		खुदरा व अन्य (अन्य प्रणाली)		कुल	
		चालू वर्ष	पिछला वर्ष	चालू वर्ष	पिछला वर्ष	चालू वर्ष	पिछला वर्ष	चालू वर्ष	पिछला वर्ष	चालू वर्ष	पिछला वर्ष
मानक	खातों की संख्या	59	68	13	13	5610	12476	653	859	6335	13416
	सकल राशि	53.28	24.92	83.64	80.24	557.82	867.09	2262.86	2434.58	2957.60	3406.83
	धारित प्रावधान	1.74	0.12	0.33	0.32	39.29	62.86	154.56	155.93	195.93	219.23
अवमानक	खातों की संख्या	10	45	0	0	796	4236	36	293	842	4574
	सकल राशि	0.13	5.87	0	0	25.59	50.04	0.28	31.91	26	87.82
	धारित प्रावधान	0.02	0.89	0	0	4.92	9.08	0.08	5.11	5.02	15.08
संदिग्ध	खातों की संख्या	3828	3891	0	0	24941	37979	17470	19841	46239	61711
	सकल राशि	216.10	112.01	0	0	743.75	1009.15	778.29	1362.03	1738.13	2483.19
	धारित प्रावधान	195.86	106.10	0	0	701.90	840.71	775.75	1235.19	1673.5	2182.00
हानि	खातों की संख्या	693	581	0	6	8685	12037	4018	3336	13396	15960
	सकल राशि	69.61	54.61	0	161.42	584.78	542.69	5499.76	7121.90	6154.15	7880.62
	धारित प्रावधान	69.61	54.61	0	161.42	584.78	542.29	5499.76	7121.90	6154.15	7880.22

(b) Details of restructuring accounts

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

		Agriculture & Allied Activities (Other Mechanism)		Corporate (excluding MSME) (CDR Mechanism)		MSME (SME Debt Restructuring		Retail & Other (Other Mechanism)		Total	
		Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
Standard	No. of Accounts	59	68	13	13	5610	12476	653	859	6335	13416
	Gross Amount	53.28	24.92	83.64	80.24	557.82	867.09	2262.86	2434.58	2957.60	3406.83
	Provision Held	1.74	0.12	0.33	0.32	39.29	62.86	154.56	155.93	195.93	219.23
Sub-Standard	No. of Accounts	10	45	0	0	796	4236	36	293	842	4574
	Gross amount	0.13	5.87	0	0	25.59	50.04	0.28	31.91	26	87.82
	Provision Held	0.02	0.89	0	0	4.92	9.08	0.08	5.11	5.02	15.08
Doubtful	No. of Accounts	3828	3891	0	0	24941	37979	17470	19841	46239	61711
	Gross Amount	216.10	112.01	0	0	743.75	1009.15	778.29	1362.03	1738.13	2483.19
	Provision Held	195.86	106.10	0	0	701.90	840.71	775.75	1235.19	1673.5	2182.00
Loss	No. of Accounts	693	581	0	6	8685	12037	4018	3336	13396	15960
	Gross Amount	69.61	54.61	0	161.42	584.78	542.69	5499.76	7121.90	6154.15	7880.62
	Provision Held	69.61	54.61	0	161.42	584.78	542.29	5499.76	7121.90	6154.15	7880.22

v) आस्ति वर्गीकरण और प्रावधान में विचलन

हमने भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी आईआरएसी मानदंडों के संबंध में बैंक द्वारा किए गए अनुपालन की जाँच की है, और यह जाँच निम्नलिखित पर आधारित है: -

a) बैंक द्वारा आरबीआई के दिशानिर्देशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए निर्धारित स्वचालित प्रणालियाँ और प्रक्रियाएँ; बैंक द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी और स्पष्टीकरण;

b) लेखापरीक्षकों द्वारा, लेखापरीक्षित शाखाओं / अंचल कार्यालयों के संबंध में जारी किए गए प्रमाणपत्र और एमओसी;

c) निदेशक मंडल द्वारा उन मामलों में छूट दी जा सकती है जहां उधारकर्ताओं के मैन्युअल रखरखाव की अनुमति दी जाती है जो सिस्टम द्वारा संचालित आय निर्धारण, आस्ति वर्गीकरण और प्रावधान के दायरे से बाहर हैं;

d) हम एतद्द्वारा यह प्रमाणित करते हैं कि बैंक ने दिनांक 31.03.2026 को समाप्त वर्ष के खातों को अंतिम रूप देते समय, आय निर्धारण, आस्ति वर्गीकरण और प्रावधान संबंधी आवश्यकताओं के लिए निर्धारित मानदंडों का सामान्यतः अनुपालन किया है।

vi) ऋण एक्सपोजर के अंतरण का प्रकटीकरण

1. दिनांक 31.03.2026 को समाप्त अवधि के दौरान अंतरित/ अधिग्रहित ऋणों का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है: -

a) दिनांक 31.03.2026 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के दौरान अंतरित/ अधिग्रहित ऋण चूक की स्थिति में नहीं थे।

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में))

क्र. सं.	विवरण	कृषि	खुदरा	एमएसएमई
1	अधिग्रहण का माध्यम	सह-उधार	सह-उधार	सह-उधार
2	कुल बकाया (रूपए करोड़ में)	0.01	18.95	102.59
3	भारित औसत परिपक्वता (महीनों में)	25.05	204.76	114.25
4	भारित औसत धारिता अवधि (महीने में)	6.10	6.16	5.86
5	लाभकारी आर्थिक हित का प्रतिधारण	पीसी-20%	एचएल-20%	एमएसएमई-20%
6	मूर्त सुरक्षा कवरेज का कवरेज (%)	185.57%	171.20%	229.61%
7	रेटिंग किए गए ऋण का रेटिंग के आधार पर वितरण	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं

v) Divergence in asset classification and provisioning

We have examined the compliance by the Bank in respect of IRAC norms issued by Reserve Bank of India from time to time and based on: -

a) Automated Systems and Procedures laid down by the Bank reckoning RBI guidelines; information and explanations furnished by the Bank;

b) Certificates and MOCs issued by Auditors in respect of the branches / circle offices audited by them;

c) Exceptions permitted by the Board of Directors for manual maintenance of borrowers outside the purview of system driven Income Recognition, Asset Classification & Provisioning;

d) We hereby certify that the Bank has generally complied with the prescribed norms for Income Recognition, Assets Classifications and Provisioning requirements while finalising the accounts for the year ended 31.03.2026.

vi) Disclosure of transfer of loan exposures

1. Details of loans transferred / acquired during the period ended 31.03.2026 are given below: -

a) Loans transferred / acquired not in default during the year ended 31.03.2026.

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Agriculture	Retails	MSME
1	Mode of Acquisition	Co Lending	Co Lending	Co Lending
2	Aggregate Outstanding (₹ in Crores)	0.01	18.95	102.59
3	Weighted Average Maturity (In months)	25.05	204.76	114.25
4	Weighted Average Holding Period (In months)	6.10	6.16	5.86
5	Retention of Beneficial Economic Interest	PC-20%	HL-20%	MSME-20%
6	Coverage of tangible security coverage (%)	185.57%	171.20%	229.61%
7	Rating Wise Distribution of Rated Loans	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

b) दिनांक 31.03.2026 को समाप्त वर्ष के दौरान बैंक ने कोई दबावग्रस्त ऋण/ विशेष उल्लिखित खाते अधिग्रहित नहीं किए हैं।

c) दिनांक 31.03.2026 को समाप्त वर्ष के दौरान अंतरित किए गए दबावग्रस्त ऋणों (एनपीए) का विवरण:

b) The Bank has not acquired any Stressed Loans (NPAs)/ Special Mentioned Accounts (SMA) during the year ended 31.03.2026.

c) Details of Stressed Loans (NPAs) transferred during the year ended 31.03.2026:

विवरण	एआरसी को	अनुमति प्राप्त स्थानांतरितियों को	अन्य अंतरित व्यक्तियों को
खातों की संख्या	4		
अंतरित ऋणों का कुल बकाया मूलधन	748.99		
अंतरित ऋणों की भारित औसत अवशिष्ट अवधि	शून्य		
अंतरित ऋणों का निवल बही मूल्य (अंतरण के समय)	748.99	शून्य	शून्य
कुल प्रतिफल	156.15		
पिछले वर्षों में अंतरित खातों के संबंध में प्राप्त अतिरिक्त प्रतिफल	---		
वर्ष के दौरान प्राप्त ऋणों का विवरण			
सभी राशि करोड़ रुपए में	एससीबी, आरआरबी, यूसीबी, एसटीसीबी, डीसीसीबी, एआईएफआई, एसएफबी और एनबीएफसी सहित हाउसिंग फाइनेंस कंपनियों (एचएफसी) से		एआरसी से
प्राप्त ऋणों का कुल बकाया मूलधन	शून्य		शून्य
कुल भुगतान किया गया प्रतिफल	शून्य		शून्य
प्राप्त ऋणों की भारित औसत अवशिष्ट अवधि	शून्य		शून्य

Particulars	To ARCs	To permitted Transferees	To Other Transferees (Please Specify)
No. of Accounts	4	NIL	NIL
Aggregate principal outstanding of loans transferred	748.99		
Weighted average residual tenor of the loans transferred	Nil		
Net book value of the loans transferred (at the time of transfer)	748.99		
Aggregate consideration	156.15		
Additional consideration realized in respect of accounts transferred in earlier years	---		
Details of loans acquired during the year			
All amounts in ₹ Crores	From SCBs, RRBs, UCBs, StCBs, DCCBs, AIFIs, SFBs and NBFCs including Housing Finance Companies (HFCs)		From ARCs
Aggregate Principal outstanding of loans acquired	NIL		NIL
Aggregate consideration paid	NIL		NIL
Weighted average residual tenor of loans acquired	NIL		NIL

d) दिनांक 31.03.2026 तक क्रेडिट रेटिंग एजेंसियों द्वारा ऐसे एसआर को सौंपी गई रिकवरी रेटिंग की विभिन्न श्रेणियों में बैंक द्वारा रखे गए एसआर का वितरण निम्नानुसार है:

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

रिकवरी रेटिंग बैंड	बही लागत
आरआर1	1667.95
आरआर 1+	36.12
आरआर 2	18.99
कुल	**1723.06**

e) दबावग्रस्त ऋणों की बिक्री के कारण लाभ एवं हानि खाते में वापस किए गए अतिरिक्त प्रावधान की मात्रा-शून्य हैं।

d) Distribution of the SRs held by the Bank across the various categories of Recovery Ratings assigned to such SRs by the credit rating agencies as on 31.03.2026 is given as under

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Recovery Rating Band	Book Cost
RR1	1667.95
RR1+	36.12
RR2	18.99
Total	**1723.06**

e) Excess provision reversed to the P & L account on account of sale of stressed loans is NIL

vii) सह-ऋण व्यवस्थाओं पर प्रकटीकरण

विवरण	वि.व. 2025-26		
	कृषि	खुदरा	एमएसएमई
सीएलए भागीदारों की संख्या	2	2	3
सीएलए की राशि (कुल बकाया) (राशि करोड़ में)	1.84	18.95	451.89
भारित औसत ब्याज दर	10.78%	8.00%	8.85%
भुगतान की गई फीस (जीएसटी को छोड़कर) (राशि करोड़ में)	शून्य	शून्य	0.91*
व्यापक क्षेत्र	कृषि	खुदरा	एमएसएमई
सीएलए के तहत ऋणों का निष्पादन	बकाया: ₹1.84 करोड़ सीएलए में एसएमए: ₹1.31 करोड़ (71.19%) सीएलए में एनपीए: ₹0.51 करोड़ (27.71%)	बकाया: ₹18.95 करोड़ सीएलए में एसएमए: शून्य सीएलए में एनपीए: ₹0.49 करोड़ (2.58%)	बकाया: ₹451.89 करोड़ सीएलए में एसएमए: ₹41.62 करोड़ (9.21%) सीएलए में एनपीए: ₹22.28 करोड़ (4.93%)
चूक हानि गारंटी का विवरण	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य

* वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए ₹0.91 करोड़ का भुगतान किया जा चुका है, जिसमें से ₹0.26 करोड़ का भुगतान वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 की चतुर्थ तिमाही के दौरान मौजूदा सह-ऋण संबंधी देनदारी पर किया गया है।

vii) Disclosure on Co-Lending Arrangements

Particulars	FY 2025-26		
	Agriculture	Retail	MSME
Number of CLA Partners	2	2	3
Quantum of CLAs (Aggregate Outstanding) (₹ in Crores)	1.84	18.95	451.89
Weighted Average Rate of Interest	10.78%	8.00%	8.85%
Fees Paid (Exclusive of GST) (₹in Crores)	NIL	NIL	0.91*
Broad Sectors	Agriculture	Retail	MSME
Performance of Loans under CLAs	Outstanding: ₹1.84 Crores SMA in CLA : ₹1.31 Crores (71.19%) NPA in CLA : ₹0.51 Crores (27.71%)	Outstanding: ₹18.95 Crores SMA in CLA : NIL NPA in CLA : ₹0.49 Crores (2.58%)	Outstanding: ₹451.89 Crores SMA in CLA : ₹ 41.62 Cr (9.21%) NPA in CLA : ₹ 22.28 Crores (4.93%)
Details of Default Loss Guarantee	NIL	NIL	NIL

*Amount of ₹0.91 Crores has been paid for FY 2025-26, out of which ₹0.26 Crores has been paid during Q4 FY 2025-26 on Existing Co-Lending Exposure

viii) **गैर-निधि आधारित ऋण सुविधाओं पर प्रकटीकरण**

नीचे दिए गए प्रारूप के अनुसार एनएफबी क्रेडिट सुविधा का विवरण प्रकट करना होगा:

(राशि करोड़ में)

		यथा 31 मार्च 2026 तक	यथा 31 मार्च 2026 तक	गत वर्ष	गत वर्ष
		प्रतिभूत* भाग	गैर-प्रतिभूत भाग	प्रतिभूत* भाग	गैर-प्रतिभूत भाग
I	बकाया गारंटी	60867.96	9793.36	53436.56	9266.56
	i) भारत में	56406.51	6742.98	49739.86	6366.60
	ii) भारत के बाहर	4461.45	3050.38	3696.71	2899.95
II	स्वीकृतियाँ, समर्थन और अन्य दायित्व	19867.23	1016.46	16137.42	723.30
III	अन्य एनएफबी क्रेडिट सुविधाएं	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

* एनएफबी सुविधा का सुरक्षित हिस्सा" सुविधा का वह हिस्सा है जो वास्तविक आधार पर अनुमानित मूर्त प्रतिभूति / संपार्श्विक के वसूली योग्य मूल्य द्वारा कवर किया जाता है।

viii) **Disclosure on Non-Fund Based Credit Facilities**

The details of NFB credit facility as per the below mentioned format:

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

		As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2026	Previous Year	Previous Year
		Secured* Portion	Unsecured Portion	Secured* Portion	Unsecured Portion
I	Outstanding Guarantees	60867.96	9793.36	53436.56	9266.56
	i) In India	56406.51	6742.98	49739.86	6366.60
	ii) Outside India	4461.45	3050.38	3696.71	2899.95
II	Acceptances, Endorsements and other Obligations	19867.23	1016.46	16137.42	723.30
III	Other NFB Credit facilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

* Secured portion of an "NFB facility" is the portion of the facility covered by the realisable value of tangible security / collateral estimated on a realistic basis.

ix) धोखाधड़ी वाले खाते

(राशि करोड़ में)

	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
रिपोर्ट किए गए धोखाधड़ी के मामलों की संख्या	513	366
धोखाधड़ी में शामिल राशि (₹ करोड़) (वसूली के बाद बकाया राशि)	6427.47	2292.76
ऐसी धोखाधड़ी के लिए की गई प्रावधान राशि (₹ करोड़)	6427.47	2292.76
वर्ष के अंत में 'अन्य आरक्षित' से डेबिट की गई अप्रत्याशित प्रावधान राशि (₹ करोड़)	-	-

ix) Fraud Accounts

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Number of frauds reported	513	366
Amount involved in fraud (₹ Crores) (Outstanding Net of Recovery)	6427.47	2292.76
Amount of provision made for such frauds (₹ Crores)	6427.47	2292.76
Amount of Unamortized provision debited from 'other reserves' as at the end of the year (₹ Crores)	-	-

x) परियोजना वित्त पर प्रकटीकरण

(राशि करोड़ में)

क्र. सं.	मद विवरण	खातों की संख्या	कुल बकाया राशि (राशि करोड़ में)
1.	तिमाही के प्रारंभ में कार्यान्वयन खातों के अंतर्गत परियोजनाएं।	759	32755.55
2.	तिमाही के दौरान स्वीकृत कार्यान्वयन खातों के अंतर्गत परियोजनाएं।	178	1014.07
3.	तिमाही के दौरान जिन कार्यान्वयन खातों के अंतर्गत डीसीसीओ प्राप्त किया गया है, वे परियोजनाएं।	146	3520.95
4.	तिमाही के अंत में कार्यान्वयन खातों के अंतर्गत परियोजनाएं। (1+2-3)	791	30248.67
5.	'4' में से वे खाते जिनके संबंध में मूल/विस्तारित डीसीसीओ में विस्तार से संबंधित समाधान प्रक्रिया शुरू की गई है।	79	7347.47
5.1	'5' में से वे खाते जिनके संबंध में समाधान योजना लागू की गई है।	74	6819.14
5.2	'5' में से वे खाते जिनके संबंध में समाधान योजना कार्यान्वयन के अंतर्गत है।	5	528.33
5.3	'5' खातों में से वे खाते जिनके संबंध में समाधान योजना विफल रही है।	0	0
6.	'5' खातों में से वे खाते जिनके संबंध में परियोजना के दायरे और आकार में परिवर्तन के कारण मूल/विस्तारित डीसीसीओ में विस्तार सहित समाधान प्रक्रिया शुरू की गई है।	2	155.05
7.	'5' खातों में से वे खाते जिनके संबंध में मूल/विस्तारित डीसीसीओ में विस्तार से संबंधित लागत वृद्धि का वित्तपोषण किया गया है।	0	0
7.1	'7' खातों में से वे खाते जिनके लिए वित्तीय समापन के दौरान एसबीसीएफ स्वीकृत किया गया था और लगातार नवीनीकृत किया गया था।	0	0
7.2	'7' खातों में से वे खाते जिनके लिए एसबीसीएफ पूर्व-स्वीकृत नहीं था या लगातार नवीनीकृत नहीं किया गया था।	0	0
8.	'4' खातों में से वे खाते जिनके संबंध में मूल/विस्तारित डीसीसीओ में विस्तार शामिल नहीं होने वाली समाधान प्रक्रिया शुरू की गई है।	0	0
8.1	'8' खातों में से वे खाते जिनके संबंध में समाधान योजना लागू की जा चुकी है।	0	0
8.2	'8' खातों में से वे खाते जिनके संबंध में समाधान योजना कार्यान्वयन के अधीन है।	0	0
8.3	'8' खातों में से वे खाते जिनके संबंध में समाधान योजना विफल रही है।	0	0

x) **Disclosure on Project Finance**

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Sl. no.	Item Description	Number of Accounts	Total Outstanding (in ₹ Crores)
1.	Projects under implementation accounts at the beginning of the quarter.	759	32755.55
2.	Projects under implementation accounts sanctioned during the quarter.	178	1014.07
3.	Projects under implementation accounts where DCCO has been achieved during the quarter	146	3520.95
4.	Projects under implementation accounts at the end of the quarter. (1+2-3)	791	30248.67
5.	Out of '4' – accounts in respect of which resolution process involving extension in original/extended DCCO, as the case may be has been invoked.	79	7347.47
5.1	Out of '5' – accounts in respect of which Resolution plan has been implemented.	74	6819.14
5.2	Out of '5' – accounts in respect of which Resolution plan is under implementation.	5	528.33
5.3	Out of '5' – accounts in respect of which Resolution plan has failed.	0	0
6.	Out of '5', accounts in respect of which resolution process involving extension in original/extended DCCO, as the case may be has been invoked due to change in scope and size of the project.	2	155.05
7.	Out of '5', accounts in respect of which cost Overrun associated with extension in original/extended DCCO, as the case may be, was funded	0	0
7.1	Out of '7', accounts where SBCF was sanctioned during financial closure and renewed continuously	0	0
7.2	Out of '7', accounts where SBCF was not pre-sanctioned or renewed continuously	0	0
8.	Out of '4' – accounts in respect of which resolution process not involving extension in original/extended DCCO, as the case may be has been invoked.	0	0
8.1	Out of '8' – accounts in respect of which Resolution plan has been implemented.	0	0
8.2	Out of '8' – accounts in respect of which Resolution plan is under implementation.	0	0
8.3	Out of '8' – accounts in respect of which Resolution plan has failed.	0	0

xi) कोविड-19 से संबंधित दबाव के लिए समाधान ढांचे के तहत प्रकटीकरण

(राशि करोड़ में)

उधारकर्ता का प्रकार	समाधान योजना के कार्यान्वयन के परिणामस्वरूप मानक के रूप में वर्गीकृत खातों में एक्सपोज़र - पिछली छमाही के अंत में स्थिति (A)	(A) का, 31.03.2026 को समाप्त छमाही के दौरान एनपीए हुए कुल ऋण	(A) का, 31.03.2026 को समाप्त छमाही के दौरान बट्टे खाते में डाली गई राशि	(A) का, 31.03.2026 को समाप्त छमाही के दौरान उधारकर्ताओं द्वारा भुगतान की गई राशि	समाधान योजना के कार्यान्वयन के परिणामस्वरूप मानक के रूप में वर्गीकृत खातों में एक्सपोज़र - वर्तमान स्थिति इस अर्ध-वर्ष का अंत 31.03.2026 को हुआ
वैयक्तिक ऋण	5566.55	59.76	0.00	744.87	5004.04
कॉर्पोरेट व्यक्ति*	408.25	0.00	0.00	7.57	400.68
एमएसएमई	1279.06	39.18	0.00	292.08	988.10
अन्य	386.31	10.84	0.00	76.84	299.83
कुल	**7640.17**	**109.78**	**0.00**	**1121.36**	**6692.65**

* जैसा कि दिवालिया और शोधन अक्षमता संहिता, 2016 की धारा 3(7) में परिभाषित किया गया है

xi) Disclosure under Resolution Framework for COVID-19 Related Stress

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Type of borrower	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan– Position as at the end of the previous half-year (A)	Of (A), aggregate debt that slipped into NPA during the half- year ended 31.03.2026	Of (A) amount written off during the half-year ended 31.03.2026	Of (A) amount paid by the borrowers during the half- year ended 31.03.2026	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan – Position as at the end of this half-year ended 31.03.2026
Personal Loans	5566.55	59.76	0.00	744.87	5004.04
Corporate persons*	408.25	0.00	0.00	7.57	400.68
MSMEs	1279.06	39.18	0.00	292.08	988.10
Others	386.31	10.84	0.00	76.84	299.83
Total	**7640.17**	**109.78**	**0.00**	**1121.36**	**6692.65**

* As defined in Section 3(7) of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016

5. एक्सपोज़र :

i) रियल एस्टेट क्षेत्र में एक्सपोज़र

(राशि करोड़ में)

श्रेणी		31.03.2026	31.03.2025
i)	प्रत्यक्ष एक्सपोज़र	162330.40	135482.04
a)	आवासीय बंधक – आवासीय संपत्ति पर बंधक द्वारा पूर्णतः प्रतिभूत ऋण देना, जो उधारकर्ता के कब्जे में है या होगी या जो किराए पर दी गई है।	133965.94	112342.93
b)	वाणिज्यिक स्थावर संपदा– वाणिज्यिक स्थावर संपदा (कार्यालय भवन, खुदरा स्थान, बहु-उद्देशीय वाणिज्यिक परिसर, बहुपरिवार आवासीय भवन, बहु-किराएदार वाणिज्यिक परिसर, औद्योगिक या गोदाम स्थान, होटल, भूमि अधिग्रहण, विकास और निर्माण, आदि) पर बंधक द्वारा प्रतिभूत ऋण। एक्सपोज़र में गैर-निधि आधारित (एनएफबी) सीमाएं भी शामिल होंगी;	28152.72	22924.40
c)	बंधक-समर्थित प्रतिभूतियों (एमबीएस) और अन्य प्रतिभूतिकृत एक्सपोज़र में निवेश – i. आवासीय ii. वाणिज्यिक स्थावर संपदा	211.74 98.71 113.03	214.71 104.23 110.48
ii)	अप्रत्यक्ष एक्सपोज़र		
	राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक और आवास वित्त कंपनियों पर निधि आधारित और गैर-निधि आधारित एक्सपोज़र।	37091.10	34800.76
	स्थावर संपदा क्षेत्र में कुल एक्सपोज़र	**199421.50**	**170282.80**

5. Exposures:

i) Exposure to real estate sector

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Category		31.03.2026	31.03.2025
i)	Direct exposure	162330.40	135482.04
a)	Residential Mortgages- Lending fully secured by mortgages on residential property that is or will be occupied by the borrower or that is rented.	133965.94	112342.93
b)	Commercial Real Estate - Lending secured by mortgages on commercial real estate (office buildings, retail space, multi-purpose commercial premises, multi-family residential buildings, multi-tenanted commercial premises, industrial or warehouse space, hotels, land acquisition, development and construction, etc.) Exposure would also include non-fund based (NFB) limits;	28152.72	22924.40
c)	Investments in Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) and other securitized exposures - i. Residential ii. Commercial Real Estate	211.74 98.71 113.03	214.71 104.23 110.48
ii)	Indirect Exposure		
	Fund based and non-fund-based exposures on National Housing Bank and Housing Finance Companies.	37091.10	34800.76
	Total Exposure to Real Estate Sector	**199421.50**	**170282.80**

ii) पूंजी बाजार में एक्सपोज़र

(राशि करोड़ में)

	विवरण	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
i.	इक्विटी शेयरों, परिवर्तनीय बॉन्ड, परिवर्तनीय डिबेंचर और इक्विटी उन्मुख म्यूचुअल फंड की इकाइयों में प्रत्यक्ष निवेश, जिसका कोष विशेष रूप से कॉर्पोरेट ऋण में निवेशित नहीं है;	4224.43	4119.66
ii.	शेयरों (आईपीओ/ईएसओपी सहित), परिवर्तनीय बॉन्ड, परिवर्तनीय डिबेंचर और इक्विटी उन्मुख म्यूचुअल फंड की इकाइयों में निवेश के लिए व्यक्तियों को शेयरों/ बांडों/डिबेंचर या अन्य प्रतिभूतियों के एवज़ में या निर्बंध आधार पर अग्रिम;	7.40	0.23
iii.	किसी अन्य प्रयोजन के लिए अग्रिम जहां शेयर या परिवर्तनीय बॉन्ड या परिवर्तनीय डिबेंचर या इक्विटी उन्मुख म्यूचुअल फंड की इकाइयां प्राथमिक प्रतिभूति के रूप में ली जाती हैं;	597.70	1411.45
iv.	शेयरों या परिवर्तनीय बॉन्ड या परिवर्तनीय डिबेंचर या इक्विटी उन्मुख म्यूचुअल फंड की इकाइयों की संपार्श्विक प्रतिभूति द्वारा प्रतिभूत सीमा तक किसी भी अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए अग्रिम, यानी जहां शेयरों / परिवर्तनीय बॉन्ड / परिवर्तनीय डिबेंचर / इक्विटी उन्मुख म्यूचुअल फंड की इकाइयों के अलावा प्राथमिक प्रतिभूति अग्रिम को पूरी तरह से कवर नहीं करती है;	0	0
v.	स्टॉक-ब्रोकरों को प्रतिभूत और अप्रतिभूत अग्रिम तथा स्टॉक-ब्रोकरों और मार्केट मेकर्स की ओर से जारी की गई गारंटियां;	151.77	190.07
vi.	संसाधन जुटाने की प्रत्याशा में नई कंपनियों की इक्विटी में प्रमोटर के योगदान को पूरा करने के लिए शेयरों / बॉन्ड / डिबेंचर या अन्य प्रतिभूतियों की प्रतिभूति के एवज़ में या निर्बंध आधार पर कॉर्पोरेट्स को स्वीकृत ऋण;	0.00	0.00
vii.	अपेक्षित इक्विटी प्रवाह/निर्गमों के एवज़ में कम्पनियों को पूरक ऋण;	0	0
viii	शेयरों या परिवर्तनीय बॉन्ड या परिवर्तनीय डिबेंचर या इक्विटी उन्मुख म्यूचुअल फंड की इकाइयों के प्राथमिक निर्गम के संबंध में बैंकों द्वारा की गई हामीदारी प्रतिबद्धताएं;	0	0
ix	मार्जिन ट्रेडिंग के लिए स्टॉक-ब्रोकरों को वित्तपोषण;	0	0
x	वेंचर कैपिटल फंड (पंजीकृत और अपंजीकृत दोनों) में सभी एक्सपोज़र	581.72	625.02
	पूंजी बाजार में कुल एक्सपोज़र	**5563.02**	**6346.43**

1. यथा 31 मार्च, 2026 तक इसमें इक्विटी और अधिमान शेयरों में ₹4498.74 करोड़ (31 मार्च, 2025: ₹4016.36 करोड़) का निवेश शामिल नहीं है, जिसे नियामक सीमा से छूट दी गई है, जिसमें से ₹1928.84 करोड़ (31 मार्च, 2025: ₹1951.10 करोड़) का निवेश भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (वाणिज्यिक बैंक – दबावग्रस्त आस्तियों का समाधान) निदेश, 2025 के दिनांक 28 नवंबर, 2025 के परिपत्र के तहत पुनर्गठन प्रक्रिया के दौरान ऋण को इक्विटी और अधिमान शेयरों में परिवर्तित करने के कारण इक्विटी में परिवर्तित किया गया था।

नोट: सूचीबद्ध कंपनियों के संबंध में बकाया राशि के पुनर्गठन के लिए, ऋणदाताओं को मौजूदा विनियमों और सांविधिक आवश्यकताओं के अधीन, कंपनी के इक्विटी जारी करके उनके नुकसान/त्याग (निवल वर्तमान मूल्य शर्तों में खाते के उचित मूल्य में कमी) के लिए प्रारंभ से मुआवजा दिया जा सकता है। यदि इक्विटी शेयरों के ऐसे अधिग्रहण के परिणामस्वरूप मौजूदा विनियामक पूंजी बाजार जोखिम (सीएमई) सीमा पार हो जाती है, तो इसका प्रकटन वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरणों में 'लेखा संबंधी टिप्पणी' में किया जाएगा। बैंक रणनीतिक ऋण पुनर्गठन के भाग के रूप में ऋण को इक्विटी में बदलने के विवरण का अलग से प्रकटन करेंगे जो सीएमई सीमाओं से छूट प्राप्त हैं।

ii) **Exposure to capital market**

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

	Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
i.	Direct investment in equity shares, convertible bonds, convertible debentures and units of equity oriented mutual funds the corpus of which is not exclusively invested in corporate debt;	4224.43	4119.66
ii.	Advances against shares / bonds / debentures or other securities or on clean basis to individuals for investment in shares (including IPOs / ESOPs), convertible bonds, convertible debentures, and units of equity oriented mutual funds;	7.40	0.23
iii.	Advances for any other purposes where shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds are taken as primary security;	597.70	1411.45
iv.	Advances for any other purposes to the extent secured by the collateral security of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds i.e. where the primary security other than shares / convertible bonds / convertible debentures / units of equity oriented mutual funds does not fully cover the advances;	0	0
v.	Secured and unsecured advances to stockbrokers and guarantees issued on behalf of stockbrokers and market makers;	151.77	190.07
vi.	Loans sanctioned to corporates against the security of shares / bonds / debentures or other securities or on clean basis for meeting promoter's contribution to the equity of new companies in anticipation of raising resources;	0	0
vii.	Bridge loans to companies against expected equity flows / issues;	0	0
viii	Underwriting commitments taken up by the Bank in respect of primary issue of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds;	0	0
ix	Financing to stockbrokers for margin trading;	0	0
x	All exposures to Venture Capital Funds (both registered and unregistered)	581.72	625.02
	Total exposure to capital market	**5563.02**	**6346.43**

1. At March 31, 2026, excludes investment in equity and preferential shares of ₹ 4498.74 Cr (March 31, 2025: ₹ 4016.36 Cr) exempted from regulatory ceiling, out of which investments of ₹ 1928.84 Cr (March 31, 2025: ₹ 1951.10 Cr) were equited due to conversion of debt to equity and preferential shares during restructuring process under RBI circular dated November 28, 2025 on "Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks – Resolution of Stressed Assets) Directions, 2025."

Note: For restructuring of dues in respect of listed companies, lenders may be ab initio compensated for their loss/ sacrifice (diminution in fair value of account in net present value terms) by way of issuance of equities of the company upfront, subject to the extant regulations and statutory requirements. If such acquisition of equity shares results in exceeding the extant regulatory Capital Market Exposure (CME) limit, the same shall be disclosure in the 'Notes to Accounts' in the Annual Financial Statements. Banks shall separately disclose details of conversion of debt into equity as part of strategic debt restructuring which are exempt from CME limits.

iii) जोखिम श्रेणी के अनुसार देश-वार एक्सपोज़र

केवल उस देश के संबंध में जहां बैंक का निवल वित्तपोषित एक्सपोज़र उसकी कुल आस्तियों का 1% या उससे अधिक है, बैंक को देश के जोखिम के लिए प्रावधान करना आवश्यक है। दिनांक 31.03.2026 को यूएसए (कम जोखिम) के लिए निवल वित्तपोषित एक्सपोज़र बैंक की कुल आस्तियों के 1% से अधिक हो गया है। (दिनांक 31.03.2026 तक बैंक की कुल आस्तियों का 1%, ₹18255.15 करोड़ है) जिसके लिए आवश्यक प्रावधान किया गया है।

(राशि करोड़ में)

जोखिम श्रेणी	यथा 31 मार्च 2026 तक एक्सपोजर (निवल)	यथा 31 मार्च 2026 तक प्रावधान	यथा 31 मार्च 2025 तक एक्सपोजर (निवल)	यथा 31 मार्च 2025 तक प्रावधान (31.03.2025)
नगण्य- A1	31090.32	-	17685.05	-
कम जोखिम -A2	106164.07	35.09	83604.03	28.77
मध्यम जोखिम - B1	877.22	-	0.00	-
उच्च जोखिम - B2	517.32	-	1071.05	-
अत्यधिक जोखिम- C1	1401.19	-	0.00	-
प्रतिबंधित- C2	310.77	-	540.48	-
ऑफ क्रेडिट - D	616.43	-	555.59	-
कुल	**140977.32**	**35.09**	**103456.20**	**28.77**

iii) Risk category-wise country exposure

Only in respect of country where a Bank's net funded exposure is 1% or more of its total assets, the Bank is required to make provision for country Risk. On 31.03.2026 the net funded exposure to USA (Low Risk) has exceeded 1% of the total assets of the Bank. (1% of the total assets of the Bank as on 31.03.2026 is ₹18255.15 Crores) for which required provision is made.

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Risk Category	Exposure (net) as at March 31 2026	Provision held as at March 31 2026	Exposure (net) as at March 31 (31.03.2025)	Provision held as at March 31 (31.03.2025)
Insignificant- A1	31090.32	-	17685.05	-
Low Risk -A2	106164.07	35.09	83604.03	28.77
Moderate Risk- B1	877.22	-	0.00	-
High Risk- B2	517.32	-	1071.05	-
Very High risk - C1	1401.19	-	0.00	-
Restricted- C2	310.77	-	540.48	-
Off Credit- D	616.43	-	555.59	-
Total	**140977.32**	**35.09**	**103456.20**	**28.77**

iv) गैर-प्रतिभूत अग्रिम :

(राशि करोड़ में)

विवरण	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
बैंक के कुल अप्रतिभूत अग्रिम	208414.14	226007.21
उपर्युक्त में से, अग्रिम राशि जिसके लिए अमूर्त प्रतिभूतियाँ जैसे अधिकारों पर प्रभार, लाइसेंस, प्राधिकरण आदि लिए गए हैं	शून्य	शून्य
ऐसी अमूर्त प्रतिभूतियों का अनुमानित मूल्य	शून्य	शून्य

v) फैक्टरिंग एक्सपोजर:

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

विवरण	यथा 31.03.2026 तक	यथा 31.03.2025 तक
ट्रेड के अंतर्गत फैक्टरिंग एक्सपोज़र	14064.08	9565.10
सप्लाई चेन फाइनेंस के अंतर्गत फैक्टरिंग एक्सपोज़र	1159.02	1647.04
कुल फैक्टरिंग एक्सपोज़र	15223.10*	11212.14*

*कुल फैक्टरिंग एक्सपोज़र में आरबीआई के दिनांक 7 जून 2023 के परिपत्र CO. DPSS.POLC.No. S-258/02-01-010/2023-24 के तहत ट्रेड रिसीवेबल्स डिस्काउंटिंग सिस्टम (ट्रेड) पर की गई फैक्टरिंग के प्रति बकाया और सप्लाई चेन फाइनेंस के तहत बकाया शामिल है।

vi) अंतर-समूह एक्सपोज़र

(राशि करोड़ में)

विवरण	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
अंतर-समूह एक्सपोज़र की कुल राशि	3571.36	4727.94
शीर्ष-20 अंतर-समूह एक्सपोज़र की कुल राशि	3571.36	4727.94
उधारकर्ताओं/ग्राहकों पर बैंक के कुल एक्सपोज़र में अंतर-समूह जोखिम का प्रतिशत	0.20%	0.31%
अंतर-समूह एक्सपोज़र की सीमाओं के उल्लंघन का ब्यौरा तथा उस पर विनियामक कार्रवाई, यदि कोई हो।	शून्य	शून्य

iv) Unsecured Advances:

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Total unsecured advances of the Bank	208414.14	226007.21
Out of the above, amount of advances for which intangible securities such as charge over the rights, licenses, authority, etc. have been taken	Nil	Nil
Estimated value of such intangible securities	Nil	Nil

v) Factoring Exposures:

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Factoring Exposures under TreDS	14064.08	9565.10
Factoring Exposure under Supply Chain Finance	1159.02	1647.04
Total Factoring Exposure	15223.10*	11212.14*

*The total factoring exposure includes outstanding towards factoring undertaken on Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS) in terms of RBI Circular CO. DPSS.POLC.No. S-258/02-01-010/2023-24 dated 7th June 2023 and outstanding under supply chain finance

vi) Intra-group exposures

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Total amount of intra-group exposures	3571.36	4727.94
Total amount of top-20 intra-group exposures	3571.36	4727.94
Percentage of intra-group exposures to total exposure of the Bank on borrowers /customers	0.20%	0.31%
Details of breach of limits on intra-group exposures and regulatory action thereon, if any.	NIL	NIL

vii) अरक्षित विदेशी मुद्रा एक्सपोज़र

भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक ने अपनी संसूचना संख्या डीबीओडी.नं.बीपी.बीसी.85/21.06.200/2013-14 दिनांक 15 जनवरी 2014 के माध्यम से बैंक को अरक्षित विदेशी मुद्रा एक्सपोज़र वाली संस्थाओं को बैंक के जोखिम के संबंध में वृद्धिशील प्रावधान और पूंजी प्रदान करने की सलाह दी। तदनुसार, वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए बैंक छः) अरक्षित विदेशी मुद्रा एक्सपोज़र के लिए ₹73.02 करोड़ (पिछले वर्ष ₹32.47 करोड़ रुपये) का प्रावधान कर रहा है।

आरक्षित विदेशी मुद्रा एक्सपोज़र के संबंध में मुद्रा प्रेरित ऋण जोखिम का प्रबंधन करने की नीति भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा जारी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार उनकी अधिसूचना DOR.CRE.REC.76/07-02-001/2025-26 दिनांक 28.11.2025 के अनुसार निपटान की जाती है।

प्रत्येक उधारकर्ता इकाई के लिए ब्याज और मूल्यह्रास (ईबीआईडी) से पहले आरक्षित विदेशी मुद्रा एक्सपोज़र (यूएफसीई) और वार्षिक आय की गणना की जाती है। यूएफसीई की गणना सबसे पहले इकाई के सकल विदेशी मुद्रा एक्सपोज़र की गणना करके और फिर परिचालन से नकदी प्रवाह (इकाई के) के कारण व्युत्पन्न अनुबंध और प्राकृतिक हेज के माध्यम से हेज की सीमा को घटाकर की जाती है। इकाई को संभावित नुकसान की सीमा की गणना पिछले दस वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान यूएसडी/आईएनआर दरों में देखी गई सबसे बड़ी वार्षिक अस्थिरता (एलएवी) के साथ यूएफसीई को गुणा करके की जाएगी। विदेशी शाखाओं/सहायक कंपनियों के मामले में; यूएफसीई के कारण संभावित नुकसान की गणना आईएनआर को उस क्षेत्राधिकार की घरेलू मुद्रा से और यूएसडी को उस विदेशी मुद्रा (यानी, उस क्षेत्राधिकार की घरेलू मुद्रा के अलावा अन्य मुद्रा) से बदलकर की जाएगी जिसमें इकाई का अधिकतम एक्सपोज़र है। विनिमय दर में उतार-चढ़ाव के कारण संभावित नुकसान की तुलना वार्षिक ईबीआईडी (ब्याज और मूल्यह्रास से पहले की कमाई) से की जाती है और इसे ईबीआईडी के प्रतिशत के रूप में व्यक्त किया जाता है, यानी संभावित नुकसान/ईबीआईडी प्रतिशत। विवेकपूर्ण उपाय के रूप में, बैंक वृद्धिशील पूंजी धारण कर रहा है तथा निर्दिष्ट दरों पर ऐसी संस्थाओं को दिए गए कुल ऋण पर वृद्धिशील प्रावधान (मौजूदा मानक आस्तियों के प्रावधान के अतिरिक्त) कर रहा है।

vii) Unhedged foreign currency exposure

Reserve Bank of India vide its communication Number DBOD.No.BP.BC. 85 /21.06.200/2013-14 dated January 15 2014 advised the Bank to provide incremental provision and capital with regard to Bank's exposure to entities with unhedged foreign currency exposures. Accordingly, for the financial year 2025-26 Bank is holding a provision of ₹73.02 Crores (previous year ₹32.47 Crores) towards unhedged foreign currency exposure.

Policy to manage currency induced credit risk with regard to Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure are dealt with as per the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India vide their notification DOR.CRE.REC.76/07-02-001/2025-26 dated 28.11.2025

The Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure (UFCE) and Annual Earnings are computed before Interest and Depreciation (EBID) for each borrower entity. UFCE is arrived at first by calculating the gross foreign currency exposure of the entity and then deducting the extent of hedge by way of derivative contract and natural hedge on account of cash flow from operations (of the entity). The extent of potential loss to the entity will be calculated by multiplying the UFCE with Largest Annualised Volatilities (LAV) seen in USD/INR rates during the last ten years period. In case of Overseas Branches / Subsidiaries; potential loss due to UFCE shall be computed by replacing INR with the domestic currency of that jurisdiction and USD with the foreign currency (i.e., currency other than domestic currency of that jurisdiction) in which the entity has maximum exposure. Potential loss on account of exchange rate movements are compared with annual EBID (Earnings Before Interest & Depreciation) and expressed as a percentage of EBID i.e., Potential loss/EBID percentage. As a prudential measure, Bank is holding incremental capital and make incremental provisioning (over and above the extant standard assets provisioning) on the total credit exposure to such entities at the specified rates.

6. जमा, अग्रिम, एक्सपोज़र और एनपीए का संकेन्द्रण

i) जमा का संकेन्द्रण

(राशि करोड़ में)

विवरण	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
बीस सबसे बड़े वैश्विक जमाकर्ताओं की कुल जमाराशि	179405.36	179822.72
बैंक की कुल वैश्विक जमाराशि में बीस सबसे बड़े जमाकर्ताओं की जमाराशि का प्रतिशत	11.40%	12.30%

ii) अग्रिमों का संकेंद्रण

(राशि करोड़ में)

विवरण	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
बीस सबसे बड़े उधारकर्ताओं को कुल अग्रिम राशि	189714.22	169207.43
बैंक का कुल अग्रिम	1684920.71	1466337.33
बैंक के कुल अग्रिमों में से बीस सबसे बड़े उधारकर्ताओं को दिए गए अग्रिमों का प्रतिशत	11.26%	11.54%

iii) एक्सपोज़र का संकेंद्रण

(राशि करोड़ में)

विवरण	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
बीस सबसे बड़े उधारकर्ताओं / ग्राहकों को कुल एक्सपोज़र	191756.99	172998.20
बैंक का कुल एक्सपोज़र	1751716.14	1523282.66
बैंक के उधारकर्ताओं / ग्राहकों पर कुल एक्सपोज़र में से बीस सबसे बड़े उधारकर्ताओं / ग्राहकों के प्रति एक्सपोज़र का प्रतिशत	10.95%	11.36%

iv) एनपीए का संकेंद्रण

(राशि करोड़ में)

विवरण	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
शीर्ष बीस एनपीए खातों में कुल एक्सपोज़र	6570.00	10395.00
कुल सकल एनपीए	22740.00	31530.00
कुल सकल एनपीए में बीस सबसे बड़े एनपीए एक्सपोज़र का प्रतिशत।	28.89%	32.97%

6. Concentration of deposits, advances, exposures and NPAs

i) Concentration of deposits

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Total deposits of the twenty largest Global depositors	179405.36	179822.72
Percentage of deposits of twenty largest depositors to total global deposits of the Bank	11.40%	12.30%

ii) Concentration of advances

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Total advances to the twenty largest borrowers	189714.22	169207.43
Total Advances of the Bank	1684920.71	1466337.33
Percentage of advances to twenty largest borrowers to total advances of the Bank	11.26%	11.54%

iii) Concentration of exposures

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Total exposure to the twenty largest borrowers/customers	191756.99	172998.20
Total exposure of the Bank	1751716.14	1523282.66
Percentage of exposures to the twenty largest borrowers/ customers to the total exposure of the Bank on borrowers / customers	10.95%	11.36%

iv) Concentration of NPAs

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Total Exposure to the top twenty NPA accounts	6570.00	10395.00
Total Gross NPAs	22740.00	31530.00
Percentage of exposures to the twenty largest NPA exposure to total Gross NPAs	28.89%	32.97%

7. व्युत्पन्न

i) व्युत्पन्न पोर्टफोलियो का विवरण

(राशि करोड़ में)

	चालू वर्ष			गत वर्ष		
	स्तर 1	स्तर 2	स्तर 3	स्तर 1	स्तर 2	स्तर 3
ब्याज दर व्युत्पन्न	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3846.38	0.00
एमटीएम – आस्तियाँ	0.00	75.59	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00
एमटीएम – देयताएं	0.00	-96.19	0.00	0.00	-32.66	0.00
लाभ व हानि लेखा में निहित निवल लाभ / हानि	0.00	-20.60	0.00	0.00	-32.45	0.00
विनिमय दर व्युत्पन्न	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5481.94	0.00
एमटीएम – आस्तियाँ	0.00	6965.36	0.00	0.00	1443.09	0.00
एमटीएम – देयताएं	0.00	-9371.19	0.00	0.00	-2265.10	0.00
लाभ व हानि लेखा में निहित निवल लाभ / हानि	0.00	-2405.83	0.00	0.00	-822.01	0.00
ऋण जोखिम व्युत्पन्न	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
एमटीएम – आस्तियाँ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
एमटीएम – देयताएं	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
लाभ व हानि लेखा में निहित निवल लाभ / हानि	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
अन्य व्युत्पन्न	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.63	0.00
एमटीएम – आस्तियाँ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
एमटीएम – देयताएं	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
लाभ व हानि लेखा में निहित निवल लाभ / हानि	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

7. **Derivatives**

i) **Details of derivative portfolio**

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

	Current Year			Previous Year		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Interest Rate Derivatives	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3846.38	0.00
MTM - Assets	0.00	75.59	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00
MTM - Liabilities	0.00	-96.19	0.00	0.00	-32.66	0.00
Net Gain / Loss recognized in Profit & Loss Account	0.00	-20.60	0.00	0.00	-32.45	0.00
Exchange Rate Derivatives	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5481.94	0.00
MTM - Assets	0.00	6965.36	0.00	0.00	1443.09	0.00
MTM - Liabilities	0.00	-9371.19	0.00	0.00	-2265.10	0.00
Net Gain / Loss recognized in Profit & Loss Account	0.00	-2405.83	0.00	0.00	-822.01	0.00
Credit Risk Derivatives	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MTM - Assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MTM - Liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Gain / Loss recognized in Profit & Loss Account	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Derivatives	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.63	0.00
MTM - Assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MTM - Liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Gain / Loss recognized in Profit & loss Account	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

ii) वायदा दर करार / ब्याज दर स्वैप (राशि करोड़ में)

	विवरण	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
(i)	स्वैप करार का अनुमानित मूल राशि	3224.39	3846.38
(ii)	यदि प्रतिपक्ष समझौते के तहत अपने दायित्वों को पूरा करने में विफल रहे तो होने वाली हानियाँ	शून्य	0.00
(iii)	स्वैप में प्रवेश करने पर बैंक द्वारा अपेक्षित संपार्श्विक	लागू नहीं	0.00
(iv)	स्वैप से उत्पन्न ऋण जोखिम का संकेन्द्रण	30.35	32.05
(v)	स्वैप बही का उचित मूल्य	3216.71	3813.64

ii) Forward rate agreement / Interest rate swap (Amount in ₹ Crores)

	Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
(i)	The notional principal of swap agreements	3224.39	3846.38
(ii)	Losses which would be incurred if counter parties failed to fulfil their obligations under the agreements	Nil	0.00
(iii)	Collateral required by the Bank upon entering into swaps	NA	0.00
(iv)	Concentration of credit risk arising from the swaps	30.35	32.05
(v)	The fair value of the swap book	3216.71	3813.64

iii) एक्सचेंज ट्रेडेड ब्याज दर व्युत्पन्न (राशि करोड़ में)

	विवरण	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
i.	वर्ष के दौरान एक्सचेंज ट्रेडेड ब्याज दर व्युत्पन्न की अनुमानित मूल राशि (लिखत वार)	शून्य	330
ii.	31 मार्च तक एक्सचेंज ट्रेडेड ब्याज दर व्युत्पन्न की बकाया अनुमानित मूल राशि (लिखत वार)	शून्य	461.71
iii.	एक्सचेंज ट्रेडेड ब्याज दर व्युत्पन्न की बकाया अनुमानित मूल राशि जो 'अत्यधिक प्रभावी' नहीं है (लिखत के अनुसार)	शून्य	शून्य
iv.	एक्सचेंज ट्रेडेड ब्याज दर व्युत्पन्न का मार्क टू मार्केट मूल्य बकाया है और 'अत्यधिक प्रभावी' नहीं है (लिखत के अनुसार)	शून्य	शून्य

iii) Exchange traded interest rate derivatives (Amount in ₹ Crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
i.	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives undertaken during the year (instrument wise)	Nil	330
ii.	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding as on 31st March (instrument wise)	Nil	461.71
iii.	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding and not 'highly effective' (instrument wise)	Nil	NIL
iv.	Mark to market value of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding and not 'highly effective' (instrument wise)	Nil	NIL

iv) व्युत्पन्न में एक्सपोज़र जोखिम पर प्रकटीकरण

a) गुणात्मक प्रकटीकरण

हेजिंग/ट्रेड के लिए व्युत्पन्न लिखतों के उपयोग पर निदेशक मंडल द्वारा अनुमोदित ऋण जोखिम प्रबंधन नीति लागू है।

बैंक के निवेश पोर्टफोलियो में नियत ब्याज दर, शून्य कूपन और अस्थिर ब्याज दरों जैसी विशेषताओं वाली आस्तियां शामिल हैं और यह ब्याज दर जोखिम के अधीन है। बैंक ने टियर I और टियर II बॉन्ड भी जारी किए हैं और यह पूंजी लागत नियत दर पर है जिसमें कोई निकासी विकल्प नहीं है। नीति इस देयता पर ब्याज दर जोखिम को भी बचाव करने की अनुमति देती है।

बैंक केवल क्रॉस करेंसी स्वैप (सीसीएस) / क्रॉस करेंसी ब्याज दर स्वैप (सीसीआईआरएस), रुपया ब्याज दर स्वैप (ओआईएस), और एक्सचेंज-ट्रेडेड करेंसी तक सीमित डेरिवेटिव लेनदेन करता है, मुख्य रूप से बैलेंस शीट एक्सपोजर से उत्पन्न मुद्रा और ब्याज दर जोखिमों को हेज करने के लिए और परिसंपत्ति-देयता प्रबंधन उद्देश्यों के लिए। बैंक एक विवेकपूर्ण और रूढ़िवादी दृष्टिकोण का पालन करता है और अनुमोदित जोखिम सीमाओं से परे संरचित या सट्टा व्युत्पन्न लेनदेन में शामिल नहीं होता है। इन व्युत्पन्न से उत्पन्न होने वाले जोखिमों की पहचान करने, उन्हें मापने और उन पर नज़र रखने के लिए एक मज़बूत जोखिम प्रबंधन ढाँचा मौजूद है।

ब्याज दर जोखिम का आकलन पीवी01 के माध्यम से किया जाता है जबकि विदेशी मुद्रा जोखिम का प्रबंधन (सीसीएस/सीसीआईआरएस और मुद्रा वायदा में) को नेट ओपन पोजीशन सीमाओं के माध्यम से किया जाता है। बाज़ार जोखिम का मूल्यांकन जोखिम पर मूल्य (वीएआर) का उपयोग करके किया जाता है। ओटीसी व्युत्पन्न के लिए प्रतिपक्षी क्रेडिट जोखिम को नियामक दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार मापा जाता है, जबकि एक्सचेंज-ट्रेडेड मुद्रा वायदा एक्सचेंजों के मार्जिनिंग और समाशोधन तंत्र के अधीन है।

सभी बकाया सीसीएस/सीसीआईआरएस और रुपया ब्याज दर स्वैप (ओआईएस) अनुबंधों को छूट वाली नकदी प्रवाह मूल्यांकन पद्धतियों और क्रॉस-मुद्रा आधार प्रसार का उपयोग करके चिह्नित किया जाता है। एक्सचेंज-ट्रेडेड मुद्रा वायदा का

iv) Disclosures on risk exposure in derivatives

a) Qualitative disclosures

The Credit Risk Management Policy, approved by the Board of Directors, on the use of derivative instruments to hedge /trade is in place.

The Investment Portfolio of the Bank consists of assets with characteristics such as fixed interest rate, zero coupon and floating interest rates and is subject to interest rate risk. The Bank also has issued Tier I & Tier II bonds and this capital cost is at fixed rate with no exit option. The policy permits hedging the interest rate risk on this liability as well.

The Bank undertakes derivative transactions restricted to Cross Currency Swaps (CCS) / Cross Currency Interest Rate Swaps (CCIRS), Rupee Interest Rate Swaps (OIS), and exchange-traded Currency Futures, primarily for hedging currency and interest rate risks arising from balance sheet exposures and for asset-liability management purposes. The Bank follows a prudent and conservative approach and does not engage in structured or speculative derivative transactions beyond approved risk limits.

A robust risk management framework is in place to identify, measure, and monitor risks arising from these derivatives. Interest rate risk is assessed through PV01 while foreign exchange risk (in CCS/CCIRS and Currency Futures) is managed through net open position limits and sensitivity measures. Market risk is evaluated using Value at Risk (VaR) along. Counterparty credit risk for OTC derivatives is measured as per regulatory guidelines, while exchange-traded currency futures are subject to margining and clearing mechanisms of the exchanges.

All outstanding CCS/CCIRS and Rupee Interest Rate Swaps (OIS) contracts are marked-to-market using robust discounted cash flow valuation methodologies and cross-currency basis spreads. Exchange-traded currency futures are valued based on daily mark-to-market settlement prices

मूल्यांकन संबंधित एक्सचेंजों द्वारा प्रकाशित दैनिक मार्क-टू-मार्केट निपटान कीमतों के आधार पर किया जाता है और ये निर्धारित मार्जिनिंग और समाशोधन तंत्र के अधीन होता है। समग्र मूल्यांकन ढांचे को आंतरिक नीतियों, स्थापित नियंत्रण ढांचे और लागू नियामक दिशानिर्देशों के अनुरूप सटीकता, स्थिरता और विश्वसनीयता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए समय-समय पर स्वतंत्र मूल्य सत्यापन द्वारा समर्थित किया जाता है।

बैंक आंतरिक नियंत्रण, लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रियाओं और नियामक रिपोर्टिंग प्रणालियों द्वारा समर्थित, फ्रंट, मिड और बैक-ऑफिस कार्यों के स्पष्ट पृथक्करण के साथ एक अच्छी तरह से परिभाषित शासन ढांचा बनाए रखता है। व्युत्पन्न नकदी प्रवाह से उत्पन्न तरलता जोखिम, जिसमें ब्याज दर में बदलाव और आधार प्रसार संचलन जैसे तनाव परिदृश्य शामिल हैं, जिनकी सक्रिय रूप से निगरानी और प्रबंधन किया जाता है।

बैंक व्युत्पन्न से संबंधित अपनी जोखिम प्रबंधन नीतियों का खुलासा करेंगे, जिसमें विशेष रूप से इस बात का उल्लेख होगा कि व्युत्पन्न का किस हद तक उपयोग किया जाता है, उनसे जुड़े जोखिम क्या हैं, और उनसे कौन से व्यावसायिक उद्देश्य पूरे होते हैं। प्रकटीकरण में यह भी शामिल है:

a) व्युत्पन्न ट्रेडिंग में जोखिम प्रबंधन के लिए संरचना और संगठन,

b) जोखिम माप, जोखिम रिपोर्टिंग और जोखिम निगरानी प्रणालियों का दायरा और प्रकृति,

c) हेजिंग और / या जोखिम को कम करने के लिए नीतियां और या हेज / शमन की निरंतर प्रभावशीलता की निगरानी के लिए रणनीतियाँ और प्रक्रियाएं, और

d) हेज और नॉन-हेज लेन-देन को रिकॉर्ड करने की लेखांकन नीति; आय, प्रीमियम और छूट की पहचान; बकाया अनुबंधों का मूल्यांकन; प्रावधान, संपार्श्विक और ऋण जोखिम शमन।

published by the respective exchanges and are subject to prescribed margining and clearing mechanisms. The overall valuation framework is supported by periodic independent price verification to ensure accuracy, consistency, and reliability, in line with internal policies, established control frameworks, and applicable regulatory guidelines.

The Bank maintains a well-defined governance framework with clear segregation of front, mid, and back-office functions, supported by internal controls, audit processes, and regulatory reporting systems. Liquidity risk arising from derivative cash flows, including stress scenarios such as interest rate shocks and basis spread movements, is also actively monitored and managed.

Banks shall disclose their risk management policies pertaining to derivatives with particular reference to the extent to which derivatives are used, the associated risks and business purposes served. The disclosure shall also include:

a) The structure and organization for management of risk in derivatives trading,

b) The scope and nature of risk measurement, risk reporting and risk monitoring systems,

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

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

b) मात्रात्मक प्रकटीकरण (राशि करोड़ में)

क्र सं.	विवरण		31.03.2026		31.03.2025	
			मुद्रा व्युत्पन्न	ब्याज दर व्युत्पन्न	मुद्रा व्युत्पन्न	ब्याज दर व्युत्पन्न
a)	व्युत्पन्न (कल्पित मूल राशि)					
i)	हेजिंग के लिए		12469.94	3444.39	7923.89	3846.86
ii)	ट्रेडिंग के लिए		0.00	4559.58	35215.70	461.71
b)	बाजार के लिए चिह्नित स्थिति					
i)	आस्ति (+)		72.06	74.74	0	0
ii)	देयता (-)		0	-95.34	45.69	32.66
c)	ऋण एक्सपोज़र		364.55	30.35	292.79	32.66
d)	**ब्याज दर में एक प्रतिशत परिवर्तन का संभावित प्रभाव (100*पीवी01)**					
i)	हेजिंग व्युत्पन्न पर		-0.52	0.89	45.82	116.13
ii)	ट्रेडिंग व्युत्पन्न पर		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
e)	**वर्ष के दौरान देखे गए अधिकतम एवं न्यूनतम 100*पीवी01**					
i)	हेजिंग पर	अधिकतम	-0.3843	1.108	0.00	0.00
		न्यूनतम	-0.7196	0.8778	45.82	116.13
ii)	ट्रेडिंग पर	अधिकतम	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		न्यूनतम	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

* दिनांक 31.03.2026 तक एनएसई, बीएसई और एमसीएक्स में बकाया मुद्रा फ्यूचर्स शून्य है।

v) क्रेडिट डिफॉल्ट स्वैप: शून्य

b) Quantitative disclosures

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars		31.03.2026		31.03.2025	
			Currency derivatives	Interest rate derivatives	Currency derivatives	Interest rate derivatives
a)	Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount)					
i)	For hedging		12469.94	3444.39	7923.89	3846.86
ii)	For trading		0.00	4559.58	35215.70	461.71
b)	Marked to Market Positions					
i)	Asset (+)		72.06	74.74	0	0
ii)	Liability (-)		0	-95.34	45.69	32.66
c)	Credit Exposure		364.55	30.35	292.79	32.66
d)	Likely impact of one percentage change in interest rate (100*PV01)					
i)	on hedging derivatives		-0.52	0.89	45.82	116.13
ii)	on trading derivatives		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
e)	Maximum and Minimum of 100*PV01 observed during the year					
i)	On hedging	Maximum	-0.3843	1.108	0.00	0.00
		Minimum	-0.7196	0.8778	45.82	116.13
ii)	On trading	Maximum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Minimum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

*Currency Futures outstanding in NSE, BSE and MCX as on 31.03.2026 is Nil

v) Credit Default Swaps: NIL

8. प्रतिभूतिकरण से संबंधित प्रकटीकरण (राशि करोड़ में)

क्र सं.	विवरण	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
1.	प्रवर्तक द्वारा उत्पन्न प्रतिभूतिकरण लेनदेन के लिए आस्तियां रखने वाले एसपीई की संख्या (केवल बकाया प्रतिभूतिकरण जोखिमों से संबंधित एसपीवी की यहां रिपोर्ट की जाएगी)	-	-
2.	एसपीई की बहियों के अनुसार प्रतिभूतिकृत आस्तियों की कुल राशि	-	-
3.	तुलन पत्र की तिथि पर एमआरआर का अनुपालन करने के लिए मूलकर्ता द्वारा रखे गए एक्सपोज़र की कुल राशि	-	-
	a) ऑफ-बैलेंस शीट एक्सपोज़र	-	-
	पहली हानि		
	अन्य		
	b) ऑन - बैलेंस शीट एक्सपोज़र	-	-
	पहली हानि		
	अन्य		
4.	एमआरआर के अलावा प्रतिभूतिकरण लेनदेन के लिए एक्सपोज़र की राशि	-	-
	a) ऑफ-बैलेंस शीट एक्सपोज़र	-	-
	i) स्वयं के प्रतिभूतिकरण के प्रति एक्सपोज़र		
	पहली हानि		
	अन्य		
	ii) तीसरे पक्ष के प्रतिभूतिकरण के प्रति एक्सपोज़र		
	पहली हानि		
	अन्य		
	b) ऑन- बैलेंस शीट एक्सपोज़र	शून्य	शून्य
	i) स्वयं के प्रतिभूतिकरण के प्रति एक्सपोज़र		
	पहली हानि		
	अन्य		
	ii) तीसरे पक्ष के प्रतिभूतिकरण के प्रति एक्सपोज़र		
	पहली हानि		
	अन्य		
5.	प्रतिभूतिकृत आस्तियों के लिए प्राप्त विक्रय प्रतिफल तथा प्रतिभूतिकरण के कारण विक्रय पर लाभ / हानि	-	-
6.	चलनिधि समर्थन, प्रतिभूतिकरण के बाद आस्ति सेवा आदि के माध्यम से प्रदान की गई सेवाओं का स्वरूप और मात्रा (बकाया मूल्य)।	-	-
7.	प्रदान की गई सुविधा का प्रदर्शन। कृपया प्रत्येक सुविधा के लिए अलग से जानकारी प्रदान करें जैसे कि क्रेडिट वृद्धि, चलनिधि समर्थन, सर्विसिंग एजेंट आदि। प्रदान की गई सुविधा के कुल मूल्य के प्रतिशत को कोष्ठक में लिखें।	-	-
	a) भुगतान की गई राशि	-	-
	b) प्राप्त पुनर्भुगतान		
	c) बकाया राशि		
8.	पिछले समय में पोर्टफोलियो की औसत डिफ़ॉल्ट दर देखी गई। कृपया प्रत्येक आस्ति वर्ग यानी आरएमबीएस, वाहन ऋण आदि के लिए अलग से विवरण प्रदान करें।	-	-
9.	एक ही अंतर्निहित आस्ति पर दिए गए अतिरिक्त/टॉप अप ऋण की राशि और संख्या। कृपया प्रत्येक आस्ति वर्ग अर्थात आरएमबीएस, वाहन ऋण आदि के लिए अलग से विवरण प्रदान करें।	-	-
10.	निवेशक शिकायतें	-	-
	a) प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्राप्त और;	-	-
	b) लंबित शिकायतें		

8. Disclosures relating to securitization (Amount in ₹ Crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars			31.03.2026	31.03.2025
1.	No. of SPEs holding assets for securitization transactions originated by the originator (only the SPVs relating to outstanding securitization exposures to be reported here)			-	-
2.	Total amount of securitized assets as per books of the SPEs			-	-
3.	Total amount of exposures retained by the originator to comply with MRR as on the date of balance sheet			-	-
	a)	Off-balance sheet exposures		-	-
		First loss			
		Others			
	b)	On-balance sheet exposures		-	-
		First loss			
		Others			
4.	Amount of exposures to securitization transactions other than MRR			-	-
	a)	Off-balance sheet exposures		-	-
		i)	Exposure to own securitisations		
			First loss		
			Others		
		ii)	Exposure to third party securitisations		
			First loss		
			Others		
	b)	On-balance sheet exposures		NIL	NIL
		i)	Exposure to own securitisations		
			First loss		
			Others		
		ii)	Exposure to third party securitisations		
			First loss		
			Others		
5.	Sale consideration received for the securitised assets and gain / loss on sale on account of securitisation			-	-
6.	Form and quantum (outstanding value) of services provided by way of, liquidity support, post-securitisation asset servicing, etc.			-	-
7.	Performance of facility provided. Please provide separately for each facility viz. credit enhancement, liquidity support, servicing agent etc. Mention percent in bracket as of total value of facility provided.			-	-
	(a)	Amount paid		-	-
	(b)	Repayment received			
	(c)	Outstanding amount			
8.	Average default rate of portfolios observed in the past. Please provide break-up separately for each asset class i.e. RMBS, Vehicle Loans etc.			-	-
9.	Amount and number of additional / top-up loan given on same underlying asset. Please provide break-up separately for each asset class i.e. RMBS, Vehicle Loans, etc.			-	-
10.	Investor complaints			-	-
	(a)	Directly / Indirectly received and;		-	-
	(b)	Complaints outstanding			

9. प्रायोजित तुलनपत्रेतर एसपीवी (जिन्हें लेखांकन मानदंडों के अनुसार समेकित किया जाना आवश्यक है)

प्रायोजित एस.पी.वी. का नाम	
घरेलू	**विदेशी**
शून्य	शून्य

10. जमाकर्ता शिक्षा एवं जागरूकता निधि (डीईए फंड) में अंतरण

(राशि करोड़ में)

क्र सं.	विवरण	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
i)	डीईए फंड में अंतरित की गई राशि का प्रारंभिक शेष	6059.93	5306.88
ii)	जोड़ें: वर्ष के दौरान डीईए फंड में अंतरित की गई राशि	813.63	861.03
iii)	घटाएँ: दावों के लिए डीईए फंड द्वारा प्रतिपूर्ति की गई राशि	184.74	107.97
iv)	डीईए फंड में अंतरित राशि का अंतिम शेष	6688.83	6059.93
जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है, डीईए फंड में अंतरित राशि का अंतिम शेष भी 'अनुसूची 12- आकस्मिक देयताएं-अन्य' के अंतर्गत शामिल है।			

9. Off balance sheet SPVs sponsored (which are required to be consolidated as per accounting norms)

Name of the SPV sponsored	
Domestic	**Overseas**
Nil	Nil

10. Transfers to Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (DEA Fund)

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
i)	Opening balance of amounts transferred to DEA Fund	6059.93	5306.88
ii)	Add: Amounts transferred to DEA Fund during the year	813.63	861.03
iii)	Less: Amounts reimbursed by DEA Fund towards claims	184.74	107.97
iv)	Closing balance of amounts transferred to DEA Fund	6688.83	6059.93
Closing balance of the amount transferred to DEA fund as disclosed above is also included under 'Schedule 12- Contingent Liabilities-Other'.			

11. शिकायतों का प्रकटीकरण

i) बैंक को ग्राहकों और लोकपाल कार्यालयों से प्राप्त शिकायतों की संक्षिप्त जानकारी

क्र सं.		विवरण	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
	बैंकों को अपने ग्राहकों से प्राप्त शिकायतें			
1.		वर्ष के आरंभ में लंबित शिकायतों की संख्या	2332	2343
2.		वर्ष के दौरान प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या: a. सामान्य शिकायतें b. डिजिटल शिकायतें	a. 120934 b. 292997	a.108037 b.289047
3.		वर्ष के दौरान निपटाई गई शिकायतों की संख्या: a. सामान्य शिकायतें b. डिजिटल शिकायतें	a. 121166 b. 293163	a.107600 b.289495
	3.1	जिनमें से बैंक द्वारा अस्वीकृत शिकायतों की संख्या	80527	29220
4.		वर्ष के अंत में लंबित शिकायतों की संख्या	1934	2332
	लोकपाल कार्यालय से बैंक को प्राप्त विचारणीय शिकायतें			
5.		लोकपाल कार्यालय से बैंक को प्राप्त विचारणीय शिकायतों की संख्या	5650	4983
	5.1	5 में से, लोकपाल कार्यालय द्वारा बैंक के पक्ष में निपटाई गई शिकायतों की संख्या	2656	2222
	5.2	5 में से, लोकपाल कार्यालय द्वारा जारी सुलह / मध्यस्थता / सलाह के माध्यम से हल की गई शिकायतों की संख्या	2993	2761
	5.3	5 में से, बैंक के खिलाफ लोकपाल कार्यालय द्वारा आदेशों को पारित करने के बाद निपटाई गई शिकायतों की संख्या	1	0
6.		निर्धारित समय सीमा के भीतर क्रियान्वित न किए गए आदेशों की संख्या (अपील किए गए अवार्ड छोड़कर)	0	0

11. Disclosure of complaints

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

Sl. No.		Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
	Complaints received by the Banks from its customers			
1.		Number of complaints pending at beginning of the year	2332	2343
2.		Number of complaints received during the year: a. General Complaints b. Digital Complaints	a. 120934 b. 292997	a.108037 b.289047
3.		Number of complaints disposed during the year: a. General Complaints b. Digital Complaints	a. 121166 b. 293163	a.107600 b.289495
	3.1	Of which, number of complaints rejected by the Bank	80527	29220
4.		Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	1934	2332
	Maintainable complaints received by the Bank from Office of Ombudsman			
5.		Number of maintainable complaints received by the Bank from Office of Ombudsman	5650	4983
	5.1	Of 5, number of complaints resolved in favour of the Bank by Office of Ombudsman	2656	2222
	5.2	Of 5, number of complaints resolved through conciliation/ mediation/advisories issued by Office of Ombudsman	2993	2761
	5.3	Of 5, number of complaints resolved after passing of Awards by Office of Ombudsman against the Bank	1	0
6.		Number of Awards unimplemented within the stipulated time (other than those appealed)	0	0

ii) बैंक को ग्राहकों से प्राप्त शिकायतों के शीर्ष पांच आधार

शिकायत का आधार, (अर्थात् निम्न से संबंधित शिकायतें)	वर्ष के प्रारंभ में लंबित शिकायतों की संख्या	वर्ष के दौरान प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या	पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या में % वृद्धि / कमी	वर्ष के अंत में लंबित शिकायतों की संख्या	5 में से, 30 दिनों से अधिक समय से लंबित शिकायतों की संख्या
1	2	3	4	5	6
31.03.2026					
इंटरनेट / मोबाइल / इलेक्ट्रॉनिक बैंकिंग	294	152157	4.88%	209	0
एटीएम / डेबिट कार्ड	145	68218	-10.36%	92	0
ऋण और अग्रिम	280	20126	70.59%	295	0
बिना पूर्व सूचना के शुल्क लगाना / अत्यधिक शुल्क / मोचनरोध शुल्क	258	13376	-9.03%	120	0
खाता खोलना / खाते के परिचालन में कठिनाई	158	9689	4.62%	141	0
अन्य	1197	150365	7.30%	1077	42*
कुल	**2332**	**413931**	**4.24%**	**1934**	**42***
31.03.2025					
इंटरनेट / मोबाइल / इलेक्ट्रॉनिक बैंकिंग	583	145076	-16.10%	294	0
एटीएम / डेबिट कार्ड	310	76105	-52.76%	145	0
ऋण और अग्रिम	372	14703	0.06%	258	0
बिना पूर्व सूचना के शुल्क लगाना / अत्यधिक शुल्क / मोचनरोध शुल्क	78	11798	60.69%	280	0
खाता खोलना/खाते के परिचालन में कठिनाई	24	9261	86.04%	158	0
अन्य	976	140141	-7.44%	1197	53
कुल	**2343**	**397084**	**-24.30%**	**2332**	**53**

* वे सभी 42 शिकायतें, जो 30 दिनों से अधिक समय से लंबित हैं, सतर्कता संबंधी प्रकृति की हैं।

ii) Top five grounds of complaints received by the Bank from customers

Grounds of complaints, (i.e. complaints relating to)	Number of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	Number of complaints received during the year	% increase/ decrease in the number of complaints received over the previous year	Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	Of 5, number of complaints pending beyond 30 days
1	2	3	4	5	6
31.03.2026					
Internet / Mobile / Electronic Banking	294	152157	4.88%	209	0
ATM / Debit Cards	145	68218	-10.36%	92	0
Loans and Advances	280	20126	70.59%	295	0
Levy of Charges without prior notice/ Excessive Charges/ foreclosure charges	258	13376	-9.03%	120	0
Account opening /difficulty in operation of accounts	158	9689	4.62%	141	0
Others	1197	150365	7.30%	1077	42*
Total	**2332**	**413931**	**4.24%**	**1934**	**42***
31.03.2025					
Internet / Mobile / Electronic Banking	583	145076	-16.10%	294	0
ATM / Debit Cards	310	76105	-52.76%	145	0
Levy of Charges without prior notice/ Excessive Charges/ foreclosure charges	372	14703	0.06%	258	0
Loans and Advances	78	11798	60.69%	280	0
Account opening /difficulty in operation of accounts	24	9261	86.04%	158	0
Others	976	140141	-7.44%	1197	53
Total	**2343**	**397084**	**-24.30%**	**2332**	**53**

*All the 42 complaints which are pending beyond 30 days are Vigilance in nature.

12. भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा लगाए गए दंडों का प्रकटीकरण

वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान निम्नलिखित प्रावधानों के तहत भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा लगाए गए दंड का विवरण नीचे दी गई तालिका में दिया गया है:

(i) बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949,
(ii) भुगतान और निपटान प्रणाली अधिनियम, 2007 और
(iii) सरकारी प्रतिभूति अधिनियम, 2006 (एस.जी.एल. के बाउंस होने के लिए)

(राशि करोड़ में)

क्र सं	विनियामक	अधिनियम	उदाहरणों की संख्या	लगाई गई जुर्माने की राशि
1	आरबीआई	बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 35, 35ए 46, 47ए और 51(1)	--	--
2	आरबीआई	बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 47ए,51(1)	--	--
3	आरबीआई	भुगतान एवं निपटान प्रणाली अधिनियम, 2007	--	--
4	आरबीआई	सरकारी प्रतिभूति अधिनियम, 2006 (एस.जी.एल. के बाउंस होने के लिए)	--	--
	कुल		**--**	**--**

13. पारिश्रमिक पर प्रकटीकरण

(राशि रुपये में)

नाम व अवधि	पदनाम	2025-26	2024-25
श्री के सत्यनारायण राजु (दिनांक 31.12.2025 को सेवानिवृत्त)	प्रबंध निदेशक व मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी	67,29,756.00	42,41,160.00
श्री देबाशीष मुखर्जी (दिनांक 31.05.2025 को सेवानिवृत्त)	कार्यपालक निदेशक	40,58,550.00	39,12,885.00
श्री अशोक चंद्र (दिनांक 16.01.2025 तक)	कार्यपालक निदेशक	10,15,993.54	30,57,596.00
श्री हरदीप सिंह अहलूवालिया	कार्यपालक निदेशक	35,77.812.00	34,66,935.00
श्री भवेन्द्र कुमार (दिनांक 09.10.2023 से)	कार्यपालक निदेशक	51,37,753.42	35,27,076.00
श्री एस के मजुमदार (दिनांक 24.03.2025 से)	कार्यपालक निदेशक	42,46,672.52	69,807.48
श्री सुनील कुमार चुघ (दिनांक 24.11.2025 से)	कार्यपालक निदेशक	17,10,454.07	-
श्री एस के मजूमदार (दिनांक 23.03.2025 तक)	समूह मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी (जीसीएफओ)	-	75,92,849.87
श्री अमित मित्तल (दिनांक 25.03.2025 से)	समूह मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी (जीसीएफओ)	34,85,181.11	63,696.66
श्री संतोष कुमार बारिक (दिनांक 21.04.2023 से)	बैंक कंपनी सचिव	28,71,698.30	25,01,214.81
कुल		**3,28,33,870.96**	**2,84,33,220.82**

नोट : ऊपर दिए गए आंकड़ों में बैठक शुल्क, पीएलआई और अन्य शुल्क शामिल नहीं हैं।

एएस 18 के पैराग्राफ 5 के अनुसार, बैंकर-ग्राहक संबंध की प्रकृति के लेन-देन, जिनमें प्रमुख प्रबंधन कार्मिकों और प्रमुख प्रबंधन कार्मिकों के रिश्तेदारों के साथ लेन-देन शामिल हैं, का प्रकटन नहीं किया गया है।

12. Disclosure of penalties imposed by the Reserve Bank of India

Penalties imposed by the Reserve Bank of India under the following provisions during the Financial Year 2025-26 are detailed in the below table:

(i) Banking Regulation Act, 1949,

(ii) Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007 and

(iii) Government Securities Act, 2006 (for bouncing of SGL)

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Sl. No.	Regulator	Act	No. of Instances	Amount of Penalty Levied
1	RBI	Sections 35, 35A 46, 47A and 51(1) of Banking Regulation Act, 1949	--	--
2	RBI	Section 47A (1)(c) read with Sections 46(4)(i) and 51(1) of Banking Regulation Act, 1949	--	--
3	RBI	Payments & Settlement Systems Act, 2007	--	--
4	RBI	Government Securities Act, 2006 (for bouncing of SGL)	--	--
	Total		**--**	**--**

13. Disclosures on remuneration

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

NAME & PERIOD	DESIGNATION	2025-26	2024-25
Shri. K. SATYANARAYANA RAJU (Superannuated on 31.12.2025)	Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer	67,29,756.00	42,41,160.00
Shri. DEBASHISH MUKHERJEE (Superannuated on 31.05.2025)	Executive Director	40,58,550.00	39,12,885.00
Shri. ASHOK CHANDRA (Till 16.01.2025)	Executive Director	10,15,993.54	30,57,596.00
Shri. HARDEEP SINGH AHLUWALIA	Executive Director	35,77.812.00	34,66,935.00
Shri. BHAVENDRA KUMAR (From 09.10.2023)	Executive Director	51,37,753.42	35,27,076.00
Shri. S K MAJUMDAR (From 24.03.2025)	Executive Director	42,46,672.52	69,807.48
Shri. SUNIL KUMAR CHUGH (From 24.11.2025)	Executive Director	17,10,454.07	-
Shri. S K MAJUMDAR (Till 23.03.2025)	Group Chief Financial Officer (GCFO)	-	75,92,849.87
Shri. AMIT MITTAL (From 25.03.2025)	Group Chief Financial Officer (GCFO)	34,85,181.11	63,696.66
Shri. SANTOSH KUMAR BARIK (From 21.04.2023)	Company Secretary of the Bank	28,71,698.30	25,01,214.81
Total		**3,28,33,870.96**	**2,84,33,220.82**

Note: The figures mentioned above are excluding sitting fee, PLI and other fees.

In terms of paragraph 5 of AS 18, transactions in the nature of Banker-Customer relationship including those with Key Management Personnel and relatives of Key Management Personnel have not been disclosed.

14. अन्य प्रकटीकरण

i) कारोबार अनुपात

क्र सं	विवरण	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
i.	कार्यकारी निधि के प्रतिशत के रूप में ब्याज आय (%)	7.22	7.65
ii.	कार्यकारी निधि के प्रतिशत के रूप में गैर-ब्याज आय (%)	1.53	1.43
iii.	जमा की लागत (%)	5.54	5.74
iv.	निवल ब्याज मार्जिन (%)	2.51	2.80
v.	कार्यकारी निधि के प्रतिशत के रूप में परिचालन लाभ (%)	1.89	2.01
vi.	आस्तियों पर प्रतिलाभ (%)	1.10	1.09
vii.	प्रति कर्मचारी कारोबार (जमा राशि और अग्रिम राशि) [करोड़ रुपये में]	32.48	29.30
viii.	प्रति कर्मचारी लाभ (करोड़ रुपये में)	0.23	0.21

ii) बैंकाश्योरेंस कारोबार

(राशि करोड़ में)

क्र सं.	आय की प्रकृति	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
1	विक्रय हेतु जीवन बीमा पॉलिसी	457.79	373.31
2	विक्रय हेतु गैर-जीवन बीमा पॉलिसी (सामान्य और स्वास्थ्य)	91.53	102.17
3	विक्रय हेतु म्यूचुअल फंड उत्पाद	72.84	67.19
4	अन्य (स्वास्थ्य बीमा पॉलिसी)	-	-
5	पीएमजेजेबीवाई	12.73	9.75
6	पीएमएसबीवाई	3.12	2.47
7	अन्य (ई_सिंडिकेट नवीनीकरण)	1.19	1.94
	कुल	**639.20**	**556.83**

14. Other Disclosures

i) Business ratios

Sl. No.	Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
i.	Interest income as a percentage to Working Funds (%)	7.22	7.65
ii.	Non-interest income as a percentage to Working Funds (%)	1.53	1.43
iii.	Cost of Deposits (%)	5.54	5.74
iv.	Net Interest Margin (%)	2.51	2.80
v.	Operating Profit as a percentage to Working Funds (%)	1.89	2.01
vi.	Return on Assets (%)	1.10	1.09
vii.	Business (Deposits plus Advances) per employee [in ₹ Crores]	32.48	29.30
viii.	Profit per employee (in ₹ Crores)	0.23	0.21

ii) Bancassurance business

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Sl. No.	Nature of Income	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
1	For selling Life Insurance Policies	457.79	373.31
2	For selling Non-Life Insurance Policies (General and Health)	91.53	102.17
3	For selling Mutual Funds Products	72.84	67.19
4	Other (Health Insurance Policies)	-	-
5	PMJJBY	12.73	9.75
6	PMSBY	3.12	2.47
7	Others (e_Syndicate Renewal)	1.19	1.94
	TOTAL	**639.20**	**556.83**

iii) विपणन और वितरण:

उनके द्वारा किए गए विपणन और वितरण कार्य (बैंकाश्योरेंस कारोबार को छोड़कर) के संबंध में प्राप्त शुल्क /पारिश्रमिक का ब्यौरा: **शून्य**

iii) Marketing and distribution:

The details of fees / remuneration received in respect of the marketing and distribution function (excluding Bancassurance business) undertaken: **Nil**

iv) प्राथमिकता-प्राप्त क्षेत्र ऋण प्रमाणपत्र (पीएसएलसी) के संबंध में प्रकटीकरण

(I) विक्रय पीएसएलसी (राशि करोड़ में)

पीएसएलसी श्रेणी	तिमाही	विक्रय की गई इकाइयां*	विक्रय की राशि	अर्जित कमीशन
पीएसएलसी - लघु एवं सीमांत किसान	जून -2025	1,80,000	45,000	1247.96
	सितं -2025	1,20,000	30,000	918.03
	दिसं -2025	28,000	7,000	142.00
	मार्च -2026	19,540	4,885	18.69
कुल (वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 मार्च 2026 तक)		**3,47,540**	**86,885**	**2,326.68**

* एक यूनिट = 25 लाख रुपये

(II) खरीदे गए पीएसएलसी:

सीएफवाई के दौरान खरीदी गई पीएसएलसी सभी श्रेणियों के लिए शून्य है।

iv) Disclosures regarding Priority Sector Lending Certificates (PSLCs)

(I) PSLC SOLD (Amount in ₹ Crores)

PSLC Category	Quarter	Units* Sold	Amount Sold	Commission Earned
PSLC - SMALL & MARGINAL FARMERS	Jun-2025	1,80,000	45,000	1247.96
	Sep-2025	1,20,000	30,000	918.03
	Dec-2025	28,000	7,000	142.00
	Mar-2026	19,540	4,885	18.69
Total (FY 2025-26 as at Mar'26)		**3,47,540**	**86,885**	**2,326.68**

***One Unit = ₹25 Lakhs**

(II) PSLC PURCHASED:

The PSLC purchased during CFY is NIL for all categories.

v) प्रावधान और आकस्मिकताएं

(राशि करोड़ में)

प्रावधान लाभ व हानि लेखा में डेबिट किया गया	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
निवेश और एनपीआई पर मूल्यह्रास के लिए प्रावधान	-72.12	-1090.70
एनपीए के लिए प्रावधान	6310.48	9586.4
मानक आस्तियों के लिए प्रावधान किया गया	1008.17	336.13
कर के लिए प्रावधान (स्थगित कर सहित)	5720.00	5600.00
डी.एफ.वी. के लिए प्रावधान	-85.85	-128.17
संदिग्ध वसूली वाली आस्ति हेतु प्रावधान	98.95	44.86
देश जोखिम के लिए प्रावधान	0	0
एफआईटीएल और अन्य आकस्मिकताओं के लिए प्रावधान	852.26	15.02
कुल	**13831.90**	**14363.59**

vi) भारतीय लेखा मानकों के अनुरूप भारतीय लेखा मानकों का कार्यान्वयन

आरबीआई के परिपत्र DOR.STR.REC. No. 6/21.06.011/2026-27 दिनांक 27 अप्रैल, 2026 के माध्यम से अपेक्षित क्रेडिट हानि (ईसीएल) आधारित प्रावधान ढांचे के कार्यान्वयन पर दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं, जो दिनांक 1 अप्रैल, 2027 से बैंकों पर लागू होंगे।

बैंक ने उक्त दिशानिर्देशों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए आवश्यक उपाय शुरू कर दिए हैं, जिनमें तकनीकी सलाहकार और आईटी वेंडर की नियुक्ति शामिल है, और नियामक समय सीमा के भीतर अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने हेतु आवश्यक प्रणालियों और प्रक्रियाओं को विकसित करने की प्रक्रिया में है।

v) Provisions and contingencies

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Provision debited to Profit and Loss Account	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Provisions for Depreciation on Investment and NPI	-72.12	-1090.70
Provision towards NPA	6310.48	9586.4
Provision made towards standard assets	1008.17	336.13
Provision for Tax (Including Deferred Tax)	5720.00	5600.00
Provision for DFV	-85.85	-128.17
Provision for Asset Doubt of Recovery	98.95	44.86
Provision for country Risk	0	0
Provision for FITL and other contingencies	852.26	15.02
Total	**13831.90**	**14363.59**

vi) Implementation of IFRS converged Indian Accounting Standards

RBI vide Circular DOR.STR.REC. No. 6/21.06.011/2026-27 dated April 27, 2026 has issued guidelines on implementation of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) based provisioning framework applicable to the Banks from April 01, 2027.

The Bank has initiated necessary measures for implementation of said guidelines, including appointment of technical consultant and IT vendor and is in the process of developing required systems and processed to ensure compliance within the regulatory timelines.

vii) डीआईसीजीसी बीमा प्रीमियम का भुगतान

(राशि करोड़ में)

क्र सं.	विवरण	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
i)	डीआईसीजीसी बीमा प्रीमियम का भुगतान	1966.95	1696.22
ii)	डीआईसीजीसी प्रीमियम भुगतान में बकाया	शून्य	शून्य

नीचे दी गई निर्धारित समय-सीमाओं के भीतर लागू होने वाला जमा बीमा प्रीमियम डीआईसीजीसी को भुगतान कर दिया गया है:

क्र सं.	विवरण	वित्त 2025-26	
		नियत तारीख	भुगतान किया गया
i)	एच1 01-04-2025 से 30-09-2025	31-05-2025	30-05-2025
ii)	एच2 01-10-2025 से 31-03-2026	30-11-2025	29-11-2025

viii) बैंक कर्मचारियों की पारिवारिक पेंशन में वृद्धि के कारण होने वाले व्यय के परिशोधन से संबंधित प्रकटीकरण – पिछले वित्त वर्ष 24-25 हेतु शून्य।

ix) बैंकों द्वारा जारी 'आश्वासन पत्र (एल.ओ.सी.) का प्रकटीकरण

बैंक ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान कोई भी चुकौती आश्वासन पत्र जारी नहीं किया है।

प्रतिनिधि कार्यालय, शारजाह की ओर से सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ यूएई के पक्ष में दिनांक 03/08/2009 को जारी केवल एक एल.ओ.सी. आज की तिथि तक बकाया है।

वित्तीय प्रभाव:

चूंकि हमारा प्रतिनिधि कार्यालय, शारजाह कोई वाणिज्यिक परिचालन नहीं कर रहा है, इसलिए सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ यूएई के पक्ष में जारी एलओसी का कोई वित्तीय प्रभाव नहीं है।

केनरा बैंक (कर्नाटक ग्रामीण बैंक के प्रायोजक बैंक के रूप में) ने सूक्ष्म इकाई विकास और पुनर्वित्त ए लिमिटेड (मुद्रा लिमिटेड) को अपने प्रायोजित आरआरबी- कर्नाटक ग्रामीण बैंक की 800 करोड़ रुपये (केवल आठ सौ करोड़ रुपये) तक की देनदारी को पूरा करने के लिए लेटर ऑफ कम्फर्ट जारी किया है। आरआरबी द्वारा ऐसा करने में असमर्थता की स्थिति में मुद्रा द्वारा प्रदान की गई ऐसी सहायता राशि बैंक द्वारा भुगतान की जाएगी।

vii) Payment of DICGC Insurance Premium

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
i)	Payment of DICGC Insurance Premium	1966.95	1696.22
ii)	Arrears in payment of DICGC premium	NIL	NIL

Deposit insurance premium as applicable was paid to DICGC within the prescribed timelines as below:

Sl. No.	Particulars	FY 2025-26	
		Due Date	Paid on
i)	H1 01-04-2025 to 30-09-2025	31-05-2025	30-05-2025
ii)	H2 01-10-2025 to 31-03-2026	30-11-2025	29-11-2025

viii) Disclosure on amortization of expenditure on account of enhancement in family pension of employees of Banks – Nil

ix) Disclosure of Letters of Comfort (LoCs) issued by Banks

Bank has not issued any letter of comforts during the financial year during year 2025-26.

Only one LOC issued vide dated 03/08/2009 in favour of Central Bank of UAE on behalf of Representative Office, Sharjah is outstanding as on date.

Financial Impact:

As our Representative office, Sharjah is not undertaking any commercial operations; there is no financial impact of LOC issued in favour of Central Bank of UAE.

Canara Bank (being sponsor Bank of Karnataka Grameena Bank) has issued Letter of Comfort to Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency Limited (MUDRA Ltd) to undertake liability of its sponsored RRB - Karnataka Grameena Bank up to ₹800 Crores (Rupees Eight Hundred Crores Only). The amount shall be paid by the Bank on account of such assistance provided by MUDRA in case of inability on part of the RRB to do so.

x) ग्रीन डिपॉज़िट से जुटाई गई धनराशि के उपयोग पर पोर्टफोलियो-स्तर की जानकारी

(राशि करोड़ में)

विवरण	चालू वित्तीय वर्ष	पिछला वित्तीय वर्ष	संचयी
जुटाई गई कुल हरित जमा (A)	91.49	134.71	226.20
हरित जमा निधि का उपयोग			
(1) नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा	-	-	-
(2) ऊर्जा दक्षता	-	-	-
(3) स्वच्छ परिवहन	91.49	134.71	226.20
(4) जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलन	-	-	-
(5) सतत जल एवं अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन	-	-	-
(6) प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण	-	-	-
(7) ग्रीन बिल्डिंग	-	-	-
(8) जीवित प्राकृतिक संसाधनों और भूमि उपयोग का सतत प्रबंधन	-	-	-
(9) स्थलीय और जलीय जैव विविधता संरक्षण	-	-	-
कुल आवंटित हरित जमा निधि (B = 1 से 9 का योग)	91.49	134.71	226.20
आवंटित न की गई हरित जमा निधि की राशि (C = A – B)	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
पात्र हरित गतिविधियों / परियोजनाओं को आवंटित किये जाने तक हरित जमा राशि के अस्थायी आवंटन का विवरण			

*ऊपर दी गई तालिका में बैंक द्वारा ग्रीन डिपॉज़िट की पेशकश शुरू करने के बाद से अब तक का संचयी विवरण शामिल है। बैंक ने 18 मई, 2024 से ग्रीन डिपॉज़िट शुरू कर दिए हैं; इसलिए, 31 मार्च, 2026 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में 18 मई, 2024 से 31 मार्च, 2026 तक जुटाए गए और आवंटित जमा का विवरण शामिल है। वर्ष के दौरान जुटाए गए ग्रीन डिपॉज़िट की वास्तविक राशि और इन निधियों के उपयोग को उपरोक्त प्रकटीकरण में शामिल किया गया है।

x) **Portfolio-level information on the use of funds raised from green deposits**

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Particulars	Current Financial Year	Previous Financial Year	Cumulative*
Total green deposits raised (A)	91.49	134.71	226.20
Use of green deposit funds			
(1) Renewable Energy	-	-	-
(2) Energy Efficiency	-	-	-
(3) Clean Transportation	91.49	134.71	226.20
(4) Climate Change Adaptation	-	-	-
(5) Sustainable Water and Waste Management	-	-	-
(6) Pollution Prevention and Control	-	-	-
(7) Green Buildings	-	-	-
(8) Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources and Land Use	-	-	-
(9) Terrestrial and Aquatic Biodiversity Conservation	-	-	-
Total Green Deposit funds allocated (B = Sum of 1 to 9)	91.49	134.71	226.20
Amount of Green Deposit funds not allocated (C = A – B)	NIL	NA	NIL
Details of the temporary allocation of green deposit proceeds pending their allocation to the eligible green activities / projects	NA	NA	NA

*This above table contains the cumulative since the Bank has started offering green deposits. The Bank has commenced green deposits from May 18, 2024 hence the annual financial statement for the period ending March 31, 2026 contains particulars of deposit raised and allocated from May 18, 2024, till March 31, 2026. The actual amount of green deposits raised during the year and use of such funds has been included in the above disclosure.

16. लेखांकन मानक

भारतीय सनदी लेखाकार संस्थान (आईसीएआई) द्वारा जारी विभिन्न लेखांकन मानकों की प्रकटीकरण आवश्यकताओं के संबंध में आरबीआई द्वारा जारी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुपालन में, निम्नलिखित जानकारी का प्रकटन किया जाता है:

a) लेखांकन मानक 5 – अवधि के लिए निवल लाभ/हानि, पूर्व अवधि की मदें और लेखांकन नीतियों में परिवर्तन:

इसमें पूर्व अवधि की कोई सामग्री नहीं है।

b) लेखांकन मानक 11 - विदेशी विनिमय दरों में परिवर्तन के प्रभाव

शाखा की रिपोर्टिंग मुद्रा यूएस डॉलर है। वित्तीय विवरण यूएसडी में प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं, और मूल बैंक स्तर पर इनका समेकन रुपया में किया जाता है।

आस्ति और देयताएं (मौद्रिक और गैर-मौद्रिक दोनों के साथ-साथ आकस्मिक देनदारियां) प्रत्येक तिमाही के अंत में भारतीय विदेशी मुद्रा डीलर्स एसोसिएशन (एफईडीएआई) द्वारा घोषित विनिमय की समापन स्पॉट दर पर अनुवादित की जाती हैं और विदेशी शाखाओं की आय और व्यय मदों का अनुवाद आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी लेखांकन मानक (एएस) 11 (विदेशी विनिमय दरों में परिवर्तन का प्रभाव) के अनुसार और उक्त मानक के अनुपालन के संबंध में आरबीआई के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार तिमाही औसत दर पर किया जाता है।

c) लेखांकन मानक 15 – कर्मचारी लाभ:

बैंक के दायित्वों और अंशदानों के वर्तमान मूल्य का निर्धारण करने के लिए ग्रेच्युटी, पेंशन और विशेषाधिकार अवकाश के संबंध में बीमांकिक धारणाएं विभिन्न मापदंडों को तय करके बनाई गई हैं।

- आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी लेखांकन मानक 15 (संशोधित) में उल्लिखित मुद्रास्फीति, वरिष्ठता, पदोन्नति और अन्य कारकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए वेतन वृद्धि।
- विगत अनुभव और अपेक्षित भविष्य के अनुभव के संदर्भ में अपवर्तन दर, तथा इसमें मृत्यु के अलावा सभी प्रकार की निकासी शामिल है, लेकिन इसमें दिव्यांगता के कारण होने वाली निकासी भी शामिल है।
- बीमांकिक मूल्यांकन के आधार पर लेखा बहियों में बीमारी अवकाश का प्रावधान किया गया है।

16. Accounting Standards

In compliance with the guidelines issued by the RBI regarding disclosure requirements of the various Accounting Standards issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), the following information is disclosed:

a) Accounting Standard 5 – Net Profit/Loss for the period, prior period items and changes in accounting policies:

There are no material prior period items.

b) Accounting Standard 11 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates

Branch's reporting currency is US Dollar. Financial statements are submitted in USD and the same is consolidated at parent Bank level in INR.

Assets and Liabilities (both monetary and non-monetary as well as contingent liabilities) are translated at the closing spot rate of exchange announced by Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association of India (FEDAI) as at the end of each quarter and Income and Expenditure items of the foreign branches are translated at the quarterly average rate published by FEDAI in accordance with Accounting Standard (AS) 11 (The effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange rates) issued by the ICAI and as per the guidelines of RBI regarding the compliance of the said standard.

c) Accounting Standard 15 - Employee Benefits:

The actuarial assumptions in respect of gratuity, pension and privilege leave, for determining the present value of obligations and contributions of the Bank, have been made by fixing various parameters for

- Salary escalation by taking into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other factors mentioned in Accounting Standard 15(Revised) issued by ICAI.
- Attrition rate by reference to past experience and expected future experience and includes all types of withdrawals other than death but including those due to disability.
- Provision towards sick leave has been made in the books of account on the basis of Actuarial valuation

प्रमुख बीमांकिक धारणाएं			
विवरण	**ग्रेच्युटी**	**पेंशन**	**विशेषाधिकार अवकाश**
छूट की दर (%)	7.86	7.24	7.86
पूंजी पर अपेक्षित प्रतिफल	7.86	7.24	--
वेतन वृद्धि	5.6	5.6	5.6
पेंशन वृद्धि	1.3	2	1.3
मृत्यु दर	आईएएलएम (2012-14) यूएलटी	आईएएलएम (2012-14) यूएलटी	आईएएलएम (2012-14) यूएलटी

Principal Actuarial Assumptions			
Particulars	**Gratuity**	**Pension**	**Privilege Leave**
Discount Rate (%)	7.86	7.24	7.86
Expected Return on Capital	7.86	7.24	--
Salary Escalation	5.6	5.6	5.6
Pension Escalation	1.3	2	1.3
Mortality	IALM (2012-14)ULT	IALM (2012-14)ULT	IALM (2012-14)ULT

A 31 मार्च 2026 को समाप्त वर्ष में दायित्व और आस्तियों में परिवर्तन

(राशि करोड़ में)

A	परिभाषित लाभ दायित्व (डीबीओ) में परिवर्तन	ग्रेच्युटी		पेंशन		विशेषाधिकार अवकाश	
		2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
1	वर्ष की शुरुआत में डीबीओ	5,036.61	3,964.02	30,921.69	28,991.74	3,141.29	2,830.01
2	सेवा लागत	316.51	292.51	1824.05	2,125.86	706.08	696.69
3	ब्याज लागत	385.12	262.90	2094.26	1,816.58	227.84	186.40
4	पिछली सेवा लागत	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	बीमांकिक हानि/लाभ	-347.16	912.18	431.18	1,986.51	195.60	-252.81
6	लाभ की अदायगी	273.52	-395.00	-3990.93	-3,999.00	-485.17	-319.00
7	वर्ष के अंत में डीबीओ	5,117.56	5,036.61	31280.24	30,921.69	3785.79	3,141.29

A Change in obligation and assets over the year ended 31 March 2026

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

A	Changes in Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)	Gratuity		Pension		Privilege Leave	
		2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
1	DBO at beginning of the year	5,036.61	3,964.02	30,921.69	28,991.74	3,141.29	2,830.01
2	Service Cost	316.51	292.51	1824.05	2,125.86	706.08	696.69
3	Interest Cost	385.12	262.90	2094.26	1,816.58	227.84	186.40
4	Past Service Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Actuarial Losses / Gains	-347.16	912.18	431.18	1,986.51	195.60	-252.81
6	Benefit Payments	273.52	-395.00	-3990.93	-3,999.00	-485.17	-319.00
7	DBO at end of the year	5,117.56	5,036.61	31280.24	30,921.69	3785.79	3,141.29

(राशि करोड़ में)

B	आस्तियों के उचित मूल्य में परिवर्तन	ग्रेच्युटी		पेंशन		विशेषाधिकार अवकाश	
		2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
1	वर्ष के आरंभ में योजना आस्तियों का उचित मूल्य	4,639.00	3,616.00	28,208.00	27,492.00	--	--
2	योजनागत परिसंपत्ति पर संभावित लाभ	364.62	252.40	2042.25	1,850.21	--	--
3	वास्तविक कर्मचारी योगदान	433.00	688.00	5593.43	1,872.00	--	--
4	बीमांकिक लाभ / हानि	-48.36	477.60	-1447.21	992.79	--	--
5	लाभ भुगतान	-273.52	-395.00	-3990.93	-3,999.00	--	--
6	वर्ष के अंत में योजना आस्तियों का उचित मूल्य	5114.74	4,639.00	30405.55	28,208.00	--	--

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

B	Changes in Fair Value of Assets	Gratuity		Pension		Privilege Leave	
		2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
1	Fair Value of Plan Assets at beginning of the year	4,639.00	3,616.00	28,208.00	27,492.00	--	--
2	Expected Return on plan assets	364.62	252.40	2042.25	1,850.21	--	--
3	Actual Employee contributions	433.00	688.00	5593.43	1,872.00	--	--
4	Actuarial Gain / Loss	-48.36	477.60	-1447.21	992.79	--	--
5	Benefits payments	-273.52	-395.00	-3990.93	-3,999.00	--	--
6	Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	5114.74	4,639.00	30405.55	28,208.00	--	--

तुलन-पत्र में निहित निवल आस्ति / देयताएं (राशि करोड़ में)

		ग्रेच्युटी		पेंशन		विशेषाधिकार अवकाश	
		2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
1	परिभाषित लाभ दायित्व का वर्तमान मूल्य	5117.56	5,036.60	31280.24	30,921.68	--	--
2	योजना आस्तियों का उचित मूल्य	5114.74	4,639.00	30405.55	28,208.00	--	--
3	वित्तपोषित स्थिति [अधिशेष / (घाटा)]	-2.82	-397.60	-874.68	-2,713.68	--	--
4	तुलन पत्र में मान्यता प्राप्त निवल आस्ति / (देयता)	**-2.82**	**-397.60**	**-874.68**	**-2,713.68**	--	--

Net Asset/Liability Recognized in the Balance Sheet (Amount in ₹ Crores)

		Gratuity		Pension		Privilege Leave	
		2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
1	Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation	5117.56	5,036.60	31280.24	30,921.68	--	--
2	Fair Value of Plan Assets	5114.74	4,639.00	30405.55	28,208.00	--	--
3	Funded Status [Surplus/(Deficit)]	-2.82	-397.60	-874.68	-2,713.68	--	--
4	Net Asset / (Liability) recognized in the Balance Sheet	**-2.82**	**-397.60**	**-874.68**	**-2,713.68**	--	--

समाप्त वर्ष के लिए नियोक्ता व्यय का प्रकटीकरण (राशि करोड़ में)

		ग्रेच्युटी		पेंशन		विशेषाधिकार अवकाश	
		2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
1	वर्तमान सेवा लागत (पूर्णतः बीमित लाभों के लिए जोखिम प्रीमियम सहित)	316.51	292.51	1824.05	2125.85	706.08	696.69
2	ब्याज लागत	385.12	262.90	2094.26	1,816.58	227.85	186.40
3	योजनागत संपत्ति पर संभावित लाभ	364.62	252.40	2042.26	1,850.21	-	-
4	पिछली सेवा लागत	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	बीमांकिक हानि/लाभ	**-298.79**	**434.57**	**1878.38**	**993.72**	**195.60**	**-252.81**
6	लाभ व हानि में मान्यता प्राप्त कुल नियोक्ता व्यय	**38.21**	**737.58**	**3754.43**	**3,085.25**	**1129.54**	**630.28**

बैंक के पास विवेकपूर्ण आधार पर बीमारी अवकाश के लिए 73.83 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान है, हालांकि कोई भुगतान नहीं किया जाता है।

Disclosure of Employer Expenses for the year ended (Amount in ₹ Crores)

		Gratuity		Pension		Privilege Leave	
		2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
1	Current Service Cost (including risk premiums for fully insured benefits)	316.51	292.51	1824.05	2125.85	706.08	696.69
2	Interest Cost	385.12	262.90	2094.26	1,816.58	227.85	186.40
3	Expected Return on Plan Assets	364.62	252.40	2042.26	1,850.21	-	-
4	Past Service Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Actuarial Losses / Gains	**-298.79**	**434.57**	**1878.38**	**993.72**	**195.60**	**-252.81**
6	Total Employer Expenses recognized in P&L	**38.21**	**737.58**	**3754.43**	**3,085.25**	**1129.54**	**630.28**

Bank is having a provision of ₹73.83 cr. toward Sick leave on prudential basis though there is no pay-out.

वर्ष के लिए तुलन पत्र में निहित निवल आस्तियों / देयताओं का समाधान

(राशि करोड़ में)

		ग्रेच्युटी		पेंशन		विशेषाधिकार अवकाश	
		2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
1	अवधि की शुरुआत में निवल आस्ति / (देयता)	397.60	348.02	2713.68	1,499.74	3141.42	2,830.01
2	नियोक्ता व्यय	38.21	737.59	3754.43	3,086.95	-	-
3	नियोक्ता योगदान	433.00	688.00	5593.43	1,872.00	1129.54	630.41
4	प्रदत्त लाभ	-	-	-	-	-485.17	-319.00
5	अधिग्रहण / व्यावसायिक संयोजन	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	अवधि के अंत में निवल आस्ति / (देयता)	**2.82**	**397.61**	**874.68**	**2,713.68**	**3785.79**	**3,141.42**

* ये आंकड़े पिछले वर्ष के लेखापरीक्षित तुलन पत्र के अनुसार पुनः बताए गए/पुनः समूहीकृत किए गए हैं।

Reconciliation of Net Assets/Liabilities recognized in Balance Sheet for the year

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

		Gratuity		Pension		Privilege Leave	
		2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
1	Net Asset / (Liability) at the beginning of the period	397.60	348.02	2713.68	1,499.74	3141.42	2,830.01
2	Employer Expenses	38.21	737.59	3754.43	3,086.95	-	-
3	Employer Contributions	433.00	688.00	5593.43	1,872.00	1129.54	630.41
4	Benefits Paid	-	-	-	-	-485.17	-319.00
5	Acquisitions / Business Combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Net Asset / (Liability) at the end of the period	**2.82**	**397.61**	**874.68**	**2,713.68**	**3785.79**	**3,141.42**

*The figures has been re-stated / re-grouped as per Audited Balance sheet for the Previous Year

नई पेंशन योजना अंशदान

बैंक के पास एक परिभाषित अंशदान पेंशन योजना (डीसीपीएस) है जो दिनांक 1 अगस्त 2010 को या उसके बाद बैंक में शामिल होने वाले सभी श्रेणियों के अधिकारियों पर लागू होती है। इस योजना का प्रबंधन पेंशन फंड विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण के तहत एनपीएस ट्रस्ट द्वारा किया जाता है। नेशनल सिक्योरिटीज डिपॉजिटरी लिमिटेड को एनपीएस के लिए केंद्रीय रिकॉर्ड रखने वाली एजेंसी के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है।

भविष्य निधि

भविष्य निधि में नियोक्ता का अंशदान, जिसे वर्ष के लिए व्यय के रूप में मान्यता दी गई है, निम्नानुसार है:

(राशि रु करोड़ में)

विवरण	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
भविष्य निधि में नियोक्ता का योगदान	0.45	0.47

New Pension Scheme Contribution

The Bank has a Defined Contribution Pension Scheme (DCPS) applicable to all categories of officers joining the Bank on or after August 1, 2010. The Scheme is managed by NPS Trust under the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority. National Securities Depository Limited has been appointed as the Central Record Keeping Agency for the NPS.

Provident Fund

Employer's contribution to provident fund, recognized as expense for the year is as under:

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Employer's contribution to Provident Fund	0.45	0.47

d) **लेखांकन मानक 17 – खंड रिपोर्टिंग**

भाग A - कारोबार खंड

(राशि करोड़ में)

कारोबार क्षेत्र	**कोष**		**कॉर्पोरेट / थोक बैंकिंग**		**खुदरा बैंकिंग कारोबार**		**अन्य बैंकिंग**		**कुल**	
विवरण	चालू वर्ष	पिछला वर्ष	चालू वर्ष	पिछला वर्ष	चालू वर्ष	पिछला वर्ष	चालू वर्ष	पिछला वर्ष	चालू वर्ष	पिछला वर्ष
राजस्व	33700.31	27686.00	50503.51	49260.16	69000.38	65261.71	-	-	153204.20	142207.87
परिणाम	12604.98	7839.68	-1642.82	-993.14	13944.51	15780.13	-	-	24906.67	22626.67
आबंटित नहीं किए गए व्यय									-	-
परिचालन लाभ									-	-
आय कर									5720.00	5600.00
असाधारण लाभ / हानि	-	-		-		-		-	-	-
निवल लाभ									19186.67	17026.67
अन्य सूचना:										
खंड आस्ति	459960.31	468923.63	615299.99	557950.21	703100.25	592632.60	-	-	1778360.55	1619506.44
आबंटित नहीं की गए आस्तियां									104841.34	65179.14
कुल आस्ति									1883201.89	1684685.58
क्षेत्र देयता	445342.13	440869.83	592136.93	540959.31	671519.21	568978.05	-	-	1708998.26	1550807.19
आबंटित नहीं किए गए देयता									**60821.00**	**33978.27**
कुल देयता									**1769819.26**	**1584785.46**

भाग बी: भौगोलिक खंड

(राशि करोड़ में)

	घरेलू		**अंतरराष्ट्रीय**		**कुल**	
	चालू वर्ष	**गत वर्ष**	**चालू वर्ष**	**गत वर्ष**	**चालू वर्ष**	**गत वर्ष**
(a) राजस्व	146264.86	135506.77	6939.35	6701.10	153204.21	142207.87
(b) आस्ति	1704817.68	1542135.12	178384.21	142550.46	1883201.89	1684685.58

d) Accounting Standard 17 – Segment Reporting

Part A - Business segments

(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Business Segments	Treasury		Corporate / Wholesale Banking		Retail Banking		Other Banking Business		Total	
Particulars	**Current Year**	**Previous Year**	**Current Year**	**Previous Year**	**Current Year**	**Previous Year**	**Current Year**	**Previous Year**	**Current Year**	**Previous Year**
Revenue	33700.31	27686.00	50503.51	49260.16	69000.38	65261.71	-	-	153204.20	142207.87
Result	12604.98	7839.68	-1642.82	-993.14	13944.51	15780.13	-	-	24906.67	22626.67
Unallocated expenses									-	-
Operating profit									-	-
Income taxes									5720.00	5600.00
Extraordinary profit / loss	-	-		-		-		-	-	-
Net profit									19186.67	17026.67
Other information:										
Segment assets	459960.31	468923.63	615299.99	557950.21	703100.25	592632.60	-	-	1778360.55	1619506.44
Unallocated assets									104841.34	65179.14
Total assets									1883201.89	1684685.58
Segment liabilities	445342.13	440869.83	592136.93	540959.31	671519.21	568978.05	-	-	1708998.26	1550807.19
Unallocated liabilities									**60821.00**	**33978.27**
Total liabilities									**1769819.26**	**1584785.46**

Part B: Geographic segments

(₹ in Crores)

		Domestic		International		Total	
		Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
(a)	Revenue	146264.86	135506.77	6939.35	6701.10	153204.21	142207.87
(b)	Assets	1704817.68	1542135.12	178384.21	142550.46	1883201.89	1684685.58

e) लेखांकन मानक 18 – संबंधित पक्ष का प्रकटीकरण

संबंधित पक्षों के नाम और बैंक के साथ उनका संबंध- मूल बैंक – केनरा बैंक

प्रमुख प्रबंधन कार्मिक

i) श्री. के. सत्यनारायण राजु,
प्रबंध निदेशक व मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी
(31 दिसंबर 2025 को सेवानिवृत्त)

ii) श्री देबाशीष मुखर्जी,
कार्यपालक निदेशक
(31 मई 2025 को सेवानिवृत्त)

iii) श्री अशोक चंद्र,
कार्यपालक निदेशक
(16 जनवरी 2025 तक)

iv) श्री हरदीप सिंह अहलूवालिया,
कार्यपालक निदेशक

v) श्री भवेंद्र कुमार,
कार्यपालक निदेशक
(09 अक्टूबर 2023 से)

vi) श्री एस. के. मजूमदार,
कार्यपालक निदेशक
(24 मार्च 2025 से)

vii) श्री सुनील कुमार चुघ,
कार्यपालक निदेशक
(24 नवंबर 2025 से)

viii) श्री अमित मित्तल,
समूह मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी
(25 मार्च 2025 से)

ix) संतोष कुमार बारीक,
कंपनी सचिव
(21 अप्रैल 2023 से)

मूल -

i) केनरा बैंक

e) Accounting Standard 18 – Related Party Disclosures

Names of Related parties and their relationship with the Bank- Parent – Canara Bank

Key Management Personnel

i) Shri. K. Satyanarayana Raju,
Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
(Superannuated on 31st December 2025)

ii) Shri Debashish Mukherjee,
Executive Director
(Superannuated on 31st May 2025)

iii) Shri Ashok Chandra,
Executive Director
(Till 16th January 2025)

iv) Shri Hardeep Singh Ahluwalia,
Executive Director

v) Shri Bhavendra Kumar,
Executive Director
(From 09th October 2023)

vi) Shri S K Majumdar,
Executive Director
(From 24th March 2025)

vii) Shri Sunil Kumar Chugh,
Executive Director
(From 24th November 2025)

viii) Shri Amit Mittal,
Group Chief Financial Officer
(From 25th March 2025)

ix) Shri Santosh Kumar Barik,
Company secretary
(From 21st April 2023)

Parent -

i) Canara Bank

क्रं. सं.	कंपनी का नाम	निगमन का प्रकार	निगमन का देश	स्वामित्व हित का प्रतिशत
1	केनबैंक वेंचर कैपिटल फंड लिमिटेड	अनुषंगी	भारत	100%
2	केनबैंक फाइनेंशियल सर्विसेज़ लिमिटेड	अनुषंगी	भारत	100%
3	केनरा बैंक सिक्योरिटीज़ लिमिटेड	अनुषंगी	भारत	100%
4	केनबैंक फैक्टर्स लिमिटेड*	अनुषंगी	भारत	70%
5	केनबैंक कंप्यूटर सर्विसेज़ लिमिटेड	अनुषंगी	भारत	69.14%
6	केनरा तंजानिया लिमिटेड (परिसमापनाधीन) **	अनुषंगी	तंजानिया	100%
7	सीआरएमएफ ट्रस्टी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	अनुषंगी	भारत	51%
8	केनफिन होम्स लिमिटेड	सहयोगी	भारत	29.99%
9	केनरा रोबेको एसेट मैनेजमेंट कंपनी लिमिटेड #	सहयोगी	भारत	38% (16.10.2025 से प्रभावी)
10	केनरा एचएसबीसी लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड #	सहयोगी	भारत	36.50% (17.10.2025 से प्रभावी)
11	कर्नाटक ग्रामीण बैंक (01.05.2025 से प्रभावी)	सहयोगी	भारत	35%
12	केरल ग्रामीण बैंक	सहयोगी	भारत	35%

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Type of Incorporation	Country of Incorporation	% of Ownership Interest
1	Canbank Venture Capital Fund Ltd.	Subsidiary	India	100%
2	Canbank Financial Services Ltd.	Subsidiary	India	100%
3	Canara Bank Securities Ltd.	Subsidiary	India	100%
4	Canbank Factors Ltd.*	Subsidiary	India	70%
5	Canbank Computer Services Ltd.	Subsidiary	India	69.14%
6	Canara Tanzania Ltd (In Liquidation) **	Subsidiary	Tanzania	100%
7	CRMF Trustee Private Ltd.	Subsidiary	India	51%
8	Can Fin Homes Ltd.	Associate	India	29.99%
9	Canara Robeco Asset Management Company Ltd. #	Associate	India	38% (w.e.f. 16.10.2025)
10	Canara HSBC Life Insurance Company Ltd. #	Associate	India	36.50% (w.e.f.17.10.2025)
11	Karnataka Grameena Bank (With effect from 01.05.2025)	Associate	India	35%
12	Kerala Grameena Bank	Associate	India	35%

* बैंक ने केनबैंक फैक्टर्स लिमिटेड में अपनी हिस्सेदारी बेचने का निर्णय लिया है और इसके लिए आवश्यक विनियामक स्वीकृतियाँ प्राप्त कर ली हैं।

** केनरा तंजानिया लिमिटेड (सीटीएल) (जो परिसमापनाधीन है), जो बैंक की पूर्ण स्वामित्व वाली अनुषंगी है, ने अपनी प्रमुख आस्तियां और देयताएं मेसर्स एक्ज़िम बैंक तंजानिया लिमिटेड को हस्तांतरित कर दी हैं और दिनांक 21.12.2024 से अपना लाइसेंस सरेंडर कर दिया है। बैंक को मौजूदा वित्त वर्ष के दौरान 10 मिलियन डॉलर का भुगतान प्राप्त हुआ है, और शेष राशि 1.68 मिलियन डॉलर को स्थानीय विनियामक आवश्यकताओं के अनुपालन में, प्रतिधारण राशि के तौर पर (दिनांक 20.12.2026 तक, यानी दिनांक 21.12.2024 से 2 वर्षों के लिए) एक एस्क्रो खाते में जमा कर दिया गया है।

केनरा रोबेको एसेट मैनेजमेंट कंपनी लिमिटेड और केनरा एचएसबीसी लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड, बिक्री के लिए प्रस्ताव (आईपीओ) के माध्यम से शेयरधारिता की बिक्री के बाद, क्रमशः दिनांक 16.10.2025 और 17.10.2025 को बीएसई और एनएसई पर सूचीबद्ध हुईं। सूचीबद्धता और शेयरों की बिक्री के बाद, इन कंपनियों में बैंक की शेयरधारिता, जो प्रत्येक कंपनी में 51% थी, घटकर क्रमशः 38% और 36.50% हो गई। परिणामस्वरूप, संबंधित सूचीबद्धता तिथियों से, ये कंपनियाँ अनुषंगी कंपनियाँ नहीं रहीं और बैंक की सहयोगी बन गईं; और 31.03.2026 तक, इन्हें सहयोगी के रूप में समेकित किया गया है। उपर्युक्त विनिवेश के परिणामस्वरूप, समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों पर लागू लेखांकन मानकों के अनुसार, एकल आधार पर ₹1,929.56 करोड़ और समेकित आधार पर ₹1,800.93 करोड़ का कर-पूर्व लाभ (खर्चों के बाद) हुआ।

बैंक ने अप्रैल 2025 तक 4 आरआरबी को प्रायोजित किया था। भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी राजपत्र अधिसूचना CG-DL-E07042025-262329 दिनांक 07 अप्रैल, 2025 के अनुपालन में, जिसमें पूर्ववर्ती क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों - कर्नाटक विकास ग्रामीण बैंक और कर्नाटक ग्रामीण बैंक (जो कर्नाटक राज्य में कार्यरत थे और केनरा बैंक द्वारा प्रायोजित थे) के विलय का प्रावधान था, ये दोनों क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक दिनांक 01 मई, 2025 से "एक राज्य-एक आरआरबी" की अवधारणा के तहत एक एकल क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक, अर्थात् कर्नाटक ग्रामीण बैंक (केनरा बैंक द्वारा प्रायोजित) में विलीन हो गए।

* The Bank has decided to disinvest its stake in Canbank Factors Ltd., and has obtained requisite regulatory approvals.

** Canara Tanzania Ltd. (In Liquidation) (CTL), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank has transferred its major assets and liabilities to M/s Exim Bank Tanzania Ltd. and surrendered the license with effect from 21.12.2024. Bank has received payment of USD 10 mn during the current FY and balance amount of USD 1.68 mn has been deposited in an Escrow account towards retention money (till 20.12.2026 i.e. 2 years from 21.12.2024) in compliance with local regulatory requirement.

#Canara Robeco Asset Management Company Ltd., and Canara HSBC Life Insurance Company Ltd., were listed on BSE and NSE on 16.10.2025 and 17.10.2025 respectively, pursuant to sale of shareholding through Offer for Sale (Offer for Sale-IPO). Following the listing and sale of shares, the Bank's shareholding in these companies reduced from 51% in each company to 38% and 36.50% respectively. Consequently, with effect from the respective listing dates, these companies have ceased to be subsidiaries and became associates of the Bank and they are consolidated as associates as on 31.03.2026. The aforesaid divestment resulted in a pre-tax profit (net of expenses) of ₹1929.56 Crores in standalone basis and ₹1800.93 Crores in consolidated basis as per applicable Accounting Standards on Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Bank had sponsored 4 RRBs till April 2025. In Compliance to the Gazette Notification CG-DL-E07042025-262329 dated April 07, 2025 issued by Government of India for amalgamation of erstwhile Regional Rural Banks - Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank and Karnataka Gramin Bank (operating in the state of Karnataka and sponsored by Canara Bank), the two Regional Rural Banks amalgamated into a single Regional Rural Bank i.e Karnataka Grameena Bank (Sponsored by Canara Bank), under the concept "One State-One RRB" w.e.f. May 01, 2025.

बैंक के पास वर्तमान में दिनांक 1 मई, 2025 से प्रभावी, नवगठित इकाई 'कर्नाटक ग्रामीण बैंक' की 35% इक्विटी है, और इसे एक सहयोगी के रूप में समेकित किया गया है। सहयोगी में निवेश का लेखांकन एएस 23 (समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों में सहयोगियों में निवेश का लेखांकन) के अनुसार इक्विटी विधि के तहत किया गया है।

दोनों समामेलित आरआरबी केनरा बैंक द्वारा प्रायोजित थे, इसलिए समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों में समामेलित आरआरबी के निवेश की वहन राशि संबंधित आरआरबी के निवेश की वहन राशि के बराबर है।

पूर्व सहयोगी, आंध्र प्रगति ग्रामीण बैंक (एपीजीबी) (केनरा बैंक द्वारा प्रायोजित) के संबंध में, केंद्र सरकार ने राजपत्र अधिसूचना संख्या CG-DL-E-07042025-262329 दिनांक 07.04.2025 के पैरा S.O. 1626(E) के माध्यम से, दिनांक 01.05.2025 से आंध्र प्रदेश ग्रामीण बैंक (यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया द्वारा प्रायोजित) के विलय की अधिसूचना जारी की।

जैसा कि ऊपर उल्लेख किया गया है, समामेलन पर, एपीजीबी के इक्विटी शेयरों में बैंक के ₹14.82 करोड़ के निवेश की वहन राशि प्राप्त हुई है। समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों में उल्लिखित एपीजीबी में निवेश की वहन राशि और प्राप्त वास्तविक राशि के बीच का अंतर, जो कि अधिशेष है, ₹1833.03 करोड़ है; और उक्त अधिशेष को समेकित वित्तीय परिणामों में असाधारण मदों के तहत रिपोर्ट किया गया है।

भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक ने अपने पत्र संख्या RBI/2024-25/127 DOR.ACC.REC No. 67/21.04.018/2024-25, दिनांक 20.03.2025 के माध्यम से, विशेष रूप से आरआरबी को यह अनुमति दी कि वे वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 से अधिकतम पाँच वर्षों की अवधि में अतिरिक्त पेंशन दायित्व का परिशोधन कर सकते हैं; बशर्ते कि कुल पेंशन दायित्व का न्यूनतम 20 प्रतिशत हिस्सा प्रति वर्ष व्यय के रूप में दिखाया जाए।

कर्नाटक ग्रामीण बैंक (ई-केजीबी) और कर्नाटक विकास ग्रामीण बैंक (ई-केबीजीबी) ने ₹270.79 करोड़ की अतिरिक्त पेंशन देनदारी के परिशोधन का विकल्प चुना था, जिसे 5 वर्षों की अवधि में परिशोधित किया जाना था। दिनांक 31.03.2025 तक ई-केजीबी और ई-केबीजीबी की कुल अपरिशोधित देनदारी ₹216.63 करोड़ थी। दिनांक 31.03.2026 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए, ₹ 54.16 करोड़ की राशि का परिशोधन किया गया है, और शेष ₹ 162.47

The Bank presently holds 35% of equity of the newly formed entity Karnataka Grameena Bank effective May 01, 2025 and the same is consolidated as an Associate. The Investment in the associate has been accounted under equity method as per AS 23 (Accounting for Investment in Associates in consolidated financial statements).

As both the amalgamating RRBs were sponsored by Canara Bank, the carrying amount of investment of the amalgamated RRB in the consolidated financial statements is equal to the carrying amount of investment of the respective RRBs.

In respect of erstwhile associate, Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank (APGB) (sponsored by Canara Bank), Central Government, vide gazette notification No. CG-DL-E-07042025-262329 dated 07.04.2025 Para S.O. 1626(E) notified amalgamation of Andhra Pradesh Grameena Bank (sponsored by Union Bank of India) with effect from 01.05.2025.

On amalgamation as mentioned above, the carrying amount of Bank's investment in equity shares of APGB of ₹14.82 Crores has been received. The surplus being difference in carrying amount of investment in APGB mentioned in Consolidated Financial Statements and actual amount received is ₹1833.03 Crores and the said surplus is reported under extraordinary items in Consolidated Financial Results.

The Reserve Bank of India, vide its letter no. RBI/2024-25/127 DOR.ACC.REC No. 67/21.04.018/2024-25 dated 20.03.2025, permitted RRBs specifically to amortize the additional pension liability over a period not exceeding five years, beginning with the financial year 2024-25, subject to a minimum of 20 percent of the total pension liability being expensed every year.

Karnataka Gramin Bank (e-KGB) and Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank (e-KVGB) had opted for amortization of the additional pension liability of ₹270.79 Crores, to be amortized over a period of 5 years. The total unamortized liability of e-KGB and e-KVGB as on 31.03.2025 was ₹216.63 Crores. For year ended 31.03.2026, an amount of

करोड़ की राशि का परिशोधन 31.03.2029 तक किया जाएगा। यदि पूरी अतिरिक्त देनदारी को लाभ व हानि लेखा में व्यय के रूप में दर्ज किया गया होता, तो नवगठित संस्था कर्नाटक ग्रामीण बैंक का दिनांक 31.03.2026 को समाप्त वर्ष का निवल हानि ₹162.47 करोड़ बढ़ गया होता।

केरल ग्रामीण बैंक ने दिनांक 31.03.2025 तक की समस्त अतिरिक्त पेंशन देनदारी का अधिग्रहण कर लिया है।

उच्च शिक्षा वित्तपोषण एजेंसी (एचईएफए):

उच्च शिक्षा वित्तपोषण एजेंसी (एचईएफए) मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय (एमएचआरडी) (अब शिक्षा मंत्रालय (एमओई)), भारत सरकार (90.91%) और केनरा बैंक (9.09%) का एक संयुक्त उद्यम है। इसका उद्देश्य भारत में प्रमुख शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में पूंजीगत आस्तियों के निर्माण, विश्व स्तरीय शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के निर्माण, अनुसंधान सुविधाओं की स्थापना, आईआईटी, आईआईएम, एआईआईएमएस, आईआईएससी, एनआईटी, आईआईआईटी आदि के बुनियादी ढांचे के मानकों में सुधार के लिए विशेष प्रयोजन वाहन के माध्यम से एक मंच प्रदान करने के लिए वित्तपोषण करना है।

इसके आधार पर शिक्षा मंत्रालय (पूर्ववर्ती मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय) ने ₹2000 करोड़ की आरंभिक अधिकृत पूंजी के साथ एक संयुक्त उद्यम कंपनी उच्च शिक्षा वित्तपोषण एजेंसी (एचईएफए) की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव रखा। मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय ने ₹1000 करोड़ का योगदान दिया है तथा केनरा बैंक ने आनुपातिक रूप से ₹100 करोड़ का योगदान दिया है।

इसके बाद, अधिकृत पूंजी को बढ़ाकर ₹10,000 करोड़ कर दिया गया है, जिसमें सरकार 5,000 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त इक्विटी प्रदान करेगी और केनरा बैंक ₹500 करोड़ का योगदान देगा। दिनांक 31.03.2025 तक, मंत्रालय ने ₹4,812.50 करोड़ की पूंजी डाली है और केनरा बैंक ने ₹481.25 करोड़ का योगदान दिया है।

₹54.16 Crores has been amortized and balance amount of ₹162.47 Crores will be amortized till 31.03.2029. Had the entire additional liability been accounted as expense in the Profit and Loss Account, the net loss for the year ended 31.03.2026 of newly formed entity Karnataka Grameena Bank would have increased by ₹162.47 Crores.

Kerala Grameena Bank has absorbed the entire additional pension liability as on 31.03.2025.

HIGHER EDUCATION FINANCING AGENCY (HEFA):

Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) is a joint venture of Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD) (now Ministry of Education (MoE)), Government of India (90.91%) and Canara Bank (9.09%). The objective is for financing creation of capital assets in premier educational institutions in India, building world-class educational institutes, setting up research facilities, intending to provide a platform through special purpose vehicle for improvement of infrastructure standards of IITs, IIMs, AIIMS, IISc, NIT, IIIT etc.

Based on this, the MoE (erstwhile MHRD) proposed to set up Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) a Joint Venture Company with an initial authorized capital of ₹2000 Cr. MHRD has contributed ₹1,000 Cr. and Canara Bank had contributed ₹100 Cr.

Subsequently, the authorized capital was increased to ₹10,000 Cr wherein Govt. will provide an additional equity of ₹5,000 Cr. and Canara Bank will contribute ₹500 Cr. As on 31.03.2026, MoE has infused Capital of ₹4812.50 Cr. and Canara Bank has contributed ₹481.25 Cr.

दिनांक 31.03.2026 तक अनुषंगी, सहयोगियों और संयुक्त उद्यम के साथ लेनदेन निम्नानुसार हैं:

(कोष्ठकों में दिए गए आंकड़े पिछले वर्ष से संबंधित हैं।)

(राशि रु करोड़ में)

विवरण	सहायक संस्थाएं	सहयोगी एवं संयुक्त उद्यम	प्रमुख प्रबंधन कार्मिक (केएमपी)	केएमपी के रिश्तेदार	कुल
उधार – वर्ष के अंत तक बकाया	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.50)	-	-	0.00 (0.50)
वर्ष के दौरान अधिकतम बकाया	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.50)	-	-	0.00 (0.50)
जमाराशि - वर्ष के अंत तक बकाया	343.07 (234.86)	4.04 (305.75)	-	-	347.11 (540.61)
वर्ष के दौरान अधिकतम बकाया	343.07 (234.86)	300.61 (456.33)	-	-	643.68 (691.19)
जमाओं का नियोजन - वर्ष के अंत तक बकाया	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	0.00 (0.00)
वर्ष के दौरान अधिकतम बकाया	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	0.00 (0.00)
अग्रिम - वर्ष के अंत तक बकाया	0.00 (17.87)	442.38 (2765.75)	-	-	442.38 (2783.62)
वर्ष के दौरान अधिकतम बकाया	0.00 (17.87)	2322.91 (2798.23)	-	-	2322.91 (2816.10)
अचल आस्तियों की खरीद - वर्ष के अंत तक बकाया	-	-	-	-	-
वर्ष के दौरान अधिकतम बकाया	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	0.00 (0.00)
चालू खाते में शेष राशि (निवल) वर्ष के अंत तक बकाया	1.68 (153.72)	0.70 (168.17)	-	-	2.38 (321.89)
वर्ष के दौरान अधिकतम बकाया	1.68 (153.72)	2.44 (168.17)			4.12 (321.89)
अन्य प्राप्य - वर्ष के अंत तक बकाया	0.33 (16.51)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	0.33 (16.51)
वर्ष के दौरान अधिकतम बकाया	0.33 (16.51)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	0.33 (16.51)
अंतर बैंक सहभागिता प्रमाणपत्र – सहभागी वर्ष के अंत तक बकाया	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	0.00 (0.00)
वर्ष के दौरान अधिकतम बकाया	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	0.00 (0.00)

Transactions with Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Venture as on 31.03.2026 are as under:

(Figures in brackets relate to previous year)
(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Particulars	Subsidiaries	Associates & Joint Ventures	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Relatives of KMP	Total
Borrowings - Outstanding as at the year end	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.50)	-	-	0.00 (0.50)
Maximum outstanding during the year	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.50)	-	-	0.00 (0.50)
Deposits- Outstanding as at the year end	343.07 (234.86)	4.04 (305.75)	-	-	347.11 (540.61)
Maximum outstanding during the year	343.07 (234.86)	300.61 (456.33)	-	-	643.68 (691.19)
Placement of Deposits - Outstanding as at the year end	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	0.00 (0.00)
Maximum outstanding during the year	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	0.00 (0.00)
Advances- Outstanding as at the year end	0.00 (17.87)	442.38 (2765.75)	-	-	442.38 (2783.62)
Maximum outstanding during the year	0.00 (17.87)	2322.91 (2798.23)	-	-	2322.91 (2816.10)
Purchase of Fixed Assets- Outstanding as at the year end	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum outstanding during the year	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	0.00 (0.00)
Balance in current account (Net) Outstanding as at the year end	1.68 (153.72)	0.70 (168.17)	-	-	2.38 (321.89)
Maximum outstanding during the year	1.68 (153.72)	2.44 (168.17)			4.12 (321.89)
Other receivable- Outstanding as at the year end	0.33 (16.51)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	0.33 (16.51)
Maximum outstanding during the year	0.33 (16.51)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	0.33 (16.51)
Inter-Bank Participation Certificate - Participated Outstanding as at the year end	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	0.00 (0.00)
Maximum outstanding during the year	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	0.00 (0.00)

यथा 31.03.2026 तक अनुषंगी कंपनियों, सहयोगियों और संयुक्त उद्यम के साथ लेनदेन निम्नानुसार हैं:

(राशि रु करोड़ में)

विवरण	अनुषंगी संस्थाएं	सहयोगी एवं संयुक्त उद्यम	प्रमुख प्रबंधन कार्मिक (केएमपी)	केएमपी के रिश्तेदार	कुल
अन्य देय वर्ष के अंत तक बकाया	1.08 (1.22)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	1.08 (1.22)
वर्ष के दौरान अधिकतम बकाया	1.08 (1.22)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	1.08 (1.22)
गैर-वित्तपोषित प्रतिबद्धताएँ वर्ष के अंत तक बकाया	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	0.00 (0.00)
वर्ष के दौरान अधिकतम बकाया	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	0.00 (0.00)
ब्याज भुगतान	18.41 (14.70)	174.37 (33.83)	-	-	192.78 (48.53)
ब्याज प्राप्ति	0.03 (27.30)	20.43 (145.89)	-	-	20.46 (173.19)
लाभांश प्राप्ति	5.00 (45.69)	78.53 (15.98)	-	-	83.53 (61.67)
प्रीमियम भुगतान	0.00 (625.85)	837.33 (0.00)	-	-	837.33 (625.85)
सेवा प्रदान करना	7.49 (44.41)	34.41 (30.91)	-	-	41.90 (75.33)
सेवाओं के लिए प्राप्ति	64.01 (65.67)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	64.01 (65.67)
कमीशन प्राप्ति	0.00 (376.36)	470.52 (0.00)	-	-	470.52 0.00
लाभांश भुगतान	0.00 (0.00)	52.01 (0.21)	-	-	52.01 (0.21)

Transactions with Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Venture as on 31.03.2026 are as under:

(Figures in brackets relate to previous year)
(Amount in ₹ Crores)

Particulars	Subsidiaries	Associates & Joint Ventures	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Relatives of KMP	Total
Other payable Outstanding as at the year end	1.08 (1.22)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	1.08 (1.22)
Maximum outstanding during the year	1.08 (1.22)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	1.08 (1.22)
Non-Funded Commitments Outstanding as at the year end	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	0.00 (0.00)
Maximum outstanding during the year	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	0.00 (0.00)
Interest paid	18.41 (14.70)	174.37 (33.83)	-	-	192.78 (48.53)
Interest received	0.03 (27.30)	20.43 (145.89)	-	-	20.46 (173.19)
Dividend received	5.00 (45.69)	78.53 (15.98)	-	-	83.53 (61.67)
Premium Paid	0.00 (625.85)	837.33 (0.00)	-	-	837.33 (625.85)
Rendering of Service	7.49 (44.41)	34.41 (30.91)	-	-	41.90 (75.33)
Receiving for Services	64.01 (65.67)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	64.01 (65.67)
Commission Received	0.00 (376.36)	470.52 (0.00)	-	-	470.52 0.00
Dividend Paid	0.00 (0.00)	52.01 (0.21)	-	-	52.01 (0.21)

f) लेखांकन मानक 24 - परिचालन बंद करना

प्रकटीकरण निम्नानुसार अपेक्षित होगा:

i. परिचालन बंद करने के परिणामस्वरूप बैंक द्वारा देनदारी से मुक्ति और आस्तियों की वसूली हुई है या बैंक द्वारा ऐसे परिचालन को बंद करने का निर्णय अंतिम रूप दे दिया गया है जिसका उपरोक्त प्रभाव होगा और

ii. बंद की गई कार्रवाई अपनी संपूर्णता में पर्याप्त है।

g) लेखांकन मानक 27 - संयुक्त उद्यमों में ब्याजों की वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग

लागू नहीं, क्योंकि दिनांक 31-03-2025 तक किसी भी संयुक्त उद्यम में कोई ब्याज नहीं है।

h) लेखांकन मानक 28 – आस्तियों की हानि

वर्ष के अंत में आस्तियों की हानि की समीक्षा की जाती है, जब भी ऐसी घटनाएं या परिस्थितियों में परिवर्तन हो कि आस्ति की अग्रणीत राशि वसूली योग्य न हो। किसी आस्ति की वसूली योग्यता को उस आस्ति की वहन राशि की तुलना करके मापा जाता है, जो आस्ति द्वारा उत्पन्न होने की उम्मीद वाले भविष्य के निवल छूट वाले नकदी प्रवाह से की जाती है। यदि ऐसी आस्ति को क्षतिग्रस्त माना जाता है, तो पहचानी जाने वाली हानि को आस्ति की वहन राशि द्वारा मापा जाता है, जो आस्ति की वसूली योग्य राशि से अधिक होती है। हालाँकि, बैंक के प्रबंधन के विचार में, उस वर्ष के दौरान आस्तियों में भौतिक हानि का कोई संकेत नहीं है, जिस पर लेखांकन मानक 28 - "आस्तियों की हानि" लागू होती है।

17. दिनांक 31.03.2026 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के दौरान, बैंक ने कुल ₹3500 करोड़ के बेसल III अनुपालन वाले अतिरिक्त टियर I बॉन्ड जारी किए और ₹2936.10 करोड़ के बेसल III अनुपालन वाले अतिरिक्त टियर I बॉन्ड का मोचन किया। इसके अलावा, दिनांक 31.03.2026 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के दौरान, बैंक ने कुल ₹5000 करोड़ के बेसल III अनुपालन वाले टियर II बॉन्ड जारी किए और ₹4150 करोड़ के बेसल III अनुपालन वाले टियर II बॉन्ड का मोचन किया।

18. आरबीआई के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, दिनांक 28 नवंबर, 2025 के DOR.ACC.REC.No.86/21.04.018/2025-26 के अनुसार, अन्य देयताएं/अन्य आस्तियों/अन्य आय/अन्य व्यय का विवरण जो कुल आस्तियों/कुल आय के 1% से अधिक है, निम्नानुसार है:

f) Accounting Standard 24- Discontinuing Operation

Disclosure shall be required as under:

i. Discontinuing of the operation has resulted in shedding of liability and realization of the assets by the Bank or decision to discontinue an operation which will have the above effect has been finalized by the Bank and

ii. The discontinued operation is substantial in its entirety.

g) Accounting Standard 27 - Financial Reporting of Interests in Joint Ventures

Not Applicable, since no interest in any Joint Venture as on 31-03-2026.

h) Accounting Standard 28 – Impairment of Assets

Assets are reviewed for impairment at the end of the year whenever events or changes in circumstances warrant that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of an asset to be held and used is measured by a comparison for the carrying amount of an asset to future net discounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such an asset is considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized and is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the recoverable amount of the asset. However, in the opinion of the Bank's Management, there is no indication of material impairment to the assets during the year to which Accounting Standard 28 - "Impairment of Assets" applies

17. During the year ended 31.03.2026, Bank has issued Basel III Compliant Additional Tier I Bonds aggregating to ₹3500 Crores and redeemed Basel III Compliant Additional Tier I Bonds of ₹2936.10 Crores. Further, during the year ended 31.03.2026, Bank has issued Basel III Compliant Tier II Bonds aggregating to ₹5000 Crores and redeemed Basel III Compliant Tier II Bonds ₹4150 Crores.

18. As per RBI guidelines, DOR.ACC.REC No.86/ 21.04.018 / 2025-26 dated 28, November 2025 the details of the item i.e. Other Liabilities/Other Assets / Other Income / other expenses exceeding 1% of the total Assets / Total income is as under:

दिनांक 31.03.2026 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए	उप-शीर्षक / शीर्षक के अंतर्गत मद	राशि करोड़ में	राशि % में
उप-शीर्षक के अंतर्गत कोई भी मद	तकनीकी रूप से बट्टे खाते में डाले गए खातों में प्रतिलेखन	6520.57	4.26%
"विविध आय शीर्ष के अंतर्गत	अन्य विविध आय (मुख्यतः पीएसएलसी कमीशन)	6024.75	3.93%
"अनुसूची 14- अन्य आय" के अंतर्गत कोई भी मद कुल आय के एक प्रतिशत से अधिक है।	सेवा प्रभार	3550.25	2.32%
	अन्य विविध आय (मुख्यतः पीएसएलसी कमीशन)	1723.63	1.13%

For year ended 31.03.2026	Item under the Subhead/ Head	Amount in Crores ₹	Amount in %
Any Item under the subhead	Write Back in Technical Written-off Accounts	6520.57	4.26%
"Miscellaneous Income under the head	Other Misc. Income (mainly PSLC Comm)	6024.75	3.93%
"Schedule - 14- Other Income" exceeds one percent of the total income.	Service Charges	3550.25	2.32%
	Other Misc. Income (mainly PSLC Comm)	1723.63	1.13%

19 वर्ष के दौरान, बैंक ने आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 36 (1) (viii) के तहत बनाए गए विशेष आरक्षित में ₹1000 करोड़ अंतरित किए हैं।

20. पिछले वर्ष के आंकड़ों को आवश्यकतानुसार पुनर्गठित / पुनर्व्यवस्थित / पुनर्वर्गीकृत किया गया है।

19. During the year, Bank has transferred ₹1000 Crores to Special Reserve created u/s 36 (1) (viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961.

20. Figures of the previous year have been regrouped/ rearranged/reclassified wherever necessary.

चिरागकुमार आर अमीन मंडल प्रबंधक	**शेख मोहम्मद वसीम** सहायक महाप्रबंधक	**दीपक कुमार जेना** सहायक महाप्रबंधक
आर महेंद्रन सहायक महाप्रबंधक		**अमित मित्तल** महाप्रबंधक एवं जीसीएफओ
सुनील कुमार चुघ कार्यपालक निदेशक	**एस के मजुमदार** कार्यपालक निदेशक	**भवेंद्र कुमार** कार्यपालक निदेशक

हरदीप सिंह अहलूवालिया
प्रबंध निदेशक एवं मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी (प्रभारी) एवं कार्यपालक निदेशक

प्रशांत कुमार गोयल निदेशक	**रोहित पी. दास** निदेशक	**आभा सिंह यदुवंशी** निदेशक
गुंजीत सिंह पन्नू निदेशक		**बालकृष्ण राघवेंद्र राव** निदेशक

यथा तिथि हमारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार

कृते **के वेंकटचलम अय्यर एंड कंपनी** सनदी लेखाकार फर्म संख्या : 004610S	कृते **रोडी दबीर एंड कंपनी** सनदी लेखाकार फर्म संख्या : 108846W	कृते **अबर्ना एंड अनंतन** सनदी लेखाकार फर्म संख्या : 000003S	कृते **एस आर गोयल एंड कंपनी** सनदी लेखाकार फर्म संख्या : 001537C	कृते **एम सी भंडारी एंड कंपनी** सनदी लेखाकार फर्म संख्या : 303002E
(ए गोपालकृष्णन) साझेदार सदस्य संख्या: 018159	**(दबीर सुधीर दिवाकरराव)** साझेदार सदस्य संख्या: 039984	**(ललिता रामेश्वरन)** साझेदार सदस्य संख्या: 207867	**(अनिल गोयल)** साझेदार सदस्य संख्या : 071158	**(चंद्र भूषण डे)** साझेदार सदस्य संख्या : 053126

स्थान : बेंगलूरु
दिनांक : 11.05.2026

CHIRAGKUMAR R AMIN DIVISIONAL MANAGER	**SHEIKH MOHD. WASEEM** ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER	**DEEPAK KUMAR JENA** ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER
R MAHENDRAN ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER		**AMIT MITTAL** GENERAL MANAGER & GCFO
SUNIL KUMAR CHUGH EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	**S K MAJUMDAR** EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	**BHAVENDRA KUMAR** EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HARDEEP SINGH AHLUWALIA
MANAGING DIRECTOR & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (I/C) AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PARSHANT KUMAR GOYAL DIRECTOR	**ROHIT P. DAS** DIRECTOR	**ABHA SINGH YADUVANSHI** DIRECTOR
GUNJEET SINGH PANNU DIRECTOR		**BALAKRISHNA RAGHAVENDRA RAO** DIRECTOR

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE

For **K VENKATACHALAM AIYER & CO** Chartered Accountants FRN : 004610S	For **RODI DABIR & CO** Chartered Accountants FRN : 108846W	For **ABARNA & ANANTHAN** Chartered Accountants FRN : 000003S	For **S R GOYAL & CO** Chartered Accountants FRN : 001537C	For **M C BHANDARI & CO** Chartered Accountants FRN : 303002E
(A GOPALAKRISHNAN) PARTNER MEMBERSHIP NO: 018159	**(DABIR SUDHIR DIWAKARRAO)** PARTNER MEMBERSHIP NO: 039984	**(LALITHA RAMESWARAN)** PARTNER MEMBERSHIP NO: 207867	**(ANIL GOYAL)** PARTNER MEMBERSHIP NO: 071158	**(CHANDRA BHUSAN DEY)** PARTNER MEMBERSHIP NO: 053126

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 11.05.2026

यथा 31 मार्च, 2026 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए एकल नकद प्रवाह विवरणी
STANDALONE CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31.03.2026

(₹ करोड़ में / ₹ in Crores)

विवरण / Particulars	31.03.2026 (लेखापरीक्षित / Audited)	31.03.2025 (लेखापरीक्षित / Audited)
परिचालन गतिविधियों से नकद प्रवाह / CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
कर के बाद निवल लाभ / NET PROFIT AFTER TAX	19,186.67	17,026.67
जोड़ें : कर के लिए प्रावधान (आस्थगित कर के लिए समावेशी प्रावधान) ADD: PROVISION FOR TAX (INCL. PROVISION FOR DEFERRED TAX)	**5,720.00**	**5,600.00**
कर के पूर्व निवल लाभ / NET PROFIT BEFORE TAX	**24,906.67**	**22,626.67**
समायोजन हेतु: / Adjustments for:		
मूल्यह्रास / Depreciation	917.36	837.19
निवेशों के पुनर्मूल्यांकन पर लाभ / (हानि) (Profit) / Loss on revaluation of Investments	(1,429.25)	(400.93)
एनपीए के लिए प्रावधान Provision for NPAs	6,310.48	9,586.44
मानक आस्तियों के लिए प्रावधान Provision for Standard assets	1,008.17	336.13
बॉण्ड पर प्रदत्त ब्याज / Interest paid on bonds	2,580.42	2,685.24
आकस्मिक और अन्य के लिए प्रावधान / Provision for contingencies and others	865.37	(68.29)
अचल आस्तियों की बिक्री पर लाभ / हानि / (Profit) / Loss on sale of Fixed Assets	71.61	(2.27)
अनुषंगी कंपनियों, संयुक्त उद्यम आदि में निवेश से आय Income from Investment in subsidiaries, JVs, etc.	(111.92)	(115.38)
गैर-निष्पादित निवेशों के लिए प्रावधान Provision for Non Performing Investments	(72.12)	(1,090.70)
कुल योग / Sub total	**10,140.13**	**11,767.45**
समायोजन हेतु : / **Adjustments for:**		
निवेश में (वृद्धि) / कमी / (Increase) / Decrease in Investments	(24,496.39)	(17,993.74)
अग्रिम में (वृद्धि) / कमी / (Increase) / Decrease in Advances	(1,77,172.93)	(1,27,128.63)
उधार में वृद्धि / (कमी) / Increase / (Decrease) in Borrowings	64,208.66	29,972.84
जमा में वृद्धि / (कमी) / Increase / (Decrease) in Deposits	1,11,794.97	1,44,516.56
अन्य आस्तियों में (वृद्धि) / कमी / (Increase)/ Decrease in Other Assets	(7,087.41)	(571.04)
अन्य देयताओं एवं प्रावधानों में वृद्धि /(कमी) Increase / (Decrease) in Other Liabilities and Provisions	7,397.30	798.60
	(25,355.80)	**29,594.60**
घटाएं : निवल आयकर (प्रदत्त) / प्रतिदेय / LESS: NET INCOME TAX (PAID) / REFUND	(2,905.06)	(4,042.16)
परिचालन गतिविधियों से सृजित निवल (क) NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)	**6,785.94**	**59,946.56**
निवेश गतिविधियों से नकद प्रवाह नकद / CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
अनुषंगी कंपनियों और / या संयुक्त उद्यमों में निवेश से आय Income from investment in subsidiaries and/or JVs	111.92	115.38
संयुक्त उद्यम, अनुषंगी कंपनियों आदि में निवेश Investment in JVs, Subsidiaries, etc.	204.06	(527.03)
अचल आस्तियों की बिक्री / खरीद से निवल अंतर्वाह / बहिर्वाह Net inflow / outflow from sale / purchase of fixed assets	(1,343.98)	(1,448.46)

निवेश गतिविधियों से सृजित निवल नकदी **NET CASH GENERATED FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**	**(ख)** **(B)**	**(1,028.00)**	**(1,860.12)**
वित्तीय गतिविधियों से नकद प्रवाह / CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
बॉण्ड पर प्रदत्त ब्याज Payment of interest on bonds		(2,580.42)	(2,685.24)
अधीनस्थ ऋण सहित बॉण्ड का नया निर्गम Fresh issue of bonds including sub-ordinated debts		8,500.00	7,000.00
अधीनस्थ ऋण सहित बॉण्ड का मोचन Redemption of bonds including sub-ordinated debts		(7,086.10)	(4,900.00)
पिछले वर्ष के लाभांश का भुगतान Payment of Dividend of Previous Year		(3,628.26)	(2,920.75)
वित्तीय गतिविधियों से सृजित निवल नकद **NET CASH GENERATED FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**	**(ग)** **(C)**	**(4,794.78)**	**(3,505.99)**
नकदी और नकद तुल्य में निवल वृद्धि / (कमी) (क+ख+ग) **NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)**		**963.16**	**54,580.45**
प्रारंभिक नकदी और नकद तुल्य / OPENING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**2,05,340.18**	**1,50,759.72**
अंतिम नकदी और नकद तुल्य / CLOSING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**2,06,303.34**	**2,05,340.18**

नकद प्रवाह विवरणी का नोटस् / NOTES TO CASH FLOW STATEMENT:

1. नकद प्रवाह विवरणी अप्रत्यक्ष पद्धति (AS-3) के तहत तैयार किया गया है और जहां भी आवश्यक है, आंकड़ों को फिर से समूहीकृत किया गया है।
   The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the Indirect Method (AS-3) and figures have been re-grouped wherever considered necessary
2. नकदी और नकद तुल्य में उपलब्ध नकद शेष, आरबीआई और अन्य बैंकों में उपलब्ध शेष और मांग व अल्प सूचना पर प्रतिदेय राशि शामिल है।
   Cash and Cash equivalents include Cash on hand, Balance with RBI & Other Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice.

(₹ करोड़ में / ₹ in Crores)

नकदी एवं नकद तुल्य के घटक **Components of Cash & Cash Equivalents**	**31.03.2026** **(लेखापरीक्षित / Audited)**	**31.03.2025** **(लेखापरीक्षित / Audited)**
आरबीआई में नकदी व शेषराशि / Cash & Balance with RBI	54,053.90	89,998.57
बैंकों में उपलब्ध शेषराशि और मांग एवं अल्प सूचना पर प्रतिदेय राशि Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice	1,52,249.44	1,15,341.61
कुल / Total	**2,06,303.34**	**2,05,340.18**

चिरागकुमार आर अमीन
मंडल प्रबंधक

शेख मोहम्मद वसीम
सहायक महाप्रबंधक

दीपक कुमार जेना
सहायक महाप्रबंधक

आर महेंद्रन
सहायक महाप्रबंधक

अमित मित्तल
महाप्रबंधक एवं जीसीएफओ

सुनील कुमार चुघ
कार्यपालक निदेशक

एस के मजुमदार
कार्यपालक निदेशक

भवेंद्र कुमार
कार्यपालक निदेशक

हरदीप सिंह अहलूवालिया
प्रबंध निदेशक एवं मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी (प्रभारी) एवं कार्यपालक निदेशक

प्रशांत कुमार गोयल
निदेशक

रोहित पी. दास
निदेशक

आभा सिंह यदुवंशी
निदेशक

गुंजीत सिंह पन्नू
निदेशक

बालकृष्ण राघवेंद्र राव
निदेशक

हमारी यथा तिथि रिपोर्ट के अनुसार

कृते **के वेंकटचलम अय्यर एंड कंपनी** सनदी लेखाकार फर्म संख्या : 004610S	कृते **रोडी दबीर एंड कंपनी** सनदी लेखाकार फर्म संख्या : 108846W	कृते **अबर्ना और अनंतन** सनदी लेखाकार फर्म संख्या : 000003S	कृते **एस आर गोयल एंड कंपनी** सनदी लेखाकार फर्म संख्या : 001537C	कृते **एम सी भंडारी एंड कंपनी** सनदी लेखाकार फर्म संख्या : 303002E
(ए गोपालकृष्णन) साझेदार सदस्य संख्या: 018159	**(दबीर सुधीर दिवाकरराव)** साझेदार सदस्य संख्या: 039984	**(ललिता रामेश्वरन)** साझेदार सदस्य संख्या: 207867	**(अनिल गोयल)** साझेदार सदस्य संख्या : 071158	**(चंद्र भूषण डे)** साझेदार सदस्य संख्या : 053126

स्थान : बेंगलूरु
दिनांक : 11.05.2026

CHIRAGKUMAR R AMIN
DIVISIONAL MANAGER

SHEIKH MOHD. WASEEM
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

DEEPAK KUMAR JENA
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

R MAHENDRAN
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

AMIT MITTAL
GENERAL MANAGER & GCFO

SUNIL KUMAR CHUGH
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

S K MAJUMDAR
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BHAVENDRA KUMAR
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HARDEEP SINGH AHLUWALIA
MANAGING DIRECTOR & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (I/C) AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PARSHANT KUMAR GOYAL
DIRECTOR

ROHIT P. DAS
DIRECTOR

ABHA SINGH YADUVANSHI
DIRECTOR

GUNJEET SINGH PANNU
DIRECTOR

BALAKRISHNA RAGHAVENDRA RAO
DIRECTOR

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE

For **K VENKATACHALAM AIYER & CO** Chartered Accountants FRN : 004610S	For **RODI DABIR & CO** Chartered Accountants FRN : 108846W	For **ABARNA & ANANTHAN** Chartered Accountants FRN : 000003S	For **S R GOYAL & CO** Chartered Accountants FRN : 001537C	**For M C BHANDARI & CO** Chartered Accountants FRN : 303002E
(A GOPALAKRISHNAN) PARTNER MEMBERSHIP NO: 018159	**(DABIR SUDHIR DIWAKARRAO)** PARTNER MEMBERSHIP NO: 039984	**(LALITHA RAMESWARAN)** PARTNER MEMBERSHIP NO: 207867	**(ANIL GOYAL)** PARTNER MEMBERSHIP NO: 071158	**(CHANDRA BHUSAN DEY)** PARTNER MEMBERSHIP NO: 053126

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 11.05.2026

केनरा बैंक Canara Bank
भारत सरकार का उपक्रम
A Government of India Undertaking

Together We Can

केनरा बैंक का समेकित तुलन पत्र, लाभ व हानि लेखा तथा नकद प्रवाह विवरणी

2025-2026

केनरा बैंक Canara Bank
भारत सरकार का उपक्रम
A Government of India Undertaking
Together We Can

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT AND CASH FLOW STATEMENT OF CANARA BANK

2025-2026

स्वतंत्र लेखा परीक्षक रिपोर्ट

सेवा में,
केनरा बैंक के सदस्य

समेकित वित्तीय विवरणियों की लेखापरीक्षा पर रिपोर्ट

राय

1. हमने केनरा बैंक ('बैंक') के साथ संलग्न समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों का संयुक्त रूप से लेखापरीक्षा किया है, जिसमें यथा 31 मार्च, 2026 तक समेकित तुलन-पत्र, उस वर्ष के लिए समेकित लाभ व हानि लेखा तथा समेकित नकदी प्रवाह विवरण, और समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों के नोट्स (जिनमें महत्वपूर्ण लेखांकन नीतियों का सारांश तथा अन्य व्याख्यात्मक सूचना शामिल है) ('समेकित वित्तीय विवरण') शामिल हैं; और जिनमें उस तिथि को समाप्त वर्ष हेतु निम्नलिखित के विवरण शामिल हैं:

    i) बैंक के लेखापरीक्षित एकल वित्तीय विवरण

    ii) 6 अनुषंगी कंपनियों और 3 सहयोगी कंपनियों के लेखापरीक्षित वित्तीय विवरण, जिनका लेखा परीक्षा अन्य लेखापरीक्षकों द्वारा किया गया है; और

    iii) 1 अनुषंगी कंपनी और 2 सहयोगी कंपनियों के गैर-लेखापरीक्षित वित्तीय विवरण / वित्तीय जानकारी।

उपर्युक्त संस्थाओं और बैंक के सामूहिक रूप से 'समूह' कहा जाता है।

2. हमारी राय में, और हमारी जानकारी के अनुसार, तथा हमें दिए गए स्पष्टीकरण के आधार पर, और अनुषंगी कंपनियों तथा सहयोगी कंपनियों के अलग-अलग वित्तीय विवरणों पर अन्य लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्टों पर हमारे विचार-विमर्श के आधार पर, तथा प्रबंधन द्वारा प्रस्तुत सहायक कंपनियों और अनुषंगी कंपनियों के गैर-लेखापरीक्षित वित्तीय विवरणों और अन्य वित्तीय जानकारी के आधार पर, उपर्युक्त समेकित वित्तीय विवरण, बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 29 के प्रावधानों, भारतीय सदनी लेखाकार संस्थान (आईसीएआई) द्वारा जारी लेखांकन मानकों, बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 के

Independent Auditors' Report

To,

The Members of Canara Bank

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Opinion

1. We have jointly audited the accompanying Consolidated financial statements of Canara Bank ('the Bank'), which comprises the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year then ended, and notes to consolidated financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information ('Consolidated Financial Statement') in which are included the returns for the year ended on that date of:

    i) Audited Standalone Financial Statements of the Bank

    ii) Audited Financial Statements of 6 Subsidiaries and 3 Associates audited by other Auditors; and

    iii) Un-audited Financial Statements / Financial information of 1 Subsidiary and 2 Associates.

The above entities together with the Bank are referred to as the 'Group'.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on our consideration of the reports of other auditors on separate financial statements of subsidiaries and associates, the unaudited financial statements and the other financial information of subsidiaries, and associates as furnished by the management, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Accounting Standards issued by

प्रासंगिक प्रावधानों, तथा भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (आरबीआई) द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी किए गए परिपत्रों, दिशानिर्देशों और निर्देशों ("आरबीआई दिशानिर्देश") द्वारा अपेक्षित जानकारी को, उसी प्रकार से प्रस्तुत करते हैं जैसा अपेक्षित है; और ये विवरण, भारत में आम तौर पर स्वीकृत लेखांकन सिद्धांतों के अनुरूप, यथा 31 मार्च, 2025 तक समूह की समेकित स्थिति का, तथा उस वर्ष के लिए समेकित लाभ और उसके समेकित नकदी प्रवाह का एक सही और निष्पक्ष विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हैं।

राय का आधार

3. हमने अपना लेखापरीक्षा भारतीय सनदी लेखाकार संस्थान (आईसीएआई) द्वारा जारी लेखापरीक्षा मानकों (एसए) के अनुसार किया। इन मानकों के तहत हमारी ज़िम्मेदारियों को हमारी रिपोर्ट के 'समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों के लेखापरीक्षा के लिए लेखापरीक्षकों की ज़िम्मेदारियाँ वाले अनुभाग आगे वर्णित किया गया है। हम आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी आचार संहिता के अनुसार समूह से स्वतंत्र हैं, साथ ही भारत में समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों के हमारे लेखा परीक्षा से संबंधित नैतिक आवश्यकताओं का भी पालन करते हैं; और हमने इन आवश्यकताओं तथा आचार संहिता के अनुसार अपनी अन्य नैतिक ज़िम्मेदारियों को पूरा किया है। हमारा मानना है कि हमारे द्वारा प्राप्त लेखापरीक्षा साक्ष्य प्राप्त हुए हैं, वे हमारी राय का आधार प्रदान करने के लिए पर्याप्त और उपयुक्त हैं।

मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा मामले

4. मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा मामले वे मामले हैं जो, हमारे पेशेवर निर्णय के अनुसार, वर्तमान अवधि के समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों के हमारे लेखापरीक्षा में सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण थे। इन मामलों पर बैंक के एकल वित्तीय विवरणों के हमारे लेखापरीक्षा के संदर्भ में और उन पर हमारी राय बनाने के दौरान विचार किया गया था, और हम इन मामलों पर कोई अलग राय नहीं देते हैं। हमने नीचे वर्णित मामलों को उन मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा मामलों के रूप में निर्धारित किया है जिन्हें हमारी रिपोर्ट में सूचित किया जाना है:

Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), the relevant provisions of Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the circulars, guidelines and directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from time to time ("RBI Guidelines") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of their consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at 31st March, 2025, of consolidated profit, and its consolidated Cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by ICAI, together with ethical requirements that are relevant to our Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements in India, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the code of ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

4. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the Consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone financial statements of the Bank, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report:

क्र. सं.	मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा मामले	मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा विषय पर प्रतिक्रिया
1	**आय निर्धारण, आस्ति वर्गीकरण, उस पर प्रावधानों की पर्याप्तता। (वित्तीय विवरणों की अनुसूची 9 का संदर्भ ले।)** बैंक की आस्तियों में सबसे बड़ा हिस्सा 'अग्रिम' (ऋण) का होता है। इनका वर्गीकरण, आय निर्धारण और इनके लिए प्रावधान, भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक ("आरबीआई") द्वारा निर्धारित दिशानिर्देशों और विभिन्न मानदंडों के अनुरूप किए गए हैं। बैंक का प्रबंधन, आस्तियों का वर्गीकरण, आय निर्धारण और उसके लिए प्रावधान करने हेतु सीबीएस (कोर बैंकिंग सॉल्यूशंस) और अन्य संबंधित आईटी प्रणालियों पर निर्भर रहता है; इसके साथ ही, उधारकर्ताओं के प्रदर्शन से संबंधित विभिन्न अनुमान, विवेकपूर्ण निर्णय, सुरक्षा मूल्य का निर्धारण और विशेषज्ञों व पेशेवरों की सेवाओं सहित मानवीय हस्तक्षेप शामिल हैं। लेन-देन का स्वरूप, नियामक आवश्यकताओं, मौजूदा कारोबार परिवेश, प्रतिभूतियों के मूल्यांकन में शामिल अनुमान / निर्णय, प्रावधानों की गणना, उधारकर्ताओं और साथ ही अग्रणी बैंक द्वारा प्रस्तुत आंकड़ों पर भरोसा करते हुए आहरण शक्ति की गणना, पुनर्गठित अग्रिमों के मूल्य में कमी की गणना और ब्याज आय की मान्यता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों के लक्षित उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। इन पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, हमने इसे एक प्रमुख लेखापरीक्षा विषय के रूप में निर्धारित किया है।	**मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रियाएँ:** हमारा लेखापरीक्षा, भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा जारी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, और शेष राशियों की महत्ता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, आय निर्धारण, आस्ति वर्गीकरण और अग्रिमों से संबंधित प्रावधानों की प्रक्रिया पर केंद्रित था। हमने बैंक की प्रणाली और उन प्रक्रियाओं की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन किया, जो गैर-निष्पादित आस्तियों (एनपीए) की पहचान करने और ऐसी आस्तियों के विरुद्ध प्रावधान बनाने के लिए लागू है। हमारी लेखापरीक्षा पद्धति में निम्नलिखित के संबंध में आंतरिक नियंत्रणों की डिज़ाइन और परिचालन प्रभावशीलता का परीक्षण शामिल था: • हमारे द्वारा लेखापरीक्षित शाखाओं के संबंध में, आय निर्धारण, अर्जक और अनर्जक अग्रिम में वर्गीकरण, तथा आई आर ए सी मानदंडों के अनुसार प्रावधान करने हेतु, सिस्टम में दर्ज किए गए डेटा की सटीकता। • अग्रिमों की स्वीकृति, प्रलेखन, संवितरण और निगरानी के संबंध में नियंत्रणों का मूल्यांकन करना। • भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा जारी विवेकपूर्ण मानदंडों के अनुपालन हेतु सीबीएस तथा अन्य संबंधित एवं संबद्ध प्रणालियों की समीक्षा। • गैर-निष्पादित आस्तियों की पहचान और उनके लिए प्रावधान को मान्यता देने से संबंधित आंतरिक नियंत्रणों के डिज़ाइन का मूल्यांकन। • आरबीआई के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, एनपीए की पहचान करने और उसके लिए प्रावधान करने में उपयोग किए जाने वाले संबंधित सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी प्रणालियों की समीक्षा। • आरबीआई के विवेकपूर्ण मानदंडों के अनुसार, एनपीए की पहचान करने और आवश्यक प्रावधान की पर्याप्तता सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से, प्रबंधन के अनुमानों और निर्णयों का मूल्यांकन और परीक्षण किया। • जहाँ कहीं भी परीक्षण जांच के आधार पर हमारे संज्ञान में आया, वहाँ हमने मैनुअल हस्तक्षेपों की विश्वसनीयता, प्रभावशीलता और सटीकता की समीक्षा की। • जिन शाखाओं का लेखापरीक्षा हमने नहीं किया है, उनके मामले में हमने 'गैर-निष्पादित आस्ति' (एनपीए) की पहचान करने और उनके लिए प्रावधान करने, तथा आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी 'लेखापरीक्षा मानको 600' के अनुसार विनियामक आवश्यकताओं का समग्र अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, 'सांविधिक शाखा लेखापरीक्षकों (एसबीए) की रिपोर्ट / रिटर्न / निर्णयों पर विश्वास किया है। • समय-समय पर आरबीआई द्वारा जारी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, गैर-निष्पादित आस्तियां (एनपीए) की पहचान और उनके लिए प्रावधान करने की प्रक्रिया और तर्क की जाँच की गई; साथ ही, दबावग्रस्त खाते की पहचान करने के तंत्र की भी जाँच की गई। • विभिन्न विशेषज्ञों की राय और रिपोर्टों पर भरोसा किया गया है-जिनमें स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकनकर्ता, वकील, कानूनी विशेषज्ञ और ऐसे अन्य पेशेवर शामिल हैं-जिन्होंने आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी लेखापरीक्षा मानक 620 के अनुरूप, विभिन्न क्षमताओं में बैंक को अपनी सेवाएँ प्रदान की हैं। • जहां भी उपलब्ध थीं, आंतरिक लेखापरीक्षा / निरीक्षण रिपोर्टों / समवर्ती लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्टों की समीक्षा की गई।

Sl. No.	Key Audit Matter	Response to Key Audit Matter
1	**Income Recognition, Asset Classification, Adequacy of provisions thereon. (Refer Schedule 9 of the financial statements)** Advances constitute the largest class of assets of the Bank. Classification, income recognition and provisioning thereon have been in conformity with the guidelines and various norms prescribed by Reserve Bank of India ("RBI"). The management of the Bank relies on the CBS (Core Banking Solutions) along with other allied IT systems accompanied by various estimates, prudent judgement relating to performance of borrowers, determination of security value, manual interventions including services of experts & professionals for asset classification, Income recognition and provisioning thereon. Considering the nature of the transactions, regulatory requirements, existing business environment, estimation/ judgement involved in valuation of securities, computation of provisions, computation of drawing power with reliance placed of data submitted by borrowers as well as lead Bank, computation of diminution in value for restructured advances and recognition of interest income, it is a matter of high importance for the intended users of the Consolidated financial statements. Considering these aspects, we have determined this as a Key Audit Matter.	**Principal Audit Procedures:** Our audit was focused on process of income recognition, asset classification and provisioning pertaining to advances, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India, considering the materiality of the balances. We assessed the efficacy of Bank's system and the processes in place to identify the non-performing assets and create provision against such non - performing assets. Our audit approach consisted of testing of the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls with respect to the following: • Accuracy of the data input in the system for income recognition, classification into performing and non-performing Advances and provisioning in accordance with the IRAC norms in respect of the branches audited by us. • Assessing the controls with respect to approval, documentation, disbursement and monitoring of advances. • Review of the CBS and other related & allied systems for compliance with the prudential norms issued by Reserve Bank of India. • Evaluation of the design of internal controls relating to identification and recognizing provision for non-performing assets. • Review of the relevant information technology systems used in identification and making provision for such NPA as per the RBI Guidelines. • Evaluated and tested the management estimates and judgements for the purpose of identification of NPA and adequacy of provision required as per RBI`s Prudential norms. • Reviewed the reliability, effectiveness and accuracy of the manual interventions, wherever it has come to our knowledge on test check basis. • Relied on the reports / returns / judgements of the Statutory Branch Auditors (SBA) in case of branches not audited by us for identification and provisioning for non-performing assets and for overall compliance with the regulatory requirement in accordance with the Standards on Auditing 600 issued by ICAI. • Test checked the process and logic of identification and creation of provision against non-performing assets in accordance with RBI Guidelines issued from time to time and also the mechanism for identification of stressed accounts. • Relied on the opinions and reports of various experts, which includes independent valuers, lawyers, legal experts and such other professionals, who have rendered services to the Bank in various capacities in conformity with Standards on Auditing 620 issued by ICAI. • Reviewed the internal audit / inspection reports / concurrent audit reports, wherever available.

क्र. सं.	मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा मामले	मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा विषय पर प्रतिक्रिया
2.	**निवेशों का वर्गीकरण और मूल्यांकन, गैर-निष्पादित निवेशों की पहचान और उनके लिए प्रावधान (वित्तीय विवरणों की अनुसूची 8):** निवेश में बैंक द्वारा विभिन्न सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों, बॉन्ड, डिबेंचर, शेयर, प्रतिभूति रसीद और अन्य अनुमोदित प्रतिभूतियों में किए गए निवेश शामिल हैं। ये आरबीआई के परिपत्रों और निदेशों द्वारा अभिशासित होते हैं। आरबीआई के ये निदेश निवेशों के वर्गीकरण, निवेशों के मूल्यांकन, गैर-निष्पादित निवेशों की पहचान, आय की गैर-मान्यता और उस पर प्रावधान से संबंधित हैं। उपर्युक्त प्रतिभूतियों की प्रत्येक श्रेणी (प्रकार) का मूल्यांकन आरबीआई द्वारा जारी परिपत्रों और निदेशों में निर्धारित विधि के अनुसार किया जाना है, जिसमें विभिन्न स्रोतों जैसे एफआईएमएमडीए दर, बीएसई/एनएसई पर उद्धृत दर, गैर-सूचीबद्ध कंपनियों के वित्तीय विवरण आदि से डेटा/जानकारी का संग्रह शामिल है।	**मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रियाएँ:** हमारी लेखापरीक्षा का मुख्य उद्देश्य निवेशों के मूल्यांकन, वर्गीकरण, गैर-निष्पादित निवेशों (एनपीआई) की पहचान और निवेशों से संबंधित प्रावधान / मूल्यह्रास पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना था। • हमने निवेश से संबंधित एनपीआई के वर्गीकरण, मूल्यांकन, पहचान और प्रावधान/मूल्यह्रास के संबंध में प्रासंगिक आरबीआई दिशानिर्देशों का अनुपालन करने के लिए बैंक की मौजूदा प्रणाली को समझा और उसका मूल्यांकन किया। • हमने इन निवेशों के उचित मूल्य का निर्धारण करने के लिए विभिन्न स्रोतों से सूचना एकत्र करने हेतु अपनाई गई प्रक्रिया का आकलन और मूल्यांकन किया। • हमारे पास मौजूद निवेशों के चयनित नमूने हेतु, हमने प्रत्येक श्रेणी की प्रतिभूतियों के लिए वर्गीकरण और मूल्यांकन को पुनः करके आरबीआई के मास्टर परिपत्र और निदेश के साथ सटीकता और अनुपालन का परीक्षण किया। • हमने आरबीआई के परिपत्रों और निदेशों के अनुसार बनाए जाने वाले प्रावधान और प्रदान किए जाने वाले मूल्यह्रास की स्वतंत्र रूप से पुनर्गणना करने के लिए अंकगणितीय सटीकता, डेटा सटीकता और वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग प्रणाली पर नियंत्रण सहित पर्याप्त परीक्षण किए।
3	**वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग प्रक्रिया में प्रयुक्त प्रमुख सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी) प्रणालियाँ।** बैंक की परिचालन और वित्तीय प्रक्रियाएँ मुख्य रूप से आईटी प्रणालियों पर निर्भर करती हैं, क्योंकि प्रतिदिन बड़ी संख्या में लेन-देन संसाधित किए जाते हैं; इसलिए, इसे एक प्रमुख लेखापरीक्षा विषय माना जाता है, जिसकी सटीकता और प्रभावशीलता मुख्य रूप से कोर बैंकिंग समाधान (सीबीएस) और अन्य संबंधित प्रणालियों पर निर्भर करती है। हमने आरबीआई के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुरूप निवेश, आय निर्धारण, आस्तियों के वर्गीकरण और अग्रिमों के विरुद्ध प्रावधानों से संबंधित लेन-देन के लिए; साथ ही विविध आस्तियों और विविध देनदारियों के अंतर्गत विभिन्न मदों के समाधान और अवधि निर्धारण, तथा ऐसे अन्य खातों के लिए सीबीएस और अन्य संबंधित एप्लिकेशन सॉफ़्टवेयर के निरंतर और सुचारू रूप से कार्य करने पर भरोसा किया है।	**मुख्य लेखा परीक्षा प्रक्रियाएं:** हमने उन प्रमुख आईटी एप्लिकेशन्स, डेटाबेस और ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम्स का मूल्यांकन किया जो हमारे लेखापरीक्षा के लिए प्रासंगिक हैं, और सीबीएस, वित्तीय विवरण रिपोर्टिंग पैकेज, कोष परिचालन आईआरएसी वर्गीकरण और सीआरएआर गणना के लिए उन एप्लिकेशन सॉफ्टवेयर की पहचान की है, जिनका उपयोग मुख्य रूप से वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग के लिए किया जाता है। हमारी लेखापरीक्षा पद्धति में आंतरिक नियंत्रणों के डिजाइन और परिचालन प्रभावशीलता का परीक्षण करना शामिल था, जो इस प्रकार है: • लेखापरीक्षा अवधि के दौरान बैंक के आईटी नियंत्रण वातावरण और आईटी नीतियों की समझ प्राप्त की। • परीक्षण जांच के आधार पर वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग के लिए महत्वपूर्ण अनुप्रयोग और पहुंच नियंत्रण सहित बैंक के बुनियादी आईटी नियंत्रणों के डिजाइन, कार्यान्वयन और परिचालन प्रभावशीलता की समीक्षा की। • आईएस लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्टों की समीक्षा की और प्रमुख आईएस नियंत्रणों के अनुपालन पर निरीक्षण विभाग के साथ चर्चा की। • आईटी एप्लिकेशन सॉफ्टवेयर में अपनाई गई कारोबारी तर्क और प्रणाली तर्क की मैपिंग का परीक्षण किया गया। • लेखापरीक्षा से संबंधित सिस्टम द्वारा जनरेट की गई रिपोर्टों के लिए प्रमुख स्वचालित और कारोबारी चक्र नियंत्रणों और तर्क का परीक्षण टेस्ट चेक के आधार पर किया गया।

Sl. No.	Key Audit Matter	Response to Key Audit Matter
2.	**Classification and Valuation of Investments, Identification of and provisioning for Non-Performing Investments (Schedule 8 of the financial statements)**: Investments include investments made by the Bank in various Government Securities, Bonds, Debentures, Shares, Security receipts and other approved securities. These are governed by the circulars and directions of the RBI. These directions of RBI cover the classification of investments, valuation of investments, identification of Non-Performing Investments, the corresponding non-recognition of income and provision thereon. The valuation of each category (type) of the aforesaid securities is to be done as per the method prescribed in circulars and directives issued by the RBI which involves collection of data/information from various sources such as FIMMDA rates, rates quoted on BSE/NSE, financial statements of unlisted companies, etc.	**Principal Audit Procedures:** Our audit was focused on valuation, classification, identification of non-performing investments (NPIs), provisioning/ depreciation related to Investments. • We understood and evaluated the Bank's system in place to comply with the relevant RBI Guidelines regarding classification, valuation, identification of NPIs provision/ depreciation related to investments. • We assessed and evaluated the process adopted for collection of information from various sources for determining fair value of these investments. • For the selected sample of investments in hand, we tested accuracy and compliance with the RBI Master Circulars and directions by re-performing classification and valuation for each category of security. • We carried out substantive tests including arithmetical accuracy, data accuracy and control over the financial reporting system to recompute independently the provision to be maintained and depreciation to be provided in accordance with the circulars and directives of the RBI.
3	**Key Information Technology (IT) systems used in financial reporting process.** The Bank's operational and financial processes are predominantly dependent on IT systems due to large volume of transactions that are processed on daily basis and hence, considered as a key audit matter, correctness & effectiveness of which are mainly dependent on the Core Banking Solution (CBS) and other allied systems. We have relied upon the consistent functioning of CBS & other allied application software with respect to transactions in Investments, Income Recognition, Classification of Assets and provisioning against advances in conformity with the RBI guidelines, reconciliation & ageing of various items under Sundry Assets and Sundry Liabilities along with such other accounts.	**Principal Audit Procedures:** We conducted an assessment of key IT applications, databases and operating systems that are relevant to our audit and have identified application software for CBS, Financial Statement Reporting Package, Treasury Operations, IRAC Classification and CRAR Calculation, which are primarily used for financial reporting. Our audit approach consisted testing of the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls as follows: • Obtained an understanding of the Bank's IT control environment and IT policies during the audit period. • Reviewed the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the Bank's basic IT controls including application, access controls that are critical to financial reporting on test check basis. • Reviewed the IS Audit Reports and discussed with Inspection Wing on compliance with key IS Controls. • Tested the mapping of business logic with system logic adopted in the IT application software. • Tested key automated and business cycle controls and logic for system generated reports relevant to the audit on test check basis.

क्र. सं.	मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा मामले	मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा विषय पर प्रतिक्रिया
4	**आस्थगित कर आस्ति (वित्तीय विवरणों की अनुसूची 11)** बैंक ने यथा 31 मार्च, 2026 तक ₹2,966.59 करोड़ की निवल आस्थगित कर आस्ति को मान्यता दी है। आस्थगित कर आस्ति का उद्देश्यपूर्ण मूल्यांकन, अभिज्ञान और मापन, आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी एएस-22 के अनुरूप, भविष्य में लाभों की उपलब्धता के संबंध में विशेषज्ञ मत, न्यायिक घोषणाओं और पूर्वोदाहरणों, प्रबंधन के निर्णयों और अनुमानों पर आधारित है। आस्थगित कर आस्ति को केवल उस सीमा तक तक आगे बढ़ाया गया है जहां यह उचित निश्चितता है कि भविष्य में पर्याप्त कर योग्य आय उपलब्ध होगी जिसके विरुद्ध ऐसी आस्थगित कर आस्ति को प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।	**मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रियाएँ:** हमने अपने नियंत्रण परीक्षण के भाग के रूप में निम्नलिखित प्रक्रियाओं को पूरा किया है: • आयकर प्राधिकरण (आईसीएआई) द्वारा जारी एएस-22 - आय पर करों के लेखांकन के अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आस्थगित कर आस्तियों की पहचान और माप के लिए उपयोग की जाने वाली नीतियों की समीक्षा। • विशेषज्ञों की राय, न्यायिक निर्णयों और पूर्व उदाहरणों के संदर्भ में, आस्थगित कर आस्तियों की प्राप्ति के संबंध में प्रबंधन के निर्णयों और अनुमानों की समीक्षा की गई। • लाभ की उपलब्धता और निश्चितता की संभावना का मूल्यांकन किया गया जिनके विरुद्ध बैंक भविष्य में आस्थगित कर आस्ति को प्राप्त करने में सक्षम होगा।
5	**विभिन्न मुकदमे और आकस्मिक देयता** करों और अन्य पक्षों द्वारा बैंक पर दायर किए गए विभिन्न दावों से संबंधित कुछ मुकदमों के संबंध में आकस्मिक देयताओं का आकलन, जिन्हें ऋण के रूप में स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है। बैंक का आकलन विचाराधीन मामले के तथ्यों, उनके अपने विवेक, पूर्व अनुभव, स्वतंत्र विशेषज्ञों की सलाह और जहां आवश्यक हो, कानूनी राय द्वारा समर्थित है। इसलिए, मुकदमेबाजी में अप्रत्याशित प्रतिकूल परिणाम बैंक के लाभ और तुलन पत्र में परिलक्षित होने वाली उसकी वित्तीय स्थिति को प्रभावित कर सकते हैं।	**मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रियाएँ :** हमने अपने नियंत्रण परीक्षण के भाग के रूप में निम्नलिखित प्रक्रियाओं को पूरा किया है। • हमने लेखापरीक्षा से संबंधित आंतरिक लिए प्रासंगिक आंतरिक नियंत्रणों की समझ हासिल की ताकि हम ऐसी लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रियाओं की रूपरेखा तैयार कर सकें जो परिस्थितियों में उचित हों। • कर संबंधी विवादों सहित विभिन्न ऋण और गैर-ऋण संबंधी मुकदमों और संभावित देयताओं की वर्तमान स्थिति की समीक्षा की गई। • विभिन्न अधिकारियों से प्राप्त संदेशों की जांच की और उन पर अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई की। • विषय-वस्तु के गुणों का मूल्यांकन पृष्ठभूमि के संदर्भ में किया गया और इस संबंध में विशेषज्ञ राय, कानूनी सलाह, न्यायिक निर्णयों और पूर्व उदाहरणों पर विश्वास किया गया। • महत्वपूर्ण मुकदमेबाजी और कराधान मामलों से संबंधित प्रकटीकरणों का सत्यापन।

Sl. No.	Key Audit Matter	Response to Key Audit Matter
4	**Deferred Tax Asset (Schedule 11 of the financial statements)** The Bank has recognized a net deferred tax asset of ₹2,966.59 Crores as on March 31, 2026. Objective estimation, recognition and measurement of Deferred Tax Asset are based on the expert opinion, judicial pronouncements and precedents, management judgements and estimates regarding the availability of profits in future in conformity with AS-22 issued by the ICAI. Deferred Tax Asset has been carried forward only to the extent there is a reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such Deferred Tax Assets can be realized.	**Principal Audit Procedures:** We have performed the following procedures as part of our control testing: • Review of the policies used for recognition and measurement of Deferred Tax Assets to ensure compliance with AS-22- Accounting for Taxes on Income issued by ICAI. • Reviewed the management judgement and estimates regarding the realisability of the Deferred Tax Assets, w.r.t. expert opinion, judicial pronouncements and precedents. • Assessed the probability of the availability and certainty of profits against which the Bank will be able to realise the Deferred Tax Asset in future.
5	**Various Litigations & Contingent Liability** Assessment of Contingent liabilities in respect of certain litigations in relation to taxes and various other claims filed by other parties upon Bank, not acknowledged as debts. The Bank's assessment is supported by facts of matter under consideration, their own judgement, past experience, advises from independent experts and legal opinion, wherever necessary. Therefore, unexpected adverse outcomes in the litigation may impact the Bank's profit and state of affairs as reflected in the balance sheet.	**Principal Audit Procedures:** We have performed the following procedures as part of our control testing • Obtained an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design our audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. • Reviewed the current status of the various credit and non-credit litigations and contingent liabilities, including tax related disputes. • Examined the communications received from various authorities and follow up actions thereon. • Evaluated the merits of the subject matter under consideration with reference to the background and relied on the expert opinion, legal advice, judicial pronouncements and precedents thereon. • Verification of disclosures related to significant litigations and taxation matters.

समेकित वित्तीय विवरणियों और उन पर लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट के अतिरिक्त अन्य जानकारी:

5. बैंक का निदेशक मंडल अन्य जानकारी तैयार करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है। इस अन्य जानकारी में कॉर्पोरेट अभिशासन रिपोर्ट शामिल है, जो हमें इस लेखापरीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट जारी होने के समय प्राप्त हुई थी। अन्य जानकारी में अनुलग्नकों सहित निदेशकों की रिपोर्ट (लेकिन इसमें एकल वित्तीय विवरणियों और उन पर हमारे लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट शामिल नहीं है), प्रमुख वित्तीय संकेतक और शेयरधारकों की जानकारी शामिल है, जिसके हमारे लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट की तिथि के पश्चात हमें उपलब्ध कराए जाने की उम्मीद है।

   समेकित वित्तीय विवरणियों पर हमारी राय में अन्य जानकारी और बेसल III प्रकटीकरण के तहत पिलर 3 प्रकटीकरण शामिल नहीं है, और हम इस पर किसी भी प्रकार का आश्वासन निष्कर्ष व्यक्त नहीं करते हैं और न ही करेंगे।

   समेकित वित्तीय विवरणियों के हमारे लेखापरीक्षा के संबंध में, हमारी ज़िम्मेदारी यह है कि जब ऊपर बताई गई अन्य जानकारी उपलब्ध हो, तो हम उसे पढ़ें और ऐसा करते समय, यह विचार करें कि क्या वह अन्य जानकारी समेकित वित्तीय विवरणियों या लेखापरीक्षा के दौरान हमें मिली जानकारी से काफी हद तक असंगत है, या अन्यथा उसमें कोई महत्वपूर्ण त्रुटि दिखती है।

   यदि, इस लेखापरीक्षक की रिपोर्ट की तिथि से पूर्व प्राप्त अन्य जानकारी पर किए गए हमारे कार्य के आधार पर, हम यह निष्कर्ष निकालते हैं कि इस अन्य जानकारी में कोई महत्वपूर्ण गलत विवरण है, तो हमें उस तथ्य की रिपोर्ट करनी होगी। इस संबंध में हमें कुछ भी रिपोर्ट नहीं करनी है।

   जब हम वह अन्य जानकारी पढ़ते हैं, जिसे हमारे लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट की तारीख के बाद हमें उपलब्ध कराए जाने की उम्मीद होती है, और यदि हम इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचते हैं कि उसमें कोई महत्वपूर्ण गलत विवरण है, तो हमें इस मामले की जानकारी अभिशासन का प्रभार संभालने वालों को देना और संबंधित कानूनों और विनियमों के तहत लागू उचित कार्रवाई करना आवश्यक होता है।

Information other than the Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditors' Report thereon:

5. The Bank's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of other information. The other information comprises Corporate Governance report, which we obtained at the time of issuance of this Auditors' Report. The other information includes Directors' Report with annexures (but does not include the Consolidated Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon), Key Financial Indicators and Shareholder's Information, which is expected to be made available to us after the date of our auditors' report.

   Our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements does not cover the other information and Pillar 3 disclosure under Basel III Disclosure and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

   In connection with our audit of the Consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

   If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

   When we read the other information which is expected to be made available to us after the date of our auditors' report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to Those Charged with Governance and take appropriate action as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों के लिए प्रबंधन और प्रभारी व्यक्तियों का उत्तरदायित्व :

6. बैंक के निदेशक मंडल इन समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों को तैयार करने के लिए ज़िम्मेदार है, जो भारत में आम तौर पर स्वीकार किए गए लेखांकन सिद्धांतों (जिनमें आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी लेखांकन मानक शामिल हैं), बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 29 के प्रावधानों, और भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक ("आरबीआई") द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी किए गए परिपत्रों और दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, समूह (जिसमें इसके सहयोगी भी शामिल हैं) की समेकित वित्तीय स्थिति, समेकित वित्तीय निष्पादन और समेकित नकदी प्रवाह का सही और निष्पक्ष रूप से प्रस्तुत करते हैं। बैंक, समूह में शामिल कंपनियों और उसके सहयोगियों के संबंधित निदेशक मंडल, संबंधित अधिनियमों और विनियमों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, समूह की आस्तियों की सुरक्षा के लिए और धोखाधड़ी तथा अन्य अनियमितताओं को रोकने और उनका पता लगाने के लिए पर्याप्त लेखा रिकॉर्ड बनाए रखने के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं; साथ ही उचित लेखा नीतियों का चयन और उनका अनुप्रयोग; ऐसे निर्णय और अनुमान लगाना जो तर्कसंगत और विवेकपूर्ण हों; और पर्याप्त आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रणों का डिज़ाइन, कार्यान्वयन और रखरखाव करना, जो लेखा रिकॉर्ड की सटीकता और पूर्णता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रभावी ढंग से काम कर रहे थे। ये रिकॉर्ड समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों की तैयारी और प्रस्तुति के लिए प्रासंगिक हैं, जो एक सही और निष्पक्ष दृष्टिकोण प्रस्तुत करते हैं और किसी भी महत्वपूर्ण गलत बयान से मुक्त हैं, चाहे वह धोखाधड़ी के कारण हो या त्रुटि के कारण और जिनका उपयोग बैंक के निदेशकों द्वारा समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों की तैयारी के उद्देश्य के लिए किया गया है, जैसा कि पूर्वोक्त है।

समेकित वित्तीय विवरण तैयार करते समय, समूह और उससे जुड़ी कंपनियों के संबंधित निदेशक मंडल, समूह और उसकी सहयोगी कंपनियों की कार्यशील संस्था के रूप में बने रहने की क्षमता का आकलन करने के लिए ज़िम्मेदार होते हैं; साथ ही, वे जहां लागू हो कार्यशील संस्था से संबंधित मामलों का प्रकटीकरण करने और लेखांकन के कार्यशील संस्था के आधार का उपयोग करने के लिए भी ज़िम्मेदार होते हैं, बशर्ते कि प्रबंधन का इरादा समूह को समाप्त करने या उसका परिचालन बंद करने का न हो, अथवा उनके पास ऐसा करने के अलावा कोई अन्य वास्तविक विकल्प न हो।

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

6. The Bank's Board of Directors is responsible with the respect to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows of the Group including its Associates in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards issued by ICAI, and provisions of Section 29 of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and circulars and guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India ("RBI") from time to time. The respective Board of Directors of the Bank, Companies included in the Group and of its associates are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Respective Acts and Regulations for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements by the Directors of the Bank, as aforesaid.

In preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group and of its associates to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

समूह और उसके सहयोगियों में शामिल कंपनियों के संबंधित निदेशक मंडल, समूह और उसके सहयोगियों की वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग प्रक्रिया की देखरेख के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं।

समेकित वित्तीय विवरणियों की लेखा परीक्षा के लिए लेखा परीक्षकों के दायित्व:

7. हमारा उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि समेकित वित्तीय विवरणियाँ, समग्र रूप से, धोखाधड़ी या गलती के कारण होने वाली महत्वपूर्ण गलतियों से मुक्त हैं, और अपनी राय के साथ एक लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट जारी करना है। उचित आश्वासन एक उच्च स्तर का आश्वासन है, लेकिन यह आश्वसन नहीं देता है कि सांविधिक लेखापरीक्षकों द्वारा किये गये लेखापरीक्षण में यदि कोई त्रुटि हुई होगी तो वे उसका पता लगा लेंगे। गलत बयान धोखाधड़ी या त्रुटि के कारण हो सकते हैं, और उन्हें 'महत्वपूर्ण' माना जाता है यदि, यह व्यक्तिगत रूप से या कुल मिलाकर, उनसे उचित रूप से अपेक्षा की जा सकती हो कि वे इन अलग समेकित वित्तीय विवरणियों के आधार पर उपयोगकर्ताओं द्वारा लिए गए आर्थिक निर्णयों को प्रभावित कर सकते हैं।

सांविधिक लेखा परीक्षकों द्वारा किये जाने वाले लेखा परीक्षण के अंतर्गत, हम पूरे लेखापरीक्षा के दौरान पेशेवर विवेक का प्रयोग करते हैं और पेशेवर संवेदंशीलता बनाए रखते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, हम:

a) समेकित वित्तीय विवरणियों के महत्वपूर्ण गलत बयान के जोखिम की पहचान और मूल्यांकन करना, चाहे वह धोखाधड़ी के कारण हो या त्रुटि के, उन जोखिमों के अनुरूप लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रियाएँ तैयार करना और उन्हें निष्पादित करना, तथा ऐसे लेखापरीक्षा साक्ष्य प्राप्त करना जो हमारी राय का आधार प्रदान करने के लिए पर्याप्त और उपयुक्त हों। धोखाधड़ी के कारण होने वाली किसी महत्वपूर्ण गलत जानकारी का पता न चल पाने का जोखिम, गलती के कारण होने वाली गलत जानकारी के जोखिम से अधिक होता है; क्योंकि धोखाधड़ी में मिलीभगत, जालसाज़ी, जान-बूझकर जानकारी छिपाना, गलत बयान, या आंतरिक नियंत्रणों की अनदेखी शामिल हो सकती है।

b) लेखापरीक्षा से संबंधित आंतरिक नियंत्रणों की समझ विकसित करें, ताकि ऐसी लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रियाओं को तैयार किया जा सके जो परिस्थितियों के अनुसार उपयुक्त हों।

c) प्रयुक्त लेखांकन नीतियों की उपयुक्तता, तथा प्रबंधन द्वारा किए गए लेखांकन अनुमानों और संबंधित प्रकटीकरण की औचित्यता का मूल्यांकन करें।

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group and of its associates.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements:

7. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

a) Identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the Consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

b) Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.

c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

d) प्रबंधन द्वारा लेखांकन के कार्यशील संस्था आधार के उपयोग की उपयुक्तता पर निष्कर्ष निकालें; और प्राप्त लेखापरीक्षा साक्ष्यों के आधार पर, यह निर्धारित करें कि क्या ऐसी घटनाओं या परिस्थितियों से संबंधित कोई 'महत्वपूर्ण अनिश्चितता' मौजूद है, जो एक कार्यशील संस्था के रूप में बैंक के निरंतर बने रहने की क्षमता पर गंभीर संदेह उत्पन्न कर सकती हो। यदि हम इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचते हैं कि कोई महत्वपूर्ण अनिश्चितता मौजूद है, तो हमें अपनी लेखापरीक्षक रिपोर्ट में समेकित वित्तीय विवरणियों में दिए गए संबंधित प्रकटीकरण की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना होगा; अथवा, यदि ऐसे प्रकटीकरण अपर्याप्त हैं, तो हमें अपनी राय में संशोधन करना होगा। हमारे निष्कर्ष हमारे लेखापरीक्षक की रिपोर्ट की तिथि तक प्राप्त लेखापरीक्षा साक्ष्यों पर आधारित हैं। हालाँकि, भविष्य की घटनाओं या परिस्थितियों के कारण बैंक एक कार्यशील संस्था के रूप में काम करना बंद कर सकता है।

e) समेकित वित्तीय विवरणियों की समग्र प्रस्तुति, संरचना और सामग्री जिसमें प्रकटीकरण भी शामिल हैं, का मूल्यांकन करें; और यह देखें कि क्या समेकित वित्तीय विवरणी, अंतर्निहित लेन-देनों और घटनाओं को इस प्रकार प्रस्तुत करते हैं जिससे एक निष्पक्ष दृष्टिकोण प्राप्त हो सके।

f) समूह के भीतर ऐसी संस्थाओं या व्यावसायिक गतिविधियों की वित्तीय जानकारी के संबंध में पर्याप्त और उचित लेखापरीक्षा साक्ष्य प्राप्त करें, ताकि समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों पर अपनी राय व्यक्त की जा सके। हम उन संस्थाओं की वित्तीय जानकारी के लेखापरीक्षा के निर्देशन, पर्यवेक्षण और निष्पादन के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, जिन्हें समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों में शामिल किया गया है और जिनके हम स्वतंत्र लेखापरीक्षक हैं। समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों में शामिल अन्य संस्थाओं के लिए, जिनका लेखा परीक्षा अन्य लेखापरीक्षकों द्वारा किया गया है, वे अन्य लेखापरीक्षक अपने द्वारा किए गए लेखा परीक्षा के निर्देशन, पर्यवेक्षण और निष्पादन के लिए जिम्मेदार बने रहते हैं। हम अपनी लेखा परीक्षा संबंधी राय के लिए पूर्ण रूप से जिम्मेदार हैं।

भौतिकता समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों में गलत विवरणों का वह परिमाण है, जो व्यक्तिगत रूप से या समग्र रूप से, इस बात की संभावना बनाता है कि वित्तीय विवरणों के यथोचित जानकार उपयोगकर्ता के आर्थिक निर्णय प्रभावित हो सकते हैं। हम (i) अपने लेखापरीक्षा कार्य के दायरे की योजना बनाने और अपने कार्य के परिणामों का मूल्यांकन करने में; और (ii) वित्तीय विवरणों में पहचाने गए किसी भी गलत विवरण के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करने में, मात्रात्मक भौतिकता और गुणात्मक कारकों पर विचार करते हैं।

d) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group and its associates to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and its associates to cease to continue as a going concern.

e) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

f) Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of such entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of financial information of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the consolidated financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative

हम अभिशासन के लिए जिम्मेदार लोगों के साथ, अन्य बातों के अलावा, लेखापरीक्षा के नियोजित दायरे और समय-सीमा, तथा लेखापरीक्षा के महत्वपूर्ण निष्कर्षों के संबंध में संवाद करते हैं, जिनमें आंतरिक नियंत्रणों में पाई गई कोई भी गंभीर कमी शामिल है, जिसे हमने अपने लेखापरीक्षा के दौरान पहचाना हो।

हम अभिशासन के लिए जिम्मेदार लोगों के साथ यह विवरण भी प्रदान करते हैं, जिसमें यह बताया जाता है कि हमने स्वतंत्रता से संबंधित प्रासंगिक नैतिक आवश्यकताओं का पालन किया है; साथ ही, हम उनके साथ उन सभी संबंधों और अन्य मामलों को साझा करते हैं, जिनके बारे में यह यथोचित रूप से माना जा सकता है कि वे हमारी स्वतंत्रता को प्रभावित कर सकते हैं और जहाँ लागू हो, वहाँ उनसे संबंधित सुरक्षा उपायों की जानकारी भी देते हैं।

अभिशासन के जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के साथ साझा किए गए मामलों से, हम उन मामलों को निर्धारित करते हैं जो वर्तमान अवधि के समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों के लेखापरीक्षा में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण थे, और इसलिए वे मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा मामले हैं। हम इन विषयों का विवरण अपनी लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट में देते हैं, जब तक कि कानून या विनियमन सार्वजनिक प्रकटीकरण को रोकते न हों, या जब, अत्यंत दुर्लभ मामलों में, हम निर्धारित करते हैं कि किसी विषय को हमारी रिपोर्ट में संप्रेषित नहीं किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि ऐसा करने के प्रतिकूल परिणाम उचित रूप से इस तरह के संचार के सार्वजनिक हित लाभों से अधिक होने की उम्मीद होगी।

अन्य मामले:

8. (i) समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों में, निम्नलिखित के संबंध में, लेखापरीक्षित वित्तीय विवरण और अन्य वित्तीय जानकारी शामिल है:

   a) छह (06) अनुषंगी कंपनियाँ, जिनके वित्तीय विवरण यथा 31 मार्च 2026 तक कुल ₹492.35 करोड़ की आस्ति, ₹234.04 करोड़ का कुल राजस्व, और 31 मार्च 2026 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए ₹30.95 करोड़ का कर के बाद निवल लाभ दर्शाते हैं, जैसा कि समेकित वित्तीय विवरण में माना गया है।

   b) चालू वर्ष के दौरान, **केनरा रोबेको एसेट मैनेजमेंट कंपनी लिमिटेड और केनरा एचएसबीसी लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड,** जो यथा 30 सितंबर 2025 तक समूह की अनुषंगी

materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matter:

8. (i) The consolidated financial statements include audited financial statements and other financial information, in respect of:

   a) Six (06) subsidiaries whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹492.35 Crores as of 31st March 2026, total revenues of ₹234.04 Crores, and total Net Profit After Tax of ₹30.95 Crores for the year ended 31st March 2026 respectively as considered in the Consolidated financial statement.

   b) During the current year, **Canara Robeco Asset Management Company Limited** and **Canara HSBC Life Insurance Company Limited**,

कंपनियां थीं, इक्विटी शेयरों के विनिवेश के कारण उसके बाद सहयोगी कंपनियों के रूप में पुनर्वर्गीकृत कर दी गई हैं। केनरा रोबेको एसेट मैनेजमेंट कंपनी लिमिटेड में समूह की हिस्सेदारी 51% से घटकर 38% हो गई है, और केनरा एचएसबीसी लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड में भी यह हिस्सेदारी 51% से घटकर 36.50% हो गई है। समेकित वित्तीय विवरण में 31 मार्च 2026 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए कर के बाद निवल लाभ में समूह का हिस्सा ₹124.75 करोड़ भी शामिल है।

c) एक (01) सहयोगी, जिसके वित्तीय विवरण 31 मार्च 2026 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए ₹325.62 करोड़ का कर के बाद निवल लाभ दर्शाते हैं, जैसा कि समेकित वित्तीय विवरण में माना गया है।

इन संस्थाओं के स्वतंत्र लेखा परीक्षकों द्वारा इनका लेखापरीक्षण किया गया है और इन संस्थाओं के वित्तीय विवरणों पर स्वतंत्र लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट प्रबंधन द्वारा हमें उपलब्ध कराई गई है। समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों पर हमारी राय, जहां तक इन संस्थाओं से संबंधित राशियों और प्रकटीकरण से संबंधित है, पूरी तरह से ऐसे लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट पर आधारित है और हमारे द्वारा अपनाई गई प्रक्रियाएं उपरोक्त पैराग्राफ में वर्णित हैं।

(ii) समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों में निम्नलिखित के संबंध में अलेखापरीक्षित वित्तीय विवरण और अन्य वित्तीय जानकारी भी शामिल है:

a) एक (01) अनुषंगी कंपनी, जिसकी कुल आस्ति यथा 31 मार्च 2026 तक ₹13.86 करोड़ है, और राजस्व में ₹2.64 करोड़ की कमी और 31 मार्च 2026 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए कर के बाद निवल हानि ₹(9.12) करोड़ रुपये है।

b) दो (02) सहयोगी, जिनमें 31 मार्च 2026 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए कर के बाद निवल लाभ में समूह का हिस्सा ₹287.48 करोड़ रुपये शामिल है।

ये वित्तीय विवरण अलेखापरीक्षित हैं और प्रबंधन द्वारा प्रमाणित और हमें उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं। समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों पर हमारी राय, जहां तक इन सहायक कंपनियों और संबद्ध कंपनियों से संबंधित राशियों और प्रकटीकरण का संबंध है, और हमारी रिपोर्ट, जहां तक उपरोक्त सहायक

which were subsidiaries of the Group up to 30th September 2025, have been reclassified as associates thereafter due to divestment of equity shares. The Group's shareholding in Canara Robeco Asset Management Company Limited has reduced from 51% to 38%, and in Canara HSBC Life Insurance Company Limited from 51% to 36.50%. The Consolidated financial statement also include the Group's share of net profit after tax of ₹124.75 Crores for year ended 31st March 2026.

c) One (01) associate whose financial statement reflects Net Profit after Tax of ₹325.62 Crores for the year ended 31st March 2026 as considered in the Consolidated financial statement.

Their respective independent Auditors have audited the same and these independent auditors' reports on financial statements of these entities have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these entities, is based solely on the report of such auditors and the procedures performed by us are as stated in paragraph above.

(ii) The consolidated financial statements also include the unaudited financial statements and other financial information, in respect of:

a) One (01) subsidiary reflecting total assets of ₹13.86 Crores as of 31st March 2026, and ₹(2.64) Crores erosion in revenue and Net Loss after Tax of ₹(9.12) Crores for the year ended 31st March 2026.

b) Two (02) associates, which include Group's share in net profit after tax of ₹287.48 Crores for the year ended 31st March 2026.

These financial statements are unaudited and have been certified and furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiary, and associates and our report in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiary, and associates, is based solely on such

कंपनियों और संबद्ध कंपनियों का संबंध है, पूरी तरह से ऐसे अलेखापरीक्षित वित्तीय विवरणों / वित्तीय जानकारी पर आधारित है। हमारी राय में और प्रबंधन द्वारा हमें दी गई जानकारी और स्पष्टीकरणों के अनुसार, ये वित्तीय विवरण समूह के लिए महत्वपूर्ण नहीं हैं।

समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों पर हमारी राय, और नीचे दी गई अन्य कानूनी और नियामक आवश्यकताओं पर हमारी रिपोर्ट, अन्य लेखा परीक्षकों द्वारा किए गए कार्य और रिपोर्टों तथा प्रबंधन द्वारा प्रमाणित वित्तीय विवरणों / वित्तीय जानकारी पर हमारी निर्भरता के संबंध में उपरोक्त मामलों के संबंध में संशोधित नहीं की गई है।

9. सहायक कंपनी केनबैंक वेंचर कैपिटल फंड लिमिटेड के लेखा परीक्षकों ने अपनी लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्ट के 'महत्वपूर्ण विषय' पैरा के तहत बताया है कि आमतौर पर कंपनी वेंचर कैपिटल फंड द्वारा जारी फॉर्म सं.64 के आधार पर निवेश से उपचित आय के संबंध में आय विवरण दर्ज करती है। यद्यपि कंपनी अपने लेखा-बही में वेंचर कैपिटल फंड से प्राप्त उपचित आय को दर्ज नहीं करती है, जैसा कि लेखा संबंधी टिप्पणियों के नोट संख्या 2(सी) में उल्लेख किया गया है, फिर भी कंपनी इसे अपने आयकर रिटर्न में घोषित करती है और इस पर कर का भुगतान करती है। इस संबंध में हमारी राय में कोई संशोधन नहीं किया गया है।

10. केनबैंक फाइनेंशियल सर्विसेज लिमिटेड, जो एक सहायक कम्पनी है के लेखा परीक्षकों ने अपनी लेखा-परीक्षा रिपोर्ट के 'मेटिरियल अनसर्टेनली रिलेटिंग टू गोइंग कंसर्न' पैरा के तहत रिपोर्ट दी है कि कंपनी ने अपने वित्तीय विवरणों को निरंतर संचालन (गोइंग कंसर्न) आधार पर तैयार किया था, इस तथ्य के बावजूद कि कंपनी आरबीआई द्वारा निर्धारित प्राथमिक एनबीएफसी गतिविधियाँ नहीं कर रही है और साथ ही कंपनी अपनी वित्तीय संपत्तियों का निपटान करने की कोशिश कर रही है। लेखापरीक्षक ने आगे बताया कि वित्तीय विवरणों को तैयार करते समय, प्रबंधन ने नकदी अनुमान के आधार पर अपनी कार्यशील पूंजी की पर्याप्तता का आकलन किया है। प्रबंधन ने निष्कर्ष निकाला है कि कंपनी के पास अपने कार्यों को वित्तपोषित करने के लिए पर्याप्त कार्यशील पूंजी होगी, और प्रबंधन का मानना है कि कंपनी की निरंतर चलने की क्षमता पर कोई भौतिक अनिश्चितता मौजूद नहीं है। प्रबंधन इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचा है कि कंपनी के पास अपने परिचालन के वित्तपोषण के लिए पर्याप्त कार्यशील पूंजी होगी, और प्रबंधन का मानना है कि

unaudited financial statements / financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial statements are not material to the Group.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial statements / financial information certified by the Management.

9. The auditors of Canbank Venture Capital Fund Limited, a subsidiary, have reported under 'Emphasis of Matter' para of their Audit Report that, as a matter of practice the company files Return of Income in respect of accrued income from investment based on Form No. 64 issued by the venture capital funds. Although the company does not recognize the accrued income from venture capital funds in the books of accounts as brought out in Note No. 2(c) of notes to accounts, the company is declaring the same in their Return of Income and paying taxes thereon. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

10. The auditors of Canbank Financial Services Limited, a subsidiary, have reported under 'Material uncertainty relating to Going Concern' para of their Audit Report that the Company had prepared its financial statements on a going concern basis notwithstanding the fact that the Company is not carrying out the primary NBFC activities stipulated by RBI and the Company is also trying to dispose-off its financial assets. The Auditor further reported that in the preparation of the financial statements, the management has made an assessment on its working capital sufficiency with the support of a cash projection. The management has concluded that the Company shall have sufficient working capital to finance their operations, and the management believes that no material uncertainty exists over the ability of the Company to continue on a going concern basis. Accordingly, the financial statements do not include any adjustments relating

कंपनी की निरंतर चलने की क्षमता पर कोई भौतिक अनिश्चितता मौजूद नहीं है। तदनुसार, वित्तीय विवरणों में दर्ज परिसंपत्ति राशियों की वसूली और वर्गीकरण से संबंधित, अथवा देनदारियों की राशियों और वर्गीकरण से संबंधित कोई भी समायोजन शामिल नहीं है; ऐसे समायोजन तब आवश्यक हो सकते हैं, यदि कंपनी एक चालू इकाई के रूप में कार्य जारी रखने में असमर्थ हो जाती है। लेखा परीक्षक ने इस मामले के संबंध में अपनी राय में कोई संशोधन नहीं किया था। इस संबंध में हमारी राय में भी कोई संशोधन नहीं किया गया है।

अन्य विधिक और विनियामक अपेक्षाओं पर रिपोर्ट

11. बैंक का समेकित तुलन पत्र और समेकित लाभ और हानि खाता, बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 29 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार तैयार किया गया है।

12. उपरोक्त पैराग्राफ में बताई गई लेखा-परीक्षा की सीमाओं के अधीन और बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 के धारा 30 की उप-धारा (3) और बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन व अंतरण) अधिनियम,, 1970/1980 के अनुसार, और उसमें आवश्यक प्रकटीकरण की सीमाओं के अधीन, हम रिपोर्ट करते हैं:

    a) हमने वह समस्त जानकारी और स्पष्टीकरण मांगे और प्राप्त किए हैं, जो हमारी सर्वोत्तम जानकारी और विश्वास के अनुसार, हमारी लेखापरीक्षा के प्रयोजनों के लिए आवश्यक थे और उन्हें संतोषजनक पाया गया है;

    b) बैंक के लेन-देन, जो हमारी जानकारी में आए हैं, बैंक की शक्तियों के अंतर्गत रहे हैं;

    c) बैंक के कार्यालयों और शाखाओं से प्राप्त विवरणियां हमारी लेखापरीक्षा के उद्देश्यों के लिए पर्याप्त पाया गया है; और

    d) समेकित लाभ व हानि बही उस अवधि के अंत में हुए लाभ का वास्तविक बही खाता दर्शाता है।

13. हम आगे रिपोर्ट करते हैं कि

    a) हमारी राय में, विधिक द्वारा अपेक्षित बही खाता का उचित रखरखाव समूह द्वारा किया गया है, जैसा कि उन बही खाता की हमारी जाँच से प्रतीत होता है|

    b) इस रिपोर्ट में शामिल समेकित तुलन-पत्र, समेकित लाभ-हानि लेखा और समेकित नकदी प्रवाह विवरण, बही खाता तथा उन शाखाओं से प्राप्त विवरणियों से मेल खाते हैं, जिनका दौरा नहीं किया गया है;

to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or to the amounts and classification of liabilities that may be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern. The Auditor had not modified his opinion in respect of the matter. Our opinion is not modified in this regard.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

11. The Consolidated Balance Sheet and the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account of the Bank have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

12. Subject to the limitations of the audit indicated in above paragraphs and as required by the Sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980, and subject also to the limitations of disclosure required therein, we report that:

    a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit and have found them to be satisfactory;

    b) The transactions of the Bank, which have come to our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank;

    c) The returns received from the offices and branches of the Bank have been found adequate for the purposes of our audit; and

    d) The consolidated profit and loss account shows a true balance of profit for the year then ended.

13. We further report that

    a) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Group so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

    b) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, Consolidated Profit and Loss Account and Consolidated Cash flow statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account and with the returns received from branches not visited;

c) बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 29 के तहत बैंक के शाखा लेखा परीक्षकों द्वारा लेखापरीक्षित शाखा कार्यालयों के खातों पर रिपोर्ट हमें भेजी गई है और इस रिपोर्ट को तैयार करने में हमने उन पर उचित कार्रवाई की है; और

d) हमारी राय में, उपर्युक्त समेकित तुलन-पत्र, समेकित लाभ-हानि लेखा और समेकित नकदी प्रवाह विवरण लागू लेखांकन मानकों का अनुपालन करते हैं, बशर्ते कि वे आरबीआई द्वारा निर्धारित लेखांकन नीतियों के साथ असंगत न हों।

कृते **के वेंकटचलम अय्यर एंड कंपनी**
सनदी लेखाकार
फर्म संख्या : 004610S

(ए गोपालकृष्णन)
साझेदार
सदस्य संख्या: 018159
यूडीआईएन: 26018159LOGAJC7346

कृते **रोडी दबीर एंड कंपनी**
सनदी लेखाकार
फर्म संख्या : 108846W

(दबीर सुधीर दिवाकरराव)
साझेदार
सदस्य संख्या: 039984
यूडीआईएन: 26039984DUMLRK1940

कृते **अबर्ना एंड अनंतन**
सनदी लेखाकार
फर्म संख्या : 000003S

(ललिता रामेश्वरन)
साझेदार
सदस्य संख्या: 207867
यूडीआईएन: 26207867WHBANR6460

कृते **एस आर गोयल एंड कंपनी**
सनदी लेखाकार
फर्म संख्या : 001537C

(अनिल गोयल)
साझेदार
सदस्य संख्या : 071158
यूडीआईएन: 26071158GMUSHM5855

कृते **एम सी भंडारी एंड कंपनी**
सनदी लेखाकार
फर्म संख्या : 303002E

(चंद्र भूषण डे)
साझेदार
सदस्य संख्या : 053126
यूडीआईएन: 26053126CYAXIG9622

हस्ताक्षर का स्थान : बेंगलूरु
रिपोर्ट की तिथि : 11.05.2026

c) The reports on the accounts of the branch offices audited by branch auditors of the Bank under Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 have been sent to us and have been properly dealt with by us in preparing this report; and

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated Balance Sheet, Consolidated Profit and Loss Account and Consolidated Cash flow statements comply with the applicable accounting standards, to the extent they are not inconsistent with the accounting policies prescribed by the RBI.

For K VENKATACHALAM AIYER & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 004610S

(A. GOPALAKRISHNAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 018159
UDIN: 26018159LOGAJC7346

For RODI DABIR & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 108846W

(DABIR SUDHIR DIWAKARRAO)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 039984
UDIN: 26039984DUMLRK1940

For ABARNA & ANANTHAN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 000003S

(LALITHA RAMESWARAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 207867
UDIN: 26207867WHBANR6460

For S R GOYAL & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 001537C

(ANIL GOYAL)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 071158
UDIN: 26071158GMUSHM5855

For M C BHANDARI & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 303002E

(CHANDRA BHUSAN DEY)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 053126
UDIN: 26053126CYAXIG9622

Place of Signature : Bengaluru
Date of Report : 11.05.2026

असंशोधित अभिमत के साथ लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्ट की घोषणा

हम एततद्वारा यह घोषणा करते हैं कि 31 मार्च, 2026 को समाप्त वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए बैंक के समेकित वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरणों पर लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट में एक असंशोधित अभिमत शामिल है।

अमित मित्तल
महाप्रबंधक एवं
समूह मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी

हरदीप सिंह अहलूवालिया
प्रबंध निदेशक एवं मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी (प्रभारी)
एवं कार्यपालक निदेशक

कृते **के वेंकटचलम अय्यर एंड कंपनी**
सनदी लेखाकार
फर्म संख्या : 004610S

(ए गोपालकृष्णन)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 018159

कृते **रोडी दबीर एंड कंपनी**
सनदी लेखाकार
फर्म संख्या : 108846W

(दबीर सुधीर दिवाकरराव)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 039984

कृते **अबर्ना एंड अनंतन**
सनदी लेखाकार
फर्म संख्या : 000003S

(ललिता रामेश्वरन)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 207867

कृते **एस आर गोयल एंड कंपनी**
सनदी लेखाकार
फर्म संख्या : 001537C

(अनिल गोयल)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 071158

कृते **एम सी भंडारी एंड कंपनी**
सनदी लेखाकार
फर्म संख्या : 303002E

(चंद्र भूषण डे)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 053126

हस्ताक्षर का स्थान : बेंगलूरु
रिपोर्ट की तिथि : 11.05.2026

DECLARATION OF AUDIT REPORT WITH UNMODIFIED OPINION

We hereby declare that Auditors' Report on Consolidated Annual Financial Statements of the Bank for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2026 contains unmodified opinion.

AMIT MITTAL
GENERAL MANAGER
& GCFO

HARDEEP SINGH AHLUWALIA
MANAGING DIRECTOR &
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (I/C)
& EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

For K VENKATACHALAM AIYER & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 004610S

(A. GOPALAKRISHNAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 018159

For RODI DABIR & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 108846W

(DABIR SUDHIR DIWAKARRAO)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 039984

For ABARNA & ANANTHAN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 000003S

(LALITHA RAMESWARAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 207867

For S R GOYAL & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 001537C

(ANIL GOYAL)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 071158

For M C BHANDARI & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 303002E

(CHANDRA BHUSAN DEY)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 053126

Place of Signature : Bengaluru
Date of Report : 11.05.2026

सेवा में,

निदेशक मंडल
केनरा बैंक
प्रधान कार्यालय: बेंगलूरु

विषय: सीईओ / सीएफओ प्रमाणन - सेबी (एलओडीआर) विनियम, 2015 का विनियमन 17(8)

बोर्ड को यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि;

a) हमने 31 मार्च, 2026 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों और नकद प्रवाह विवरणियों की समीक्षा की है और यह कि हमारी पूर्ण जानकारी और विश्वास के अनुसार:

 (i) इन विवरणियों में कोई तात्विक रुप से असत्य विवरण शामिल नहीं है, या किसी भी तात्विक तथ्य को छोडा नहीं गया है या ऐसे कथन शामिल नहीं हैं जो भ्रामक हो सकते हैं।

 (ii) ये विवरणियां बैंक के मामलों का सही और निष्पक्ष दृष्टिकोण प्रस्तुत करती हैं और मौजूदा लेखांकन मानकों, लागू कानूनों और विनियमों का अनुपालन करती हैं।

b) हमारी सर्वोत्तम जानकारी और विश्वास के अनुसार, बैंक द्वारा वर्ष के दौरान ऐसा कोई भी लेन-देन नहीं किया गया है जो बैंक की आचार संहिता के अनुसार कपटपूर्ण, गैरकानूनी या उसका उल्लंघन करता है।

c) हम वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग के लिए आंतरिक नियंत्रण स्थापित करने और बनाए रखने का उत्तरदायित्व स्वीकार करते हैं तथा हमने वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग से संबंधित बैंक की आंतरिक नियंत्रण प्रणालियों की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन किया है और हमने लेखापरीक्षकों और लेखापरीक्षा समिति को ऐसे आंतरिक नियंत्रणों की संरचना या परिचालन में कमियां, यदि कोई है, का प्रकटन किया है, जो हमें ज्ञात है और उन कमियों को दूर करने के लिए हमने जो कदम उठाए हैं या ऐसा करने का प्रस्ताव है।

d) हमने लेखा परीक्षकों और लेखापरीक्षा समिति को सूचित किया है :

 (i) वर्ष के दौरान वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक नियंत्रण में महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन।

 (ii) वर्ष के दौरान लेखांकन नीतियों में महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन और उनका प्रकटन वित्तीय विवरणियों के नोट में किया गया है; तथा

To,

The Board of Directors
Canara Bank
HO: Bengaluru

SUB: CEO / CFO CERTIFICATION – REGULATION 17(8) OF SEBI (LODR) REGULATIONS, 2015

This is to certify to the Board that;

a) We have reviewed Consolidated financial statements and the cash flow statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026 and that to the best of our knowledge and belief:

 (i) These statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;

 (ii) These statements together present a true and fair view of the Bank's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards, applicable laws and regulations.

b) There are, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the Bank during the year which are fraudulent, illegal or violative of the Bank's Code of Conduct.

c) We accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining internal controls for financial reporting and that we have evaluated the effectiveness of the internal control systems of the Bank pertaining to financial reporting and we have disclosed to the auditors and the Audit Committee, deficiencies in the design or operation of such internal controls, if any, of which we are aware and the steps we have taken or propose to take to rectify these deficiencies.

d) We have indicated to the auditors and the Audit Committee:

 (i) Significant changes in internal control over financial reporting during the year.

 (ii) Significant changes in accounting policies during the year and that the same have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements; and

(iii) वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर बैंक की आंतरिक नियंत्रण प्रणाली में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने वाले प्रबंधन या कर्मचारी की धोखाधडी के महत्वपूर्ण उदाहरण, यदि कोई हो, जिनके बारे में अवगत हुए हैं, इसमें शामिल है।

(iii) Instances of significant fraud of which we have become aware and the involvement therein, if any, of the management or an employee having a significant role in the Bank's internal control system over financial reporting.

अमित मित्तल
महाप्रबंधक एवं
जीसीएफओ

हरदीप सिंह अहलूवालिया
प्रबंध निदेशक व मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी (प्रभारी)
एवं कार्यपालक निदेशक

AMIT MITTAL
GENERAL MANAGER
& GCFO

HARDEEP SINGH AHLUWALIA
MANAGING DIRECTOR
& CEO (I/C)
& EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

स्थान : बेंगलूरु
दिनांक : 11.05.2026

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 11.05.2026

यथा 31.03.2026 तक समेकित तुलन पत्र
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2026

विवरण / Particulars	अनुसूची संख्या Schedule No.	31.03.2026 (₹ '000)	31.03.2025 (₹ '000)
पूंजी और देनदारियां / CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES			
पूंजी / CAPITAL	1	1814 13 03	1814 13 03
आरक्षित और अधिशेष / RESERVES AND SURPLUS	2	115890 51 25	103602 62 98
अल्पांश ब्याज / MINORITY INTEREST	2A	72 91 10	1189 79 53
जमा / DEPOSITS	3	1568333 39 97	1456495 03 14
उधारी / BORROWINGS	4	155287 67 97	89665 11 81
अन्य दायित्व और प्रावधान / OTHER LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS	5	45926 48 47	79760 68 01
कुल / TOTAL		**1887325 11 79**	**1732527 38 50**
आस्तियां / ASSETS			
भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पास नकदी और शेष CASH & BALANCES WITH RESERVE BANK OF INDIA	6	54053 89 79	90047 67 70
बैंक में शेष और कॉल और शॉर्ट नोटिस पर पैसा BALANCES WITH BANKS AND MONEY AT CALL & SHORT NOTICE	7	152276 53 25	115842 43 48
निवेश / INVESTMENTS	8	407388 92 87	428024 47 94
अग्रिम / ADVANCES	9	1220017 72 58	1049332 05 57
अचल आस्तियां / FIXED ASSETS	10	10595 20 56	10301 58 52
अन्य आस्तियां / OTHER ASSETS	11	42992 82 74	38979 15 29
कुल / TOTAL		**1887325 11 79**	**1732527 38 50**
आकस्मिक देयताएं / CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	12	575430 96 16	38034 80 16
संग्रह के लिए बिल / BILLS FOR COLLECTION		29504 24 45	27020 09 32

चिरागकुमार आर अमीन
मंडल प्रबंधक

शेख मोहम्मद वसीम
सहायक महाप्रबंधक

दीपक कुमार जेना
सहायक महाप्रबंधक

आर महेंद्रन
सहायक महाप्रबंधक

अमित मित्तल
महाप्रबंधक एवं जीसीएफओ

सुनील कुमार चुघ
कार्यपालक निदेशक

एस के मजुमदार
कार्यपालक निदेशक

भवेंद्र कुमार
कार्यपालक निदेशक

हरदीप सिंह अहलूवालिया
प्रबंध निदेशक एवं मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी (प्रभारी) एवं कार्यपालक निदेशक

प्रशांत कुमार गोयल
निदेशक

रोहित पी. दास
निदेशक

आभा सिंह यदुवंशी
निदेशक

गुंजीत सिंह पन्नू
निदेशक

बालकृष्ण राघवेंद्र राव
निदेशक

हमारी यथा तिथि रिपोर्ट के अनुसार

कृते **के वेंकटचलम अय्यर एंड कंपनी**
सनदी लेखाकार
फर्म संख्या : 004610S
(ए गोपालकृष्णन)
साझेदार
सदस्य संख्या: 018159

कृते **रोडी दबीर एंड कंपनी**
सनदी लेखाकार
फर्म संख्या : 108846W
(दबीर सुधीर दिवाकरराव)
साझेदार
सदस्य संख्या: 039984

कृते **अबर्ना एंड अनंतन**
सनदी लेखाकार
फर्म संख्या : 000003S
(ललिता रामेश्वरन)
साझेदार
सदस्य संख्या: 207867

कृते **एस आर गोयल एंड कंपनी**
सनदी लेखाकार
फर्म संख्या : 001537C
(अनिल गोयल)
साझेदार
सदस्य संख्या : 071158

कृते **एम सी भंडारी एंड कंपनी**
सनदी लेखाकार
फर्म संख्या : 303002E
(चंद्र भूषण डे)
साझेदार
सदस्य संख्या : 053126

स्थान : बेंगलूरु
दिनांक : 11.05.2026

यथा 31.03.2026 को समाप्त अवधि के लिए समेकित लाभ और हानि खाता
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31.03.2026

	विवरण / Particulars	अनुसूची संख्या Schedule No.	31.03.2026 (₹ '000)	31.03.2025 (₹ '000)
I.	**आय / INCOME**			
	अर्जित ब्याज / INTEREST EARNED	13	126371 19 93	121601 11 36
	अन्य आय / OTHER INCOME	14	26712 02 21	31056 77 42
	कुल / Total		**153083 22 14**	**152657 88 78**
II.	**व्यय / EXPENDITURE**			
	व्यय किया गया ब्याज / INTEREST EXPENDED	15	89137 51 58	82680 67 53
	परिचालन व्यय / OPERATING EXPENSES	16	31141 86 59	38188 55 56
	प्रावधान और आकस्मिकताएँ PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES		13852 61 05	14452 66 74
	कुल / Total		**134131 99 23**	**135321 89 83**
	अनुषंगी संस्थाओं से आय का हिस्सा SHARE OF EARNINGS IN ASSOCIATES	17	760 36 51	355 91 02
	समेकित वार्षिक निवल लाभ अल्पांश ब्याज को घटाने से पूर्व CONSOLIDATED NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR BEFORE DEDUCTING MINORITIES' INTEREST		19711 59 42	17691 89 96
	घटाएँ: अल्पांश ब्याज (निवल हानि) LESS: MINORITY INTEREST (NET LOSS)		5 68 47	152 27 55
	समेकित लाभ असाधारण मद (एपीजीबी के निपटान पर हानि) CONSOLIDATED PROFIT FOR THE EXCEPTIONAL ITEM (LOSS ON DISPOSAL OF APGB)		(1833 03 46)	
	समूह को प्राप्त वर्ष का समेकित लाभ CONSOLIDATED PROFIT FOR THE YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE GROUP		17872 87 49	17539 62 41
III.	**विनियोग / APPROPRIATIONS**			
	को हस्तांतरण / TRANSFERS TO			
	वैधानिक आरक्षित निधि / STATUTORY RESERVE		4796 66 78	4256 66 78

पूंजी आरक्षित / CAPITAL RESERVE		1682 59 30	478 79 42
निवेश उतार-चढ़ाव आरक्षित निधि INVESTMENT FLUCTUATION RESERVE		309 97 18	293 58 83
विशेष आरक्षित / SPECIAL RESERVE		1000 00 00	1000 00 00
प्रस्तावित लाभांश / PROPOSED DIVIDEND		3809 67 35	3628 26 05
राजस्व और अन्य आरक्षित निधियों में BALANCE CARRIED OVER TO		6273 96 88	7882 31 33
स्थानांतरित शेष राशि REVENUE AND OTHER RESERVES			
कुल / Total		**17872 87 49**	**17539 62 41**
लेखांकन नीतियाँ ACCOUNTING POLICIES	18		
लेखा-जोखा पर टिप्पणियाँ NOTES ON ACCOUNTS	19		
प्रति शेयर आय EARNINGS PER SHARE		21.73	19.34

CHIRAGKUMAR R AMIN
DIVISIONAL MANAGER

SHEIKH MOHD. WASEEM
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

DEEPAK KUMAR JENA
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

R MAHENDRAN
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

AMIT MITTAL
GENERAL MANAGER & GCFO

SUNIL KUMAR CHUGH
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

S K MAJUMDAR
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BHAVENDRA KUMAR
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HARDEEP SINGH AHLUWALIA
MANAGING DIRECTOR & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (I/C) AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PARSHANT KUMAR GOYAL
DIRECTOR

ROHIT P. DAS
DIRECTOR

ABHA SINGH YADUVANSHI
DIRECTOR

GUNJEET SINGH PANNU
DIRECTOR

BALAKRISHNA RAGHAVENDRA RAO
DIRECTOR

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE

For **K VENKATACHALAM AIYER & CO**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 004610S
(A GOPALAKRISHNAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 018159

For **RODI DABIR & CO**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 108846W
(DABIR SUDHIR DIWAKARRAO)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 039984

For **ABARNA & ANANTHAN**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 000003S
(LALITHA RAMESWARAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 207867

For **S R GOYAL & CO**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 001537C
(ANIL GOYAL)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 071158

For M C BHANDARI & CO
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 303002E
(CHANDRA BHUSAN DEY)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 053126

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 11.05.2026

यथा 31.03.2026 को समेकित तुलन पत्र का हिस्सा बनने वाली अनुसूचियाँ
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2026

	यथा 31.03.2026 तक (₹ '000) As at 31.03.2026 (₹ '000)	यथा 31.03.2025 तक (₹ '000) As at 31.03.2025 (₹ '000)
अनुसूची 1 - पूंजी / SCHEDULE 1 - CAPITAL		
I. अधिकृत पूंजी / Authorised Capital	3000 00 00	3000 00 00
(₹ 2/– प्रति शेयर के 1500,00,00,000 इक्विटी शेयर) (1500,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 2/- each)		
II. निर्गमित, अभिदत्त, प्रदत्त: / Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up:		
i) ₹2/- प्रति इक्विटी शेयर के 570,85,48,390 पिछले वर्ष केंद्र सरकार द्वारा धारित i) 570,85,48,390 Equity Shares of ₹2/- each held by Central Government	1141 70 97	1141 70 97
ii) ₹2/- प्रति इक्विटी शेयर के 336,21,02,870 ii) 336,21,02,870 Equity Shares of ₹2/- each	672 42 06	672 42 06
iii) शेयर आवेदन राशि - आवंटन के लिए लंबित iii) Share application Money - Pending for Allotment		
	1814 13 03	**1814 13 03**
अनुसूची 2 - आरक्षित निधियां तथा अधिशेष / SCHEDULE 2 - RESERVES AND SURPLUS		
I. सांविधिक आरक्षित तिथि / Statutory Reserves	28522 43 53	23725 46 21
II. पूंजी आरक्षित निधि / Capital Reserves	7121 45 30	5438 86 00
III. समेकन पर पूंजी आरक्षित निधि / Capital Reserves on Consolidation	2 79 18	2 79 19
IV. शेयर प्रीमियम / Share Premium	13919 00 82	13983 84 71
V. विदेशी मुद्रा परिवर्तन आरक्षित निधि / Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	107 52 77	2 16 80
VI. पुनर्मूल्यांकन आरक्षित निधि / Revaluation Reserve	6423 93 87	6449 83 54
VII. निवेश आरक्षित निधि आयकर अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 36(1)(viii) के अनुसार विशेष आरक्षित निधि / Investment Reserve Special Reserve in terms of Section 36(1)(viii) of the Income Tax Act, 1961	10386 46 92	9386 46 92
VIII. राजस्व व अन्य आरक्षित निधि / Revenue and Other Reserves	51038 38 74	44208 85 86
एएफएस आरक्षित निधि / AFS Reserve	-1631 49 89	404 33 75
कुल / Total	**115890 51 25**	**103602 62 98**
अनुसूची 2A - अल्पांश ब्याज / SCHEDULE 2A - MINORITIES INTEREST		
I. मूल-अनुषंगी संबंध स्थापित होने की तिथि पर अल्पांश ब्याज Minority Interest at the date on which the Parent-Subsidiary relationship came into existence	7 25 11	110 15 12
II. अनुवर्ती वृद्धि / (कमी) / Subsequent Increase / (Decrease)	65 65 99	1079 64 41
कुल / Total	**72 91 10**	**1189 79 53**

यथा 31.03.2026 को समेकित तुलन पत्र का हिस्सा बनने वाली अनुसूचियाँ
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2026

	यथा 31.03.2026 तक (₹ '000) As at 31.03.2026 (₹ '000)	यथा 31.03.2025 तक (₹ '000) As at 31.03.2025 (₹ '000)
अनुसूची 3 - जमा / SCHEDULE 3 - DEPOSITS		
ए. A. I. मांग जमा / DEMAND DEPOSITS		
i. बैंक से / FROM BANKS	23 29 04	1 79 02
ii. अन्य से / FROM OTHERS	61992 91 22	77525 01 36
कुल / Total	**62016 20 26**	**77526 80 38**
II. बचत बैंक जमा / SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS	366582 48 53	337135 41 70
कुल / Total	**366582 48 53**	**337135 41 70**
III. मीयादी जमा / TERM DEPOSITS		
i. बैंक से / FROM BANKS	130449 96 15	125150 95 40
ii. अन्य से / FROM OTHERS	1009284 75 03	916681 85 66
कुल / Total	**1139734 71 17**	**1041832 81 06**
कुल / TOTAL	**1568333 39 97**	**1456495 03 14**
बी. B. शाखाओं की जमाराशि / DEPOSITS OF BRANCHES		
i. भारत में / IN INDIA	1436559 91 13	1331137 04 07
ii. भारत से बाहर / OUTSIDE INDIA	131773 48 84	125357 99 07
कुल / Total	**1568333 39 97**	**1456495 03 14**
अनुसूची 4 - उधार / SCHEDULE 4 - BORROWINGS		
I. भारत में उधार / BORROWINGS IN INDIA		
i. भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक / RESERVE BANK OF INDIA	38000 00 00	9000 00 00
ii. अन्य बैंक / OTHER BANKS	26072 87 85	1329 78 57
iii. अन्य संस्थाएं तथा एजेंसियां / OTHER INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES	13863 28 03	19463 00 79
iv. प्रतिभूति रहित प्रतिदेय बॉण्ड / UNSECURED REDEEMABLE BONDS (आईपीडीआई और गौण ऋण) / (IPDI AND SUB-ORDINATED DEBT)	54403 00 00	52989 10 00
कुल / Total	**132339 15 87**	**82781 89 36**
II. भारत के बाहर उधार / BORROWINGS OUTSIDE INDIA		
i. अन्य बैंक / OTHER BANKS	20103 47 09	4318 97 45
ii. प्रतिभूति रहित प्रतिदेय बॉण्ड / UNSECURED REDEEMABLE BONDS (गौण ऋण / SUB-ORDINATED DEBT)	2845 05 00	2564 25 00
कुल / Total	**22948 52 09**	**6883 22 45**
कुल / TOTAL	**155287 67 97**	**89665 11 81**

यथा 31.03.2026 को समेकित तुलन पत्र का हिस्सा बनने वाली अनुसूचियाँ
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2026

	यथा 31.03.2026 तक (₹ '000) As at 31.03.2026 (₹ '000)	यथा 31.03.2025 तक (₹ '000) As at 31.03.2025 (₹ '000)
अनुसूची 5 - अन्य देयताएं और प्रावधान		
SCHEDULE 5 - OTHER LIABILITIES & PROVISIONS		
I. देय बिल / BILLS PAYABLE	3219 98 29	2572 54 13
II. अतंर कार्यालय समायोजन (निवल) / INTER-OFFICE ADJUSTMENT (NET)		
III. उपचित ब्याज / INTEREST ACCRUED	9632 39 43	9223 21 42
IV. आस्थगित कर देयता / DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY		
V. अन्य (प्रावधान सहित) / OTHERS (INCLUDING PROVISIONS)	33074 10 76	67964 92 46
कुल / Total	**45926 48 47**	**79760 68 01**
अनुसूची 6 - भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक में नकद और शेष		
SCHEDULE 6 - CASH AND BALANCES WITH RESERVE BANK OF INDIA		
I. नकद - शेष / CASH IN HAND (विदेशी मुद्रा नोट सहित) / (Including Foreign Currency Notes)	3291 45 52	3210 23 94
II भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक में शेष / BALANCES WITH RESERVE BANK OF INDIA		
चालू खातों में / IN CURRENT ACCOUNT	50762 44 27	86837 43 76
अन्य खातों में / IN OTHER ACCOUNTS		
कुल / Total	**50762 44 27**	**86837 43 76**
कुल / TOTAL	**54053 89 79**	**90047 67 70**
अनुसूची 7 - बैंकों में शेष तथा मांग और अल्प सूचना पर प्रतिदेय राशि		
SCHEDULE 7 - BALANCES WITH BANKS AND MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE		
I. भारत में / IN INDIA		
i. बैंकों में शेष राशि / BALANCE WITH BANKS		
क. चालू खातों में / a. IN CURRENT ACCOUNTS	4945 16 42	6173 15 52
ख. अन्य जमा खातों में / b. IN OTHER DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	20 96 90	-9 70 71
कुल / Total	**4966 13 32**	**6163 44 81**
ii. माँग और अल्प सूचना पर प्रतिदेय राशि MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE		
क. बैंक में / a. WITH BANKS	22043 69 87	29616 44 61
ख. अन्य संस्थाओं में / b. WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS	853 51 50	3290 78 74
कुल / Total	**22897 21 37**	**32907 23 35**
कुल / TOTAL	**27863 34 69**	**39070 68 15**
II. भारत से बाहर / OUTSIDE INDIA		
i. चालू खातों में / IN CURRENT ACCOUNTS	45568 45 41	40971 19 37
ii. जमा खातों में / IN DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	62333 95 18	24133 22 21
iii. माँग और अल्प सूचना पर प्रतिदेय राशि MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE	16510 77 97	11667 33 75
कुल / Total	**124413 18 56**	**76771 75 33**
कुल / TOTAL	**152276 53 25**	**115842 43 48**

यथा 31.03.2026 को समेकित तुलन पत्र का हिस्सा बनने वाली अनुसूचियाँ
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2026

		यथा 31.03.2026 तक (₹ '000) As at 31.03.2026 (₹ '000)	यथा 31.03.2025 तक (₹ '000) As at 31.03.2025 (₹ '000)
अनुसूची 8 - निवेश / SCHEDULE 8 - INVESTMENTS			
I.	भारत में निवेश : सकल INVESTMENTS IN INDIA : GROSS	405234 97 37	427230 40 76
	घटाएँ: मूल्यह्रास व एनपीआई के लिए प्रावधान LESS: PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION AND NPI	2131 57 24	2486 65 59
	भारत में निवल निवेश / NET INVESTMENT IN INDIA	**403103 40 13**	**424743 75 17**
i.	सरकारी प्रतिभूतियां GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	360445 13 21	358892 03 00
ii.	अन्य अनुमोदित प्रतिभूतियां OTHER APPROVED SECURITIES	103 61 20	7808 43 78
iii.	शेयर SHARES	4813 22 20	17857 36 85
iv.	डिबेंचर व बॉण्ड DEBENTURES AND BONDS	11486 48 02	19877 19 40
v.	सहभागियों में निवेश INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES	5335 56 90	5693 86 29
vi.	अन्य (म्यूचुअल फ़ंड, वीसीएफ, सीडी, सीपी, इत्यादि) OTHERS (MFs, VCF, CDs, CP, ETC.)	20919 38 62	14614 85 85
	कुल / Total	**403103 40 13**	**424743 75 17**
II.	भारत के बाहर निवेश - सकल INVESTMENTS OUTSIDE INDIA - GROSS	4285 52 74	3280 72 78
	घटाएँ: मूल्यह्रास के लिए प्रावधान LESS : PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION		
	भारत के बाहर निवल निवेश NET INVESTMENTS OUTSIDE INDIA	4285 52 74	3280 72 78
i.	सरकारी प्रतिभूतियाँ / GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (स्थानीय प्राधिकरण सहित) / (INCLUDING LOCAL AUTHORITIES)	197 88 93	153 39 06
ii.	अन्य OTHERS	4087 63 81	3127 33 72
	कुल / Total	**4285 52 74**	**3280 72 78**
	कुल / TOTAL	**407388 92 87**	**428024 47 94**

यथा 31.03.2026 को समेकित तुलन पत्र का हिस्सा बनने वाली अनुसूचियाँ
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2026

	यथा 31.03.2026 तक (₹ '000) As at 31.03.2026 (₹ '000)	यथा 31.03.2025 तक (₹ '000) As at 31.03.2025 (₹ '000)
अनुसूची 9 - अग्रिम / SCHEDULE 9 - ADVANCES		
A. i. खरीदे गए तथा भुनाएं गए बिल BILLS PURCHASED & DISCOUNTED	19004 67 19	19330 34 22
ii. रोकड़ उधार, ओवर ड्राफ्ट, एवं मांग पर ऋण की चुकौती CASH CREDITS, OVERDRAFTS AND LOANS REPAYABLE ON DEMAND	563649 48 65	446748 63 28
iii. मीयादी ऋण / TERM LOANS	637363 56 74	583253 08 08
कुल / Total	**1220017 72 58**	**1049332 05 58**
B. i. मूर्त आस्तियों द्वारा प्रतिभूत / SECURED BY TANGIBLE ASSETS (बही ऋणों सहित / INCLUDING BOOK DEBTS)	952767 03 69	774885 12 85
ii. बैंक / सरकारी गारंटियों द्वारा प्रावरित COVERED BY BANK / GOVT. GUARANTEES	58836 28 38	48363 48 52
iii. प्रतिभूति रहित / UNSECURED	208414 40 52	226083 44 21
कुल / Total	**1220017 72 58**	**1049332 05 58**
C. **I. भारत में अग्रिम / ADVANCES IN INDIA**		
i. प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र / PRIORITY SECTOR	498479 20 58	431553 07 44
ii. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र / PUBLIC SECTOR	33887 87 05	78162 63 94
iii. बैंक / BANKS	1 22 38	29 63 70
iv. अन्य / OTHERS	611600 11 06	475245 96 07
कुल / Total	**1143968 41 07**	**984991 31 15**
II. भारत से बाहर अग्रिम / ADVANCES OUTSIDE INDIA		
i. बैंकों से देय / DUE FROM BANKS	30423 55 06	
ii. दूसरों से देय / DUE FROM OTHERS		
(ए) खरीदे गए तथा भुनाए गए बिल (a) BILLS PURCHASED AND DISCOUNTED		
(बी) मीयादी / समूहन ऋण / (b) TERM / SYNDICATED LOANS	41256 81 65	44740 83 83
(सी) अन्य / (c) OTHERS	4368 94 82	19599 90 59
कुल / Total	**76049 31 53**	**64340 74 42**
कुल / TOTAL	**1220017 72 58**	**1049332 05 57**

यथा 31.03.2026 को समेकित तुलन पत्र का हिस्सा बनने वाली अनुसूचियाँ
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2026

	यथा 31.03.2026 तक (₹ '000) As at 31.03.2026 (₹ '000)		यथा 31.03.2025 तक (₹ '000) As at 31.03.2025 (₹ '000)	
अनुसूची 10 - अचल आस्तियां / SCHEDULE 10 - FIXED ASSETS				
I. **परिसर / PREMISES**				
पिछले तुलन पत्र के अनुसार लागत / मूल्यांकन AT COST / VALUATION AS PER LAST BALANCE SHEET	8793 92 27		11748 18 80	
वर्ष के दौरान परिवर्धन / ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR	8 58 97		263 20 16	
	8802 51 24		12011 38 96	
वर्ष के दौरान पुनर्मूल्यांकन REVALUATION MADE DURING THE YEAR			-3203 43 22	
वर्ष के दौरान कटौतियां / DEDUCTIONS DURING THE YEAR	51 40		14 03 48	
	8801 99 84		8793 92 26	
वर्तमान तिथि तक मूल्यह्रास / DEPRECIATION TO DATE	1128 83 32	7673 16 52	1081 36 33	7712 55 92
II. **अन्य अचल आस्तियां / OTHER FIXED ASSETS**		**7673 16 52**		**7712 55 92**
(फर्नीचर व फिक्स्चर सहित) (INCLUDING FURNITURE & FIXTURES)				
पिछले तुलन पत्र के अनुसार लागत पर AT COST AS PER LAST BALANCE SHEET	9451 94 58		8648 01 54	
वर्ष के दौरान परिवर्धन / ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR	1349 95 88		1214 42 85	
	10801 90 46		9862 44 39	
वर्ष के दौरान कटौतियां / DEDUCTIONS DURING THE YEAR	662 29 22		337 16 97	
	10139 61 24		9525 27 42	
वर्तमान तिथि तक मूल्यह्रास / DEPRECIATION TO DATE	7218 05 13	2921 56 11	6961 98 22	2563 29 20
III. **पट्टागत आस्तियां / LEASED ASSETS**		**2921 56 11**		**2563 29 20**
पिछले तुलन पत्र के अनुसार लागत / मूल्यांकन AT COST AS PER LAST BALANCE SHEET			85 92 59	
वर्ष के दौरान परिवर्धन / ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR			1 54 14	
			87 46 73	
वर्ष के दौरान कटौतियां / DEDUCTIONS DURING THE YEAR			72 64 81	
			14 81 92	
वर्तमान तिथि तक मूल्यह्रास / DEPRECIATION TO DATE			10 54 20	
			4 27 72	
घटाएँ: पट्टेदारी अतिंम समायोजन खाता LESS: LEASE TERMINAL ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT				4 27 72
IV. **पूंजीगत कार्य प्रगति पर अमूर्त आस्तियां CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS**				
अनुषंगी / संयुक्त उद्यम-प्रारम्भिक INTANGIBLE ASSETS-SUBSIDIARIES / JVs-Openings	6 79 69		145 81 99	
वर्ष के दौरान परिवर्धन / ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR	30 40		6 58 00	
	7 10 09		152 39 99	
अमूर्त आस्तियां - अनुषंगी / संयुक्त उद्यम-कटौतियां INTANGIBLE ASSETS - SUBSIDIARIES / JVs-Deductions			**- 11 13**	
	7 10 09		152 28 86	
अमूर्त आस्तियां - अनुषंगी / संयुक्त उद्यम-वर्तमान तिथि तक का मूल्यह्रास / INTANGIBLE ASSETS - SUBSIDIARIES / JVs-Depreciation to date	-6 62 16	47 93	-130 83 19	21 45 67
कुल / TOTAL		**10595 20 56**		**10301 58 52**

यथा 31.03.2026 को समेकित तुलन पत्र का हिस्सा बनने वाली अनुसूचियाँ
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2026

	यथा 31.03.2026 तक (₹ '000) As at 31.03.2026 (₹ '000)		यथा 31.03.2025 तक (₹ '000) As at 31.03.2025 (₹ '000)	
अनुसूची 11- अन्य आस्तियां / SCHEDULE 11 - OTHER ASSETS				
I. उपचित ब्याज / INTEREST ACCRUED		12724 96 05		11222 08 24
II. अग्रिम रूप में प्रदत्त कर / स्रोत पर कर कटौती (निवल) / TAX PAID IN ADVANCE / TAX DEDUCTED AT SOURCE (NET)		15204 69 42		16094 41 82
III. लेखन सामग्री एवं स्टाम्प STATIONERY AND STAMPS		4 59 32		3 48 97
IV. दावों के निपटान के लिए अर्जित गैर-बैंकिंग आस्तियां NON-BANKING ASSETS ACQUIRED IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS		15 20		15 68
अतंर कार्यालय समायोजन (निवल) INTER-OFFICE ADJUSTMENT (NET)		3880 16 87		702 16 95
V. अन्य / OTHERS		8166 70 34		6019 02 18
VI. आस्थगित कर आस्तियां / DEFERRED TAX ASSETS		3011 55 55		4937 81 45
कुल / Total		**42992 82 74**		**38979 15 29**
अनुसूची 12 - आकस्मिक देयताएं SCHEDULE 12 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES				
I. बैंक के विरुद्ध दावे जिन्हें ऋण के रूप में स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है / CLAIMS AGAINST THE BANK NOT ACKNOWLEDGED AS DEBTS		21507 87 94		19756 39 12
II. अशंत: प्रदत्त निवेश हेतु देयता LIABILITY FOR PARTLY PAID INVESTMENTS		44 00		44 00
III. बकाया वायदा विनिमय संविदाओं के कारण देयताएं LIABILITY ON ACCOUNT OF OUTSTANDING FORWARD EXCHANGE CONTRACTS		451563 18 61		275040 11 00
IV. ग्राहकों की ओर से दी गई गारंटियां GUARANTEES GIVEN ON BEHALF OF CONSTITUENTS				
क. भारत में / a. IN INDIA	67911 99 39		59089 83 56	
ख. भारत से बाहर / b. OUTSIDE INDIA	190 29 81		165 56 70	
		68102 29 20		59255 40 26
V. स्वीकृतियां, पृष्ठांकन और अन्य बाध्यताएं ACCEPTANCES, ENDORSEMENTS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS		20883 35 56		16860 71 88
VI. अन्य मद जिनके लिए बैंक समाश्रित रूप से उत्तरदायी है / OTHER ITEMS FOR WHICH THE BANK IS CONTINGENTLY LIABLE				
क. पुन: भुनाए गए विनिमय बिल a. BILLS OF EXCHANGE REDISCOUNTED				
ख. अन्य / b. OTHERS	13373 80 86		9435 73 90	
		13373 80 86		9435 73 90
कुल / Total		**575430 96 16**		**380348 80 16**

यथा 31.03.2026 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए समेकित लाभ व हानि खाते का हिस्सा बनने वाली अनुसूचियां
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31.03.2026

	यथा दिनांक 31.03.2026 को समाप्त वर्ष हेतु (₹ '000) For the Year ended 31.03.2026 (₹ '000)		यथा दिनांक 31.03.2025 को समाप्त वर्ष हेतु (₹ '000) For the Year ended 31.03.2025 (₹ '000)	
अनुसूची 13 - अर्जित ब्याज / SCHEDULE 13 - INTEREST EARNED				
I. अग्रिम / बिलों पर ब्याज / छूट INTEREST / DISCOUNT ON ADVANCES / BILLS		93247 55 38		87798 80 72
II. निवेशों से आय/ INCOME ON INVESTMENTS		25121 75 51		26418 98 68
III. भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक और अन्य अतंर बैंक निधियों में शेष राशि पर ब्याज INTEREST ON BALANCES WITH RBI AND OTHER INTER-BANK FUNDS		5951 16 00		4678 05 08
IV. अन्य / OTHERS		2050 73 04		2705 26 88
कुल / Total		**126371 19 93**		**121601 11 36**
अनुसूची 14 - अन्य आय / SCHEDULE 14 - OTHER INCOME				
I. कमीशन, विनिमय और ब्रोकर शुल्क COMMISSION, EXCHANGE AND BROKERAGE		2153 07 01		1312 52 71
II. निवेश के विक्रय लाभ / PROFIT ON SALE OF INVESTMENTS				
लाभ / PROFIT	3634 17 36		3307 70 85	
घटाएँ : हानि / LESS: LOSS		**3634 17 36**		**3307 70 85**
III. निवेशो के पुनर्मूल्यांकन पर लाभ PROFIT ON REVALUATION OF INVESTMENTS	**1429 24 66**		**403 28 14**	
घटाएँ: निवेश के पुनर्मूल्यांकन पर हानि LESS: LOSS ON REVALUATION OF INVESTMENTS		**1429 24 66**		**403 28 14**
IV. भूमि / भवनों और अन्य आस्तियों के विक्रय से लाभ PROFIT ON SALE OF LAND/BUILDINGS AND OTHER ASSETS				
लाभ / PROFIT	-71 61 39		2 26 96	
घटाएँ : हानि/ LESS: LOSS		**-71 61 39**		**2 26 96**
V. विनिमय लेन-देन से लाभ PROFIT ON EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS				
लाभ / PROFIT	1465 91 23		835 04 31	
घटाएँ : हानि/ LESS: LOSS		**1465 91 23**		**835 04 31**
VI. लांभांश के माध्यम से अर्जित ब्याज INCOME EARNED BY WAY OF DIVIDEND		111 94 54		115 38 44
VII. विविध आय / MISCELLANEOUS INCOME		17989 28 81		25080 56 01
कुल / Total		**26712 02 21**		**31056 77 42**
अनुसूची 15 - व्यय किया गया ब्याज / SCHEDULE 15 - INTEREST EXPENDED				
I. जमा पर ब्याज / INTEREST ON DEPOSITS		79978 91 69		75714 93 08
II. भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक / अतंर बैंक उधारों पर ब्याज IINTEREST ON RESERVE BANK OF INDIA/ INTER-BANK BORROWINGS		4853 23 71		2970 34 69
III. अन्य / OTHERS		4305 36 18		3995 39 76
कुल / Total		**89137 51 58**		**82680 67 53**

यथा 31.03.2026 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए समेकित लाभ व हानि खाते का हिस्सा बनने वाली अनुसूचियां

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31.03.2026

		यथा दिनांक 31.03.2026 को समाप्त वर्ष हेतु (₹ '000) For the Year ended 31.03.2026 (₹ '000)		यथा दिनांक 31.03.2025 को समाप्त वर्ष हेतु (₹ '000) For the Year ended 31.03.2025 (₹ '000)	
	अनुसूची 16 - परिचालन व्यय **SCHEDULE 16 - OPERATING EXPENSES**				
I.	कर्मचारियों को भुगतान और उनके लिए प्रावधान PAYMENTS TO AND PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEES		19279 00 48		18605 76 18
II.	किराया, कर, बिजली / RENT, TAXES, LIGHTING		1233 11 52		1110 45 35
III.	मुद्रण व लेखन सामग्री / PRINTING AND STATIONERY		151 17 91		165 92 62
IV.	विज्ञापन व प्रचार / ADVERTISEMENT AND PUBLICITY		156 53 23		171 44 75
V.	बैंक की संपत्ति में मूल्यह्रास DEPRECIATION ON BANK'S PROPERTY		924 53 29		869 77 20
VI.	निदेशकों का शुल्क, भत्ता व व्यय DIRECTORS FEES, ALLOWANCES AND EXPENSES		3 12 65		3 48 61
VII.	लेखा परीक्षकों का शुल्क और व्यय (शाखा लेखा परीक्षकों का शुल्क व व्यय सहित) / AUDITORS' FEES AND EXPENSES (INCLUDING BRANCH AUDITORS' FEES AND EXPENSES)		100 80 58		72 43 87
VIII	विधि प्रभार / LAW CHARGES		257 74 40		254 47 77
IX.	डाक, तार, दूरभाष आदि POSTAGE, TELEGRAMS, TELEPHONES ETC.		54 17 19		106 00 47
X.	मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण / REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE		1267 31 76		961 21 14
XI.	बीमा / INSURANCE		1853 79 39		1564 87 32
XII.	अन्य व्यय / OTHER EXPENDITURE		5860 54 19		14302 70 28
	कुल / TOTAL		**31141 86 59**		**38188 55 56**
	अनुसूची 17 - सहयोगियों में आय / (हानि) की हिस्सेदारी **SCHEDULE 17 - SHARE OF EARNINGS / (LOSS) IN ASSOCIATES**				
I.	केनफिन होम्स लिमिटेड / CAN FIN HOMES LTD.		325 61 71		257 06 39
II.	केनरा रोबेको एसेट मैनेजमेंट लिमिटेड CANARA ROBECO ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD.		78 53 70		
III.	केनरा एचएसबीसी लाइफ इश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड CANARA HSBC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.		46 21 27		
IV.	क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक / REGIONAL RURAL BANKS				
	ए. कर्नाटक ग्रामीण बैंक / A. KARNATAKA GRAMIN BANK	3 64 44		-276 93 06	
	बी. केरल ग्रामीण बैंक / B. KERALA GRAMIN BANK	266 88 83		107 95 62	
	सी. आध्रं प्रगति ग्रामीण बैंक C. ANDHRA PRAGATHI GRAMEENA BANK	16 99 04		223 78 24	
	डी. कर्नाटक विकास ग्रामीण बैंक D. KARNATAKA VIKAS GRAMEENA BANK	1 88 01		44 03 83	98 84 63
	ई. कर्नाटक ग्रामीण बैंक E. KARNATAKA GRAMEENA BANK	20 59 51	309 99 83		
	कुल / TOTAL		**760 36 51**		**355 91 02**

अनुसूची - 18

31 मार्च, 2026 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों पर महत्त्वपूर्ण लेखांकन नीतियां

[1] समेकित वित्तीय विवरण तैयार करने का आधार

(a) बैंक (मूल कंपनी), उसकी अनुषंगी कंपनियों, सहयोगियों और संयुक्त उद्यम (समूह) के समेकित वित्तीय विवरण (सीएफएस) ऐतिहासिक लागत परंपरा के आधार पर तैयार किए गए हैं और सभी महत्त्वपूर्ण पहलुओं में भारत में आम तौर पर स्वीकृत लेखांकन सिद्धांतों (जीएएपी), लागू सांविधिक प्रावधानों, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई), बीमा नियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण, कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 द्वारा निर्धारित विनियामक मानदंडों / दिशानिर्देशों, भारतीय चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट्स संस्थान (आईसीएआई) द्वारा जारी लेखांकन मानकों और अन्यथा उल्लिखित बातों को छोड़कर संबंधित उद्योग / व्यवसाय में प्रचलित बाजार प्रथाओं के अनुरूप हैं।

(b) अनुमानों का उपयोग:

वित्तीय विवरणों की तैयारी के लिए प्रबंधन को ऐसे अनुमान और धारणाएँ बनाने की आवश्यकता होती है जो वित्तीय विवरणों की तिथि पर परिसंपत्तियों, देनदारियों, व्यय, आय और आकस्मिक देनदारियों के प्रकटीकरण की रिपोर्ट की गई राशि को प्रभावित करते हैं। प्रबंधन मानता है कि ये अनुमान और धारणाएँ उचित और विवेकपूर्ण हैं। हालाँकि, वास्तविक परिणाम अनुमानों से भिन्न हो सकते हैं। लेखांकन अनुमानों में कोई भी संशोधन वर्तमान और भविष्य की अवधि में मान्य है।

[2] समेकन प्रक्रिया

2.1 समूह [जिसमें सात (7) अनुषंगी कंपनियां और पांच (5) सहयोगी शामिल हैं] का सीएफएस निम्नलिखित के आधार पर तैयार किया गया है:

(a) केनरा बैंक (मूल बैंक) के लेखापरीक्षित खाते।

(b) अनुषंगी कंपनियों की परिसंपत्ति / देयता / आय / व्यय के प्रत्येक मद का, मूल कंपनी की संबंधित मद के साथ पंक्ति दर पंक्ति समूहन तथा सभी महत्त्वपूर्ण अंतर-समूह शेष / लेनदेन, अप्राप्त लाभ/हानि को समाप्त करने के बाद, आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी लेखा मानक (एएस) 21 (समेकित वित्तीय विवरण)

SCHEDULE - 18

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026

[1] Basis of Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

(a) The Consolidated Financial Statements (CFS) of the Bank (Parent), its Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Venture (Group) are drawn up on historical cost convention and conform in all material aspects to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in India, applicable statutory provisions, regulatory norms / guidelines prescribed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority, Companies Act, 2013, Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and the prevalent market practices, in the respective industry / business except as otherwise stated.

(b) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, expenses, income and disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements. Management believes that these estimates and assumptions are reasonable and prudent. However, actual results could differ from estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized in current and future periods.

[2] Consolidation procedure

2.1 CFS of the Group [Comprising of Seven (7) Subsidiaries and Five (5) Associates] have been prepared on the basis of:

(a) Audited accounts of Canara Bank (Parent).

(b) Line by line aggregation of each item of asset / liability / income / expense of the Subsidiaries with the respective item of the Parent, and after eliminating all material intra-group balances / transactions, unrealised profit / loss and making necessary adjustments wherever required for all significant non-uniform accounting policies as

के अनुसार सभी महत्त्वपूर्ण गैर-समान लेखांकन नीतियों के लिए जहां भी आवश्यक हो, आवश्यक समायोजन करना।

(c) सहयोगी (सहयोगियों) में दीर्घकालिक निवेश का लेखा-जोखा, सहयोगी के लेखापरीक्षित वित्तीय विवरणों के आधार पर आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी लेखांकन मानक (एएस) 23 (समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों में सहयोगी में निवेश के लिए लेखांकन) के अनुसार इक्विटी पद्धति के अंतर्गत किया जाता है। सहयोगी के संचालन के परिणाम में निवेशक का हिस्सा समेकित लाभ और हानि खाते में अलग से दर्शाया जाता है।

2.2 सीएफएस में अल्पसंख्यक हित में अनुषंगी कंपनियों की निवल इक्विटी / लाभ में अल्पसंख्यक शेयरधारकों का हिस्सा शामिल होता है।

2.3 अनुषंगी कंपनियों में मूल कंपनी के आरंभिक निवेश की लागत और अनुषंगी कंपनियों की इक्विटी में मूल कंपनी के हिस्से के बीच के अंतर को गुडविल/ आरक्षित पूंजी, जैसा भी मामला हो, के रूप में माना जाता है।

[3] विदेशी मुद्रा रूपांतरण / विदेशी मुद्राओं का परिवर्तन

3.1 विदेशी मुद्रा मौद्रिक मदों को शुरू में काल्पनिक दर पर दर्ज किया जाता है। विदेशी मुद्रा मौद्रिक मदों को प्रत्येक तिमाही के अंत में भारतीय विदेशी मुद्रा डीलर्स एसोसिएशन (एफईडीएआई) द्वारा प्रकाशित दर पर पुनः दर्ज किया जाता है। तिमाही दरों पर ऐसी मदों के पुनः दर्ज किए जाने पर उत्पन्न होने वाले विनिमय अंतर को लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाती है।

3.2 विदेशी शाखाओं के लेन-देन और शेष राशि को गैर-एकीकृत विदेशी परिचालन के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है। ऐसे लेन-देन और शेष राशि को बैंक (मूल) द्वारा तिमाही आधार पर समेकित किया जाता है।

3.3 आस्तियों और देनदारियों (मौद्रिक और गैर-मौद्रिक तथा आकस्मिक देनदारियों दोनों) को प्रत्येक तिमाही के अंत में विदेशी मुद्रा डीलर्स एसोसिएशन ऑफ इंडिया (एफईडीएआई) द्वारा घोषित विनिमय की समापन हाजिर दर पर परिवर्तित किया जाता है और विदेशी शाखाओं की आय और व्यय मदों को आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी लेखांकन मानक (एएस) 11 (विदेशी मुद्रा दरों में परिवर्तन का प्रभाव) और उक्त मानक के अनुपालन के संबंध में आरबीआई के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार एफईडीएआई द्वारा प्रकाशित तिमाही औसत दर पर परिवर्तित किया जाता है।

per Accounting Standard (AS) 21 (Consolidated Financial Statements) issued by ICAI.

(c) Long Term Investments in Associates are accounted for under the Equity Method as per Accounting Standard (AS) 23 (Accounting for Investments in Associates in Consolidated Financial Statements) issued by ICAI based on the Audited Financial Statements of the Associates. The investor's share of the result of the operations of the Associates is reflected separately in the Consolidated Profit & Loss Account.

2.2 Minority interest in the CFS consists of the share of the minority Shareholders in the net equity / profit of the subsidiaries.

2.3 The difference between cost to the Parent of its initial investment in the subsidiaries and the Parent's portion of the equity of the subsidiaries is recognized as goodwill / capital reserve as the case may be.

[3] Foreign Currency Translation / Conversion of Foreign Currencies

3.1 Foreign currency monetary items are initially recorded at a notional rate. Foreign currency monetary items are restated at the rate published by Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association of India (FEDAI) at the end of each quarter. Exchange difference arising on restatement of such items at the quarterly rates is recognised in Profit & Loss Account.

3.2 Transactions and balances of foreign branches are classified as non-integral foreign operations. Such transactions and balances are consolidated by the Bank (Parent) on quarterly basis.

3.3 Assets and Liabilities (both monetary and non-monetary as well as contingent liabilities) are translated at the closing spot rate of exchange announced by Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association of India (FEDAI) as at the end of each quarter and Income and Expenditure items of the foreign branches are translated at the quarterly average rate published by FEDAI in accordance with Accounting Standard (AS) 11 (The effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange rates) issued by the ICAI and as per the guidelines of RBI regarding the compliance of the said standard.

परिणामी विनिमय लाभ / हानि को विदेशी मुद्रा रूपांतरण रिजर्व में क्रेडिट / डेबिट किया जाता है।

3.4 वायदा विनिमय अनुबंध

सभी अग्रिम विनिमय अनुबंधों के आरंभ में प्राप्त प्रीमियम या छूट को अनुबंध की अवधि में व्यय या आय के रूप में परिशोधित किया जाता है। अग्रिम विनिमय अनुबंधों के रद्द होने पर होने वाले लाभ / हानि, साथ ही अशोधित प्रीमियम या छूट, यदि कोई हो, को समाप्ति की तिथि पर मान्यता दी जाती है। अग्रिम अनुबंधों पर विनिमय अंतर को उस रिपोर्टिंग अवधि में लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाती है जिसमें विनिमय दरें बदलती हैं।

3.5 बकाया अग्रिम विनिमय अनुबंधों, गारंटियों, स्वीकृतियों, पृष्ठांकनों और अन्य दायित्वों के संबंध में आकस्मिक देयताओं को एफईडीएआई द्वारा प्रकाशित समापन दरों पर तुलन-पत्र में दर्शाया गया है।

[4] निवेश

4.1 निवेश

बैंक के निवेश पोर्टफोलियो को आरबीआई के मास्टर निर्देश - वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के निवेश पोर्टफोलियो का वर्गीकरण, मूल्यांकन और परिचालन (निर्देश), 2023 के अनुसार वर्गीकृत किया गया है। बैंक के संपूर्ण निवेश पोर्टफोलियो को निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है, जैसे 'परिपक्वता तक धारित' (एचटीएम), 'बिक्री के लिए उपलब्ध' (एएफएस), 'लाभ और हानि के माध्यम से उचित मूल्य' (एफवीटीपीएल) और 'अनुषंगी कंपनियां, संयुक्त उद्यम और सहयोगी'। ट्रेडिंग के लिए धारित (एचएफटी) एफवीटीपीएल के भीतर एक अलग निवेश उपश्रेणी होगी। निवेश की श्रेणी अधिग्रहण से पहले या अधिग्रहण के समय तय की जाएगी और इस निर्णय को उचित रूप से प्रलेखित किया जाएगा।

तुलन-पत्र (अनुसूची-8 - निवेश) में निवेश का प्रकटीकरण छह वर्गीकरणों के तहत किया जाता है, जैसे: (a) सरकारी प्रतिभूतियाँ (b) अन्य अनुमोदित प्रतिभूतियाँ (c) शेयर (d) डिबेंचर और बॉन्ड (e) अनुषंगी कंपनियाँ, संयुक्त उद्यम और सहयोगी कंपनियाँ और (f) अन्य।

निवेशों का मूल्यांकन भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा जारी मास्टर निर्देश - वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के निवेश पोर्टफोलियो का वर्गीकरण, मूल्यांकन और परिचालन (निर्देश), 2023 के अनुसार किया जाता है:

(A) परिपक्वता तक धारित

एचटीएम में रखी गई प्रतिभूतियों को लागत मूल्य पर रखा जाएगा और प्रारंभिक मान्यता के बाद उन्हें बाजार मूल्य

The resultant exchange gain / loss is credited / debited to Foreign Currency Translation Reserve.

3.4 Forward Exchange Contracts

Premium or discount arising at the inception of all forward exchange contracts are amortized as expense or income over the life of the contract. Profit / Loss arising on cancellation of forward exchange contracts, together with unamortized premium or discount, if any, is recognized on the date of termination. Exchange differences on forward contracts are recognized in the Profit & Loss account in the reporting period in which the exchange rates change.

3.5 Contingent liabilities in respect of outstanding forward exchange contracts, guarantees, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations are stated in the balance sheet at the closing rates published by FEDAI.

[4] Investments

4.1 Investments

The Bank's investment portfolio is classified as per RBI master directions - Classification, Valuation and Operation of Investment Portfolio of Commercial Banks (Directions), 2023. The entire investment portfolio of the Bank is classified under following categories viz. 'Held to Maturity' (HTM), 'Available for Sale' (AFS), 'Fair value through Profit and Loss' (FVTPL) and 'Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures and Associates'. Held for Trading (HFT) shall be a separate investment sub-category within FVTPL. The category of the investment shall be decided before or at the time of acquisition and this decision shall be properly documented.

Investments are disclosed in the Balance Sheet (Schedule-8 - Investments) under six classifications viz: (a) Government securities (b) Other approved securities (c) Shares (d) Debentures & Bonds (e) Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures & Associates and (f) Others.

The valuation of Investments is done in accordance with the master directions - Classification, Valuation and Operation of Investment Portfolio of Commercial Banks (Directions), 2023 issued by the RBI as under:

(A) HELD TO MATURITY

Securities held in HTM shall be carried at cost and shall not be marked to market (MTM) after

(एमटीएम) पर नहीं बेचा जाएगा। एचटीएम के अंतर्गत प्रतिभूतियों पर किसी भी छूट या प्रीमियम का परिशोधन लिखत की बची हुई अवधि के दौरान धीरे-धीरे किया जाएगा। परिशोधित राशि अनुसूची 8 : 'निवेश' में एक प्रतिपक्ष के साथ अनुसूची 13 : 'अर्जित ब्याज' के मद II 'निवेश पर आय' के तहत वित्तीय विवरणों में दिखाई जाएगी।

[B] बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध

- एएफएस में रखी गई प्रतिभूतियों का दैनिक आधार पर उचित मूल्यांकन किया जाता है। एएफएस के तहत ऋण प्रतिभूतियों के अधिग्रहण पर कोई छूट या प्रीमियम लिखत के शेष जीवन पर परिशोधित किया जाएगा। परिशोधित राशि अनुसूची 8 : 'निवेश' में एक प्रतिपक्ष के साथ अनुसूची 13 : 'अर्जित ब्याज' के मद II 'निवेश पर आय' के तहत वित्तीय विवरणों में दिखाई जाएगी।

- एएफएस के अंतर्गत रखे गए सभी निष्पादित निवेशों (अर्थात सरकारी प्रतिभूतियां, अन्य अनुमोदित प्रतिभूतियां, बांड और डिबेंचर आदि) के मूल्यांकन लाभ और हानि को, चाहे उनका वर्गीकरण कुछ भी हो, एकत्रित किया जाएगा। निवल मूल्यवृद्धि या मूल्यह्रास को लाभ और हानि खाते के माध्यम से रूट किए बिना सीधे एएफएस आरक्षित-निधि नामक आरक्षित-निधि में जमा या डेबिट किया जाएगा। पुनर्गठित प्रतिभूतियों के मामले में, मूल्यवृद्धि को अनदेखा किया जाता है और संचयी मूल्यह्रास को एएफएस आरक्षित-निधि से डेबिट किया जाता है।

- एएफएस के अंतर्गत प्रतिभूतियाँ आय मान्यता, परिसंपत्ति वर्गीकरण और प्रावधान मानदंडों के अधीन होंगी, जैसा कि लागू हो। एएफएस-आरक्षित-निधि को कॉमन इक्विटी टियर (सीईटी) 1 के रूप में माना जाएगा। एएफएस-आरक्षित-निधि में स्थानांतरित किए गए अवास्तविक लाभ अतिरिक्त टियर 1 पर लाभांश और कूपन जैसे किसी भी वितरण के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं होंगे।

- एएफएस श्रेणी में ऋण लिखत की बिक्री या परिपक्वता पर, एएफएस-आरक्षित-निधि में उस प्रतिभूति के लिए संचित लाभ / हानि को एएफएस आरक्षित-निधि से अंतरित कर दिया जाएगा और अनुसूची 14-अन्य आय के तहत निवेश की बिक्री पर मद II लाभ के तहत लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाएगी। प्रारंभिक मान्यता

initial recognition. Any discount or premium on the securities under HTM shall be amortised over the remaining life of the instrument. The amortised amount shall be reflected in the financial statements under Item II 'Income on Investments' of Schedule 13: 'Interest Earned' with a contra in Schedule 8: 'Investments'.

[B] AVAILABLE FOR SALE

- The securities held in AFS are fair valued on daily basis. Any discount or premium on the acquisition of debt securities under AFS shall be amortised over the remaining life of the instrument. The amortised amount shall be reflected in the financial statements under Item II 'Income on Investments' of Schedule 13: 'Interest Earned' with a contra in Schedule 8:'Investments'.

- The valuation gains and losses across all performing investments, irrespective of classification (i.e., Government securities, Other approved securities, Bonds and Debentures, etc.), held under AFS shall be aggregated. The net appreciation or depreciation shall be directly credited or debited to a reserve named AFS Reserve without routing through the Profit & Loss Account. In case of restructured securities, appreciation is ignored and cumulative depreciation is debited from AFS Reserve.

- Securities under AFS shall be subject to income recognition, asset classification and provisioning norms as applicable. The AFS-Reserve shall be reckoned as Common Equity Tier (CET) 1. The unrealised gains transferred to AFS-Reserve shall not be available for any distribution such as dividend and coupon on Additional Tier 1.

- Upon sale or maturity of a debt instrument in AFS category, the accumulated gain / loss for that security in the AFS-Reserve shall be transferred from the AFS Reserve and recognized in the Profit and Loss Account under Item II Profit on sale of investments under Schedule 14-Other Income. In the case of equity instruments designated under AFS

के समय एएफएस के तहत नामित इक्विटी लिखत के मामले में, ऐसे निवेशों की बिक्री पर कोई भी लाभ या हानि एएफएस-आरक्षित-निधि से लाभ और हानि खाते में अंतरित नहीं की जाएगी। इसके बजाय, ऐसे लाभ या हानि को एएफएस-आरक्षित-निधि से पूंजी रिजर्व में स्थानांतरित किया जाएगा।

- हम उनके तुलन-पत्र पर लेवल 3 निवेशों के उचित मूल्यांकन पर उत्पन्न होने वाले लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता प्राप्त निवल अवास्तविक लाभ से लाभांश का भुगतान नहीं करेंगे। इसके अलावा, लाभ और हानि खाते या एएफएस-आरक्षित-निधि में मान्यता प्राप्त लेवल 3 निवेशों पर ऐसे निवल अवास्तविक लाभ को सीईटी 1 पूंजी से घटाया जाएगा।

बशर्ते कि यह खंड उन निवेशों पर लागू नहीं होगा जो एसपीपीआई मानदंड को पूरा करते हैं और पूंजी पर्याप्तता पर लागू नियामक निर्देशों के अनुसार क्रेडिट जोखिम के लिए 50% या उससे कम पर जोखिम भारित होना आवश्यक है। एएफएस-आरक्षित-निधि में अंतरित किए गए अवास्तविक लाभ अतिरिक्त टियर 1 पर लाभांश और कूपन जैसे किसी भी वितरण के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं होंगे।

एएफएस श्रेणी में किसी ऋण लिखत की बिक्री या परिपक्वता पर, एएफएस-आरक्षित-निधि में उस प्रतिभूति के लिए संचित लाभ / हानि को एएफएस आरक्षित-निधि से अंतरित किया जाएगा और अनुसूची 14-अन्य आय के तहत निवेश की बिक्री पर मद II लाभ के तहत लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाएगी। प्रारंभिक मान्यता के समय एएफएस के तहत नामित इक्विटी लिखतों के मामले में, ऐसे निवेशों की बिक्री पर कोई लाभ या हानि एएफएस-आरक्षित-निधि से लाभ और हानि खाते में अंतरित नहीं की जाएगी।

[C] लाभ और हानि के माध्यम से उचित मूल्य

एफवीटीपीएल में रखी गई प्रतिभूतियों का उचित मूल्यांकन किया जाएगा और ऐसे मूल्यांकन पर होने वाले निवल लाभ या हानि को सीधे लाभ और हानि खाते में जमा या डेबिट किया जाएगा। एफवीटीपीएल के भीतर एचएफटी उप-श्रेणी के तहत वर्गीकृत प्रतिभूतियों का दैनिक आधार पर उचित मूल्यांकन किया जाता है, जबकि एफवीटीपीएल में अन्य प्रतिभूतियों का तिमाही आधार पर उचित मूल्यांकन किया जाता है। एफवीटीपीएल के तहत ऋण प्रतिभूतियों के

at the time of initial recognition, any gain or loss on sale of such investments shall not be transferred from AFS-Reserve to the Profit and Loss Account. Instead, such gain or loss shall be transferred from AFS-Reserve to the Capital Reserve.

- We shall not pay dividends out of net unrealised gains recognised in the Profit and Loss Account arising on fair valuation of Level 3 investments on their Balance Sheet. Further, such net unrealised gains on Level 3 investments recognised in the Profit and Loss Account or in the AFS-Reserve shall be deducted from CET 1 capital.

Provided that this clause shall not apply to investments that meet the SPPI criteria and are required to be risk weighted at 50% or lower for credit risk as per applicable regulatory instructions on capital adequacy. The unrealized gains transferred to AFS-Reserve shall not be available for any distribution such as dividend and coupon on Additional Tier 1.

Upon sale or maturity of a debt instrument in AFS category, the accumulated gain / loss for that security in the AFS-Reserve shall be transferred from the AFS Reserve and recognized in the Profit and Loss Account under Item II Profit on Sale of Investments under Schedule 14-Other Income. In the case of equity instruments designated under AFS at the time of initial recognition, any gain or loss on sale of such investments shall not be transferred from AFS-Reserve to the Profit and Loss Account. Instead, such gain or loss shall be transferred from AFS-Reserve to the Capital Reserve.

[C] FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS

The securities held in FVTPL shall be fair valued and the net gain or loss arising on such valuation shall be directly credited or debited to the Profit and Loss Account. Securities that are classified under the HFT sub-category within FVTPL are fair valued on a daily basis, whereas other securities in FVTPL are fair valued on a quarterly basis. Any discount or premium on the acquisition of debt securities under FVTPL shall be amortised

अधिग्रहण पर कोई छूट या प्रीमियम लिखत की शेष अवधि में परिशोधित किया जाएगा। परिशोधित राशि अनुसूची 8 : 'निवेश' में एक प्रतिपक्ष के साथ अनुसूची 13: 'अर्जित ब्याज' के मद II 'निवेश पर आय' के तहत वित्तीय विवरणों में दर्शाई जाएगी। एफवीटीपीएल के तहत प्रतिभूतियाँ आय मान्यता, परिसंपत्ति वर्गीकरण और प्रावधान मानदंडों के अधीन होंगी, जैसा भी लागू हो।

(डी) अनुषंगी कंपनियां और संयुक्त उद्यम

अनुषंगी कंपनियों, सहयोगियों और संयुक्त उद्यमों में सभी निवेशों को एक खास श्रेणी में रखा जाएगा, अर्थात् ऐसे निवेशों को अन्य निवेश श्रेणियों (जैसे एचटीएम, एएफएस और एफवीटीपीएल) से अलग एक विशिष्ट श्रेणी में रखा जाएगा।

अनुषंगी कंपनियों, सहयोगी कंपनियों और संयुक्त उद्यमों में सभी निवेश (अर्थात् ऋण और इक्विटी सहित) अधिग्रहण लागत पर रखे जाएंगे। एसपीपीआई मानदंड को पूरा करने वाली अनुषंगी कंपनियों, सहयोगी कंपनियों और संयुक्त उद्यमों की ऋण प्रतिभूतियों के अधिग्रहण पर कोई छूट या प्रीमियम, लिखत की शेष अवधि पर परिशोधित किया जाएगा। परिशोधित राशि अनुसूची 13: 'अर्जित ब्याज' के मद II 'निवेश पर आय' के अंतर्गत वित्तीय विवरणों में दिखाई जाएगी।

ऐसे मामले में, जहां पहले से ही किसी ऐसी इकाई में निवेश है जो अनुषंगी, सहयोगी या संयुक्त उद्यम नहीं है और बाद में निवेशित इकाई , अनुषंगी, सहयोगी या संयुक्त उद्यम बन जाती है, ऐसी निवेशित इकाई के अनुषंगी, सहयोगी या संयुक्त उद्यम बनने की तिथि पर संशोधित अग्रणीत मूल्य निम्नानुसार निर्धारित किया जाएगा:

(i) जहां निवेश एचटीएम के तहत रखा गया है, वहां स्थायी क्षति को घटाकर वहन मूल्य संशोधित वहन मूल्य होगा।

(ii) जहां कोई निवेश एएफएस के तहत रखा जाता है, एएफएस-आरक्षित-निधि में पहले से मान्यता प्राप्त संचयी लाभ और हानि को उलट दिया जाएगा और निवेश के मूल्य में किसी भी स्थायी कमी के साथ निवेश के वहन मूल्य में समायोजित किया जाएगा ताकि संशोधित वहन मूल्य प्राप्त किया जा सके।

over the remaining life of the instrument. The amortised amount shall be reflected in the financial statements under Item II 'Income on Investments' of Schedule 13: 'Interest Earned' with a contra in Schedule 8: 'Investments'. Securities under FVTPL shall be subject to income recognition, asset classification and provisioning norms as applicable.

(D) SUBSIDIARIES AND JOINT VENTURES

All investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures shall be held sui generis i.e., in a distinct category for such investments separate from the other investment categories (viz. HTM, AFS and FVTPL).

All investments (i.e., including debt and equity) in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures shall be held at acquisition cost. Any discount or premium on the acquisition of debt securities of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, meeting SPPI criteria, shall be amortised over the remaining life of the instrument. The amortised amount shall be reflected in the financial statements under Item II 'Income on Investments' of Schedule 13: 'Interest Earned'.

In case where there is already an investment in an entity which is not a subsidiary, associate or joint venture and subsequently the investee entity becomes a subsidiary, associate or joint venture, the revised carrying value as at the date of such investee entity becoming a subsidiary, associate or joint venture shall be determined as under:

(i) Where the investment is held under HTM, the carrying value less any permanent impairment shall be the revised carrying value.

(ii) Where an investment is held under AFS, the cumulative gains and losses previously recognised in AFS-Reserve shall be reversed and adjusted to the carrying value of the investment along with any permanent diminution in the value of the investment to arrive at the revised carrying value.

(iii) जहां एफवीटीपीएल में निवेश किया जाता है, वहां निवेशिती के अनुषंगी, सहयोगी या संयुक्त उद्यम बनने की तारीख पर उचित मूल्य को अग्रणीत मूल्य के रूप में लिया जाएगा।

(iv) जब कोई निवेशिती अनुषंगी, सहयोगी या संयुक्त उद्यम नहीं रह जाती है, तो निवेश को संबंधित श्रेणी में निम्नानुसार पुनर्वर्गीकृत किया जाएगा:

(i) जहां निवेश को एचटीएम में पुनर्वर्गीकृत किया जाता है, वहां वहन मूल्य में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा और फलस्वरूप किसी लेखांकन समायोजन की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी।

(ii) जहां निवेश को एएफएस या एफवीटीपीएल में पुनर्वर्गीकृत किया जाता है, ऐसे पुनर्वर्गीकरण की तिथि पर उचित मूल्य संशोधित वहन मूल्य होगा। एएफएस और एफवीटीपीएल में पुनर्वर्गीकरण के मामले में संशोधित और पिछले वहन मूल्य के बीच का अंतर क्रमशः एएफएस-रिजर्व और लाभ और हानि खाते में अंतरित किया जाएगा।

किसी अनुषंगी कंपनी, सहयोगी या संयुक्त उद्यम में निवेश के पुनर्वर्गीकरण / बिक्री पर होने वाले किसी भी लाभ / मुनाफे को सबसे पहले लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाएगी और फिर लाभ और हानि खाते से नीचे की रेखा में 'पूंजी आरक्षित खाते' में विनियोजित किया जाएगा। इस प्रकार विनियोजित राशि करों से मुक्त होगी और और वह राशि होगी जो सांविधिक आरक्षित निधि में अंतरित की जानी आवश्यक है।

4.2 प्रारम्भिक मान्यता

सभी निवेशों को आरंभिक मान्यता के आधार पर उचित मूल्य पर मापा जाएगा। जब तक तथ्य और परिस्थितियाँ यह न दर्शाएं कि उचित मूल्य अधिग्रहण लागत से भौतिक रूप से भिन्न है, तब तक यह माना जाएगा कि अधिग्रहण लागत ही उचित मूल्य है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा आयोजित नीलामी (हस्तांतरण सहित), स्विच परिचालन और खुले बाजार परिचालन (ओएमओ) के माध्यम से प्राप्त सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों के संबंध में, जिस मूल्य पर प्रतिभूति आवंटित की जाती है, वह प्रारंभिक मान्यता प्रयोजनों के लिए उचित मूल्य होगा।

जहां प्रतिभूतियों को उद्धृत किया जाता है या उचित मूल्य बाजार अवलोकनीय इनपुट (जैसे कि यील्ड कर्व, क्रेडिट स्प्रेड, आदि) के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जा सकता है, किसी भी दिवस 1 लाभ / हानि को अनुसूची 14: उपशीर्षक 'निवेशों के पुनर्मूल्यांकन

(iii) Where an investment is held in FVTPL, the fair value as on the date of the investee becoming a subsidiary, associate or joint venture shall be taken as the carrying value.

(iv) When an investee ceases to be a subsidiary, associate or joint venture, the investments shall be reclassified to the respective category as under:

(i) Where the investment is reclassified into HTM, there shall be no change in the carrying value and consequently no accounting adjustment per se shall be required.

(ii) Where the investment is reclassified into AFS or FVTPL, the fair value on the date of such reclassification shall be the revised carrying value. The difference between the revised and previous carrying value shall be transferred to AFS-Reserve and Profit and Loss Account in case of reclassification into AFS and FVTPL respectively.

Any gain / profit arising on the reclassification/ sale of an investment in a subsidiary, associate or joint venture shall be first recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and then shall be appropriated below the line from the Profit and Loss Account to the 'Capital Reserve Account'. The amount so appropriated shall be net of taxes and the amount required to be transferred to Statutory Reserves

4.2 Initial Recognition

All investments shall be measured at fair value on initial recognition. Unless facts and circumstances suggest that the fair value is materially different from the acquisition cost, it shall be presumed that the acquisition cost is the fair value. In respect of Government securities acquired through auction (including devolvement), switch operations and open market operations (OMO) conducted by the RBI, the price at which the security is allotted shall be the fair value for initial recognition purposes.

Where the securities are quoted or the fair value can be determined based on market observable inputs (such as yield curve, credit spread, etc.) any

पर लाभ' या 'निवेशों के पुनर्मूल्यांकन पर हानि' के अंतर्गत 'अन्य आय' जैसा भी मामला हो, के तहत लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाएगी: लेवल 3 निवेशों से होने वाले किसी भी दिवस 1 के नुकसान को तुरंत मान्यता दी जाएगी।

लेवल 3 निवेशों से होने वाले किसी भी दिवस 1 के लाभ को आस्थगित कर दिया जाएगा। ऋण लिखतों के मामले में, दिवस 1 के लाभ को परिपक्वता तिथि (या सतत लिखतों के लिए सबसे पूर्व कॉल तिथि) तक सीधी रेखा के आधार पर परिशोधित किया जाएगा, जबकि गैर-उद्धृत इक्विटी लिखतों के लिए, लाभ को देयता के रूप में तब तक अलग रखा जाएगा जब तक कि प्रतिभूति सूचीबद्ध या मान्यता रद्द नहीं हो जाती।

श्रेणियों के बीच पुनर्वर्गीकरण

बैंक अपने निदेशक मंडल की मंजूरी के बिना निवेश को श्रेणियों (जैसे एचटीएम, एएफएस और एफवीटीपीएल) के बीच पुनर्वर्गीकृत नहीं करेंगे। इसके अलावा, पुनर्वर्गीकरण के लिए आरबीआई के पर्यवेक्षण विभाग (डीओएस) की पूर्व मंजूरी की भी आवश्यकता होगी।

पुनर्वर्गीकरण को पुनर्वर्गीकरण तिथि से भावी रूप से लागू किया जाना चाहिए।

अधिग्रहण लागत

निवेश के अधिग्रहण के समय भुगतान किए गए ब्रोकरेज और कमीशन तथा ऋण लिखतों पर टूटी अवधि के ब्याज सहित लागत को लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाती है और अधिग्रहण की लागत में शामिल नहीं किया जाता है। निवेश की लागत भारित औसत लागत पद्धति के आधार पर निर्धारित की जाती है। प्रतिभूतियों में खरीद और बिक्री लेन-देन का हिसाब निपटान तिथि पर लगाया जाता है।

अधिविक्रय

बैंक आरबीआई के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार केंद्र सरकार की दिनांकित प्रतिभूतियों में अधिविक्रय लेनदेन करता है। शॉर्ट पोजीशन को एफवीटीपीएल-एचएफटी-पीडी श्रेणी के अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत किया जाता है और सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों में निवेश से घटाया जाता है। एफवीटीपीएल-एचएफटी-पीडी पोर्टफोलियो के अंतर्गत अन्य सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों के साथ शॉर्ट पोजीशन को बाजार के हिसाब से चिह्नित किया जाता है और परिणामी लाभ / हानि, यदि कोई हो, को लाभ और हानि खाते में चार्ज किया जाता है। अधिविक्रय पर लाभ / हानि को निपटान तिथि पर मान्यता दी जाती है।

Day 1 gain / loss shall be recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, under Schedule 14: 'Other Income' within the subhead 'Profit on Revaluation of Investments or 'Loss on Revaluation of Investments, as the case may be.

Any Day 1 loss arising from Level 3 investments shall be recognised immediately. Any Day 1 gains arising from Level 3 investments shall be deferred. In the case of debt instruments, the Day 1 gain shall be amortized on a straight-line basis up to the maturity date (or earliest call date for perpetual instruments), while for unquoted equity instruments, the gain shall be set aside as a liability until the security is listed or derecognised.

Reclassification between categories

Banks shall not reclassify investments between categories (viz. HTM, AFS and FVTPL) without the approval of their Board of Directors. Further, reclassification shall also require the prior approval of the Department of Supervision (DoS), RBI.

The reclassification should be applied prospectively from reclassification date.

Acquisition cost

Costs, including brokerage and commission paid at the time of acquisition of investments and broken period interest on debt instruments, are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and are not included in the cost of acquisition. Cost of investments is determined based on the weighted average cost method. Purchase and sale transactions in securities are accounted on settlement date.

Short sale

The Bank undertakes short sale transactions in Central Government dated securities in accordance with the RBI guidelines. The short position is categorised under FVTPL-HFT-PD category and netted off from investments in government securities. The short position along with other Government securities under FVTPL-HFT-PD portfolio is marked to market and the resultant gain / loss, if any, is charged to the Profit and Loss Account. Profit / Loss on short sale is recognised on settlement date.

निवेश का उचित मूल्य

- **उद्धृत प्रतिभूतियाँ**

  उद्धृत प्रतिभूतियों का उचित मूल्य फाइनेंसियल बेंचमार्क इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (एफबीआईएल) द्वारा घोषित मूल्य होगा। जिन प्रतिभूतियों की कीमतें एफबीआईएल द्वारा प्रकाशित नहीं की जाती हैं, उनके लिए उद्धृत प्रतिभूति का उचित मूल्य मान्यता प्राप्त स्टॉक एक्सचेंजों, रिपोर्टिंग प्लेटफॉर्म या आरबीआई / सेबी द्वारा अधिकृत ट्रेडिंग प्लेटफॉर्म पर ट्रेड / कोट्स से उपलब्ध उद्धृत मूल्य या फिक्स्ड इनकम मनी मार्केट एंड डेरिवेटिव्स एसोसिएशन ऑफ इंडिया (एफआईएमएमडीए) द्वारा घोषित कीमतों पर आधारित होगा।

- **गैर उद्धृत एसएलआर प्रतिभूतियां**

  a. ट्रेजरी बिलों का मूल्यांकन वहन लागत पर किया जाएगा।

  b. गैर-उद्धृत केंद्रीय / राज्य सरकार की प्रतिभूतियों का मूल्यांकन एफबीआईएल द्वारा प्रकाशित कीमतों / वाईटीएम दरों के आधार पर किया जाएगा।

  c. अन्य अनुमोदित प्रतिभूतियों का मूल्यांकन एफबीआईएल द्वारा जारी समतुल्य परिपक्वता की केंद्रीय सरकार की प्रतिभूतियों के प्रतिफल से 25 आधार अंक अधिक मूल्य पर करके वाईटीएम पद्धति को लागू करते हुए किया जाएगा।

- **गैर उद्धृत डिबेंचर और बॉन्ड**

  अन्य गैर उद्धृत (अनकोटेड) फिक्स्ड इनकम सिक्योरिटीज (जैसे बॉन्ड और डिबेंचर) और अधिमान शेयरों का मूल्यांकन उचित मार्क-अप के साथ किया जाता है, यानी भारत सरकार की सिक्योरिटीज के लिए यील्ड टू मैच्योरिटी (वाईटीएम) दरों पर लागू एफआईएमएमडीए प्रकाशित क्रेडिट स्प्रेड, जैसा कि एफबीआईएल द्वारा प्रकाशित किया जाता है।

- अनकोटेड इक्विटी शेयरों का मूल्यांकन ब्रेकअप मूल्य पर किया जाता है, जो कंपनी की नवीनतम तुलन-पत्र से पता लगाया जाता है। जिस तारीख को नवीनतम तुलन-पत्र तैयार की जाती है, वह मूल्यांकन की तारीख से 18 महीने से अधिक पहले की नहीं होनी चाहिए। यदि नवीनतम लेखा परीक्षित तुलन-पत्र उपलब्ध नहीं है या 18 महीने से अधिक पुरानी है, तो शेयरों का मूल्यांकन प्रति कंपनी 1 रुपये के हिसाब से किया जाएगा।

- म्यूचुअल फंड की इकाइयों का मूल्यांकन म्यूचुअल फंड द्वारा घोषित नवीनतम नेट एसेट वैल्यू (एनएवी) पर किया जाता है।

- ट्रेजरी बिल, कमर्शियल पेपर और सर्टिफिकेट ऑफ डिपॉजिट डिस्काउंटेड इंस्ट्रूमेंट होने के कारण उनका मूल्यांकन वहन लागत पर किया जाता है।

Fair Value of investments

- **Quoted Securities**

  The fair value for the quoted securities shall be the prices declared by the Financial Benchmarks India Private Ltd. (FBIL). For securities whose prices are not published by FBIL, the fair value of the quoted security shall be based upon quoted price as available from the trades / quotes on recognised stock exchanges, reporting platforms or trading platforms authorized by RBI/SEBI or prices declared by the Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association of India (FIMMDA).

- **Unquoted SLR Securities**

  a. Treasury Bills shall be valued at carrying cost.

  b. Unquoted Central / State Government securities shall be valued on the basis of the prices / YTM rates published by the FBIL.

  c. Other approved securities shall be valued applying the YTM method by marking them up by 25 basis points above the yields of the Central Government Securities of equivalent maturity put out by FBIL.

- **Unquoted debentures and bonds**

  The valuation of other unquoted fixed income securities (viz. bonds and debentures), and preference shares, is done with appropriate mark-up, i.e. applicable FIMMDA published credit spread over the Yield to Maturity (YTM) rates for Government of India securities as published by FBIL.

- Unquoted equity shares are valued at the breakup value, ascertained from the company's latest balance sheet. The date as on which the latest balance sheet is drawn up shall not precede the date of valuation by more than 18 months. In case the latest audited balance sheet is not available or is more than 18 months old, the shares shall be valued at ₹1 per company.

- Units of mutual funds are valued at the latest Net Asset Value (NAV) declared by the mutual fund.

- Treasury bills, commercial papers and certificate of deposits being discounted instruments, are valued at carrying cost.

- सिक्योरिटी रिसीट्स (एसआर) और इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर इन्वेस्टमेंट ट्रस्ट (इनविट) की अनकोटेड इकाइयों में निवेश का मूल्यांकन क्रमशः जारी करने वाली एसेट रिकंस्ट्रक्शन कंपनी और इनविट द्वारा प्रदान किए गए नेट एसेट वैल्यू के अनुसार किया जाता है। सरकार द्वारा गारंटीकृत एसआर का मूल्यांकन एआरसी द्वारा घोषित नेट एसेट वैल्यू (एनएवी) के आधार पर समय-समय पर किया जाना चाहिए, जिसे रिकवरी रेटिंग द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाता है। सरकार समर्थित एस.आर. के उचित मूल्यांकन से प्राप्त अवास्तविक लाभ को कॉमन इक्विटी टियर 1 (सी.ई.टी. 1) पूंजी से घटाया जाना चाहिए, तथा ऐसे लाभ से कोई लाभांश वितरित नहीं किया जा सकता।

- एफवीटीपीएल श्रेणी के अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत वैकल्पिक निवेश कोष (एआईएफ) की अनकोटेड इकाइयों में निवेश का मूल्यांकन एआईएफ द्वारा बताए गए एनएवी पर किया जाएगा। एनएवी सेबी (एआईएफ) विनियमों के अनुसार अर्धवार्षिक आवृत्ति पर एक स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकक द्वारा अपने अंतर्निहित निवेशों के मूल्यांकन के आधार पर होगा। जहां कोई एआईएफ (वैकल्पिक निवेश कोष) सेबी विनियम, 2012 के अनुसार एक स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकक द्वारा अपने निवेशों का मूल्यांकन करने और प्रकट करने में विफल रहता है, इन निर्देशों के प्रयोजन के लिए इसकी इकाइयों का मूल्य ₹1 माना जाएगा। यदि एआईएफ सेबी (वैकल्पिक निवेश कोष) विनियम, 2012 के तहत पंजीकृत नहीं है और एक स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकक द्वारा इसके निवेशों का नवीनतम प्रकटित मूल्यांकन मूल्यांकन की तारीख से 18 महीने से अधिक पहले का है, तो इसकी इकाइयों का मूल्य ₹1 माना जाएगा।

आय पहचान, आस्ति वर्गीकरण और प्रावधान

आय पहचान

(a) बैंक निम्नलिखित निवेशों के लिए उपार्जन आधार पर आय की पहचान करेंगे:

    (i) सरकारी प्रतिभूतियाँ, कॉर्पोरेट निकायों के बांड और डिबेंचर, जहाँ इन प्रतिभूतियों पर ब्याज दरें पूर्व निर्धारित होती हैं और बशर्ते कि ब्याज नियमित रूप से दिया जाता हो और बकाया न हो।

(b) म्यूचुअल फंड, वैकल्पिक निवेश फंड और अन्य ऐसे पूल / सामूहिक निवेश फंड की इकाइयों से आय को नकद आधार पर पहचाना जाएगा।

खंडित अवधि के ब्याज के लिए लेखांकन:

बैंक विक्रेता को भुगतान किए गए खंडित अवधि के ब्याज को लागत के भाग के रूप में पूंजीकृत नहीं करेंगे तथा इसे प्रतिभूतियों में निवेश के संबंध में लाभ और हानि खाते के अंतर्गत व्यय की एक मद के रूप में मानेंगे।

- Investments in Security Receipts (SRs) and unquoted units of Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT) are valued as per the net asset value provided by the issuing Asset Reconstruction Company and InvIT respectively. Government-guaranteed SRs must be valued periodically based on the Net Asset Value (NAV) declared by the ARC, which is determined by recovery ratings. Unrealized gains from fair valuation of Government-backed SRs must be deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital, and no dividends can be distributed from such gains.

- Investments in unquoted units of Alternative Investment Fund (AIF) classified under FVTPL category shall be valued at the NAV as disclosed by the AIF. NAV shall be based on valuation of its underlying investments by an independent valuer on half yearly frequency as mandated by SEBI (AIF) Regulations. Where an AIF fails to carry out and disclose the valuation of its investments by an independent valuer as mandated by SEBI (Alternative Investment Fund) Regulations, 2012, the value of its units shall be treated as ₹1 for the purpose of these Directions. In case AIF is not registered under SEBI (Alternative Investment Fund) Regulations, 2012 and the latest disclosed valuation of its investments by an independent valuer precedes the date of valuation by more than 18 months, the value of its units shall be treated as ₹1.

Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning

Income recognition

(a) Banks shall recognize income on accrual basis for the following investments:

    (i) Government Securities, bonds and debentures of corporate bodies, where interest rates on these securities are predetermined and provided interest is serviced regularly and is not in arrears.

(b) Income from units of mutual funds, alternative investment funds and other such pooled/ collective investment funds shall be recognized on cash basis.

Accounting for Broken Period Interest:

Banks shall not capitalize the broken period interest paid to the seller as part of cost and shall treat it as an item of expenditure under Profit & Loss Account in respect of investments in securities.

गैर-निष्पादित निवेश (एनपीआई):

(a) एक बार जब निवेश को एनपीआई के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है, तो इसे पोर्टफोलियो के बाकी हिस्सों से अलग कर दिया जाना चाहिए और मूल्यांकन लाभ और हानि के निवल राशि निर्धारण करने के लिए इसे नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए।

(b) बैंक एनपीआई पर कोई आय अर्जित नहीं करेंगे। आय को केवल उसकी प्राप्ति पर मान्यता दी जाएगी। इसके अलावा, प्रतिभूति में किसी भी एमटीएम मूल्यवृद्धि को नजरअंदाज कर दिया जाएगा।

(c) चाहे जिस श्रेणी (यानी, एचटीएम, एएफएस या एफवीटीपीएल (एचएफटी सहित)) में निवेश किया गया हो, हानि के लिए प्रावधान के लिए व्यय हमेशा लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाएगी।

आईआरएसीपी मानदंडों के अनुसार खाते को अपग्रेड किए जाने पर, पहले से मान्यता प्राप्त किसी भी प्रावधान को उलट दिया जाएगा और एमटीएम लाभ और हानि की सममित मान्यता फिर से शुरू हो सकती है।

निवेश उतार-चढ़ाव आरक्षित-निधि

बैंक आईएफआर में राशि स्थानांतरित करके जो निम्नलिखित कम न हो, एक निवेश उतार-चढ़ाव आरक्षित-निधि (आईएफआर) बनाएंगे जब तक कि आईएफआर की राशि निरंतर आधार पर एएफएस और एफवीटीपीएल (एचएफटी सहित) पोर्टफोलियो का कम से कम दो प्रतिशत न हो जाए।

i. वर्ष के दौरान निवेश की बिक्री पर निवल लाभ।

ii. वर्ष के लिए निवल लाभ, अनिवार्य विनियोजन को घटाकर।

ब्याज का लेखांकन

- तुलन-पत्र के उद्देश्य के लिए, ब्याज आय (लाभांश सहित) को तीन शीर्षकों के अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत किया जाएगा, अर्थात प्राप्त ब्याज, अर्जित और देय ब्याज तथा अर्जित लेकिन गैर देय ब्याज।
- अर्जित और गैर देय ब्याज के अंतर्गत ब्याज के प्रावधान के लिए, सभी सरकारी ऋणों और अनुमोदित प्रतिभूतियों / बांडों के लिए, वर्ष को 360 दिन और महीने को 30 दिन माना जाएगा। गैर-अनुमोदित और अन्य कॉर्पोरेट बांड / ऋणों के लिए वर्ष को 365 दिन - और महीने को वास्तविक दिन माना जाएगा।
- जीरो कूपन बांड पर अर्जित छूट को जीरो कूपन बांड के बही मूल्य और मोचन मूल्य के बीच अंतर लेकर शेष परिपक्वता अवधि में परिशोधित किया जाएगा। इसके बाद, मूल्यांकन किया जाएगा।

Non-Performing Investments (NPI):

(a) Once an investment is classified as an NPI, it should be segregated from rest of the portfolio and not considered for netting valuation gains and losses.

(b) Banks shall not accrue any income on NPIs. Income shall be recognised only on realisation of the same. Further, any MTM appreciation in the security shall be ignored.

(c) Irrespective of the category (i.e., HTM, AFS or FVTPL (including HFT)) in which the investment has been placed, the expense for the provision for impairment shall always be recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

Upon an account being upgraded as per IRACP norms, any provision previously recognised shall be reversed and symmetric recognition of MTM gains and losses can resume.

Investment Fluctuation Reserve

Banks shall create an Investment Fluctuation Reserve (IFR) until the amount of IFR is at least two per cent of the AFS and FVTPL (including HFT) portfolio, on a continuing basis, by transferring to the IFR an amount not less than the lower of the following:

i. Net profit on sale of investments during the year.

ii. Net profit for the year, less mandatory appropriations.

Accounting of Interest

- For the purpose of Balance Sheet, interest income (including dividend) shall be classified under three heads viz., Interest received, Interest Accrued & due and Interest Accrued but not due.
- For provision of interest under interest accrued and not due, for all Government debts and approved securities / bonds, year shall be reckoned as 360 days and month as 30 days. For non-approved and other corporate bonds / debts year shall be reckoned as 365 days and month as actual days.
- Accrued Discount on zero coupon bonds shall be amortized over the remaining maturity period by taking the difference between the book value and redemption value of zero coupon bonds. Thereafter, valuation shall be carried out.

- बैंक सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों, बांड और कॉर्पोरेट निकायों के डिबेंचर के लिए उपचय आधार पर आय की पहचान करेगा, जहां इन प्रतिभूतियों पर ब्याज दरें पूर्व निर्धारित हैं और बशर्ते कि ब्याज नियमित रूप से चुकाया जाता है और बकाया नहीं है।

- अन्य स्वीकृत प्रतिभूतियों और एनसीडी / एफसीडी / पीसीडी / पीएसयू बांड पर ब्याज का लेखांकन उपचय आधार पर किया जाएगा, यदि निवेश को मानक के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाना जारी रहता है, अन्यथा इसका लेखा-जोखा केवल नकद आधार पर किया जाएगा।

- डीप डिस्काउंट (जीरो कूपन) बांड पर छूट का लेखांकन आनुपातिक आधार पर किया जाएगा।

- ट्रेजरी बिल / कैश मैनेजमेंट बिल / डिस्काउंटेड इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स पर अर्जित छूट का लेखांकन निवेश पर ब्याज आय के अंतर्गत किया जाएगा। ऐसे इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स की बिक्री पर आनुपातिक आधार से अधिक आय को बिक्री पर लाभ के रूप में दर्ज किया जाएगा।

- एमएफ इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स पर आय वितरण का लेखा-जोखा नकद आधार पर किया जाएगा। पुनर्निवेश योजना के संबंध में अर्जित लाभांश को प्रत्येक तिमाही के अंतिम दिन या मोचन तिथि, जो भी पहले हो, को आय के रूप में दर्ज किया जाएगा।

पुनर्खरीद और रिवर्स पुनर्खरीद लेनदेन

- पुनर्खरीद (रेपो) और रिवर्स पुनर्खरीद (रिवर्स रेपो) लेनदेन को क्रमशः उधार लेने और उधार देने के रूप में रिपोर्ट किया जाता है।

- रेपो लेनदेन पर उधार लेने की लागत को ब्याज व्यय के रूप में और रिवर्स रेपो लेनदेन पर राजस्व को ब्याज आय के रूप में दर्ज किया जाता है।

एमआईबीओआर-ओआईएस व्युत्पन्न अनुबंधों का लेखांकन

सभी व्युत्पन्न को तुलन-पत्र पर मान्यता दी जाती है और उचित मूल्य पर मापा जाता है क्योंकि व्युत्पन्न अनुबंध एक संविदात्मक अधिकार या दायित्व का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। एमआईबीओआर-ओआईएस के मामले में, मूल राशि काल्पनिक प्रकृति की होती है।

अन्य प्रासंगिक बिंदु

- निवेश की विभिन्न श्रेणियों में परिशोधन लिखत की शेष परिपक्वता पर एक 'स्ट्रेट-लाइन' के आधार पर होगा। दैनिक प्रीमियम परिशोधन और छूट परिशोधन क्रमशः व्यय शीर्ष और आय शीर्ष में परिलक्षित होंगे।

- Bank shall recognize income on accrual basis for Government Securities, bonds and debentures of corporate bodies, where interest rates on these securities are pre-determined and provided interest is serviced regularly and is not in arrears.

- Interest on other approved securities and NCDs / FCDs / PCDs / PSU bonds shall be accounted on accrual basis if the investment continues to be classified as standard, other wise the same shall be accounted on cash basis only.

- Discount on Deep Discount (Zero Coupon) Bonds, shall be accounted pro-rata, on accrual basis.

- Discount accrued on Treasury Bills / Cash Management Bills / Discounted instruments shall be accrued and accounted under interest income on investments. On sale of such instruments the income over and above the accrual shall be booked as profit on sale.

- Income distribution on MF instruments shall be accounted on cash basis. In respect of reinvestment plan the dividend accrued shall be accounted as income on the last day of each quarter or the redemption date, whichever is earlier.

Repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions

- Repurchase (Repo) and reverse repurchase (Reverse Repo) transactions are reported as borrowing and lending respectively.

- Borrowing cost on Repo transactions is accounted as interest expense and revenue on reverse repo transactions is accounted as interest income.

Accounting of MIBOR-OIS derivative contracts

All derivatives are recognized on the balance sheet and measured at fair value since a derivative contract represents a contractual right or an obligation. In case of MIBOR-OIS, principal amount is notional in nature.

Other Relevant Points

- Amortisation across the investment categories shall be on a straight-line basis over the residual maturity of the instrument. Daily premium amortisation and discount amortisation shall be reflected in expenses head and income head respectively.

- बैंक लेखांकन की राजस्व पद्धति का पालन करेगा। मूल, मूल्य को खरीद की लागत के रूप में माना जाएगा और निवेश खाते में डेबिट किया जाएगा जबकि खंडित अवधि का ब्याज (खरीद तिथि तक अर्जित ब्याज) राजस्व व्यय के रूप में माना जाएगा और इसे लाभ और हानि खाते के तहत व्यय के रूप में दर्ज किया जाएगा। प्रतिभूतियों के अधिग्रहण / बिक्री के समय होने वाली ब्रोकरेज, कमीशन, स्टांप ड्यूटी, कर आदि जैसी लागतों को राजस्व व्यय के रूप में माना जाएगा। प्राप्त ब्रोकरेज / अंडरराइटिंग कमीशन को आय के तहत लेखांकित किया जाएगा।

- सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं का पालन करते हुए 1 रुपये (बिना किसी विचार के) पर बही में लिए गए शेयरों के मामले में, बैंक को संबंधित पोर्टफोलियो में अन्य प्रतिभूतियों के मामले की तरह प्राप्ति पर लाभ दर्ज करना चाहिए। तथापि, बैंक को इन प्रतिभूतियों का मूल्यांकन 1 रुपए पर जारी रखना चाहिए तथा अंतिम प्राप्ति तक एमटीएम मूल्यवृद्धि पर विचार नहीं करना चाहिए।

- निवेश पर ब्याज आय में निवेश पोर्टफोलियो से ब्याज और लाभांश (अनुषंगी कंपनियों, सहयोगियों और संयुक्त उद्यमों से लाभांश को छोड़कर) के माध्यम से प्राप्त सभी आय शामिल होगी।

- विदेशों / भारत में अनुषंगी कंपनियों, कंपनियों, संयुक्त उद्यमों से लाभांश आदि के माध्यम से अर्जित आय को अलग से लेखांकित किया जाएगा और प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा।

- गैर-निष्पादित निवेश (एनपीआई) के लिए प्रावधान को प्रावधानों और आकस्मिकताओं के तहत दर्शाया जाएगा।

वायदा विनिमय अनुबंध

सभी अग्रिम विनिमय अनुबंधों की शुरुआत में प्राप्त प्रीमियम या छूट को अनुबंध की अवधि में व्यय या आय के रूप में परिशोधित किया जाता है। अग्रिम विनिमय अनुबंधों के रद्द होने पर होने वाले लाभ / हानि, साथ ही अशोधित प्रीमियम या छूट, यदि कोई हो, को समाप्ति की तिथि पर मान्यता दी जाती है। ऐसे अनुबंधों पर विनिमय अंतर को उस रिपोर्टिंग अवधि में लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाती है जिसमें विनिमय दरें बदलती हैं।

बकाया अग्रिम विनिमय अनुबंधों, गारंटी, स्वीकृति, समर्थन और अन्य दायित्वों के संबंध में आकस्मिक देयता को फेडाई द्वारा प्रकाशित समापन दरों पर तुलन-पत्र में दर्शाया गया है।

- Bank shall follow Revenue Method of accounting. The basic price shall be treated as cost of purchase and debited to the investment account whereas the broken period interest (accrued interest up to the purchase date) shall be treated as revenue expenditure and is to be booked as an expense under Profit & Loss Account. Costs such as brokerage, commission, stamp duty, taxes etc. incurred at the time of acquisition / sale of securities shall be treated as revenue expenditure. Brokerage/ underwriting commission received shall be accounted under income.

- In case of shares which were taken into books at ₹1/- (without paying any consideration) following the best practices, Bank should book profit on realization as in the case of other securities in the respective portfolio. However, Bank should continue to value these securities at ₹1 and should not consider the MTM appreciation till the time of eventual realization.

- Interest income on investments shall include all income derived from the investment portfolio by way of interest and dividend (except dividend from subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures).

- Income earned by way of dividend etc., from subsidiaries, companies, joint ventures abroad / in India to be accounted and presented separately.

- Provision for non-performing investments (NPI) shall be reflected under Provisions and Contingencies.

Forward Exchange Contracts

Premium or discount arising at the inception of all forward exchange contracts are amortized as expense or income over the life of the contract. Profit / Losses arising on cancellation of forward exchange contracts, together with unamortized premium or discount, if any, is recognized on the date of termination. Exchange differences on such contracts are recognized in the Profit & Loss account in the reporting period in which the exchange rates change.

Contingent liability in respect of outstanding forward exchange contracts, guarantees, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations are stated in the balance sheet at the closing rates published by FEDAI.

व्युत्पन्न अनुबंध

बैंक ब्याज दर स्वैप और मुद्रा व्युत्पन्न में काम करता है। बैंक द्वारा निपटाए जाने वाले ब्याज दर व्युत्पन्न क्रॉस करेंसी ब्याज दर स्वैप और फॉरवर्ड रेट एग्रीमेंट हैं। बैंक द्वारा निपटाए जाने वाली करेंसी व्युत्पन्न करेंसी ऑप्शन और करेंसी स्वैप हैं। इसके अलावा, बैंक एक्सचेंज ट्रेडेड करेंसी फ्यूचर्स में भी काम कर रहा है। ऐसे व्युत्पन्न अनुबंधों का मूल्यांकन इस प्रकार किया जाता है:

a. ट्रेडिंग के लिए किए गए व्युत्पन्न अनुबंधों का मूल्यांकन मार्क टू मार्केट आधार पर किया जाता है, निवल मूल्यह्रास / मूल्य वृद्धि को लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाती है।

b. बचाव व्यवस्था के लिए किए गए व्युत्पन्न अनुबंध हैं:

   i. हेज बचाव के रूप में नामित व्युत्पन्न अनुबंधों को भी उनकी अंतर्निहित परिसंपत्तियों के साथ बाजार के अनुसार चिह्नित किया जाता है।

   ii. हेजिंग स्वैप के लिए आय / व्यय को उपार्जन आधार पर मान्यता दी जाती है।

[5] अग्रिम

5.1 अग्रिमों को आरबीआई द्वारा जारी विवेकपूर्ण मानदंडों के अनुसार निष्पादित और गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्तियों के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है।

5.2 अग्रिमों को उधारकर्ता के अनुसार मानक, उप-मानक, संदिग्ध और हानि परिसंपत्तियों में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है।

5.3 घरेलू अग्रिमों के लिए प्रावधान आरबीआई के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार निष्पादित / गैर-निष्पादित अग्रिमों के लिए किए जाते हैं।

5.4 विदेशी शाखाओं के साथ निष्पादित / गैर-निष्पादित अग्रिमों के लिए प्रावधान मेजबान देश के नियमों के अनुसार या आरबीआई द्वारा निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार किए जाते हैं, इनमें से जो भी अधिक कठोर हो।

5.5 तुलन-पत्र में बताए गए अग्रिम गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्तियों, क्रेडिट गारंटी संस्थानों से प्राप्त दावों और बिल रिडिस्काउंट के लिए किए गए प्रावधानों को घटाकर हैं।

एकबारगी निपटान (ओटीएस) / नेशनल कंपनी लॉ ट्रिब्यूनल (एनसीएलटी) / तकनीकी रूप से बट्टे खाते में डाले गए (टीडब्लूओ) और सरकारी गारंटी जैसे सीजीटीएमएसई / ईसीजीसी / जीईसीएल / सीजीएफएमयू और सब्सिडी (यदि कोई हो) के अंतर्गत आने वाले खातों में एनपीए खातों की वसूली मूलधन, शुल्क और ब्याज के क्रम में विनियोजित की जाएगी।

Derivative contracts

The Bank deals in Interest Rate Swaps and Currency Derivatives. The Interest Rate Derivatives dealt by the Bank are Rupee Interest Rate Swaps, Cross Currency Interest Rate Swaps and Forward Rate Agreements. Currency Derivatives dealt by the Bank are Currency Options and Currency Swaps. Other than this, Bank is also dealing with Exchange Traded Currency Futures. Such derivative contracts are valued as under:

a. Derivative contracts dealt for trading are valued on mark to market basis, net depreciation/appreciation is recognized in the Profit & Loss Account.

b. Derivative contracts undertaken for hedging are:

   i. Derivative contracts designated as hedges are also marked to market along with their underlying assets.

   ii. Income / Expenditure is recognized on accrual basis for hedging swaps.

[5] Advances

5.1 Advances are classified as Performing and Non-Performing Assets in accordance with the prudential norms issued by RBI.

5.2 Advances are classified into Standard, Sub-Standard, Doubtful and Loss assets borrower-wise.

5.3 Provisions for Domestic Advances are made for Performing / Non-Performing Advances in accordance with the RBI Guidelines.

5.4 Provisions for performing / non-performing advances with foreign branches are made as per regulations of host country or according to the norms prescribed by RBI, whichever is more stringent.

5.5 Advances stated in the Balance Sheet are net of provisions made for Non-Performing Assets, claims received from Credit Guarantee Institutions and bill rediscount.

Recovery in NPA accounts in case of One Time Settlement (OTS) / National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) / Technically Written-Off (TWO) & Accounts covered by Government Guarantees such as CGTMSE / ECGC / GECL / CGFMU and Subsidy if any, shall be appropriated in the order of Principal, Charges and Interest.

दायर किए गए / डिक्री किए गए खातों से हुई वसूली का विनियोग, यदि वह ऊपर बताए गए तरीके से भिन्न है, तो न्यायालय/ डीआरटी के विशिष्ट निर्देशों के अनुसार किया जाएगा।

5.6 एससी / आरसी को बेची गई वित्तीय परिसंपत्तियों के मामले में, मूल्यांकन और आय की पहचान आरबीआई के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार की जाती है।

5.7 एनपीए पर विशिष्ट प्रावधान के अलावा, मौजूदा आरबीआई दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार मानक परिसंपत्तियों के लिए सामान्य प्रावधान भी किए जाते हैं।

[6] अचल परिसंपत्तियाँ

6.1 बैंक के परिसर में फ्रीहोल्ड और पट्टे वाली संपत्तियां शामिल हैं। सभी अचल परिसंपत्तियों को उपयोग में लाए जाने की तिथि के आधार पर पूंजीकृत किया जाता है।

6.2. भूमि और परिसर को पुनर्मूल्यांकित लागत पर दर्शाया गया है और अन्य अचल परिसंपत्तियों को ऐतिहासिक लागत पर दर्शाया गया है। पुनर्मूल्यांकन पर मूल्यवृद्धि, यदि कोई हो, तो उसे 'पुनर्मूल्यांकन रिजर्व' खाते में जमा किया जाता है। बढ़े हुए मूल्य के कारण होने वाले मूल्यह्रास / परिशोधन को लाभ और हानि खाते में डेबिट किया गया है। समतुल्य राशि को पुनर्मूल्यांकन निधि से राजस्व निधि में स्थानांतरित किया गया है।

[7] मूल्यह्रास

मूल कंपनी

7.1 सभी परिसंपत्तियों के लिए मूल्यह्रास विधि सीधी रेखा विधि पर आधारित है, जो परिसंपत्तियों के जीवन काल पर आधारित है।

7.2 परिसंपत्तियों का जीवन काल सॉफ्टवेयर / अमूर्त, सर्वर, विद्युत उपकरण और मोटर वाहनों को छोड़कर, कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के भाग सी अनुसूची II के अनुसार परिभाषित किया गया है।

7.3 विभिन्न प्रकार की परिसंपत्तियों के लिए बैंक द्वारा अपनाया गया परिसंपत्तियों का अनुमानित जीवन काल निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	परिसंपत्ति का प्रकार	अनुमानित जीवन काल
i	फ्रीहोल्ड बिल्डिंग	60 वर्ष
ii	A) पट्टेवाली भूमि	पट्टा अवधि
	B) पट्टेवाला भवन	पट्टा अवधि या 60 वर्ष में से जो भी कम हो।
iii	फर्नीचर और फिक्स्चर	10 वर्ष

Recovery in suit filed / decreed accounts shall be appropriated in the manner as per specific directives from the Court / DRT, in case the same is other than the one mentioned above.

5.6 In case of financial assets sold to SC / RC, the valuation and income recognition are done as per RBI guidelines.

5.7 In addition to the specific provision on NPAs, general provisions are also made for standard assets as per extant RBI Guidelines.

[6] Fixed Assets

6.1 The premises of the Bank include freehold and leasehold properties. All the Fixed Assets are capitalized based on the date of put to use.

6.2. Land and Premises are stated at revalued cost and other fixed assets are stated at historical cost. The appreciation on revaluation, if any, is credited to the 'Revaluation Reserve' Account. Depreciation / Amortization attributable to the enhanced value have been debited to the Profit & Loss account. Equivalent amount has been transferred from Revaluation Reserve to Revenue Reserve.

[7] Depreciation

Parent

7.1 Depreciation method is on Straight Line Method, for all Assets based on life span of the assets.

7.2 The life span of the assets is defined as per Part C Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 other than Software / Intangibles, Servers, Electrical Equipments and Motor Vehicles.

7.3 Estimated life span of the assets adopted by the bank for different class of assets is as under:

Sl. No.	Type of Asset	Estimated Lifespan
i	Free hold Buildings	60 years
ii	A) Lease hold Land	Lease period
	B) Lease hold Building	Lower of lease period or 60 years
iii	Furniture & Fixtures	10 years

	A) इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण: टेलीविजन, प्रोजेक्टर, रेफ्रिजरेटर, आदि और सुरक्षा गैजेट जैसे सीसीटीवी एक्सेस कंट्रोल सिस्टम, फायर अलार्म सिस्टम, नोट काउंटिंग, नोट सॉर्टिंग मशीन, एटीएम आदि।	5 वर्ष
	B) विद्युत उपकरण: वाटर कूलर, ग्राइंडर, मिक्सर ग्राइंडर, वाटर प्यूरीफायर, स्टेबलाइजर, पंखे आदि।	8 वर्ष
	C) विद्युत उपकरण: जैसे एलईडी / ट्यूब लाइट उपकरण, आदि।	10 वर्ष
iv	कंप्यूटर	3 वर्ष
v	सर्वर	5 वर्ष
vi	मोटर वाहन	5 वर्ष

मूल्यह्रास की दरों में परिवर्तन (जीवन काल के आधार पर) दिनांक 01-04-2020 से प्रभावी रूप से लागू किया जाता है।

7.4 सॉफ्टवेयर / अमूर्त परिसंपत्तियों का 5 वर्षों में परिशोधन किया जाता है।

7.5 यदि वस्तु अधिग्रहण के वर्ष में 180 दिनों और उससे अधिक समय तक उपयोग में लाई जाती है, तो संबंधित वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए 100% मूल्यह्रास लगाया जाएगा। यदि परिसंपत्ति अधिग्रहण के वर्ष में 180 दिनों से कम समय तक उपयोग में लाई जाती है, तो संबंधित वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए 50% मूल्यह्रास लगाया जाएगा।

7.6 8 वर्ष या उससे अधिक उपयोग के जीवन वाली परिसंपत्तियों के मामले में मूल लागत मूल्य का 5% अवशिष्ट मूल्य होगा। अन्य परिसंपत्तियों के लिए मूल लागत मूल्य का ₹5/- रुपये अवशिष्ट मूल्य है।

7.7 पट्टेवाली संपत्तियों पर भुगतान किया गया प्रीमियम पट्टा अवधि या संबंधित परिसंपत्ति के जीवन काल में जो भी पहले हो, उस पर वसूला जाता है। पट्टेवाली भूमि और लीजहोल्ड सुधारों की लागत पट्टा अवधि या संबंधित परिसंपत्तियों के जीवन काल में जो भी कम हो, उस पर परिशोधित की जाती है।

7.8 विदेशी कार्यालयों में रखी गई अचल परिसंपत्तियों के संबंध में, संबंधित देशों के नियमों / मानदंडों के अनुसार मूल्यह्रास प्रदान किया जाता है

	A) Electronic Equipment: Televisions, Projectors, Refrigerators, etc., and Security Gadgets like CCTV Access Control System, Fire Alarm System, Note Counting, Note Sorting Machines, ATMs etc.	5 years
	B) Electrical Equipment: Water Cooler, Grinder, Mixer Grinder, Water Purifiers, Stabilizers, Fans, etc.	8 years
	C) Electrical Fixtures: Like LED / Tube light Fixtures, etc.	10 years
iv	Computers	3 years
v	Servers	5 years
vi	Motor Vehicles	5 years

The change in rates (based on life span) of depreciation is applied effective from 01-04-2020.

7.4 Software / Intangible Assets are amortized over 5 years.

7.5 If the item is put to use for 180 days and above in the year of acquisition, 100% depreciation will be charged for the concerned financial year. If the asset is put to use for less than 180 days in the year of acquisition, 50% depreciation is to be charged for the concerned financial year.

7.6 5% of the Original cost price will be residual value in case of the assets having useful life 8 years and above. ₹5/- of the Original cost price is residual value for other assets.

7.7 Premium paid on leasehold properties is charged off over the lease period or life span of relevant asset whichever is earlier. Cost of leasehold land and leasehold improvements are amortised over the period of lease or life span of relevant assets whichever is lower.

7.8 In respect of fixed assets held at foreign offices, depreciation is provided as per the regulations / norms of the respective countries.

7.9 परिचालन पट्टा पर ली गई परिसंपत्तियों के लिए लागत वृद्धि सहित पट्टा भुगतान को आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी एएस 19 (पट्टा) के अनुसार पट्टा अवधि में लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाती है।

[8] सहायक कंपनियां

(a) घरेलू सहायक कंपनियों की अचल परिसंपत्तियों का मूल्यह्रास कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची II में दिए गए प्रावधान के अनुसार किया जाता है।

(b) सॉफ्टवेयर खरीद / विकसित और लाइसेंसिंग लागत से युक्त अमूर्त परिसंपत्तियों का मूल्यह्रास सॉफ्टवेयर के उपयोगी जीवन पर सीधी रेखा पद्धति पर अधिकतम 3 वर्षों तक किया जाता है, जो सॉफ्टवेयर के पहली बार उपयोग किए जाने की तिथि से शुरू होता है।

(c) पट्टे पर दी गई परिसंपत्तियों के संबंध में मूल्यह्रास या तो कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के तहत निर्धारित पद्धति और दरों के अनुसार या अनुबंधों के अनुसार, पट्टे की पूरी प्राथमिक/द्वितीयक अवधि के लिए पट्टे के किराए के लिए वर्ष के दौरान अर्जित पट्टे के किराए के अनुपात में लगाया जाता है, इनमे से जो भी अधिक हो।

[9] परिसंपत्तियों की क्षति

प्रत्येक तुलन-पत्र तिथि पर यह आकलन किया जाता है कि क्या कोई संकेत है कि परिसंपत्ति क्षतिग्रस्त है। यदि ऐसा कोई संकेत मौजूद है, तो वसूली योग्य राशि का अनुमान लगाया जाता है और यदि कोई क्षति हुई है, तो उसका प्रावधान किया जाता है और उसे लाभ और हानि खाते में डाल दिया जाता है।

[10] राजस्व मान्यता

आय और व्यय का लेखांकन सामान्यतः उपार्जन आधार पर किया जाता है, सिवाय निम्नलिखित के:

(a) गैर-निष्पादित अग्रिमों और गैर-निष्पादित निवेशों पर ब्याज की पहचान भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार प्राप्ति के आधार पर की जाती है।

(b) अतिदेय बिलों पर ब्याज, कमीशन (सरकारी कारोबार और एलसी बीजी के लिए कमीशन के अलावा), एक्सचेंज, ब्रोकरेज और लॉकरों पर किराए की वसूली पर लेखांकित किया जाता है। लाभांश का लेखांकन तब किया जाता है जब उसे प्राप्त करने का अधिकार स्थापित हो जाता है।

7.9 Lease payments including cost escalation for assets taken on operating lease are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account over the lease term in accordance with the AS 19 (Leases) issued by ICAI.

[8] Subsidiaries

(a) Fixed Assets of the domestic subsidiaries are depreciated as provided in the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) Intangible assets comprising of software purchase / developed and licensing cost are depreciated on straight-line method over the useful life of the software upto a maximum of 3 years commencing from the date on which software is first utilized.

(c) In respect of leased assets depreciation is charged either as per the method and rates prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 or in the ratio of lease rentals accrued during the year to lease rentals for the entire primary / secondary period of the lease, as per agreements, whichever is higher.

[9] Impairment of Assets

An assessment is made at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset is impaired. If any such indication exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount is made and impairment loss, if any, is provided for and charged off to profit and loss accounts.

[10] Revenue Recognition

Income and expenditure are generally accounted on accrual basis, except the following:

(a) Interest on Non-Performing advances and Non-Performing Investments is recognized on receipt basis as per norms laid down by the RBI.

(b) Interest on Overdue Bills, Commission (other than Government business & Commission for LC BG), Exchange, Brokerage and rent on lockers is accounted on realization. Dividend is accounted when the right to receive the same is established.

(c) बैंक के विदेशी कार्यालयों के संबंध में, आय और व्यय को उस देश के स्थानीय कानूनों के अनुसार पहचाना जाता है जिसमें संबंधित विदेशी कार्यालय स्थित है।

(d) मुकदमा दायर किए गए खातों के मामले में, संबंधित कानूनी और अन्य व्यय लाभ और हानि खाते में चार्ज किए जाते हैं और वसूली होने पर उन्हें आय के रूप में लेखांकित किया जाता है।

[11] जीवन बीमा कंपनी

1. प्रीमियम आय:

गैर-सहबद्ध कारोबार के प्रीमियम को आय (माल और सेवा कर ("जीएसटी") के बाद) के रूप में मान्यता दी जाती है, जब पॉलिसीधारकों से देय होता है, जहां अनुग्रह अवधि (आईआरडीएआई द्वारा अनुमोदित उत्पाद नियमों और शर्तों के अनुसार) समाप्त नहीं हुई है। यूनिट लिंक्ड कारोबार के लिए, प्रीमियम को आय के रूप में मान्यता दी जाती है जब संबंधित इकाइयाँ बनाई / आवंटित की जाती हैं।

परिवर्तनीय बीमा उत्पादों और अन्य निधि आधारित समूह उत्पादों के मामले में, प्रीमियम को निधियों की प्राप्ति की तिथि पर आय के रूप में मान्यता दी जाती है।

समाप्त हो चुकी पॉलिसियों पर प्रीमियम को आय के रूप में मान्यता दी जाती है जब ऐसी पॉलिसियाँ फिर से चालू की जाती हैं।

सीमित प्रीमियम भुगतान अवधि और / या पूर्व-निर्धारित पॉलिसी अवधि के साथ नियमित प्रीमियम भुगतान योजना वाले उत्पादों को पहले वर्ष और नवीनीकरण में प्रीमियम के उचित वर्गीकरण के साथ नियमित व्यवसाय के रूप में माना जाता है। उपर्युक्त के अलावा अन्य उत्पादों पर प्रीमियम आय को एकल प्रीमियम के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है।

यूनिट लिंक्ड पॉलिसीधारकों द्वारा भुगतान किए गए टॉप-अप प्रीमियम को एकल प्रीमियम के रूप में माना जाता है और संबंधित इकाइयों के बनाए / आवंटित होने पर आय के रूप में मान्यता दी जाती है।

2. सहबद्ध व्यवसाय से आय

निधि प्रबंधन प्रभार, प्रशासनिक प्रभार, मृत्यु दर शुल्क और उत्पाद सुविधाओं के अनुसार अन्य प्रभार प्रीमियम की शर्तों के अनुसार लिंक्ड फंड से वसूल किए जाते हैं और देय और वसूली योग्य होने पर पहचाने जाते हैं। आवंटन प्रभार तब वसूल किए जाते हैं जब संबंधित यूनिट प्रीमियम की शर्तों के अनुसार बनाई / आबंटित की जाती हैं।

(c) As regards Bank's foreign offices, income and expenditure are recognised as per the local laws of the country in which the respective foreign office is located.

(d) In case of suit filed accounts, related legal and other expenses incurred are charged to Profit & Loss Account and on recovery the same are accounted as Income.

[11] Life Insurance Company

1. Premium Income

Premium of non-linked business is recognised as income (net of Goods and Services Tax ("GST") when due from policyholders, where the grace period (as per the product terms & conditions, as approved by IRDAI) has not expired. For unit linked business, premium is recognised as income when the associated units are created / allocated.

In case of variable insurance products and other fund based group products, premium is recognised as income on the date of receipt of funds.

Premium on lapsed policies is recognised as income when such policies are reinstated.

Products having regular premium paying plans with limited premium payment term and / or pre-determined policy term are treated as regular business with due classification of premium into first year and renewal. Premium income on products other than aforesaid is classified as single premium.

Top-up premium paid by the unit linked policyholders' is considered as single premium and recognized as income when the associated units are created / allocated.

2. Income from Linked Business:

Fund management charges, administrative charges, mortality charges and other charges as per the product features are recovered from linked funds in accordance with the terms and conditions of policies and are recognised when due and recoverable. Allocation charges are recovered when associated units are created / allocated in accordance with the terms and conditions of policies.

उपरोक्त यूनिट लिंक्ड प्रभार पर वसूला गया माल और सेवा कर ("जीएसटी") आईआरडीएआई दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार राजस्व खाते में "यूएलआईपी प्रभार पर वसूला गया माल और सेवा कर ("जीएसटी")" के अंतर्गत दिखाया गया है।

3. पुनर्बीमा प्रीमियम

पुनर्बीमा प्रीमियम का लेखा पुनर्बीमाकर्ता के साथ संधि या सैद्धांतिक व्यवस्था के अनुसार उचित आधार पर किया जाता है।

4. भुगतान किए गए लाभ (दावों सहित)

दावों की लागत में पॉलिसी लाभ राशि और दावा निपटान लागत शामिल होती है, जहाँ लागू हो। मृत्यु दावों और राइडर दावों का लेखांकन सूचना प्राप्त होने पर तुलन-पत्र की तिथि तक किया जाता है।

उत्तरजीविता लाभ दावों, वार्षिकी दावों और परिपक्वता दावों का लेखांकन तब किया जाता है जब ये देय हो जाते हैं।

यूनिट लिंक्ड पॉलिसियों के अंतर्गत समर्पण और निकासी (शुल्कों के बाद) का लेखांकन तब किया जाता है जब संबद्ध यूनिट रद्द कर दी जाती हैं। गैर-लिंक्ड पॉलिसियों के अंतर्गत, इनका लेखा-जोखा तब किया जाता है जब समर्पण की सूचना प्राप्त होती है और तुलन-पत्र की तिथि तक स्वीकार कर ली जाती है।

यूनिट-लिंक्ड बीमा उत्पादों के मामले में, जिसमें जीवन प्रस्तावक की मृत्यु पर शेष भविष्य के प्रीमियमों को माफ करने की सुविधा होती है, माफ किए गए संपूर्ण भविष्य के प्रीमियम को जीवन प्रस्तावक की मृत्यु की घटना पर भुगतान किए गए लाभों के अंतर्गत देयता के रूप में मान्यता दी जाती है। जब बाद का मॉडल प्रीमियम देय हो जाता है, तो उक्त प्रीमियम को पूर्वोक्त देयता को कम करके वित्तपोषित किया जाता है और उसके लिए प्रीमियम आय को मान्यता दी जाती है।

न्यायिक अधिकारियों के समक्ष विवादित अस्वीकृत दावों को आकस्मिक देयता के रूप में प्रदान किया जाता है / प्रकट किया जाता है, जो प्रबंधन के विवेक के आधार पर, ऐसे दावों के संबंध में उपलब्ध तथ्यों और साक्ष्यों पर विचार करता है।

दावों पर पुनर्बीमा वसूली का लेखा उसी लेखा अवधि में किया जाता है, जिसमें संबंधित दावे होते हैं।

Goods and Services Tax ("GST") recovered on above Unit Linked charges are shown under "Goods and Services Tax ("GST") recovered on ULIP charges" in the Revenue account as required by IRDAI guidelines.

3. Reinsurance Premium

Re-insurance premium ceded is accounted on due basis in accordance with the treaty or in-principle arrangement with the re-insurer.

4. Benefits paid (including claims)

Claims costs consist of the policy benefit amount and claim settlement costs, where applicable. Death claims and rider claims are accounted for on receipt of intimation up to the balance sheet date.

Survival benefit claims, annuity claims and maturity claims are accounted when these become due.

Surrenders and withdrawals (net of charges) under unit linked policies are accounted for when associated units are cancelled. Under non-linked policies, these are accounted for when the intimation for the surrender is received and accepted up to the balance sheet date.

In case of Unit-Linked insurance products having the feature of waiver of the balance future premiums on the death of the life proposer, the entire future premiums waived are recognised as liability under the benefits paid on the occurrence of death of the life proposer. When the subsequent modal premium becomes due, the said premiums are funded by reducing the aforesaid liability and the premium income is recognized for the same.

Repudiated claims disputed before judicial authorities are provided for / disclosed as contingent liability, based on management prudence, considering the facts and evidences available in respect of such claims.

Re-insurance recoveries on claims are accounted for, in the same accounting period as the related claims.

5. अधिग्रहण की लागत

अधिग्रहण लागत (जैसे कमीशन, चिकित्सा जांच शुल्क आदि) ऐसी लागतें हैं जो बीमा अनुबंधों के अधिग्रहण के साथ बदलती रहती हैं और मुख्य रूप से उनसे संबंधित होती हैं और जिस अवधि में वे खर्च के लिए निर्धारित होती हैं, उसी अवधि में व्यय की जाती हैं। भुगतान किए गए कमीशन की वापसी के कारण भविष्य में वसूली, यदि कोई हो, उस वर्ष में की जाती है जिसमें इसकी वसूली देय होती है।

6. a) पॉलिसी देयता मूल्यांकन

लागू पॉलिसियों और उन पॉलिसियों के लिए जिनके लिए प्रीमियम बंद कर दिया गया है, लेकिन रिपोर्टिंग तिथि तक देयता मौजूद है, देयताओं का मूल्य भारतीय बीमा विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण (बीमाकर्ताओं के बीमांकिक, वित्त और निवेश कार्य) विनियम, 2024, बीमा कानून (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2015 द्वारा संशोधित बीमा अधिनियम, 1938 और समय-समय पर संशोधित आईआरडीएआई द्वारा जारी अन्य प्रासंगिक परिपत्रों/विनियमों, भारतीय बीमांकिक संस्थान द्वारा जारी बीमांकिक प्रथा मानकों (एपीएस 2 और एपीएस 7) और भारत में आम तौर पर स्वीकृत बीमांकिक सिद्धांतों के अनुसार निर्धारित किया जाता है।

बीमांकिक देयता की गणना के लिए एक संक्षिप्त पद्धति नीचे दी गई है:

- पॉलिसी देनदारियों का मूल्यांकन पॉलिसी दर पॉलिसी आधार पर किया जाता है, अथ्यार्थ प्रत्येक पॉलिसी का मूल्यांकन अलग-अलग किया जाता है।
- यूनिट-लिंक्ड पॉलिसियों पर लिंक्ड भाग का निर्धारण विभिन्न यूनिट-लिंक्ड फंडों में यूनिटों की संख्या को मूल्यांकन तिथि पर प्रति यूनिट नेट एसेट वैल्यू से गुणा करके किया जाता है।
- निवल आस्ति मूल्य यूनिट-लिंक्ड पॉलिसियों की गैर-यूनिट देनदारी और गैर-लिंक्ड पॉलिसियों (निधि आधारित समूह उत्पादों और एक वर्षीय नवीकरणीय समूह अवधि आश्वासन योजनाओं के अलावा) के लिए देयता का निर्धारण संभावित सकल प्रीमियम मूल्यांकन पद्धति का उपयोग करके किया जाता है।
- एक वर्षीय नवीकरणीय समूह अवधि आश्वासन योजनाओं के लिए, देयता का निर्धारण अनर्जित प्रीमियम पद्धति या संभावित सकल प्रीमियम मूल्यांकन पद्धति का उपयोग करके किया जाता है, जो भी उच्च निधि की ओर ले जाता है।

5. Acquisition Costs

Acquisition costs (such as commission, medical examination fees etc.) are costs which vary with and are primarily related to acquisition of insurance contracts and are expensed off in the period in which they are incurred. Recovery on account of clawback of the commission paid, if any, in future is accounted in the year in which its recovery is due.

6.a) Policy Liability Valuation

The value of liabilities, for policies in force and policies in respect of which premium has been discontinued but liability exists as on reporting date, is determined in accordance with Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Actuarial, Finance and Investment Functions of Insurers) Regulations, 2024, Insurance Act, 1938 as amended by the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Act, 2015 and other relevant regulations issued by IRDAI, as amended from time to time, the Actuarial Practice Standards (APS 2 and APS 7) issued by the Institute of Actuaries of India and generally accepted actuarial principles in India.

A brief methodology for calculating the actuarial liability is given below:

- The policy liabilities are valued on policy by policy basis, i.e. each policy is valued separately
- The linked portion on unit-linked policies is determined by multiplying the number of units in various unit-linked funds with the Net Asset Value per unit as at the valuation date.
- The non-unit liability of unit-linked policies and liability for non-linked policies (other than fund based group products and one year renewable group term assurance plans) is determined using the prospective gross premium valuation methodology.
- For one year, renewable group term assurance plans, the liability is determined using the unearned premium method or prospective gross premium valuation methodology, whichever leads to a higher reserve.

- निधि आधारित समूह उत्पादों के मामले में, देयता का निर्धारण योजना खाता मूल्य के आधार पर किया जाता है, जो घोषित या गारंटीकृत ब्याज के लिए उचित रूप से अनुमति देता है।

- परिवर्तनीय समूह बीमा उत्पादों के मामले में, देयता की गणना तिमाही के आरंभ में घोषित गारंटीकृत ब्याज दर का उपयोग करते हुए, चालू तिमाही के अंत तक प्रासंगिक योजना के खाता मूल्य का अनुमान लगाकर की जाती है और फिर प्रतिकूल विचलन के लिए उचित मार्जिन लागू करने के बाद सकल अपेक्षित रिटर्न का उपयोग करते हुए मूल्यांकन तिथि तक इस मूल्य को घटाया जाता है।

कंपनी अतिरिक्त समग्र जोखिम रिजर्व (जैसे कि उपगत परंतु रिपोर्ट न किए गए रिजर्व, कारोबार निधि रिजर्व का बंद होना, फ्री-लुक रिजर्व आदि) भी रखती है, ताकि उन जोखिमों को ध्यान में रखा जा सके, जिन्हें विशिष्ट नीतियों या कारोबार सीमाओं के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया जा सकता।

(b) भविष्य के विनियोजन के लिए निधि

भावी विनियोजन हेतु निधि (संबद्ध कारोबार)

यूनिट लिंक्ड पॉलिसियों के मामले में, जिन समाप्त पॉलिसियों के पुनर्जीवित होने की संभावना नहीं है, उनसे काटे गए समाप्ति प्रभार को, पुनरुद्धार अवधि की समाप्ति या बीमित व्यक्ति की मृत्यु या लागू लॉक-इन अवधि की समाप्ति के कारण पॉलिसी के बहीखातों से बाहर निकलने तक तुलन-पत्र में भविष्य के विनियोजन के लिए निधि के रूप में रखा जाता है।

भावी विनियोजन के लिए निधि (गैर-संबद्ध कारोबार)

भावी विनियोजन के लिए निधियां उस अधिशेष का प्रतिनिधित्व करती हैं जिसे भाग लेने वाले खंड में पॉलिसीधारकों/शेयरधारकों को अभी तक विनियोजित नहीं किया गया है।

निधि में और निधि से होने वाले हस्तांतरण भाग लेने वाले पॉलिसीधारकों के कोष में प्रत्येक लेखा अवधि में व्यय और विनियोजन पर आय की अधिकता या कमी को दर्शाते हैं। भाग लेने वाली पॉलिसियों के संबंध में, पॉलिसीधारक को कोई भी आवंटन आवश्यक अनुपात में शेयरधारक हस्तांतरण को भी जन्म देगा।

- In case of fund based group products, the liability is determined on the basis of scheme account value allowing appropriately for the interest declared or guaranteed.

- In case of Variable group insurance products, the liability is calculated by projecting the account value of the relevant scheme till the end of the current quarter using the guaranteed interest rate declared at the beginning of the quarter and then discounting this value to the valuation date using the gross expected return after applying an appropriate margin for adverse deviation.

The Company also holds additional aggregate risk reserves (such as Incurred But Not Reported Reserves, Closure to New Business Reserves, Free-Look Reserve etc.) to allow for the risks that cannot be attributed to specific policies or lines of businesses.

(b) Funds for future appropriations

Funds for future appropriations (Linked business)

In case of unit linked policies, the discontinuance charges deducted from the lapsed policies which are not expected to be revived are held as Funds for Future Appropriations in Balance Sheet until the exit of the policy from books due to expiry of revival period or due to death of the life assured or expiry of the lock-in period as applicable.

Funds for future appropriations (Non-Linked business)

The Funds for Future Appropriations represents the surplus which is yet to be appropriated to policyholders / Shareholders, in the participating segment.

Transfers to and from the fund reflect the excess or deficit of income over expenses and appropriations in each accounting period arising in the participating policyholders' fund. In respect of participating policies, any allocation to the policyholder would also give rise to a Shareholder transfer in the required proportion.

[12] कर्मचारी लाभ

(a) परिभाषित अंशदान योजनाएँ: प्रोविडेंट / पेंशन फंड जैसी परिभाषित अंशदान योजनाओं को व्यय के रूप में मान्यता दी जाती है और लाभ-हानि खाते में जमा किया जाता है।

बैंक दिनांक 01-04-2010 को या उसके बाद बैंक में शामिल होने वाले सभी अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों के लिए एक नई पेंशन योजना (एनपीएस) परिचालित करता है, जो एक परिभाषित अंशदान पेंशन योजना है, ऐसे नए कर्मचारी मौजूदा पेंशन योजना के सदस्य बनने के हकदार नहीं हैं। योजना के अनुसार, कवर किए गए कर्मचारी अपने मूल वेतन और महंगाई भत्ते का 10% इस योजना में योगदान करते हैं, साथ ही बैंक की ओर से मूल वेतन और महंगाई भत्ते के 14% के बराबर का योगदान भी मिलता है। बैंक ऐसे वार्षिक योगदान को उस वर्ष के व्यय के रूप में मान्यता देता है, जिससे वे संबंधित हैं।

(b) परिभाषित लाभ योजनाएँ:

(i) ग्रेच्युटी: कर्मचारी ग्रेच्युटी निधि योजना बैंक (मूल) द्वारा वित्तपोषित है और एक अलग न्यास द्वारा प्रबंधित की जाती है जो बदले में दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार अपनी निधि का प्रबंधन करता है। ग्रेच्युटी के तहत बैंक के दायित्व का वर्तमान मूल्य वर्ष के अंत में बीमांकिक के आधार पर पहचाना जाता है और योजना परिसंपत्तियों के उचित मूल्य को सकल दायित्व से घटाकर निवल आधार पर दायित्व को मान्यता दी जाती है।

(ii) **पेंशन:** कर्मचारी पेंशन निधि योजना बैंक (मूल) द्वारा वित्तपोषित है और एक अलग न्यास द्वारा प्रबंधित की जाती है। पेंशन के तहत बैंक के दायित्वों का वर्तमान मूल्य वर्ष के अंत में बीमांकिक की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर पहचाना जाता है और योजना परिसंपत्तियों के उचित मूल्य को सकल दायित्व से घटाकर निवल आधार पर दायित्व को मान्यता दी जाती है।

(c) विशेषाधिकार अवकाश को दीर्घकालिक लाभ माना जाता है और इसे प्रत्येक तुलन-पत्र तिथि पर 'प्रोजेक्टेड यूनिट क्रेडिट विधि' पर स्वतंत्र बीमांकिक मूल्यांकन के आधार पर मान्यता दी जाती है।

[12] Employee Benefits

(a) **Defined Contribution Plans:** Defined Contribution Plans such as Provident / Pension fund are recognized as an expense and charged to Profit & Loss account.

The Bank operates a New Pension Scheme (NPS) for all officers / employees joining the Bank on or after 01-04-2010, which is a defined contribution Pension Scheme, such new joinees are not entitled to become members of the existing Pension Scheme. As per the scheme, the covered employees contribute 10% of their basic pay plus dearness allowance to the scheme together with a contribution from the Bank equivalent to 14% of the basic pay plus dearness allowance. The Bank recognizes such annual contributions as an expense in the year to which they relate.

(b) **Defined Benefit Plans:**

(i) **Gratuity:** The employee Gratuity Fund Scheme is funded by the Bank (Parent) and managed by a separate trust who in turn manages their funds as per guidelines. The present value of the Bank's (Parent) obligation under Gratuity is recognized on actuarial basis as at the year end and the fair value of the Plan assets is reduced from the gross obligation to recognize the obligation on a net basis.

(ii) **Pension:** The employee Pension Fund Scheme is funded by the Bank (Parent) and managed by a separate trust. The present value of the Bank's (Parent) obligations under Pension is recognized on the basis of actuary's report as at the year end and the fair value of the Plan assets is reduced from the gross obligation to recognize the obligation on a net basis.

(c) The privilege leave is considered a long-term benefit and is recognized based on independent actuarial valuation on 'projected Unit credit method' at each Balance Sheet date.

(d) परिभाषित लाभ योजनाओं के तहत दीर्घकालिक लाभ प्रदान करने की लागत का निर्धारण प्रत्येक तुलन पत्र तिथि पर किए जाने वाले बीमांकिक मूल्यांकन के साथ प्रोजेक्टेड यूनिट क्रेडिट विधि का उपयोग करके किया जाता है। बीमांकिक लाभ / हानि को लाभ और हानि खाते में तुरंत मान्यता दी जाती है और उन्हें स्थगित नहीं किया जाता है।

[13] कराधान के लिए प्रावधान

(a) आयकर व्यय बैंक द्वारा वहन किए गए वर्तमान कर और आस्थगित कर व्यय की कुल राशि है। वर्तमान कर व्यय और आस्थगित कर व्यय आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के प्रावधानों और लेखांकन मानक 22- "आय पर करों के लिए लेखांकन" के अनुसार निर्धारित किए जाते हैं, जिसमें विदेशी कार्यालयों में भुगतान किए गए करों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है, जो संबंधित क्षेत्राधिकारों के कर कानूनों पर आधारित होते हैं।

(b) आस्थगित कर समायोजन में वर्ष के दौरान आस्थगित कर परिसंपत्तियों या देनदारियों में परिवर्तन शामिल हैं। समय के अंतर के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाली आस्थगित कर परिसंपत्तियाँ और देनदारियाँ, जो बाद की अवधि में उलटने में सक्षम हैं, उन्हें कर दरों और कानूनों का उपयोग करके पहचाना जाता है जो तुलन पत्र की तारीख तक अधिनियमित या मूल रूप से अधिनियमित किए गए हैं। आस्थगित कर परिसंपत्तियों और देनदारियों में परिवर्तन के प्रभाव को लाभ और हानि खाते में पहचाना जाता है।

(c) आस्थगित कर आस्ति को प्रत्येक रिपोर्टिंग तिथि पर मान्यता दी जाती है और उनका पुनर्मूल्यांकन किया जाता है, जो प्रबंधन के निर्णय पर आधारित होता है कि उनकी प्राप्ति यथोचित रूप से निश्चित मानी जाती है या आभासी रूप से निश्चित, जैसा भी मामला हो।

(d) आस्थगित कर आस्ति को अनवशोषित मूल्यह्रास और कर घाटे को आगे ले जाने पर तभी मान्यता दी जाती है जब इस बात की वास्तविक निश्चितता हो कि ऐसी आस्थगित कर परिसंपत्तियों को भविष्य के मुनाफे के विरुद्ध प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। उपरोक्त मदों के अलावा अन्य मदों पर आस्थगित कर परिसंपत्तियों को उचित निश्चितता के आधार पर मान्यता दी जाती है।

(d) The cost of providing long-term benefits under defined benefit Plans is determined using the projected Unit credit method with actuarial valuations being carried out at each Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains / losses are immediately recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and are not deferred.

[13] Provision for Taxation

(a) Income Tax expense is the aggregate amount of current tax and deferred tax expense incurred by the Bank. The current tax expense and deferred tax expense are determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and as per Accounting Standard 22 - "Accounting for Taxes on Income" respectively after taking into account taxes paid at the foreign offices, which are based on the tax laws of respective jurisdictions.

(b) Deferred Tax adjustments comprises of changes in the deferred Tax Assets or liabilities during the year. Deferred Tax Assets and liabilities arising on account of timing differences and which are capable of reversal in subsequent periods are recognized using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as of the balance sheet date. The impact of changes in Deferred Tax Assets and liabilities is recognised in the profit and loss account.

(c) Deferred Tax Assets are recognised and reassessed at each reporting date, based upon management's judgement as to whether their realisation is considered as reasonably certain or virtual certain as the case may be.

(d) Deferred Tax Assets are recognised on carry forward of unabsorbed depreciation and tax losses only if there is virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that such Deferred Tax Assets can be realised against future profits. Deferred Tax Assets on the items other than above are recognized on the basis of reasonable certainty.

[14] प्रावधान, आकस्मिक देयताएं, आकस्मिक आस्तयाँ

(a) आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी लेखा मानक (एएस) 29 (प्रावधान, आकस्मिक देयताएं और आकस्मिक परिसंपत्तियां) के अनुरूप, बैंक केवल तभी प्रावधान को मान्यता देता है जब:

(i) अतीत की घटना के परिणामस्वरूप वर्तमान दायित्व है।

(ii) यह संभावना है कि दायित्व को निपटाने के लिए आर्थिक लाभ वाले संसाधनों के बहिर्वाह की आवश्यकता होगी, और

(iii) जब दायित्व की राशि का विश्वसनीय अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है।

(b) निम्न के लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं है:

(i) कोई संभावित दायित्व जो पिछली घटनाओं से उत्पन्न होता है और जिसका अस्तित्व केवल एक या अधिक अनिश्चित भविष्य की घटनाओं के घटित होने या न होने से ही पुष्ट होगा जो पूरी तरह से बैंक (मूल) के नियंत्रण में नहीं हैं।

(ii) यह संभव नहीं है कि दायित्व को निपटाने के लिए आर्थिक लाभ वाले संसाधनों के बहिर्गमन की आवश्यकता होगी, या

(iii) दायित्व की राशि का विश्वसनीय अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता है।

ऐसे दायित्वों को आकस्मिक देयताओं के रूप में दर्ज किया जाता है। इनका मूल्यांकन नियमित अंतराल पर किया जाता है और दायित्व के केवल उस हिस्से के लिए प्रावधान किया जाता है जिसके लिए आर्थिक लाभ वाले संसाधनों का बहिर्वाह संभावित है, सिवाय उन अत्यंत दुर्लभ परिस्थितियों के जहां कोई विश्वसनीय अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता है।

(c) आकस्मिक परिसंपत्तियों को वित्तीय विवरणों में मान्यता नहीं दी जाती है।

[15] निवल लाभ

लाभ और हानि खाते में निवल लाभ निम्नलिखित है:

(a) निवेश पर मूल्यह्रास के लिए प्रावधान।

(b) कराधान के लिए प्रावधान।

(c) ऋण घाटे पर प्रावधान

[14] Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, Contingent Assets

(a) In conformity with Accounting Standard (AS) 29 (Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets) issued by ICAI, the Bank (Parent) recognizes provision only when:

(i) It has a present obligation as a result of past event.

(ii) It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and

(iii) When a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

(b) No provision is recognized for:

(i) Any possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Bank (Parent).

(ii) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or

(iii) A reliable estimate of the amount of obligation cannot be made.

Such obligations are recorded as Contingent Liabilities. These are assessed at regular intervals and only that part of the obligation for which the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable, is provided for, except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made.

(c) Contingent Assets are not recognized in the financial statements.

[15] Net Profit

The Net Profit in the Profit & Loss Account is after:

(a) Provision for Depreciation on Investments.

(b) Provision for Taxation.

(c) Provision on Loan Losses

(d) मानक आस्तियों पर प्रावधान।

(e) गैर-निष्पादित निवेशों के लिए प्रावधान।

(f) अन्य सामान्य और आवश्यक वस्तुओं के लिए प्रावधान।

[16] प्रति शेयर आय

बैंक (मूल) लेखांकन मानक (एएस) 20 (प्रति शेयर आय) के अनुसार प्रति शेयर मूल और मन्दित आय की रिपोर्ट करता है। प्रति शेयर मूल आय की गणना वर्ष के दौरान इक्विटी शेयरधारकों को देय कर के बाद निवल लाभ को बकाया इक्विटी शेयरों की भारित औसत संख्या से विभाजित करके की जाती है।

[17] नकदी प्रवाह विवरण

नकदी प्रवाह विवरण अप्रत्यक्ष विधि का उपयोग करके रिपोर्ट किया जाता है।

[18] खंड रिपोर्टिंग

बैंक भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के दिशानिर्देशों और आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी एएस-17 के अनुपालन में व्यवसाय खंड को प्राथमिक रिपोर्टिंग खंड और भौगोलिक खंड को द्वितीयक रिपोर्टिंग खंड के रूप में मान्यता देता है।

(d) Provision on Standard Assets.

(e) Provision for Non-Performing Investments.

(f) Provision for Other Usual & Necessary Items.

[16] Earnings per share

The Bank (Parent) reports basic and diluted Earnings per Share in accordance with Accounting Standard (AS) 20 (Earnings per Share). Basic Earnings Per Share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the Year.

[17] Cash Flow Statement

Cash flow Statement is reported by using indirect method.

[18] Segment Reporting

The Bank recognises the business segment as the primary reporting segment and geographical segment as the secondary reporting segment in accordance with the RBI guidelines & in compliance with AS-17 issued by ICAI.

अनुसूची - 19

यथा 31 मार्च 2026 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए समेकित वित्तीय विवरणियों पर लेखा संबंधी टिप्पणियां

1. समूह की समेकित वित्तीय विवरणी (सीएफएस) में केनरा बैंक (मूल बैंक) व उसकी निम्नलिखित अनुषंगियों व सहयोगी संस्थानों का परिणाम शामिल है। अनुषंगियों / सहयोगी संस्थाओं के वित्तीय विवरणी को, मूल बैंक की रिपोर्टिंग तिथि अर्थात् समाप्त वर्ष 31 मार्च, 2026 तक तैयार किया गया है।

1.1 अनुषंगियाँ

निम्न अनुषंगियों को उनके लेखापरीक्षित वित्तीय विवरणियों के आधार पर समेकित किया गया है:

क्र. सं.	कंपनी का नाम	निगमन का प्रकार	निगमिति देश	स्वामित्व हित का प्रतिशत
1	केनबैंक वेंचर कैपिटल फंड लिमिटेड	अनुषंगी	India	100%
2	केनबैंक फाइनेंशियल सर्विसेज लिमिटेड	अनुषंगी	India	100%
3	केनरा बैंक सिक्योरिटीज लिमिटेड (पूर्व में गिल्ट सिक्योरिटीज ट्रेडिंग कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड)	अनुषंगी	India	100%
4	केनबैंक फैक्टर्स लिमिटेड	अनुषंगी	India	70%
5	केनबैंक कंप्यूटर सर्विसेज लिमिटेड	अनुषंगी	India	69.14%
6	केनरा तंजानिया लिमिटेड (परिसमापन में) (पूर्व में केनरा बैंक तंजानिया लिमिटेड)	अनुषंगी	Tanzania	100%
7	सीआरएमएफ ट्रस्टी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (नवंबर 2024 से)	अनुषंगी	India	51%

* बैंक ने केनबैंक फैक्टर्स लिमिटेड में अपनी हिस्सेदारी बेचने का निर्णय लिया है और इसके लिए आवश्यक विनियामक स्वीकृतियाँ प्राप्त कर ली हैं।

उच्च शिक्षा वित्तपोषण एजेंसी (एचईएफए) भारत सरकार के मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय (90.91%) और केनरा बैंक (9.09%) का एक संयुक्त उद्यम है, जिसका उद्देश्य भारत के प्रमुख शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में पूंजीगत परिसंपत्तियों के निर्माण के लिए वित्तपोषण करना है। एचईएफए कंपनी अधिनियम 2013 के तहत धारा 8 (गैर-लाभकारी) के तहत एक केंद्र सरकार की कंपनी के रूप में और आरबीआई के साथ गैर-जमा लेने वाली एनबीएफसी के रूप में पंजीकृत है।

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय (एमएचआरडी) का उद्देश्य विश्व स्तर के उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों का निर्माण करना और अनुसंधान सुविधाएं स्थापित करना है, जिसका उद्देश्य देश के आईआईएम, आईआईटी, एम्स, आईआईएसईआर, आईआईएससी, एनआईटी, आईआईआईटी आदि जैसे उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों के बुनियादी ढांचे के मानकों में सुधार के लिए एक विशेष प्रयोजन हेतु एक मंच प्रदान करना है।

इसके आधार पर शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने 2,000 करोड़ रुपये की प्रारंभिक अधिकृत पूंजी के साथ उच्च शिक्षा वित्तपोषण एजेंसी (एचईएफए) एक संयुक्त उद्यम कंपनी स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव रखा। शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने 1,000 करोड़ रुपये का योगदान दिया है और केनरा बैंक ने आनुपातिक रूप से 100 करोड़ रुपये का योगदान दिया है।

SCHEDULE - 19

NOTES ON ACCOUNTS ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2026

1. The Consolidated Financial Statements (CFS) of the Group comprises the result of the Canara Bank (Parent), and following Subsidiaries & Associates. The financial statements of the Subsidiaries / Associates are drawn up to the same reporting date as that of the Parent i.e. year ended on March 31, 2026.

1.1 Subsidiaries

The following subsidiaries have been considered for consolidation based on their Audited Financial Statements:

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Type of Incorporation	Country of Incorporation	Percentage of Ownership Interest
1	Canbank Venture Capital Fund Ltd.	Subsidiary	India	100%
2	Canbank Financial Services Ltd.	Subsidiary	India	100%
3	Canara Bank Securities Ltd. (formerly GILT Securities Trading Corpn. Ltd.)	Subsidiary	India	100%
4	Canbank Factors Ltd. *	Subsidiary	India	70%
5	Canbank Computer Services Ltd.	Subsidiary	India	69.14%
6	Canara Tanzania Ltd. (In Liquidation) (Formerly Canara Bank Tanzania Ltd.)	Subsidiary	Tanzania	100%
7	CRMF Trustee Private Ltd. (From Nov 2024)	Subsidiary	India	51%

*The Bank has decided to disinvest its stake in Canbank Factors Ltd., and has obtained requisite regulatory approvals.

Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) is a joint venture of MHRD, Government of India (90.91%) and Canara Bank (9.09%) for financing creation of capital assets in premier educational institutions in India. HEFA is registered under Section 8 (Not-for-profit) under the Companies Act 2013 as a Union Govt company and as Non-deposit taking NBFC with RBI.

The Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD) with an objective to build world-class higher educational institutions and to set up research facilities, intended to provide a platform, through a special purpose vehicle, for improvement of the infrastructure standards of the higher educational institutions like IIM, IIT, AIIMS, IISER, IISc, NIT, IIITs etc of the country.

Based on this the MoE proposed to set up Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) a Joint Venture Company with an initial authorized capital of ₹2,000 Cr. MoE has contributed ₹1,000 Crores and Canara Bank has contributed proportionately ₹100 Crores.

इसके बाद, अधिकृत पूंजी को बढ़ाकर 10,000 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है, जिसमें सरकार 5,000 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त इक्विटी प्रदान करेगी और केनरा बैंक 500 करोड़ रुपये का योगदान देगा। शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने 31.03.2026 तक 4,812.50 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी निवेश की है और केनरा बैंक ने 481.25 करोड़ रुपये का योगदान दिया है।

निम्नलिखित तथ्यों के आधार पर बैंक के सीएफएस में एचईएफए की वित्तीय स्थिति पर विचार नहीं किया जाता है:

a) समेकन का इरादा शेयरहोल्डिंग के आधार पर, अनुषंगी / संयुक्त उद्यम के मुनाफ़े, आय और संपत्ति को होल्डिंग / वेंचर कंपनी के साथ विलय करना है। होल्डिंग/उद्यम कंपनी तकनीकी रूप से अपनी अनुषंगी / उद्यम की आनुपातिक संपत्ति (लाभ सहित) की मालिक है। चूँकि उद्यम कंपनी धारा 8 कंपनी के मुनाफे पर कभी भी किसी अधिकार का दावा नहीं कर सकती, इसलिए बैंक द्वारा इसे समेकित नहीं किया जाता है।

b) एएस 21 (समेकित वित्तीय विवरण) वर्तमान मामले में लागू नहीं होगा क्योंकि यह नियंत्रण की परिभाषा को पूरा नहीं करता है।

Subsequently, the authorized capital has been increased to ₹10,000 Crores wherein Govt. will provide an additional equity of ₹5,000 Crores and Canara Bank will contribute ₹500 Crores As on 31.03.2026, MoE has infused Capital of ₹4,812.50 Crores and Canara Bank has contributed ₹481.25 Crores.

The financials of HEFA is not considered in the CFS of the Bank based the following facts:

a) The intent behind consolidation is to merge the profits, income and wealth of the Subsidiary / JV with the Holding / Venture company by the virtue of its share holding. The Holding / Venture company technically owns the proportionate wealth (including the profit) of its Subsidiary / Venture. As the profits of a Section 8 company cannot be claimed by the JV partner, it is not consolidated by the Bank.

b) AS 21 (Consolidated Financial Statement) would not be applicable in the current case as the investment does not satisfy the definition of Control.

स्वीकार किए जाने हेतु शर्तें	केनरा बैंक की स्थिति	प्रयोज्यता
1. प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से अनुषंगी कंपनी (यों) के माध्यम से, एक उद्यम की मतदान शक्ति के आधे से अधिक का स्वामित्व	संयुक्त उद्यम सह शेयर धारक करार के अनुच्छेद 4.1 के अनुसार, केनरा बैंक के पास केवल 9.09% हिस्सेदारी है जो मतदान शक्ति की आधी सीमा से बहुत कम है।	संतोषजनक नहीं।
2. किसी कंपनी के मामले में निदेशक मंडल की संरचना या संबंधित शासन की संरचना का नियंत्रण	संयुक्त उद्यम सह शेयरधारक करार के पैरा 9.1.1 के अनुसार, एचईएफए के निदेशक मंडल में 7 निदेशक शामिल हैं, जिनमें से केनरा बैंक के केवल दो निदेशक, जिनमें से एक प्रबंध निदेशक (एमडी) होंगे, बोर्ड में प्रतिनिधित्व करेंगे। इसी प्रकार, उक्त समझौते के पैरा 8.2 के अनुसार, प्रबंध निदेशक, निदेशक मंडल के नियंत्रण, पर्यवेक्षण और निर्देशों के अधीन कार्य करेगा।	चूंकि, बैंक के पास बोर्ड की संरचना में नियंत्रक हिस्सेदारी नहीं है, इसलिए यह शर्त पूरी नहीं होती।

Conditions to satisfy	Canara Bank's position	Applicability
1. The ownership, directly or indirectly through subsidiary(ies), of more than one-half of the voting power of an enterprise	As per Para 4.1 of the JV-cum-Shareholder Agreement Canara Bank is holding only 9.09%, which is much below the threshold of one-half of the voting power.	Not Satisfied
2. Control of the composition of the Board of Directors in the case of a company or of the composition of the corresponding governing	As per Para 9.1.1 of the JV-cum-Shareholder Agreement, Board of Directors of HEFA consists of 7 directors, out of which only two directors of Canara Bank, one of whom will be Managing Director (MD), will represent in the Board. Similarly, as per Para 8.2 of the said agreement, MD shall function under the control, supervision and directions of the Board of Directors.	Since, the Bank is not having controlling stake in composition of Board, the condition is not satisfied.

c) एएस 27 (संयुक्त उद्यमों में हितों की वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग) एएस 27 के पैरा 28 (बी) के तहत प्रदान किए गए प्रतिबंध के कारण लागू नहीं होगा, जो निम्नानुसार है:

संयुक्त उद्यम की प्रकृति के कारण, यदि यह आरबीआई के साथ एनबीएफसी के रूप में पंजीकृत है, जो कि कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 8 के तहत पंजीकृत एक गैर-लाभकारी कंपनी है, तो संयुक्त उद्यम को एएस 27 के पैरा 28 (बी) के तहत दिए गए प्रतिबंध के कारण सीएफएस के लिए नहीं माना जाएगा, जिसे इस प्रकार पढ़ा जाएगा कि "(बी) एक संयुक्त रूप से नियंत्रित किसी ऐसी इकाई में हित, जो गंभीर दीर्घकालिक प्रतिबंधों के तहत संचालित होती है जो उद्यमकर्ता को धन हस्तांतरित करने की इसकी क्षमता को काफी हद तक बाधित करती है।"

ऐसी संयुक्त रूप से नियंत्रित इकाई में हित को लेखांकन मानक (एएस) 13, निवेशों के लिए लेखांकन के अनुसार निवेश के रूप में किया जाना चाहिए।"

संयुक्त उद्यम के गठन का उद्देश्य कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 (संयुक्त उद्यम सह शेयरधारक समझौते के पृष्ठ 2 के खंड सी) के प्रावधानों के तहत धारा 8 कंपनी को शामिल करना है। इसके अलावा, उक्त समझौते के पैरा 4.4 और पैरा 8.4 में स्पष्ट रूप से उल्लेख किया गया है कि लाभ इक्विटी का हिस्सा होगा और यह दर्शाता है कि दीर्घकालिक प्रतिबंध हैं जो बैंक को धन हस्तांतरित करने की इसकी क्षमता को काफी हद तक बाधित करते हैं।

इसके अलावा, एएस 27 के पैरा 12 और 13 में कहा गया है: "12. संयुक्त रूप से नियंत्रित परिचालन में अपने हितों के संबंध में, एक उद्यमी को अपने अलग-अलग वित्तीय विवरणों में और इसके परिणामस्वरूप अपने समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों में पहचान करनी चाहिए:

(i) वे आस्तयाँ जिन पर यह नियंत्रण रखता है और जिन देनदारियों का यह वहन करता है; और

(ii) जिन खर्चों का वह वहन करता है और आय का उसका हिस्सा जो कि वह संयुक्त उद्यम से कमाता है।

चूंकि उद्यमकर्ता के अलग-अलग वित्तीय विवरणों में आस्ति, देयताओं, आय और व्यय पहले से ही पहचाने जाते हैं, और इसके परिणामस्वरूप समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों में, इन मदों के संबंध में कोई समायोजन या अन्य समेकन प्रक्रियाओं की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है, जब उद्यमी समेकित वित्तीय विवरण प्रस्तुत करता है।

चूंकि बैंक अपनी आय में, उद्यम से प्राप्त शुल्क को उद्यम के प्रबंधन, उसकी श्रमशक्ति और अन्य संसाधनों की लागत के रूप में शामिल करता

c) AS 27 (Financial Reporting of Interests in Joint Ventures) would not be applicable due to the restriction provided under Para 28 (b) of AS 27 which reads as under:

Due to the nature of the JV, even if registered as NBFC with RBI, which is a not-for-profit company registered U/s 8 of Companies Act, 2013 the JV would not be considered for CFS due to the restriction provided under Para 28 (b) of AS 27 which read as "(b) an interest in a jointly controlled entity which operates under severe long-term restrictions that significantly impair its ability to transfer funds to the venturer.

Interest in such a jointly controlled entity should be accounted for as an investment in accordance with Accounting Standard (AS) 13, Accounting for Investments."

The intent of forming of the JV is incorporating a Section 8 Company under the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 (Clause C of page 2 of the JV-cum-Shareholder Agreement). Further, Para 4.4 and Para 8.4 of the captioned agreement it is clearly mentioned that the profit shall form part of the equity and which demonstrates that there are long-term restrictions that significantly impair its ability to transfer funds to the Bank.

Also, Para 12 and 13 of AS 27 state as under: "12. In respect of its interests in jointly controlled operations, a venturer should recognise in its separate financial statements and consequently in its consolidated financial statements:

(i) The assets that it controls and the liabilities that it incurs; and

(ii) The expenses that it incurs and its share of the income that it earns from the joint venture.

Because the assets, liabilities, income and expenses are already recognised in the separate financial statements of the venturer, and consequently in its consolidated financial statements, no adjustments or other consolidation procedures are required in respect of these items when the venturer presents consolidated financial statements.

Since the Bank accounts in its income the fees received from the Venture towards the cost of managing the

है तथा निवेश के रूप में अभिदत्त शेयर पूंजी को भी मान्यता देता है, इसलिए समेकन की आगे की प्रक्रिया / समायोजन की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है।

उपर्युक्त कारणों को देखते हुए बैंक ने सीएफएस में एएस 21 या एएस 27 के तहत संयुक्त उद्यम पर विचार नहीं किया है।

venture with its manpower and other resources and also recognizes the subscribed share capital as investment, the further procedure/adjustment of consolidation is not required.

In view of the above reasons the Bank has not considered the JV in CFS either under AS 21 or AS 27.

1.2 सहयोगी संस्थाएँ:

I. निम्नलिखित सहयोगी संस्थाओं में निवेश को उनके वित्तीय विवरणों के आधार पर समेकन के उद्देश्य से माना गया है:

क्र. सं.	सहयोगी संस्थाओं के नाम	लेखापरीक्षित / अलेखापरीक्षित	निगमिति देश	यथा 31.03.2026 को स्वामित्व हित का प्रतिशत (%)	यथा 31.03.2025 को स्वामित्व हित का प्रतिशत (%)
1.	केनफिन होम्स लि.	लेखापरीक्षित	भारत	29.99%	29.99%
2.	केरल ग्रामीण बैंक (भूतपूर्व साउथ मालाबार ग्रामीण बैंक)	अलेखापरीक्षित	भारत	35.00%	35.00%
3.	कर्नाटक ग्रामीण बैंक (01.05.2025 से प्रभावी)	लेखापरीक्षित	भारत	35.00%	-
4.	केनरा रोबेको एसेट मैनेजमेंट कंपनी लिमिटेड#	लेखापरीक्षित	भारत	(16.10.2025 से प्रभावी)	51.00%
5.	केनरा एचएसबी सी लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड (पूर्व में केनरा एचएसबी सी ओरिएंटल बैंक ऑफ कॉमर्स लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड) #	लेखापरीक्षित	भारत	36.50% (17.10.2025 से प्रभावी)	51.00%

1.2 Associates:

I. The investment in the following Associates have been considered for the purpose of consolidation based on their Financial Statements:

Sl. No.	Name of the Associate	Audited / Unaudited	Country of Incorporation	Percentage of ownership interest (%) as on 31.03.2026	Percentage of ownership interest (%) as on 31.03.2025
1.	Can Fin Homes Ltd.	Audited	India	29.99%	29.99%
2.	Kerala Gramin Bank (Erstwhile South Malabar Gramin Bank)	Unaudited	India	35.00%	35.00%
3.	Karnataka Grameena Bank (With effect from 01.05.2025)	Audited	India	35.00%	-
4.	Canara Robeco Asset Management Company Ltd.#	Audited	India	38% (w.e.f. 16.10.2025)	51.00%
5.	Canara HSBC Life Insurance Company Ltd. (Formerly Canara HSBC Oriental Bank of Commerce Life Insurance Company Ltd.) #	Audited	India	36.50% (w.e.f. 17.10.2025)	51.00%

#केनरा रोबेको एसेट मैनेजमेंट कंपनी लिमिटेड और केनरा एचएसबी सी लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड, बिक्री के लिए प्रस्ताव (आईपीओ) के ज़रिए शेयर बेचने के बाद, क्रमशः 16.10.2025 और 17.10.2025 को बीएसई और एनएसई पर लिस्ट हुईं। शेयरों की लिस्टिंग और बिक्री के बाद, इन कंपनियों में बैंक की शेयरधारिता प्रत्येक कंपनी में 51% से घटकर 38% और 36.50% हो गई है। ये कंपनियाँ अब सहायक कंपनियाँ नहीं रहीं और बैंक की सहयोगी कंपनियाँ बन गईं; और दिनांक 31.03.2026 तक इन्हें सहयोगी कंपनियों के तौर पर समेकित किया गया है। इस विनिवेश से, समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों पर लागू लेखा मानकों के अनुसार, एकल आधार पर 1,929.56 करोड़ रुपये और समेकित आधार पर ₹1,800.93 करोड़ रुपये का कर-पूर्व लाभ (खर्चों के बाद) हुआ।

2. अनुषंगी कंपनियाँ और सहयोगी कंपनियाँ प्रचलित कानूनों और प्रथाओं के अनुसार लेखांकन नीतियों का लगातार पालन कर रही हैं; कुछ मामलों में ये नीतियाँ मूल संस्था से अलग हैं, जिसका कारण संबंधित उद्योग, व्यवसाय या देश की आवश्यकताएँ हैं। प्रबंधन की विचार में, चूंकि इसका प्रभाव महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है, इसलिए समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों में किसी भी समायोजन की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

3. विभिन्न अनुषंगियों के अधिग्रहण से प्राप्त पूंजी आरक्षित निधियाँ/ (गुडविल) का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

(₹ करोड़ में)

अनुषंगी का नाम	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
केनबैंक फैक्टर्स लिमिटेड	2.54	2.54
केनबैंक कंप्यूटर सर्विसेज लिमिटेड	0.25	0.25
निवल पूँजी आरक्षित निधियाँ	**2.79**	**2.79**

4. अंतर शाखा लेनदेन और लेखा शेषों का पुष्टिकरण

मूल बैंक के अंतर-शाखा / कार्यालय लेनदेन के अंतर्गत प्रविष्टियों का मिलान और सेटिंग आफ, अंतर-कार्यालय समायोजन लेखा के माध्यम से पूरे बैंक के लिए कोर बैंकिंग समाधान (सीबीएस) पर आधारित प्रणाली द्वारा ही किया जाता है।

समूह की कुछ कंपनियों में विविध लेनदारों, विविध देनदारों, ऋणों और अग्रिमों आदि में शेष राशि की पुष्टि की जानी आवश्यक है।

#Canara Robeco Asset Management Company Limited and Canara HSBC Life Insurance Company Limited were listed on BSE and NSE on 16.10.2025 and 17.10.2025 respectively, pursuant to sale of shareholding through Offer for Sale (Offer for Sale - IPO). Following the listing and sale of shares, the Bank's shareholding in these companies reduced from 51% in each company to 38% and 36.50% respectively. Consequently, with effect from the respective listing dates, these companies have ceased to be subsidiaries and became associates of the Bank and they are consolidated as associates as on 31.03.2026. The aforesaid divestment resulted in a pre-tax profit (net of expenses) of ₹1,929.56 Crores in standalone basis and ₹1,800.93 Crores in consolidated basis as per applicable Accounting Standards on Consolidated Financial Statements.

2. The Subsidiaries and Associates are following Accounting Policies consistently as per the prevalent law and practice, which are different from the Parent in a few cases because of respective industry / business / country requirements. In the opinion of the management, as the impact of the same is not material, no adjustment is required in Consolidated Financial Statements.

3. The break-up of Capital Reserve / (Goodwill) arising on the acquisition of the two Subsidiaries is as under:

(Amount ₹ in Crores)

Name of the Subsidiary	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Canbank Factors Limited	2.54	2.54
Canbank Computer Services Limited	0.25	0.25
Net Capital Reserve	**2.79**	**2.79**

4. Inter-Branch transactions and confirmation of balances

The matching and setting off of entries under Inter-Branch / Office transactions of the Parent Bank are automated in the Core Banking Solutions (CBS).

In some of the Group Companies, balances in Sundry Creditors, Sundry Debtors, Loans and Advances etc. are subject to confirmation.

5. केनबैंक फाइनेंशिएल सर्विसेज लिमिटेड (केनफिना)

कंपनी, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम 1934 की धारा 45-आईए के तहत एनबीएफसी के रूप में पंजीकृत है। कंपनी लेखांकन की व्यापारिक प्रणाली का पालन करती है और भारत में आम तौर पर स्वीकृत लेखांकन नीतियों और कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 133 के तहत निर्दिष्ट लेखांकन मानकों का अनुपालन करती है, जिसे (कंपनी लेखा) नियम 2014 के नियम 7 के साथ पढ़ा जाता है। इस तथ्य के बावजूद कि कंपनी प्राथमिक एनबीएफसी गतिविधियां नहीं चला रही है, खाते चालू व्यवसाय के आधार पर तैयार किए जाते हैं।

कंपनी अदालत में लंबित मामलों में वसूली पर ध्यान केंद्रित कर रही है। वित्तीय विवरणों की तैयारी में, प्रबंधन ने नकदी प्रक्षेपण के समर्थन से अपनी कार्यशील पूंजी पर्याप्तता का आकलन किया है। प्रबंधन ने निष्कर्ष निकाला है कि कंपनी के पास अपने परिचालन को वित्तपोषित करने के लिए पर्याप्त कार्यशील पूंजी होगी और प्रबंधन का मानना है कि कंपनी की चालू संस्था के आधार पर जारी रखने की क्षमता पर कोई भौतिक अनिश्चितता मौजूद नहीं है।

6. संबद्ध पार्टी प्रकटीकरण

6.1 संबद्ध पार्टियों की सूची और बैंक के साथ उनका संबंध – मूल संस्था – केनरा बैंक

6.1.1 प्रमुख प्रबंधन कार्मिक

i) श्री. के. सत्यनारायण राजु, प्रबंध निदेशक एवं मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी (31 दिसंबर 2025 को सेवानिवृत्त)

ii) श्री देबाशीष मुखर्जी, कार्यपालक निदेशक (31 मई 2025 को सेवानिवृत्त)

iii) श्री हरदीप सिंह अहलूवालिया, प्रबंध निदेशक एवं मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी (प्रभारी)

iv) श्री भवेंद्र कुमार, कार्यपालक निदेशक

v) श्री एस के मजूमदार, समूह मुख्य वित्त अधिकारी

vi) श्री सुनील कुमार चुघ, कार्यपालक निदेशक

vii) श्री अमित मित्तल, समूह मुख्य वित्त अधिकारी

viii) संतोष कुमार बारिक, कंपनी सचिव

5. Canbank Financial Services Limited (CANFINA):

The company is registered as a NBFC under Sec 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India ACT,1934. The company follows mercantile system of accounting and complies with Generally Accepted Accounting Policies in India and Accounting Standards specified u/s. 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 7 of the (Companies Accounts) Rules 2014. The accounts are prepared on a going concern basis in spite of the fact that the company is not carrying out the primary NBFC activities.

The company is concentrating on recovery in the pending court cases. In the preparation of the financial statements, the management has made an assessment on its working capital sufficiency with the support of cash projection. The management has concluded that the company shall have sufficient working capital to finance their operations and the management believes that no material uncertainty exists over the ability of the company to continue on a going concern basis.

6. Related Party Disclosures:

6.1 Names of the Related Party and their relationship with the Parent - Canara Bank

6.1.1 Key Management Personnel

i) Shri. K. Satyanarayana Raju, Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer (Superannuated on 31st December 2025)

ii) Shri Debashish Mukherjee, Executive Director (Superannuated on 31st May 2025)

iii) Shri Hardeep Singh Ahluwalia, Managing Director & Chief Executive Director (I/C)

iv) Shri Bhavendra Kumar, Executive Director

v) Shri S K Majumdar, Executive Director

vi) Shri Sunil Kumar Chugh, Executive Director

vii) Shri Amit Mittal, Group Chief Financial Officer

viii) Shri Santosh Kumar Barik, Company Secretary

6.1.2 मूल संस्था

i) केनरा बैंक

6.1.3 अनुषंगियाँ

1	केनबैंक फाइनेंशियल सर्विसेज लिमिटेड
2	केनबैंक वेंचर कैपिटल फंड लिमिटेड
3	केनबैंक फैक्टर्स लिमिटेड
4	केनबैंक कंप्यूटर सर्विसेज लिमिटेड
5	केनरा बैंक सिक्योरिटीज लिमिटेड (पूर्व में गिल्ट सिक्योरिटीज ट्रेडिंग कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड)
6	केनरा तंजानिया लिमिटेड** (पूर्व में केनरा बैंक तंजानिया लिमिटेड)
7	सीआरएमएफ ट्रस्टी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (नवंबर 2024 से)

**केनरा तंजानिया लिमिटेड (सीटीएल) (जो अब परिसमापन में है), जो बैंक की पूर्ण स्वामित्व वाली सहायक कंपनी है, ने अपनी मुख्य परिसंपत्तियाँ और देनदारियाँ मैसर्स एक्सिम बैंक तंजानिया लिमिटेड को हस्तांतरित कर दी हैं और 21.12.2024 से अपना लाइसेंस वापस कर दिया है। बैंक को मौजूदा वित्त वर्ष के दौरान यूएसडी 10 मिलियन का भुगतान प्राप्त हुआ है, और शेष राशि यूएसडी 1.68 मिलियन को स्थानीय नियामक आवश्यकताओं के अनुपालन में, प्रतिधारण राशि (20.12.2026 तक, यानी 21.12.2024 से 2 वर्षों के लिए) के तौर पर एक एस्क्रो खाते में जमा कर दिया गया है।

संयुक्त उद्यम – शून्य

6.1.4 सहयोगी संस्थाएँ

1	केनफिन होम्स लिमिटेड
2	केनरा रोबेको एसेट मैनेजमेंट कंपनी लिमिटेड *
3	केनरा एचएसबीसी लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड (पूर्व में केनरा एचएसबीसी ओरिएंटल बैंक ऑफ कॉमर्स लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड) *
	बैंक द्वारा प्रायोजित क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक #
4	कर्नाटक ग्रामीण बैंक
5	केरल ग्रामीण बैंक (भूतपूर्व दक्षिण मालाबार ग्रामीण बैंक)

*बिंदु संख्या 1.2 देखें।

6.1.2 Parent

i) Canara Bank

6.1.3 Subsidiaries

1	Canbank Financial Services Ltd.
2	Canbank Venture Capital Fund Ltd.
3	Canbank Factors Ltd.
4	Canbank Computer Services Ltd.
5	Canara Bank Securities Ltd. (formerly GILT Securities Trading Corpn. Ltd.)
6	Canara Tanzania Ltd.** (formerly Canara Bank Tanzania Ltd.)
7	CRMF Trustee Private Ltd.

**Canara Tanzania Ltd. (In Liquidation) (CTL), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Bank has transferred its major assets and liabilities to M/s Exim Bank Tanzania Ltd. and surrendered the license with effect from 21.12.2024. Bank has received payment of USD 10 mn during the current FY and balance amount of USD 1.68 mn has been deposited in an Escrow account towards retention money (till 20.12.2026 i.e., 2 years from 21.12.2024) in compliance with local regulatory requirement.

Joint Ventures - NIL

6.1.4 Associates

1	Can Fin Homes Ltd.
2	Canara Robeco Asset Management Company Ltd *
3	Canara HSBC Life Insurance Company Ltd. (Formerly Canara HSBC Oriental Bank of Commerce Life Insurance Company Ltd.)*
	Regional Rural Banks sponsored by the Bank#
4	Karnataka Grameena Bank
5	Kerala Gramin Bank (Erstwhile South Malabar Gramin Bank)

*Refer to Point No. 1.2

बैंक ने अप्रैल 2025 तक 4 आरआरबी को प्रायोजित किया था। भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी राजपत्र अधिसूचना संख्या सीजी-डीएल-ई-07042025-262329, दिनांक 07.04.2025 के अनुपालन में, जिसमें पूर्ववर्ती क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों (आरआरबी) के विलय का प्रावधान था, केनरा बैंक द्वारा प्रायोजित आरआरबी का विलय "एक राज्य-एक आरआरबी " की अवधारणा के तहत एक एकल क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक, यानी कर्नाटक ग्रामीण बैंक में दिनांक 01.05.2025 से प्रभावी हो गया। इस आरआरबी में बैंक का निवेश 31 मार्च 2026 तक के इसके वित्तीय विवरणों में शामिल है।

पूर्व सहयोगी, आंध्र प्रगति ग्रामीण बैंक (एपीजीबी) (केनरा बैंक द्वारा प्रायोजित) के संबंध में, केंद्र सरकार ने राजपत्र अधिसूचना संख्या सीजी-डीएल-ई-07042025-262329 दिनांक 07.04.2025 के पैरा एस.ओ. 1626(ई) के माध्यम से, दिनांक 01.05.2025 से आंध्र प्रदेश ग्रामीण बैंक (यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया द्वारा प्रायोजित) के विलय की अधिसूचना जारी की।

#The Bank had sponsored 4 RRBs till April 2025. In compliance with the Gazette Notification No. CG-DL-E-07042025-262329 dated 07.04.2025, issued by Government of India for amalgamation of erstwhile Regional Rural Banks (RRB) Canara Bank sponsored RRBs amalgamated into a Single Regional Rural Bank i.e., Karnataka Grameena Bank under the concept "One State-One RRB" w.e.f. 01.05.2025. The Bank's investments in this RRB is included in its Financial Statements as at 31st March 2026.

In respect of erstwhile associate, Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank (APGB) (Sponsored by Canara Bank), Central Government, vide Gazette Notification No. CG-DL-E-07042025-262329 dated 07.04.2025 Para S.O. 1626(E) notified amalgamation of Andhra Pradesh Grameena Bank (Sponsored by Union Bank of India) with effect from 01.05.2025.

हमारे बैंक द्वारा प्रायोजित आरआरबी के विलय का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

राज्य	आरआरबी का अंतरण	हस्तांतरणकर्ता आरआरबी का प्रायोजक	समामेलित आरआरबी	हस्तांतरिती आरआरबी का प्रयोजक
आंध्रा प्रदेश	आंध्रा प्रगति ग्रामीण बैंक	केनरा बैंक	आंध्रा प्रदेश ग्रामीण बैंक	यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
कर्नाटक	कर्नाटक विकास ग्रामीण बैंक	केनरा बैंक	कर्नाटक ग्रामीण बैंक	केनरा बैंक
	कर्नाटक ग्रामीण बैंक			

Details of the amalgamation of RRBs sponsored by our Bank are as under:

State	Transferor RRB	Sponsor Bank of Transferor RRB	Amalgamated RRB	Sponsor Bank of transferee RRBs
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank	Canara Bank	Andhra Pradesh Grameena Bank	Union Bank of India
Karnataka	Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank	Canara Bank	Karnataka Grameena Bank	Canara Bank
	Karnataka Gramin Bank			

6.1.5 प्रमुख प्रबंधन कार्मिकों के साथ लेनदेन का प्रकटीकरण निम्नानुसार है:

प्रमुख प्रबंधन कार्मिकों का पारिश्रमिक निम्नानुसार है: (₹ करोड़ में)

नाम और अवधि	पदनाम	2025-26	2024-25
श्री. के. सत्यनारायण राजु, प्रबंध निदेशक एवं मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी (31 दिसंबर 2025 को सेवानिवृत्त)	प्रबंध निदेशक एवं मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी	67,29,756.00	42,41,160.00
श्री देबाशीष मुखर्जी, कार्यपालक निदेशक (31 मई 2025 को सेवानिवृत्त)	कार्यपालक निदेशक	40,58,550.00	39,12,885.00
श्री अशोक चंद्र (16.01.2025 तक)	कार्यपालक निदेशक	10,15,993.54*	30,57,596.00
श्री हरदीप सिंह अहलूवालिया प्रबंध निदेशक एवं मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी (प्रभारी)	कार्यपालक निदेशक	35,77,812.00	34,66,935.00
श्री भवेन्द्र कुमार	कार्यपालक निदेशक	51,37,753.42	35,27,076.00
श्री एस के मजूमदार (24.03.2025 से)	कार्यपालक निदेशक	42,46,672.52	69,807.48
श्री सुनील कुमार चुघ (कार्यपालक निदेशक 24.11.2025 तक)	कार्यपालक निदेशक	17,10,454.07	-
श्री एस के मजूमदार (23.03.2025 तक)	समूह मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी (जीसीएफओ)	-	75,92,849.87
श्री अमित मित्तल (25.03.2025 से)	समूह मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी (जीसीएफओ)	34,85,181.11	63,696.66
श्री संतोष कुमार बारिक (21.04.2023 से)	बैंक के कंपनी सचिव	28,71,698.30	25,01,214.81
	कुल	**3,28,33,870.96**	**2,84,33,220.82**

*वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान भुगतान किया गया बकाया वेतन

नोट: ऊपर दिए गए आंकड़ों में बैठक शुल्क, पीएलआई और अन्य शुल्क शामिल नहीं हैं।

एएस 18 के पैराग्राफ 5 के अनुसार, बैंकर-ग्राहक संबंध की प्रकृति के लेन-देन, जिनमें प्रमुख प्रबंधन कार्मिकों और प्रमुख प्रबंधन कार्मिकों के रिश्तेदारों के साथ लेन-देन शामिल हैं, का प्रकटीकरण नहीं किया गया है।

6.1.5 **Disclosure about transactions with Key Management Personnel is as under::**

Remuneration to Key Management Personnel is as under: (Amount in ₹)

NAME & PERIOD	DESIGNATION	2025-26	2024-25
Shri. K SATYANARAYANA RAJU (Superannuated on 31.12.2025)	Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer	67,29,756.00	42,41,160.00
Shri. DEBASHISH MUKHERJEE (Superannuated on 31.05.2025)	Executive Director	40,58,550.00	39,12,885.00
Shri. ASHOK CHANDRA (Till 16.01.2025)	Executive Director	10,15,993.54*	30,57,596.00
Shri. HARDEEP SINGH AHLUWALIA [Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer (I/C)]	Executive Director	35,77,812.00	34,66,935.00
Shri. BHAVENDRA KUMAR	Executive Director	51,37,753.42	35,27,076.00
Shri. S K MAJUMDAR (From 24.03.2025)	Executive Director	42,46,672.52	69,807.48
Shri. SUNIL KUMAR CHUGH (ED FROM 24.11.2025)	Executive Director	17,10,454.07	-
Shri. S K MAJUMDAR (Till 23.03.2025)	Group Chief Financial Officer (GCFO)	-	75,92,849.87
Shri. AMIT MITTAL (From 25.03.2025)	Group Chief Financial Officer (GCFO)	34,85,181.11	63,696.66
Shri. SANTOSH KUMAR BARIK (From 21.04.2023)	Company Secretary of the Bank	28,71,698.30	25,01,214.81
	Total	**3,28,33,870.96**	**2,84,33,220.82**

*Arrears Salary Paid during FY 2025-26

Note: The figures mentioned above are excluding sitting fee, PLI and other fees.

In terms of paragraph 5 of AS 18, transactions in the nature of Banker-Customer relationship including those with Key Management Personnel and relatives of Key Management Personnel have not been disclosed.

7. **प्रति शेयर अर्जन**

7.1 **मूल और मिश्रित प्रति शेयर अर्जन**

विवरण	2025-26	2024-25
मूल और मिश्रित ईपीएस (₹)	21.73	19.34

7. **Earnings per Share:**

7.1 **Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share:**

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Basic and Diluted EPS (₹)	21.73	19.34

7.2 ईपीएस की गणना:

	विवरण	2025-26	2024-25
A	इक्विटी शेयरधारकों के फलस्वरूप वर्ष के लिए निवल लाभ/(हानि) (रुपये करोड़ में)	19705.91	17539.62
B	इक्विटी शेयरों की भारित औसत संख्या (करोड़)	907.07	907.07
C	31 मार्च तक बकाया शेयरों की संख्या (करोड़)	907.07	907.07
D	प्रति शेयर मूल और मिश्रित आय (A/B) (रुपये में)	21.73	19.34
E	प्रति शेयर नाममात्र मूल्य (रुपये में)	2.00	2.00

7.2 Computation of EPS:

	Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
A	Net Profit / (Loss) for the year attributable to Equity Shareholders (₹ in Crores)	19705.91	17539.62
B	Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares (Crores)	907.07	907.07
C	No. of Shares outstanding as on 31st March (Crores)	907.07	907.07
D	Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share (A / B) (₹)	21.73	19.34
E	Nominal Value per Share (₹)	2.00	2.00

8. वर्ष के दौरान किए गए प्रावधानों और आकस्मिकताओं का ब्यौरा: (₹ करोड़ में)

विवरण	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
निवेश और एनपीआई पर मूल्यह्रास के लिए प्रावधान	-72.12	-1090.70
एनपीए के लिए प्रावधान	6320.01	9590.62
मानक आस्ति के लिए प्रावधान	1008.17	335.96
कर के लिए प्रावधान (आस्थगित कर सहित)	5730.23	5689.03
उचित मूल्य में कमी के लिए प्रावधान	-85.85	-128.17
संदिग्ध आस्तियों की वसूली के लिए प्रावधान	98.95	44.86
अन्य प्रावधान और आकस्मिकताएँ – निवल	-853.22	11.06
कुल	**13852.61**	**14452.66**

8. Details of Provisions and Contingencies made during the year: (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Provision for Depreciation on Investment and NPI	-72.12	-1090.70
Provision towards NPA	6320.01	9590.62
Provision towards Standard Asset	1008.17	335.96
Provision for Tax (Including Deferred Tax)	5730.23	5689.03
Provision for Diminution in Fair Value	-85.85	-128.17
Provision for assets doubtful of recovery	98.95	44.86
Other Provision and Contingencies - Net	-853.22	11.06
TOTAL	**13852.61**	**14452.66**

9. समेकित खंड रिपोर्टिंग

भाग ए-कारोबार खंड (₹ करोड़ में)

	विवरण	वर्ष समाप्त	
		31.03.2026 (लेखापरीक्षित)	31.03.2025 (लेखापरीक्षित)
(1)	**खंड राजस्व**		
a	कोष परिचालन	33700.31	27,686.00
b	खुदरा बैंकिंग परिचालन	68930.52	64,972.82
	(i) डिजिटल बैंकिंग	6.38	4.42
	(ii) अन्य खुदरा बैंकिंग	68924.14	64,968.40
c	थोक बैंकिंग परिचालन	50452.39	49,042.10
d	जीवन बीमा परिचालन	-	10,956.97
e	अन्य बैंकिंग परिचालन	-	-
f	आबंटित नहीं की गई	-	-
	कुल	**153083.22**	**152657.89**
	घटाएँ: अंतर-खंड राजस्व	-	-
	परिचालनों से आय	153083.22	152657.89
(2)	**खंड परिणाम**		
a	कोष परिचालन	12604.98	7,839.68
b	खुदरा बैंकिंग परिचालन	13814.48	15,931.70
	(i) डिजिटल बैंकिंग	(2.09)	(3.31)
	(ii) अन्य खुदरा बैंकिंग	13816.57	15935.01
c	थोक बैंकिंग परिचालन	(1738.00)	(878.73)
d	जीवन बीमा परिचालन	-	132.38
e	अन्य बैंकिंग परिचालन	-	-
	कुल	**24681.46**	**23025.03**
	गैर आबंटित आय / खर्चे (प्रोविज़न और कंटिंजेंसी सहित)	-	-
	कर से पहले कुल लाभ	24681.46	23025.03
	आयकर	5730.24	5689.03
	असाधारण वस्तुएँ	(1833.03)	--
	निवल लाभ / (हानि)	17118.19	17336.00
	एसोसिएट प्रॉफ़िट का हिस्सा जोड़ें	760.37	355.90
	कम: एमआई	5.68	152.28
	समेकित निवल लाभ	17872.88	17539.62

9. Consolidated Segment Reporting

Part A - Business Segment (₹ in Crores)

	PARTICULARS	YEAR ENDED	
		31.03.2026 (Audited)	31.03.2025 (Audited)
(1)	**Segment Revenue**		
a	Treasury Operations	33700.31	27,686.00
b	Retail Banking Operations	68930.52	64,972.82
	(i) Digital Banking	6.38	4.42
	(ii) Other Retail Banking	68924.14	64,968.40
c	Wholesale Banking Operations	50452.39	49,042.10
d	Life Insurance Operation	-	10,956.97
e	Other Banking Operations	-	-
f	Unallocated	-	-
	Total	**153083.22**	**152657.89**
	Less: Inter-Segment Revenue	-	-
	Income from Operations	153083.22	152657.89
(2)	**Segment Results**		
a	Treasury Operations	12604.98	7,839.68
b	Retail Banking Operations	13814.48	15,931.70
	(i) Digital Banking	(2.09)	(3.31)
	(ii) Other Retail Banking	13816.57	15935.01
c	Wholesale Banking Operations	(1738.00)	(878.73)
d	Life Insurance Operation	-	132.38
e	Other Banking Operations	-	-
	Total	**24681.46**	**23025.03**
	Unallocated Income/ Expenses (including Provisions and Contingencies)	-	-
	Total Profit Before Tax	24681.46	23025.03
	Income Tax	5730.24	5689.03
	Extraordinary items	(1833.03)	--
	Net Profit / (Loss)	17118.19	17336.00
	Add Share of Associate Profit	760.37	355.90
	Less: MI	5.68	152.28
	Consolidated Net Profit	17872.88	17539.62

(3)	**खंड आस्तियाँ**		
a	कोष परिचालन	459960.31	468923.63
b	खुदरा बैंकिंग परिचालन	703100.25	592632.60
	(i) डिजिटल बैंकिंग	72.03	47.08
	(ii) अन्य खुदरा बैंकिंग	703028.22	592585.52
c	थोक बैंकिंग परिचालन	615299.99	557950.21
d	जीवन बीमा परिचालन	-	42,914.28
e	अन्य बैंकिंग परिचालन		-
f	गैर आबंटित परिसंपत्तियाँ	108964.56	70106.66
	कुल आस्तियां	**1887325.11**	**1732527.38**
(4)	**खंड देयताएं**		
a	कोष परिचालन	445342.12	440869.83
b	खुदरा बैंकिंग परिचालन	671519.21	568978.05
	(i) डिजिटल बैंकिंग	38.68	25.33
	(ii) अन्य खुदरा बैंकिंग	671480.53	568952.72
c	थोक बैंकिंग परिचालन	592136.93	540959.31
d	जीवन बीमा परिचालन	-	41397.42
e	अन्य बैंकिंग परिचालन	-	-
f	गैर आबंटित देयताएं	60549.30	33716.21
	कुल देनदारियों	**1769547.56**	**1625920.82**
(5)	**नियोजित पूंजी**		
a	कोष परिचालन	14618.18	28053.80
b	खुदरा बैंकिंग परिचालन	31581.04	23654.55
	(i) डिजिटल बैंकिंग	33.36	21.75
	(ii) अन्य खुदरा बैंकिंग	31547.69	23632.80
c	थोक बैंकिंग परिचालन	23163.06	16990.90
d	जीवन बीमा परिचालन	-	1516.85
e	अन्य बैंकिंग परिचालन	-	-
f	आवंटित नहीं की गई	48415.26	36390.46
	कुल नियोजित पूंजी	**117777.55**	**106606.56**

(3)	**Segment Assets**		
a	Treasury Operations	459960.31	468923.63
b	Retail Banking Operations	703100.25	592632.60
	(i) Digital Banking	72.03	47.08
	(ii) Other Retail Banking	703028.22	592585.52
c	Wholesale Banking Operations	615299.99	557950.21
d	Life Insurance Operation	-	42,914.28
e	Other Banking Operations		-
f	Unallocated Assets	108964.56	70106.66
	Total Assets	**1887325.11**	**1732527.38**
(4)	**Segment Liabilities**		
a	Treasury Operations	445342.12	440869.83
b	Retail Banking Operations	671519.21	568978.05
	(i) Digital Banking	38.68	25.33
	(ii) Other Retail Banking	671480.53	568952.72
c	Wholesale Banking Operations	592136.93	540959.31
d	Life Insurance Operation	-	41397.42
e	Other Banking Operations	-	-
f	Unallocated Liabilities	60549.30	33716.21
	Total Liabilities	**1769547.56**	**1625920.82**
(5)	**Capital Employed**		
a	Treasury Operations	14618.18	28053.80
b	Retail Banking Operations	31581.04	23654.55
	(i) Digital Banking	33.36	21.75
	(ii) Other Retail Banking	31547.69	23632.80
c	Wholesale Banking Operations	23163.06	16990.90
d	Life Insurance Operation	-	1516.85
e	Other Banking Operations	-	-
f	Unallocated	48415.26	36390.46
	Total Capital Employed	**117777.55**	**106606.56**

भाग बी – भौगोलिक खंड

(₹ करोड़ में)

	विवरण	वर्ष समाप्त	
		31.03.2026	31.03.2025
A	**राजस्व**		
	घरेलू	146146.51	145931.19
	अंतर्राष्ट्रीय	6936.71	6726.70
	कुल	**153083.22**	**152657.89**
B	**आस्तियाँ**		
	घरेलू	1708927.05	1589876.67
	अंतरराष्ट्रीय	178398.06	142650.71
	कुल	**1887325.11**	**1732527.38**

10. अनुषंगी, सहयोगी संस्थाएं और संयुक्त उद्यम के संचित लाभ / हानि में मूल संस्था के हिस्से की गणना के बाद समूह का समेकित आरक्षित निधियां ₹1,15,890.51 करोड़ हैं, जिसमें से ₹1,11,568.48 करोड़ मूल संस्था से संबंधित है और शेष ₹4,322.03 करोड़ अनुषंगी और सहयोगी संस्थाओं से संबंधित है (पिछले वर्ष ₹1,03,602.63 करोड़ रुपये जिसमें से ₹9,8085.98 करोड़ रुपये मूल संस्था से संबंधित हैं और शेष ₹5,516.65 करोड़ रुपये अनुषंगी, सहयोगी संस्था और संयुक्त उद्यम से संबंधित थे)।

मूल संस्था और अनुषंगियों की एकल वित्तीय विवरणी में प्रकटित अतिरिक्त सांविधिक सूचना के समेकित वित्तीय विवरणियों का सत्य एवं निष्पक्ष राय पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं है और आई सी ए आई द्वारा जारी किए गए सामान्य स्पष्टीकरण को दृष्टि में रखते हुए वैसे मदों की सूचना, जो महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है, उनका समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों में प्रकटीकरण नहीं किया गया है।

11. समेकित वित्तीय परिणाम "समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों के लिए लेखांकन" पर लेखांकन मानक 21, "सहयोगियों में निवेश के लिए लेखांकन" पर लेखांकन मानक 23, सहयोगी संस्थाओं के लिए इक्विटी पद्धति और अनुषंगी संस्थाओं के लिए आनुपातिक पद्धति का उपयोग करते हुए, तथा भारतीय सनदी लेखाकार संस्थान द्वारा जारी "संयुक्त उद्यमों में हित की वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग" पर लेखांकन मानक 27 और भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा जारी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार तैयार किए गए हैं।

Part B - Geographical Segment:

(₹ in Crores)

	PARTICULARS	YEAR ENDED	
		31.03.2026	31.03.2025
A	Revenue		
	Domestic	146146.51	145931.19
	International	6936.71	6726.70
	Total	**153083.22**	**152657.89**
B	Assets		
	Domestic	1708927.05	1589876.67
	International	178398.06	142650.71
	Total	**1887325.11**	**1732527.38**

10. The consolidated Reserves of the Group after reckoning Parent's share of accumulated profit / loss of Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Venture amount to ₹1,15,890.51 Crores of which ₹1,11,568.48 Crores relate to the Parent and the balance ₹4,322.03 Crores relates to the Subsidiaries & Associates and Joint Venture (Previous year ₹1,03,602.63 Crores of which ₹9,8085.98 Crores relate to the Parent and the balance ₹5,516.65 Crores relate to the Subsidiaries & Associates).

Additional statutory information disclosed in Standalone Financial Statements of the Parent and Subsidiaries having no bearing on the true and fair view of the Consolidated Financial Statements and also the information pertaining to the items which are not material have not been disclosed in the Consolidated Financial Statements in view of the general clarification issued by the ICAI.

11. The consolidated financial results are prepared in accordance with Accounting Standard 21 on "Accounting for Consolidated Financial Statements", Accounting Standard 23 on "Accounting for Investment in Associates in Consolidated Financial Statements", using equity method for associates and proportionate method for subsidiaries and Accounting Standard 27 on "Financial Reporting of Interests in Joint Ventures" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and guidelines issued by the RBI.

12. लेखांकन मानक 28- आस्तियों की क्षति:

वर्ष के अंत में, जब भी ऐसी घटनाएँ या परिस्थितियों में परिवर्तन होते हैं, जिससे यह पता चलता है कि किसी आस्ति की वहन राशि वसूली योग्य नहीं हो सकती, तो आस्तियों की क्षति की समीक्षा की जाती है। धारित व प्रयुक्त की जाने वाली आस्ति की वसूली योग्यता को आस्ति के वहन राशि से आस्ति द्वारा उत्पन्न होने हेतु संभावित फ्यूचर निवल भुनाये गये नकद प्रवाह की तुलना कर मापा जाना है। यदि ऐसी आस्ति को हानि माना जाए तो उस हानि को आस्ति के वसूली-योग्य राशि से अधिक हुए आस्ति के वहन राशि द्वारा मान्यता दी जानी है और तदनुसार मापा जाना है। यद्यपि, बैंक के प्रबंधन की राय में जिस वर्ष में लेखांकन मानक 28 "आस्तियों की हानि" लागू है, उस वर्ष के दौरान आस्तियों के भौतिक हानि का कोई संकेत नहीं है।

13. दिनांक 31.03.2026 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के दौरान, बैंक ने कुल ₹3,500 करोड़ के बेसल III-अनुरूप टियर I बॉन्ड जारी किए और कुल ₹2,936.10 करोड़ के बेसल III-अनुरूप टियर I बॉन्ड का मोचन किया। इसके अतिरिक्त, दिनांक 31.03.2026 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के दौरान, बैंक ने कुल ₹5,000 करोड़ के बेसल III-अनुरूप टियर II बॉन्ड जारी किए और कुल ₹4,150 करोड़ के बेसल III-अनुरूप टियर II बॉन्ड का मोचन किया।

14. पिछले वर्ष के आंकड़ों को, जहाँ भी आवश्यक था, पुनः समूहीकृत / पुनः व्यवस्थित / पुनः वर्गीकृत किया गया है।

12. Accounting Standard 28 - Impairment of Assets:

Assets are reviewed for impairment at the end of the year whenever events or changes in circumstances warrant that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of an asset to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to the future net discounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such an asset is considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount of the asset. However, in the opinion of the Bank's Management, there is no indication of material impairment to the assets during the year.

13. During the year ended 31.03.2026, Bank had issued Basel III Compliant Tier I Bonds aggregating to ₹3,500 Crores and redeemed Basel III Compliant Tier I Bonds aggregating to ₹2,936.10 Crores. Further, during the year ended 31.03.2026, Bank issued Basel III Compliant Tier II Bonds aggregating to ₹5,000 Crores and redeemed Basel III Compliant Tier II Bonds aggregating to ₹4,150 Crores.

14. Figures of the previous year have been regrouped / rearranged / reclassified wherever necessary.

यथा 31 मार्च, 2026 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए समेकित नकद प्रवाह विवरणी
CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31-03-2026

(₹ करोड़ में / ₹ in Crores)

विवरण / Particulars	31.03.2026 (लेखापरीक्षित / Audited)	31.03.2025 (लेखापरीक्षित / Audited)
परिचालन गतिविधियों से नकद प्रवाह / CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
कर के बाद निवल लाभ / NET PROFIT AFTER TAX	17,872.87	17,539.62
जोड़ें : कर के लिए प्रावधान (आस्थगित कर के लिए समावेशी प्रावधान) ADD: PROVISION FOR TAX (INCL PROVISION FOR DEFERRED TAX)	**5,730.23**	**5,689.03**
कर के पूर्व निवल लाभ / NET PROFIT BEFORE TAX	**23,603.11**	**23,228.65**
समायोजन हेतु: / Adjustments for:		
मूल्यह्रास / Depreciation	924.53	869.77
निवेशों के पुनर्मूल्यांकन पर लाभ / (हानि) (Profit) / Loss on revaluation of Investments	(1,429.25)	(403.28)
एनपीए के लिए प्रावधान / Provision for NPAs	6,320.01	9,590.62
मानक आस्तियों के लिए प्रावधान / Provision for Standard assets	1,008.17	335.96
बॉण्ड पर प्रदत्त ब्याज / Interest paid on bonds	2,580.42	2,685.24
आकस्मिक और अन्य के लिए प्रावधान / Provision for contingencies and others	865.37	(68.29)
निवेश की बिक्री पर लाभ / हानि / (Profit) / Loss on sale of Investment	(3,634.17)	(3,307.71)
अचल आस्तियों की बिक्री पर लाभ / हानि (Profit) / Loss on sale of Fixed Assets	71.61	(2.27)
गैर-निष्पादित निवेशों के लिए प्रावधान Provision for Non-Performing Investments	(71.17)	(1,094.65)
कुल योग / Sub total	**6,635.53**	**8,605.39**
समायोजन हेतु : / **Adjustments for:**		
निवेश में (वृद्धि) / कमी / (Increase) / Decrease in Investments	23,575.86	(18,480.56)
अग्रिम में (वृद्धि) / कमी / (Increase) / Decrease in Advances	(1,77,005.68)	(1,27,136.10)
उधार में वृद्धि / (कमी) / Increase / (Decrease) in Borrowings	64,208.66	30,027.57
जमा में वृद्धि / (कमी) / Increase / (Decrease) in Deposits	1,11,838.37	1,44,252.56
अन्य आस्तियों में (वृद्धि) / कमी / (Increase)/ Decrease in Other Assets	(6,829.66)	(760.45)
अन्य देयताओं एवं प्रावधानों में वृद्धि / (कमी) Increase / (Decrease) in Other Liabilities and Provisions	(34,053.12)	4,845.52
अल्पांश हित में वृद्धि / (कमी) / Increase/ (Decrease) in Minority Interest	(1,116.88)	189.36
कुल योग / Sub total	**(19,382.44)**	**32,937.90**
घटाएं : निवल आयकर (प्रदत्त) / प्रतिदेय / LESS: NET INCOME TAX (PAID) / REFUND	**(2,914.25)**	**(4,103.36)**
परिचालन गतिविधियों से सृजित निवल नकद NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (क) (A)	**7,941.94**	**60,668.58**
निवेश गतिविधियों से नकद प्रवाह परिचालन / CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
सहयोगी कंपनियों में निवेश में (वृद्धि) / कमी (Increase)/Decrease in Investment in Associates	358.24	(818.66)
अन्य आरक्षित निधियों में वृद्धि / (कमी) Increase / (Decrease) in Other Reserves	(1,880.68)	(2,804.46)
अचल आस्तियों की बिक्री / खरीद से निवल अंतर्वाह / बहिर्वाह Net inflow / outflow from sale / purchase of fixed assets	(1,289.77)	1,161.87

निवेश गतिविधियों से सृजित निवल नकदी **NET CASH GENERATED FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**	**(ख)** **(B)**	**(2,812.20)**	**(2,461.25)**
वित्तीय गतिविधियों से नकद प्रवाह / CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
लाभांश का भुगतान Payment of Dividend		(3,628.26)	(2,920.75)
बॉण्डों पर प्रदत्त ब्याज Payment of interest on bonds		(2,580.42)	(2,685.24)
अधीनस्थ ऋण सहित बॉण्ड का नया निर्गम Fresh issue of bonds including sub-ordinated debts		8,500.00	7,000.00
अधीनस्थ ऋणों सहित बॉण्डों का मोचन Redemption of bonds including sub-ordinated debts		(7,086.10)	(4,900.00)
पूंजी और सुरक्षा प्रीमियम का नया निर्गमन Fresh issue of capital & security premium		0.00	0.00
वित्तीय गतिविधियों से सृजित निवल नकद **NET CASH GENERATED FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**	**(ग)** **(C)**	**(4,794.78)**	**(3,505.99)**
विनिमय उतार-चढ़ाव के कारण निवल नकद प्रवाह **NET CASH FLOWS ON ACCOUNT OF EXCHANGE FLUCTUATION**	**(घ)** **(D)**	**105.36**	**24.07**
नकदी और नकद तुल्य में निवल वृद्धि / (कमी) (क+ख+ग) **NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C+D)**		**440.32**	**54,725.42**
प्रारंभिक नकदी और नकद तुल्य / OPENING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**2,05,890.11**	**1,51,164.69**
अंतिम नकदी और नकद तुल्य / CLOSING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**2,06,330.43**	**2,05,890.11**

नकद प्रवाह विवरणी का नोट्स / NOTES TO CASH FLOW STATEMENT:

1. नकद प्रवाह विवरणी अप्रत्यक्ष पद्धति (AS-3) के तहत तैयार किया गया है और जहां भी आवश्यक है, आंकड़ों को फिर से समूहीकृत किया गया है।
   The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the Indirect Method (AS-3) and figures has been regrouped wherever considered necessary
2. नकदी और नकद तुल्य में उपलब्ध नकद शेष, आरबीआई और अन्य बैंकों में उपलब्ध शेष और मांग व अल्प सूचना पर प्रतिदेय राशि शामिल है।
   Cash and Cash equivalents include Cash on hand, Balance with RBI & Other Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice.

(₹ करोड़ में / ₹ in Crores)

नकदी एवं नकद तुल्य के घटक **Components of Cash & Cash Equivalents**	**31.03.2026** **(लेखापरीक्षित / Audited)**	**31.03.2025** **(लेखापरीक्षित / Audited)**
आरबीआई में नकदी व शेषराशि / Cash & Balance with RBI	54,053.90	90,047.68
बैंकों में उपलब्ध शेषराशि और मांग एवं अल्प सूचना पर प्रतिदेय राशि Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice	1,52,276.53	1,15,842.43
कुल / Total	**2,06,330.43**	**2,05,890.11**

चिरागकुमार आर अमीन
मंडल प्रबंधक

शेख मोहम्मद वसीम
सहायक महाप्रबंधक

दीपक कुमार जेना
सहायक महाप्रबंधक

आर महेंद्रन
सहायक महाप्रबंधक

अमित मित्तल
महाप्रबंधक एवं जीसीएफओ

सुनील कुमार चुघ
कार्यपालक निदेशक

एस के मजुमदार
कार्यपालक निदेशक

भवेंद्र कुमार
कार्यपालक निदेशक

हरदीप सिंह अहलूवालिया
प्रबंध निदेशक एवं मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी (प्रभारी) एवं कार्यपालक निदेशक

प्रशांत कुमार गोयल
निदेशक

रोहित पी. दास
निदेशक

आभा सिंह यदुवंशी
निदेशक

गुंजीत सिंह पन्नू
निदेशक

बालकृष्ण राघवेंद्र राव
निदेशक

हमारी यथा तिथि रिपोर्ट के अनुसार

कृते **के वेंकटचलम अय्यर एंड कंपनी** सनदी लेखाकार फर्म संख्या : 004610S	कृते **रोडी दबीर एंड कंपनी** सनदी लेखाकार फर्म संख्या : 108846W	कृते **अबर्ना एंड अनंतन** सनदी लेखाकार फर्म संख्या : 000003S	कृते **एस आर गोयल एंड कंपनी** सनदी लेखाकार फर्म संख्या : 001537C	कृते **एम सी भंडारी एंड कंपनी** सनदी लेखाकार फर्म संख्या : 303002E
(ए गोपालकृष्णन) साझेदार सदस्य संख्या: 018159	**(दबीर सुधीर दिवाकरराव)** साझेदार सदस्य संख्या: 039984	**(ललिता रामेश्वरन)** साझेदार सदस्य संख्या: 207867	**(अनिल गोयल)** साझेदार सदस्य संख्या : 071158	**(चंद्र भूषण डे)** साझेदार सदस्य संख्या : 053126

स्थान : बेंगलूरु
दिनांक : 11.05.2026

CHIRAGKUMAR R AMIN
DIVISIONAL MANAGER

SHEIKH MOHD. WASEEM
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

DEEPAK KUMAR JENA
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

R MAHENDRAN
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

AMIT MITTAL
GENERAL MANAGER & GCFO

SUNIL KUMAR CHUGH
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

S K MAJUMDAR
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BHAVENDRA KUMAR
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HARDEEP SINGH AHLUWALIA
MANAGING DIRECTOR & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (I/C) AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PARSHANT KUMAR GOYAL
DIRECTOR

ROHIT P. DAS
DIRECTOR

ABHA SINGH YADUVANSHI
DIRECTOR

GUNJEET SINGH PANNU
DIRECTOR

BALAKRISHNA RAGHAVENDRA RAO
DIRECTOR

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE

For **K VENKATACHALAM AIYER & CO** Chartered Accountants FRN : 004610S	For **RODI DABIR & CO** Chartered Accountants FRN : 108846W	For **ABARNA & ANANTHAN** Chartered Accountants FRN : 000003S	For **S R GOYAL & CO** Chartered Accountants FRN : 001537C	**For M C BHANDARI & CO** Chartered Accountants FRN : 303002E
(A GOPALAKRISHNAN) PARTNER MEMBERSHIP NO: 018159	**(DABIR SUDHIR DIWAKARRAO)** PARTNER MEMBERSHIP NO: 039984	**(LALITHA RAMESWARAN)** PARTNER MEMBERSHIP NO: 207867	**(ANIL GOYAL)** PARTNER MEMBERSHIP NO: 071158	**(CHANDRA BHUSAN DEY)** PARTNER MEMBERSHIP NO: 053126

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 11.05.2026

केनरा बैंक
भारत सरकार का उपक्रम

Canara Bank
A Government of India Undertaking

Together We Can

BALANCE SHEET, PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT AND CASH FLOW STATEMENT OF CANARA BANK

2024-2025

स्वतंत्र लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट

सेवा में,

केनरा बैंक के सदस्य,

एकल वित्तीय विवरणों की लेखापरीक्षा पर रिपोर्ट

हमारी राय

1. हमने केनरा बैंक ('बैंक') के संलग्न एकल वित्तीय विवरणों का लेखापरीक्षा किया है, जिसमें 31 मार्च 2025 तक की तुलन पत्र, लाभ और हानि खाता व उस वर्ष के लिए नकदी प्रवाह का विवरण और महत्वपूर्ण लेखांकन नीतियों और अन्य व्याख्यात्मक जानकारी ('एकल वित्तीय विवरण') के सारांश सहित एकल वित्तीय विवरणों के लिए रिटर्न शामिल हैं:

   i) हमारे द्वारा प्रधान कार्यालय, 20 शाखाएँ, 1 एकीकृत कोष विभाग का लेखापरीक्षा किया गया।

   ii) 2637 घरेलू शाखाओं का वैधानिक शाखा लेखा परीक्षकों द्वारा लेखापरीक्षा किया गया।

   iii) संबंधित स्थानीय लेखापरीक्षकों द्वारा 4 विदेशी शाखाओं का लेखापरीक्षा किया गया।

हमारे द्वारा लेखापरीक्षित तथा अन्य लेखापरीक्षकों द्वारा लेखापरीक्षित शाखाओं का चयन भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा बैंक को जारी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार किया गया है। तुलन पत्र, लाभ–हानि खाता और नकदी प्रवाह विवरण में 7192 घरेलू शाखाओं से प्राप्त विवरणी भी शामिल किए गए हैं, जिनका लेखा परीक्षा नहीं किया गया है। इन गैर–लेखापरीक्षित शाखाओं में अग्रिम राशि का 25.67%, जमाराशि का 50.34%, ब्याज आय का 25.32% और ब्याज व्यय का 48.95% हिस्सा है।

2. हमारी राय में और हमारी सर्वोत्तम जानकारी के अनुसार तथा हमें दिए गए स्पष्टीकरणों के अनुसार, उपर्युक्त एकल वित्तीय विवरण बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 द्वारा बैंक के लिए अपेक्षित जानकारी देते हैं तथा भारत में सामान्यतः स्वीकृत लेखांकन सिद्धांतों के अनुरूप हैं और:

   क) तुलनपत्र , उस पर दिए गए नोट्स के साथ पढ़ी जाए तो यह एक पूर्ण और निष्पक्ष तुलनपत्र है जिसमें सभी आवश्यक विवरण शामिल हैं, इसे ठीक से तैयार किया गया है ताकि

Independent Auditors' Report

To

The Members of Canara Bank,

Report on Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements.

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Canara Bank ('the Bank'), which comprises of the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Profit and Loss Account and the Statement of Cash Flow for the year then ended, and notes to standalone financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information ('Standalone Financial Statement') in which are included the returns for the year ended on that date of:

   i) The Head Office, 20 Branches, 1 Integrated Treasury Wing audited by us.

   ii) 2637 Domestic Branches audited by statutory branch auditors.

   iii) 4 Foreign Branches audited by respective local auditors.

The branches audited by us and those audited by other auditors have been selected by the Bank in accordance with the guidelines issued to the Bank by the Reserve Bank of India. Also incorporated in the Balance Sheet, the Profit and Loss Account and Statement of Cash Flows are the returns from 7192 domestic branches which have not been subjected to audit. These unaudited branches account for 25.67% of advances, 50.34% of deposits, 25.32% of interest income and 48.95% of interest expenses.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 in the manner so required for the Bank and are in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India and:

   a) the Balance Sheet, read with the notes thereon is a full and fair Balance Sheet containing all the

31 मार्च 2025 तक बैंक के मामलों की स्थिति का सही और निष्पक्ष दृश्य प्रदर्शित किया जा सके;

ख) लाभ व हानि खाता, उस पर टिप्पणियों के साथ पढ़ा गया, उस तिथि को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए लाभ का सही संतुलन दिखाता है; और

ग) नकदी प्रवाह विवरण उस तिथि को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए नकदी प्रवाह का सही और उचित विवरण देता है।

राय का आधार

3. हमने अपनी लेखापरीक्षा भारतीय चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट्स संस्थान ("आईसीएआई") द्वारा जारी किए गए लेखापरीक्षा मानकों (एसए) के अनुसार की है । उन मानकों के तहत हमारी ज़िम्मेदारियों को हमारी रिपोर्ट के एकल वित्तीय विवरणों के लेखा परीक्षा के लिए लेखापरीक्षक की ज़िम्मेदारियों में आगे वर्णित किया गया है। हम आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी किए गए आचार संहिता के अनुसार बैंक से स्वतंत्र हैं, साथ ही उन नैतिक आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार जो एकल वित्तीय विवरणों की हमारी लेखापरीक्षा के लिए प्रासंगिक हैं, जिन्हें आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी किए गए लेखांकन मानकों और बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 29 के प्रावधानों और भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा जारी परिपत्रों और दिशानिर्देशों सहित भारत में आम तौर पर स्वीकार किए गए लेखांकन सिद्धांतों के अनुसार तैयार किया गया है और हमने इन आवश्यकताओं और आचार संहिता के अनुसार अपनी अन्य नैतिक ज़िम्मेदारियों को पूरा किया है। हम मानते हैं कि हमने जो लेखा परीक्षा साक्ष्य प्राप्त किया है वे हमारी राय के लिए आधार प्रदान करने के लिए पर्याप्त है और उपयुक्त है ।

महत्वपूर्ण लेखापरीक्षा मामले

4. मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा मामले वे मामले हैं, जो हमारे पेशेवर निर्णय में, वर्तमान अवधि के एकल वित्तीय विवरणों की हमारी लेखापरीक्षा में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण थे। इन मामलों को एकल वित्तीय विवरणों की हमारी समग्र लेखापरीक्षा के संदर्भ में और उस पर हमारी राय बनाने में संबोधित किया गया था, और हम इन मामलों पर अलग से राय नहीं देते हैं। हमने नीचे वर्णित मामलों को अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताए जाने वाले मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा मामलों के रूप में निर्धारित किया है:

necessary particulars, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank as at March 31, 2025;

b) the Profit and Loss Account, read with notes thereon shows a true balance of Profit for the year ended as on that date; and

c) the statement of Cash Flows gives a true and fair view of the cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the standalone financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the code of ethics issued by the ICAI, together with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements, prepared in accordance with the Accounting Principles generally accepted in India including the Accounting Standards issued by the ICAI, and the provisions of the Section 29 of Banking Regulations Act, 1949 and circulars and guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

4. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report:

क्र. सं.	मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा मामला	मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा मामले पर प्रतिक्रिया
1.	**आय निर्धारण, संपत्ति का वर्गीकरण, उस पर प्रावधानों की पर्याप्तता।** अग्रिम बैंक की आस्तियों का सबसे बड़े वर्ग है। वर्गीकरण, आय की पहचान और उस पर प्रावधान भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा निर्धारित दिशा–निर्देशों और विभिन्न मानदंडों के अनुरूप हैं। बैंक का प्रबंधन सीबीएस (कोर बैंकिंग समाधान) के साथ–साथ अन्य संबद्ध आईटी प्रणालियों के साथ – साथ विभिन्न अनुमानों, उधारकर्ताओं के कार्यनिष्पादन से संबंधित विवेकपूर्ण निर्णय, सुरक्षा मूल्य का निर्धारण, मैंउअल हस्तक्षेप सहित आस्ति वर्गीकरण के लिए विशेषज्ञों और पेशेवरों की सेवाओं, आय की पहचान और उस पर प्रावधान पर निर्भर है ।	**मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रियाएँ:** हमारी लेखापरीक्षा, शेष राशि की भौतिकता पर विचार करते हुए, भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा जारी दिशा–निर्देशों के अनुसार, आय पहचान, आस्ति वर्गीकरण और अग्रिमों से संबंधित प्रावधान की प्रक्रिया पर केंद्रित थी। हमने बैंक की प्रणाली की प्रभावकारिता और गैर–निष्पादित आस्तियों की पहचान करने और ऐसी गैर–निष्पादित आस्तियों के विरुद्ध प्रावधान बनाने के लिए मौजूद प्रक्रियाओं का मूल्यांकन किया। हमारे लेखापरीक्षा दृष्टिकोण में निम्नलिखित के संबंध में आंतरिक नियंत्रणों के डिजाइन और संचालन प्रभावशीलता का परीक्षण शामिल था: • अग्रिमों के अनुमोदन, दस्तावेज़ीकरण, संवितरण और निगरानी के संबंध में नियंत्रण का आकलन करना। • भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा जारी विवेकपूर्ण मानदंडों के अनुपालन के लिए सीबीएस और अन्य संबंधित और संबद्ध प्रणालियों की समीक्षा। • अनर्जक आस्तियों की पहचान और उनके लिए प्रावधान करने से संबंधित आंतरिक नियंत्रणों के डिज़ाइन का मूल्यांकन। • भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार ऐसे एनपीए की पहचान और उनके लिए प्रावधान करने में उपयोग की जाने वाली प्रासंगिक सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी प्रणालियों की समीक्षा। • भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के विवेकपूर्ण मानदंडों के अनुसार एनपीए की पहचान और आवश्यक प्रावधान की पर्याप्तता के उद्देश्य से प्रबंधन के अनुमानों और निर्णयों का मूल्यांकन और परीक्षण किया गया।

Sl. No.	Key Audit Matter	Response to Key Audit Matter
1.	**Income Recognition, Asset Classification, Adequacy of provisions thereon.** Advances constitute the largest class of assets of the Bank. Classification, income recognition and provisioning thereon have been in conformity with the guidelines and various norms prescribed by Reserve Bank of India. The management of the bank relies on the CBS (Core Banking Solutions) along with other allied IT systems accompanied by various estimates, prudent judgement relating to performance of borrowers, determination of security value, manual interventions including services of experts & professionals for asset classification, Income recognition and provisioning thereon.	**Principal Audit Procedures:** Our audit was focused on the process of income recognition, asset classification and provisioning pertaining to advances, in accordance with the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India, considering the materiality of the balances. We assessed the efficacy of Bank's system and the processes in place to identify the non-performing assets and create provision against such non-performing assets. Our audit approach consisted of testing of the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls with respect to the following: • Assessing the Controls with respect to approval, documentation, disbursement and monitoring of advances. • Review of the CBS and other related & allied systems for compliance with the prudential norms issued by Reserve Bank of India. • Evaluation of the design of internal controls relating to identification and making provision for non-performing assets. • Review of the relevant information technology systems used in identification and making provision for such NPA as per the RBI Guidelines. • Evaluated and tested the management estimates and judgements for the purpose of identification of NPA and adequacy of provision required as per RBI's Prudential norms.

		• जहां भी हमारी जानकारी में आया, परीक्षण जांच के आधार पर भौतिक हस्तक्षेप की विश्वसनीयता, प्रभावशीलता और सटीकता की समीक्षा की। • गैर–निष्पादित आस्तियों की पहचान और प्रावधान के लिए और आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी किए गए लेखा परीक्षा 600 के मानकों के अनुसार नियामक आवश्यकता के समग्र अनुपालन के लिए हमारे द्वारा लेखा परीक्षा नहीं की गई शाखाओं के मामले में सांविधिक शाखा लेखा परीक्षकों (एसबीए) की रिपोर्ट / रिटर्न / निर्णयों पर निर्भर रहे । • समय–समय पर जारी आरबीआई दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार अनर्जक आस्तियों की पहचान और उनके विरुद्ध प्रावधान बनाने की प्रक्रिया और तर्क की जांच की गई और साथ ही दबावग्रस्त खातों की पहचान के लिए तंत्र की भी जांच की गई। • विभिन्न विशेषज्ञों की राय और रिपोर्टों पर भरोसा किया, जिनमें स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकनकर्ता, वकील, कानूनी विशेषज्ञ और ऐसे अन्य पेशेवर शामिल हैं, जिन्होंने आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी किए गए लेखा–परीक्षा मानकों 620 के अनुरूप विभिन्न क्षमताओं में बैंक को सेवाएं प्रदान की हैं। • आंतरिक लेखापरीक्षा / निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट / समवर्ती लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्ट जहां भी उपलब्ध हो की समीक्षा की।

		• Reviewed the reliability, effectiveness and accuracy of the manual interventions, wherever it has come to our knowledge on test check basis. • Relied on the reports / returns/ judgements of the Statutory Branch Auditors (SBA) in case of branches not audited by us for identification and provisioning for non-performing assets and for overall compliance with the regulatory requirement in accordance with Standards on Auditing 600 issued by ICAI. • Test checked the process and logic of identification and creation of provision against non-performing assets in accordance with RBI Guidelines issued from time to time and also the mechanism for identification of stressed accounts • Relied on the opinions and reports of various experts, which includes independent valuers, lawyers, legal experts and such other professionals, who have rendered services to the Bank in various capacities in conformity with Standards on Auditing 620 issued by ICAI. • Reviewed the internal audit/inspection reports/ Concurrent audit reports, wherever available.

2.	**निवेशों का वर्गीकरण और मूल्यांकन, अनर्जक निवेशों की पहचान और उनके लिए प्रावधान:** निवेश में बैंक द्वारा विभिन्न सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों, बांड, डिबेंचर, शेयर, सुरक्षा रसीदें और अन्य अनुमोदित प्रतिभूतियों में किए गए निवेश शामिल हैं। ये भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के परिपत्रों और निर्देशों द्वारा अभिशासित होते हैं। आरबीआई के इन निर्देशों में निवेशों का वर्गीकरण, निवेशों का मूल्यांकन, अनर्जक निवेशों की पहचान, आय की गैर–मान्यता और उस पर प्रावधान शामिल हैं। उपर्युक्त प्रतिभूतियों की प्रत्येक श्रेणी (प्रकार) का मूल्यांकन भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा जारी परिपत्रों और निर्देशों में निर्धारित विधि के अनुसार किया जाना है जिसमें विभिन्न स्रोतों जैसे कि एफआईएमएमडीए दरें, बीएसई / एनएसई पर उद्धृत दरें, गैर–सूचीबद्ध कंपनियों के वित्तीय विवरण आदि से डेटा / सूचना एकत्र करना शामिल है।	**प्रमुख लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रियाएँ:** हमारा लेखापरीक्षा मूल्यांकन, वर्गीकरण, अनर्जक निवेशों (एनपीआई) की पहचान, निवेश से संबंधित प्रावधान / मूल्यह्रास पर केंद्रित था। • हमने निवेश से संबंधित वर्गीकरण, मूल्यांकन, एनपीआई प्रावधान / मूल्यह्रास की पहचान के संबंध में प्रासंगिक भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के दिशानिर्देशों का अनुपालन करने के लिए बैंक की प्रणाली को समझा और उसका मूल्यांकन किया। • हमने इन निवेशों के उचित मूल्य का निर्धारण करने के लिए विभिन्न स्रोतों से जानकारी एकत्र करने के लिए अपनाई गई प्रक्रिया का आकलन और मूल्यांकन किया। • मौजूद निवेश के चयनित नमूने के लिए, हमने प्रत्येक श्रेणी की सुरक्षा के लिए वर्गीकरण और मूल्यांकन को पुनः निष्पादित करके भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के मास्टर परिपत्रों और निर्देशों के साथ सटीकता और अनुपालन का परीक्षण किया। • हमने भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के परिपत्रों और निर्देशों के अनुसार बनाए रखने के लिए प्रावधान और प्रदान किए जाने वाले मूल्यह्रास को स्वतंत्र रूप से पुनर्गणना करने के लिए अंकगणितीय सटीकता, डेटा सटीकता और वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग प्रणाली पर नियंत्रण सहित मूल परीक्षण किए।

2.	**Classification and Valuation of Investments, Identification of and provisioning for Non-Performing Investments:** Investments include investments made by the Bank in various Government Securities, Bonds, Debentures, Shares, Security receipts and other approved securities. These are governed by the circulars and directions of the RBI. These directions of RBI cover the classification of investments, valuation of investments, identification of Non-Performing Investments, the corresponding non-recognition of income and provision thereon. The valuation of each category (type) of the aforesaid securities is to be done as per the method prescribed in circulars and directives issued by the RBI which involves collection of data / information from various sources such as FIMMDA rates, rates quoted on BSE / NSE, financial statements of unlisted companies, etc.	**Principal Audit Procedures:** Our audit was focused on valuation, classification, identification of non-performing investments (NPIs), provisioning/ depreciation related to Investments. • We understood and evaluated the Bank's system in place to comply with the relevant RBI Guidelines regarding classification, valuation, identification of NPIs provision / depreciation related to investments. • We assessed and evaluated the process adopted for collection of information from various sources for determining fair value of these investments. • For the selected sample of investments in hand, we tested accuracy and compliance with the RBI Master Circulars and directions by re-performing classification and valuation for each category of security. • We carried out substantive tests including arithmetical accuracy, data accuracy and control over the financial reporting system to recompute independently the provision to be maintained and depreciation to be provided in accordance with the circulars and directives of the RBI.

3.	**वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग प्रक्रिया में उपयोग की जाने वाली प्रमुख सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी) प्रणालियाँ।** बैंक की परिचालन और वित्तीय प्रक्रियाएँ मुख्य रूप से आईटी प्रणालियों पर निर्भर हैं, क्योंकि दैनिक आधार पर बड़ी मात्रा में लेनदेन संसाधित किए जाते हैं और इसलिए, इसे एक प्रमुख लेखापरीक्षा मामला माना जाता है, जिसकी शुद्धता और प्रभावशीलता मुख्य रूप से कोर बेकिंग सॉल्यूशन (सीबीएस) और अन्य संबद्ध प्रणालियों पर निर्भर करती है। हमने निवेश, आय निर्धारण, आस्तियों का वर्गीकरण और अग्रिमों के विरुद्ध प्रावधानीकरण में लेनदेन के संबंध में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुरूप सीबीएस और अन्य संबद्ध अनुप्रयोग सॉफ्टवेयर की सुसंगत कार्यप्रणाली पर भरोसा किया है, साथ ही विविध आस्तियों और विविध देयताओं के तहत विभिन्न मदों के समाधान और आयु निर्धारण के साथ-साथ अन्य खातों पर भी भरोसा किया है।	**प्रमुख लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रियाएँ:** हमने उन प्रमुख आईटी अनुप्रयोगों, डेटाबेस और ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम का मूल्यांकन किया जो हमारे लेखापरीक्षा के लिए प्रासंगिक हैं और सीबीएस, वित्तीय विवरण रिपोर्टिंग पैकेज, ट्रेजरी संचालन, आईआरएसी वर्गीकरण और सीआरएआर गणना के लिए अनुप्रयोग सॉफ़्टवेयर की पहचान की है, जिनका उपयोग मुख्य रूप से वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग के लिए किया जाता है। हमारे लेखापरीक्षा दृष्टिकोण में आंतरिक नियंत्रणों के डिजाइन और परिचालन प्रभावशीलता का परीक्षण शामिल था, जो निम्नानुसार है: • लेखापरीक्षा अवधि के दौरान बैंक के आईटी नियंत्रण वातावरण और आईटी नीतियों की समझ प्राप्त की। • परीक्षण जांच के आधार पर वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग के लिए महत्वपूर्ण अनुप्रयोग, अभिगम नियंत्रण सहित बैंक के बुनियादी आईटी नियंत्रणों के डिजाइन, कार्यान्वयन और परिचालन प्रभावशीलता की समीक्षा की। • आईएस लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्ट की समीक्षा की और प्रमुख आईएस नियंत्रणों के अनुपालन पर आईएस विभाग के साथ चर्चा की। • आईटी अनुप्रयोग सॉफ्टवेयर में अपनाए गए सिस्टम लॉजिक के साथ व्यवसाय तर्क की मैपिंग का परीक्षण किया। • परीक्षण जांच के आधार पर लेखापरीक्षा के लिए प्रासंगिक सिस्टम जनरेटेड रिपोर्ट के लिए प्रमुख स्वचालित और व्यवसाय चक्र नियंत्रण और तर्क का परीक्षण किया।

3.	**Key Information Technology (IT) systems used in financial reporting process.** The Bank's operational and financial processes are predominantly dependent on IT systems due to large volume of transactions that are processed on daily basis and hence, considered as a Key Audit Matter, correctness & effectiveness of which are mainly dependent on the Core Baking Solution (CBS) and other allied systems. We have relied upon the consistent functioning of CBS and other allied application software with respect to transactions in Investments, Income Recognition, Classification of Assets and Provisioning against advances in conformity with the RBI guidelines, reconciliation & ageing of various items under Sundry Assets and Sundry Liabilities along with such other accounts.	**Principal Audit Procedures:** We conducted an assessment of key IT applications, databases and operating systems that are relevant to our audit and have identified application software for CBS, Financial Statement Reporting Package, Treasury operations, IRAC Classification and CRAR calculation, which are primarily used for financial reporting. Our audit approach consisted of testing of the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls as follows: • Obtained an understanding of the Bank's IT control environment and IT policies during the audit period. • Reviewed the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the Bank's basic IT controls including application, access controls that are critical to financial reporting on test check basis. • Reviewed the IS Audit Reports and discussed with Inspection Wing on compliance with key IS Controls. • Tested the mapping of business logic with system logic adopted in the IT application software • Tested key automated and business cycle controls and logic for system generated reports relevant to the audit on test check basis.

4.	आस्थगित कर आस्थि	प्रमुख लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रिया:
	बैंक ने 31 मार्च, 2025 तक 4,891.04 करोड़ रुपये की निवल आस्थगित कर आस्ति को मान्यता दी है। आस्थगित कर आस्ति का वस्तुनिष्ठ आकलन, मान्यता और मापन विशेषज्ञ की राय, न्यायिक घोषणाओं और पूर्व घटना गया प्रबंधन के निर्णयों और आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी एएस–22 के अनुरूप भविष्य में लाभ की उपलब्धता के बारे में अनुमानों पर आधारित है। आस्थगित कर आस्ति को इस सीमा तक आगे बढ़ाया गया है कि इस बात की उचित निश्चितता है कि भविष्य में पर्याप्त कर योग्य आय उपलब्ध होगी जिसके विरुद्ध ऐसी आस्थगित कर आस्ति की वसूली की जा सकती है।	हमने अपने नियंत्रण परीक्षण के भाग के रूप में निम्नलिखित प्रक्रियाएँ का पालन किया हैं: • आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी एएस–22– आय पर करों के लिए लेखांकन के अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आस्थगित कर आस्ति की पहचान और माप के लिए उपयोग की जाने वाली नीतियों की समीक्षा। • विशेषज्ञ की राय, न्यायिक घोषणाओं और पूर्व घटना गया के संदर्भ में आस्थगित कर आस्ति की वसूली के बारे में प्रबंधन के निर्णय और अनुमानों की समीक्षा की। • लाभ की उपलब्धता और निश्चितता की संभावना का आकलन किया जिसके विरुद्ध बैंक भविष्य में आस्थगित कर आस्ति की वसूली में सक्षम होगा।

4.	Deferred Tax Asset	Principal Audit Procedures:
	The Bank has recognized a net deferred tax asset of ₹4,891.04 Crore as on March 31, 2025. Objective estimation, recognition and measurement of Deferred Tax Asset are based on the expert opinion, judicial pronouncements and precedents, management judgements and estimates regarding the availability of profits in future in conformity with AS-22 issued by the ICAI. Deferred Tax Asset has been carried forward to the extent there is a reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.	We have performed the following procedures as part of our control testing: • Review of the policies used for recognition and measurement of deferred tax assets to ensure compliance with AS-22-Accounting for Taxes on Income issued by ICAI. • Reviewed the management judgement and estimates regarding the realisability of the Deferred Tax Assets, w.r.t. expert opinion, judicial pronouncements and precedents. • Assessed the probability of the availability and certainty of profits against which the Bank will be able to realize the Deferred Tax Asset in future.

5.	विभिन्न मुकदमे और आकस्मिक देयताए करों और अन्य पक्षों द्वारा बैंक पर दायर विभिन्न अन्य दावों से संबंधित कुछ मुकदमों के संबंध में आकस्मिक देयताओं का आकलन, जिन्हें ऋण के रूप में स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है। बैंक का आकलन विचाराधीन मामले के तथ्यों, उनके अपने निर्णय, पिछले अनुभव, स्वतंत्र विशेषज्ञों की सलाह और जहाँ भी आवश्यक हो, कानूनी राय द्वारा समर्थित है। इसलिए, मुकदमे में अप्रत्याशित प्रतिकूल परिणाम बैंक के लाभ और तुलन–पत्र में दर्शाई गई स्थिति को प्रभावित कर सकते हैं।	प्रमुख लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रिया: लेखापरीक्षा के प्रति हमारा दृष्टिकोण निम्नलिखित पर आधारित है: • कर मुकदमों और अन्य आकस्मिक देनदारियों की वर्तमान स्थिति की समीक्षा। • विभिन्न प्राधिकारियों से प्राप्त पत्रों की जांच और उन पर अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई। • पृष्ठभूमि के संदर्भ में विचाराधीन विषय के गुण–दोष का मूल्यांकन और उस पर विशेषज्ञ की राय पर भरोसा।

5.	**Various Litigations & Contingent Liability** Assessment of Contingent liabilities in respect of certain litigations in relation to taxes and various other claims filed by other parties upon Bank, not acknowledged as debts. The Bank's assessment is supported by facts of matter under consideration, their own judgement, past experience, advises from independent experts and legal opinion, wherever necessary. Therefore, unexpected adverse outcomes in the litigation may impact the Bank's profit and state of affairs as reflected in the balance sheet.	**Principal Audit Procedures:** We have performed the following procedures as part of our control testing: • Reviewed the current status of the various credit and non-credit litigations and contingent liabilities, including tax related disputes. • Examined the communications received from various authorities and follow-up actions thereon. • Evaluated the merits of the subject matter under consideration with reference to the background and relied on the expert opinion, legal advice, judicial pronouncements and precedents thereon.

एकल वित्तीय विवरण और उस पर लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट के अलावा अन्य जानकारी:

5. बैंक का निदेशक मंडल अन्य जानकारी तैयार करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है। अन्य जानकारी में नए पूंजी पर्याप्तता ढांचे (बेसल III प्रकटीकरण) के तहत पिलर III प्रकटीकरण शामिल हैं (लेकिन इसमें वित्तीय विवरण और उस पर हमारे लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट शामिल नहीं है) कॉर्पोरेट अभिशासन रिपोर्ट, जिसे हमने इस लेखापरीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट और निदेशकों की रिपोर्ट जारी करने से पहले प्राप्त किया था, प्रमुख वित्तीय संकेतक और शेयरधारक की जानकारी, जो हमारे लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट की तारीख के बाद हमें उपलब्ध कराए जाने की उम्मीद है।

   एकल वित्तीय विवरणों पर हमारी राय अन्य जानकारी को कवर नहीं करती है और हम उस पर किसी भी प्रकार का आश्वासन निष्कर्ष व्यक्त नहीं करते हैं।

Information other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditors' Report thereon

5. The Bank's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of other information. The Other Information comprises the Pillar III Disclosures under the New Capital Adequacy Framework (BASEL III Disclosures) (but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon), Corporate Governance report , which we obtained prior to issuance of this Auditors' Report and the Directors' Report, Key Financial Indicators and Shareholder's Information, which is expected to be made available to us after the date of our auditors' report.

   Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the Other Information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

एकल वित्तीय विवरणों की हमारी लेखापरीक्षा के संबंध में, हमारा उत्तरदायित्व है कि जब ऊपर पहचानी गई अन्य जानकारी उपलब्ध हो जाए तो उसे पढ़ें और ऐसा करते समय, इस बात पर विचार करें कि क्या अन्य जानकारी एकल वित्तीय विवरणों या लेखापरीक्षा में प्राप्त हमारी जानकारी से भौतिक रूप से असंगत है या अन्यथा भौतिक रूप से गलत प्रतीत होती है।

यदि, इस लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्ट की तिथि से पहले प्राप्त अन्य जानकारी पर हमारे द्वारा किए गए कार्य के आधार पर, हम निष्कर्ष निकालते हैं कि इस अन्य जानकारी में कोई भौतिक गलत विवरण है, तो हमें उस तथ्य की रिपोर्ट करना आवश्यक है। इस संबंध में हमें रिपोर्ट करने के लिए कुछ भी नहीं है।

जब हम अन्य जानकारी पढ़ते हैं, यदि हम निष्कर्ष निकालते हैं कि इसमें महत्वपूर्ण गलत बयानी है तो हमें इस मामले को उन लोगो के साथ उठानेकी आवश्यकता हे, जिन पर अभिशासन का प्रकार है।

एकल वित्तीय विवरणियों के लिए प्रबंधन और अभिशासन प्रभारी की जिम्मेदारियां:

6. बैंक का निदेशक मंडल इन एकल वित्तीय विवरणों को तैयार करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है, जो भारत में आम तौर पर स्वीकृत लेखांकन सिद्धांतों के अनुसार बैंक की वित्तीय स्थिति, वित्तीय कार्यनिष्पादन और नकदी प्रवाह का सही और निष्पक्ष दृश्य देते हैं, जिसमें आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी किए गए लेखांकन मानक और बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 29 के प्रावधान और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ('आरबीआई') द्वारा समय–समय पर जारी परिपत्र और दिशानिर्देश शामिल हैं। इस जिम्मेदारी में बैंक की परिसंपत्तियों की सुरक्षा और धोखाधड़ी तथा अन्य अनियमितताओं को रोकने तथा उनका पता लगाने के लिए अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अनुसार पर्याप्त लेखांकन रिकॉर्डों का रखरखाव; उचित लेखांकन नीतियों का चयन और अनुप्रयोग; उचित और विवेकपूर्ण निर्णय और अनुमान लगाना; तथा पर्याप्त आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रणों का डिजाइन, कार्यान्वयन और रखरखाव शामिल है, जो वित्तीय विवरणों की तैयारी और प्रस्तुति के लिए प्रासंगिक लेखांकन रिकॉर्डों की सटीकता और पूर्णता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रभावी रूप से कार्य कर रहे थे, जो एक सही और

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Other Information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

When we read the Other Information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to Those Charged with Governance.

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

6. The Bank's Board of Directors is responsible with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Bank in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards issued by ICAI, and provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and circulars and guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') from time to time. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Bank and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and

निष्पक्ष दृष्टिकोण देते हैं और धोखाधड़ी या त्रुटि के कारण होने वाले भौतिक गलत बयानों से मुक्त हैं।

वित्तीय विवरण तैयार करते समय, प्रबंधन बैंक की कार्यशील संस्था के रूप में जारी रहने की क्षमता का आकलन करने, कार्यशील संस्था से संबंधित मामलों का प्रकटीकरण और लेखांकन के चल रहे प्रतिष्ठान के आधार का उपयोग करने के लिए जिम्मेदार होता है, जब तक कि प्रबंधन बैंक को समाप्त करने या परिचालन बंद करने का इरादा न रखता हो, या उसके पास ऐसा करने के अलावा कोई वास्तविक विकल्प नहीं है ।

बैंक की वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग प्रक्रिया की देखरेख के लिए निदेशक मंडल भी जिम्मेदार है।

एकल वित्तीय विवरणों के लेखापरीक्षा के लिए लेखापरीक्षकों का उत्तरदायित्व :

7. हमारा उद्देश्य इस बारे में उचित आश्वासन प्राप्त करना है कि क्या समग्र रूप से वित्तीय विवरण धोखाधड़ी या त्रुटि के कारण भौतिक गलत बयान से मुक्त हैं, और एक लेखा परीक्षक की रिपोर्ट जारी करना है जिसमें हमारी राय शामिल है। उचित आश्वासन एक उच्च स्तर का आश्वासन है, लेकिन यह गारंटी नहीं है कि एसए के अनुसार आयोजित एक लेखापरक्षा हमेशा एक भौतिक गलत बयान का पता लगाएगा जब वह मौजूद हो। गलत बयान धोखाधड़ी या त्रुटि से उत्पन्न हो सकते हैं और उन्हें भौतिक माना जाता है यदि, व्यक्तिगत रूप से या कुल मिलाकर, वे इन वित्तीय विवरणों के आधार पर उपयोगकर्ताओं द्वारा लिए गए आर्थिक निर्णयों को प्रभावित करने की उचित रूप से उम्मीद की जा सकती है।

   एसए के अनुसार लेखापरीक्षा के भाग के रूप में, हम पेशेवर निर्णय लेते हैं और पूरे लेखापरीक्षा के दौरान पेशेवर संदेह बनाए रखते हैं। हम यह भी करते हैं:

   क) वित्तीय विवरणों में भौतिक गलत विवरण के जोखिम की पहचान करना और उसका आकलन करना, चाहे वह धोखाधड़ी या त्रुटि के कारण हो, उन जोखिमों के प्रति उत्तरदायी लेखाप्रीक्षा प्रक्रियाओं को डिज़ाइन और निष्पादित करना, और लेखापरीक्षा साक्ष्य प्राप्त करना जो हमारी राय के लिए आधार प्रदान करने के लिए पर्याप्त और उपयुक्त हो। धोखाधड़ी से उत्पन्न भौतिक गलत विवरण का पता न लगा पाने का जोखिम त्रुटि से उत्पन्न होने वाले जोखिम से अधिक है, क्योंकि धोखाधड़ी में मिलीभगत, जालसाजी, जानबूझकर चूक, गलत बयानी या आंतरिक नियंत्रण का उल्लंघन शामिल हो सकती है।

   ख) लेखापरीक्षा के लिए प्रासंगिक आंतरिक नियंत्रणों की समझ प्राप्त करना ताकि ऐसी लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रियाएँ डिज़ाइन की जा सकें जो परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त हों।

are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements:

7. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

   As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

   a) Identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

   b) Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.

ग) उपयोग की जाने वाली लेखांकन नीतियों की उपयुक्तता और प्रबंधन द्वारा किए गए लेखांकन अनुमानों और संबंधित प्रकटीकरणों की तर्कसंगतता का मूल्यांकन करना।

घ) लेखांकन के चल रहे प्रतिष्ठान के आधार के प्रबंधन के उपयोग की उपयुक्तता पर निष्कर्ष निकालें और प्राप्त लेखापरीक्षा साक्ष्य के आधार पर, क्या ऐसी घटनाओं या स्थितियों से संबंधित कोई भौतिक अनिश्चितता मौजूद है जो बैंक की कार्यशील संस्था के रूप में जारी रहने की क्षमता पर महत्वपूर्ण संदेह पैदा कर सकती है। यदि हम निष्कर्ष निकालते हैं कि कोई भौतिक अनिश्चितता मौजूद है, तो हमें अपने लेखापरीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट में वित्तीय विवरणों में संबंधित प्रकटीकरणों पर ध्यान आकर्षित करना होगा या, यदि ऐसे प्रकटीकरण अपर्याप्त हैं, तो अपनी राय को संशोधित करना होगा। हमारे निष्कर्ष हमारे लेखापरीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट की तिथि तक प्राप्त लेखापरीक्षा साक्ष्य पर आधारित हैं। हालांकि, भविष्य की घटनाओं या स्थितियों के कारण बैंक चालू व्यवसाय के रूप में जारी रहना बंद कर सकता है।

ङ) प्रकटीकरणों सहित वित्तीय विवरणों की समग्र प्रस्तुति, संरचना और विषय–वस्तु का मूल्यांकन करना, तथा यह देखना कि क्या एकल वित्तीय विवरण अंतर्निहित लेनदेन और घटनाओं को इस प्रकार प्रस्तुत करते हैं कि उनका निष्पक्ष प्रस्तुतीकरण हो सके।

भौतिकता एकल वित्तीय विवरणों में गलत बयानों की मात्रा है जो व्यक्तिगत रूप से या कुल मिलाकर, यह संभावना बनाती है कि वित्तीय विवरणों के उचित रूप से जानकार उपयोगकर्ता के आर्थिक निर्णय प्रभावित हो सकते हैं। हम (i) अपने लेखापरीक्षा कार्य के दायरे की योजना बनाने और अपने कार्य के परिणामों का मूल्यांकन करने में और (ii) वित्तीय विवरणों में पहचाने गए किसी भी गलत बयान के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करने में मात्रात्मक महत्व और गुणात्मक कारकों पर विचार करते हैं ।

हम अभिशासन के लिए जिम्मेदार लोगों के साथ अन्य मामलों के साथ–साथ लेखापरीक्षा के नियोजित दायरे और समय तथा महत्वपूर्ण लेखापरीक्षा निष्कर्षों के बारे में संवाद करते हैं, जिसमें आंतरिक नियंत्रण में कोई महत्वपूर्ण कमी शामिल है, जिसे हम अपने लेखापरीक्षा के दौरान पहचानते हैं।

हम अभिशासन के लिए जिम्मेदार लोगों को यह कथन भी देते हैं कि हमने स्वतंत्रता के संबंध में प्रासंगिक नैतिक आवश्यकताओं का अनुपालन किया है, और उनसे उन सभी संबंधों और अन्य मामलों के

c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

d) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the bank to cease to continue as a going concern.

e) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to

बारे में संवाद करने के लिए कहा है, जो उचित रूप से हमारी स्वतंत्रता पर असर डालने वाले माने जा सकते हैं, संबंधित सुरक्षा उपाय और जहां लागू हो।

अभिशासन के प्रभारी लोगों के साथ संप्रेषित मामलों से, हम उन मामलों का निर्धारण करते हैं जो वर्तमान अवधि के वित्तीय विवरणों की लेखापरीक्षा में सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण थे और इसलिए प्रमुख लेखापरीक्षा मामले हैं। हम इन मामलों का वर्णन अपने लेखापरीक्षक की रिपोर्ट में तब तक करते हैं जब तक कि कानून या विनियमन मामले के बारे में सार्वजनिक प्रकटीकरण को रोकता नहीं है या जब, अत्यंत दुर्लभ परिस्थितियों में, हम यह निर्धारित करते हैं कि किसी मामले को हमारी रिपोर्ट में संप्रेषित नहीं किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि ऐसा करने के प्रतिकूल परिणाम ऐसे संचार के सार्वजनिक हित के लिए उचित रूप से अपेक्षित होगा ।

अन्य मामले:

8. हमने बैंक के एकल वित्तीय विवरणों में शामिल 2637 घरेलू शाखाओं और 4 विदेशी शाखाओं के वित्तीय विवरणों / सूचनाओं का लेखापरीक्षा नहीं किया, जिनके वित्तीय विवरण/ वित्तीय जानकारी 31 मार्च, 2025 तक 4,91,642.52 करोड़ रुपये के कुल अग्रिम और उस तिथि को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए 44,532.71 करोड़ रुपये के कुल राजस्व को दर्शाती है, जैसा कि एकल वित्तीय विवरणों में माना जाता है। ये शाखाएँ और प्रसंस्करण केंद्र 43.01% अग्रिम, 45.39% जमा, 46.89% गैर–निष्पादित संपत्ति और 42.54% राजस्व को कवर करते हैं। इन शाखाओं के वित्तीय विवरणों / सूचनाओं का बैंक के सांविधिक शाखा लेखा परीक्षकों द्वारा लेखापरीक्षा किया गया है, जिनकी रिपोर्ट हमें प्रस्तुत की गई है और हमारी राय में जहाँ तक यह शाखाओं के संबंध में शामिल राशियों और प्रकटीकरणों से संबंधित है, पूरी तरह से ऐसे शाखा लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट पर आधारित है।

इस मामले के संबंध में हमारी राय में कोई बदलाव नहीं हुआ है।

अन्य कानूनी और विनियामक आवश्यकताओं पर रिपोर्ट:

9. तुलनपत्र और लाभ व हानि खाता बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 29 के अनुसार तैयार किया गया है;

10. उपरोक्त परिच्छेद में दर्शाई गई लेखापरीक्षा की सीमाओं के अधीन और बैंकिंग कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अधिग्रहण और हस्तांतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 / 1980 द्वारा अपेक्षित, और उसमें अपेक्षित

communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matter:

8. We did not audit the financial statements / information of 2637 domestic branches and 4 foreign branches included in the Standalone Financial Statements of the Bank whose financial statements / financial information reflect total advances of ₹4,91,642.52 Crore as at March 31, 2025 and total revenue of ₹44,532.71 Crore for the year ended on that date, as considered in the Standalone Financial Statements. These branches and processing centres cover 43.01% of advances, 45.39% of deposits, 46.89% of non-performing assets and 42.54% of revenue. The financial statements / information of these branches has been audited by the Bank's Statutory Branch Auditors whose reports have been furnished to us and in our opinion in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of branches, is based solely on the reports of such Branch auditors.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements:

9. The Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account have been drawn up in accordance with Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949;

10. Subject to the limitations of the audit indicated in above paragraphs and as required by the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 / 1980, and subject also to the limitations of disclosure required therein, we report that:

प्रकटीकरण की सीमाओं के अधीन, हम रिपोर्ट करते हैं कि:

क) हमने सभी जानकारी और स्पष्टीकरण मांगे और प्राप्त किए हैं, जो हमारे सर्वोत्तम ज्ञान और विश्वास के अनुसार, हमारे लेखापरीक्षा के प्रयोजनों के लिए आवश्यक थे और उन्हें संतोषजनक पाया है;

ख) बैंक के लेन–देन, जो हमारे ध्यान में आए हैं, बैंक की शक्तियों के भीतर हैं; और

ग) बैंक के कार्यालयों और शाखाओं से प्राप्त रिटर्न हमारे लेखापरीक्षा के प्रयोजनों के लिए पर्याप्त पाए गए हैं।

11. आरबीआई के दिनांक 17 मार्च, 2020 के पत्र संख्या ईटद.अढक्र. संख्या 6270/08.91.001/2019–20 के अनुसार सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों में सांविधिक केंद्रीय लेखा परीक्षकों (एससीए) की नियुक्ति – वित्त वर्ष 2019–20 से एससीए के लिए रिपोर्टिंग दायित्व, आरबीआई द्वारा जारी दिनांक 19 मई, 2020 के बाद के संचार के साथ पढ़ें, हम उपरोक्त पत्र के परिच्छेद 2 में निर्दिष्ट मामलों पर आगे निम्नानुसार रिपोर्ट करते हैं:

क) हमारी राय में, उपरोक्त एकल वित्तीय विवरण आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी किए गए लेखांकन मानकों का अनुपालन करते हैं, इस सीमा तक कि वे आरबीआई द्वारा निर्धारित लेखांकन नीतियों के साथ असंगत नहीं हैं।

ख) वित्तीय लेनदेन या ऐसे मामलों पर कोई अवलोकन या टिप्पणी नहीं है जिसका बैंक के कामकाज पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है।

ग) 31 मार्च, 2025 तक निदेशकों से प्राप्त लिखित अभ्यावेदन के आधार पर, कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 164 (2) के अनुसार 31 मार्च, 2025 तक कोई भी निदेशक निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त होने से अयोग्य नहीं है।

घ) लेखा का रखरखाव और उससे जुड़े अन्य मामलों से संबंधित कोई योग्यता, आरक्षण या प्रतिकूल टिप्पणी नहीं है।

ड.) आरबीआईकेपत्रOS.ARG.No.6270/08.91.001/2019–20 दिनांक 17 मार्च, 2020 (संशोधित) के अनुसार वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर बैंक के आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण की पर्याप्तता

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit and have found them to be satisfactory;

b) The transactions of the Bank, which have come to our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank; and

c) The returns received from the offices and branches of the Bank have been found adequate for the purposes of our audit.

11. As required by RBI Letter No. DOS.ARG. No. 6270/08.91.001/2019-20 dated March 17, 2020 on "Appointment of Statutory Central Auditors (SCAs) in Public Sector Banks - Reporting obligations for SCAs from FY 2019-20", read with subsequent communication dated May 19, 2020 issued by RBI, we further report on the matters specified in paragraph 2 of the aforesaid letter as under:

a) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards issued by ICAI, to the extent they are not inconsistent with the accounting policies prescribed by the RBI.

b) There are no observations or comments on financial transactions or matters which have any adverse effect on the functioning of the bank.

c) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025, none of the director is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Companies Act, 2013.

d) There are no qualifications, reservations or adverse remarks relating to maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith.

e) Our audit report on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Bank's Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting as required by the RBI Letter OS.ARG.No.6270/08.91.001/ 2019-20 dated March 17, 2020 (as amended) is given in Annexure A to this report. Our report expresses

और परिचालन प्रभावशीलता पर हमारी लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्ट इस रिपोर्ट के अनुलग्नक ए में दी गई है। हमारी रिपोर्ट 31 मार्च, 2025 तक वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर बैंक के आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण पर एक असंशोधित राय व्यक्त करती है।

12. हम आगे रिपोर्ट करते हैं कि

क) हमारी राय में, बैंक द्वारा कानून द्वारा अपेक्षित खाता–बही उपयुक्त रूप से रखा गया है, जैसा कि उन पुस्तकों की हमारी जांच से पता चलता है और हमारे द्वारा दौरा नहीं किए गए शाखाओं से हमारे लेखापरीक्षा के प्रयोजनों के लिए पर्याप्त उचित विवरणी प्राप्त हुए हैं;

ख) इस रिपोर्ट में शामिल तुलन–पत्र, लाभ व हानि खाता तथा नकदी प्रवाह विवरण, खाता–बही तथा हमारे द्वारा दौरा नहीं शाखाओं से प्राप्त विवरणी के अनुरूप हैं;

ग) बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 29 के अंतर्गत बैंक के शाखा लेखा परीक्षकों द्वारा लेखापरीक्षित शाखा कार्यालयों के खातों पर रिपोर्ट हमें भेजी गई है तथा इस रिपोर्ट को तैयार करते समय हमने उनका उचित तरीके से कार्रवाई किया है; तथा

घ) हमारी राय में, तुलन–पत्र, लाभ व हानि खाता तथा नकदी प्रवाह विवरण, लागू लेखांकन मानकों का अनुपालन करते हैं, इस सीमा तक कि वे आरबीआई द्वारा निर्धारित लेखांकन नीतियों के साथ असंगत न हों।

13. 31 मार्च, 2024 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए बैंक के संगत एकल वित्तीय विवरणों का बैंक के पांच संयुक्त लेखा परीक्षकों द्वारा लेखापरीक्षा की गई, जिनमें से तीन पूर्ववर्ती लेखापरीक्षा फर्म थे, तथा उन्होंने 08 मई, 2024 की अपनी रिपोर्ट के माध्यम से एकल वित्तीय विवरणों पर असंशोधित राय व्यक्त की थी।

an unmodified opinion on the Bank's Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting as at March 31, 2025.

12. We further report that

a) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Bank so far as it appears from our examination of those books and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from branches not visited by us;

b) The Balance Sheet, the Profit and Loss Account and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of accounts and with the returns received from the branches not visited by us;

c) The reports on the accounts of the branch offices audited by branch auditors of the Bank under Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 have been sent to us and have been properly dealt with by us in preparing this report; and

d) In our opinion, the Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Account and the Statement of Cash Flows comply with the applicable accounting standards, to the extent they are not inconsistent with the accounting policies prescribed by RBI.

13. The corresponding standalone financial statements of the Bank for the year ended March 31, 2024, were audited by five joint auditors of the Bank, three of whom were predecessor audit firms, and they had expressed an unmodified opinion on standalone financial statements vide their report dated May 08, 2024.

कृते के. वेंकटचलम अय्यर एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 004610एस

(ए गोपालकृष्णन)
साझेदार
सदस्यता संख्या: 018159
यूडीआईएन: 25018159BMOSRF8663

कृते रोडी दबीर एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 108846डब्ल्यू

(ऋषिकेश विलास देशपांडे)
साझेदार
सदस्यता संख्या: 114113
यूडीआईएन: 25114113BMKXCX8703

कृते अबरना एंड अनंथन
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 000003एस

(एस. अनंतन)
साझेदार
सदस्यता संख्या: 026379
यूडीआईएन: 25026379BNQJHG6016

कृते एस आर गोयल एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 001537सी

(अजय कुमार अटोलिया)
साझेदार
सदस्यता संख्या: 077201
यूडीआईएन: 25077201BMLJOH2035

कृते एम सी भंडारी एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 303002ई

(अमित बिश्वास)
साझेदार
सदस्यता संख्या: 052296
यूडीआईएन: 25052296BMNXFW3689

हस्ताक्षर का स्थान : बेंगलूरु
रिपोर्ट की तिथि : 08.05.2025

For K VENKATACHALAM AIYER & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 004610S

(A. GOPALAKRISHNAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 018159
UDIN: 25018159BMOSRF8663

For RODI DABIR & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 108846W

(RUSHIKESH VILAS DESHPANDE)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 114113
UDIN: 25114113BMKXCX8703

For ABARNA & ANANTHAN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 000003S

(S. ANANTHAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 026379
UDIN:25026379BNQJHG6016

For S R GOYAL & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 001537C

(AJAY KUMAR ATOLIA)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 077201
UDIN: 25077201BMLJOH2035

For M C BHANDARI & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 303002E

(AMIT BISWAS)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 052296
UDIN: 25052296BMNXFW3689

Place of Signature : Bengaluru
Date of Report : 08.05.2025

अनुलग्नक "ए"
स्वतंत्र लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट के

(हमारी सम दिनांक की रिपोर्ट के 'अन्य कानूनी और विनियामक आवश्यकताओं पर रिपोर्ट' अनुभाग के अंतर्गत पैराग्राफ 11(ई) में संदर्भित)

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) के पत्र डीओएस.एआरजी. सं.6270/08.91.001/2019–20 दिनांक 17 मार्च, 2020 (संशोधित) (आरबीआई संसूचना) द्वारा अपेक्षित वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण पर रिपोर्ट

हमने 31 मार्च, 2025 तक केनरा बैंक (बैंक) की वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रणों की लेखापरीक्षा की है जिसके साथ उस तिथि को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए बैंक के एकल वित्तीय विवरणों पर हमारी लेखापरीक्षा के साथ इसमें बैंक की शाखाओं की वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण शामिल है।

आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण के लिए प्रबंधन की जिम्मेदारी

बैंक का प्रबंधन भारतीय चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट्स संस्थान द्वारा जारी वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण की लेखापरीक्षा पर मार्गदर्शन नोट में वर्णित आंतरिक नियंत्रण के आवश्यक घटकों पर विचार करते हुए बैंक द्वारा स्थापित वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण मानदंडों के आधार पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण स्थापित करने और बनाए रखने के लिए जिम्मेदार है। इन जिम्मेदारियों में पर्याप्त आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रणों का डिजाइन, कार्यान्वयन और रखरखाव शामिल है जो बैंक की नीतियों का पालन, इसकी परिसंपत्तियों की सुरक्षा, धोखाधड़ी और त्रुटियों का निवारण और पता लगाने, लेखा अभिलेखों की सटीकता और पूर्णता और विश्वसनीय वित्तीय जानकारी की समय पर तैयारी सहित अपने व्यवसाय के व्यवस्थित और कुशल संचालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रभावी ढंग से काम कर रहे थे, जैसा कि बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा जारी परिपत्रों और दिशानिर्देशों के तहत आवश्यक है।

लेखा परीक्षकों की जिम्मेदारी

हमारी जिम्मेदारी है कि हम अपने लेखापरीक्षा के आधार पर बैंक के वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण पर अपनी राय व्यक्त करें। हमने अपना ऑडिट इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट्स ऑफ इंडिया द्वारा जारी वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण के

ANNEXURE "A"
TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in Paragraph 11(e) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' Section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting as required by the Reserve Bank of India (the "RBI") Letter DOS.ARG.No.6270/08.91.001 / 2019-20 dated March 17, 2020 (as amended) (the "RBI communication")

We have audited the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting of Canara Bank ("the Bank") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Bank for the year ended on that date which includes internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Bank's branches.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Bank's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting criteria established by the Bank considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Bank's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and the circulars and guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Bank's Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

लेखापरीक्षा पर मार्गदर्शन नोट ('मार्गदर्शन नोट') के अनुसार किया है। (आईसीएआई) और आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी किए गए ऑडिटिंग मानकों (एसए) को आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रणों के ऑडिट के लिए लागू सीमा तक लागू किया जाता है। उन मानकों और मार्गदर्शन नोट के अनुसार हमें नैतिक आवश्यकताओं का अनुपालन करना चाहिए और लेखापरीक्षा की योजना बनानी चाहिए और उसे निष्पादित करना चाहिए ताकि इस बारे में उचित आश्वासन प्राप्त हो सके कि क्या वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर पर्याप्त आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण स्थापित और बनाए रखा गया था और क्या ऐसे नियंत्रण सभी भौतिक मामलों में प्रभावी रूप से संचालित हुए थे।

हमारे लेखापरीक्षा में वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रणों की पर्याप्तता और उनकी परिचालन प्रभावशीलता के बारे में लेखापरीक्षा साक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रक्रियाओं का प्रदर्शन करना शामिल है। वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रणों की हमारी लेखापरीक्षा में वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रणों की समझ प्राप्त करना, आंतरिक नियंत्रणों के अस्तित्व, उन नियंत्रणों की प्रभावकारिता के संबंध में विशेषज्ञों और सलाहकारों की राय और रिपोर्ट की समीक्षा करना, उन नियंत्रणों का परीक्षण करना और आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी एसए 620 की आवश्यकता के अनुसार परीक्षण के परिणाम, जोखिम का आकलन करना कि कोई भौतिक कमजोरी मौजूद है और मूल्यांकन किए गए जोखिम के आधार पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रणों के डिजाइन और परिचालन प्रभावशीलता का परीक्षण और मूल्यांकन करना शामिल है। चुनी गई प्रक्रियाएँ ऑडिटर के निर्णय पर निर्भर करती हैं, जिसमें वित्तीय विवरणों के भौतिक गलत विवरण के जोखिमों का आकलन शामिल है, चाहे वह धोखाधड़ी या त्रुटि के कारण हो।

हमारा मानना है कि हमारे द्वारा प्राप्त लेखापरीक्षा साक्ष्य और शाखा लेखापरीक्षकों द्वारा प्राप्त लेखापरीक्षा साक्ष्य, नीचे अन्य मामलों के पैराग्राफ में संदर्भित उनकी रिपोर्टों के संदर्भ में, वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर बैंक के आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण पर हमारी बिना शर्त लेखापरीक्षा राय के लिए आधार प्रदान करने के लिए पर्याप्त और उपयुक्त हैं।

वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण का अर्थ

वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर बैंक का आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया है जिसे वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग की विश्वसनीयता के बारे में उचित आश्वासन प्रदान करने और आम तौर पर स्वीकृत लेखांकन सिद्धांतों के अनुसार बाहरी उद्देश्यों के लिए वित्तीय विवरण तैयार करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है। वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर बैंक के आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण में वे नीतियाँ और प्रक्रियाएँ शामिल हैं जो

(the "ICAI") and the Standards on Auditing (SAs) issued by the ICAI, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting were established and maintained, and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, reviewing the opinion and report of experts and consultants with regard to existence of internal controls, efficacy of those controls, testing those controls and results of the testing in accordance with requirement of SA 620 issued by ICAI, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal financial controls based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the branch auditors, in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our unqualified audit opinion on the Bank's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A Bank's internal financial controls over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Bank's internal financial controls over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

(1) ऐसे अभिलेखों के रखरखाव से संबंधित है जो बैंक की परिसंपत्तियों के लेन–देन और निपटान को उचित विवरण के साथ सटीक और निष्पक्ष रूप से दर्शाते हैं;

(2) यह उचित आश्वासन प्रदान करें कि लेन–देन को सामान्य रूप से स्वीकृत लेखांकन सिद्धांतों के अनुसार वित्तीय विवरण तैयार करने की अनुमति देने के लिए आवश्यक रूप से दर्ज किया जाता है, और बैंक की प्राप्तियां और व्यय केवल बैंक के प्रबंधन और निदेशकों के प्राधिकरणों के अनुसार किए जा रहे हैं; और

(3) बैंक की परिसंपत्तियों के अनधिकृत अधिग्रहण, उपयोग या निपटान की रोकथाम या समय पर पता लगाने के बारे में उचित आश्वासन प्रदान करें, जिसका वित्तीय विवरणों पर महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पड़ सकता है।

वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण की अंतर्निहित सीमाएँ

वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण की अंतर्निहित सीमाओं के कारण, जिसमें मिलीभगत या नियंत्रण के अनुचित प्रबंधन ओवरराइड की संभावना शामिल है, त्रुटि या धोखाधड़ी के कारण भौतिक गलत बयान हो सकते हैं और उनका पता नहीं लगाया जा सकता है। साथ ही, भविष्य की अवधि के लिए वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण के किसी भी मूल्यांकन के अनुमान इस जोखिम के अधीन हैं कि वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण स्थितियों में बदलाव के कारण अपर्याप्त हो सकते हैं, या नीतियों या प्रक्रियाओं के अनुपालन की डिग्री खराब हो सकती है।

राय

हमारी राय में, और हमारी सर्वोत्तम जानकारी के अनुसार और हमें दिए गए स्पष्टीकरणों के अनुसार और नीचे अन्य मामलों के पैराग्राफ में संदर्भित शाखा लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्टों के विचार के आधार पर, बैंक के पास सभी भौतिक मामलों में वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर पर्याप्त आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण है और वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर ऐसे आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण 31 मार्च, 2025 तक प्रभावी रूप से संचालित हो रहे थे, जो कि भारतीय चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स संस्थान द्वारा जारी वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण के लेखापरीक्षा पर मार्गदर्शन नोट में वर्णित आंतरिक नियंत्रण के आवश्यक घटकों पर विचार करते हुए बैंक द्वारा स्थापित वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक नियंत्रण के मानदंडों के आधार पर थे।

(1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Bank;

(2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Bank are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Bank; and

(3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Bank's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of the branch auditors referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, the Bank has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2025, based on the criteria for internal control over financial reporting established by the Bank considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

अन्य मामले

हमारी उपरोक्त रिपोर्ट, जहाँ तक 2641 शाखाओं की वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग पर आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रण की परिचालन प्रभावशीलता से संबंधित है, उन शाखाओं के संबंधित शाखा लेखा परीक्षकों की संगत रिपोर्टों पर आधारित है।

इस मामले के संबंध में हमारी राय में कोई बदलाव नहीं किया गया है।

कृते के. वेंकटचलम अय्यर एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 004610एस

(ए गोपालकृष्णन)
साझेदार
सदस्यता संख्या: 018159
यूडीआईएन: 25018159BMOSRF8663

कृते रोडी दबीर एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 108846डब्ल्यू

(ऋषिकेश विलास देशपांडे)
साझेदार
सदस्यता संख्या: 114113
यूडीआईएन: 25114113BMKXCX8703

कृते अबरना एंड अनंथन
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 000003एस

(एस. अनंतन)
साझेदार
सदस्यता संख्या: 026379
यूडीआईएन: 25026379BNQJHG6016

कृते एस आर गोयल एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 001537सी

(अजय कुमार अटोलिया)
साझेदार
सदस्यता संख्या: 077201
यूडीआईएन: 25077201BMLJOH2035

कृते एम सी भंडारी एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 303002ई

(अमित बिश्वास)
साझेदार
सदस्यता संख्या: 052296
यूडीआईएन: 25052296BMNXFW3689

हस्ताक्षर का स्थान : बेंगलूरु
रिपोर्ट की तिथि : 08.05.2025

Other Matters

Our aforesaid report in so far as it relates to the operating effectiveness of internal financial controls over financial reporting of 2641 branches is based on the corresponding reports of the respective branch auditors of those branches.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

For K VENKATACHALAM AIYER & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 004610S

(A. GOPALAKRISHNAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 018159
UDIN: 25018159BMOSRF8663

For RODI DABIR & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 108846W

(RUSHIKESH VILAS DESHPANDE)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 114113
UDIN: 25114113BMKXCX8703

For ABARNA & ANANTHAN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 000003S

(S. ANANTHAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 026379
UDIN:25026379BNQJHG6016

For S R GOYAL & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 001537C

(AJAY KUMAR ATOLIA)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 077201
UDIN: 25077201BMLJOH2035

For M C BHANDARI & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 303002E

(AMIT BISWAS)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 052296
UDIN: 25052296BMNXFW3689

Place of Signature : Bengaluru
Date of Report : 08.05.2025

असंशोधित राय के साथ लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्ट की घोषणा

हम एतद्द्वारा घोषणा करते हैं कि 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए बैंक के एकल वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरणों पर लेखापरीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट में कोई संशोधन नहीं किया गया है।

अमित मित्तल
महाप्रबंधक व समूह
मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी

के सत्यनारायण राजु
प्रबंध निदेशक व
मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी

कृते के. वेंकटचलम अय्यर एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 004610एस

(ए गोपालकृष्णन)
साझेदार
सदस्यता संख्या: 018159

कृते रोडी दबीर एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 108846डब्ल्यू

(ऋषिकेश विलास देशपांडे)
साझेदार
सदस्यता संख्या: 114113

कृते अबरना एंड अनंथन
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 000003एस

(एस. अनंतन)
साझेदार
सदस्यता संख्या: 026379

कृते एस आर गोयल एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 001537सी

(अजय कुमार अटोलिया)
साझेदार
सदस्यता संख्या: 077201

कृते एम सी भंडारी एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 303002ई

(अमित बिश्वास)
साझेदार
सदस्यता संख्या: 052296

स्थान : बेंगलूरु
दिनांक : 08.05.2025

DECLARATION OF AUDIT REPORT WITH UNMODIFIED OPINION

We hereby declare that Auditors' Report on Standalone Annual Financial Statements of the Bank for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2025 contains unmodified opinion.

AMIT MITTAL
GM & GROUP CHIEF
FINANCIAL OFFICER

K. SATYANARAYANA RAJU
MANAGING DIRECTOR
& CEO

For K VENKATACHALAM AIYER & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 004610S

(A. GOPALAKRISHNAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 018159

For RODI DABIR & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 108846W

(RUSHIKESH VILAS DESHPANDE)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 114113

For ABARNA & ANANTHAN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 000003S

(S. ANANTHAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 026379

For S R GOYAL & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 001537C

(AJAY KUMAR ATOLIA)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 077201

For M C BHANDARI & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 303002E

(AMIT BISWAS)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 052296

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 08.05.2025

सेवा में,

निदेशक मंडल
केनरा बैंक
प्रका: बेंगलूरु

विषय: सीईओ / सीएफओ प्रमाणन - सेबी (एलओडीआर) विनियमन, 2015 का विनियम 17(8)

बोर्ड को यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि;

क) हमने 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए बैंक के एकल वित्तीय विवरणों एवं नकदी प्रवाह विवरण की समीक्षा की है यह हमारी पूर्ण जानकारी और विश्वास के अनुसार:

(i) प्रस्तुत वित्तीय विवरणों में कोई भी भौतिक रूप से गलत बयान नहीं दिया गया है, न ही कोई महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य को छिपाया गया है और न ही ऐसे कोई बयान दिए गए हैं जो भ्रामक हो सकते हैं;

(ii) उक्त विवरण बैंक की वित्तीय स्थिति का एक सुस्पष्ट, सत्य एवं निष्पक्ष तथ्य प्रस्तुत करते हैं तथा वे प्रचलित लेखांकन मानकों, प्रासंगिक विधिक प्रावधानों एवं विनियामक आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप तैयार किए गए हैं।

ख) हमारी पूर्ण जानकारी और विश्वास के अनुसार, समीक्षाधीन वर्ष के दौरान बैंक द्वारा ऐसा कोई लेनदेन नहीं किया गया है जो धोखाधड़ी, गैरकानूनी या बैंक की आचार संहिता के प्रतिकूल हो।

ग) हम वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग हेतु प्रभावी आंतरिक नियंत्रण स्थापित केंद्र एवं अनुरक्षण की पूर्ण जिम्मेदारी स्वीकार करते हैं। हमने बैंक की वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग से संबंधित आंतरिक नियंत्रण प्रणालियों की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन किया है और लेखा परीक्षकों एवं लेखा समिति को, यदि कोई हो, आंतरिक नियंत्रण तंत्र के डिज़ाइन या संचालन में पाई गई कमियों की जानकारी प्रकट की है तथा उन कमियों के समाधान हेतु उठाए गए या प्रस्तावित कदमों से भी अवगत कराया है।

घ) हमने लेखा परीक्षकों एवं लेखा समिति को निम्नलिखित तथ्यों से अवगत कराया है:

(i) वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग हेतु आंतरिक नियंत्रण प्रणाली में हुए किसी भी प्रकार के महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन;

(ii) लेखांकन नीतियों में हुए किसी भी महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन, एवं उनका प्रकटीकरण वित्तीय विवरणों के टिप्पणी नोट में किया गया है; तथा

To,

The Board of Directors
Canara Bank
HO: Bengaluru

Sub : CEO / CFO CERTIFICATION - REGULATION 17(8) OF SEBI (LODR) REGULATIONS, 2015

This is to certify to the Board that;

a) We have reviewed Standalone financial statements and the cash flow statement for the year ended 31st March, 2025 and that to the best of our knowledge and belief:

(i) These statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;

(ii) These statements together present a true and fair view of the Bank's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards, applicable laws and regulations.

b) There are, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the Bank during the year which are fraudulent, illegal or violative of the Bank's code of conduct.

c) We accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining internal controls for financial reporting and that we have evaluated the effectiveness of the internal control systems of the Bank pertaining to financial reporting and we have disclosed to the auditors and the Audit Committee, deficiencies in the design or operation of such internal controls, if any, of which we are aware and the steps we have taken or propose to take to rectify these deficiencies.

d) We have indicated to the auditors and the Audit Committee

(i) Significant changes in internal control over financial reporting during the year.

(ii) Significant changes in accounting policies during the year and that the same have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements; and

(iii) किसी भी प्रकार की महत्वपूर्ण धोखाधड़ी की घटनाएं, जिनकी हमें जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है, जिसमें यदि प्रबंधन अथवा बैंक की आंतरिक नियंत्रण प्रणाली में महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने वाला कोई कर्मचारी संलिप्त पाया गया हो।

(iii) Instances of significant fraud of which we have become aware and the involvement therein, if any, of the management or an employee having a significant role in the Bank's internal control system over financial reporting.

अमित मित्तल
महाप्रबंधक व समूह मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी

के. सत्यनारायण राजु
प्रबंध निदेशक व मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी

AMIT MITTAL
GENERAL MANAGER & GCFO

K. SATYANARAYANA RAJU
MANAGING DIRECTOR & CEO

स्थान : बेंगलूरु
दिनांक : 08.05.2025

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 08.05.2025

तुलन–पत्र यथा 31 मार्च 2025
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2025

	अनुसूची संख्या Schedule Number	31.03.2025 (₹ in '000)	31.03.2024 (₹ in '000)
पूंजी और देयताएं / CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES			
पूंजी / CAPITAL	1	1814 13 03	1814 13 03
आरक्षित निधियां और अधिशेष / RESERVES AND SURPLUS	2	98085 97 66	85140 46 05
जमा / DEPOSITS	3	1456883 17 65	1312366 61 27
उधार / BORROWINGS	4	89665 11 81	57592 27 73
अन्य देयताएं व प्रावधान / OTHER LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS	5	36401 19 73	34627 23 90
कुल / TOTAL		**1682849 59 88**	**1491540 71 98**
आस्तियां / ASSETS			
भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक में नकद और शेष CASH & BALANCES WITH RESERVE BANK OF INDIA	6	89998 56 75	71068 18 36
बैंकों में शेष एवं मांग और अल्प सूचना पर प्रतिदेय राशि BALANCES WITH BANKS AND MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE	7	115341 60 89	79691 53 86
निवेश / INVESTMENTS	8	380343 39 65	357454 42 15
अग्रिम / ADVANCES	9	1049155 01 97	931612 83 31
अचल संपत्तियां / FIXED ASSETS	10	10215 14 94	12228 17 46
अन्य आस्तियां / OTHER ASSETS	11	37795 85 68	39485 56 84
कुल / TOTAL		**1682849 59 88**	**1491540 71 98**
आकस्मिक देयताएं / CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	12	381622 82 30	198350 47 58
वसूली के लिए बिल / BILLS FOR COLLECTION		27020 09 32	24934 98 11

अंजनेयुलु चेरुकुरी
मंडल प्रबंधक

शेख मोहम्मद वसीम
मंडल प्रबंधक

दीपक कुमार जेना
सहायक महाप्रबंधक

मोहम्मद मोइन
सहायक महाप्रबंधक

अमित मित्तल
महा प्रबंधक व जीसीएफओ

एस के मजुमदार
कार्यपालक निदेशक

भवेंद्र कुमार
कार्यपालक निदेशक

हरदीप सिंह आहलूवालिया
कार्यपालक निदेशक

देबाशीष मुखर्जी
कार्यपालक निदेशक

के. सत्यनारायण राजु
प्रबंध निदेशक व मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी

विजय श्रीरंगन
अध्यक्ष

प्रशांत कुमार गोयल
निदेशक

रोहित दास
निदेशक

बिमल प्रसाद शर्मा
निदेशक

आभा सिंह यदुवंशी
निदेशक

हेमंत बुच
निदेशक

नलिनी पद्मनाभन
निदेशक

हमारी सम तारीख की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार

कृते के वेंकटचलम अय्यर एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 004610एस

(ए गोपालकृष्णन)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 018159

कृते रोडी दबीर एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 108846डब्ल्यू

(ऋषिकेश विलास देशपांडे)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 114113

कृते अबरना एंड अनंथन
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 000003एस

(एस.अनंतन)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 026379

कृते एस आर गोयल एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 001537सी

(अजय कुमार अटोलिया)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 077201

कृते एम सी भंडारी एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 303002ई

(अमित विश्वास)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 052296

स्थान : बेंगलूरु
दिनांक : 08.05.2025

यथा 31.03.2025 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए लाभ व हानि लेखा
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31.03.2025

	अनुसूची संख्या Schedule Number	31.03.2025 (₹ in '000)	31.03.2024 (₹ in '000)
I. आय / INCOME			
अर्जित ब्याज / INTEREST EARNED	13	119755 06 90	108687 92 57
अन्य आय / OTHER INCOME	14	22452 80 27	18966 43 65
कुल / Total		**142207 87 17**	**127654 36 22**
II. व्यय / EXPENDITURE			
व्यय किया गया ब्याज / INTEREST EXPENDED	15	82683 11 28	72121 98 87
परिचालन व्यय / OPERATING EXPENSES	16	28134 49 54	26119 79 61
प्रावधान और आकस्मिक व्यय PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES		14363 59 23	14858 25 82
कुल / Total		**125181 20 05**	**113100 04 30**
III. अवधि के लिए निवल लाभ / (हानि) NET PROFIT / (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		**17026 67 12**	**14554 31 92**
IV. निम्नलिखित को अंतरित / TRANSFERS TO			
सांविधिक आरक्षित निधि / STATUTORY RESERVE		4256 66 78	3638 57 98
आरक्षित पूंजी निधि / CAPITAL RESERVE		478 79 42	154 50 68
निवेश आरक्षित निधि खाता / INVESTMENT RESERVE ACCOUNT			281 59 59
निवेश उतार–चढ़ाव आरक्षित निधि / INVESTMENT FLUCTUATION RESERVES		293 58 83	319 61 30
राजस्व आरक्षित निधि / REVENUE RESERVES			
विशेष आरक्षित निधि / SPECIAL RESERVE		1000 00 00	850 00 00
प्रस्तावित लाभांश / PROPOSED DIVIDEND		3628 26 05	2920 74 97
लाभांश कर / DIVIDEND TAX			
लाभ/(हानि) शेष/ BALANCE OF PROFIT/(LOSS)		7369 36 04	6389 27 39
कुल / Total		**17026 67 12**	**14554 31 91**
प्रति शेयर आय / EARNINGS PER SHARE		18.77	80.23
परिचालन लाभ / OPERATING PROFIT		31390 26 34	29412 57 74

ANJANEYULU CHERUKURI
DIVISIONAL MANAGER

SHEIKH MOHD. WASEEM
DIVISIONAL MANAGER

DEEPAK KUMAR JENA
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

MOHD. MOIN
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

AMIT MITTAL
GENERAL MANAGER & GCFO

S K MAJUMDAR
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BHAVENDRA KUMAR
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HARDEEP SINGH AHLUWALIA
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DEBASHISH MUKHERJEE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

K. SATYANARAYANA RAJU
MANAGING DIRECTOR & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

VIJAY SRIRANGAN
CHAIRMAN

PARSHANT KUMAR GOYAL
DIRECTOR

ROHIT DAS
DIRECTOR

BIMAL PRASAD SHARMA
DIRECTOR

ABHA SINGH YADUVANSHI
DIRECTOR

HEMANT BUCH
DIRECTOR

NALINI PADMANABHAN
DIRECTOR

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE

For **K VENKATACHALAM AIYER & CO**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 004610S

(A GOPALAKRISHNAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 018159

For **RODI DABIR & CO**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 108846W

(RUSHIKESH VILAS DESHPANDE)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 114113

For **ABARNA & ANANTHAN**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 000003S

(S.ANANTHAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 026379

For **S R GOYAL & CO**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 001537C

(AJAY KUMAR ATOLIA)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO:077201

For M C BHANDARI & CO
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 303002E

(AMIT BISWAS)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 052296

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 08.05.2025

यथा 31.03.2025 तक के तुलन–पत्र का हिस्सा बनने वाली अनुसूचियां
SCHEDULES ANNEXED TO THE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2025

	31.03.2025 (₹ in '000)	31.03.2024 (₹ in '000)
अनुसूची 1 - पूंजी / SCHEDULE 1 - CAPITAL		
I. प्राधिकृत पूंजी / Authorised Capital	3000 00 00	3000 00 00
(₹2/- प्रति शेयर के 1500,00,00,000 इक्विटी शेयर) / (1500,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹2/- each)		
II. निर्गमित अभिदत्त, और प्रदत्त: / Issued,Subscribed and Paid-up:		
i) ₹2/- प्रत्येक के 570,85,48,390 इक्विटी शेयर केंद्र सरकार द्वारा पिछले वर्ष धारित ₹10/–प्रति शेयर के 1,14,17,09,678 इक्विटी शेयर		
i) 570,85,48,390 Equity Shares of ₹2/- each Previous year 1,14,17,09,678 Equity share of ₹10/- each held by Central Government	1141 70 97	1141 70 97
ii) ₹10 प्रति शेयर के 67,24,20,574 इक्विटी शेयर पिछले वर्ष अन्य द्वारा धारित रुपये 2/– प्रति शेयर के 336,21,02,870 इक्विटी शेयर		
ii) 336,21,02,870 Equity Shares of ₹2/- each Previous year 67,24,20,574 Equity Shares of ₹10/- each held by other.	672 42 06	672 42 06
TOTAL	**1814 13 03**	**1814 13 03**
अनुसूची 2 – आरक्षित निधियां और अधिशेष / SCHEDULE 2 - RESERVES AND SURPLUS		
I. सांविधिक आरक्षित निधि / STATUTORY RESERVE		
(बैंकिंग विनियम अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 17 के संदर्भ में आरक्षित निधि)) (Reserve Fund in terms of Section 17 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949)		
प्रारंभिक शेष / OPENING BALANCE	19430 70 14	15792 12 16
अवधि के दौरान परिवर्धन / Additions during the year	4256 66 78	3638 57 98
कुल / Total	**23687 36 92**	**19430 70 14**
II. पूंजी आरक्षित निधि / CAPITAL RESERVE		
क/a पुनर्मूल्यांकन आरक्षित निधि / REVALUATION RESERVE		
प्रारंभिक शेष / OPENING BALANCE	9104 30 79	7475 04 33
जोड़ें: अवधि के दौरान पुनर्मूल्यांकन / Add : Revaluation during the year	10 84	1738 50 02
घटाएं: कटौती और राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में अंतरित / Less : Deductions & Transferred to Revenue Reserve	2654 58 10	109 23 55
कुल / Total	**6449 83 53**	**9104 30 80**
ख. विदेशी मुद्रा परिवर्तन आरक्षित निधि b. FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION RESERVE		
प्रारंभिक शेष / OPENING BALANCE	(47 87 50)	(43 93 94)
जोड़ें: अवधि के दौरान परिवर्धन /Add : Additions during the year	21 12 23	
घटाएं: अवधि के दौरान कटौतियां / Less: Deductions during the year		3 93 57
कुल / Total	**(26 75 27)**	**(47 87 51)**
ग/c समामेलित आरक्षित निधि / AMALGAMATION RESERVE		
प्रारंभिक शेष / OPENING BALANCE	2240 69 47	2240 69 47
अवधि के दौरान परिवर्धन / ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR	-	-
घटाएं: अवधि के दौरान कटौतियाँ / Less: Deductions during the year	-	-
कुल / Total	**2240 69 47**	**2240 69 47**

यथा 31.03.2025 तक के तुलन-पत्र का हिस्सा बनने वाली अनुसूचियां
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	31.03.2025 (₹ in '000)	31.03.2024 (₹ in '000)
घ./d. अन्य / OTHERS		
प्रारंभिक शेष / OPENING BALANCE	4960 06 58	4805 55 90
अवधि के दौरान परिवर्धन / ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR	478 79 42	154 50 68
कुल / Total	**5438 86 00**	**4960 06 58**
III शेयर प्रीमियम / SHARE PREMIUM		
प्रारंभिक शेष / OPENING BALANCE	13919 00 82	13919 00 82
अवधि के दौरान परिवर्धन /ADDITIONS DURING THE PERIOD		
घटाएं: अवधि के दौरान कटौतियां / Less: Deductions during the year		
कुल / Total	**13919 00 82**	**13919 00 82**
IV राजस्व और अन्य आरक्षित निधि / REVENUE AND OTHER RESERVES		
क/a आरक्षित राजस्व / REVENUE RESERVE		
प्रारंभिक शेष / OPENING BALANCE	11992 48 02	11903 96 75
जोड़ें: अवधि के दौरान परिवर्धन / ADD: ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR	27 91 22	88 51 26
घटाएं: अवधि के दौरान कटौतियां / LESS: DEDUCTIONS DURING THE YEAR		
कुल / Total	**12020 39 24**	**11992 48 01**
ख/b विशेष आरक्षित निधि / SPECIAL RESERVE		
{आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 36 (1)(viii) के संदर्भ में} {In terms of Section 36 (1)(viii) of the Income Tax Act, 1961}	8386 46 92	7536 46 92
जोड़ें: / ADDITION	1000 00 00	850 00 00
कुल / Total	**9386 46 92**	**8386 46 92**
ग/c निवेश आरक्षित निधि खाता / INVESTMENT RESERVE ACCOUNT		
प्रारंभिक शेष / OPENING BALANCE	1359 75 69	1078 16 10
जोड़ें: अवधि के दौरान परिवर्धन / ADD: ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR		281 59 59
घटाएं: अवधि के दौरान कटौतियां / LESS: DEDUCTIONS DURING THE YEAR	1359 75 69	-
कुल / Total	**-**	**1359 75 69**
घ/d निवेश उतार-चढ़ाव आरक्षित निधि INVESTMENT FLUCTUATION RESERVE		
प्रारंभिक शेष / OPENING BALANCE	1333 06 56	1013 45 26
जोड़ें: अवधि के दौरान परिवर्धन / ADD: ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR	293 58 83	319 61 30
घटाएं: अवधि के दौरान कटौतियां / LESS: DEDUCTIONS DURING THE YEAR		
कुल / Total	**1626 65 39**	**1333 06 56**
ङ/e लाभ और हानि खाते में शेष / BALANCE IN PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT		
प्रारंभिक शेष / OPENING BALANCE	11880 62 17	5491 34 79
जोड़ें: अवधि के दौरान परिवर्धन / ADD: ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR	17026 67 12	6389 27 38
घटाएं: अवधि के दौरान कटौतियां / LESS: DEDUCTIONS DURING THE YEAR	9657 31 08	
कुल / Total	**19249 98 21**	**11880 62 17**
च/f सामान्य आरक्षित निधि-प्रारंभिक शेष / GENERAL RESERVE OP BAL	**581 16 40**	**581 16 40**
अवधि के दौरान परिवर्धन / ADD: ADDITIONS DURING THE PERIOD	3697 03 25	
अवधि के दौरान कटौतियां / LESS: DEDUCTIONS DURING THE PERIOD	589 06 97	
कुल / Total	**3689 12 67**	**581 16 40**
छ/g एएफएस रिजर्व ओपी बल / AFS RESERVE OP BAL		
अवधि के दौरान परिवर्धन / ADD: ADDITIONS DURING THE PERIOD	546 65 96	
अवधि के दौरान कटौतियां / LESS: DEDUCTIONS DURING THE PERIOD	142 32 21	
कुल / Total	**404 33 75**	
कुल / TOTAL	**98085 97 66**	**85140 46 05**

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	31.03.2025 (₹ in '000)	31.03.2024 (₹ in '000)
अनुसूची 3 - जमा / **SCHEDULE 3 - DEPOSITS**		
क./A.I. मांग जमा / DEMAND DEPOSITS		
i. बैंक से / FROM BANKS	236 65 50	248 90 83
ii. अन्य से / FROM OTHERS	77678 30 78	63777 41 79
कुल / Total	**77914 96 28**	**64026 32 62**
II. बचत बैंक जमा / SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS	337135 41 70	328378 78 50
कुल / Total	**337135 41 70**	**328378 78 50**
III. मीयादी जमा / TERM DEPOSITS		
i. बैंक से / FROM BANKS	125150 95 41	98015 02 58
ii. अन्य से / FROM OTHERS	916681 84 27	821946 47 57
कुल / Total	**1041832 79 68**	**919961 50 15**
कुल / TOTAL	**1456883 17 65**	**1312366 61 27**
ख./B. शाखाओं की जमा राशि / DEPOSITS OF BRANCHES		
i. भारत में / IN INDIA	1331137 02 69	1214951 21 69
ii. भारत के बाहर / OUTSIDE INDIA	125746 14 96	97415 39 58
कुल / Total	**1456883 17 65**	**1312366 61 27**
अनुसूची 4 - उधार / **SCHEDULE 4 - BORROWINGS**		
I. भारत में उधार / BORROWINGS IN INDIA		
i. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक / RESERVE BANK OF INDIA	9000 00 00	-
ii. अन्य बैंक / OTHER BANKS	1311 91 74	101 61 51
iii. अन्य संस्थान और एजेंसियां / OTHER INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES	19480 87 62	13476 51 40
iv. प्रतिभूति रहित प्रतिदेय बांड / UNSECURED REDEEMABLE BONDS (टियर I और II पूंजी और इन्फ्रा बांड के लिए गौण ऋण) (SUB-ORDINATED FOR TIER I & II CAPITAL AND INFRA BONDS)	52989 10 00	41639 10 00
कुल / Total	**82781 89 36**	**55217 22 91**
II. भारत के बाहर उधार / **BORROWINGS OUTSIDE INDIA**		
i. अन्य बैंक / OTHER BANKS	4318 97 45	2375 04 82
ii. प्रतिभूति रहित प्रतिदेय बांड / UNSECURED REDEEMABLE BONDS	2564 25 00	
कुल / Total	**6883 22 45**	**2375 04 82**
कुल उधार / TOTAL BORROWINGS	**89665 11 81**	**57592 27 73**

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	31.03.2025 (₹ in '000)	31.03.2024 (₹ in '000)
अनुसूची 5 - अन्य देयताएं और प्रावधान / SCHEDULE 5 - OTHER LIABILITIES & PROVISIONS		
I. देय बिल / BILLS PAYABLE	2572 54 14	2527 06 66
II. अंतर कार्यालय समायोजन (निवल) / INTER OFFICE ADJUSTMENT (NET)		-
III. उपचित ब्याज / INTEREST ACCRUED	9223 21 42	9883 29 69
IV. आस्थगित कर देयता / DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY		-
V. अन्य (प्रावधान सहित) / OTHERS (INCLUDING PROVISIONS)	24605 44 17	22216 87 55
कुल / Total	**36401 19 73**	**34627 23 90**
अनुसूची 6 - भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के साथ नकद और शेष		
SCHEDULE 6 - CASH AND BALANCES WITH RESERVE BANK OF INDIA		
I. रोकड़ शेष / CASH IN HAND	3161 22 62	3361 25 40
(विदेशी मुद्रा नोट सहित) / (Including Foreign Currency Notes)		
II भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक में शेष / BALANCES WITH RESERVE BANK OF INDIA		
चालू खाते में / IN CURRENT ACCOUNT	86837 34 13	67706 92 96
अन्य खातों में / IN OTHER ACCOUNTS		
कुल / Total	**86837 34 13**	**67706 92 96**
कुल / TOTAL	**89998 56 75**	**71068 18 36**
अनुसूची 7 - बैंकों में शेष एवं मांग और अल्प सूचना पर प्रतिदेय राशि		
SCHEDULE 7 - BALANCES WITH BANKS AND MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE		
I. भारत में / IN INDIA		
i. बैंकों में शेष / BALANCE WITH BANKS		
क. चालू खातों में / a. IN CURRENT ACCOUNTS	5751 69 57	2141 71 20
ख. अन्य जमा खातों में / b. IN OTHER DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS		
कुल / TOTAL	**5751 69 57**	**2141 71 20**
ii. मांग और अल्प सूचना पर प्रतिदेय राशि / MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE		
क. बैंकों में / a. WITH BANKS	29616 44 60	25975 22 30
ख. अन्य संस्थानों में / b. WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS	3290 78 75	6583 10 99
कुल / Total	**32907 23 35**	**32558 33 29**
कुल / TOTAL	**38658 92 92**	**34700 04 49**
II. भारत के बाहर / OUTSIDE INDIA		
i. चालू खातों में / IN CURRENT ACCOUNTS	40967 59 52	30966 17 28
ii. अन्य जमा खातों में / IN OTHER DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	24133 22 20	7056 83 31
iii. मांग और अल्प सूचना पर प्रतिदेय राशि / MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE	11581 86 25	6968 48 78
कुल / Total	**76682 67 97**	**44991 49 37**
कुल / TOTAL	**115341 60 89**	**79691 53 86**

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	31.03.2025 (₹ in '000)	31.03.2024 (₹ in '000)
अनुसूची 8 - निवेश / SCHEDULE 8 - INVESTMENTS		
I. भारत में निवेश: सकल: INVESTMENTS IN INDIA: GROSS	381292 22 35	360742 51 31
घटाएं: मूल्यह्रास और एनपीआई के लिए प्रावधान LESS: PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION & NPI	4322 64 09	6086 46 07
भारत में निवल निवेश / NET INVESTMENT IN INDIA	**376969 58 26**	**354656 05 24**
i. सरकारी प्रतिभूतियां GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	349355 42 00	342583 25 28
ii. अन्य अनुमोदित प्रतिभूतियां OTHER APPROVED SECURITIES	93 59 78	2 40 37
iii शेयर SHARES	4511 14 38	2424 15 74
iv. डिबेंचर और बांड DEBENTURES AND BONDS	9336 69 80	7884 85 26
v. अनुषंगी और / या संयुक्त उद्यम SUBSIDIARIES AND / OR JOINT VENTURES	1483 37 18	956 33 94
vi. अन्य - म्युचुअल फंड, सीपी, सीडी आदि, OTHERS - MUTUAL FUNDS , CP, CD, ETC.	12189 35 11	805 04 65
कुल / Total	**376969 58 25**	**354656 05 24**
परिपक्वता तक धारित / HELD TO MATURITY	301806 98 29	290559 54 33
बिक्री के लिए उपलब्ध / AVAILABLE FOR SALE	55931 56 23	63660 96 19
लाभ और हानि के माध्यम से उचित मूल्य / FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS	14932 72 38	
ट्रेडिंग के लिए धारित / HELD FOR TRADING	2814 94 17	435 54 72
अनुषंगी और/या संयुक्त उद्यम / SUBSIDIARIES AND/OR JOINT VENTURES	1483 37 18	
कुल / Total	**376969 58 25**	**354656 05 24**
II. **भारत के बाहर निवेश - सकल INVESTMENTS OUTSIDE INDIA - GROSS**	3373 81 40	2808 44 65
घटाएं: मूल्यह्रास और एनपीआई के लिए प्रावधान LESS : PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION & NPI		10 07 74
भारत के बाहर निवल निवेश NET INVESTMENTS OUTSIDE INDIA	**3373 81 40**	**2798 36 91**
i. सरकारी प्रतिभूतियां / GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (स्थानीय प्राधिकरण सहित) / (INCLUDING LOCAL AUTHORITIES)	153 39 06	148 51 20
ii. अनुषंगी और/या संयुक्त उद्यम SUBSIDIARIES AND / OR JOINT VENTURES	93 08 63	93 08 63
iii. अन्य निवेश / OTHER INVESTMENTS	3127 33 70	2556 77 08
कुल / Total	**3373 81 39**	**2798 36 91**
परिपक्वता तक धारित / HELD TO MATURITY	153 39 06	241 59 83
बिक्री के लिए उपलब्ध / AVAILABLE FOR SALE	3084 41 01	2556 77 08
लाभ और हानि के माध्यम से उचित मूल्य / FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS	42 92 70	
ट्रेडिंग के लिए धारित / HELD FOR TRADING		
अनुषंगी और/या संयुक्त उद्यम / SUBSIDIARIES AND/OR JOINT VENTURES	93 08 62	
कुल / Total	**3373 81 39**	**2798 36 91**
कुल / TOTAL	**380343 39 65**	**357454 42 15**

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	31.03.2025 (₹ in '000)	31.03.2024 (₹ in '000)
अनुसूची 9 - अग्रिम / SCHEDULE 9 - ADVANCES		
क./A. i. खरीदे गए और भुनाए गए बिल **BILLS PURCHASED & DISCOUNTED**	13522 91 09	11780 39 56
ii. रोकड़ उधार, ओवर ड्राफ्ट और मांग पर ऋण की चुकौती CASH CREDITS, OVERDRAFTS AND LOANS REPAYABLE ON DEMAND	446766 50 11	402982 71 31
iii. मीयादी ऋण / TERM LOANS	588865 60 77	516849 72 44
कुल / Total	**1049155 01 97**	**931612 83 31**
ख./B. i. मूर्त आस्तियों द्वारा प्रतिभूतित / SECURED BY TANGIBLE ASSETS (बही ऋण सहित) / (INCLUDING BOOK DEBTS)	774784 32 85	600838 57 01
ii. बैंक / सरकारी गारंटियों द्वारा प्रतिभूतित COVERED BY BANK / GOVT. GUARANTEES	48363 48 52	117604 36 42
iii. प्रतिभूतित रहित / UNSECURED	226007 20 60	213169 89 88
कुल / Total	**1049155 01 97**	**931612 83 31**
ग./C. I. भारत में अग्रिम / ADVANCES IN INDIA		
i. प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र / PRIORITY SECTOR	431553 07 44	428754 12 95
ii. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र / PUBLIC SECTOR	78162 63 94	78717 40 84
iii. बैंक / BANKS	29 63 70	1 03 37
iv. अन्य / OTHERS	475068 92 46	372880 22 57
कुल / Total	**984814 27 54**	**880352 79 73**
II. भारत के बाहर अग्रिम / ADVANCES OUTSIDE INDIA (बैंकों के अतिरिक्त अन्य से प्राप्य) **(DUE FROM OTHER THAN BANKS)**		
i. खरीदे और भुनाए गए बिल BILLS PURCHASED AND DISCOUNTED		
ii. सामूहिक ऋण SYNDICATED LOANS	44740 83 82	31965 73 49
iii. अन्य / OTHERS	19599 90 61	19294 30 09
कुल / Total	**64340 74 43**	**51260 03 58**
कुल / TOTAL	**1049155 01 97**	**931612 83 31**

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		31.03.2025 (₹ in '000)	31.03.2024 (₹ in '000)
अनुसूची 10 - अचल आस्तियां / SCHEDULE 10 - FIXED ASSETS			
I.	परिसर / PREMISES		
	पिछली तुलन पत्र के अनुसार लागत/मूल्यांकन पर AT COST / VALUATION AS PER LAST BALANCE SHEET	11748 18 80	9992 02 29
	अवधि के दौरान परिवर्धन / ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR	263 20 16	48 94 89
		12011 38 96	**10040 97 18**
	अवधि दौरान किए गए पुनर्मूल्यांकन REVALUATIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR	(3203 43 22)	1738 43 55
		8807 95 74	11779 40 73
	अवधि के दौरान कटौतियां / DEDUCTIONS DURING THE YEAR	14 03 47	31 21 92
		8793 92 27	**11748 18 81**
	अद्यतन मूल्यह्रास / DEPRECIATION TO DATE	1081 36 33	1639 63 99
	कुल / TOTAL	**7712 55 94**	**10108 54 82**
II.	**अन्य अचल आस्तियां / OTHER FIXED ASSETS** **(फर्नीचर और फिक्स्चर सहित) (INCLUDING FURNITURE & FIXTURES)**		
	पिछली तुलन–पत्र के अनुसार लागत पर AT COST AS PER LAST BALANCE SHEET	8488 40 12	7681 87 00
	अवधि के दौरान परिवर्धन / ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR	1200 55 29	1113 24 11
		9688 95 41	8795 11 11
	अवधि के दौरान कटौतियां / DEDUCTIONS DURING THE YEAR	318 79 70	306 70 99
		9370 15 70	**8488 40 12**
	अद्यतन मूल्यह्रास / DEPRECIATION TO DATE	6867 56 71	6370 96 48
	कुल / TOTAL	**2502 59 00**	**2117 43 64**
III.	**पट्टे पर दी गई आस्तियां / LEASED ASSETS**		
	पिछली तुलन–पत्र के अनुसार लागत पर AT COST AS PER LAST BALANCE SHEET	71 77 29	71 77 29
	अवधि के दौरान परिवर्धन / ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR		
		71 77 29	71 77 29
	अवधि के दौरान कटौतियां / DEDUCTIONS DURING THE YEAR		
		71 77 29	71 77 29
	अद्यतन मूल्यह्रास / DEPRECIATION TO DATE	71 77 29	70 15 78
			1 61 51
	घटाएं: पट्टागत आस्तियां समायोजन खाता LESS: LEASE TERMINAL ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT		(57 49)
	कुल / TOTAL		**2 19 00**
	कुल / TOTAL	**10215 14 94**	**12228 17 46**

यथा 31.03.2025 तक के तुलन–पत्र का हिस्सा बनने वाली अनुसूचियां
SCHEDULES ANNEXED TO THE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2025

		31.03.2025 (₹ in '000)	31.03.2024 (₹ in '000)
अनुसूची 11 - अन्य आस्तियां / SCHEDULE 11 - OTHER ASSETS			
I.	उपचित ब्याज - देय / INTEREST ACCRUED - due		
	उपचित ब्याज - देय नहीं / INTEREST ACCRUED - not due	11222 08 24	8883 29 00
II.	अग्रिम रुप में प्रदत्त कर / स्रोत पर कर कटौती (निवल) TAX PAID IN ADVANCE / TAX DEDUCTED AT SOURCE (NET)	16089 45 45	17554 86 58
III.	लेखन सामग्री और स्टांप / STATIONERY AND STAMPS	3 48 97	3 35 43
IV.	दावों के निपटान में प्राप्त की गई गैर–बैंकिंग आस्तियां NON-BANKING ASSETS ACQUIRED IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS	15 68	72 28 11
V.	अन्य / OTHERS	4906 75 61	6698 60 10
VI.	अंतर कार्यालय समायोजन (निवल) / INTER-OFFICE ADJUSTMENT (NET)	682 86 82	565 66 28
VII.	आस्थगित कर आस्तियां / DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	4891 04 89	5707 51 36
	कुल / Total	**37795 85 66**	**39485 56 86**
अनुसूची 12 - आकस्मिक देयताएं SCHEDULE 12 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES			
I.	बैंक के विरुद्ध दावे जिन्हें ऋण के रूप में स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है CLAIMS AGAINST THE BANK NOT ACKNOWLEDGED AS DEBTS	19688 02 23	18468 44 22
II.	अंशतः प्रदत्त निवेश हेतु देयता LIABILITY FOR PARTLY PAID INVESTMENTS	44 00	44 00
III.	बकाया वायदा विनिमय संविदाओं के कारण देयताएं LIABILITY ON ACCOUNT OF OUTSTANDING FORWARD EXCHANGE CONTRACTS*	275037 17 00	97494 79 97
IV.	घटकों की ओर से दी गई गारंटी GUARANTEES GIVEN ON BEHALF OF CONSTITUENTS		
	क./a. भारत में / IN INDIA	60937 48 04	57041 68 88
	ख./b. भारत के बाहर / OUTSIDE INDIA	175 42 22	190 12 73
		61112 90 26	57231 81 61
V.	स्वीकृतियां, पृष्ठांकन और अन्य बाध्यतां ACCEPTANCES, ENDORSEMENTS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS	16860 71 88	18752 92 93
VI.	अन्य मद जिनके लिए बैंक समाश्रित रूप से उत्तरदायी है OTHER ITEMS FOR WHICH THE BANK IS CONTINGENTLY LIABLE		
	क. पुनः भुनाए गए विनिमय बिल a. BILLS OF EXCHANGE REDISCOUNTED		
	ख. / b. अन्य / OTHERS	8923 56 93	6402 04 85
	कुल / Total	**381622 82 30**	**198350 47 58**

*डेरिवेटिव सहित ₹40651,91,00 हज़ार (पिछले वर्ष ₹7212,13,04 हज़ार)
* Includes Derivatives ₹40651,91,00 thousands (previous year ₹7212,13,04 thousands)

यथा 31.03.2025 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए लाभ व हानि लेखा का हिस्सा बनने वाली अनुसूचियां
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31.03.2025

		31.03.2025 (₹ in '000)	31.03.2024 (₹ in '000)
अनुसूची 13 - अर्जित ब्याज / SCHEDULE 13 - INTEREST EARNED			
I.	अग्रिमों / बिलों पर ब्याज / डिस्काउंट INTEREST / DISCOUNT ON ADVANCES / BILLS	87789 29 99	78188 43 92
II.	निवेशों से आय / INCOME ON INVESTMENTS	24595 57 40	22672 51 84
III.	भा. रि. बैं और अन्य अंतर बैंक निधियों में शेष राशि पर ब्याज INTEREST ON BALANCES WITH RBI AND OTHER INTER BANK FUNDS	4661 46 97	4246 08 26
IV.	अन्य / OTHERS	2708 72 54	3580 88 55
	कुल / Total	**119755 06 90**	**108687 92 57**
अनुसूची 14 - अन्य आय / SCHEDULE 14 - OTHER INCOME			
I.	कमीशन, विनिमय और दलाली COMMISSION, EXCHANGE AND BROKERAGE	2052 13 16	1853 89 20
II.	निवेश की विक्रय पर लाभ - निवल PROFIT ON SALE OF INVESTMENTS - NET	2264 80 48	1121 04 45
III.	निवेश के पुनर्मूल्यांकन पर लाभ / (हानि) PROFIT / (LOSS) ON REVALUATION OF INVESTMENTS	400 92 59	501 75 23
IV.	भूमि / भवनों और अन्य आस्तियों के विक्रय से लाभ PROFIT ON SALE OF LAND / BUILDINGS AND OTHER ASSETS	2 26 96	16 31 18
V.	विनिमय लेन-देन से लाभ - निवल PROFIT ON EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS - NET	828 45 23	765 22 38
VI.	विदेश में / भारत में अनुषंगी कंपनियों और / या संयुक्त उद्यमों से लाभांश आदि के माध्यम से अर्जित आय INCOME EARNED BY WAY OF DIVIDEND, ETC. FROM SUBSIDIARIES / COMPANIES AND/OR JOINT VENTURES ABROAD / IN INDIA	115 37 64	94 92 41
VII.	विविध आय / MISCELLANEOUS INCOME	16788 84 21	14613 28 80
	कुल / Total	**22452 80 27**	**18966 43 65**
	कुल आय / Total Income	**142207 87 17**	**127654 36 22**

यथा 31.03.2025 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए लाभ व हानि लेखा का हिस्सा बनने वाली अनुसूचियां
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31.03.2025

		31.03.2025 (₹ in '000)	31.03.2024 (₹ in '000)
अनुसूची 15 - व्यय किया गया ब्याज SCHEDULE 15 - INTEREST EXPENDED			
I.	जमा पर ब्याज / INTEREST ON DEPOSITS	75709 50 79	66281 65 30
II.	भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक / अंतर बैंक उधारों पर ब्याज INTEREST ON RESERVE BANK OF INDIA / INTER BANK BORROWINGS	2970 29 68	2934 92 44
III.	अन्य OTHERS	4003 30 81	2905 41 13
	कुल / Total	**82683 11 28**	**72121 98 87**
अनुसूची 16 - परिचालन व्यय SCHEDULE 16 - OPERATING EXPENSES			
I.	कर्मचारियों को भुगतान और उनके लिए प्रावधान PAYMENTS TO AND PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEES	17856 08 70	16434 18 14
II.	किराया, कर, बिजली / RENT, TAXES, LIGHTING	1084 84 88	1173 55 16
III.	मुद्रण व लेखन सामग्री / PRINTING AND STATIONERY	160 85 25	120 69 46
IV.	विज्ञापन व प्रचार / ADVERTISEMENT AND PUBLICITY	143 49 21	134 86 36
V.	बैंक की संपत्ति पर मूल्यह्रास DEPRECIATION ON BANK'S PROPERTY	837 19 49	868 93 61
VI.	निदेशकों का शुल्क, भत्ता और व्यय DIRECTORS' FEES, ALLOWANCES AND EXPENSES	2 60 36	3 12 82
VII.	लेखा परीक्षकों का शुल्क और व्यय (शाखा लेखा परीक्षकों सहित) AUDITORS' FEES AND EXPENSES (INCLUDING BRANCH AUDITORS)	71 54 07	80 35 78
VIII.	विधि प्रभार / LAW CHARGES	227 73 55	184 87 61
IX.	डाक, तार, दूरभाष आदि POSTAGE, TELEGRAMS, TELEPHONES ETC.	82 88 79	90 41 33
X.	मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण / REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE	944 23 91	773 03 48
XI.	बीमा / INSURANCE	1563 67 58	1380 16 53
XII.	अन्य व्यय / OTHER EXPENDITURE	5159 33 75	4875 59 33
	कुल / Total	**28134 49 54**	**26119 79 61**
	कुल व्यय / TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**110817 60 82**	**98241 78 48**
	व्यय पर आय की अधिकता / EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	**31390 26 34**	**29412 57 74**

अनुसूची – 17

महत्वपूर्ण लेखांकन नीतियां

31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए एकल वित्तीय विवरणियों पर महत्वपूर्ण लेखा नीतियां

1. तैयार करने का आधार

ऐतिहासिक लागत परंपरा के अंतर्गत वित्तीय विवरणों को तैयार किया गया है तथा वे अन्यथा सूचित को छोड़कर कार्यशील संस्थागत आधार पर लेखांकन के उपचय के आधार पर है। वे भारत में सामान्यतया स्वीकृत लेखा सिद्धांत (जीएएपी) के अनुरूप हैं, जिसमें सांवधिक प्रावधानों व भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (आरबीआई), बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम 1949 द्वारा निर्धारित वैधानिक प्रावधान, भारतीय चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स संस्थान (आईसीएआई) द्वारा जारी लेखा मानक / मार्गदर्शन नोट नियामक मानदंड दिशानिर्देश और भारत में बैंकिंग उद्योग में प्रचलित प्रथाएं शामिल हैं। विदेशी कार्यालयों के संबंध में, संबंधित देशों में प्रचलित प्रावधानों और प्रथाओं का अनुपालन किया गया है।

अनुमानों का उपयोग

वित्तीय विवरणियों की तैयारी के लिए प्रबंधन तंत्र को आस्तियों, देवताओं, व्यय, आय तथा आकस्मिक देवताओं के प्रकटन को प्रभावित करनेवाली राशि के संबंध में वित्तीय विवरणियों की तारीख को अनुमान तथा धारणाओं को बनाने की आवश्यकता है। प्रबंधन का मानना है कि ये अनुमान व धारणाएं उचित व विवेकपूर्ण है। तथापि, वास्तविक परिणाम अनुमान से अलग हो सकते है। अन्यथा सूचित को छोड़कर लेखांकन अनुमान में किसी संशोधन को वर्तमान तथा भविष्य में मान्यता दिया जाएगा।

2. विदेशी मुद्रा अंतरण / विदेशी मुद्रा परिवर्तन

2.1 प्रारंभिक तौर पर विदेशी मुद्रा मौद्रिक मदों को काल्पनिक दर पर अभिलेखित किया गया है। विदेशी मुद्रा मौद्रिक मदों को विदेशी विनिमय विक्रेता संघ (फेडाई) द्वारा प्रत्येक तिमाही के अंत में प्रकाशित दर पर पुनः वर्णित किया गया है। पुनः वर्णन से उत्पन्न होनेवाली विनिमय अंतरों को त्रैमासिक दर पर लाभ–हानि खाते में मान्यता देकर अभिलेखित किया गया है।

SCHEDULE - 17

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2025

1. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, on the accrual basis of accounting on going concern basis, unless otherwise stated. They conform to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in India, which comprises statutory provisions, regulatory norms / guidelines prescribed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Banking Regulation Act – 1949, Accounting Standards/ guidance notes issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and the practices prevalent in the banking industry in India. In respect of foreign offices, statutory provisions and practices prevailing in respective foreign countries are complied with.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, expenses, income and disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements. Management believes that these estimates and assumptions are reasonable and prudent. However, actual results could differ from estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in the current and future periods unless otherwise stated.

2. Foreign Currency Translation / Conversion of Foreign Currencies

2.1 Foreign currency monetary items are initially recorded at a notional rate. Foreign currency monetary items are restated at the rate published by 'Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association of India (FEDAI) at the end of each quarter. Exchange difference arising on restatement of such items at the quarterly rates is recognised in Profit and Loss Account.

2.2 विदेशी शाखा के संबंध में लेनदेन एवं शेष को अभिन्न विदेशी परिचालन के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है। ऐसे लेन–देन तथा शेष राशि को बैंक द्वारा तिमाही आधार पर समेकित किया गया है। भारतीय विदेशी विनिमय विक्रेता संघ (फेडाई) द्वारा प्रत्येक तिमाही के अंत में आस्तियों एवं देयताओं (दोनो मौद्रिक व गैर–मौद्रिक साथ ही आकस्मिक देयताएं) का अंतरण उपलब्ध विदेशी विनिमय दर पर घोषित किया जाता है। विदेशी शाखाओं के आय एवं व्यय मदों को भारतीय सनदी लेखाकार संस्थान (आईसीएआई) के लेखांकन मानक 11 – "विदेशी विनिमय दर परिवर्तन के प्रभाव" के अनुरूप एवं भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) के निर्देशों के अनुसार, उक्त मानकों के अनुपालन के संदर्भ में फेडाई द्वारा प्रकाशित तिमाही औसत दर पर अंतरित किया जाता है।

परिणामस्वरूप होने वाले विनिमय लाभ हानि को विदेशी मुद्रा अंतरण आरक्षित निधि में जमा / नामे किया जाएगा।

2.3 वायदा विनिमय संविदाएं

सभी वायदा विनिमय संविदाओं के प्रारंभ में उत्पन्न होनेवाले प्रीमियम या भुनाने को व्यय या संविदा पर होनेवाले आय के रूप में परिशोधित किया गया है। वायदा विनिमय संविदाओं के अपरिशोधित प्रीमियम या भुनन सहित असामयिक रद्द किए जाने पर होनेवाले लाभ / हानि यदि हैं तो, उसको समाप्ति तारीख पर मान्यता दी गई। वायदा संविदाओं पर विनिमय अंतरों को रिपोर्टिंग अवधि, जहाँ विनिमय दर परिवर्तित हुए हैं, लाभ व हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाती है।

बकाया वायदा विनिमय संविदाओं, गारंटियों, स्वीकृतियों, पृष्ठांकनों तथा अन्य बाध्यताओं के संबंध में आकस्मिक देयताओं का परिकलन फेडाई द्वारा प्रकाशित अंतिम दरों के अनुसार तुलन पत्र में किया गया है।

3. निवेश

3.1 निवेश

बैंक के निवेश पोर्टफोलियो को आरबीआई के मास्टर निर्देशों– वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के निवेश पोर्टफोलियो का वर्गीकरण, मूल्यांकन और संचालन (निर्देश), 2023 के अनुसार वर्गीकृत किया गया है। बैंक के पूरे निवेश पोर्टफोलियो को निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है, जैसे 'परिपक्वता तक धारित' (एचटीएम), 'बिक्री के लिए उपलब्ध' (एएफएस), 'लाभ और हानि के माध्यम से उचित मूल्य' (एफवीटीपीएल) और 'सहायक

2.2 Transactions and balances of foreign branches are classified as non-integral foreign operations. Such transactions and balances are consolidated by the bank on a quarterly basis. Assets and Liabilities (both monetary and non-monetary as well as contingent liabilities) are translated at the closing spot rate of exchange announced by Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association of India (FEDAI) as at the end of each quarter. Income and Expenditure items of the foreign branches are translated at the quarterly average rate published by FEDAI in accordance with Accounting Standard (AS) 11 - "The effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange rates" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and as per the guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regarding the compliance of the said standard.

The resultant exchange gain / loss is credited / debited to Foreign Currency Translation Reserve.

2.3 Forward Exchange Contracts

Premium or discount arising at the inception of all forward exchange contracts are amortized as expense or income over the life of the contract. Profit / Losses arising on cancellation of forward exchange contracts, together with unamortized premium or discount, if any, is recognized on the date of termination. Exchange differences on such contracts are recognized in the Profit & Loss account in the reporting period in which the exchange rates change.

Contingent liability in respect of outstanding forward exchange contracts, guarantees, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations are stated in the balance sheet at the closing rates published by FEDAI.

3. Investments

3.1 Investments

The Bank's investment portfolio is classified as per RBI master directions- Classification, Valuation and Operation of Investment Portfolio of Commercial Banks (Directions), 2023. The entire investment portfolio of the bank is classified under following categories viz. 'Held to Maturity' (HTM), 'Available for Sale' (AFS),

कंपनियां, संयुक्त उद्यम और सहयोगी'। ट्रेडिंग के लिए धारित (एचएफटी) एफवीटीपीएल के भीतर एक अलग निवेश उपश्रेणी होगी। निवेश की श्रेणी अधिग्रहण से पहले या अधिग्रहण के समय तय की जाएगी और इस निर्णय का उचित दस्तावेजीकरण किया जाएगा।

बैलेंस शीट में निवेशों का खुलासा छह वर्गीकरणों के तहत किया जाता है, जैसे: (ए) सरकारी प्रतिभूतियां (बी) अन्य अनुमोदित प्रतिभूतियां (सी) शेयर (डी) डिबेंचर और बॉन्ड (ई) सहायक कंपनियां, संयुक्त उद्यम और सहयोगी और (एफ) अन्य।

निवेशों का मूल्यांकन भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा जारी मास्टर निर्देशों – वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के निवेश पोर्टफोलियो का वर्गीकरण, मूल्यांकन और संचालन (निर्देश), 2023 के अनुसार किया जाता है:

क. परिपक्वता तक धारित

एचटीएम में धारित प्रतिभूतियाँ लागत पर रखी जाएँगी तथा आरंभिक मान्यता के पश्चात उन्हें बाजार मूल्य पर नहीं बेचा जाएगा (एमटीएम)। एचटीएम के अंतर्गत प्रतिभूतियों पर कोई छूट या प्रीमियम साधन के शेष जीवन काल में परिशोधित किया जाएगा। परिशोधित राशि वित्तीय विवरणों में अनुसूची 13 के मद II 'निवेश पर आय' के अंतर्गत दर्शाई जाएगी: 'अर्जित ब्याज' अनुसूची 8 में एक विपरीत के साथ: 'निवेश'।

ख. बिक्री के लिए उपलब्ध

- एएफएस में रखी गई प्रतिभूतियों का दैनिक आधार पर उचित मूल्यांकन किया जाता है। एएफएस के तहत ऋण प्रतिभूतियों के अधिग्रहण पर कोई भी छूट या प्रीमियम साधन के शेष जीवन पर परिशोधित किया जाएगा। परिशोधित राशि अनुसूची 13 के मद II 'निवेश पर आय' के अंतर्गत वित्तीय विवरणों में दर्शाई जाएगी: 'अर्जित ब्याज' अनुसूची 8 में एक कॉन्ट्रा के साथ: 'निवेश'।

- एएफएस के तहत रखे गए सभी प्रदर्शनकारी निवेशों (जैसे सरकारी प्रतिभूतियां, अन्य स्वीकृत प्रतिभूतियां, बांड और डिबेंचर आदि) में मूल्यांकन लाभ और हानि को एकत्रित किया जाएगा। शुद्ध मूल्यवृद्धि या मूल्यह्रास को लाभ और हानि खाते के माध्यम से रूट किए बिना सीधे एएफएस रिजर्व नामक रिजर्व में जमा या डेबिट किया जाएगा। पुनर्गठित प्रतिभूतियों के मामले में, मूल्यवृद्धि को नजरअंदाज कर दिया जाता है और संचयी मूल्यह्रास को एएफएस रिजर्व से डेबिट किया जाता है।

'Fair value through Profit and Loss' (FVTPL) and 'Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures and Associates'. Held for Trading (HFT) shall be a separate investment subcategory within FVTPL. The category of the investment shall be decided before or at the time of acquisition and this decision shall be properly documented.

Investments are disclosed in the Balance Sheet under six classifications viz: (a) Government securities (b) Other approved securities (c) Shares (d) Debentures & Bonds (e) Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures & Associates and (f) Others.

The valuation of Investments is done in accordance with the master directions-Classification, Valuation and Operation of Investment Portfolio of Commercial Banks (Directions), 2023 issued by the RBI as under:

A. HELD TO MATURITY

Securities held in HTM shall be carried at cost and shall not be marked to market (MTM) after initial recognition. Any discount or premium on the securities under HTM shall be amortised over the remaining life of the instrument. The amortised amount shall be reflected in the financial statements under item II 'Income on Investments' of Schedule 13: 'Interest Earned' with a contra in Schedule 8: 'Investments'.

B. AVAILABLE FOR SALE

- The securities held in AFS are fair valued on daily basis. Any discount or premium on the acquisition of debt securities under AFS shall be amortised over the remaining life of the instrument. The amortised amount shall be reflected in the financial statements under item II 'Income on Investments' of Schedule 13: 'Interest Earned' with a contra in Schedule 8: 'Investments'.

- The valuation gains and losses across all performing investments, irrespective of classification (i.e., Government securities, Other approved securities, Bonds and Debentures, etc.), held under AFS shall be aggregated. The net appreciation or depreciation shall be directly credited or debited to a reserve named AFS Reserve without routing through the Profit & Loss Account. In case of restructured securities, appreciation is ignored and cumulative depreciation is debited from AFS Reserve.

- एएफएस के अंतर्गत प्रतिभूतियाँ आय मान्यता, परिसंपत्ति वर्गीकरण और प्रावधान मानदंडों के अधीन होंगी, जैसा कि लागू हो। एएफएस-रिजर्व को कॉमन इक्विटी टियर (सीईटी) 1 के रूप में माना जाएगा। एएफएस-रिजर्व में स्थानांतरित किए गए अवास्तविक लाभ अतिरिक्त टियर 1 पर लाभांश और कूपन जैसे किसी भी वितरण के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं होंगे।

- एएफएस श्रेणी में किसी ऋण साधन की बिक्री या परिपक्वता पर, एएफएस-रिजर्व में उस सुरक्षा के लिए संचित लाभ / हानि को एएफएस रिजर्व से स्थानांतरित किया जाएगा और अनुसूची 14-अन्य आय के तहत निवेश की बिक्री पर मद II लाभ के तहत लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाएगी। प्रारंभिक मान्यता के समय एएफएस के तहत नामित इक्विटी उपकरणों के मामले में, ऐसे निवेशों की बिक्री पर कोई भी लाभ या हानि एएफएस-रिजर्व से लाभ और हानि खाते में स्थानांतरित नहीं की जाएगी। इसके बजाय, ऐसा लाभ या हानि एएफएस-रिजर्व से पूंजी रिजर्व में स्थानांतरित की जाएगी।

- हम उनके बैलेंस शीट पर लेवल 3 निवेशों के उचित मूल्यांकन पर उत्पन्न होने वाले लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता प्राप्त शुद्ध अवास्तविक लाभ से लाभांश का भुगतान नहीं करेंगे। इसके अलावा, लाभ और हानि खाते या एएफएस-रिजर्व में मान्यता प्राप्त लेवल 3 निवेशों पर ऐसे शुद्ध अवास्तविक लाभ को सीईटी 1 पूंजी से घटाया जाएगा।

  बशर्ते कि यह खंड उन निवेशों पर लागू नहीं होगा जो SPPI मानदंड को पूरा करते हैं और पूंजी पर्याप्तता पर लागू नियामक निर्देशों के अनुसार क्रेडिट जोखिम के लिए 50% या उससे कम जोखिम भारित होना आवश्यक है। AFS-रिजर्व में स्थानांतरित किए गए अवास्तविक लाभ अतिरिक्त टियर 1 पर लाभांश और कूपन जैसे किसी भी वितरण के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं होंगे।

  एएफएस श्रेणी में किसी ऋण साधन की बिक्री या परिपक्वता पर, एएफएस-रिजर्व में उस सुरक्षा के लिए संचित लाभ / हानि को एएफएस रिजर्व से स्थानांतरित किया जाएगा और अनुसूची 14-अन्य आय के तहत निवेश की बिक्री पर मद II लाभ के तहत लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाएगी। प्रारंभिक मान्यता के समय एएफएस के तहत नामित इक्विटी उपकरणों के मामले में, ऐसे निवेशों की बिक्री पर कोई भी लाभ या हानि एएफएस-रिजर्व से लाभ और हानि खाते में स्थानांतरित नहीं की जाएगी। इसके बजाय, ऐसा लाभ या हानि एएफएस-रिजर्व से पूंजी रिजर्व में स्थानांतरित की जाएगी।

- Securities under AFS shall be subject to income recognition, asset classification and provisioning norms as applicable. The AFS-Reserve shall be reckoned as Common Equity Tier (CET) 1. The unrealised gains transferred to AFS-Reserve shall not be available for any distribution such as dividend and coupon on Additional Tier 1.

- Upon sale or maturity of a debt instrument in AFS category, the accumulated gain/ loss for that security in the AFS-Reserve shall be transferred from the AFS Reserve and recognized in the Profit and Loss Account under item II Profit on sale of investments under Schedule 14-Other Income. In the case of equity instruments designated under AFS at the time of initial recognition, any gain or loss on sale of such investments shall not be transferred from AFS-Reserve to the Profit and Loss Account. Instead, such gain or loss shall be transferred from AFS-Reserve to the Capital Reserve.

- We shall not pay dividends out of net unrealised gains recognised in the Profit and Loss Account arising on fair valuation of Level 3 investments on their Balance Sheet. Further, such net unrealised gains on Level 3 investments recognised in the Profit and Loss Account or in the AFS-Reserve shall be deducted from CET 1 capital.

  Provided that this clause shall not apply to investments that meet the SPPI criteria and are required to be risk weighted at 50% or lower for credit risk as per applicable regulatory instructions on capital adequacy. The unrealized gains transferred to AFS-Reserve shall not be available for any distribution such as dividend and coupon on Additional Tier 1.

  Upon sale or maturity of a debt instrument in AFS category, the accumulated gain / loss for that security in the AFS-Reserve shall be transferred from the AFS Reserve and recognized in the Profit and Loss Account under item II Profit on sale of investments under Schedule 14-Other Income. In the case of equity instruments designated under AFS at the time of initial recognition, any gain or loss on sale of such investments shall not be transferred from AFS-Reserve to the Profit and Loss Account. Instead, such gain or loss shall be transferred from AFS-Reserve to the Capital Reserve.

ग लाभ और हानि के माध्यम से उचित मूल्य

FVTPL में रखी गई प्रतिभूतियों का उचित मूल्यांकन किया जाएगा और ऐसे मूल्यांकन पर होने वाले शुद्ध लाभ या हानि को सीधे लाभ और हानि खाते में जमा या डेबिट किया जाएगा। FVTPL के भीतर ॠऊफ उप–श्रेणी के अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत प्रतिभूतियों का दैनिक आधार पर उचित मूल्यांकन किया जाता है, जबकि FVTPL में अन्य प्रतिभूतियों का तिमाही आधार पर उचित मूल्यांकन किया जाता है। FVTPL के अंतर्गत ऋण प्रतिभूतियों के अधिग्रहण पर कोई छूट या प्रीमियम साधन के शेष जीवन पर परिशोधित किया जाएगा। परिशोधित राशि अनुसूची 13 के मद II 'निवेश पर आय' के अंतर्गत वित्तीय विवरणों में दिखाई देगी: 'अर्जित ब्याज' अनुसूची 8 में एक विपरीत के साथ: 'निवेश'। FVTPL के अंतर्गत प्रतिभूतियाँ आय मान्यता, परिसंपत्ति वर्गीकरण और प्रावधान मानदंडों के अधीन होंगी, जैसा लागू हो।

घ. सहायक कंपनियां और संयुक्त उद्यम

सहायक कंपनियों, सहयोगी कंपनियों और संयुक्त उद्यमों में सभी निवेश सहायक कंपनियों और संयुक्त उद्यमों के रूप में रखे जाएंगे, यानी ऐसे निवेशों के लिए अन्य निवेश श्रेणियों (जैसे एचटीएम, एएफएस और एफवीटीपीएल) से अलग एक अलग श्रेणी में रखा जाएगा।

सहायक कंपनियों, सहयोगी कंपनियों और संयुक्त उद्यमों में सभी निवेश (अर्थात् ऋण और इक्विटी सहित) अधिग्रहण लागत पर रखे जाएंगे। SPPI मानदंड को पूरा करने वाली सहायक कंपनियों, सहयोगी कंपनियों और संयुक्त उद्यमों की ऋण प्रतिभूतियों के अधिग्रहण पर कोई छूट या प्रीमियम, साधन के शेष जीवन पर परिशोधित किया जाएगा। परिशोधित राशि अनुसूची 13: 'अर्जित ब्याज' के मद II 'निवेश पर आय' के अंतर्गत वित्तीय विवरणों में दर्शाई जाएगी।

ऐसे मामले में जहां पहले से ही किसी ऐसी इकाई में निवेश है जो सहायक, सहयोगी या संयुक्त उद्यम नहीं है और बाद में निवेशित इकाई सहायक, सहयोगी या संयुक्त उद्यम बन जाती है, ऐसी निवेशित इकाई के सहायक, सहयोगी या संयुक्त उद्यम बनने की तिथि पर संशोधित अग्रणीत मूल्य निम्नानुसार निर्धारित किया जाएगा:

(i) जहां निवेश एचटीएम के तहत रखा गया है, वहां स्थायी क्षति को घटाकर वहन मूल्य ही संशोधित वहन मूल्य होगा।

(ii) जहां कोई निवेश एएफएस के अंतर्गत रखा जाता है, वहां एएफएस–रिजर्व में पूर्व में मान्यता प्राप्त संचयी लाभ और हानि को उलट दिया जाएगा और निवेश के मूल्य में किसी भी स्थायी कमी के साथ निवेश के वहन मूल्य में समायोजित किया जाएगा, ताकि संशोधित वहन मूल्य प्राप्त किया जा सके।

C. FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS

The securities held in FVTPL shall be fair valued and the net gain or loss arising on such valuation shall be directly credited or debited to the Profit and Loss Account. Securities that are classified under the HFT sub-category within FVTPL are fair valued on a daily basis, whereas other securities in FVTPL are fair valued on a quarterly basis. Any discount or premium on the acquisition of debt securities under FVTPL shall be amortised over the remaining life of the instrument. The amortised amount shall be reflected in the financial statements under item II 'Income on Investments' of Schedule 13: 'Interest Earned' with a contra in Schedule 8:'Investments'. Securities under FVTPL shall be subject to income recognition, asset classification and provisioning norms as applicable.

D. SUBSIDIARIES AND JOINT VENTURES

All investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures shall be held subsidiaries & Joint Ventures i.e., in a distinct category for such investments separate from the other investment categories (viz. HTM, AFS and FVTPL).

All investments (i.e., including debt and equity) in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures shall be held at acquisition cost. Any discount or premium on the acquisition of debt securities of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, meeting SPPI criteria, shall be amortised over the remaining life of the instrument. The amortised amount shall be reflected in the financial statements under item II 'Income on Investments' of Schedule 13: 'Interest Earned'.

In case where there is already an investment in an entity which is not a subsidiary, associate or joint venture and subsequently the investee entity becomes a subsidiary, associate or joint venture, the revised carrying value as at the date of such investee entity becoming a subsidiary, associate or joint venture shall be determined as under:

(i) Where the investment is held under HTM, the carrying value less any permanent impairment shall be the revised carrying value.

(ii) Where an investment is held under AFS, the cumulative gains and losses previously recognised in AFS-Reserve shall be reversed and adjusted to the carrying value of the investment along with any permanent diminution in the value of the investment to arrive at the revised carrying value.

(iii) जहां एफवीटीपीएल में निवेश किया जाता है, वहां निवेशिती के सहायक, सहयोगी या संयुक्त उद्यम बनने की तिथि को उचित मूल्य को अग्रणीत मूल्य के रूप में लिया जाएगा।

(घ) जब कोई निवेशिती सहायक, सहयोगी या संयुक्त उद्यम नहीं रह जाती है, तो निवेश को संबंधित श्रेणी में निम्नानुसार पुनर्वर्गीकृत किया जाएगा:

(i) जहां निवेश को एचटीएम में पुनर्वर्गीकृत किया जाता है, वहां वहन मूल्य में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा और फलस्वरूप किसी लेखांकन समायोजन की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी।

(ii) जहां निवेश को एएफएस या एफवीटीपीएल में पुनर्वर्गीकृत किया जाता है, ऐसे पुनर्वर्गीकरण की तिथि पर उचित मूल्य संशोधित वहन मूल्य होगा। एएफएस और एफवीटीपीएल में पुनर्वर्गीकरण के मामले में संशोधित और पिछले वहन मूल्य के बीच का अंतर क्रमशः एएफएस–रिजर्व और लाभ और हानि खाते में स्थानांतरित किया जाएगा।

किसी सहायक कंपनी, सहयोगी या संयुक्त उद्यम में निवेश के पुनर्वर्गीकरण / बिक्री पर होने वाले किसी भी लाभ/मुनाफे को सबसे पहले लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाएगी और फिर लाभ और हानि खाते से नीचे की रेखा में 'पूंजी आरक्षित खाते' में विनियोजित किया जाएगा। इस प्रकार विनियोजित राशि करों और सांविधिक आरक्षित निधियों में स्थानांतरित की जाने वाली राशि को घटाकर शुद्ध की जाएगी।

3.2 प्रारंभिक मान्यता

सभी निवेशों को प्रारंभिक मान्यता पर उचित मूल्य पर मापा जाएगा। जब तक तथ्य और परिस्थितियाँ यह न सुझाएँ कि उचित मूल्य अधिग्रहण लागत से भौतिक रूप से भिन्न है, तब तक यह माना जाएगा कि अधिग्रहण लागत ही उचित मूल्य है। RBI द्वारा आयोजित नीलामी (हस्तांतरण सहित), स्विच संचालन और खुले बाजार संचालन (OMO) के माध्यम से अधिग्रहित सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों के संबंध में, जिस मूल्य पर प्रतिभूति आवंटित की जाती है, वह प्रारंभिक मान्यता उद्देश्यों के लिए उचित मूल्य होगा।

जहां प्रतिभूतियों को उद्धृत किया जाता है या उचित मूल्य बाजार अवलोकनीय इनपुट (जैसे कि उपज वक्र, क्रेडिट स्प्रेड, आदि) के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जा सकता है, किसी भी दिन 1 लाभ / हानि को अनुसूची 14 के तहत लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाएगी: उपशीर्षक 'निवेश के पुनर्मूल्यांकन पर लाभ' या 'निवेश के पुनर्मूल्यांकन पर हानि' के अंतर्गत 'अन्य आय', जैसा भी मामला हो।

(iii) Where an investment is held in FVTPL, the fair value as on the date of the investee becoming a subsidiary, associate or joint venture shall be taken as the carrying value.

(d) When an investee ceases to be a subsidiary, associate or joint venture, the investments shall be reclassified to the respective category as under:

(i) Where the investment is reclassified into HTM, there shall be no change in the carrying value and consequently no accounting adjustment per se shall be required.

(ii) Where the investment is reclassified into AFS or FVTPL, the fair value on the date of such reclassification shall be the revised carrying value. The difference between the revised and previous carrying value shall be transferred to AFS-Reserve and Profit and Loss Account in case of reclassification into AFS and FVTPL respectively.

Any gain / profit arising on the reclassification/ sale of an investment in a subsidiary, associate or joint venture shall be first recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and then shall be appropriated below the line from the Profit and Loss Account to the 'Capital Reserve Account'. The amount so appropriated shall be net of taxes and the amount required to be transferred to Statutory Reserves.

3.2 Initial Recognition

All investments shall be measured at fair value on initial recognition. Unless facts and circumstances suggest that the fair value is materially different from the acquisition cost, it shall be presumed that the acquisition cost is the fair value. In respect of government securities acquired through auction (including devolvement), switch operations and open market operations (OMO) conducted by the RBI, the price at which the security is allotted shall be the fair value for initial recognition purposes.

Where the securities are quoted or the fair value can be determined based on market observable inputs (such as yield curve, credit spread, etc.) any Day 1 gain / loss shall be recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, under Schedule 14: 'Other Income' within the subhead 'Profit on revaluation of investments' or 'Loss on revaluation of investments', as the case may be.

लेवल 3 निवेशों से होने वाले किसी भी दिन 1 के नुकसान को तुरंत मान्यता दी जाएगी। लेवल 3 निवेशों से होने वाले किसी भी दिन 1 के लाभ को स्थगित कर दिया जाएगा। ऋण साधनों के मामले में, दिन 1 के लाभ को परिपक्वता तिथि (या सतत साधनों के लिए सबसे प्रारंभिक कॉल तिथि) तक सीधी रेखा के आधार पर परिशोधित किया जाएगा, जबकि गैर–उद्धृत इक्विटी साधनों के लिए, लाभ को देयता के रूप में तब तक अलग रखा जाएगा जब तक कि सुरक्षा सूचीबद्ध या मान्यता रद्द नहीं हो जाती।

श्रेणियों के बीच पुनर्वर्गीकरण:

बैंक अपने निदेशक मंडल की मंजूरी के बिना निवेश को श्रेणियों (जैसे एचटीएम, एएफएस और एफवीटीपीएल) के बीच पुनर्वर्गीकृत नहीं करेंगे। इसके अलावा, पुनर्वर्गीकरण के लिए आरबीआई के पर्यवेक्षण विभाग (डीओएस) की पूर्व मंजूरी की भी आवश्यकता होगी।

पुनर्वर्गीकरण को पुनर्वर्गीकरण तिथि से भावी रूप से लागू किया जाना चाहिए।

अधिग्रहण लागत:

निवेश के अधिग्रहण के समय भुगतान किए गए ब्रोकरेज और कमीशन तथा ऋण उपकरणों पर टूटी अवधि के ब्याज सहित लागतों को लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाती है और अधिग्रहण की लागत में शामिल नहीं किया जाता है। निवेश की लागत भारित औसत लागत पद्धति के आधार पर निर्धारित की जाती है। प्रतिभूतियों में खरीद और बिक्री के लेन–देन का हिसाब निपटान तिथि पर लगाया जाता है।

शॉर्ट सेल:

बैंक आरबीआई के दिशा–निर्देशों के अनुसार केंद्र सरकार की दिनांकित प्रतिभूतियों में शॉर्ट सेल लेनदेन करता है। शॉर्ट पोजीशन को FVTPL–ऋऊफ–ठई श्रेणी के अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत किया जाता है और सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों में निवेश से घटाया जाता है। FVTPL–ऋऊफ–ठई पोर्टफोलियो के अंतर्गत अन्य सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों के साथ शॉर्ट पोजीशन को बाजार के हिसाब से चिह्नित किया जाता है और परिणामी लाभ / हानि, यदि कोई हो, को लाभ और हानि खाते में चार्ज किया जाता है। शॉर्ट सेल पर लाभ / हानि को निपटान तिथि पर मान्यता दी जाती है।

निवेश का उचित मूल्य:

- **उद्धृत प्रतिभूतियाँ**

  उद्धृत प्रतिभूतियों का उचित मूल्य वित्तीय बेंचमार्क इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (FBIL) द्वारा घोषित मूल्य होगा। जिन प्रतिभूतियों की कीमतें ऊऑल्फ़ द्वारा प्रकाशित नहीं की जाती हैं, उनके लिए उद्धृत प्रतिभूति का उचित मूल्य मान्यता प्राप्त स्टॉक एक्सचेंजों, रिपोर्टिंग प्लेटफ़ॉर्म या RBI / SEBI द्वारा अधिकृत ट्रेडिंग प्लेटफ़ॉर्म पर

Any Day 1 loss arising from Level 3 investments shall be recognised immediately. Any Day 1 gains arising from Level 3 investments shall be deferred. In the case of debt instruments, the Day 1 gain shall be amortized on a straight-line basis up to the maturity date (or earliest call date for perpetual instruments), while for unquoted equity instruments, the gain shall be set aside as a liability until the security is listed or derecognised.

Reclassification between categories:

Banks shall not reclassify investments between categories (viz. HTM, AFS and FVTPL) without the approval of their Board of Directors. Further, reclassification shall also require the prior approval of the Department of Supervision (DoS), RBI.

The reclassification should be applied prospectively from reclassification date.

Acquisition cost:

Costs, including brokerage and commission paid at the time of acquisition of investments and broken period interest on debt instruments, are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and are not included in the cost of acquisition. Cost of investments is determined based on the weighted average cost method. Purchase and sale transactions in securities are accounted on settlement date.

Short sale:

The Bank undertakes short sale transactions in Central Government dated securities in accordance with the RBI guidelines. The short position is categorised under FVTPL-HFT-PD category and netted off from investments in government securities. The short position along with other government securities under FVTPL-HFT-PD portfolio is marked to market and the resultant gain / loss, if any, is charged to the Profit and Loss Account. Profit / Loss on short sale is recognised on settlement date.

Fair Value of investments:

- **Quoted Securities**

  The fair value for the quoted securities shall be the prices declared by the Financial Benchmarks India Private Ltd. (FBIL). For securities whose prices are not published by FBIL, the fair value of the quoted security shall be based upon quoted price as available from

ट्रेड / कोट्स से उपलब्ध उद्धृत मूल्य या फ़िक्स्ड इनकम मनी मार्केट एंड डेरिवेटिव्स एसोसिएशन ऑफ़ इंडिया (FIMMDA) द्वारा घोषित मूल्यों पर आधारित होगा।

- **अनकोटेड एसएलआर प्रतिभूतियां**

  क. ट्रेजरी बिलों का मूल्यांकन वहन लागत पर किया जाएगा।

  ख. अनकोटेड केंद्रीय/राज्य सरकार की प्रतिभूतियों का मूल्यांकन एफबीआईएल द्वारा प्रकाशित कीमतों / वाईटीएम दरों के आधार पर किया जाएगा।

  ग. अन्य अनुमोदित प्रतिभूतियों का मूल्यांकन एफबीआईएल द्वारा जारी समतुल्य परिपक्वता की केंद्रीय सरकार की प्रतिभूतियों के प्रतिफल से 25 आधार अंक ऊपर अंकित करके वाईटीएम पद्धति को लागू करते हुए किया जाएगा।

- **अनकोटेड डिबेंचर और बांड**

  अन्य अनकोटेड निश्चित आय प्रतिभूतियों (जैसे बांड और डिबेंचर) और वरीयता शेयरों का मूल्यांकन उचित मार्क–अप के साथ किया जाता है, अर्थात भारत सरकार की प्रतिभूतियों के लिए FBIL द्वारा प्रकाशित परिपक्वता पर प्रतिफल (YTM) दरों पर लागू FIMMDA प्रकाशित क्रेडिट स्प्रेड।

  - अनकोटेड इक्विटी शेयरों का मूल्यांकन ब्रेकअप मूल्य पर किया जाता है, जो कंपनी की नवीनतम बैलेंस शीट से पता लगाया जाता है। जिस तारीख को नवीनतम बैलेंस शीट तैयार की जाती है, वह मूल्यांकन की तारीख से 18 महीने से अधिक पहले नहीं होनी चाहिए। यदि नवीनतम ऑडिटेड बैलेंस शीट उपलब्ध नहीं है या 18 महीने से अधिक पुरानी है, तो शेयरों का मूल्यांकन प्रति कंपनी 1 रुपये पर किया जाएगा।
  - म्यूचुअल फंड की इकाइयों का मूल्यांकन म्यूचुअल फंड द्वारा घोषित नवीनतम नेट एसेट वैल्यू (एनएवी) पर किया जाता है।
  - ट्रेजरी बिल, वाणिज्यिक पत्र और जमा प्रमाणपत्र छूट वाले साधन होने के कारण उनका मूल्यांकन वहन लागत पर किया जाता है।
  - सुरक्षा रसीदों (एसआर) और इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर इन्वेस्टमेंट ट्रस्ट (इनविट) की अनकोटेड इकाइयों में निवेश का मूल्यांकन क्रमशः जारी करने वाली एसेट रिकंस्ट्रक्शन कंपनी और इनविट द्वारा प्रदान किए गए शुद्ध परिसंपत्ति मूल्य के अनुसार किया जाता है। सरकार द्वारा गारंटीकृत एसआर का मूल्यांकन एआरसी द्वारा घोषित शुद्ध परिसंपत्ति मूल्य (एनएवी) के आधार पर समय–समय पर किया जाना चाहिए, जो रिकवरी रेटिंग द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाता है। सरकार द्वारा समर्थित एसआर

the trades / quotes on recognised stock exchanges, reporting platforms or trading platforms authorized by RBI/SEBI or prices declared by the Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association of India (FIMMDA).

- **Unquoted SLR Securities**

  a. Treasury Bills shall be valued at carrying cost.

  b. Unquoted Central / State Government securities shall be valued on the basis of the prices / YTM rates published by the FBIL.

  c. Other approved securities shall be valued applying the YTM method by marking them up by 25 basis points above the yields of the Central Government Securities of equivalent maturity put out by FBIL.

- **Unquoted debentures and bonds**

  The valuation of other unquoted fixed income securities (viz. bonds and debentures), and preference shares, is done with appropriate mark-up, i.e. applicable FIMMDA published credit spread over the Yield to Maturity (YTM) rates for Government of India securities as published by FBIL.

  - Unquoted equity shares are valued at the breakup value, ascertained from the company's latest balance sheet. The date as on which the latest balance sheet is drawn up shall not precede the date of valuation by more than 18 months. In case the latest audited balance sheet is not available or is more than 18 months old, the shares shall be valued at ₹1 per company.
  - Units of mutual funds are valued at the latest Net Asset Value (NAV) declared by the mutual fund.
  - Treasury bills, commercial papers and certificate of deposits being discounted instruments, are valued at carrying cost.
  - Investments in Security Receipts (SRs) and unquoted units of Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT) are valued as per the net asset value provided by the issuing Asset Reconstruction Company and InvIT respectively. Government-guaranteed SRs must be valued periodically based on the Net Asset Value (NAV) declared by the ARC, which is determined by recovery ratings. Unrealized gains from fair valuation of government-backed SRs must be deducted

के उचित मूल्यांकन से अवास्तविक लाभ को कॉमन इक्विटी टियर 1 (सीईटी 1) पूंजी से घटाया जाना चाहिए, और ऐसे लाभों से कोई लाभांश वितरित नहीं किया जा सकता है।

- एफवीटीपीएल श्रेणी के अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत वैकल्पिक निवेश कोष (एआईएफ) की अनकोटेड यूनिटों में निवेश का मूल्यांकन एआईएफ द्वारा प्रकट किए गए एनएवी पर किया जाएगा। एनएवी सेबी (एआईएफ) विनियमों के अनुसार अर्धवार्षिक आवृत्ति पर एक स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकक द्वारा अपने अंतर्निहित निवेशों के मूल्यांकन के आधार पर होगा। जहां एक एआईएफ सेबी (वैकल्पिक निवेश कोष) विनियम, 2012 के अनुसार एक स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकक द्वारा अपने निवेशों का मूल्यांकन करने और प्रकट करने में विफल रहता है, इन निर्देशों के प्रयोजन के लिए इसकी यूनिटों का मूल्य ₹1 माना जाएगा। यदि एआईएफ सेबी (वैकल्पिक निवेश कोष) विनियम, 2012 के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत नहीं है और एक स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकक द्वारा इसके निवेशों का नवीनतम प्रकट किया गया मूल्यांकन मूल्यांकन की तारीख से 18 महीने से अधिक पहले का है, तो इसकी यूनिटों का मूल्य ₹1 माना जाएगा।

आय मान्यता, परिसंपत्ति वर्गीकरण और प्रावधान:

आय मान्यता:

(क) बैंक निम्नलिखित निवेशों के लिए उपार्जन आधार पर आय की पहचान करेंगे:

(i) सरकारी प्रतिभूतियाँ, कॉर्पोरेट निकायों के बांड और डिबेंचर, जहाँ इन प्रतिभूतियों पर ब्याज दरें पूर्व निर्धारित हैं और बशर्ते कि ब्याज नियमित रूप से दिया जाता हो और बकाया न हो।

(ख) म्यूचुअल फंड, वैकल्पिक निवेश फंड और अन्य ऐसे पूल / सामूहिक निवेश फंड की इकाइयों से आय को नकद आधार पर मान्यता दी जाएगी।

टूटी अवधि के ब्याज के लिए लेखांकन:

बैंक विक्रेता को भुगतान किए गए टूटी अवधि के ब्याज को लागत के भाग के रूप में पूंजीकृत नहीं करेंगे तथा इसे प्रतिभूतियों में निवेश के संबंध में लाभ और हानि खाते के अंतर्गत व्यय की एक मद के रूप में मानेंगे।

गैर–निष्पादित निवेश (एनपीआई):

(ए) एक बार जब निवेश को एनपीआई के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है, तो इसे पोर्टफोलियो के बाकी हिस्सों से अलग कर दिया जाना चाहिए और मूल्यांकन लाभ और हानि को शुद्ध करने के लिए विचार नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

(बी) बैंक एनपीआई पर कोई आय अर्जित नहीं करेंगे। आय को केवल उसी की प्राप्ति पर मान्यता दी जाएगी। इसके अलावा, सुरक्षा में किसी भी एमटीएम प्रशंसा को नजरअंदाज कर दिया जाएगा।

from Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital, and no dividends can be distributed from such gains.

- Investments in unquoted units of Alternative Investment Fund (AIF) classified under FVTPL category shall be valued at the NAV as disclosed by the AIF. NAV shall be based on valuation of its underlying investments by an independent valuer on half yearly frequency as mandated by SEBI (AIF) Regulations. Where an AIF fails to carry out and disclose the valuation of its investments by an independent valuer as mandated by SEBI (Alternative Investment Fund) Regulations, 2012, the value of its units shall be treated as ₹1 for the purpose of these Directions. In case AIF is not registered under SEBI (Alternative Investment Fund) Regulations, 2012 and the latest disclosed valuation of its investments by an independent valuer precedes the date of valuation by more than 18 months, the value of its units shall be treated as ₹1.

Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning:

Income recognition:

(a) Banks shall recognize income on accrual basis for the following investments:

(i) Government Securities, bonds and debentures of corporate bodies, where interest rates on these securities are predetermined and provided interest is serviced regularly and is not in arrears.

(b) Income from units of mutual funds, alternative investment funds and other such pooled / collective investment funds shall be recognized on cash basis.

Accounting for Broken Period Interest:

Banks shall not capitalize the broken period interest paid to the seller as part of cost and shall treat it as an item of expenditure under Profit & Loss Account in respect of investments in securities.

Non-Performing Investments (NPI):

(a) Once an investment is classified as an NPI, it should be segregated from rest of the portfolio and not considered for netting valuation gains and losses.

(b) Banks shall not accrue any income on NPIs. Income shall be recognised only on realisation of the same. Further, any MTM appreciation in the security shall be ignored.

(सी) चाहे जिस श्रेणी (यानी, एचटीएम, एएफएस या एफवीटीपीएल (एचएफटी सहित)) में निवेश किया गया हो, हानि के लिए प्रावधान के लिए व्यय हमेशा लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता प्राप्त होगी।

आईआरएसीपी मानदंडों के अनुसार खाते को अपग्रेड किए जाने पर, पहले से मान्यता प्राप्त किसी भी प्रावधान को उलट दिया जाएगा और एमटीएम लाभ और हानि की सममित मान्यता फिर से शुरू हो सकती है।

निवेश उतार–चढ़ाव रिजर्व

बैंकों को निवेश उतार–चढ़ाव रिजर्व (आईएफआर) बनाना होगा, जब तक कि आईएफआर की राशि एएफएस और एफवीटीपीएल (एचएफटी सहित) पोर्टफोलियो का कम से कम दो प्रतिशत न हो जाए, निरंतर आधार पर, आईएफआर में निम्न में से कम से कम राशि स्थानांतरित करके:

i. वर्ष के दौरान निवेश की बिक्री पर शुद्ध लाभ।

ii. वर्ष के लिए शुद्ध लाभ, अनिवार्य विनियोजन को घटाकर।

ब्याज का लेखा:

- बैलेंस शीट के प्रयोजन के लिए, ब्याज आय (लाभांश सहित) को तीन शीर्षकों के अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत किया जाएगा, अर्थात प्राप्त ब्याज, अर्जित और देय ब्याज तथा अर्जित लेकिन देय नहीं ब्याज।

- अर्जित ब्याज और देय न होने वाले ब्याज के अंतर्गत ब्याज के प्रावधान के लिए, सभी सरकारी ऋणों और स्वीकृत प्रतिभूतियों / बांडों के लिए, वर्ष को 360 दिन और महीने को 30 दिन माना जाएगा। गैर–अनुमोदित और अन्य कॉर्पोरेट बॉन्ड / ऋणों के लिए वर्ष को 365 दिन और महीने को वास्तविक दिनों के रूप में माना जाएगा।

- शून्य कूपन बॉन्ड पर अर्जित छूट को शेष परिपक्वता अवधि में शून्य कूपन बॉन्ड के बुक वैल्यू और मोचन मूल्य के बीच अंतर लेकर परिशोधित किया जाएगा। इसके बाद, मूल्यांकन किया जाएगा।

- बैंक सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों, बांडों और कॉर्पोरेट निकायों के डिबेंचर के लिए प्रोद्भव आधार पर आय की पहचान करेगा, जहां इन प्रतिभूतियों पर ब्याज दरें पूर्व निर्धारित हैं और बशर्ते कि ब्याज नियमित रूप से दिया जाता है और बकाया नहीं है।

(c) Irrespective of the category (i.e., HTM, AFS or FVTPL (including HFT)) in which the investment has been placed, the expense for the provision for impairment shall always be recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

Upon an account being upgraded as per IRACP norms, any provision previously recognised shall be reversed and symmetric recognition of MTM gains and losses can resume.

Investment Fluctuation Reserve

Banks shall create an Investment Fluctuation Reserve (IFR) until the amount of IFR is at least two per cent of the AFS and FVTPL (including HFT) portfolio, on a continuing basis, by transferring to the IFR an amount not less than the lower of the following:

i. Net profit on sale of investments during the year.

ii. Net profit for the year, less mandatory appropriations.

Accounting of Interest:

- For the purpose of Balance Sheet, interest income (including dividend) shall be classified under three heads viz., Interest received, Interest Accrued & due and Interest Accrued but not due.

- For provision of interest under interest accrued and not due, for all Government debts and approved securities / bonds, year shall be reckoned as 360 days and month as 30 days. For non-approved and other corporate bonds / debts year shall be reckoned as 365 days and month as actual days.

- Accrued Discount on zero coupon bonds shall be amortized over the remaining maturity period by taking the difference between the book value and redemption value of zero coupon bonds. Thereafter, valuation shall be carried out.

- Bank shall recognize income on accrual basis for Government Securities, bonds and debentures of corporate bodies, where interest rates on these securities are predetermined and provided interest is serviced regularly and is not in arrears.

- अन्य अनुमोदित प्रतिभूतियों और एनसीडी/एफसीडी/पीसीडी/पीएसयू बांड पर ब्याज का लेखा–जोखा प्रोद्भव आधार पर किया जाएगा यदि निवेश को मानक के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाना जारी रहता है, अन्यथा इसे केवल नकद आधार पर ही हिसाब में लिया जाएगा।
- डीप डिस्काउंट (जीरो कूपन) बॉन्ड पर छूट, प्रोद्भवन आधार पर आनुपातिक रूप से हिसाब में ली जाएगी।
- ट्रेजरी बिल / कैश मैनेजमेंट बिल / डिस्काउंटेड इंस्ट्रूमेंट पर अर्जित छूट को निवेश पर ब्याज आय के अंतर्गत अर्जित और हिसाब में लिया जाएगा। ऐसे इंस्ट्रूमेंट की बिक्री पर प्रोद्भवन से अधिक आय को बिक्री पर लाभ के रूप में दर्ज किया जाएगा।
- एमएफ इंस्ट्रूमेंट पर आय वितरण को नकद आधार पर हिसाब में लिया जाएगा। पुनर्निवेश योजना के संबंध में अर्जित लाभांश को प्रत्येक तिमाही के अंतिम दिन या मोचन तिथि, जो भी पहले हो, को आय के रूप में हिसाब में लिया जाएगा।

पुनर्खरीद और रिवर्स पुनर्खरीद लेनदेन

- पुनर्खरीद (रेपो) और रिवर्स पुनर्खरीद (रिवर्स रेपो) लेनदेन को क्रमशः उधार और उधार के रूप में रिपोर्ट किया जाता है।
- रेपो लेनदेन पर उधार लेने की लागत को ब्याज व्यय के रूप में और रिवर्स रेपो लेनदेन पर राजस्व को ब्याज आय के रूप में दर्ज किया जाता है।

MIBOR-OIS डेरिवेटिव अनुबंधों का लेखा:

सभी डेरिवेटिव को बैलेंस शीट पर मान्यता दी जाती है और उचित मूल्य पर मापा जाता है क्योंकि डेरिवेटिव अनुबंध एक संविदात्मक अधिकार या दायित्व का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। MIBOR-OIS के मामले में, मूल राशि काल्पनिक प्रकृति की होती है।

अन्य प्रासंगिक बिंदु:

- निवेश श्रेणियों में परिशोधन साधन की शेष परिपक्वता पर सीधी रेखा के आधार पर होगा। दैनिक प्रीमियम परिशोधन और छूट परिशोधन क्रमशः व्यय शीर्ष और आय शीर्ष में परिलक्षित होगा।
- बैंक को लेखांकन की राजस्व पद्धति का पालन करना होगा। मूल कीमत को खरीद की लागत के रूप में माना जाएगा और निवेश खाते में डेबिट किया जाएगा जबकि टूटी अवधि के ब्याज (खरीद की तारीख तक अर्जित ब्याज) को राजस्व व्यय के रूप में माना जाएगा और इसे लाभ और हानि खाते के तहत व्यय के रूप में दर्ज

- Interest on other approved securities and NCDs/FCDs/PCDs/PSU bonds shall be accounted on accrual basis if the investment continues to be classified as standard, other wise the same shall be accounted on cash basis only.
- Discount on Deep Discount (Zero Coupon) Bonds, shall be accounted pro-rata, on accrual basis.
- Discount accrued on Treasury Bills / Cash Management Bills / Discounted instruments shall be accrued and accounted under interest income on investments. On sale of such instruments the income over and above the accrual shall be booked as profit on sale.
- Income distribution on MF instruments shall be accounted on cash basis. In respect of reinvestment plan the dividend accrued shall be accounted as income on the last day of each quarter or the redemption date, whichever is earlier.

Repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions

- Repurchase (Repo) and reverse repurchase (Reverse Repo) transactions are reported as borrowing and lending respectively.
- Borrowing cost on repo transactions is accounted as interest expense and revenue on reverse repo transactions is accounted as interest income.

Accounting of MIBOR-OIS derivative contracts:

All derivatives are recognized on the balance sheet and measured at fair value since a derivative contract represents a contractual right or an obligation. In case of MIBOR-OIS, principal amount is notional in nature.

Other Relevant Points:

- Amortisation across the investment categories shall be on a straight-line basis over the residual maturity of the instrument. Daily premium amortisation and discount amortisation shall be reflected in expenses head and income head respectively.
- Bank shall follow Revenue Method of accounting. The basic price shall be treated as cost of purchase and debited to the investment account whereas the broken period interest (accrued interest up to the purchase date) shall be treated as revenue expenditure and is to be booked as an expense under Profit & Loss Account. Costs such as brokerage, commission, stamp duty, taxes etc. incurred at

किया जाएगा। प्रतिभूतियों के अधिग्रहण / बिक्री के समय ब्रोकरेज, कमीशन, स्टांप ड्यूटी, कर आदि जैसी लागतों को राजस्व व्यय के रूप में माना जाएगा। प्राप्त ब्रोकरेज / अंडरराइटिंग कमीशन को आय के तहत दर्ज किया जाएगा।

- सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं का पालन करते हुए 1 रुपये (बिना किसी प्रतिफल के) पर बुक किए गए शेयरों के मामले में, बैंक को संबंधित पोर्टफोलियो में अन्य प्रतिभूतियों के मामले की तरह ही प्राप्ति पर लाभ दर्ज करना चाहिए। हालांकि, बैंक को इन प्रतिभूतियों का मूल्यांकन 1 रुपये पर जारी रखना चाहिए और अंतिम प्राप्ति के समय तक एमटीएम मूल्यवृद्धि पर विचार नहीं करना चाहिए।
- निवेश पर ब्याज आय में निवेश पोर्टफोलियो से ब्याज और लाभांश (सहायक कंपनियों, सहयोगियों और संयुक्त उद्यमों से लाभांश को छोड़कर) के रूप में प्राप्त सभी आय शामिल होगी।
- विदेश / भारत में सहायक कंपनियों, कंपनियों, संयुक्त उद्यमों से लाभांश आदि के माध्यम से अर्जित आय को अलग से लेखाबद्ध और प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा।
- गैर–निष्पादित निवेश (एनपीआई) के लिए प्रावधान, प्रावधान और आकस्मिकताओं के अंतर्गत दर्शाए जाएंगे।

वायदा विनिमय संविदा

सभी वायदा विनिमय अनुबंधों की शुरुआत में उत्पन्न होने वाले प्रीमियम या छूट को अनुबंध के जीवनकाल में व्यय या आय के रूप में परिशोधित किया जाता है। वायदा विनिमय अनुबंधों को रद्द करने पर होने वाले लाभ / हानि के साथ–साथ अपरिशोधित प्रीमियम या छूट, यदि कोई हो, को समाप्ति की तिथि पर स्वीकृति दी जाती है। ऐसे अनुबंधों पर विनिमय अंतर को लाभ व हानि खाते में रिपोर्टिंग अवधि के दौरान स्वीकृति दी जाती है जिसमें विनिमय दरों में परिवर्तन होता है।

बकाया वायदा विनिमय अनुबंधों, गारंटी, स्वीकृति, समर्थन और अन्य दायित्वों के संबंध में आकस्मिक देयता को फेडाई द्वारा प्रकाशित समापन दरों पर बैलेंस शीट में दर्शाया गया है।

व्युत्पन्नी संविदाएँ

बैंक ब्याज दर अदला–बदली और मुद्रा व्युत्पन्नियों का कारोबार करता है। बैंक द्वारा कारोबार किए जा रहे ब्याज दर व्युत्पन्नी क्रमशः रुपया ब्याज दर अदला–बदली, पारस्परिक मुद्रा ब्याज दर अदला–बदली और वायदा दर करार है। बैंक द्वारा कारोबार की जारी मुद्रा व्युत्पन्नियाँ ऑप्शन और मुद्रा की अदला–बदली है। ऐसे व्युत्पन्नी संविदाओं को निम्नानुसार मूल्यांकित किया जाता है–

क ट्रेडिंग के लिए किए गए डेरिवेटिव अनुबंधों का मूल्यांकन मार्क–टू–मार्केट आधार पर किया जाता है, जिसमें निवल मूल्यह्रास / मूल्यवृद्धि को लाभ और हानि खाते के रूप में चिन्हित किया जाता है।

the time of acquisition / sale of securities shall be treated as revenue expenditure. Brokerage / underwriting commission received shall be accounted under income.

- In case of shares which were taken into books at Re. 1/- (without paying any consideration) following the best practices, Bank should book profit on realization as in the case of other securities in the respective portfolio. However, Bank should continue to value these securities at Re. 1 and do not consider the MTM appreciation till the time of eventual realization.
- Interest income on investments shall include all income derived from the investment portfolio by way of interest and dividend (except dividend from subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures).
- Income earned by way of dividend etc. from subsidiaries, companies, joint ventures abroad / in India to be accounted and presented separately.
- Provision for non-performing investments (NPI) shall be reflected under Provisions and Contingencies.

Forward Exchange Contracts

Premium or discount arising at the inception of all forward exchange contracts are amortized as expense or income over the life of the contract. Profit / Losses arising on cancellation of forward exchange contracts, together with unamortized premium or discount, if any, is recognized on the date of termination. Exchange differences on such contracts are recognized in the Profit & Loss account in the reporting period in which the exchange rates change.

Contingent liability in respect of outstanding forward exchange contracts, guarantees, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations are stated in the balance sheet at the closing rates published by FEDAI.

Derivative contracts

The Bank deals in Interest Rate Swaps and Currency Derivatives. The Interest Rate Derivatives dealt by the Bank are Cross Currency Interest Rate Swaps and Forward Rate Agreements. Currency Derivatives dealt by the Bank are Currency Options and Currency Swaps. Such derivative contracts are valued as under:

a. Derivative contracts dealt for trading are valued on mark to market basis, net depreciation / appreciation is recognized in the Profit & Loss Account.

ख हेड्जिंग के लिए उपयोग में लायी जा रही व्युत्पन्नी संविदाएँ निम्नानुसार हैं:

i. व्युत्पन्नी संविदाओं को हेड्जिंग के रूप में बाजार के लिए अंकित नहीं किया जाता है, जब तक कि आधारभूत आस्तियाँ बाजार के लिए अंकित नहीं की गई हैं।

ii. हेड्जिंग अदला–बदली के लिए आय/व्यय को उपचित आधार पर मान्यता दी जाती है।

4. **अग्रिम**

1. अग्रिम को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा निर्धारित विवेकपूर्ण मानदंड के अनुसार अर्जक और अनर्जक आस्तियों के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है।

2. अग्रिम को उधारकर्ता वार मानक, अवमानक संदिग्ध तथा हानि आस्ति के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है।

3. अर्जक / अनर्जक अग्रिम के लिए भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के दिशानिर्देशानुसार घरेलू अग्रिम हेतु प्रावधान किया जाता है।

4. विदेशी शाखाओं के अर्जक / अनर्जक अग्रिम के लिए प्रावधान मेजबान देश के विनियम या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा निर्धारित मानदंड, जो भी अधिक सख्त हैं, उसके अनुसार किया जाता है।

5. तुलन पत्र में वर्णित अग्रिम अनर्जक आस्तियाँ, क्रेडिट गारंटी संस्थानों से प्राप्त दावे और बिल पुनर्भुनाई के लिए किए गए प्रावधानों के निवल हैं।

6. अनर्जक अग्रिम में वसूलियों को पहले प्रभारों और ब्याज के रूप में समायोजित किया जाता है, उसके बाद मूलधन के लिए समायोजित किया जाता है।

   एकमुश्त निपटान (ओटीएस) / राष्ट्रीय कंपनी कानून न्यायाधिकरण (एनसीएलटी) / तकनीकी रूप से बट्टे खाते में डाले गए (टीडब्ल्यूओ) और सरकारी गारंटियों जैसे सीजीटीएमएसई / ईसीजीसी / जीईसीएल / सीजीएफएमयू और सब्सिडी (यदि कोई हो) द्वारा कवर किए गए खातों के मामले में एनपीए खातों में वसूली मूलधन, प्रभार और ब्याज के क्रम में समायोजित की जाएगी।

   यदि उपरोक्त उल्लिखित के अलावा कोई मामला हो, दायर मुकदमे / डिक्री वाले खातों में वसूली न्यायालय/डीआरटी के विशिष्ट निर्देशों के अनुसार समायोजित की जाएगी।

b. Derivative contracts undertaken for hedging are:

i. Derivative contracts designated as hedges are also marked to market along with their underlying asset.

ii. Income / Expenditure is recognized on accrual basis for hedging swaps.

4. **ADVANCES**

1. Advances are classified as performing and non-performing assets in accordance with the prudential norms issued by RBI.

2. Advances are classified into Standard, Sub Standard, Doubtful and Loss assets borrower wise.

3. Provisions for domestic advances are made for performing / non-performing advances in accordance with the RBI Guidelines.

4. Provisions for performing / non-performing advances with foreign branches are made as per regulations of host country or according to the norms prescribed by RBI, whichever is more stringent.

5. Advances stated in the Balance Sheet are net of provisions made for Non-Performing Assets, claims received from Credit Guarantee Institutions and bill rediscount.

6. Recoveries in Non-Performing Advances are apportioned first towards charges and interest, thereafter towards principal.

   Recovery in NPA accounts in case of One Time Settlement (OTS) / National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) / Technically Written Off (TWO) & Accounts covered by Government Guarantees such as CGTMSE / ECGC / GECL / CGFMU and Subsidy if any, shall be appropriated in the order of Principal, Charges and Interest.

   Recovery in suit filed/ decreed accounts shall be appropriated in the manner as per specific directives from the Court / DRT, in case the same is other than the one mentioned above.

7. प्रतिभूतिकरण कंपनी / पुनर्निमाण कंपनी को बेची गयी वित्तीय आस्तियों के मामले में, मूल्यांकन, आय निर्धारण इत्यादि भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के दिशानिर्देशानुसार किया जाता है।

8. एनपीए पर निर्दिष्ट प्रावधान के अलावा, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के मौजूदा दिशानिर्देशानुसार मानक आस्तियों के लिए सामान्य प्रावधान भी किए गए है।

5. अचल आस्तियां

i. बैंक के परिसर में मुक्त भूमि और पट्टेवाली भू संपत्ति दोनों शामिल है। सभी अचल आस्तियों का पूँजीकरण, इस्तेमाल हेतु शुरू की गई तिथि के आधार पर होता है।

ii. भूमि और परिसर को पुनर्मूल्यांकित मूल्य पर और अन्य अचल परिसंपत्तियों को ऐतिहासिक लागत पर उल्लिखित किया जाता है। पुर्नमूल्यांकन पर मूल्य वृद्धि, यदि कोई हो तो, उसे 'पुनर्मूल्यांकन आरक्षित निधि' खाते में जमा किया जाता है। संवर्धित मूल्य के कारण होनेवाले मूल्यह्रास / परिशोधन को लाभ व हानि खाते के नामे किया गया है। समतुल्य राशि पुनर्मूल्यांकित आरक्षित निधि से राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में अंतरित की गई है।

मूल्यह्रास

1. आस्तियों के जीवनकाल के आधार पर सभी आस्तियों के लिए, आस्तियों का मूल्यह्रास सीधी रेखा पद्धति के तहत किया जाता है।

2. आस्तियों का जीवनकाल कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के भाग सी अनुसूची II के अनुसार सॉफ्टवेयर / अमूर्त, सर्वर, विद्युत उपकरण और मोटर वाहनों के अलावा परिभाषित किया गया है।

3. विभिन्न वर्ग की आस्तियों के लिए बैंक द्वारा अपनाई गई आस्तियों का अनुमानित जीवनकाल निम्नानुसार है:

क्रमांक	आस्ति प्रकार	अनुमानित जीवन काल
1.	पूर्ण स्वामित्व वाला भवन	60 वर्ष
2.	पट्टाधारित भूमि व भवन	पट्टा अवधि
	क) पट्टाधारित भूमि	पट्टा अवधि
	ख) पट्टाधारित भवन	पट्टा अवधि से कम या 60 वर्ष

7. In case of financial assets sold to SC / RC, the valuation, income recognition etc., are done as per RBI guidelines.

8. In addition to the specific provision on NPAs, general provisions are also made for standard assets as per extant RBI guidelines.

5. Fixed Assets

i. The premises of the Bank include freehold and leasehold properties. All the Fixed Assets are capitalized based on the date of put to use.

ii. Land and Premises are stated at revalued cost and other fixed assets are stated at historical cost. The appreciation on revaluation, if any, is credited to the 'Revaluation Reserve' Account. Depreciation / Amortization attributable to the enhanced value have been debited to the Profit & Loss account. Equivalent amount has been transferred from Revaluation Reserve to Revenue Reserve.

Depreciation

1. Depreciation method is on Straight Line Method, for all Assets based on life span of the assets.

2. The life span of the assets is defined as per Part C Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 other than Software / Intangibles, Servers, Electrical Equipment's and Motor Vehicles.

3. Estimated life span of the assets adopted by the bank for different class of assets is as under:

Sl. No.	Type of Asset	Estimated Lifespan
1	Free hold Buildings	60 years
2	Leasehold Land & Building	Lease period
	A) Lease hold Land	Lease period
	B) Lease hold Building	Lower of lease period or 60 years

3.	**फर्नीचर एवं फिक्स्चर**	10 वर्ष
	ए) इलेक्ट्रोनिक उपकरण: टेलीविजन, प्रोजेक्टर, रेफ्रिजरेटर आदि और सुरक्षा गैजेट जैसे सीसीटीवी एक्सेस कंट्रोल सिस्टम, फायर अलार्म सिस्टम, नोट काउंटिंग, नोट सॉर्टिंग मशीन, एटीएम आदि।	5 वर्ष
	बी) इलेक्ट्रीकल उपकरण: वाटर कूलर, ग्राइंडर, मिक्सर ग्राइंडर, वाटर प्यूरीफायर, स्टेबलाइजर्स, पंखे आदि।	8 वर्ष
	सी) इलेक्ट्रीकल फिक्स्चर: जैसे एलईडी / ट्यूब लाइट फिक्स्चर इत्यादि।	10 वर्ष
4.	कम्प्यूटर	3 वर्ष
5.	सर्वर	5 वर्ष
6.	मोटर गाड़ी	5 वर्ष

दिनांक 01–04–2020 से मूल्यह्रास की दरों में परिवर्तन (जीवन काल के आधार पर) प्रभावी है।

4. सॉफ्टवेयर / अमूर्त आस्ति 5 वर्षों में परिशोधित की जाती है।

5. यदि अधिग्रहण वर्ष में आस्ति का उपयोग 180 दिन और उससे अधिक के लिए किया जाता है, तो संबंधित वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए 100% मूल्यह्रास प्रभारित किया जाएगा। यदि अधिग्रहण वर्ष में आस्ति का उपयोग 180 दिनों से कम समय के लिए किया जाता है, तो संबंधित वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए 50% मूल्यह्रास प्रभारित किया जाएगा।

6. 8 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उपयोगी जीवन अवधि वाली आस्ति के मामले में मूल लागत मूल्य का 5% अवशिष्ट मूल्य होगा। अन्य आस्तियों के लिए अवशिष्ट मूल्य मूल लागत मूल्य का ₹5/– होगा।

3	**Furniture & Fixtures**	10 years
	A) Electronic Equipment: Televisions, Projectors, Refrigerators, etc., and Security Gadgets like CCTV Access Control System, Fire Alarm System, Note Counting, Note Sorting Machines, ATMs etc.	5 years
	B) Electrical Equipment: Water Cooler, Grinder, Mixer Grinder, Water Purifiers, Stabilizers, Fans etc.	8 years
	C) Electrical Fixtures: Like LED / Tube light Fixtures, etc.	10 years
4	Computers	3 years
5	Servers	5 years
6	Motor Vehicles	5 years

The change in rates (based on life span) of depreciation is applied effective from 01-04-2020.

4. Software / Intangible Assets are amortized over 5 years.

5. If the item is put to use for 180 days and above in the year of acquisition, 100% depreciation will be charged for the concerned financial year. If the asset is put to use for less than 180 days in the year of acquisition, 50% depreciation is be charged for the concerned financial year.

6. 5% of the Original cost price will be residual value in case of the assets having useful life 8 years and above. ₹5/- of the Original cost price is residual value for other assets.

7. पट्टाधारित संपत्तियों पर प्रदत्त प्रीमियम को पट्टा अवधि या प्रासंगिक आस्ति के जीवन / काल, जो भी पहले हो, पर प्रभारित किया जाता है। पट्टाधारित भूमि की लागत और पट्टा आधारित सुधारों को पट्टे की अवधि या प्रासंगिक परिसंपत्तियों के जीवन काल में जो भी कम हो, के लिए परिशोधित किया जाता है।

8. विदेशी कार्यालयों में धारित अचल आस्तियों के संबंध में, संबंधित देशों के विनियमों / मानदंडों के अनुसार मूल्यह्रास प्रदान किया जाता है।

9. आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी एएस 19 (पट्टे) के अनुसार परिचालन हेतु पट्टे पर ली गई आस्तियों के लिए लागत वृद्धि सहित पट्टा भुगतान पट्टा अवधि से अधिक को लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाती है।

आस्तियों का अपक्षयन

किसी आस्ति की अपक्षयन का संकेत है या नहीं, उसका मूल्यांकन प्रत्येक तुलन पत्र तिथि को किया जाता है। यदि इस प्रकार का कोई संकेत विद्यमान है तो वसूली योग्य राशि का अनुमान लगाया जाता है तथा यदि कोई अपक्षयन है तो, प्रावधान किया जाता है और इसे लाभ व हानि खाते में प्रभारित किया जाता है।

6 राजस्व का परिकलन

निम्नलिखित को छोड़कर, आय एवं व्यय का लेखांकन सामान्यतया उपचित आधार पर किया जाता है:

क. भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार अनर्जक अग्रिम तथा अनर्जक निवेश पर ब्याज को मान्यता दिया जाता है।

ख. अतिदेय बिल, कमीशन (सरकारी कारोबार और एलसी बीजी के लिए कमीशन के अलावा), विनिमय, दलाली तथा लॉकर किराया पर ब्याज की गणना वसूली पर किया जाता है।

ग. लाभांश आय की गणना तब की जाती है जब उसको प्राप्त करने का अधिकार स्थापित हो जाता है।

घ. मुकदमा दायर किए गए खाते के मामले में संबंधित विधिक तथा अन्य व्ययों को लाभ व हानि खाते में प्रभारित किया जाता है तथा वसूली पर उसकी गणना आय के रूप में की जाती है।

7. कर्मचारी लाभ

परिभाषित अंशदान योजनाएं:

परिभाषित अंशदान योजनाएं जैसे भविष्य निधि / पेंशन निधि को व्यय के रूप में मान्यता दिया जाता है तथा लाभ–हानि खाते में प्रभारित किया जाता है।

बैंक 01–04–2010 को या उसके बाद बैंक में शामिल होने वाले सभी अधिकारियों / कर्मचारियों के लिए एक नई पेंशन योजना

7. Premium paid on leasehold properties is charged off over the lease period or life span of relevant asset whichever is earlier. Cost of leasehold land and leasehold improvements are amortised over the period of lease or life span of relevant assets whichever is lower.

8. In respect of fixed assets held at foreign offices, depreciation is provided as per the regulations / norms of the respective countries

9. Lease payments including cost escalation for assets taken on operating lease are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account over the lease term in accordance with the AS 19 (Leases) issued by ICAI.

Impairment of Assets

An assessment is made at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset is impaired. If any such indication exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount is made and impairment loss, if any, is provided for and charged off to Profit and Loss Account.

6. Revenue Recognition

Income and expenditure are generally accounted on accrual basis, except the following:

a. Interest on non-performing advances and non-performing investments is recognized on receipt basis as per norms laid down by Reserve Bank of India.

b. Interest on Overdue Bills, Commission (other than Government business & Commission for LC BG), Exchange, Brokerage and rent on lockers is accounted on realization.

c. Dividend Income is recognized when the right to receive the same is established.

d. In case of suit filed accounts, related legal and other expenses incurred are charged to Profit & Loss Account and on recovery the same are accounted as Income.

7. Employee Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans

Defined Contribution to Plans such as Provident/ Pension fund are recognized as an expense and charged to Profit & Loss account.

The Bank operates a New Pension Scheme (NPS) for all officers / employees joining the Bank on or after

(एनपीएस) संचालित करता है, जो कि एक परिभाषित अंशदान पेंशन योजना है, ऐसे नए शामिल होने वाले सदस्य मौजूदा पेंशन योजना के सदस्य बनने के हकदार नहीं है। योजना के अनुसार, कवर किए गए कर्मचारी अपने मूल वेतन और महंगाई भत्ते के 10% के साथ–साथ बैंक से मूल वेतन और महंगाई भत्ते के 14% के बराबर योगदान करते हैं। बैंक इस तरह के वार्षिक अंशदान को तत्संबंधी वर्ष के व्यय के रूप में मान्यता देता है।

परिभाषित हितलाभ योजनाएं

क. उपदानः कर्मचारी उपदान निधि योजना का निधीयन बैंक द्वारा किया जाता है जिसका प्रबंधन एक अलग न्यास द्वारा किया जाता है जो दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार उनके निधि का प्रबंधन करता है। उपदान के तहत बैंक के बाध्यताओं के वर्तमान मूल्य को यथा वर्षात को बीमांकिक आधार पर तथा योजना संपत्ति के उचित मूल्य को निवल आधार पर बाध्यताओं को मान्यता देने के लिए सकल बाध्यताओं से कम किया जाता है।

ख. पेंशन: कर्मचारी पेंशन निधि योजना का निधीयन बैंक द्वारा किया जाता है और प्रबंधन एक अलग न्यास द्वारा किया जाता है। पैशन के तहत बैंक के बाध्यताओं के वर्तमान मूल्य को यथा वर्षांत आधार पर तथा योजना संपत्ति के उचित मूल्य को निवल आधार पर बाध्यताओं को मान्यता देने के लिए सकल बाध्यताओं से कम किया जाता है।

अर्जित छुट्टी को दीर्घकालिक लाभ माना जाता है तथा इसे स्वतंत्र बीमांकिक मूल्यांकन के आधार पर मान्यता दी जाती है।

परिभाषित लाभ के तहत दीर्घकालिक लाभ प्रदान करने की लागत प्रत्येक तुलन पत्र की तारीख में किए जाने वाले बीमांकिक मूल्यांकन के साथ अनुमानित इकाई क्रेडिट विधि का उपयोग करके निर्धारित की जाती है। बीमांकिक लाभ / हानि को आस्थगित न करते हुए तुरंत लाभ व हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाती है।

8. कराधान के लिए प्रावधान

क) आयकर व्यय बैंक द्वारा किए गए वर्तमान कर और आस्थगित कर व्यय की कुल राशि है। वर्तमान कर व्यय और आस्थगित कर व्यय आयकर अधिनियम, 1961

01-04-2010, which is a defined contribution Pension Scheme, such new joinees not being entitled to become members of the existing Pension Scheme. As per the scheme, the covered employees contribute 10% of their basic pay plus dearness allowance to the scheme together with a contribution from the Bank equivalent to 14% of the basic pay plus dearness allowance. The Bank recognizes such annual contributions as an expense in the year to which they relate.

Defined Benefit Plans

a. Gratuity: The employee Gratuity Fund Scheme is funded by the Bank and managed by a separate trust who in turn manages their funds as per guidelines. The present value of the Bank's obligation under Gratuity is recognized on actuarial basis as at the year end and the fair value of the Plan assets is reduced from the gross obligation to recognize the obligation on a net basis.

b. Pension: The employee Pension Fund Scheme is funded by the Bank and managed by a separate trust. The present value of the Bank's obligations under Pension is recognized on the basis of actuary's report as at the year end and the fair value of the Plan assets is reduced from the gross obligation to recognize the obligation on a net basis.

The privilege leave is considered as a long-term benefit and is recognized based on independent actuarial valuation.

The cost of providing long-term benefits under defined benefit Plans is determined using the projected unit credit method with actuarial valuations being carried out at each Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains/ losses are immediately recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and are not deferred.

8. Provision for Taxation

a) Income tax expense is the aggregate amount of current tax and deferred tax expense incurred by the Bank. The current tax expense and deferred tax expense

के प्रावधानों और लेखांकन मानक 22 "आय पर कर के लिए लेखांकन" के अनुसार विदेशी कार्यालयों द्वारा संबंधित अधिकार क्षेत्रों के कर कानूनों पर आधारित भुगतान किए गए कर को ध्यान में रखने के बाद निर्धारित किए जाते हैं।

ख) आस्थगित कर समायोजन में वर्ष के दौरान आस्थगित कर आस्तियों या देनदारियों में परिवर्तन शामिल हैं। समय–अवधि में अंतर के कारण उत्पन्न होनेवाली विभेदक कर आस्तियों और देयताओं जो कि बाद की अवधियों के दौरान प्रतिवर्तन योग्य हैं को अधिनियमित कर की दरों व नियमों अथवा बाद में तुलन–पत्र की तिथि पर अधिनियमित कर की दरों व नियमों का प्रयोग करते हुए मान्यता दी गयी है। आस्थगित कर आस्तियों और देनदारियों में परिवर्तन के प्रभाव को लाभ और हानि खाते में रखा जाता है।

ग) आस्थगित कर आस्तियों को प्रत्येक रिपोर्टिंग तिथि पर मान्यता दी जाती है और उनका पुनर्मूल्यांकन किया जाता है, जो प्रबंधन के निर्णय पर आधारित होता है कि क्या उनकी प्राप्ति को यथोचित रूप से निश्चित या वस्तुतः निश्चित माना जाता है, जैसा भी मामला हो।

घ) आस्थगित कर आस्तियों को अनावशोषित मूल्यह्रास और कर घाटे को आगे ले जाने पर तभी मान्यता दी जाती है जब इस बात की वास्तविक निश्चितता हो कि ऐसी आस्थगित कर आस्तियों को भविष्य के मुनाफे के विरुद्ध वसूल किया जा सकता है। उपर्युक्त मदों के अलावा अन्य मदों पर आस्थगित कर आस्तियों को उचित निश्चितता के आधार पर मान्यता दी जाती है।

9. निवल लाभ

प्रावधान, आकस्मिक देयताएं और आकस्मिक आस्तियाँ:

भारतीय सनदी लेखाकार संस्थान द्वारा जारी लेखांकन मानक 29 "आकस्मिक देयताओं तथा आकस्मिक आस्तियों के लिए प्रावधान" के अनुसार बैंक द्वारा प्रावधानों को मान्यता दिया जाता है, जब:

are determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and as per Accounting Standard 22–“Accounting for Taxes on Income” respectively after taking into account taxes paid at the foreign offices, which are based on the tax laws of respective jurisdictions.

b) Deferred Tax adjustments comprises of changes in the deferred tax assets or liabilities during the year. Deferred Tax assets and liabilities arising on account of timing differences and which are capable of reversal in subsequent periods are recognized using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as of the balance sheet date. The impact of changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognised in the profit and loss account.

c) Deferred tax assets are recognised and reassessed at each reporting date, based upon management’s judgment as to whether their realisation is considered as reasonably certain or virtual certain as the case may be.

d) Deferred Tax Assets are recognised on carry forward of unabsorbed depreciation and tax losses only if there is virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that such deferred tax assets can be realised against future profits. Deferred tax assets on the items other than above are recognized on the basis of reasonable certainty.

9. Net Profit

Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

In conformity with AS 29, “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets” issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the bank recognizes provision only when:

क. पूर्ववर्ती घटना के परिणामस्वरूप वर्तमान में कोई बाध्यता हो।

ख. यह संभव है कि दायित्व को पूरा करने के लिए आर्थिक लाभ वाले संसाधनों के बहिर्गमन की आवश्यकता होगी, तथा

ग. बाध्यता राशि का उचित परिकलन किया जा सकता हो।

कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया:

क. पूर्व की घटनाओं से उत्पन्न होनेवाली किसी संभावित बाध्यता और जिसके अस्तित्व की पुष्टि केवल एक या उससे अधिक अनिश्चित भावी घटनाओं, जोकि पूर्ण रूप से बैंक के नियंत्रण में नहीं हो, के घटने या न घटने पर ही की जाएगी।

ख. जहाँ यह संभव है कि दायित्व को पूरा करने के लिए आर्थिक लाभ वाले संसाधनों के बहिर्गमन की आवश्यकता होगी, या

ग. जब बाध्यता राशि का उचित अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता।

ऐसे बाध्यता को आकस्मिक देयताओं के रूप में अभिलेखित किया गया है। इसको नियमित अंतराल पर निर्धारित किया जाता है तथा अत्यंत दुर्लभपरिस्थितियाँ जहां कोई उचित अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता है को छोड़कर बाध्यता के उस हिस्से को जिसके लिए आर्थिक लाभ युक्त स्रोतों का बहिर्गमन संभव है, के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है।

i. **आकस्मिक देयताओं को वित्तीय विवरणियों में मान्यता नहीं दिया गया है।**

निवल लाभ

लाभ व हानि खाते में निवल लाभ निम्नलिखित के पश्चात है :

क) कराधान के लिए प्रावधान

ख) अनर्जक अग्रिम के लिए प्रावधान

ग) मानक आस्तियों के लिए प्रावधान

घ) अनर्जक निवेश के लिए प्रावधान

ङ) अन्य सामान्य व आवश्यक मदों के लिए प्रावधान

a. It has a present obligation as a result of past event.

b. It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and

c. A reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

No provision is recognized:

a. For any possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the bank.

b. Where it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or

c. When a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation cannot be made

Such obligations are recorded as Contingent Liabilities. These are assessed at regular intervals and only that part of the obligation for which the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable, is provided for, except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made.

i. **Contingent Assets are not recognized in the financial Statements.**

Net Profit

The Net Profit in the Profit & Loss Account is after:

(a) Provision for Taxation

(b) Provision on Non-Performing Advances

(c) Provision on Standard Assets

(d) Provision for Non-Performing Investments

(e) Provision for other usual & necessary Items

10. प्रति शेयर अर्जन

बैंक आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी एएस–20 "प्रति शेयर अर्जन" के अनुसार मूल और न्यून प्रति शेयर अर्जन को रिपोर्ट करता है। प्रति शेयर मूल अर्जन की गणना कर पश्चात निवल लाभ को वर्ष के दौरान बकाया ईक्विटी शेयरों की भारित औसत संख्या से विभाजित करके किया जाता है।

11. नकद प्रवाह विवरण

नकदी प्रवाह विवरण अप्रत्यक्ष विधि का उपयोग करके रिपोर्ट किया जाता है।

12. खंड रिपोर्टिंग

बैंक भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के दिशानिर्देशानुसार और आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी लेखांकन मानक (एएस)–17 के अनुपालन में व्यवसाय खंड को प्राथमिक रिपोर्टिंग खंड और भौगोलिक खंड को द्वितीयक रिपोर्टिंग खंड के रूप में मान्यता देता है।

10. Earnings Per Share

The Bank reports basic and diluted Earnings Per Share in accordance with AS - 20 “Earnings Per Share”, issued by ICAI. Basic Earnings Per Share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the Year.

11. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flow Statement is reported by using indirect method.

12. Segment Reporting

The Bank recognises the business segment as the primary reporting segment and geographical segment as the secondary reporting segment in accordance with the RBI guidelines & in compliance with AS-17 issued by ICAI.

वित्तीय विवरणों में प्रकटीकरण - 'लेखा संबंधी टिप्पणियां'

अनुसूची 18 - लेखा संबंधी टिप्पणियां

1. विनियामक पूंजी

क) विनियामक पूंजी की संरचना (₹ करोड़ में)

क्र. सं.	विवरण	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
i)	सामान्य इक्विटी टियर 1 पूंजी (सीईटी 1) (कटौती का कुल, यदि कोई है)	89040.15	77528.96
ii)	अतिरिक्त टियर 1 पूंजी	17339.10	15839.10
iii)	टियर 1 पूंजी (i + ii)	106379.25	93368.06
iv)	टियर 2 पूंजी	14536.05	15598.85
v)	कुल पूंजी (टियर 1 + टियर 2)	120915.30	108966.91
vi)	कुल जोखिम भारित आस्तियां (आरडब्ल्यूए)	740389.67	669256.92
vii)	सीईटी 1 अनुपात (आरडब्ल्यूए के प्रतिशत के रूप में सीईटी 1)	12.03%	11.58%
viii)	टियर 1 अनुपात (आरडब्ल्यूए के प्रतिशत के रूप में टियर 1 पूंजी)	14.37%	13.95%
ix)	टियर 2 अनुपात (आरडब्ल्यूए के प्रतिशत के रूप में टियर 2 पूंजी)	1.96%	2.33%
x)	जोखिम भारित आस्ति की तुलना में पूंजी का अनुपात (सीआरएआर) (आरडब्ल्यूए के प्रतिशत के रूप में कुल पूंजी)	16.33%	16.28%
xi)	लीवरेज अनुपात	5.90%	5.88%
xii)	निम्न की शेयरधारिता का अनुपात ए) भारत सरकार	62.93%	62.93%
xiii)	वर्ष में जुटाई गई चुकता इक्विटी पूंजी की राशि (शेयर प्रीमियम सहित)	शून्य	शून्य
xiv)	वर्ष के दौरान जुटाई गई गैर-इक्विटी टियर 1 पूंजी की राशि, **जिसमें से:** (बेसल III अनुपालित)	3000.00	3403.00
	i) बेमीयादी गैर-संचयी अधिमानी शेयर (पीएनसीपीएस)	0.00	0.00
	ii) बेमीयादी ऋण लिखत (पीडीआई)	3000.00	3403.00
xv)	वर्ष के दौरान जुटाई गई टियर 2 पूंजी की राशि, **जिसमें से:** (बेसल III अनुपालित)	4000.00	0.00
	i) ऋण पूंजी लिखत	4000.00	0.00

ख) आरक्षित निधियों से आहरण

प्रावधान के प्रति अन्य आरक्षित निधियों में कोई राशि नामे नहीं डाली गई है।

Disclosure in Financial Statements - 'Notes to Accounts'

SCHEDULE 18 - NOTES ON ACCOUNTS

1. Regulatory Capital

a) Composition of Regulatory Capital

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
i)	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET 1) (net of deductions, if any)	89040.15	77528.96
ii)	Additional Tier 1 capital	17339.10	15839.10
iii)	Tier 1 capital (i + ii)	106379.25	93368.06
iv)	Tier 2 capital	14536.05	15598.85
v)	Total capital (Tier 1 + Tier 2)	120915.30	108966.91
vi)	Total Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs)	740389.67	669256.92
vii)	CET 1 Ratio (CET 1 as a percentage of RWAs)	12.03%	11.58%
viii)	Tier 1 Ratio (Tier 1 capital as a percentage of RWAs)	14.37%	13.95%
ix)	Tier 2 Ratio (Tier 2 capital as a percentage of RWAs)	1.96%	2.33%
x)	Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) (Total Capital as a percentage of RWAs)	16.33%	16.28%
xi)	Leverage Ratio	5.90%	5.88%
xii)	Percentage of the shareholding of a) Government of India	62.93%	62.93%
xiii)	Amount of paid-up equity capital raised during the year (including Share Premium)	Nil	Nil
xiv)	Amount of non-equity Tier 1 capital raised during the year, **of which:** (Basel III Compliant)	3000.00	3403.00
	i) Perpetual non-cumulative preference shares (PNCPS)	0.00	0.00
	ii) Perpetual Debt Instrument (PDI)	3000.00	3403.00
xv)	Amount of Tier 2 capital raised during the year, **of which:** (Basel III Compliant)	4000.00	0.00
	i) Debt Capital instrument	4000.00	0.00

b) Draw down from Reserves

No amount has been debited to other reserves towards Provisions.

2. आस्ति देयता प्रबंधन

क) 31.03.2025 को आस्तियों और देयताओं की कुछ मदों पर परिपक्वता पैटर्न

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

विवरण	जमा	अग्रिम	निवेश	उधार	विदेशी मुद्रा आस्तियां	विदेशी मुद्रा देनदारियां
1 दिन	20142.52	4117.31	0.00	0.00	35375.82	4604.57
	(22292.75)	(8849.89)	(41.62)	(0.00)	(26138.65)	(4645.40)
2 से 7 दिन	80184.65	11221.15	492.39	14753.10	16005.88	45675.29
	(60299.74)	(10698.50)	(44.45)	(1600.82)	(24237.86)	(45453.89)
8 से 14 दिन	19479.57	8063.24	918.57	46.65	3100.46	4431.76
	(16225.78)	(7023.45)	(638.98)	(583.84)	(419.64)	(1126.22)
15 से 30 दिन	36972.51	28534.91	644.23	299.16	13292.32	13374.76
	(29742.14)	(28336.31)	(177.23)	(542.13)	(4897.50)	(5296.63)
31 दिनों से 2 महीने	47893.37	35854.01	2179.75	578.85	8250.79	7354.71
	(54435.08)	(31811.75)	(733.63)	(291.92)	(7261.93)	(6703.17)
2 महीने से 3 महीने तक	46386.58	42049.09	4592.07	641.27	7559.93	7540.66
	(46288.25)	(45472.33)	(2486.30)	(250.72)	(8581.17)	(9108.99)
3 महीने से 6 महीने तक	99726.92	92518.70	4088.49	4714.98	16054.04	17174.91
	(150338.02)	(100017.43)	(7993.50)	(1260.96)	(17821.42)	(15881.32)
6 महीने से 1 वर्ष तक	249655.34	189166.76	12785.03	10102.59	12465.48	9159.35
	(165853.25)	(164139.04)	(7308.24)	(4555.90)	(7874.47)	(7179.17)
1 वर्ष से 3 वर्ष तक	461281.60	301524.85	45309.81	22384.75	17775.94	11782.22
	(416187.96)	(243579.79)	(45391.79)	(24829.82)	(22947.24)	(23602.67)
3 वर्ष से 5 वर्ष तक	128570.20	104241.73	59255.71	11585.62	7786.86	5376.75
	(131889.13)	(83862.60)	(54841.11)	(7643.18)	(4351.10)	(5445.99)
5 वर्ष से अधिक	266589.90	231863.27	250077.34	24558.14	2355.05	1490.66
	(218814.52)	(207821.75)	(237797.57)	(16032.99)	(15388.20)	(25153.55)
कुल	**1456883.18**	**1049155.02**	**380343.39**	**89665.11**	**140022.57**	**127965.64**
(कोष्ठक में दिए गए आंकड़े पिछले वर्ष से संबंधित हैं)	**(1312366.62)**	**(931612.84)**	**(357454.42)**	**(57592.28)**	**(109142.78)**	**(99289.90)**

• **नोट 1:** उपर्युक्त विदेशी मुद्रा आस्तियों को अंतर-शाखा समायोजनों को समाप्त करने के बाद लिया जाता है। लेकिन विदेशी मुद्रा देनदारियों को अंतर शाखा ब्याज प्राप्तियों और देय समायोजनों के उन्मूलन से पहले लिया जाता है।

2. Asset Liability Management

a) Maturity pattern of certain items of assets and liabilities as on 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Deposits	Advances	Investments	Borrowings	Foreign Currency Assets	Foreign Currency Liabilities
1 day	20142.52	4117.31	0.00	0.00	35375.82	4604.57
	(22292.75)	(8849.89)	(41.62)	(0.00)	(26138.65)	(4645.40)
2 to 7 days	80184.65	11221.15	492.39	14753.10	16005.88	45675.29
	(60299.74)	(10698.50)	(44.45)	(1600.82)	(24237.86)	(45453.89)
8 to 14 days	19479.57	8063.24	918.57	46.65	3100.46	4431.76
	(16225.78)	(7023.45)	(638.98)	(583.84)	(419.64)	(1126.22)
15 to 30 days	36972.51	28534.91	644.23	299.16	13292.32	13374.76
	(29742.14)	(28336.31)	(177.23)	(542.13)	(4897.50)	(5296.63)
31 days to 2 months	47893.37	35854.01	2179.75	578.85	8250.79	7354.71
	(54435.08)	(31811.75)	(733.63)	(291.92)	(7261.93)	(6703.17)
Over 2 months to 3 months	46386.58	42049.09	4592.07	641.27	7559.93	7540.66
	(46288.25)	(45472.33)	(2486.30)	(250.72)	(8581.17)	(9108.99)
Over 3 months to 6 months	99726.92	92518.70	4088.49	4714.98	16054.04	17174.91
	(150338.02)	(100017.43)	(7993.50)	(1260.96)	(17821.42)	(15881.32)
Over 6 months to 1 year	249655.34	189166.76	12785.03	10102.59	12465.48	9159.35
	(165853.25)	(164139.04)	(7308.24)	(4555.90)	(7874.47)	(7179.17)
Over 1 year to 3 years	461281.60	301524.85	45309.81	22384.75	17775.94	11782.22
	(416187.96)	(243579.79)	(45391.79)	(24829.82)	(22947.24)	(23602.67)
Over 3 years to 5 years	128570.20	104241.73	59255.71	11585.62	7786.86	5376.75
	(131889.13)	(83862.60)	(54841.11)	(7643.18)	(4351.10)	(5445.99)
Over 5 years	266589.90	231863.27	250077.34	24558.14	2355.05	1490.66
	(218814.52)	(207821.75)	(237797.57)	(16032.99)	(15388.20)	(25153.55)
Total (Figures in brackets relate to previous year)	**1456883.18**	**1049155.02**	**380343.39**	**89665.11**	**140022.57**	**127965.64**
	(1312366.62)	**(931612.84)**	**(357454.42)**	**(57592.28)**	**(109142.78)**	**(99289.90)**

- **Note 1:** Above mentioned foreign currency assets are taken after elimination of inter-branch adjustments. But the foreign currency liabilities are taken before elimination of the inter-branch interest receivables and payables adjustments.

ख) चलनिधि कवरेज अनुपात (एलसीआर)

गुणात्मक प्रकटीकरण

चलनिधि कवरेज अनुपात (एलसीआर) मानक इस उदेश्य के साथ तैयार किया गया है कि बैंक गैर-भारित उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली तरल आस्ति (एचक्यूएलए) के पर्याप्त स्तर को बनाए रखे जिसे 30 कैलेंडर दिन के समय सीमा में अत्यंत गंभीर तरलता दबाव परिदृश्य में तरलता जरुरतों को पूरा करने के लिए नकदी में परिवर्तित किया जा सके।

कैलेंडर वर्ष 2019 से आगे के लिए आरबीआई द्वारा निर्धारित एलसीआर की न्यूनतम आवश्यकता 100% है। आरबीआई ने व्यक्तिगत और समूह बैंक परिचालन के लिए एलसीआर के प्रबंधन को अनिवार्य कर दिया है। तदनुसार, बैंक एकल और समेकित स्तर पर एलसीआर को प्रकट कर रहा है। समेकित एलसीआर की गणना करते समय शामिल संस्थाएं केनरा बैंक एकल (घरेलू और विदेशी परिचालन), केनरा बैंक (तंजानिया) लिमिटेड हैं।

एचक्यूएलए में स्तर 1 आस्ति (0% हेयरकट), स्तर 2 ए आस्ति (15 % हेयरकट) और स्तर 2 बी आस्ति (50% हेयरकट) शामिल है। स्तर 1 आस्तियां जिसमें नकदी, अतिरिक्त सीआरआर, अतिरिक्त एसएलआर प्रतिभूतियां, सरकारी प्रतिभूतियां शामिल हैं, जो कि स्थायी सीमांत सुविधा (एमएसएफ) के तहत आरबीआई द्वारा अनुमत सीमा तक (बैंक की निवल मांग और समय देयताओं (एनडीटीएल) का 2 %) और चलनिधि कवरेज अनुपात (एफएलसीआर) के लिए चलनिधि प्राप्त करने की सुविधा है (बैंक के एनडीटीएल का 16%) । स्तर 2 ए की आस्ति में गैर–वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा जारी सॉवरेन विपणन योग्य प्रतिभूतियां, कॉरपोरेट बॉण्ड या वाणिज्यिक पत्र शामिल हैं, जिन्हें एए – या उससे अधिक रेटिंग दी जाती है।

दबाव के तहत अपेक्षित निवल नकद बहिर्वाह अगले 30 दिनों में बहिर्वाह को घटाकर अंतर्वाह का भारित योग है। अंतर्वाह को पूर्व – निर्धारित मार्जिन के साथ लिया जाता है और बहिर्गमन को पूर्व – निर्धारित रन – ऑफ फैक्टर पर लिया जाता है। थोक निधीयन की तुलना में खुदरा और छोटे व्यावसायिक ग्राहकों से निधीयन में कम रन – ऑफ फैक्टर होता है।

एचक्यूएलए की सरंचना : दिनांक 31 मार्च 2025 को समाप्त तिमाही के दौरान बैंक ने ₹3,20,508.13 करोड़ का औसत एचक्यूएलए बनाए रखा है। स्तर 1 की आस्ति एचक्यूएलए के कुल स्टॉक का 99.07% योगदान करती है। चलनिधि कवरेज अनुपात के लिए चलनिधि का लाभ उठाने की सुविधा एचक्यूएलए के उच्चतम हिस्से का गठन करती है, अर्थात् कुल एचक्यूएलए का लगभग 64.40% है। स्तर 2 आस्तियां जो स्तर 1 की तुलना में गुणवत्ता में कम है, एचक्यूएलए के कुल स्टॉक का 0.93% हैं, जबकि अधिकतम अनुमेय स्तर 40% है।

निधीयन प्रोफाइल: बेजमानती थोक निधीयन कुल भारित नकद बहिर्वाह का प्रमुख हिस्सा है। खुदरा जमा और छोटे व्यावसायिक ग्राहकों की जमाराशियों को मिलाकर कुल भारित नकदी बहिर्वाह का लगभग 20.54% योगदान है। गैर – वित्तीय कॉरपोरेट्स, सरकारी बैंकों, केंद्रीय बैंकों, बहुपक्षीय विकास बैंकों और

b) Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) standard has been introduced with the objective that a Bank maintains an adequate level of unencumbered High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLAs) that can be converted into cash to meet its liquidity needs for a 30-calendar day time horizon under a significantly severe liquidity stress scenario.

Minimum requirement of LCR as stipulated by RBI is 100% for the calendar year 2019 onwards. RBI has mandated the management of LCR at solo and consolidated level.

HQLA comprises Level 1 assets (0% hair-cut), Level 2A assets (15% hair-cut) and Level 2B assets (50% hair-cut). Level 1 assets comprising cash, excess CRR, excess SLR securities, Government securities to the extent allowed by RBI under Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) [2% of the Bank's Net Demand & Time Liabilities (NDTL)] and Facility to Avail Liquidity for Liquidity Coverage Ratio (FALLCR) [16% of the Bank's NDTL]. Level 2A assets comprises sovereign guaranteed marketable securities, corporate bonds or commercial papers which are rated AA- and better, issued other than by non-financial institutions.

Expected net cash outflows under stress are the weighted sum of outflows minus inflows in the next 30 days. The inflows are taken with pre-defined hair-cuts and the outflows are taken at pre-defined run off factors. Funding from retail and small business customers carries lower run-off factor as compared to wholesale funding.

Composition of HQLA: The Bank during the three months ended 31st March 2025 maintained average HQLA of ₹3,20,508.13 crore. Level 1 assets contribute to 99.07% of the total stock of HQLA. Facility to avail Liquidity for Liquidity Coverage Ratio constitutes the highest portion to HQLA i.e., around 64.40% of the total HQLA. Level 2 assets which are lower in quality as compared to Level 1 assets, constitute 0.93% of the total stock of HQLA against maximum permissible level of 40%.

Funding Profile: Unsecured wholesale funding constitutes major portion of total weighted cash outflow. Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers put together contributed around 20.54% of the total weighted cash outflows. Deposits from non-financial corporates, sovereigns, central

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की जमाराशियों का कुल भारित नकदी बहिर्गमन में लगभग 32.42 % का योगदान था। बैंक का एक्सपोजर प्रमुख रूप से भारतीय रूपये में है।

बैंक का एलसीआर: बैंक ने निरंतर आधार पर एलसीआर को न्यूनतम नियामक स्तर से काफी ऊपर बनाए रखा है। बैंक की समेकित एलसीआर की ऐतिहासिक प्रवृत्ति इस प्रकार है:

banks, multilateral development banks and PSEs contributed around 32.42% of the total weighted cash outflows. Bank's exposure is majorly in Indian Rupee.

LCR of the Bank: Bank has maintained LCR well above the minimum regulatory level on an ongoing basis. Historical trend of Consolidated LCR of the Bank is as follows:

समाप्त तिमाही	मार्च-23	जून-23	सितंबर-23	दिसंबर-23	मार्च-24	जून-24	सितंबर-24	दिसंबर-24	मार्च-25
दैनिक औसत एलसीआर (समेकित)	121.79%	129.48%	132.38%	135.78%	129.04%	146.54%	137.43%	123.11%	125.26%

Quarter Ended	Mar-23	Jun-23	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25
Daily Avg. LCR (Consolidated)	121.79%	129.48%	132.38%	135.78%	129.04%	146.54%	137.43%	123.11%	125.26%

दिनांक 31 मार्च 2025 को समाप्त तिमाही के लिए केनरा बैंक (समेकित) का दैनिक औसत एलसीआर 125.26% था। बैंक अनिवार्य आवश्यकताओं के अलावा मुख्य रूप से एलएसआर निवेश के रूप में एचक्यूएलए बनाए रखता है। बैंक ने जमाराशियों के माध्यम से निधीयन के एक बड़े हिस्से को लगातार एक आरक्षित निधीयन प्रोफाइल के रूप में रखा है। कुल निधीयन स्रोतों में खुदरा जमाराशियों का बड़ा हिस्सा है जो अच्छी तरह से विविधतापूर्ण है। दैनिक / मासिक एलसीआर रिपोर्टिंग के अलावा, बैंक विभिन्न नियामक विवरणों के माध्यम से चलनिधि स्थिति की निगरानी भी करता है उदाहरणार्थ, संरचनात्मक चलनिधि विवरण और स्टॉक अनुपात। अतंर्वाह और बहिर्वाह की स्थिति लगभग समान होने के कारण व्युत्पन्न एक्सपोजर को महत्वहीन माना जाता है। तिमाही के दौरान, यूएसडी के लिए एलसीआर (बैंक के तुलन पत्र के 5 % से अधिक का हिस्सा रखने वाली महत्वपूर्ण विदेशी मुद्रा) औसतन 137.77 % थी।

बैंक में चलनिधि प्रबंधन बैंक की एएलएम नीति और नियामक निर्देशों द्वारा संचालित होती है। एएलसीओ को बैंक के बोर्ड द्वारा बैंक की निधीयन कार्यनीति तैयार करने का अधिकार दिया गया है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि निधीयन स्रोत अच्छी तरह से विविधतापूर्ण है और बैंक की परिचालन आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप हैं। पर्याप्त आकस्मिक निधीयन योजना भी तैयार है, जिसकी समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है ताकि किसी भी संकटग्रस्त चलनिधि की स्थिति से निपटने के लिए निधि की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की जा सके। जोखिम प्रबंधन विभाग, प्रधान कार्यालय द्वारा केंद्रीकृत रूप से चलनिधि की निगरानी की जाती है और एकीकृत कोष विभाग, प्रधान कार्यालय में केंद्रीय रूप से प्रबंधित की जाती है।

निम्नलिखित तालिका वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 की चौथी तिमाही के लिए एलसीआर घटकों के अभारित और भारित मूल्य के औसत का सारांश प्रस्तुत करती है। तिमाही के तीन महीनों के लिए दैनिक मूल्यों के आधार पर साधारण औसत की गणना की गई है।

The daily average LCR of Canara Bank (Consolidated) for the quarter ended 31st March 2025 was 125.26%. The Bank has been maintaining HQLA mainly in the form of SLR investments over and above the mandatory requirements. The Bank has consistently kept a healthy funding profile with a major portion of funding through deposits. Retail deposits constitute major portion of total funding sources which are well diversified. In addition to daily / monthly LCR reporting, Bank also monitors the liquidity position through various regulatory statements viz. Structural Liquidity Statement and Stock Ratios. Derivative exposures are considered insignificant due to almost matching inflows and outflows position. During the quarter, LCR for USD (significant foreign currency constituting more than 5% of the balance sheet of the Bank was 137.77% on average.

Liquidity Management in the Bank is driven by the ALM Policy of the Bank and regulatory prescriptions. The ALCO has been empowered by the Bank's Board to formulate the Bank's funding strategies to ensure that the funding sources are well diversified and is consistent with the operational requirements of the Bank. Adequate Contingency Funding Plan is also in place, which is reviewed on periodic basis to ensure the availability of funds to meet any stressed liquidity event. Monitoring of liquidity is centralized at Risk Management Wing, Head Office and managed centrally at Integrated Treasury Wing, Head Office.

The following table summarizes the average of unweighted and weighted value of the LCR components for the 4th quarter of FY 2024-25. The simple average has been computed based on daily values for the three months of quarter.

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

क्र. सं.		वित्त वर्ष 2024–25 तिमाही 4		वित्त वर्ष 2024–25 तिमाही 3		वित्त वर्ष 2024–25 तिमाही 2		वित्त वर्ष 2024–25 तिमाही 1	
		कुल अभारित मूल्य (औसत)	कुल भारित मूल्य (औसत)	कुल अभारित मूल्य (औसत)	कुल भारित मूल्य (औसत)	कुल अभारित मूल्य (औसत)	कुल भारित मूल्य (औसत)	कुल अभारित मूल्य (औसत)	कुल भारित मूल्य (औसत)
उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली चल आस्तियां									
1	उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली चल आस्तियां (एचक्यूएलए)		**3,20,580.13**		**3,06,681.79**		**3,06,655.26**		**3,36,880.92**
नकद बहिर्वाह									
2	खुदरा जमाएं और छोटे व्यवसाय के ग्राहकों से प्राप्त जमाएं, जिसमें से:	**7,54,219.80**	**67,987.00**	**7,34,438.12**	**66,164.32**	**7,23,744.45**	**66,047.98**	**7,09,199.31**	**64,419.79**
(i)	स्थिर जमाएं	1,48,699.51	7,434.98	1,45,589.83	7,279.49	1,26,529.30	6,326.47	1,30,002.76	6,500.14
(ii)	घटाएं – स्थिर जमाएं	6,05,520.29	60,552.03	5,88,848.29	58,884.83	5,97,215.15	59,721.51	5,79,196.55	57,919.66
3	गैर–जमानती थोक निधीयन, जिसमें से:	**3,91,482.19**	**2,30,525.32**	**3,56,456.60**	**2,09,625.63**	**3,34,988.41**	**1,93,137.95**	**3,46,323.06**	**2,00,499.10**
(i)	परिचालनगत जमाएं (सभी प्रतिपक्षकार)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ii)	गैर–परिचालनगत जमाएं (सभी प्रतिपक्षकार)	3,89,382.19	2,28,425.32	3,56,349.30	2,09,555.64	3,27,989.19	1,86,138.74	3,35,481.11	1,89,657.15
(iii)	गैर–जमानती ऋण	69.99	2100.00	107.30	69.99	6,999.21	6,999.21	10,841.95	10,841.95
4	**जमानती थोक निधीयन**		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
5	**अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताएं जिसमें से:**	**1,73,366.99**	**27,294.47**	**1,84,357.39**	**30,121.18**	**1,82,618.33**	**24,466.48**	**1,70,966.74**	**22,398.99**
(i)	डेरिवेटिव एक्सपोजर और अन्य संपार्श्विक आवश्यकताओं से संबंधित बहिर्वाह	372.09	372.09	80.78	80.78	88.74	88.74	70.75	70.75
(ii)	ऋण उत्पादों पर निधीयन की हानि से संबंधित बहिर्वाह	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(iii)	ऋण और चलनिधि सुविधाएं	1,72,994.89	26,922.38	1,84,276.61	30,040.40	1,82,529.59	24,377.73	1,70895.98	22328.24
6	अन्य संविदात्मक निधीयन दायित्व	**2,560.56**	**2,560.56**	**3,232.21**	**3,232.21**	**2,609.61**	**2,609.61**	**2,474.03**	**2,474.03**
7	अन्य आकस्मिक निधीयन दायित्व	83,128.83	2,579.33	**79,780.31**	**2,467.90**	**78,738.41**	**2,434.11**	**77,819.00**	**2,407.35**
8	**कुल नकद बहिर्वाह**		3,30,946.68		**3,11,611.23**		**2,88,696.13**		**2,92,199.27**
नकद अंतर्वाह									
9	जमानती उधार (उदाहरण–प्रतिवर्ती रेपो)	1,380.20	0.00	1,820.87	0.00	3,374.40	0.00	6,719.86	0.00
10	पूरी तरह से अर्जक एक्पोजर से अंतर्वाह	92,110.96	73,301.06	83,499.42	60,911.73	85,151.45	63,771.27	81,287.52	60,093.86
11	अन्य नकद अंतर्वाह	1,719.99	1,715.55	1,653.47	1,578.09	1,840.87	1,742.88	2,719.94	2,193.82
12	**कुल नकद अंतर्वाह**	**95,211.16**	**75,016.61**	**86,973.76**	**62,489.82**	**90,366.72**	**65,514.15**	**90,727.33**	62,287.68
	कुल समायोजित मूल्य								
13	**कुल एचक्यूएलए**		3,20,580.13		3,06,681.79		3,06,655.26		3,36,880.92
14	**कुल निवल नकद बहिर्गमन**		2,55,930.07		2,49,121.41		2,23,181.98		2,29,911.59
15	**चलनिधि कवरेज अनुपात (%)**		**125.26%**		**123.11%**		**137.40%**		**146.53%**

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.		FY 2024-25 Q 4		FY 2024-25 Q 3		FY 2024-25 Q 2		FY 2024-25 Q 1	
		Total Un-weighted Value (average)	Total weighted Value (average)	Total Un-weighted Value (average)	Total weighted Value (average)	Total Un-weighted Value (average)	Total weighted Value (average)	Total Un-weighted Value (average)	Total weighted Value (average)
High Quality Liquid Assets									
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)		**3,20,580.13**		**3,06,681.79**		**3,06,655.26**		**3,36,880.92**
Cash Outflows									
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers of which:	**7,54,219.80**	**67,987.00**	**7,34,438.12**	**66,164.32**	**7,23,744.45**	**66,047.98**	**7,09,199.31**	**64,419.79**
(i)	Stable deposits	1,48,699.51	7,434.98	1,45,589.83	7,279.49	1,26,529.30	6,326.47	1,30,002.76	6,500.14
(ii)	Less stable deposits	6,05,520.29	60,552.03	5,88,848.29	58,884.83	5,97,215.15	59,721.51	5,79,196.55	57,919.66
3	Unsecured wholesale funding of which:	**3,91,482.19**	**2,30,525.32**	**3,56,456.60**	**2,09,625.63**	**3,34,988.41**	**1,93,137.95**	**3,46,323.06**	**2,00,499.10**
(i)	Operational deposits (all counterparties)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ii)	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	3,89,382.19	2,28,425.32	3,56,349.30	2,09,555.64	3,27,989.19	1,86,138.74	3,35,481.11	1,89,657.15
(iii)	Unsecured debt	69.99	2100.00	107.30	69.99	6,999.21	6,999.21	10,841.95	10,841.95
4	**Secured wholesale funding**		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
5	**Additional requirements of which:**	**1,73,366.99**	**27,294.47**	**1,84,357.39**	**30,121.18**	**1,82,618.33**	**24,466.48**	**1,70,966.74**	**22,398.99**
(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	372.09	372.09	80.78	80.78	88.74	88.74	70.75	70.75
(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	1,72,994.89	26,922.38	1,84,276.61	30,040.40	1,82,529.59	24,377.73	1,70895.98	22328.24
6	Other contractual funding obligations	**2,560.56**	**2,560.56**	**3,232.21**	**3,232.21**	**2,609.61**	**2,609.61**	**2,474.03**	**2,474.03**
7	Other contingent funding obligations	83,128.83	2,579.33	**79,780.31**	**2,467.90**	**78,738.41**	**2,434.11**	**77,819.00**	**2,407.35**
8	**Total Cash Outflows**		3,30,946.68		**3,11,611.23**		**2,88,696.13**		**2,92,199.27**
Cash Inflows									
9	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	1,380.20	0.00	1,820.87	0.00	3,374.40	0.00	6,719.86	0.00
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	92,110.96	73,301.06	83,499.42	60,911.73	85,151.45	63,771.27	81,287.52	60,093.86
11	Other cash inflows	1,719.99	1,715.55	1,653.47	1,578.09	1,840.87	1,742.88	2,719.94	2,193.82
12	**Total Cash Inflows**	**95,211.16**	**75,016.61**	**86,973.76**	**62,489.82**	**90,366.72**	**65,514.15**	**90,727.33**	62,287.68
	Total Adjusted Value								
13	**TOTAL HQLA**		3,20,580.13		3,06,681.79		3,06,655.26		3,36,880.92
14	**Total Net Cash Outflows**		2,55,930.07		2,49,121.41		2,23,181.98		2,29,911.59
15	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**		**125.26%**		**123.11%**		**137.40%**		**146.53%**

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

क्र. सं.		वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 तिमाही 4		वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 तिमाही 3		वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 तिमाही 2		वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 तिमाही 1	
		कुल अभारित मूल्य (औसत)	कुल भारित मूल्य (औसत)	कुल अभारित मूल्य (औसत)	कुल भारित मूल्य (औसत)	कुल अभारित मूल्य (औसत)	कुल भारित मूल्य (औसत)	कुल अभारित मूल्य (औसत)	कुल भारित मूल्य (औसत)
उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली तरल आस्ति									
1	उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली चल आस्तियां (एचक्यूएलए)		**3,05,386.54**		**2,92,245.62**		**2,89,026.70**		**2,90,822.38**
नकद बहिर्गमन									
2	खुदरा जमाएं और छोटे व्यवसाय के ग्राहकों से प्राप्त जमाएं, जिसमें से:	**6,92,120.90**	**62,804.65**	**6,70,425.84**	**60,008.45**	**6,51,040.19**	**58,587.72**	**6,40,814.53**	**59,283.74**
(i)	स्थिर जमाएं	1,28,148.81	6,407.44	1,40,682.67	7,034.13	1,30,326.03	6,516.30	95,954.25	4,797.71
(ii)	घटाएं – स्थिर जमाएं	5,63,972.09	56,397.21	5,29,743.17	52,974.32	5,20,714.15	52,071.42	5,44,860.28	54,486.03
3	गैर-जमानती थोक निधीयन, जिसमें से:	**3,22,362.65**	**1,93,487.10**	**3,05,347.22**	**1,72,060.39**	**3,27,803.68**	1,87,548.55	**3,31,087.24**	**1,85,454.00**
(i)	परिचालनगत जमाएं (सभी प्रतिपक्षकार)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ii)	गैर-परिचालनगत जमाएं (सभी प्रतिपक्षकार)	3,08,375.50	1,81,741.74	2,93,601.87	1,60,315.03	3,14,723.54	1,74,468.41	3,22,076.13	1,76,442.89
(iii)	गैर-जमानती ऋण	13,987.15	11,745.35	11,745.35	11,745.35	13,080.14	13,080.14	9,011.11	9,011.11
4	जमानती थोक निधीयन		**0.00**		**0.00**		0.00		**0.00**
5	अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताएं जिसमें से:	**1,56,421.54**	**20,139.49**	**1,42,952.92**	**16,529.27**	**1,31,944.04**	**14,360.58**	**1,14,104.70**	**18,321.46**
(i)	डेरिवेटिव एक्सपोजर और अन्य संपार्श्विक आवश्यकताओं से संबंधित बहिर्वाह	69.02	69.02	73.28	73.28	126.06	126.06	146.22	146.22
(ii)	ऋण उत्पादों पर निधीयन की हानि से संबंधित बहिर्वाह	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(iii)	ऋण और चलनिधि सुविधाएं	1,56,352.52	20,070.47	1,42,879.64	16,455.99	1,31,817.98	14,234.52	1,13,958.48	18,175.24
6	अन्य संविदात्मक निधीयन दायित्व	**3,388.20**	**3,388.20**	**3,380.94**	**3,380.94**	**2,090.19**	**2,090.19**	**1,928.23**	**1,928.23**
7	अन्य आकस्मिक निधीयन दायित्व	**78,842.07**	**2,436.60**	**74,413.30**	**2,296.19**	**72,435.29**	**2,236.58**	**85,253.24**	**2,788.72**
8	**कुल नकद बहिर्वाह**		**2,82,256.04**		**2,54,275.23**		**2,64,823.62**		**2,67,776.15**
नकद अंतर्वाह									
9	जमानती उधार (उदाहरण – रिवर्स रेपो)	1,114.52	0.00	356.77	0.00	20.54	0.00	46.28	0.00
10	पूर्णतः अर्जक एक्सपोजर से नकद अंतर्वाह	61,822.11	44,756.06	56,842.51	38,139.18	62,695.28	45,830.80	60,485.42	42,132.65
11	अन्य नकद अंतर्वाह	860.08	839.79	1062.99	897.92	699.70	655.79	1,526.26	1,024.57
12	**कुल नकद अंतर्वाह**	**63,796.71**	**45,595.85**	**58,262.27**	**39,037.10**	**63,415.52**	**46,486.59**	**62,057.95**	**43,157.22**
	कुल समायोजित मूल्य								
13	**कुल एचक्यूएलए**		**3,05,386.54**		**2,92,245.62**		**2,89,026.70**		**2,90,822.38**
14	**कुल निवल नकद बहिर्गमन**		**2,36,660.18**		**2,15,238.13**		**2,18,337.03**		**2,24,618.93**
15	**चलनिधि कवरेज अनुपात (%)**		**129.04%**		**135.78%**		**132.38%**		**129.47%**

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	FY 2023-24 Q 4		FY 2023-24 Q 3		FY 2023-24 Q 2		FY 2023-24 Q 1	
		Total Un-weighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Un-weighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Un-weighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Un-weighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)
High Quality Liquid Assets									
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)		**3,05,386.54**		**2,92,245.62**		**2,89,026.70**		**2,90,822.38**
Cash Outflows									
2	**Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers of which:**	**6,92,120.90**	**62,804.65**	**6,70,425.84**	**60,008.45**	**6,51,040.19**	**58,587.72**	**6,40,814.53**	**59,283.74**
(i)	Stable deposits	1,28,148.81	6,407.44	1,40,682.67	7,034.13	1,30,326.03	6,516.30	95,954.25	4,797.71
(ii)	Less stable deposits	5,63,972.09	56,397.21	5,29,743.17	52,974.32	5,20,714.15	52,071.42	5,44,860.28	54,486.03
3	**Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:**	**3,22,362.65**	**1,93,487.10**	**3,05,347.22**	**1,72,060.39**	**3,27,803.68**	1,87,548.55	**3,31,087.24**	**1,85,454.00**
(i)	Operational deposits (all counterparties)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ii)	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	3,08,375.50	1,81,741.74	2,93,601.87	1,60,315.03	3,14,723.54	1,74,468.41	3,22,076.13	1,76,442.89
(iii)	Unsecured debt	13,987.15	11,745.35	11,745.35	11,745.35	13,080.14	13,080.14	9,011.11	9,011.11
4	**Secured wholesale funding**		**0.00**		**0.00**		0.00		**0.00**
5	**Additional requirements, of which:**	**1,56,421.54**	**20,139.49**	**1,42,952.92**	**16,529.27**	**1,31,944.04**	**14,360.58**	**1,14,104.70**	**18,321.46**
(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	69.02	69.02	73.28	73.28	126.06	126.06	146.22	146.22
(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	1,56,352.52	20,070.47	1,42,879.64	16,455.99	1,31,817.98	14,234.52	1,13,958.48	18,175.24
6	**Other contractual funding obligations**	**3,388.20**	**3,388.20**	**3,380.94**	**3,380.94**	**2,090.19**	**2,090.19**	**1,928.23**	**1,928.23**
7	**Other contingent funding obligations**	**78,842.07**	**2,436.60**	**74,413.30**	**2,296.19**	**72,435.29**	**2,236.58**	**85,253.24**	**2,788.72**
8	**Total Cash Outflows**		**2,82,256.04**		**2,54,275.23**		**2,64,823.62**		**2,67,776.15**
Cash Inflows									
9	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	1,114.52	0.00	356.77	0.00	20.54	0.00	46.28	0.00
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	61,822.11	44,756.06	56,842.51	38,139.18	62,695.28	45,830.80	60,485.42	42,132.65
11	Other cash inflows	860.08	839.79	1062.99	897.92	699.70	655.79	1,526.26	1,024.57
12	**Total Cash Inflows**	**63,796.71**	**45,595.85**	**58,262.27**	**39,037.10**	**63,415.52**	**46,486.59**	**62,057.95**	**43,157.22**
	Total Adjusted Value								
13	**TOTAL HQLA**		**3,05,386.54**		**2,92,245.62**		**2,89,026.70**		**2,90,822.38**
14	**Total Net Cash Outflows**		**2,36,660.18**		**2,15,238.13**		**2,18,337.03**		**2,24,618.93**
15	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**		**129.04%**		**135.78%**		**132.38%**		**129.47%**

ग) निवल स्थायी निधीयन अनुपात (एनएसएफआर)

गुणात्मक प्रकटीकरण:

निवल स्थिर निधीयन अनुपात (एनएसएफआर) दिशा–निर्देश भविष्य में निधीयन संबंधी दबाव के जोखिम को कम करने के लिए बैंकों को अपनी गतिविधियों को पर्याप्त रूप से स्थायी स्रोतों से वित्तपोषित करने की आवश्यकता के द्वारा लंबी अवधि में निधीयन जोखिम को कम करना सुनिश्चित करते हैं। एनएसएफआर को आवश्यक स्थिर निधीयन की राशि के सापेक्ष उपलब्ध स्थिर निधीयन की राशि के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है।

आरबीआई ने मई 2018 में न्यूनतम 100% के बराबर की आश्यकता के साथ स्थिर निधीयन अनुपात के क्रियान्वयन पर नियम जारी किए थे। यह क्रियान्वयन 1 अक्टूबर, 2021 से प्रभावी है। एनएसएफआर बैंक के वैयक्तिक संचालन के साथ–साथ समूह संचालन पर भी लागू होता है और जिसकी गणना एकल और समेकित स्तर पर की जाती है। समेकित एनएसएफआर की गणना करते समय शामिल संस्थाएँ केनरा बैंक एकल (घरेलू और विदेशी परिचालन) और केनरा बैंक (तंजानिया) लिमिटेड हैं।

उपलब्ध स्थिर निधीयन (एएसएफ) को कुल विनियामक पूंजी और देयताओं के उस हिस्से के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है, जिसके बारे में एनएसएफआर द्वारा विचार किए गए समय के दौरान विश्वसनीय होने की उम्मीद है, जो एक वर्ष तक विस्तारित होता है, जिसे देनदारियों की प्रकृति और परिपक्वता के अनुसार विभिन्न कारक भारों द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाता है, जिसमें 1 वर्ष या उससे अधिक की परिपक्वता वाली देनदारियों को 100% भार प्राप्त होता है।

आवश्यक स्थिर निधीयन (आरएसएफ) को तुलन पत्र और तुलनपत्रेतर एक्सपोज़र के उस हिस्से के रूप में परिभाषित किया जाता है जिसे निरंतर आधार पर वित्तपोषित करने की आवश्यकता होती है। आवश्यक स्थिर निधीयन की राशि चलनिधि विशेषताओं और धारित विभिन्न आस्तियों की अवशिष्ट परिपक्वताओं पर निर्भर करती है।

मुख्य कारक

उपलब्ध स्थिर निधीयन (एएसएफ) के मुख्य कारक पूंजी आधार, खुदरा जमा आधार और गैर–वित्तीय कंपनियों से वित्त पोषण तथा संस्थागत ग्राहकों से दीर्घकालिक वित्तपोषण है। प्रासंगिक भार लागू करने के बाद, कुल उपलब्ध स्थायी निधीयन में पूंजी आधार लगभग 11.52%, खुदरा जमा (छोटे आकार के व्यावसायिक ग्राहकों से प्राप्त जमाएं सहित) 62.63% तथा थोक वित्तपोषण 25.85% रहा।

मुख्य रूप से ऋण और प्रतिभूतियों के निष्पादन के लिए आवश्यक स्थिर निधीयन प्रासंगिक भार लागू करने के बाद कुल आरएसएफ का 84.13% था। उच्च गुणवत्तायुक्त चल आस्तियों का स्टॉक जिसमें मुख्य रूप से आरबीआई के पास नकदी और आरक्षित शेष शामिल हैं, सरकारी ऋण निर्गम अपनी उच्च गुणवत्ता और चलनिधि की विशेषता के कारण स्थिर निधीयन की कम या कोई राशि प्रभारित नहीं की है। तदनुसार, एचक्यूएलए के लिए आवश्यक स्थायी निधीयन प्रासंगिक भार लागू करने के बाद आवश्यक स्थिर निधीयन का 1.86% थी। अन्य आस्तियां और आकस्मिक निधीयन बाध्यता जैसे प्रतिबद्ध ऋण सुविधाएं, गारंटी और साख पत्र आवश्यक स्थिर निधीयन का 13.73% थे।

बैंक का एन.एस.एफ.आर

Bank has maintained NSFR well above the minimum regulatory level on an ongoing basis. Historical trend of Consolidated NSFR of the Bank is as follow:

समाप्त तिमाही	मार्च–23	जून–23	सितंबर–23	दिसंबर–23	मार्च–24	जून–24	सितंबर–24	दिसंबर–24	मार्च–25
एनएसएफआर (समेकित)	136.52%	121.05%	123.06%	123.09%	137.38%	133.76%	131.62%	133.29%	135.48%

बैंक ने निरंतर आधार पर एनएसएफआर को न्यूनतम विनियामक स्तर से काफी ऊपर बनाए रखा है। बैंक के समेकित एनएसएफआर के पिछले आंकड़ें निम्नवत् हैं: समेकित स्तर पर बैंक का एनएसएफआर चतुर्थ तिमाही (वित्त वर्ष 2024–25) के अंत में 135.48% पर आ गया है जो 100% न्यूनतम विनियामक आवश्यकता से अधिक है। दिनांक 31 मार्च 2025 की स्थिति में उपलब्ध स्थिर निधीयन (एएसएफ) रू. 11,50,659 करोड़ है जबकि दिनांक 31 मार्च 2025 की स्थिति में आवश्यक स्थिर निधीयन (आरएसएफ) रू. 8,49,339 करोड़ था।

c) Net Stable Funding ratio (NSFR)

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) guidelines ensure reduction in funding risk over a longer time horizon by requiring banks to fund their activities with sufficiently stable sources of funding in order to mitigate the risk of future funding stress. The NSFR is defined as the amount of available stable funding relative to the amount of required stable funding.

RBI issued the regulations on the implementation of the Net Stable Funding Ratio in May 2018 with minimum requirement of equal to at least 100%. The implementation is effective from 1st October, 2021. NSFR is applicable to Bank's individual operations as well as group operations and computed at standalone and consolidated level. The entities included while computing consolidated NSFR are Canara Bank Solo (Domestic & overseas operation) and Canara Bank (Tanzania) Limited.

Available Stable Funding (ASF) is defined as the portion of total regulatory capital and liabilities expected to be reliable over the time the which horizon considered by the NSFR, which extends to one year, which is determined by various factor weights according to the nature and maturity of liabilities having maturity of 1 year or more receiving 100% weight.

Required Stable Funding (RSF) is defined as the portion of on balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures which requires to be funded on an ongoing basis. The amount of such stable funding required is a function of the liquidity characteristics and residual maturities of the various assets held.

Key drivers

The main drivers of the Available Stable Funding (ASF) are the capital base, retail deposit base, and funding from non-financial companies and long-term funding from institutional clients. The capital base formed around 11.52%, retail deposits (including deposits from small sized business customers) formed 62.63% and wholesale funding formed 25.85% of the total Available Stable Funding, after applying the relevant weights.

The Stable Funding primarily required for performing loans and securities constituted 84.13% of the total RSF after applying the relevant weights. The stock of High-Quality Liquid Assets which majorly includes cash and reserve balances with the RBI, Government debt issuances attracted no or low amount of stable funding due to their high quality and liquid characteristic. Accordingly, Stable Funding required for HQLA constituted 1.86% of the Required Stable Funding after applying the relevant weights. Other assets and Contingent funding obligations, such as committed credit facilities, guarantees and letters of credit constituted 13.73% of the Required Stable Funding.

NSFR OF THE BANK

Bank has maintained NSFR well above the minimum regulatory level on an ongoing basis. Historical trend of Consolidated NSFR of the Bank is as follows:

Quarter Ended	Mar-23	Jun-23	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25
NSFR (Consolidated)	136.52%	121.05%	123.06%	123.09%	137.38%	133.76%	131.62%	133.29%	135.48%

Bank's NSFR at consolidated level comes to 135.48% as at the end of the quarter Q4 (FY 2024-25) and the same is above the minimum regulatory requirement of 100%. The Available Stable Funding (ASF) as on 31st March 2025 stood at ₹ 11,50,659 Crore and amount of Required Stable Funding (RSF) as on 31st March 2025 was ₹ 8,49,339 Crore.

गुणात्मक प्रकटीकरण

(रु. करोड़ में)

		वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 तिमाही 1					वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 तिमाही 2				
		अवशिष्ट परिपक्वता अवधि द्वारा अभारित मूल्य					अवशिष्ट परिपक्वता अवधि द्वारा अभारित मूल्य				
		परिपक्वता रहित	< 6 महीने	6 महीने से < 1 वर्ष	≥ 1 वर्ष	भारित मूल्य	परिपक्वता रहित	< 6 महीने	6 महीने से < 1 वर्ष	≥ 1 वर्ष	भारित मूल्य
एएसएफ मद											
1	पूंजी : (2+3)	95,396	-	-	28,989	1,24,385	98,679	-	-	32,489	1,31,168
2	विनियामक पूंजी	95,396	-	-	23,269	1,18,665	98,679	-	-	27,569	1,26,248
3	अन्य पूंजीगत लिखत	-	-	-	5,720	5,720	-	-	-	4,920	4,920
4	छोटे व्यवसाय के ग्राहकों से खुदरा जमा और जमाएं : (5+6)	3,05,026	2,15,779	1,40,811	95,594	6,96,884	3,08,491	1,57,673	1,49,439	1,49,289	7,09,522
5	स्थिर जमाएं	75,873	21,543	19,289	13,188	1,24,058	85,383	17,219	21,183	22,364	1,39,960
6	घटाएं – स्थिर जमाएं	2,29,153	1,94,235	1,21,522	82,407	5,72,826	2,23,107	1,40,454	1,28,257	1,26,925	5,69,562
7	थोक निधीयन : (8+9)	62,036	1,59,755	1,58,432	51,034	2,41,145	60,308	1,33,205	1,40,350	76,966	2,43,898
8	परिचालनगत जमाएं	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	अन्य थोक निधीयन	62,036	1,59,755	1,58,432	51,034	2,41,145	60,308	1,33,205	1,40,350	76,966	2,43,898
10	अन्य देयताएं : (11+12)	40,350	1,61,684	18,482	417	-	42,446	2,07,051	14,995	3,918	-
11	एनएसएफआर डेरिवेटिव देयताएं		22	-	-			-	-	-	
12	अन्य सभी देयताएं और इक्विटी जो उपरोक्त श्रेणियों में शामिल नहीं हैं	40,350	1,61,662	18,482	417	-	42,446	2,07,051	14,995	3,918	-
13	**कुल एएसएफ (1+4+7+10)**					10,62,413					10,84,587
आरएसएफ मद											
14	उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली कुल एनएसएफआर चल आस्तियां (एचक्यूएलए)					15,733		-		-	15,343
15	परिचालन उद्देश्यों के लिए अन्य वित्तीय संस्थानों में धारित जमाराशियां	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	अर्जक ऋण और प्रतिभूतियां (17+18+19+21+23)	828	3,08,231	1,73,851	4,59,584	5,79,948	1,210	3,03,582	1,98,388	4,85,918	6,01,993
17	स्तर 1 एचक्यूएलए द्वारा प्रतिभूत वित्तीय संस्थानों को अर्जक ऋण	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	गैर- स्तर 1 एचक्यूएलए द्वारा प्रतिभूत वित्तीय संस्थानों को अर्जक ऋण और वित्तीय संस्थानों को बेजमानती अर्जक ऋण	-	53,286	12,052	-	14,019	-	76,829	17,024	-	20,036

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURE

(₹ in Crore)

		FY 2024-25 Q1					FY 2024-25 Q2				
		Un-weighted value by residual maturity					Un-weighted value by residual maturity				
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	Weighted value	No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	Weighted value
ASF Item											
1	Capital: (2+3)	95,396	-	-	28,989	1,24,385	98,679	-	-	32,489	1,31,168
2	Regulatory capital	95,396	-	-	23,269	1,18,665	98,679	-	-	27,569	1,26,248
3	Other capital instruments	-	-	-	5,720	5,720	-	-	-	4,920	4,920
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (5+6)	3,05,026	2,15,779	1,40,811	95,594	6,96,884	3,08,491	1,57,673	1,49,439	1,49,289	7,09,522
5	Stable deposits	75,873	21,543	19,289	13,188	1,24,058	85,383	17,219	21,183	22,364	1,39,960
6	Less stable deposits	2,29,153	1,94,235	1,21,522	82,407	5,72,826	2,23,107	1,40,454	1,28,257	1,26,925	5,69,562
7	Wholesale funding: (8+9)	62,036	1,59,755	1,58,432	51,034	2,41,145	60,308	1,33,205	1,40,350	76,966	2,43,898
8	Operational deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Other wholesale funding	62,036	1,59,755	1,58,432	51,034	2,41,145	60,308	1,33,205	1,40,350	76,966	2,43,898
10	Other liabilities: (11+12)	40,350	1,61,684	18,482	417	-	42,446	2,07,051	14,995	3,918	-
11	NSFR derivative liabilities		22	-	-			-	-	-	
12	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	40,350	1,61,662	18,482	417	-	42,446	2,07,051	14,995	3,918	-
13	**Total ASF (1+4+7+10)**					10,62,413					10,84,587
RSF Item											
14	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					15,733					15,343
15	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Performing loans and securities: (17+18+19+21+23)	828	3,08,231	1,73,851	4,59,584	5,79,948	1,210	3,03,582	1,98,388	4,85,918	6,01,993
17	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	-	53,286	12,052	-	14,019	-	76,829	17,024	-	20,036
19	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks, and PSEs, of which:	-	2,54,945	1,61,799	4,21,341	5,35,668	-	2,26,753	1,81,364	4,45,445	5,49,623

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

		वित्त वर्ष 2024–25 तिमाही 1					वित्त वर्ष 2024–25 तिमाही 2				
		अवशिष्ट परिपक्वता अवधि द्वारा अभारित मूल्य					अवशिष्ट परिपक्वता अवधि द्वारा अभारित मूल्य				
		परिपक्वता रहित	< 6 महीने	6 महीने से < 1 वर्ष	≥ 1 वर्ष	भारित मूल्य	परिपक्वता रहित	< 6 महीने	6 महीने से < 1 वर्ष	≥ 1 वर्ष	भारित मूल्य
19	गैर–वित्तीय कॉर्पोरेट ग्राहकों को अर्जक ऋण, खुदरा व छोटे व्यवसाय के ग्राहकों को ऋण, और राष्ट्रिक, केंद्रीय बैंकों और पीएसई को ऋण, जिनमें से:	-	2,54,945	1,61,799	4,21,341	5,35,668	-	2,26,753	1,81,364	4,45,445	5,49,623
20	क्रेडिट जोखिम के लिए बेसल II मानकीकृत दृष्टिकोण के तहत 35% से कम या उसके बराबर के जोखिम भार के साथ	-	-	-	1,54,221	1,00,244	-	-	-	1,65,314	1,07,454
21	अर्जक आवासीय बंधक, जिनमें से	-	-	-	14,743	9,583	-	-	-	15,483	10,064
22	क्रेडिट जोखिम के लिए बेसल II मानकीकृत दृष्टिकोण के तहत 35% से कम या उसके बराबर के जोखिम भार के साथ	-	-	-	14,743	9,583	-	-	-	15,483	10,064
23	एक्सचेंज–ट्रेडेड इक्विटी सहित वे प्रतिभूतियां जो डिफॉल्ट नहीं हैं और एचक्यूएलए के रूप में अर्ह नहीं हैं	828	-	-	23,499	20,678	1,210	-	-	24,989	22,269
24	अन्य आस्तियां : (25 से 29 तक की पंक्तियों का योग)	78,817	38,752	11,367	4,65,641	1,87,512	83,516	26,609	6,171	4,69,907	1,96,231
25	स्वर्ण सहित भौतिक रूप से व्यापारित वस्तुएं	-				-	-				-
26	डेरिवेटिव अनुबंधों के लिए प्रारंभिक मार्जिन के रूप में दर्ज आस्तियां और सीसीपी की डिफॉल्ट निधियों में योगदान		229	-	7,824	6,845		249	-	874	955
27	एनएसएफआर डेरिवेटिव आस्तियां		-	-	-	-		2	-	-	2
28	दर्ज किए गए विभिन्न मार्जिन की कटौती के पहले एनएसएफआर डेरिवेटिव देयताएं		40	-	-	40		33	-	-	33
29	अन्य सभी आस्तियां जो उपरोक्त श्रेणियों में शामिल नहीं हैं	78,817	38,483	11,367	4,57,817	1,80,627	83,516	26,325	6,171	4,69,033	1,95,242
30	तुलन पत्रेतर मदें		-	2,53,943	-	11,179		-	2,40,569	-	10,517
31	कुल आरएसएफ (14+15+16+24+30)					**7,94,373**					**8,24,084**
32	निवल स्थायी निधीयन अनुपात (%)					**133.74%**					**131.61%**

(₹ in Crore)

		FY 2024-25 Q1					FY 2024-25 Q2				
		Un-weighted value by residual maturity					Un-weighted value by residual maturity				
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	Weighted value	No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	Weighted value
20	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	1,54,221	1,00,244	-	-	-	1,65,314	1,07,454
21	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	-	-	14,743	9,583	-	-	-	15,483	10,064
22	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	14,743	9,583	-	-	-	15,483	10,064
23	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	828	-	-	23,499	20,678	1,210	-	-	24,989	22,269
24	Other assets: (sum of rows 25 to 29)	78,817	38,752	11,367	4,65,641	1,87,512	83,516	26,609	6,171	4,69,907	1,96,231
25	Physical traded commodities, including gold	-				-	-				-
26	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		229	-	7,824	6,845		249	-	874	955
27	NSFR derivative assets		-	-	-	-		2	-	-	2
28	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		40	-	-	40		33	-	-	33
29	All other assets not included in the above categories	78,817	38,483	11,367	4,57,817	1,80,627	83,516	26,325	6,171	4,69,033	1,95,242
30	Off-balance sheet items		-	2,53,943	-	11,179		-	2,40,569	-	10,517
31	**Total RSF (14+15+16+24+30)**					**7,94,373**					**8,24,084**
32	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**133.74%**					**131.61%**

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

		वित्त वर्ष 2024–25 तिमाही 3					वित्त वर्ष 2024–25 तिमाही 4				
		अवशिष्ट परिपक्वता अवधि द्वारा अभारित मूल्य					अवशिष्ट परिपक्वता अवधि द्वारा अभारित मूल्य				
		परिपक्वता रहित	< 6 महीने	6 महीने से < 1 वर्ष	≥ 1 वर्ष	भारित मूल्य	परिपक्वता रहित	< 6 महीने	6 महीने से < 1 वर्ष	≥ 1 वर्ष	भारित मूल्य
एएसएफ मद											
1	पूंजी : (2+3)	1,01,097	-	-	31,739	1,32,836	1,03,772	1,181	1,755	25,903	1,32,611
2	*विनियामक पूंजी*	1,01,097	-	-	27,419	1,28,516	1,03,772	1,181	1,755	25,903	1,32,611
3	अन्य पूंजीगत लिखत	-	-	-	4,320	4,320	-	-	-	2,400	2,400
4	खुदरा जमाएं और छोटे व्यवसाय के ग्राहकों से प्राप्त जमाएं (5+6)	3,08,764	1,54,842	1,83,213	1,28,472	7,17,063	3,15,064	1,63,000	1,89,717	1,24,254	7,20,601
5	*स्थिर जमाएं*	86,743	17,414	24,916	20,883	1,43,501	94,369	21,382	23,824	15,827	1,47,631
6	*घटाएं – स्थिर जमाएं*	2,22,021	1,37,429	1,58,297	1,07,589	5,73,562	2,20,695	1,41,618	1,65,893	1,08,427	5,72,969
7	थोक निधीयन: (8+9)	58,262	1,67,978	1,50,985	81,084	2,69,697	97,462	3,31,974	2,13,550	90,006	2,97,448
8	*परिचालनगत जमाएं*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	*अन्य थोक निधीयन*	58,262	1,67,978	1,50,985	81,084	2,69,697	97,462	3,31,974	2,13,550	90,006	2,97,448
10	अन्य देयताएं: (11+12)	29,622	1,91,517	364	4,709	-	24,668	476	-	-	-
11	*एनएसएफआर डेरिवेटिव देयताएं*		-	-	-			476	-	-	
12	*अन्य सभी देयताएं और इक्विटी जो उपरोक्त श्रेणियों में शामिल नहीं हैं*	29,622	1,91,517	364	4,709	-	24668	-	-	-	-
13	**कुल एएसएफ (1+4+7+10)**					**11,19,595**					**11,50,659**
आरएसएफ मद											
14	उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली कुल एनएसएफआर चल आस्तियां (एचक्यूएलए)					15,507					15,836
15	परिचालनगत उद्देश्यों के लिए अन्य वित्तीय संस्थानों में धारित जमाराशियां	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	अर्जक ऋण और प्रतिभूतियां (17+18+19+21+23)	3,415	2,80,409	2,06,443	5,08,443	6,14,910	25,949	2,62,661	1,85,226	5,98,591	7,14,511
17	स्तर 1 एचक्यूएलए द्वारा प्रतिभूत वित्तीय संस्थानों को अर्जक ऋण	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,102	-	-	1,365

(₹ in Crore)

		FY 2024-25 Q3					FY 2024-25 Q4				
		Un-weighted value by residual maturity					Un-weighted value by residual maturity				
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	Weighted value	No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	Weighted value
ASF Item											
1	Capital: (2+3)	1,01,097	-	-	31,739	1,32,836	1,03,772	1,181	1,755	25,903	1,32,611
2	*Regulatory capital*	1,01,097	-	-	27,419	1,28,516	1,03,772	1,181	1,755	25,903	1,32,611
3	*Other capital instruments*	-	-	-	4,320	4,320	-	-	-	2,400	2,400
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (5+6)	3,08,764	1,54,842	1,83,213	1,28,472	7,17,063	3,15,064	1,63,000	1,89,717	1,24,254	7,20,601
5	*Stable deposits*	86,743	17,414	24,916	20,883	1,43,501	94,369	21,382	23,824	15,827	1,47,631
6	Less stable deposits	2,22,021	1,37,429	1,58,297	1,07,589	5,73,562	2,20,695	1,41,618	1,65,893	1,08,427	5,72,969
7	Wholesale funding: (8+9)	58,262	1,67,978	1,50,985	81,084	2,69,697	97,462	3,31,974	2,13,550	90,006	2,97,448
8	*Operational deposits*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	*Other wholesale funding*	58,262	1,67,978	1,50,985	81,084	2,69,697	97,462	3,31,974	2,13,550	90,006	2,97,448
10	Other liabilities: (11+12)	29,622	1,91,517	364	4,709	-	24,668	476	-	-	-
11	*NSFR derivative liabilities*		-	-	-			476	-	-	
12	*All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories*	29,622	1,91,517	364	4,709	-	24668	-	-	-	-
13	**Total ASF (1+4+7+10)**					**11,19,595**					**11,50,659**
RSF Item											
14	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					15,507					15,836
15	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Performing loans and securities: (17+18+19+21+23)	3,415	2,80,409	2,06,443	5,08,443	6,14,910	25,949	2,62,661	1,85,226	5,98,591	7,14,511
17	*Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA*	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,102	-	-	1,365

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

		वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 तिमाही 3					वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 तिमाही 4				
		अवशिष्ट परिपक्वता अवधि द्वारा अभारित मूल्य					अवशिष्ट परिपक्वता अवधि द्वारा अभारित मूल्य				
		परिपक्वता रहित	< 6 महीने	6 महीने से < 1 वर्ष	≥ 1 वर्ष	भारित मूल्य	परिपक्वता रहित	< 6 महीने	6 महीने से < 1 वर्ष	≥ 1 वर्ष	भारित मूल्य
एएसएफ मद											
18	गैर- स्तर 1 एचक्यूएलए द्वारा प्रतिभूत वित्तीय संस्थानों को अर्जक ऋण और वित्तीय संस्थानों को बेजमानती अर्जक ऋण	1,913	66,838	8,623	-	14,624	10,964	28,504	3,959	85,669	93,569
19	गैर-वित्तीय कॉरपोरेट ग्राहकों को अर्जक ऋण, खुदरा व छोटे व्यवसाय के ग्राहकों को ऋण और राष्ट्रिक, केंद्रीय बैंकों और पीएसई को ऋण, जिनमें से:	-	2,13,571	1,97,820	4,66,313	5,66,440	-	2,24,731	1,75,625	4,02,991	5,27,961
20	क्रेडिट जोखिम के लिए बेसल II मानकीकृत दृष्टिकोण के तहत 35% से कम या उसके बराबर के जोखिम भार के साथ	-	-	-	1,78,108	1,15,770	-	-	-	68,244	44,359
21	अर्जक आवासीय बंधक, जिसमें से:	-	-	-	16,200	10,530	-	-	-	1,01,161	65,755
22	क्रेडिट जोखिम के लिए बेसल II मानकीकृत दृष्टिकोण के तहत 35% से कम या उसके बराबर के जोखिम भार के साथ	-	-	-	16,200	10,530	-	-	-	1,01,161	65,755
23	एक्सचेंज-ट्रेडेड इक्विटी सहित वे प्रतिभूतियां जो डिफॉल्ट नहीं हैं और एचक्यूएलए के रूप में अर्ह नहीं हैं	1,501	-	-	25,930	23,317	14,984	325	5,642	8,769	25,861
24	अन्य आस्तियां: (25 से 29 तक की पंक्तियों का योग)	75,011	43,453	11,210	4,64,265	1,98,519	49,694	96,540	7,572	23,127	1,07,616
25	स्वर्ण सहित भौतिक रूप से व्यापारित वस्तुएं	-				-	-				-
26	डेरिवेटिव अनुबंधों के लिए प्रारंभिक मार्जिन के रूप में दर्ज आस्तियां और सीसीपी की डिफॉल्ट निधियों में योगदान		257	-	900	983		1,236	-	-	1,051
27	एनएसएफआर डेरिवेटिव आस्तियां		310	-	-	310		-	-	-	-
28	दर्ज किए गए विभिन्न मार्जिन की कटौती के पहले एनएसएफआर डेरिवेटिव देयताएं		46	-	-	46		-	-	-	1,324
29	अन्य सभी आस्तियों जो उपरोक्त श्रेणियों में शामिल नहीं हैं	75,011	42,840	11,210	4,63,365	1,97,179	48,370	95,305	7,572	23,127	1,05,242
30	तुलन-पत्रेतर मदें		-	2,51,341	-	11,002		-	-	-	11,276
31	**कुल आरएसएफ (14+15+16+24+30)**					**8,39,937**					**8,49,238**
32	**निवल स्थिर निधीयन अनुपात (%)**					**133.30%**					**135.49%**

(₹ in Crore)

		FY 2024-25 Q3					FY 2024-25 Q4				
		Un-weighted value by residual maturity					Un-weighted value by residual maturity				
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	Weighted value	No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	Weighted value
18	*Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions*	1,913	66,838	8,623	-	14,624	10,964	28,504	3,959	85,669	93,569
19	*Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs, of which:*	-	2,13,571	1,97,820	4,66,313	5,66,440	-	2,24,731	1,75,625	4,02,991	5,27,961
20	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk*	-	-	-	1,78,108	1,15,770	-	-	-	68,244	44,359
21	*Performing residential mortgages, of which:*	-	-	-	16,200	10,530	-	-	-	1,01,161	65,755
22	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk*	-	-	-	16,200	10,530	-	-	-	1,01,161	65,755
23	*Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities*	1,501	-	-	25,930	23,317	14,984	325	5,642	8,769	25,861
24	Other assets: (sum of rows 25 to 29)	75,011	43,453	11,210	4,64,265	1,98,519	49,694	96,540	7,572	23,127	1,07,616
25	*Physical traded commodities, including gold*	-				-	-				-
26	*Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs*		257	-	900	983		1,236	-	-	1,051
27	*NSFR derivative assets*		310	-	-	310		-	-	-	-
28	*NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted*		46	-	-	46		-	-	-	1,324
29	*All other assets not included in the above categories*	75,011	42,840	11,210	4,63,365	1,97,179	48,370	95,305	7,572	23,127	1,05,242
30	*Off-balance sheet items*		-	2,51,341	-	11,002		-	-	-	11,276
31	**Total RSF (14+15+16+24+30)**					**8,39,937**					**8,49,238**
32	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**133.30%**					**135.49%**

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

		वित्त वर्ष 2023–24 तिमाही 1					वित्त वर्ष 2023–24 तिमाही 2				
		अवशिष्ट परिपक्वता अवधि द्वारा अभारित मूल्य					अवशिष्ट परिपक्वता अवधि द्वारा अभारित मूल्य				
		परिपक्वता रहित	< 6 महीने	6 महीने से < 1 वर्ष	≥ 1 वर्ष	भारित मूल्य	परिपक्वता रहित	< 6 महीने	6 महीने से < 1 वर्ष	≥ 1 वर्ष	भारित मूल्य
एएसएफ मद											
1	पूंजी : (2+3)	81,464	-	-	28,236	1,09,701	84,379	-	-	28,236	1,12,615
2	विनियामक पूंजी	81,464	-	-	23,026	1,04,491	84,379	-	-	22,826	1,07,205
3	अन्य पूंजीगत लिखत	-	-	-	5,210	5,210	-	-	-	5,410	5,410
4	खुदरा जमाएं और छोटे व्यवसाय के ग्राहकों से प्राप्त जमाएं (5+6)	2,89,724	93,277	1,13,367	1,66,440	6,18,224	2,93,593	1,04,090	1,74,637	1,07,212	6,28,605
5	*स्थिर जमाएं*	69,491	14,059	17,499	22,536	1,18,532	79,263	19,130	27,685	17,327	1,37,102
6	घटाएं – स्थिर जमाएं	2,20,233	79,219	95,868	1,43,904	4,99,692	2,14,330	84,960	1,46,953	89,885	4,91,503
7	थोक निधीयन: (8+9)	1,07,598	1,64,985	33,236	47,667	2,00,576	1,11,439	1,62,704	21,165	37,997	1,85,651
8	*परिचालनगत जमाएं*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	*अन्य थोक निधीयन*	1,07,598	1,64,985	33,236	47,667	2,00,576	1,11,439	1,62,704	21,165	37,997	1,85,651
10	अन्य देयताएं: (11+12)	72,190	82,938	87,022	17,329	32,478	11,897	1,23,192	1,29,647	35,874	47,095
11	*एनएसएफआर डेरिवेटिव देयताएं*		29	-	-			12	-	-	
12	*अन्य सभी देयताएं और इक्विटी जो उपरोक्त श्रेणियों में शामिल नहीं हैं*	72,190	82,909	87,022	17,329	32,478	11,897	1,23,180	1,29,647	35,874	47,095
13	**कुल एएसएफ (1+4+7+10)**					**9,60,979**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9,73,965**
आरएसएफ मद											
14	उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली कुल एनएसएफआर चल आस्तियां (एचक्यूएलए)					13,293					14,128
15	परिचालनगत उद्देश्यों के लिए अन्य वित्तीय संस्थानों में धारित जमाराशियां	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	अर्जक ऋण और प्रतिभूतियां (17+18+19+21+23)	1,236	40,712	-	3,12,476	2,46,540	1,100	33,793	-	3,13,913	2,51,287
17	स्तर 1 एचक्यूएलए द्वारा प्रतिभूत वित्तीय संस्थानों को अर्जक ऋण	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	गैर– स्तर 1 एचक्यूएलए द्वारा प्रतिभूत वित्तीय संस्थानों को अर्जक ऋण और वित्तीय संस्थानों को बेजमानती अर्जक ऋण	-	40,712	-	-	6,107	-	33,793	-	-	5,069

(₹ in Crore)

		FY 2023-24 Q1					FY 2023-24 Q2				
		Un-weighted value by residual maturity					Un-weighted value by residual maturity				
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	Weighted value	No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	Weighted value
ASF Item											
1	Capital: (2+3)	81,464	-	-	28,236	1,09,701	84,379	-	-	28,236	1,12,615
2	Regulatory capital	81,464	-	-	23,026	1,04,491	84,379	-	-	22,826	1,07,205
3	Other capital instruments	-	-	-	5,210	5,210	-	-	-	5,410	5,410
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (5+6)	2,89,724	93,277	1,13,367	1,66,440	6,18,224	2,93,593	1,04,090	1,74,637	1,07,212	6,28,605
5	*Stable deposits*	69,491	14,059	17,499	22,536	1,18,532	79,263	19,130	27,685	17,327	1,37,102
6	Less stable deposits	2,20,233	79,219	95,868	1,43,904	4,99,692	2,14,330	84,960	1,46,953	89,885	4,91,503
7	Wholesale funding: (8+9)	1,07,598	1,64,985	33,236	47,667	2,00,576	1,11,439	1,62,704	21,165	37,997	1,85,651
8	*Operational deposits*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	*Other wholesale funding*	1,07,598	1,64,985	33,236	47,667	2,00,576	1,11,439	1,62,704	21,165	37,997	1,85,651
10	Other liabilities: (11+12)	72,190	82,938	87,022	17,329	32,478	11,897	1,23,192	1,29,647	35,874	47,095
11	*NSFR derivative liabilities*		29	-	-			12	-	-	
12	*All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories*	72,190	82,909	87,022	17,329	32,478	11,897	1,23,180	1,29,647	35,874	47,095
13	**Total ASF (1+4+7+10)**					**9,60,979**					**9,73,965**
RSF Item											
14	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					13,293					14,128
15	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Performing loans and securities: (17+18+19+21+23)	1,236	40,712	-	3,12,476	2,46,540	1,100	33,793	-	3,13,913	2,51,287
17	*Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	*Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions*	-	40,712	-	-	6,107	-	33,793	-	-	5,069

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

		वित्त वर्ष 2023–24 तिमाही 1					वित्त वर्ष 2023–24 तिमाही 2				
		अवशिष्ट परिपक्वता अवधि द्वारा अभारित मूल्य					अवशिष्ट परिपक्वता अवधि द्वारा अभारित मूल्य				
		परिपक्वता रहित	< 6 महीने	6 महीने से < 1 वर्ष	≥ 1 वर्ष	भारित मूल्य	परिपक्वता रहित	< 6 महीने	6 महीने से < 1 वर्ष	≥ 1 वर्ष	भारित मूल्य
19	गैर–वित्तीय कॉर्पोरेट ग्राहकों को अर्जक ऋण, खुदरा व छोटे व्यवसाय के ग्राहकों को ऋण, और राष्ट्रिक, केंद्रीय बैंकों और पीएसई को ऋण, जिनमें से :	-	-	-	2,33,931	1,84,174	-	-	-	2,34,702	1,89,630
20	क्रेडिट जोखिम के लिए बेसल II मानकीकृत दृष्टिकोण के तहत 35% से कम या उसके बराबर के जोखिम भार के साथ	-	-	-	2,33,931	1,84,174	-	-	-	2,34,702	1,89,630
21	अर्जक आवासीय बंधक, जिनमें से	-	-	-	57,770	37,550	-	-	-	58,380	37,947
22	क्रेडिट जोखिम के लिए बेसल II मानकीकृत दृष्टिकोण के तहत 35% से कम या उसके बराबर के जोखिम भार के साथ	-	-	-	57,770	37,550	-	-	-	58,380	37,947
23	एक्सचेंज–ट्रेडेड इक्विटी सहित वे प्रतिभूतियां जो डिफॉल्ट नहीं हैं और एचक्यूएलए के रूप में अर्ह नहीं हैं	1,236	-	-	20,775	18,709	1,100	-	-	20,831	18,642
24	अन्य आस्तियां : (25 से 29 तक की पंक्तियों का योग)	51,794	2,21,464	1,49,621	2,64,928	5,25,829	5,759	1,98,663	1,92,362	2,86,770	5,16,490
25	स्वर्ण सहित भौतिक रूप से व्यापारित वस्तुएं	-				-	-				-
26	डेरिवेटिव अनुबंधों के लिए प्रारंभिक मार्जिन के रूप में दर्ज आस्तियां और सीसीपी की डिफॉल्ट निधियों में योगदान		249	-	41,431	35,428		271	-	6,637	5,872
27	एनएसएफ़आर व्युत्पन्न आस्ति		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
28	दर्ज किए गए विभिन्न मार्जिन की कटौती से पहले एनएसएफ़आर डेरिवेटिव देनदारियां		6,189	1	-	6,190		247	-	-	247
29	अन्य सभी आस्तियां जो उपरोक्त श्रेणियों में शामिल नहीं हैं	51,794	2,15,026	1,49,620	2,23,497	4,84,210	5,759	1,98,145	1,92,362	2,80,133	5,10,371
30	तुलन पत्रेतर मदें		-	1,93,778	-	8,313		-	2,21,068	-	9,641
31	**कुल आरएसएफ (14+15+16+24+30)**					**7,93,975**					**7,91,545**
32	**निवल स्थायी निधीयन अनुपात (%)**					**121.03%**					**123.05%**

(₹ in Crore)

		FY 2023-24 Q1					FY 2023-24 Q2				
		Un-weighted value by residual maturity					Un-weighted value by residual maturity				
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	Weighted value	No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	Weighted value
19	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks, and PSEs, of which:	-	-	-	2,33,931	1,84,174	-	-	-	2,34,702	1,89,630
20	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	2,33,931	1,84,174	-	-	-	2,34,702	1,89,630
21	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	-	-	57,770	37,550	-	-	-	58,380	37,947
22	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	57,770	37,550	-	-	-	58,380	37,947
23	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	1,236	-	-	20,775	18,709	1,100	-	-	20,831	18,642
24	Other assets: (sum of rows 25 to 29)	51,794	2,21,464	1,49,621	2,64,928	5,25,829	5,759	1,98,663	1,92,362	2,86,770	5,16,490
25	Physical traded commodities, including gold	-				-	-				-
26	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		249	-	41,431	35,428		271	-	6,637	5,872
27	NSFR derivative assets		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
28	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		6,189	1	-	6,190		247	-	-	247
29	All other assets not included in the above categories	51,794	2,15,026	1,49,620	2,23,497	4,84,210	5,759	1,98,145	1,92,362	2,80,133	5,10,371
30	Off-balance sheet items		-	1,93,778	-	8,313		-	2,21,068	-	9,641
31	**Total RSF (14+15+16+24+30)**					**7,93,975**					**7,91,545**
32	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**121.03%**		0	0	0	**123.05%**

एएसएफ मद											
1	पूंजी : (2+3)	87,328	-	-	28,889	1,16,217	91,090	-	-	28,989	1,20,079
2	विनियामक पूंजी	87,328	-	-	23,929	1,11,257	91,090	-	-	23,869	1,14,959
3	अन्य पूंजीगत लिखत	-	-	-	4,960	4,960	-	-	-	5,120	5,120
4	खुदरा जमाएं और छोटे व्यवसाय के ग्राहकों से जमाएं (5+6)	2,96,650	1,23,284	1,91,901	83,114	6,40,304	3,02,102	1,99,031	1,45,214	98,980	6,86,836
5	स्थायी जमाएं	80,408	20,926	29,430	13,749	1,37,976	77,206	20,260	19,392	14,077	1,25,092
6	घटाएं – स्थायी जमाएं	2,16,242	1,02,358	1,62,470	69,365	5,02,329	2,24,896	1,78,772	1,25,822	84,903	5,61,444
7	थोक निधीयन: (8+9)	1,13,394	1,72,227	22,159	41,910	1,95,800	78,472	1,65,352	1,19,786	62,361	2,44,166
8	परिचालन जमाएं	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	अन्य थोक निधीयन	1,13,394	1,72,227	22,159	41,910	1,95,800	78,472	1,65,352	1,19,786	62,361	2,44,166
10	अन्य देयताएं: (11+12)	9,633	1,44,094	1,25,226	29,276	49,015	34,555	1,52,243	13,365	-	-
11	एनएसएफआर डेरिवेटिव देयताएं		3	-	-			6	-	-	
12	अन्य सभी देयताएं और इक्विटी जो उपरोक्त श्रेणियों में शामिल नहीं हैं	9,633	1,44,091	1,25,226	29,276	49,015	34,555	1,52,238	13,365	-	-
13	**कुल एएसएफ (1+4+7+10)**					10,01,336					10,50,781
आरएसएफ मद											
14	उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली कुल एनएसएफआर तरल आस्ति (एचक्यूएलए)					14,497					15,356
15	परिचालन उद्देश्यों के लिए अन्य वित्तीय संस्थानों में धारित जमाराशियां	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	अर्जक ऋण और प्रतिभूतियां (17+18+19+21+23)	1,005	47,595	-	3,21,685	2,55,848	987	2,95,652	1,53,727	4,43,087	5,47,274
17	*स्तर 1 एचक्यूएलए द्वारा प्रतिभूत वित्तीय संस्थानों को अर्जक ऋण*	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,297	-	-	330
18	*गैर– स्तर 1 एचक्यूएलए द्वारा प्रतिभूत वित्तीय संस्थानों को अर्जक ऋण और वित्तीय संस्थानों को बेजमानती अर्जक ऋण*	-	47,595	-	-	7,139	-	64,185	4,782	-	12,019

(₹ in Crore)

		FY 2023-24 Q3					FY 2023-24 Q4				
		Un-weighted value by residual maturity					Un-weighted value by residual maturity				
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	Weighted value	No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	Weighted value
ASF Item											
1	Capital: (2+3)	87,328	-	-	28,889	1,16,217	91,090	-	-	28,989	1,20,079
2	Regulatory capital	87,328	-	-	23,929	1,11,257	91,090	-	-	23,869	1,14,959
3	Other capital instruments	-	-	-	4,960	4,960	-	-	-	5,120	5,120
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (5+6)	2,96,650	1,23,284	1,91,901	83,114	6,40,304	3,02,102	1,99,031	1,45,214	98,980	6,86,836
5	*Stable deposits*	80,408	20,926	29,430	13,749	1,37,976	77,206	20,260	19,392	14,077	1,25,092
6	Less stable deposits	2,16,242	1,02,358	1,62,470	69,365	5,02,329	2,24,896	1,78,772	1,25,822	84,903	5,61,444
7	Wholesale funding: (8+9)	1,13,394	1,72,227	22,159	41,910	1,95,800	78,472	1,65,352	1,19,786	62,361	2,44,166
8	*Operational deposits*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	*Other wholesale funding*	1,13,394	1,72,227	22,159	41,910	1,95,800	78,472	1,65,352	1,19,786	62,361	2,44,166
10	Other liabilities: (11+12)	9,633	1,44,094	1,25,226	29,276	49,015	34,555	1,52,243	13,365	-	-
11	*NSFR derivative liabilities*		3	-	-			6	-	-	
12	*All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories*	9,633	1,44,091	1,25,226	29,276	49,015	34,555	1,52,238	13,365	-	-
13	**Total ASF (1+4+7+10)**					10,01,336					10,50,781
RSF Item											
14	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					14,497					15,356
15	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Performing loans and securities: (17+18+19+21+23)	1,005	47,595	-	3,21,685	2,55,848	987	2,95,652	1,53,727	4,43,087	5,47,274
17	*Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA*	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,297	-	-	330
18	*Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions*	-	47,595	-	-	7,139	-	64,185	4,782	-	12,019

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

		वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 तिमाही 3					वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 तिमाही 4				
		अवशिष्ट परिपक्वता अवधि द्वारा अभारित मूल्य					अवशिष्ट परिपक्वता अवधि द्वारा अभारित मूल्य				
		परिपक्वता रहित	< 6 महीने	6 महीने से < 1 वर्ष	≥ 1 वर्ष	भारित मूल्य	परिपक्वता रहित	< 6 महीने	6 महीने से < 1 वर्ष	≥ 1 वर्ष	भारित मूल्य
19	गैर-वित्तीय कॉरपोरेट ग्राहकों को अर्जक ऋण, खुदरा व छोटे व्यवसाय के ग्राहकों को ऋण और राष्ट्रिक, केंद्रीय बैंकों और पीएसई को ऋण, जिनमें से:	-	-	-	2,38,105	1,89,303	-	2,28,169	1,48,945	4,06,192	5,05,570
20	क्रेडिट जोखिम के लिए बेसल II मानकीकृत दृष्टिकोण के तहत 35% से कम या उसके बराबर के जोखिम भार के साथ	-	-	-	2,38,105	1,89,303	-	-	-	1,41,254	91,815
21	अर्जक आवासीय बंधक, जिनमें से	-	-	-	62,456	40,597	-	-	-	14,216	9,240
22	क्रेडिट जोखिम के लिए बेसल II मानकीकृत दृष्टिकोण के तहत 35% से कम या उसके बराबर के जोखिम भार के साथ	-	-	-	62,456	40,597	-	-	-	14,216	9,240
23	एक्सचेंज-ट्रेडेड इक्विटी सहित वे प्रतिभूतियां जो डिफॉल्ट नहीं हैं और एचक्यूएलए के रूप में अर्ह नहीं हैं	1,005	-	-	21,124	18,810	987	-	-	22,678	20,115
24	अन्य आस्तियां : (25 से 29 तक की पंक्तियों का योग)	4,496	2,27,189	1,95,655	2,92,197	5,33,830	71,675	48,145	11,906	4,66,362	1,91,663
25	स्वर्ण सहित भौतिक रूप से व्यापारित वस्तुएं					-					-
26	डेरिवेटिव अनुबंधों के लिए प्रारंभिक मार्जिन के रूप में दर्ज आस्तियां और सीसीपी की डिफॉल्ट निधियों में योगदान		-	-	27,491	23,562		230	-	4,924	4,382
27	एनएसएफआर डेरिवेटिव आस्तियां		-	-	-			-	-	-	-
28	दर्ज किए गए विभिन्न मार्जिन की कटौती के पहले एनएसएफआर डेरिवेटिव देयताएं		37	-	-	37		61	-	-	61
29	अन्य सभी आस्तियां जो उपरोक्त श्रेणियों में शामिल नहीं हैं	4,496	2,26,922	1,95,655	2,64,706	5,10,231	71,675	47,854	11,906	4,61,438	1,87,220
30	तुलन-पत्रेतर मदें	-	-	2,18,179	-	9,426	-	-	2,41,978	-	10,579
31	**कुल आरएसएफ (14+15+16+24+30)**					**8,13,602**					**7,64,872**
32	**निवल स्थायी निधीयन अनुपात (%)**					**123.07%**					**137.38%**

(₹ in Crore)

		FY 2023-24 Q3					FY 2023-24 Q4				
		Un-weighted value by residual maturity					Un-weighted value by residual maturity				
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	Weighted value	No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	Weighted value
19	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks, and PSEs, of which:	-	-	-	2,38,105	1,89,303	-	2,28,169	1,48,945	4,06,192	5,05,570
20	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	2,38,105	1,89,303	-	-	-	1,41,254	91,815
21	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	-	-	62,456	40,597	-	-	-	14,216	9,240
22	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	62,456	40,597	-	-	-	14,216	9,240
23	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	1,005	-	-	21,124	18,810	987	-	-	22,678	20,115
24	Other assets: (sum of rows 25 to 29)	4,496	2,27,189	1,95,655	2,92,197	5,33,830	71,675	48,145	11,906	4,66,362	1,91,663
25	Physical traded commodities, including gold					-					-
26	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		-	-	27,491	23,562		230	-	4,924	4,382
27	NSFR derivative assets		-	-	-			-	-	-	-
28	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		37	-	-	37		61	-	-	61
29	All other assets not included in the above categories	4,496	2,26,922	1,95,655	2,64,706	5,10,231	71,675	47,854	11,906	4,61,438	1,87,220
30	Off-balance sheet items	-	-	2,18,179	-	9,426	-	-	2,41,978	-	10,579
31	**Total RSF (14+15+16+24+30)**					**8,13,602**					**7,64,872**
32	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**123.07%**					**137.38%**

3. निवेश

क) (i) दिनांक 31.03.2025 की स्थिति में निवेश पोर्टफोलियो की संरचना: (राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

	निवेश पोर्टफोलियो की संरचना						
	परिपक्वता तक धारित		विक्रय के लिए उपलब्ध	लाभ और हानि के माध्यम से उचित मूल्य		अनुषंगी कंपनियां और संयुक्त उद्यम	
	लागत पर	उचित मूल्य		एचएफटी	गैर–एचएफटी	लागत पर	उचित मूल्य
I. भारत में निवेश							
(i) सरकारी प्रतिभूति	296733.45	297589.46	51178.61	1443.36	0.00		
(ii) अन्य अनुमोदित प्रतिभूति	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	93.60		
(iii) शेयर	0.00	0.00	0.00	1999.79	4101.34		
(iv) डिबेंचर और बॉण्ड	5073.54	5128.74	3870.56	0.00	2668.21		
(v) अनुषंगी कंपनियां और संयुक्त उद्यम						1483.37	8857.63
(vi) अन्य (वीसीएफ, एमएफ, एआरसी, सीपी, सीडी आदि)	0.00	0.00	968.35	0.00	11678.04		
कुल	301806.99	302718.20	56017.52	3443.15	18541.19	1483.37	8857.63
घटाएं : हानि के लिए प्रावधान/एनपीआई	0.00	0.00	85.96	628.21	3608.47	0.00	0.00
निवल निवेश	301806.99	302718.20	55931.56	2814.94	14932.72	1483.37	8857.63
II. भारत के बाहर निवेश							
(i) सरकारी प्रतिभूतियां (स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों सहित)	153.39	153.39	1788.59	0.00	42.74		
(ii) अनुषंगी कंपनियां और संयुक्त उद्यम						93.08	0.00
(iii) अन्य निवेश	0.00	0	1295.78	0.00	0.19		
कुल	153.39	153.39	3084.37	0.00	42.93	0.00	0.00
घटाएं: हानि के लिए प्रावधान / एनपीआई	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
निवल निवेश	153.39	153.39	3084.37	0.00	42.93	0.00	0.00
कुल निवल निवेश (I+II)	301960.38	302871.59	59015.93	2814.94	14975.65	1576.45	8957.63

3. Investments

a) i) Composition of Investment Portfolio as at 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crore)

COMPOSITION OF INVESTMENT PORTFOILO							
	HELD TO MATURITY		AVAILABLE FOR SALE	FAIR VALUE THROUGH		SUBSIDIARIES ASSOCIATES	
	At Cost	Fair Value		HFT	Non-HFT	AT COST	FAIR VALUE
I. Investments in India							
(i) Government Securities	296733.45	297589.46	51178.61	1443.36	0.00		
(ii) Other Approved Securities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	93.60		
(iii) Shares	0.00	0.00	0.00	1999.79	4101.34		
(iv) Debentures and Bonds	5073.54	5128.74	3870.56	0.00	2668.21		
(v) Subsidiaries, Associates & Joint Ventures						1483.37	8857.63
(vi) Others (VCF, MF, ARC, CP, CD etc.)	0.00	0.00	968.35	0.00	11678.04		
Total	301806.99	302718.20	56017.52	3443.15	18541.19	1483.37	8857.63
Less: Provisions for impairment/NPI	0.00	0.00	85.96	628.21	3608.47	0.00	0.00
Net Investments	301806.99	302718.20	55931.56	2814.94	14932.72	1483.37	8857.63
II. Investments outside India							
(i) Government Securities (Including local authorities)	153.39	153.39	1788.59	0.00	42.74		
(ii) Subsidiaries, Associates & Joint Ventures						93.08	0.00
(iii) Other investments	0.00	0	1295.78	0.00	0.19		
Total	153.39	153.39	3084.37	0.00	42.93	0.00	0.00
Less: Provisions for impairment/NPI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Net Investments	153.39	153.39	3084.37	0.00	42.93	0.00	0.00
Total Net Investments (I+II)	301960.38	302871.59	59015.93	2814.94	14975.65	1576.45	8957.63

(ii) दिनांक 31.03.2025 की स्थिति में निवेश पोर्टफोलियो संरचना

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

	भारत में निवेश							भारत से बाहर निवेश				कुल निवेश
	सरकारी प्रतिभूतियां	अन्य अनुमोदित प्रतिभूतियां	शेयर	डिबेंचर व बॉण्ड	अनुषंगी कंपनियां और/ या संयुक्त उद्यम	अन्य	भारत में कुल निवेश	सरकारी प्रतिभूतियां (स्थानीय प्राधिकारी सहित)	अनुषंगी कंपनियां और/ या संयुक्त उद्यम	अन्य	भारत से बाहर निवेश	
परिपक्वता तक धारित												
सकल	296733.45	0.00	0.00	5073.54	0.00	0.00	301806.99	153.39	0.00	0.00	153.39	301960.38
घटाएं : अनर्जक निवेशों के लिए प्रावधान (एनपीआई)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
निवल	296733.45	0.00	0.00	5073.54	0.00	0.00	301806.99	153.39	0.00	0.00	153.39	301960.38
विक्रय के लिए उपलब्ध												
सकल	51178.61	0.00	0.00	3870.56	0.00	968.35	56017.52	1788.59	0.00	1295.78	3084.37	59101.89
घटाएं : मूल्यह्रास व एनपीआई के लिए प्रावधान	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.96	0.00	0.00	85.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.96
निवल	51178.61	0.00	0.00	3784.60	0.00	968.35	55931.56	1788.59	0.00	1295.78	3084.37	59015.93
लाभ और हानि के माध्यम से उचित मूल्य												
सकल	0.00	93.60	4101.34	2668.21	0.00	11678.04	18541.19	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	18541.38
घटाएं: प्रावधान	0.00	0.00	961.78	2189.65	0.00	457.04	3608.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3608.47
निवल	0.00	93.60	3139.56	478.56	0.00	11221.00	14932.72	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	14932.91
ट्रेडिंग के लिए धारित												
सकल	1443.36	0.00	1999.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	3443.15	0.00	0.00	42.70	42.70	3485.85
घटाएं : मूल्यह्रास व एनपीआई के लिए प्रावधान	0.00	0.00	628.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	628.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	628.21
निवल	1443.36	0.00	1371.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	2814.94	0.00	0.00	42.70	42.70	2857.64
अनुषंगी कंपनियां और/या संयुक्त उद्यम												
सकल	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1483.37	0.00	1483.37	0.00	93.08	0.00	93.08	1576.45
घटाएं: प्रावधान	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
निवल	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1483.37	0.00	1483.37	0.00	93.08	0.00	93.08	1576.45
कुल निवेश	**349355.42**	**93.60**	**6101.13**	**11612.31**	**1483.37**	**12646.39**	**381292.22**	**1941.98**	**93.08**	**1338.67**	**3373.73**	**384665.95**
घटाएं : अनर्जक निवेशों के लिए प्रावधान	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
घटाएं : मूल्यह्रास व एनपीआई के लिए प्रावधान	0.00	0.00	1589.99	2275.61	0.00	457.04	4322.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4322.64
निवल	**349355.42**	**93.60**	**4511.14**	**9336.70**	**1483.37**	**12189.35**	**376969.58**	**1941.98**	**93.08**	**1338.67**	**3373.73**	**380343.31**

(ii) Composition of Investment Portfolio as at 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crore)

	Investments in India							Investments outside India				
	Government Securities	Other Approved Securities	Shares	Debentures and Bonds	Subsidiaries and/ or joint ventures	Others	Total investments in India	Government securities (including local authorities	Subsidiaries and/ or joint ventures	Others	Total Investments outside	Total Investments
Held to Maturity												
Gross	296733.45	0.00	0.00	5073.54	0.00	0.00	301806.99	153.39	0.00	0.00	153.39	301960.38
Less: Provision for non-performing investments (NPI)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net	296733.45	0.00	0.00	5073.54	0.00	0.00	301806.99	153.39	0.00	0.00	153.39	301960.38
Available for Sale												
Gross	51178.61	0.00	0.00	3870.56	0.00	968.35	56017.52	1788.59	0.00	1295.78	3084.37	59101.89
Less: Provision for depreciation and NPI	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.96	0.00	0.00	85.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.96
Net	51178.61	0.00	0.00	3784.60	0.00	968.35	55931.56	1788.59	0.00	1295.78	3084.37	59015.93
Fair Value through profit and Loss												
Gross	0.00	93.60	4101.34	2668.21	0.00	11678.04	18541.19	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	18541.38
Less: Provision	0.00	0.00	961.78	2189.65	0.00	457.04	3608.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3608.47
Net	0.00	93.60	3139.56	478.56	0.00	11221.00	14932.72	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	14932.91
Held for Trading												
Gross	1443.36	0.00	1999.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	3443.15	0.00	0.00	42.70	42.70	3485.85
Less: Provision for depreciation and NPI	0.00	0.00	628.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	628.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	628.21
Net	1443.36	0.00	1371.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	2814.94	0.00	0.00	42.70	42.70	2857.64
Subsidiaries & Joint Ventures												
Gross	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1483.37	0.00	1483.37	0.00	93.08	0.00	93.08	1576.45
Less: Provision	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1483.37	0.00	1483.37	0.00	93.08	0.00	93.08	1576.45
Total Investments	**349355.42**	**93.60**	**6101.13**	**11612.31**	**1483.37**	**12646.39**	**381292.22**	**1941.98**	**93.08**	**1338.67**	**3373.73**	**384665.95**
Less: Provision for depreciation and NPI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Less: Provision for depreciation and NPI	0.00	0.00	1589.99	2275.61	0.00	457.04	4322.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4322.64
Net	**349355.42**	**93.60**	**4511.14**	**9336.70**	**1483.37**	**12189.35**	**376969.58**	**1941.98**	**93.08**	**1338.67**	**3373.73**	**380343.31**

दिनांक 31.03.2024 की स्थिति में निवेश पोर्टफोलियो संरचना

(₹ करोड़ में)

	भारत में निवेश							भारत से बाहर निवेश				
	सरकारी प्रतिभूतियां	अन्य अनुमोदित प्रतिभूतियां	शेयर	डिबेंचर व बॉण्ड	अनुषंगी कंपनियां और/ या संयुक्त उद्यम	अन्य	भारत में कुल निवेश	सरकारी प्रतिभूतियां (स्थानीय प्राधिकारी सहित)	अनुषंगी कंपनियां और / या संयुक्त उद्यम	अन्य	भारत से बाहर कुल निवेश	कुल निवेश
परिपक्वता तक धारित												
सकल	288134.24	1.50	0.00	1236.67	956.34	230.78	290559.54	148.51	93.08	0.00	241.59	290801.013
घटाएं : अनर्जक निवेशों के लिए प्रावधान (एनपीआई)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
निवल	288134.24	1.50	0.00	1236.67	956.34	230.78	290559.54	148.51	93.08	0.00	241.59	290801.13
विक्रय के लिए उपलब्ध												
सकल	54452.84	0.90	4135.69	9464.35	0.00	1693.65	69747.42	0.00	0.00	2566.85	2566.85	72314.27
घटाएं : मूल्यह्रास व एनपीआई के लिए प्रावधान	439.38	0.00	1711.53	2816.17	0.00	1119.38	6086.46	0.00	0.00	10.08	10.08	6096.54
निवल	54013.46	0.90	2424.15	6648.18	0.00	574.26	63660.96	0.00	0.00	2556.77	2556.77	66217.73
ट्रेडिंग के लिए धारित												
सकल	435.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	435.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	435.55
घटाएं : मूल्यह्रास व एनपीआई के लिए प्रावधान	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
निवल	435.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	435.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	435.55
कुल निवेश	**343022.63**	**2.40**	**4135.69**	**10701.02**	**956.34**	**1924.43**	**360742.51**	**148.51**	**93.08**	**2566.85**	**2808.44**	**363550.95**
सकल	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
घटाएं : मूल्यह्रास व एनपीआई के लिए प्रावधान	439.38	0.00	1711.53	2816.17	0.00	1119.38	6086.46	0.00	0.00	10.0	10.08	6096.54
निवल	**342583.25**	**2.40**	**2424.16**	**7884.85**	**956.34**	**805.05**	**354656.05**	**148.51**	**93.08**	**2556.77**	**2798.36**	**357454.42**

Composition of Investment Portfolio As at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crore)

	Investments in India							Investments outside India				Total Investments
	Government Securities	Other Approved Securities	Shares	Debentures and Bonds	Subsidiaries and/ or joint ventures	Others	Total investments in India	Government securities (including local authorities	Subsidiaries and/ or joint ventures	Others	Total Investments outside	
Held to Maturity												
Gross	288134.24	1.50	0.00	1236.67	956.34	230.78	290559.54	148.51	93.08	0.00	241.59	290801.013
Less: Provision for non-performing investments (NP I)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net	288134.24	1.50	0.00	1236.67	956.34	230.78	290559.54	148.51	93.08	0.00	241.59	290801.13
Available for Sale												
Gross	54452.84	0.90	4135.69	9464.35	0.00	1693.65	69747.42	0.00	0.00	2566.85	2566.85	72314.27
Less: Provision for depreciation and NPI	439.38	0.00	1711.53	2816.17	0.00	1119.38	6086.46	0.00	0.00	10.08	10.08	6096.54
Net	54013.46	0.90	2424.15	6648.18	0.00	574.26	63660.96	0.00	0.00	2556.77	2556.77	66217.73
Held for Trading												
Gross	435.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	435.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	435.55
Less: Provision for depreciation and NPI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net	435.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	435.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	435.55
Total Investments	**343022.63**	**2.40**	**4135.69**	**10701.02**	**956.34**	**1924.43**	**360742.51**	**148.51**	**93.08**	**2566.85**	**2808.44**	**363550.95**
Less: Provision for depreciation and NPI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Less: Provision for depreciation and NPI	439.38	0.00	1711.53	2816.17	0.00	1119.38	6086.46	0.00	0.00	10.0	10.08	6096.54
Net	**342583.25**	**2.40**	**2424.16**	**7884.85**	**956.34**	**805.05**	**354656.05**	**148.51**	**93.08**	**2556.77**	**2798.36**	**357454.42**

ख) तुलन पत्र पर उचित मूल्य पर मापे गए निवेश पोर्टफोलियो का उचित मूल्य पदानुक्रम (₹ करोड़ में)

चालू वर्ष								
	विक्रय के लिए उपलब्ध				लाभ और हानि के माध्यम से उचित मूल्य			
	स्तर 1	स्तर 2	स्तर 3	कुल	स्तर 1	स्तर 2	स्तर 3	कुल
I. भारत में निवेश								
(i) सरकारी प्रतिभूति	51178.61	0.00	0.00	51178.61	1443.36	0.00	0.00	1443.36
(ii) अन्य अनुमोदित प्रतिभूति	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.11	0.00	84.49	93.60
(iii) शेयर	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2090.26	449.21	3561.67	6101.14
(iv) डिबेंचर और बॉण्ड	2022.45	1848.11	0.00	3870.56	0.00	2668.21	0.00	2668.21
(v) सहायक कंपनियां और संयुक्त उद्यम								
(vi) अन्य (वीसीएफ, एमएफ, एआरसी, सीपी, सीडी आदि)	0.00	968.35	0.00	968.35	9169.51	0.00	2508.53	11678.04
कुल	**53201.06**	**2816.46**	**0.00**	**56017.52**	**12712.24**	**3117.42**	**6154.69**	**21984.35**
II. भारत के बाहर निवेश								
(i) सरकारी प्रतिभूति (स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों सहित)	1745.89	0.00	0.00	1745.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ii) सहायक कंपनियां और संयुक्त उद्यम								
(iii) अन्य निवेश	1338.48	0.00	0.00	1338.48	0.02	0.00	42.95	42.97
कुल	**3084.37**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**3084.37**	**0.02**	**0.00**	**42.95**	**42.97**
कुल निवल निवेश (I+II)	**56285.43**	**2816.46**	**0.00**	**59101.89**	**12712.26**	**3117.42**	**6197.64**	**22027.32**

b) **Fair Value Hierarchy of investment portfolio measured at fair value on balance sheet** (₹ in Crore)

CURRENT YEAR								
	AVAILABLE FOR SALE				FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
I. Investments in India								
(i) Government Securities	51178.61	0.00	0.00	51178.61	1443.36	0.00	0.00	1443.36
(ii) Other Approved Securities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.11	0.00	84.49	93.60
(iii) Shares	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2090.26	449.21	3561.67	6101.14
(iv) Debentures and Bonds	2022.45	1848.11	0.00	3870.56	0.00	2668.21	0.00	2668.21
(v) Subsidiaries, Associates & Joint Ventures								
(vi) Others (VCF, MF, ARC, CP, CD etc.)	0.00	968.35	0.00	968.35	9169.51	0.00	2508.53	11678.04
Total	**53201.06**	**2816.46**	**0.00**	**56017.52**	**12712.24**	**3117.42**	**6154.69**	**21984.35**
II. Investments outside India								
(i) Government Securities (Including local authorities)	1745.89	0.00	0.00	1745.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ii) Subsidiaries, Associates & Joint Ventures								
(iii) Other investments	1338.48	0.00	0.00	1338.48	0.02	0.00	42.95	42.97
Total	**3084.37**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**3084.37**	**0.02**	**0.00**	**42.95**	**42.97**
Total Net Investments (I+II)	**56285.43**	**2816.46**	**0.00**	**59101.89**	**12712.26**	**3117.42**	**6197.64**	**22027.32**

ग) एएफएस–आरक्षित एवं लाभ व हानि खाते में चिन्हित वित्तीय लिखत स्तर 3 पर निवल लाभ/(हानि)

(₹ करोड़ में)

	विवरण	**31.03.2025**
क)	एएफएस – रिजर्व में चिन्हित	0.00
ख)	सामान्य रिजर्व में चिन्हित	2023.39
ग)	लाभ और हानि खाते में चिन्हित	474.07

c) **Net gains / (losses) on Level 3 financial instruments recognized in AFS-Reserve and Profit and Loss Account**

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	**PARTICULARS**	**31.03.2025**
a)	Recognised in AFS-Reserve	0.00
b)	Recognised in General Reserve	2023.39
c)	Recognised in Profit and Loss Account	474.07

घ) एचटीएम से किए गए विक्रय का विवरण (₹ करोड़ में)

		31.03.2025	31.03.2024
क)	एचटीएम में प्रतिभूति का प्रारंभिक वहन मूल्य	293609.85	269361.65
ख)	वर्ष के दौरान सभी एचटीएम प्रतिभूतियों का वहन मूल्य	42531.49	14240.17
ग)	घटाएं: विनियामक सीमा से छूट प्राप्त परिस्थितियों में विक्रय की गई प्रतिभूतियों का वहन मूल्य	28098.92	2028.91
	विक्रय की गई प्रतिभूतियों का वहन मूल्य (डी = बी–सी)	14432.57	12211.27
घ)	एचटीएम में प्रतिभूतियों के प्रारंभिक वहन मूल्य के प्रतिशत के रूप में विक्रय की गई प्रतिभूतियाँ (ई= डी/ए)	**4.92%**	**4.54%**
	एचटीएम प्रतिभूतियों के संबंध में पूंजी रिजर्व में अंतरित राशि, जिनका पुनःविक्रय किया गया है	853.12	237.56

d) Details of sales made out of HTM (₹ in Crore)

		31.03.2025	31.03.2024
a)	Opening carrying value of securities in HTM	293609.85	269361.65
b)	Carrying value of all HTM securities sold during the year	42531.49	14240.17
c)	Less: Carrying values of securities sold under situations exempted from regulatory limit	28098.92	2028.91
	Carrying value of securities Sold (D=B-C)	14432.57	12211.27
d)	Securities sold as a percentage of opening carrying value of securities in HTM (E=D/A)	**4.92%**	**4.54%**
	Amount transferred to Capital Reserve in respect of HTM securities which were sold at a gain	853.12	237.56

ङ) मूल्यह्रास और निवेश आरक्षित उतार–चढ़ाव के लिए प्रावधानों का संचलन (₹ करोड़ में)

	विवरण	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
i)	**निवेश के मूल्यह्रास में धारित प्रावधानों का संचलन**		
क)	प्रारंभिक शेष राशि	6096.54	5403.30
	एआरसीआईएल	-834.36	449.98
ख)	जोड़ें: वर्ष के दौरान किए गए प्रावधान	-292.10	1268.50
ग)	घटाएं : वर्ष के दौरान अतिरिक्त प्रावधानों को बट्टे खाते में डालना / प्रतिलेखन करना	104.95	1025.24
घ)	अंतिम शेष राशि	4865.13	6096.54
ii)	निवेश में उतार–चढ़ाव रिजर्व का संचलन		
क)	प्रारंभिक शेष राशि	1333.06	1013.45
ख)	जोड़ें : वर्ष के दौरान अंतरित की गई राशि	293.59	319.61
ग)	घटाएं : ड्राडाउन	0.00	0.00
घ)	अंतिम शेष राशि	1626.65	1333.06
iii)	एएफएस और एचएफटी/ वर्तमान श्रेणी में निवेश के अंतिम शेष के प्रतिशत के रूप में आईएफआर में अंतिम शेष राशि	2.00	2.00

e) Movement of Provisions for Depreciation and Investment Fluctuation Reserve (₹ in Crore)

	Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
i)	**Movement of provisions held towards depreciation on investments**		
a)	Opening balance	6096.54	5403.30
	ARCIL	-834.36	449.98
b)	Add: Provisions made during the year	-292.10	1268.50
c)	Less: Write-off / Write-back of excess provisions during the year	104.95	1025.24
d)	Closing balance	4865.13	6096.54
ii)	Movement of Investment Fluctuation Reserve		
a)	Opening balance	1333.06	1013.45
b)	Add: Amount transferred during the year	293.59	319.61
c)	Less: Drawdown	0.00	0.00
d)	Closing balance	1626.65	1333.06
iii)	Closing balance in IFR as a percentage of closing balance of investments in AFS and HFT/Current category	2.00	2.00

च) एचटीएम श्रेणी में / से बिक्री और हस्तांतरण

वित्त वर्ष 2024–25 के दौरान, बैंक ने एचटीएम श्रेणी से प्रतिभूतियाँ बेचीं, जो एचटीएम श्रेणी के बुक वैल्यू के 5% से अधिक नहीं थी। (पिछले वर्ष, बिक्री एचटीएम श्रेणी के 5% से अधिक नहीं थी)

f) Sale and transfers to / from HTM category

During the financial year 2024-25, the Bank sold securities from HTM category not in excess of 5% of the book value of HTM category. (In the previous year, the sale has not exceeded 5% of HTM category)

छ) गैर–एसएलआर निवेश पोर्टफोलियो

i) गैर–निष्पादित गैर–एसएलआर निवेश

(₹ in Crore)

क्र सं	विवरण	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
क)	प्रारंभिक शेष राशि	6056.41	6768.37
ख)	1 अप्रैल से 1 वर्ष के दौरान परिवर्धन	0.07	204.06
ग)	उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान कटौती	667.66	918.11
	उतार–चढ़ाव विनिमय	0.00	2.09
घ)	**अंतिम शेष राशि**	5388.82	6056.41
ञ)	**कुल धारित प्रावधान**	7412.46	6056.41

g) Non-SLR investment portfolio

i) Non-performing non-SLR investments

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
a)	Opening balance	6056.41	6768.37
b)	Additions during the year since 1st April	0.07	204.06
c)	Reductions during the above period	667.66	918.11
	Exchange Fluctuation	0.00	2.09
d)	**Closing balance**	5388.82	6056.41
e)	**Total provisions held**	7412.46	6056.41

ii) गैर–एसएलआर निवेशों की जारीकर्ता संरचना:

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

क्र. सं.	जारीकर्ता	राशि		निजी स्थानन (प्लेसमेंट) की सीमा		'निवेश ग्रेड से कम' प्रतिभूतियों की सीमा		'अनरेटेड' प्रतिभूतियों की सीमा		'असूचीबद्ध' प्रतिभूतियों की सीमा	
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)	
		31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
ए)	पीएसयू	4256.88	4964.94	1093.32	2053.82	0	0	0	0	0	0
बी)	वित्तीय संस्थाएं	7841.12	3660.02	5217.47	2958.49	24.79	0	0	0	0	0
सी)	बैंक	2162.44	668.16	1839.12	151.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
डी)	निजी कॉर्पोरेट	5712.48	6634.04	1891.01	1918.11	75.60	264.17	0	0	254.79	0
ई)	अनुषंगी / संयुक्त उद्यम	1483.37	1049.43	1483.37	956.34	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
एफ)	अन्य	13667.60	3549.33	2654.11	1840.94	0.00	0	0	0	141.61	105
जी)	मूल्यह्रास के सापेक्ष प्रावधान	4322.64	5657.15	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
	कुल*	**30801.25**	**14868.76**	**14178.40**	**9878.71**	**100.39**	**264.17**	**0**	**0**	**396.40**	**105**

नोट: उपरोक्त कॉलम 4, 5, 6 और 7 के तहत रिपोर्ट की गई राशियां परस्पर अनन्य नहीं हैं।

ii) **Issuer composition of non-SLR investments:**

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Issuer	Amount		Extent of Private Placement		Extent of 'Below Investment Grade' Securities		Extent of 'Unrated' Securities		Extent of 'Unlisted' Securities	
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)	
		31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
a)	PSUs	4256.88	4964.94	1093.32	2053.82	0	0	0	0	0	0
b)	FIs	7841.12	3660.02	5217.47	2958.49	24.79	0	0	0	0	0
c)	Banks	2162.44	668.16	1839.12	151.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
d)	Private Corporates	5712.48	6634.04	1891.01	1918.11	75.60	264.17	0	0	254.79	0
e)	Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures	1483.37	1049.43	1483.37	956.34	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
f)	Others	13667.60	3549.33	2654.11	1840.94	0.00	0	0	0	141.61	105
g)	Provision held towards Depreciation	4322.64	5657.15	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
	Total *	**30801.25**	**14868.76**	**14178.40**	**9878.71**	**100.39**	**264.17**	**0**	**0**	**396.40**	**105**

Note: Amounts reported under columns 4, 5, 6 and 7 above may not be mutually exclusive.

ज) रेपो लेनदेन (अंकित मूल्य और बाजार मूल्य के संदर्भ में)

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

विवरण	वर्ष के दौरान न्यूनतम बकाया		वर्ष के दौरान अधिकतम बकाया		वर्ष के दौरान बकाया दैनिक औसत		दिनांक 31.03.2025 की स्थिति में	
	अंकित मूल्य	बाजार मूल्य	अंकित मूल्य	बाजार मूल्य	अंकित मूल्य	बाजार मूल्य	अंकित मूल्य	बाजार मूल्य
रेपो के तहत बेची गई प्रतिभूतियां								
i) सरकारी प्रतिभूतियां	0.00	0.00	5237.00	5300.17	1890.01	1920.43	1255.00	1271.44
ii) कॉर्पोरेट ऋण प्रतिभूतियां	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
iii) कोई अन्य प्रतिभूति	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
रिवर्स रेपो के तहत खरीदी गई प्रतिभूतियां								
i) सरकारी प्रतिभूतियां	0.00	0.00	45000.00	46206.00	1192.77	1201.19	3691.80	3769.87
ii) कॉर्पोरेट ऋण प्रतिभूतियां	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
iii) कोई अन्य प्रतिभूति	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य

h) **Repo transactions (in Face value and Market value terms)**

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Minimum outstanding during the year		Maximum outstanding during the year		Daily Average outstanding during the year		Outstanding as on 31.03.2025	
	Face Value	Market Value	Face Value	Market Value	Face Value	Market Value	Face Value	Market Value
Securities sold under repo								
i) Government Securities	0.00	0.00	5237.00	5300.17	1890.01	1920.43	1255.00	1271.44
ii) Corporate Debt Securities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
iii) Any Other Securities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Securities purchased under reverse repo								
i) Government Securities	0.00	0.00	45000.00	46206.00	1192.77	1201.19	3691.80	3769.87
ii) Corporate Debt Securities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
iii) Any Other Securities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

झ) दिनांक 31.03.2025 की स्थिति में सरकारी प्रतिभूति ऋण (जीएसएल) लेनदेन (बाजार मूल्य के संदर्भ में)

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

विवरण	चालू वर्ष के दौरान न्यूनतम बकाया	पिछले वर्ष के दौरान न्यूनतम बकाया	चालू वर्ष के दौरान अधिकतम बकाया	पिछले वर्ष के दौरान अधिकतम बकाया	चालू वर्ष के दौरान दैनिक औसत बकाया	पिछले वर्ष के दौरान दैनिक औसत बकाया	चालू वर्ष के दौरान लेनदेन की मात्रा	पिछले वर्ष के दौरान लेनदेन की मात्रा	चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के 31 मार्च की स्थिति में बकाया	पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष के 31 मार्च की स्थिति में बकाया
जीएसएल लेनदेन के माध्यम से उधार दी गई प्रतिभूतियाँ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जीएसएल लेनदेन के माध्यम से उधार ली गई प्रतिभूतियाँ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जीएसएल लेनदेन के तहत संपार्श्विक के रूप में रखी गई प्रतिभूतियां	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जीएसएल लेनदेन के तहत संपार्श्विक के रूप में प्राप्त प्रतिभूतियां	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

i) Government Security Lending (GSL) transactions (in market value terms) as at 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Minimum out-standing during the current year	Minimum out-standing during the previous year	Maximum out-standing during the current year	Maximum out-standing during the previous year	Daily average out-standing during the current year	Daily average out-standing during the previous year	Total volume of transactions during the current year	Total volume of transactions during the previous year	Out-standing as on March 31st of the current financial year	Out-standing as on March 31st of the previous financial year
Securities lent through GSL transactions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Securities borrowed through GSL transactions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Securities placed as collateral under GSL transactions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Securities received as collateral under GSL transactions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

ञ) दिनांक 31.03.2024 की स्थिति में सरकारी प्रतिभूति ऋण (जीएसएल) लेनदेन (बाजार मूल्य के संदर्भ में)

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

विवरण	चालू वर्ष के दौरान न्यूनतम बकाया	पिछले वर्ष के दौरान न्यूनतम बकाया	चालू वर्ष के दौरान अधिकतम बकाया	पिछले के दौरान अधिकतम बकाया	चालू वर्ष के दौरान दैनिक औसत बकाया	पिछले वर्ष के दौरान दैनिक औसत बकाया	चालू वर्ष के दौरान लेनदेन की मात्रा	पिछले वर्ष के दौरान लेनदेन की कुल मात्रा	चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के 31 मार्च की स्थिति में बकाया	पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष के 31 मार्च की स्थिति में बकाया
जीएसएल लेनदेन के माध्यम से उधार दी गई प्रतिभूतियाँ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जीएसएल लेनदेन के माध्यम से उधार ली गई प्रतिभूतियाँ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जीएसएल लेनदेन के तहत संपार्श्विक के रूप में रखी गई प्रतिभूतियां	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जीएसएल लेनदेन के तहत संपार्श्विक के रूप में प्राप्त प्रतिभूतियाँ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

j) Government Security Lending (GSL) transactions (in market value terms) as at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Minimum out-standing during the current year	Minimum out-standing during the previous year	Maximum out-standing during the current year	Maximum out-standing during the previous year	Daily average out-standing during the current year	Daily average out-standing during the previous year	Total volume of transactions during the current year	Total volume of transactions during the previous year	Out-standing as on March 31st of the current financial year	Out-standing as on March 31st of the previous financial year
Securities lent through GSL transactions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Securities borrowed through GSL transactions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Securities placed as collateral under GSL transactions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Securities received as collateral under GSL transactions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. आस्ति गुणवत्ता

क) धारित अग्रिमों और प्रावधानों का वर्गीकरण

दिनांक 31.03.2025 की स्थिति में (राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

	मानक	गैर निष्पादित				
	कुल मानक अग्रिम	अवमानक	संदिग्ध	हानि	कुल गैर–निष्पादित अग्रिम	कुल
सकल मानक अग्रिम और एनपीए						
प्रारंभिक शेष राशि	919998	9267	18113	13225	40605	960602
जोड़ें: वर्ष के दौरान परिवर्धन					8544	
घटाएं: वर्ष के दौरान कटौती*					17619	
अंतिम शेष राशि	1041802	7218	12772	11540	31530	1073332
*सकल एनपीए में कमी के कारण:						
i) उन्नयन					672	
ii) वसूली (उन्नयन किए गए खातों में वसूली को छोड़कर)					2597	
iii) तकनीकी / विवेकपूर्ण रूप से बट्टे खाते में डाली गई राशि					12095	
iv) उपर्युक्त (iii) के अलावा बट्टे खाते में डाली गई अन्य राशि					2255	
प्रावधान (अस्थायी प्रावधानों को छोड़कर)						
धारित प्रावधानों का प्रारंभिक शेष	3449	1545	13993	13205	28743	32192
जोड़ें: वर्ष के दौरान किए गए नए प्रावधान					9586	
घटाएं: प्रतिवर्ती अतिरिक्त प्रावधान/ बट्टेखाते में डाले गए ऋण					14178	
धारित प्रावधानों का अंतिम शेष	3785	2370	10253	11528	24151	27936
निवल एनपीए						
प्रारंभिक शेष राशि		7721	4102	0	11823	
जोड़ें: वर्ष के दौरान किए गए नए प्रावधान					-1042	
घटाएं: वर्ष के दौरान कटौती					3428	
अंतिम शेष राशि		4848	2505	0	7353	
अस्थायी प्रावधान						
प्रारंभिक शेष राशि						0
जोड़ें: वर्ष के दौरान किए गए अतिरिक्त प्रावधान						0
घटाएं: वर्ष के दौरान आहरित राशि (ड्राडाउन)						0
अस्थायी प्रावधानों का अंतिम शेष राशि						0
तकनीकी रूप से बट्टे खाते में डालना और उस पर की गई वसूली						
तकनीकी/विवेकपूर्ण रूप से बट्टे खाते में डाली गई राशि						67661
जोड़ें: वर्ष के दौरान तकनीकी/विवेकपूर्ण रूप से बट्टे खाते में डाली गई अग्रिम						12150
घटाएं: वर्ष के दौरान पिछली तकनीकी/विवेकपूर्ण रूप से बट्टे खाते में डाली गई अग्रिम से वसूली						10865
अंतिम शेष राशि						68946

4. **Asset quality**

a) **Classification of advances and provisions held**

As at 31.03.2025 (₹ in Crore)

	Standard	Non-Performing				Total
	Total Standard Advances	Sub-Standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total Non-Performing Advances	
Gross Standard Advances and NPAs						
Opening Balance	919998	9267	18113	13225	40605	960602
Add: Additions during the year					8544	
Less: Reductions during the year*					17619	
Closing balance	1041802	7218	12772	11540	31530	1073332
*Reductions in Gross NPAs due to:						
i) Upgradation					672	
ii) Recoveries (excluding recoveries from upgraded accounts)					2597	
iii) Technical / Prudential Write-offs					12095	
iv) Write-offs other than those under (iii) above					2255	
Provisions (excluding Floating Provisions)						
Opening balance of provisions held	3449	1545	13993	13205	28743	32192
Add: Fresh provisions made during the year					9586	
Less: Excess provision reversed / Write-off loans					14178	
Closing balance of provisions held	3785	2370	10253	11528	24151	27936
Net NPAs						
Opening Balance		7721	4102	0	11823	
Add: Fresh additions during the year					-1042	
Less: Reductions during the year					3428	
Closing Balance		4848	2505	0	7353	
Floating Provisions						
Opening Balance						0
Add: Additional provisions made during the year						0
Less: Amount drawn down during the year						0
Closing balance of floating provisions						0
Technical write-offs and the recoveries made thereon						
Opening balance of Technical / Prudential written-off accounts						67661
Add: Technical / Prudential write-offs during the year						12150
Less: Recoveries made from previously technical / prudential written-off accounts during the year						10865
Closing balance						68946

दिनांक 31.03.2024 की स्थिति (राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

	मानक	गैर निष्पादित				
	कुल मानक अग्रिम	अवमानक	संदिग्ध	हानि	कुल गैर–निष्पादित अग्रिम	कुल
सकल मानक अग्रिम और एनपीए						
प्रारंभिक शेष राशि	816622	8662	23237	14261	46160	862782
जोड़ें: वर्ष के दौरान परिवर्धन					10626	
घटाएं: वर्ष के दौरान कटौतियां*					16181	
अंतिम शेष राशि	919998	9267	18113	13225	40605	960602
*सकल एनपीए में कमी के कारण:						
i) उन्नयन					1035	
ii) वसूली (उन्नयन किए गए खातों में वसूली को छोड़कर)					3320	
iii) तकनीकी / विवेकपूर्ण रूप से बट्टे खाते में डाली गई राशि					10971	
iv) उपर्युक्त (iii) के अलावा बट्टे खाते में डाली गई अन्य राशि					855	
प्रावधान (अस्थायी प्रावधानों को छोड़कर)						
धारित प्रावधानों का प्रारंभिक शेष	3218	1508	16012	14246	31766	34984
जोड़ें: वर्ष के दौरान किए गए नए प्रावधान					9387	9387
घटाएं: प्रतिवर्ती अतिरिक्त प्रावधान / बट्टेखाते में डाले गए ऋण					12410	12179
धारित प्रावधानों का अंतिम शेष	3449	1545	13993	13205	28743	32192
निवल एनपीए						
प्रारंभिक शेष राशि		7154	7195	0	14349	
जोड़ें: वर्ष के दौरान किए गए नए प्रावधान					1239	
घटाएं : वर्ष के दौरान कटौती					3765	
अंतिम शेष राशि		7721	4102	0	11823	
अस्थायी प्रावधान						
प्रारंभिक शेष राशि						0
जोड़ें: वर्ष के दौरान किए गए अतिरिक्त प्रावधान						0
घटाएं: वर्ष के दौरान आहरित राशि (ड्राडाउन)						0
अस्थायी प्रावधानों की अंतिम शेष राशि						0
तकनीकी रूप से बट्टे खाते में डालना और उस पर की गई वसूली						
तकनीकी / विवेकपूर्ण रूप से बट्टे खाते में डाली गई राशि						66643
जोड़ें: वर्ष के दौरान तकनीकी/विवेकपूर्ण रूप से बट्टे खाते में डाली गई अग्रिम						11612
घटाएं: वर्ष के दौरान पिछली तकनीकी/विवेकपूर्ण रूप से बट्टे खाते में डाली गई अग्रिम से वसूली						10594
अंतिम शेष राशि						67661

अनुपात (प्रतिशत में)	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
सकल एनपीए से सकल अग्रिम	2.94	4.23
निवल एनपीए से निवल अग्रिम	0.70	1.27
प्रावधान कवरेज अनुपात	92.70	89.10

As at 31.03.2024 (₹ in Crore)

	Standard	Non-Performing				
	Total Standard Advances	Sub-Standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total Non-Performing Advances	Total
Gross Standard Advances and NPAs						
Opening Balance	816622	8662	23237	14261	46160	862782
Add: Additions during the year					10626	
Less: Reductions during the year*					16181	
Closing balance	919998	9267	18113	13225	40605	960602
*Reductions in Gross NPAs due to:						
i) Upgradation					1035	
ii) Recoveries (excluding recoveries from upgraded accounts)					3320	
iii) Technical / Prudential Write-offs					10971	
iv) Write-offs other than those under (iii) above					855	
Provisions (excluding Floating Provisions)						
Opening balance of provisions held	3218	1508	16012	14246	31766	34984
Add: Fresh provisions made during the year					9387	9387
Less: Excess provision reversed / Write-off loans					12410	12179
Closing balance of provisions held	3449	1545	13993	13205	28743	32192
Net NPAs						
Opening Balance		7154	7195	0	14349	
Add: Fresh additions during the year					1239	
Less: Reductions during the year					3765	
Closing balance		7721	4102	0	11823	
Floating Provisions						
Opening Balance						0
Add: Additional provisions made during the year						0
Less: Amount drawn down during the year						0
Closing balance of floating provisions						0
Technical write-offs and the recoveries made thereon						
Opening balance of Technical / Prudential written-off accounts						66643
Add: Technical / Prudential write-offs during the year						11612
Less: Recoveries made from previously technical / prudential written-off accounts during the year						10594
Closing balance						67661

Ratios (in per cent)	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Gross NPA to Gross Advances	2.94	4.23
Net NPA to Net Advances	0.70	1.27
Provision Coverage Ratio	92.70	89.10

ख) क्षेत्रवार अग्रिम और सकल एनपीए (राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

क्र. सं.	क्षेत्र*	31.03.2025			31.03.2024		
		कुल बकाया अग्रिम	सकल एनपीए	उस क्षेत्र में कुल अग्रिमों पर सकल एनपीए का प्रतिशत	कुल बकाया अग्रिम	सकल एनपीए	उस क्षेत्र में कुल अग्रिमों पर सकल एनपीए का प्रतिशत
i)	**प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र**						
ए)	कृषि और संबद्ध गतिविधियां	239977.10	8334	3.47%	249337.01	8541	3.43%
बी)	उद्योगों को अग्रिम जो प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र को ऋण के लिए पात्र हैं	58994.12	2853	4.83%	55340.58	11234	20.30%
सी)	सेवा	80829.82	5062	6.26%	76528.31	1625	2.12%
डी)	व्यक्तिगत ऋण	42959.74	816	1.90%	42006.16	0	0.00%
	उप–योग (i)	**422760.78**	**17065**	**4.04%**	**423212.05**	**21400**	**5.06%**
ii)	**गैर–प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र**						
ए)	कृषि और संबद्ध गतिविधियां	7165.70	41	0.57%	3869.06	0	0.00%
बी)	उद्योग	169141.41	10315	6.10%	172091.27	13321	7.74%
सी)	सेवा	293857.59	2736	0.93%	247022.28	5262	2.13%
डी)	व्यक्तिगत ऋण	180406.26	1373	0.76%	114407.74	622	0.54%
	उप–योग (ii)	**650570.96**	**14465**	**2.22%**	**537390.35**	**19205**	**3.57%**
	कुल (i + ii)	**1073331.74**	**31530**	**2.94%**	**960602.40**	**40605**	**4.23%**

b) Sector-wise Advances and Gross NPAs (₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Sector*	31.03.2025			31.03.2024		
		Outstanding Total Advances	Gross NPAs	Percentage of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that sector	Outstanding Total Advances	Gross NPAs	Percentage of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that sector
i)	**Priority Sector**						
a)	Agriculture and allied activities	239977.10	8334	3.47%	249337.01	8541	3.43%
b)	Advances to industries sector eligible as priority sector lending	58994.12	2853	4.83%	55340.58	11234	20.30%
c)	Services	80829.82	5062	6.26%	76528.31	1625	2.12%
d)	Personal loans	42959.74	816	1.90%	42006.16	0	0.00%
	Sub-total (i)	**422760.78**	**17065**	**4.04%**	**423212.05**	**21400**	**5.06%**
ii)	**Non-priority Sector**						
a)	Agriculture and allied activities	7165.70	41	0.57%	3869.06	0	0.00%
b)	Industry	169141.41	10315	6.10%	172091.27	13321	7.74%
c)	Services	293857.59	2736	0.93%	247022.28	5262	2.13%
d)	Personal loans	180406.26	1373	0.76%	114407.74	622	0.54%
	Sub-total (ii)	**650570.96**	**14465**	**2.22%**	**537390.35**	**19205**	**3.57%**
	Total (i + ii)	**1073331.74**	**31530**	**2.94%**	**960602.40**	**40605**	**4.23%**

उद्योंगों का उप–क्षेत्र जहां बकाया अग्रिम, क्षेत्र के कुल बकाया अग्रिमों के 10% से अधिक है:

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

क्र. सं.	उप क्षेत्र	31.03.2025			31.03.2024		
		कुल बकाया अग्रिम	सकल एनपीए	उस क्षेत्र में कुल अग्रिमों पर सकल एनपीए का प्रतिशत	कुल बकाया अग्रिम	सकल एनपीए	उस क्षेत्र में कुल अग्रिमों पर सकल एनपीए का प्रतिशत
1	आधारभूत संरचना	124589.62	4080	3.27%	120325.55	5637	4.68%
2	थोक / खुदरा व्यापार	81929.90	2933	3.58%	67213.11	3906	5.81%
3	मूलभूत धातु और धातुगत उत्पाद	24055.45	412	1.71%	18147.50	568	3.13%

Sub-sector of industries where the outstanding advances exceeds 10 percent of the outstanding total advances of the sector

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Sub-sector	31.03.2025			31.03.2024		
		Outstanding Total Advances	Gross NPA	Percentage of Gross NPA to Total Advances in that sector	Outstanding Total Advances	Gross NPA	Percentage of Gross NPA to Total Advances in that sector
1	Infrastructure	124589.62	4080	3.27%	120325.55	5637	4.68%
2	Wholesale/ Retail Trade	81929.90	2933	3.58%	67213.11	3906	5.81%
3	Basic Metal & Metal Products	24055.45	412	1.71%	18147.50	568	3.13%

ग) विदेशी आस्तियां, एनपीए और राजस्व:

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

विवरण	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
कुल आस्तियां	143303.09	112069.08
कुल एनपीए	2679.40	4825.77
कुल राजस्व	6701.09	6437.13

c) Overseas assets, NPAs and revenue

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Total Assets	143303.09	112069.08
Total NPAs	2679.40	4825.77
Total Revenue	6701.09	6437.13

घ) समाधान योजना और पुनर्रचना का विवरण

(i) समाधान योजना का विवरण

दबावग्रस्त आस्तियों के समाधान हेतु विवेकपूर्ण ढांचे के संबंध में भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा जारी परिपत्र डीबीआर सं. बीपी. बीसी. 45/21.04.048/2018-19 दिनांक 07.06.2019 के अनुसार, बैंक के पास 9 खातों में ₹430.76 करोड़ का अतिरिक्त प्रावधान है, जिसका विवरण निम्नानुसार है।

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

आरबीआई परिपत्र से प्रभावित ऋण राशि (ए)	एनपीए के रूप में वर्गीकृत ऋण राशि (बी)	दिनांक 31.03.2025 की स्थिति में कॉलम (बी) में एनपीए के रूप में वर्गीकृत ऋण राशि (सी)	दिनांक 31.03.2024 की स्थिति में प्रावधान (डी)	दिनांक 31.03.2025 को समाप्त तिमाही/अवधि के दौरान किए गए अतिरिक्त प्रावधान/(प्रतिवर्तन) (ई)	दिनांक 31.03.2025 की स्थिति में प्रावधान (एफ)
4726.05	4726.05	4726.05	832.11	-401.35	430.76

d) Particulars of resolution plan and restructuring

(i) Particulars of Resolution plan

As per the RBI Circular DBR. No. BP. BC. 45/21.04.048/2018-19 dated 07.06.2019 on prudential framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets, Bank holds an additional provision of ₹ 430.76 crore in 9 accounts as detailed below.

(₹ in Crore)

Amount of loans impacted by RBI Circular (a)	Amount of loans to be classified as NPA (b)	Amount of loans as on 31.03.2025 out of (b) classified as NPA (c)	Provision held as on 31.03.2024 (d)	Additional provision/ (Reversal) made during quarter / period ended 31.03.2025 (e)	Provision held as on 31.03.2025 (f)
4726.05	4726.05	4726.05	832.11	-401.35	430.76

ii) पुनर्रचित खातों का विवरण

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

		कृषि एवं संबद्ध गतिविधियां (अन्य प्रणाली)		कॉरपोरेट (एमएसएमई को छोड़कर) (सीडीआर प्रणाली)		एमएसएमई (एसएमई ऋण पुनर्रचना)		खुदरा व अन्य (अन्य प्रणाली)		कुल	
		चालू वर्ष	पिछला वर्ष	चालू वर्ष	पिछला वर्ष	चालू वर्ष	पिछला वर्ष	चालू वर्ष	पिछला वर्ष	चालू वर्ष	पिछला वर्ष
मानक	खातों की संख्या	68	155	13	4	12476	22583	859	881	13416	23623
	सकल राशि	24.92	37.63	80.24	90.10	867.09	1263.41	2434.58	2493.24	3406.83	3884.38
	धारित प्रावधान	0.12	0.45	0.32	0.36	62.86	96.13	155.93	181.33	219.23	278.27
अवमानक	खातों की संख्या	45	38	0	0	4236	6332	293	175	4574	6545
	सकल राशि	5.87	3.90	0	0	50.04	171.44	31.91	52.15	87.82	227.49
	धारित प्रावधान	0.89	0.59	0	0	9.08	30.07	5.11	8.39	15.08	39.05
संदिग्ध	खातों की संख्या	3891	4121	0	2	37979	57720	19841	632	61711	62475
	सकल राशि	112.01	138.07	0	302.37	1009.15	1536.23	1362.03	1455.11	2483.19	3431.78
	धारित प्रावधान	106.10	124.47	0	302.37	840.71	972.18	1235.19	1428.06	2182.00	2827.08
हानि	खातों की संख्या	581	634	6	6	12037	12092	3336	3182	15960	15914
	सकल राशि	54.61	53.24	161.42	161.42	542.69	520.81	7121.90	7292.58	7880.62	8028.05
	धारित प्रावधान	54.61	53.24	161.42	161.42	542.29	520.81	7121.90	7292.58	7880.22	8028.05

ii) Details of restructuring accounts

(₹ in Crore)

		Agriculture & Allied Activities (Other Mechanism)		Corporate (excluding MSME) (CDR Mechanism)		MSME (SME Debt Restructuring)		Retail & Other (Other Mechanism)		Total	
		Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
Standard	No. of Accounts	68	155	13	4	12476	22583	859	881	13416	23623
	Gross Amount	24.92	37.63	80.24	90.10	867.09	1263.41	2434.58	2493.24	3406.83	3884.38
	Provision Held	0.12	0.45	0.32	0.36	62.86	96.13	155.93	181.33	219.23	278.27
Sub-Standard	No. of Accounts	45	38	0	0	4236	6332	293	175	4574	6545
	Gross Amount	5.87	3.90	0	0	50.04	171.44	31.91	52.15	87.82	227.49
	Provision Held	0.89	0.59	0	0	9.08	30.07	5.11	8.39	15.08	39.05
Doubtful	No. of Accounts	3891	4121	0	2	37979	57720	19841	632	61711	62475
	Gross Amount	112.01	138.07	0	302.37	1009.15	1536.23	1362.03	1455.11	2483.19	3431.78
	Provision Held	106.10	124.47	0	302.37	840.71	972.18	1235.19	1428.06	2182.00	2827.08
Loss	No. of Accounts	581	634	6	6	12037	12092	3336	3182	15960	15914
	Gross Amount	54.61	53.24	161.42	161.42	542.69	520.81	7121.90	7292.58	7880.62	8028.05
	Provision Held	54.61	53.24	161.42	161.42	542.29	520.81	7121.90	7292.58	7880.22	8028.05

ङ) आस्ति वर्गीकरण और प्रावधान में विचलन

वित्तीय विवरण– प्रस्तुति और प्रकटीकरण, आस्ति वर्गीकरण में विचलन एवं प्रावधान पर आरबीआई के मास्टर दिशानिर्देश सं. RBI/DOR/2021–22/83 DOR.ACC.REC.45/21.04.018/2021–22 दिनांक 30.08.2021 (दिनांक 01.04.2024 तक अद्यतित) के अनुसार, यदि निम्नलिखित में से एक या दोनों शर्तें पूरी होती हैं तो बैंकों को विचलनों का प्रकटीकरण करना चाहिए:

i. आरबीआई द्वारा अपनी पर्यवेक्षी प्रक्रिया के भाग के रूप में मूल्यांकन किए गए एनपीए के लिए अतिरिक्त प्रावधान संदर्भ अवधि के प्रावधानों और आकस्मिक व्यय से पहले रिपोर्ट किए गए लाभ के 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक है और

ii. आरबीआई द्वारा अपनी पर्यवेक्षी प्रक्रिया के भाग के रूप में अतिरिक्त सकल एनपीए संदर्भ के लिए जारी वृद्धिशील सकल एनपीए के पांच प्रतिशत से अधिक है।

हमारे बैंक में विचलन उपर्युक्त निर्दिष्ट सीमा के भीतर हैं, इसलिए वित्त वर्ष 2024–25 के लिए आरबीआई की वार्षिक पर्यवेक्षी प्रक्रिया के संबंध में आस्ति वर्गीकरण और एनपीए के प्रावधान में विचलन पर कोई प्रकटीकरण अपेक्षित नहीं हैं।

च) ऋण एक्सपोजर के अंतरण का प्रकटीकरण

1. ऋण एक्सपोजर पर आरबीआई के मास्टर दिशानिर्देश दिनांक 24.09.2021 के अनुसार, दिनांक 31.03.2025 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के दौरान अंतरित/अधिग्रहित ऋणों का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

   क) दिनांक 31.03.2025 को समाप्त वर्ष के दौरान बैंक द्वारा अंतरित/अधिग्रहित किए गए ऋणों का विवरण

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

विवरण	कृषि	खुदरा	एमएसएमई	कॉरपोरेट/अन्य
अधिग्रहण का माध्यम	कोई नहीं	सह–उधार	सह–उधार	कोई नहीं
कुल बकाया (रूपए करोड़ में)	लागू नहीं	12.68	111.05	लागू नहीं
भारित औसत धारिता अवधि (महीने में)		1.75	8.69	
लाभकारी आर्थिक ब्याज का प्रतिधारण		एचएल - 20%	20%	

e) Divergence in asset classification and provisioning

As per RBI Master Direction No RBI/DOR/2021-22/83 DOR.ACC.REC.No.45 / 21.04.018 / 2021-22 dated 30.08.2021 (Updated as on 01.04.2024) on financial statements - presentation and disclosures, divergence in the asset classification and provisioning, Banks should disclose divergences, if either or both of the following conditions are satisfied:

i. The additional provisioning for NPAs assessed by Reserve Bank of India as part of its supervisory process, exceeds five percent of the reported profit before provisions and contingencies for the reference period, and

ii. The additional Gross NPAs identified by the Reserve Bank of India as part of its supervisory process exceeds five percent of the reported incremental Gross NPAs for the reference period.

In our Bank, divergences are within the threshold limit specified above, hence no disclosure on divergence in asset classification and provisioning for NPAs is required with respect to RBI's annual supervisory process for FY 2024-25.

f) Disclosure of transfer of loan exposures

1. Details of loans transferred /acquired during the period ended 31.03.2025 under the RBI Master Direction on transfer of loan exposures dated 24.09.2021 are given below:

   a) Bank has transferred/acquired Loans not in default during the year ended 31.03.2025.

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Agriculture	Retail	MSME	Corporate/ Others
Mode of Acquisition	None	Co-Lending	Co-Lending	None
Aggregate Outstanding (₹ in crore)	NA	12.68	111.05	NA
Weighted Average Holding Period (In months)		1.75	8.69	
Retention of Beneficial Economic Interest		HL-20%	20%	

मूर्त प्रतिभूति कवरेज का कवरेज (%)		217.37	170.91%	लागू नहीं
रेटिंग किए गए ऋण का रेटिंग के आधार पर वितरण		कृपया नोट देखें (#)	कृपया नोट देखें (#)	लागू नहीं

#अंतरित ऋणों को रेटिंग नहीं दी जाती क्योंकि ये गैर–कॉर्पोरेट उधारकर्ताओं के लिए हैं और इसलिए लागू नहीं होते हैं।

ख) दिनांक 31.03.2025 को समाप्त वर्ष के दौरान बैंक ने कोई दबावग्रस्त ऋण/ विशेष उल्लिखित खाते अधिग्रहित नहीं किए हैं।

ग) 31.03.2025 को समाप्त वर्ष के दौरान अंतरित दबावग्रस्त ऋणों (एनपीए) का विवरण:

Coverage of tangible security coverage (%)		217.37	170.91%	NA
Rating wise distribution of Rated Loans		See Note (#)	See Note (#)	NA

#The loans transferred are not rated as these are to non-corporate borrowers.

b) The Bank has not acquired any Stressed Loans (NPAs)/ Special Mentioned Accounts (SMA) during the year ended 31.03.2025.

c) Details of Stressed Loans (NPAs) transferred during the year ended 31.03.2025.

विवरण	एआरसी को	अनुमति प्राप्त स्थानांतरितियों को	अन्य अंतरित व्यक्तियों को (कृपया निर्दिष्ट करें)
खातों की संख्या	12	शून्य	शून्य
अंतरित ऋणों का कुल बकाया मूलधन	1886.82		
अंतरित ऋणों की भारित औसत अवशिष्ट अवधि	शून्य		
अंतरित ऋणों का निवल बही मूल्य (अंतरण के समय)	1886.82		
कुल प्रतिफल	1786.91		
पिछले वर्षों में अंतरित खातों के संबंध में प्राप्त अतिरिक्त प्रतिफल	---		
वर्ष के दौरान प्राप्त ऋणों का विवरण			
(सभी राशि करोड़ रुपए में)	एससीबी, आरआरबी, यूसीबी, एसटीसीबी, डीसीसीबी, एआईएफआई, एसएफबी और एनबीएफसी सहित हाउसिंग फाइनेंस कंपनियों (एचएफसी) से		एआरसी से
प्राप्त ऋणों का कुल बकाया मूलधन	शून्य		शून्य
कुल भुगतान किया गया प्रतिफल	शून्य		शून्य
प्राप्त ऋणों की भारित औसत अवशिष्ट अवधि	शून्य		शून्य

Particulars	To ARCs	To permitted Transferees	To Other Transferees (Please Specify)
No. of Accounts	12	NIL	NIL
Aggregate principal outstanding of loans transferred	1886.82		
Weighted average residual tenor of the loans transferred	Nil		
Net book value of the loans transferred (at the time of transfer)	1886.82		
Aggregate consideration	1786.91		
Additional consideration realized in respect of accounts transferred in earlier years	---		
Details of loans acquired during the year			
(all amounts in ₹ Crore)	From SCBs, RRBs, UCBs, STCBs, DCCBs, AIFIs, SFBs and NBFCs including Housing Finance Companies (HFCs)		From ARCs
Aggregate Principal outstanding of loans acquired	NIL		NIL
Aggregate consideration paid	NIL		NIL
Weighted average residual tenor of loans acquired	NIL		NIL

घ) 31.03.2025 तक क्रेडिट रेटिंग एजेंसियों द्वारा ऐसे एसआर को सौंपी गई रिकवरी रेटिंग की विभिन्न श्रेणियों में बैंक द्वारा रखे गए एसआर का वितरण निम्नानुसार है:

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

रिकवरी रेटिंग बैंड	बही लागत
आरआर1	580.06
आरआर1+	90.78
आरआर2	99.00
आरआर3	6.95
आरआर4	---
आरआर5	90.73
एनआर	1077.22
वापस ली गई रेटिंग	52.69
कुल	**1997.42**

नोट करें: उपरोक्त तालिका में मेसर्स एसआरईआई इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फाइनेंस लिमिटेड और एसआरईआई इक्विपमेंट फाइनेंस लिमिटेड को एनएआरसीएल में स्थानांतरित करने के लिए समाधान योजना के एक भाग के रूप में जारी किए गए 178.79 करोड़ रुपये के एसआर शामिल हैं। तालिका में मेसर्स हितोदी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (गैर निष्पादित निवेश) के खाते में जारी किए गए 17.79 करोड़ रुपये के एसआर भी शामिल हैं, जो एनएआरसीएल को अंतरित किए गए हैं।

ङ) दबावग्रस्त ऋणों की बिक्री के कारण लाभ एवं हानि खाते में वापस किए गए अतिरिक्त प्रावधान की मात्रा: 1,463.06 करोड़ रुपये

च) धोखाधड़ी वाले खाते

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
रिपोर्ट की गई धोखाधड़ी की संख्या	366	157
धोखाधड़ी में शामिल राशि (₹ करोड़) (बकाया)	6692.39	1079.31
ऐसी धोखाधड़ी के लिए प्रावधान की गई राशि (₹ करोड़)	2292.76	1079.31
वर्ष के अंत तक 'अन्य रिजर्व' से डेबिट की गई अमोर्टाइज्ड प्रावधान की राशि (₹ करोड़)	-	-

d) Distribution of the SRs held by the Bank across the various categories of Recovery Ratings assigned to such SRs by the credit rating agencies as on 31.03.2025 is given as under:

(₹ in Crore)

Recovery Rating Band	Book Cost
RR1	580.06
RR1+	90.78
RR2	99.00
RR3	6.95
RR4	---
RR5	90.73
NR	1077.22
Rating Withdrawn	52.69
Total	**1997.42**

Note: The above table includes SR of ₹178.79 Crore issued as a part of resolution plan in transfer of M/s SREI Infrastructure Finance Ltd & SREI Equipment Finance Ltd to NARCL. The table also includes SR of ₹17.79 Crore issued in the account of M/s. Hitodi Infrastructure Pvt Ltd (Non-Performing Investment) transferred to NARCL.

e) Quantum of excess provision reversed to the P & L account on account of sale of stressed loans: ₹ 1,463.06 Cr

g) Fraud Accounts

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Number of frauds reported	366	157
Amount involved in fraud (₹ crore)	6692.39	1079.31
Amount of provision made for such frauds (₹ crore)	2292.76	1079.31
Amount of Unamortized provision debited from 'other reserves' as at the end of the year (₹ crore)	-	-

छ) कोविड-19 से संबंधित दबाव के लिए समाधान ढांचे के तहत प्रकटीकरण (राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

उधारकर्ता का प्रकार	समाधान योजना के कार्यान्वयन के परिणामस्वरूप मानक के रूप में वर्गीकृत खातों में एक्सपोजर - पिछले छमाही के अंत में स्थिति (ए)	(क) का	(क) का	(क) का	समाधान योजना के कार्यान्वयन के परिणामस्वरूप मानक के रूप में वर्गीकृत खातों में एक्सपोज़र – वर्तमान स्थिति
	(ए)	31.03.2025 को समाप्त छमाही के दौरान एनपीए हुए कुल ऋण	31.03.2025 को समाप्त छमाही के दौरान बट्टे खाते में डाली गई राशि	31.03.2025 को समाप्त छमाही के दौरान उधारकर्ताओं द्वारा भुगतान की गई राशि	इस अर्ध–वर्ष का अंत 31.03.2025 को हुआ
व्यक्तिगत ऋण	6730.66	160.21	0.00	0.00	6007.30
कॉर्पोरेट व्यक्ति*	729.65	0.00	0.00	347.07	382.58
एमएसएमई	2093.81	84.08	0.00	438.59	1597.96
अन्य	603.15	18.23	0.02	104.08	498.37
कुल	**10157.27**	**262.52**	**0.02**	**1750.91**	**8486.21**

* जैसा कि दिवाला और दिवालियापन संहिता, 2016 की धारा 3(7) में परिभाषित किया गया है

h) Disclosure under Resolution Framework for COVID-19-related Stress (₹ in Crore)

Type of borrower	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard, consequent to implementation of resolution plan - Position as at the end of the previous half-year	Of (A)	Of (A)	Of (A)	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan - Position as at the
	(A)	aggregate debt that slipped into NPA during the half-year ended 31.03.2025	amount written off during the half-year ended 31.03.2025	amount paid by the borrowers during the half-year ended 31.03.2025	end of this half-year ended 31.03.2025
Personal Loans	6730.66	160.21	0.00	0.00	6007.30
Corporate Persons*	729.65	0.00	0.00	347.07	382.58
MSMEs	2093.81	84.08	0.00	438.59	1597.96
Others	603.15	18.23	0.02	104.08	498.37
Total	**10157.27**	**262.52**	**0.02**	**1750.91**	**8486.21**

* As defined in Section 3(7) of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016

5. एक्सपोज़र:

क) रियल एस्टेट क्षेत्र में एक्सपोज़र (राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

	श्रेणी	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
i)	प्रत्यक्ष एक्सपोजर	135482.04	122605.66
क)	आवासीय बंधक - आवासीय संपत्ति पर बंधक द्वारा पूर्णतः प्रतिभूत ऋण देना, जो उधारकर्ता के कब्जे में है या होगी या जो किराए पर दी गई है।	112342.93	99102.26
ख)	वाणिज्यिक अचल संपत्ति - वाणिज्यिक अचल संपत्ति (कार्यालय भवन, खुदरा स्थान, बहुउद्देशीय वाणिज्यिक परिसर, बहुपरिवार आवासीय भवन, बहु–किराएदार वाणिज्यिक परिसर, औद्योगिक या गोदाम स्थान, होटल, भूमि अधिग्रहण, विकास और निर्माण, आदि) पर बंधक द्वारा प्रतिभूत ऋण। एक्सपोज़र में गैर–निधि आधारित (एनएफबी) सीमाएं भी शामिल होंगी;	22924.40	23305.50
ग)	बंधक–समर्थित प्रतिभूतियों (एमबीएस) और अन्य प्रतिभूतिकृत एक्सपोज़र में निवेश		
	क. आवासीय	214.71	197.90
	ख. वाणिज्यिक अचल संपत्ति	104.23	105.47
ii)	अप्रत्यक्ष ऋण जोखिम	118.48	92.43
	राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक और आवास वित्त कंपनियों पर निधि आधारित और गैर–निधि आधारित एक्सपोज़र।	34800.76	30466.98
	रियल एस्टेट क्षेत्र में कुल एक्सपोज़र	**170282.80**	**153072.64**

5. **Exposures:**

a) **Exposure to real estate sector** (₹ in Crore)

	Category	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
i)	Direct Exposure	135482.04	122605.66
a)	Residential Mortgages - Lending fully secured by mortgages on residential property that is or will be occupied by the borrower or that is rented.	112342.93	99102.26
b)	Commercial Real Estate - Lending secured by mortgages on commercial real estate (office buildings, retail space, multi-purpose commercial premises, multi-family residential buildings, multi-tenanted commercial premises, industrial or warehouse space, hotels, land acquisition, development and construction, etc.). Exposure would also include non-fund based (NFB) limits;	22924.40	23305.50
c)	Investments in Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) and other securitized exposures		
	a. Residential	214.71	197.90
	b. Commercial Real Estate	104.23	105.47
ii)	Indirect Exposure	118.48	92.43
	Fund based and non-fund-based exposures on National Housing Bank and Housing Finance Companies.	34800.76	30466.98
	Total Exposure to Real Estate Sector	**170282.80**	**153072.64**

ख) पूंजी बाजार में एक्सपोज़र

(₹ करोड़ में)

	विवरण	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
i.	इक्विटी शेयरों, परिवर्तनीय बांडों, परिवर्तनीय डिबेंचर और इक्विटी उन्मुख म्यूचुअल फंड की इकाइयों में प्रत्यक्ष निवेश, जिसका कोष विशेष रूप से कॉर्पोरेट ऋण में निवेशित नहीं है;	4119.66	2053.76
ii.	शेयरों (आईपीओ/ईएसओपी सहित), परिवर्तनीय बांड, परिवर्तनीय डिबेंचर और इक्विटी उन्मुख म्यूचुअल फंड की इकाइयों में निवेश के लिए व्यक्तियों को शेयरों/बांडों/डिबेंचर या अन्य प्रतिभूतियों के एवज़ में या निर्बंध आधार पर अग्रिम;	0.23	0.22
iii.	किसी अन्य प्रयोजन के लिए अग्रिम जहां शेयर या परिवर्तनीय बांड या परिवर्तनीय डिबेंचर या इक्विटी उन्मुख म्यूचुअल फंड की इकाइयां प्राथमिक प्रतिभूति के रूप में ली जाती हैं;	1411.45	1414.55
iv.	शेयरों या परिवर्तनीय बांडों या परिवर्तनीय डिबेंचर या इक्विटी उन्मुख म्यूचुअल फंड की इकाइयों की संपार्श्विक प्रतिभूति द्वारा प्रतिभूत सीमा तक किसी भी अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए अग्रिम, यानी जहां शेयरों / परिवर्तनीय बांडों / परिवर्तनीय डिबेंचर / इक्विटी उन्मुख म्यूचुअल फंड की इकाइयों के अलावा प्राथमिक प्रतिभूति अग्रिम को पूरी तरह से कवर नहीं करती है;	0.00	0.00
v.	स्टॉकब्रोकरों को प्रतिभूत और अप्रतिभूत अग्रिम तथा स्टॉकब्रोकरों और मार्केट मेकर्स की ओर से जारी की गई गारंटियां;	190.07	311.90
vi.	संसाधन जुटाने की प्रत्याशा में नई कंपनियों की इक्विटी में प्रमोटर के योगदान को पूरा करने के लिए शेयरों / बांडों / डिबेंचर या अन्य प्रतिभूतियों की प्रतिभूति के एवज़ में या निर्बंध आधार पर कॉर्पोरेट्स को स्वीकृत ऋण;	0.00	0.00
vii.	अपेक्षित इक्विटी प्रवाह/निर्गमों के एवज़ में कम्पनियों को पूरक ऋण;	0.00	0.00
viii	शेयरों या परिवर्तनीय बांडों या परिवर्तनीय डिबेंचर या इक्विटी उन्मुख म्यूचुअल फंड की इकाइयों के प्राथमिक निर्गम के संबंध में बैंकों द्वारा की गई हामीदारी प्रतिबद्धताएं;	0.00	0.00
ix	मार्जिन ट्रेडिंग के लिए स्टॉकब्रोकरों को वित्तपोषण;	0.00	0.00
x	वेंचर कैपिटल फंड्स (पंजीकृत और अपंजीकृत दोनों) में सभी एक्सपोज़र	625.02	780.40
	पूंजी बाजार में कुल एक्सपोज़र	**6346.44**	**4560.83**

नोट: सूचीबद्ध कंपनियों के संबंध में बकाया राशि के पुनर्गठन के लिए, ऋणदाताओं को मौजूदा विनियमों और वैधानिक आवश्यकताओं के अधीन, कंपनी के इक्विटी जारी करके उनके नुकसान/त्याग (निवल वर्तमान मूल्य शर्तों में खाते के उचित मूल्य में कमी) के लिए आरंभिक रूप से मुआवजा दिया जा सकता है। यदि इक्विटी शेयरों के ऐसे अधिग्रहण के परिणामस्वरूप मौजूदा विनियामक पूंजी बाजार जोखिम (सीएमई) सीमा पार हो जाती है, तो इसका प्रकटन वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरणों में 'नोट्स टू अकाउंट्स' में किया जाएगा। बैंक रणनीतिक ऋण पुनर्गठन के भाग के रूप में ऋण को इक्विटी में बदलने के विवरण का अलग से प्रकटन करेंगे जो सीएमई सीमाओं से छूट प्राप्त हैं।

b) **Exposure to capital market**

(₹ in Crore)

	Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
i.	Direct investment in equity shares, convertible bonds, convertible debentures and units of equity oriented mutual funds the corpus of which is not exclusively invested in corporate debt;	4119.66	2053.76
ii.	Advances against shares / bonds / debentures or other securities or on clean basis to individuals for investment in shares (including IPOs / ESOPs), convertible bonds, convertible debentures, and units of equity oriented mutual funds;	0.23	0.22
iii.	Advances for any other purposes where shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds are taken as primary security;	1411.45	1414.55
iv.	Advances for any other purposes to the extent secured by the collateral security of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds, i.e., where the primary security other than shares / convertible bonds / convertible debentures / units of equity oriented mutual funds does not fully cover the advances;	0.00	0.00
v.	Secured and unsecured advances to stock brokers and guarantees issued on behalf of stock brokers and market makers;	190.07	311.90
vi.	Loans sanctioned to corporates against the security of shares / bonds / debentures or other securities or on clean basis for meeting promoter's contribution to the equity of new companies in anticipation of raising resources;	0.00	0.00
vii.	Bridge loans to companies against expected equity flows / issues;	0.00	0.00
viii	Underwriting commitments taken up by the Bank in respect of primary issue of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds;	0.00	0.00
ix	Financing to stock brokers for margin trading;	0.00	0.00
x	All exposures to Venture Capital Funds (both registered and unregistered)	625.02	780.40
	Total Exposure to Capital Market	**6346.44**	**4560.83**

Note: For restructuring of dues in respect of listed companies, lenders may be ab initio compensated for their loss/ sacrifice (diminution in fair value of account in net present value terms) by way of issuance of equities of the company upfront, subject to the extant regulations and statutory requirements. If such acquisition of equity shares results in exceeding the extant regulatory Capital Market Exposure (CME) limit, the same shall be disclosed in the 'Notes to Accounts' in the Annual Financial Statements. Banks shall separately disclose details of conversion of debt into equity as part of strategic debt restructuring which are exempt from CME limits.

ग) **जोखिम श्रेणीवार किसी देश में किसी देश का एक्सपोज़र**

केवल उस देश के संबंध में जहां बैंक का निवल वित्तपोषित एक्सपोज़र उसकी कुल आस्तियों का 1% या उससे अधिक है, बैंक को देश के जोखिम के लिए प्रावधान करना आवश्यक है। 31.03.2025 को यूएसए (कम जोखिम) के लिए निवल वित्तपोषित एक्सपोज़र बैंक की कुल आस्तियों के 1% से अधिक हो गया है। (31.03.2025 तक बैंक की कुल आस्तियों का 1% 16,828.49 करोड़ रुपये है) जिसके लिए आवश्यक प्रावधान किया गया है।

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

जोखिम श्रेणी	31 मार्च 2025 तक एक्सपोजर (निवल)	31 मार्च 2025 तक प्रावधान	31 मार्च (31.03.2024) तक एक्सपोजर (निवल)	31 मार्च (31.03.2024) तक प्रावधान
महत्वहीन– ए1	17685.05	-	6836.82	-
कम जोखिम –ए2	83604.03	28.77	58334.19	42.57
मध्यम जोखिम– बी1	0.00	-	2044.08	-
उच्च जोखिम– बी2	1071.05	-	0.00	-
बहुत उच्च जोखिम – सी1	0.00	-	0.00	-
प्रतिबंधित– सी2	540.48	-	299.01	-
ऑफ क्रेडिट– डी	555.59	-	542.13	-
कुल	**103456.20**	**28.77**	**68066.23**	**42.57**

c) **Risk category-wise country exposure**

Only in respect of country where a bank's net funded exposure is 1% or more of its total assets, the Bank is required to make provision for country Risk. On 31.03.2025, the net funded exposure to USA (Low Risk) has exceeded 1% of the total assets of the Bank. (1% of the total assets of the Bank as on 31.03.2025 is ₹16,828.49 crore) for which required provision is made.

(₹ in Crore)

Risk Category	Exposure (net) as at March 31 2025	Provision held as at March 31 2025	Exposure (net) as at March 31 (31.03.2024)	Provision held as at March 31 (31.03.2024)
Insignificant - A1	17685.05	-	6836.82	-
Low Risk - A2	83604.03	28.77	58334.19	42.57
Moderate Risk - B1	0.00	-	2044.08	-
High Risk - B2	1071.05	-	0.00	-
Very High Risk - C1	0.00	-	0.00	-
Restricted - C2	540.48	-	299.01	-
Off Credit - D	555.59	-	542.13	-
Total	**103456.20**	**28.77**	**68066.23**	**42.57**

घ) प्रतिभूत अग्रिम

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

विवरण	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
बैंक के कुल अप्रतिभूत अग्रिम	226007.21	230950.03
उपर्युक्त में से, अग्रिम राशि जिसके लिए अमूर्त प्रतिभूतियाँ जैसे अधिकारों पर प्रभार, लाइसेंस, प्राधिकरण आदि लिए गए हैं	शून्य	116.91
ऐसी अमूर्त प्रतिभूतियों का अनुमानित मूल्य	शून्य	185.93

ङ) फैक्टरिंग एक्सपोजरः शून्य

च) अंतर–समूह एक्सपोज़र

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

विवरण	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
अंतर–समूह एक्सपोज़र की कुल मात्रा	4727.94	2636.16
शीर्ष–20 अंतर–समूह एक्सपोज़र की कुल राशि	4727.94	2636.16
उधारकर्ताओं / ग्राहकों पर बैंक के कुल एक्सपोज़र में अंतर–समूह जोखिम का प्रतिशत	0.31%	0.19%
अंतर–समूह एक्सपोज़र की सीमाओं के उल्लंघन का ब्यौरा तथा उस पर विनियामक कार्रवाई, यदि कोई हो।	शून्य	शून्य

d) Unsecured Advances

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Total unsecured advances of the Bank	226007.21	230950.03
Out of the above, amount of advances for which intangible securities such as charge over the rights, licenses, authority, etc. have been taken	Nil	116.91
Estimated value of such intangible securities	Nil	185.93

e) **Factoring exposures: NIL**

f) **Intra-group exposures**

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Total amount of intra-group exposures	4727.94	2636.16
Total amount of top-20 intra-group exposures	4727.94	2636.16
Percentage of intra-group exposures to total exposure of the Bank on borrowers / customers	0.31%	0.19%
Details of breach of limits on intra-group exposures and regulatory action thereon, if any	Nil	Nil

छ) अरक्षित विदेशी मुद्रा एक्सपोज़र

भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक ने अपनी संसूचना संख्या डीबीओडी.नं. बीपी.बीसी.85/21.06.200/2013–14 दिनांक 15 जनवरी 2014 के माध्यम से बैंक को अरक्षित विदेशी मुद्रा एक्सपोज़र वाली संस्थाओं को बैंक के जोखिम के संबंध में वृद्धिशील प्रावधान और पूंजी प्रदान करने की सलाह दी। तदनुसार, वित्तीय वर्ष 2024–25 के लिए बैंक अरक्षित विदेशी मुद्रा एक्सपोज़र के लिए 32.47 करोड़ रुपये (पिछले वर्ष 6.60 करोड़ रुपये) का प्रावधान कर रहा है।

अरक्षित विदेशी मुद्रा एक्सपोज़र के संबंध में मुद्रा प्रेरित ऋण जोखिम का प्रबंधन करने की नीति भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा जारी दिशा–निर्देशों के अनुसार उनकी अधिसूचना डीओआर.एमआरजी. आरईसी.76/00–00– 007/2022–23 दिनांक 11.10.2022 के अनुसार निपटाई जाती है।

प्रत्येक उधारकर्ता इकाई के लिए ब्याज और मूल्यह्रास (ईबीआईडी) से पहले अरक्षित विदेशी मुद्रा एक्सपोज़र (यूएफसीई) और वार्षिक आय की गणना की जाती है। यूएफसीई की गणना सबसे पहले इकाई के सकल विदेशी मुद्रा एक्सपोज़र की गणना करके और फिर संचालन से नकदी प्रवाह (इकाई के) के कारण डेरिवेटिव अनुबंध और प्राकृतिक हेज के माध्यम से हेज की सीमा को घटाकर की जाती है। इकाई को संभावित नुकसान की सीमा की गणना पिछले दस वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान यूएसडी / आईएनआर दरों में देखी गई सबसे बड़ी वार्षिक अस्थिरता (एलएवी) के साथ यूएफसीई को गुणा करके की जाएगी। विदेशी शाखाओं/सहायक कंपनियों के मामले में; यूएफसीई के कारण संभावित नुकसान की गणना आईएनआर को उस क्षेत्राधिकार की घरेलू मुद्रा से और यूएसडी को उस विदेशी मुद्रा (यानी, उस क्षेत्राधिकार की घरेलू मुद्रा के अलावा अन्य मुद्रा) से बदलकर की जाएगी जिसमें इकाई का अधिकतम एक्सपोज़र है। विनिमय दर में उतार–चढ़ाव के कारण संभावित नुकसान की तुलना वार्षिक ईबीआईडी (ब्याज और मूल्यह्रास से पहले की कमाई) से की जाती है और इसे ईबीआईडी के प्रतिशत के रूप में व्यक्त किया जाता है, यानी संभावित नुकसान/ईबीआईडी प्रतिशत। विवेकपूर्ण उपाय के रूप में, बैंक वृद्धिशील पूंजी धारण कर रहा है तथा निर्दिष्ट दरों पर ऐसी संस्थाओं को दिए गए कुल ऋण पर वृद्धिशील प्रावधान (मौजूदा मानक आस्तियों के प्रावधान के अतिरिक्त) कर रहा है।

g) Unhedged foreign currency exposure

Reserve Bank of India vide its communication Number DBOD.No.BP.BC. 85/21.06.200/2013-14 dated January 15 2014 advised the Bank to provide incremental provision and capital with regard to Bank's exposure to entities with unhedged foreign currency exposures. Accordingly, for the financial year 2024-25, Bank is holding a provision of ₹32.47 Crore (previous year ₹ 6.60 Crore) towards unhedged foreign currency exposure.

Policy to manage currency induced credit risk with regard to Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure are dealt with as per the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India vide their notification DOR.MRG REC.76/00-00- 007/2022-23 dated 11.10.2022

The Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure (UFCE) and Annual Earnings are computed before Interest and Depreciation (EBID) for each borrower entity. UFCE is arrived at first by calculating the gross foreign currency exposure of the entity and then deducting the extent of hedge by way of derivative contract and natural hedge on account of cash flow from operations (of the entity). The extent of potential loss to the entity will be calculated by multiplying the UFCE with Largest Annualised Volatilities (LAV) seen in USD / INR rates during the last ten year period. In case of Overseas Branches / Subsidiaries; potential loss due to UFCE shall be computed by replacing INR with the domestic currency of that jurisdiction and USD with the foreign currency (i.e., currency other than domestic currency of that jurisdiction) in which the entity has maximum exposure. Potential loss on account of exchange rate movements are compared with annual EBID (Earnings Before Interest & Depreciation) and expressed as a percentage of EBID i.e., Potential loss / EBID percentage. As a prudential measure, Bank is holding incremental capital and make incremental provisioning (over and above the extant standard assets provisioning) on the total credit exposure to such entities at the specified rates.

6. जमा, अग्रिम, एक्सपोज़र और एनपीए का संकेन्द्रण

क) जमा का संकेन्द्रण

(₹ करोड़ में)

विवरण	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
बीस सबसे बड़े वैश्विक जमाकर्ताओं की कुल जमाराशि	179822.72	147479.33
बैंक की कुल वैश्विक जमाराशि में बीस सबसे बड़े जमाकर्ताओं की जमाराशि का प्रतिशत	12.3%	11.2%

ख) अग्रिमों का संकेंद्रण

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

विवरण	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
बीस सबसे बड़े उधारकर्ताओं को कुल अग्रिम राशि	169207.43	146380.11
बैंक के कुल अग्रिमों में से बीस सबसे बड़े उधारकर्ताओं को दिए गए अग्रिमों का प्रतिशत	11.54%	11.16%

ग) एक्सपोज़र का संकेंद्रण

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

विवरण	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
बीस सबसे बड़े उधारकर्ताओं/ ग्राहकों को कुल एक्सपोज़र	172998.20	148202.87
बैंक के उधारकर्ताओं/ग्राहकों पर कुल एक्सपोज़र में से बीस सबसे बड़े उधारकर्ताओं/ग्राहकों के प्रति एक्सपोज़र का प्रतिशत	11.36%	10.93%

घ) एनपीए का संकेंद्रण

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

विवरण	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
शीर्ष बीस एनपीए खातों में कुल एक्सपोज़र	10395	13318
कुल सकल एनपीए में बीस सबसे बड़े एनपीए एक्सपोज़र का प्रतिशत।	32.97	32.80

6. Concentration of deposits, advances, exposures and NPAs

a) Concentration of deposits

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Total deposits of the twenty largest depositors	179822.72	147479.33
Percentage of deposits of twenty largest depositors to total global deposits of the bank	12.3%	11.2%

b) Concentration of advances

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Total advances to the twenty largest borrowers	169207.43	146380.11
Percentage of advances to twenty largest borrowers to total advances of the Bank	11.54%	11.16%

c) Concentration of exposures

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Total exposure to the twenty largest borrowers / customers	172998.20	148202.87
Percentage of exposures to the twenty largest borrowers / customers to the total exposure of the Bank on borrowers / customers	11.36%	10.93%

d) Concentration of NPAs

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Total exposure to the top twenty NPA accounts	10395	13318
Percentage of exposures to the twenty largest NPA exposure to total Gross NPAs	32.97	32.80

7. व्युत्पन्नी

क) व्युत्पन्न संविभाग का विवरण

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

	स्तर 1	स्तर 2	स्तर 3
ब्याज दर व्युत्पन्न	3846.38	0.00	0.00
एमटीएम – संपत्ति	0.00	0.21	0.00
एमटीएम – देयताएं	32.66	0.00	0.00
लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता प्राप्त निवल लाभ/हानि	0.00	0.21	0.00
विनिमय दर व्युत्पन्न	5481.91	0.00	0.00
एमटीएम – संपत्ति	44.96	0.00	0.00
एमटीएम – संपत्ति	0.00	0.00	0.00
लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता प्राप्त निवल लाभ/हानि	0.00	0.00	0.00
ऋण जोखिम व्युत्पन्न	0.00	0.00	0.00
एमटीएम – संपत्ति	0.00	0.00	0.00
एमटीएम – संपत्ति	0.00	0.00	0.00
लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता प्राप्त निवल लाभ/हानि	0.00	0.00	0.00
अन्य व्युत्पन्न	19.63	0.00	0.00
एमटीएम – संपत्ति	0.00	0.00	0.00
एमटीएम – संपत्ति	0.00	0.00	0.00
लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता प्राप्त निवल लाभ/हानि	0.00	0.00	0.00

7. Derivatives

a) Details of derivative portfolio

(₹ in Crore)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Interest Rate Derivatives	3846.38	0.00	0.00
MTM - Assets	0.00	0.21	0.00
MTM - Liabilities	32.66	0.00	0.00
Net Gain/Loss recognized in Profit & loss Account	0.00	0.21	0.00
Exchange Rate Derivatives	5481.91	0.00	0.00
MTM - Assets	44.96	0.00	0.00
MTM - Liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Gain / Loss recognized in Profit & Loss Account	0.00	0.00	0.00
Credit Risk Derivatives	0.00	0.00	0.00
MTM - Assets	0.00	0.00	0.00
MTM - Liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Gain/Loss recognized in Profit & Loss Account	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Derivatives	19.63	0.00	0.00
MTM - Assets	0.00	0.00	0.00
MTM - Liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Gain / Loss recognized in Profit & Loss Account	0.00	0.00	0.00

ख) वायदा दर करार/ब्याज दर स्वैप (राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

	विवरण	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
i.	स्वैप करारों का अनुमानित सिद्धांत	0.00	0.00
ii.	यदि प्रतिपक्ष समझौते के तहत अपने दायित्वों को पूरा करने में विफल रहे तो होने वाली हानियाँ	0.00	0.00
iii.	स्वैप में प्रवेश करने पर बैंक द्वारा अपेक्षित संपार्श्विक	0.00	0.00
iv.	स्वैप से उत्पन्न ऋण जोखिम का संकेन्द्रण	0.00	0.00
v.	स्वैप बही का उचित मूल्य	0.00	0.00

b) Forward rate agreement / Interest rate swap (₹ in Crore)

	Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
i.	The notional principal of swap agreements	0.00	0.00
ii.	Losses which would be incurred if counter parties failed to fulfil their obligations under the agreements	0.00	0.00
iii.	Collateral required by the Bank upon entering into swaps	0.00	0.00
iv.	Concentration of credit risk arising from the swaps	0.00	0.00
v.	The fair value of the swap book	0.00	0.00

ग) एक्सचेंज ट्रेडेड ब्याज दर व्युत्पन्न (राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

	विवरण	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
i.	वर्ष के दौरान एक्सचेंज ट्रेडेड ब्याज दर व्युत्पन्न की अनुमानित मूल राशि (लिखत वार)	330	210
ii.	31 मार्च 2024 तक एक्सचेंज ट्रेडेड ब्याज दर व्युत्पन्न की बकाया अनुमानित मूल राशि (लिखत वार)	461.71	210
iii.	एक्सचेंज ट्रेडेड ब्याज दर व्युत्पन्न की बकाया अनुमानित मूल राशि जो 'अत्यधिक प्रभावी' नहीं है (लिखत के अनुसार)	शून्य	शून्य
iv.	एक्सचेंज ट्रेडेड ब्याज दर व्युत्पन्न का मार्क टू मार्केट मूल्य बकाया है और 'अत्यधिक प्रभावी' नहीं है (लिखत के अनुसार)	शून्य	शून्य

c) Exchange traded interest rate derivatives (₹ in Crore)

	Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
i.	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives undertaken during the year (instrument wise)	330	210
ii.	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding as on 31st March 2024 (instrument wise)	461.71	210
iii.	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding and not 'highly effective' (instrument wise)	NIL	NIL
iv.	Mark to market value of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding and not 'highly effective' (instrument wise)	NIL	NIL

सी) व्युत्पन्न में एक्सपोज़र जोखिम पर प्रकटीकरण

I) गुणात्मक प्रकटीकरण

हेजिंग / ट्रेड के लिए व्युत्पन्न लिखतों के उपयोग पर निदेशक मंडल द्वारा अनुमोदित ऋण जोखिम प्रबंधन नीति लागू है।

क) बैंक के निवेश पोर्टफोलियो में नियत ब्याज दर, शून्य कूपन और अस्थिर ब्याज दरों जैसी विशेषताओं वाली आस्ति याँ शामिल हैं और यह ब्याज दर जोखिम के अधीन है। बैंक ने टियर I और टियर II बॉन्ड भी जारी किए हैं और यह पूंजी लागत नियत दर पर है जिसमें कोई निकास विकल्प नहीं है। नीति इस देयता पर ब्याज दर जोखिम को भी बचाव करने की अनुमति देती है।

बैंक को वायदा दर करार (एफआरए) और ब्याज दर स्वैप (आईआरएस) का उपयोग करने की अनुमति है और केवल बिलकुल सादा लेनदेन की अनुमति है। इन लिखतों का उपयोग न केवल निवेश पोर्टफोलियो में ब्याज दर जोखिम को कम करने के लिए किया जाता है, बल्कि मार्केट मेकिंग और ग्राहकों की ओर से बैक-टू-बैक आधार पर भी किया जाता है।

वर्ष के दौरान बैंक ने स्वामित्व पोर्टफोलियो के अंतर्गत तथा ग्राहकों की ओर से बैक-टू-बैक आधार पर आईआरएस में व्युत्पन्न ट्रेड किए हैं।

वर्ष के दौरान खरीद–बिक्री स्वैप (स्वामित्व) किए गए। वर्ष के दौरान कोई एफआरए नहीं किया गया।

ख) निदेशक मंडल द्वारा अनुमोदित जोखिम प्रबंधन नीतियां और प्रमुख नियंत्रण सीमाएं जैसे स्टॉप लॉस सीमाएं, काउंटरपार्टी एक्सपोजर सीमाएं, पीवी01 आदि लागू हैं। इन जोखिम सीमाओं की नियमित रूप से निगरानी और समीक्षा की जाती है। एमआईएस/रिपोर्ट समय–समय पर जोखिम प्रबंधन समिति को प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं। बकाया व्युत्पन्न सौदों की बचाव प्रभावशीलता की निगरानी अंतर्निहित आस्ति /देयता के संबंध में पाक्षिक आधार पर की जाती है।

c) Disclosures on risk exposure in derivatives

I) Qualitative disclosures

The Credit Risk Management Policy, approved by the Board of Directors, on the use of derivative instruments to hedge / trade is in place.

a) The Investment Portfolio of the Bank consists of assets with characteristics such as fixed interest rate, zero coupon and floating interest rates and is subject to interest rate risk. The Bank has also issued Tier I & Tier II bonds and this capital cost is at fixed rate with no exit option. The policy permits hedging the interest rate risk on this liability as well.

The Bank is permitted to use Forward Rate Agreement (FRA) and Interest Rate Swap (IRS) and only plain vanilla transactions are permitted. These instruments are used not only for hedging the interest rate risk in the investment portfolio, but also for market making and on behalf of clients on back-to-back basis.

During the year the Bank has undertaken derivative trades in IRS under the Proprietary Portfolio and on behalf of clients on back-to-back basis.

Buy-Sell Swaps (Proprietary) were undertaken during the year. No FRAs were undertaken during the year.

b) The risk management policies and major control limits like stop loss limits, counterparty exposure limits, PV01, etc. approved by the Board of Directors are in place. These risk limits are monitored and reviewed regularly. MIS/Reports are submitted periodically to Risk Management Committee. The hedge effectiveness of the outstanding derivative deals is monitored in relation to the underlying asset / liability on fortnightly basis.

ग) लेखांकन नीति

बचाव स्थितियां

- आईआरएस पर ब्याज व्यय / आय के कारण उपार्जन को आय / व्यय के रूप में दर्ज और मान्यता दी जाती है।
- बकाया व्युत्पन्न सौदों की बचाव प्रभावशीलता की निगरानी स्वैप और अंतर्निहित आस्ति / देयता के उचित मूल्य के संबंध में की जाती है। बैंक ने अंतर्निहित आस्ति / देयता के उचित मूल्य पर पहुंचने के लिए एफआईएमएमडीए द्वारा घोषित प्रासंगिक आईएनबीएमके यील्ड + स्प्रेड का उपयोग किया है। यदि बचाव प्रभावी नहीं है, तो बचाव स्वैप को ट्रेडिंग स्वैप के रूप में माना जाता है। यदि स्वैप को परिपक्वता से पहले समाप्त कर दिया जाता है, तो उस तिथि तक एमटीएम हानि / लाभ और उपार्जन को आईआरएस पर ब्याज भुगतान / प्राप्त के तहत आय / व्यय के रूप में माना जाता है।

ट्रेडिंग स्थितियां

- ट्रेडिंग स्वैप को लगातार अंतराल पर बाजार मूल्य पर चिह्नित किया जाता है और परिवर्तनों को आय विवरण में दर्ज किया जाता है।
- आईआरएस पर ब्याज व्यय / आय के कारण उपार्जन को आय / व्यय के रूप में दर्ज और मान्यता दी जाती है।
- स्वैप की समाप्ति पर लाभ या हानि को उपरोक्त शीर्ष के अंतर्गत तत्काल आय या व्यय के रूप में दर्ज किया जाता है।

c) Accounting Policy

Hedge Positions

- Accrual on account of interest expenses/ income on the IRS are accounted and recognized as income / expense.
- Hedge effectiveness of the outstanding derivative deals are monitored in relation to the fair value of the swap and underlying asset / liability. The Bank has used the relevant INBMK yield + spread as declared by FIMMDA for arriving at the fair value of the underlying Asset / Liability. If the hedge is not effective, hedge swaps are accounted as trading swaps. If swap is terminated before maturity, the MTM loss / gain and accruals till such date are accounted as income / expense under Interest Paid / received on IRS.

Trading Positions

- Trading swaps are marked to market at frequent intervals and changes are recorded in the income statements.
- Accrual on account of interest expenses/ income on the IRS are accounted and recognized as income / expense.
- Gains or losses on termination of swaps are recorded as immediate income or expenses under the above head.

II मात्रात्मक प्रकटीकरण

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

क्र. सं.	विवरण	31.03.2025		31.03.2024	
		मुद्रा व्युत्पन्न	ब्याज दर व्युत्पन्न	मुद्रा व्युत्पन्न	ब्याज दर व्युत्पन्न
क)	व्युत्पन्न (कल्पित मूल राशि)				
i)	हेजिंग के लिए	7923.89	3846.86	23.53	0
ii)	ट्रेडिंग के लिए	35215.70	461.71	7212.13	210
ख)	बाजार के लिए चिह्नित स्थिति				
i)	आस्ति(+)	0	0	0.14	0
ii)	देयता (-)	45.69	32.66	0	0
ग)	ऋण एक्सपोज़र	292.79	32.66	0	0
घ)	ब्याज दर में एक प्रतिशत परिवर्तन का संभावित प्रभाव (100*पीवी01)				
i)	हेजिंग व्युत्पन्नी पर	45.82	116.13	0	0
ii)	ट्रेडिंग व्युत्पन्नी पर	0	0	0	0
ङ)	वर्ष के दौरान देखे गए अधिकतम एवं न्यूनतम 100*पीवी01				
i)	हेजिंग पर	45.82	116.13	0	0
ii)	ट्रेडिंग पर	0	0	0	0

*31.03.2025 तक एनएसई, बीएसई और एमसीएक्स में बकाया करेंसी फ्यूचर्स
केवल ट्रेडिंग उद्देश्य हेतु ओवरनाइट इंडेक्स स्वैप (ओआईएस) की बकाया राशि 461.71 करोड़ रुपये है।

घ) क्रेडिट डिफॉल्ट स्वैप: शून्य

II Quantitative disclosures

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	31.03.2025		31.03.2024	
		Currency derivatives	Interest rate derivatives	Currency derivatives	Interest rate derivatives
a)	**Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount)**				
i)	For hedging	7923.89	3846.86	23.53	0
ii)	For trading	35215.70	461.71	7212.13	210
b)	Marked to Market Positions				
i)	Asset (+)	0	0	0.14	0
ii)	Liability (-)	45.69	32.66	0	0
c)	Credit exposure	292.79	32.66	0	0
d)	**Likely impact of one percentage change in interest rate (100*PV01)**				
i)	On hedging derivatives	45.82	116.13	0	0
ii)	On trading derivatives	0	0	0	0
e)	**Maximum and Minimum of 100*PV01 observed during the year**				
i)	On hedging	45.82	116.13	0	0
ii)	On trading	0	0	0	0

*Currency Futures outstanding in NSE, BSE and MCX as on 31.03.2025.
#Outstanding amount of overnight index swap (OIS) ₹ 461.71 Cr for trading purpose only.

d) Credit default swaps: NIL

8. प्रतिभूतिकरण से संबंधित प्रकटीकरण

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

क्र. सं.	विवरण			31.03.2025	31.03.2024
1.	प्रवर्तक द्वारा उत्पन्न प्रतिभूतिकरण लेनदेन के लिए आस्ति यां रखने वाले एसपीई की संख्या (केवल बकाया प्रतिभूतिकरण जोखिमों से संबंधित एसपीवी की यहां रिपोर्ट की जाएगी)			-	-
2.	एसपीई की बहियों के अनुसार प्रतिभूतिकृत आस्तियों की कुल राशि			-	-
3.	तुलन पत्र की तिथि पर एमआरआर का अनुपालन करने के लिए मूलकर्ता द्वारा रखे गए एक्सपोज़र की कुल राशि			-	-
	क)	ऑफ–बैलेंस शीट एक्सपोज़र		-	-
		प्रथम हानि			
		अन्य			
	ख)	ऑन–बैलेंस शीट एक्सपोज़र		-	-
		प्रथम हानि			
		अन्य			
4.	एमआरआर के अलावा प्रतिभूतिकरण लेनदेन के लिए एक्सपोज़र की राशि			-	-
	क)	ऑफ–बैलेंस शीट एक्सपोज़र		-	-
		i)	स्वयं के प्रतिभूतिकरण के प्रति एक्सपोज़र		
			प्रथम हानि		
			अन्य		
		ii)	तीसरे पक्ष के प्रतिभूतिकरण के प्रति एक्सपोज़र		
			प्रथम हानि		
			अन्य		
	ख)	ऑन–बैलेंस शीट एक्सपोज़र		शून्य	शून्य
		i)	स्वयं के प्रतिभूतिकरण के प्रति एक्सपोज़र		
			प्रथम हानि		
			अन्य		
		ii)	तीसरे पक्ष के प्रतिभूतिकरण के प्रति एक्सपोज़र		
			प्रथम हानि		
			अन्य		
5.	प्रतिभूतिकृत आस्तियों के लिए प्राप्त विक्रय प्रतिफल तथा प्रतिभूतिकरण के कारण विक्रय पर लाभ/हानि			-	-
6.	चलनिधि समर्थन, प्रतिभूतिकरण के बाद आस्ति सेवा आदि के माध्यम से प्रदान की गई सेवाओं का स्वरूप और मात्रा (बकाया मूल्य)।			-	-
7.	प्रदान की गई सुविधा का प्रदर्शन। कृपया प्रत्येक सुविधा के लिए अलग से जानकारी प्रदान करें जैसे कि क्रेडिट वृद्धि, चलनिधि समर्थन, सर्विसिंग एजेंट आदि। प्रदान की गई सुविधा के कुल मूल्य के प्रतिशत को कोष्ठक में लिखें।			-	-
	क)	भुगतान की गई राशि		-	-
	ख)	प्राप्त पुनर्भुगतान			
	ग)	बकाया राशि			
8.	पिछले समय में पोर्टफोलियो की औसत डिफ़ॉल्ट दर देखी गई। कृपया प्रत्येक आस्ति वर्ग यानी आरएमबीएस, वाहन ऋण आदि के लिए अलग से विवरण प्रदान करें।			-	-
9.	एक ही अंतर्निहित आस्ति पर दिए गए अतिरिक्त/टॉप अप ऋण की राशि और संख्या। कृपया प्रत्येक आस्ति वर्ग अर्थात आरएमबीएस, वाहन ऋण आदि के लिए अलग से विवरण प्रदान करें।			-	-
10.	निवेशक शिकायतें			-	-
	क)	प्रत्यक्ष / अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्राप्त और;		-	-
	ख)	लंबित शिकायतें			

8. Disclosures relating to securitization

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars			31.03.2025	31.03.2024
1.	No. of SPEs holding assets for securitization transactions originated by the originator (only the SPVs relating to outstanding securitization exposures to be reported here)			-	-
2.	Total amount of securitized assets as per books of the SPEs			-	-
3.	Total amount of exposures retained by the originator to comply with MRR as on the date of balance sheet			-	-
	a)	Off-balance sheet exposures		-	-
		First loss			
		Others			
	b)	On-balance sheet exposures		-	-
		First loss			
		Others			
4.	Amount of exposures to securitization transactions other than MRR			-	-
	a)	Off-balance sheet exposures		-	-
		i)	Exposure to own securitizations		
			First loss		
			Others		
		ii)	Exposure to third party securitizations		
			First loss		
			Others		
	b)	On-balance sheet exposures		NIL	NIL
		i)	Exposure to own securitizations		
			First loss		
			Others		
		ii)	Exposure to third party securitisations		
			First loss		
			Others		
5.	Sale consideration received for the securitised assets and gain / loss on sale on account of securitisation			-	-
6.	Form and quantum (outstanding value) of services provided by way of, liquidity support, post-securitisation asset servicing, etc.			-	-
7.	Performance of facility provided. Please provide separately for each facility viz. credit enhancement, liquidity support, servicing agent etc. Mention percent in bracket as of total value of facility provided.			-	-
	a)	Amount paid		-	-
	b)	Repayment received			
	c)	Outstanding amount			
8.	Average default rate of portfolios observed in the past. Please provide break-up separately for each asset class i.e. RMBS, Vehicle Loans etc.			-	-
9.	Amount and number of additional / top-up loan given on same underlying asset. Please provide break-up separately for each asset class i.e. RMBS, Vehicle Loans, etc.			-	-
10.	Investor complaints			-	-
	a)	Directly / Indirectly received and;		-	-
	b)	Complaints outstanding			

9. प्रायोजित ऑफ बैलेंस शीट एसपीवी (जिन्हें लेखांकन मानदंडों के अनुसार समेकित किया जाना आवश्यक है)

प्रायोजित एसपीवी का नाम	
घरेलू	विदेशी
शून्य	शून्य

10. जमाकर्ता शिक्षा एवं जागरूकता निधि (डीईए फंड) में अंतरण

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

क्र. सं.	विवरण	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
i)	डीईए फंड में अंतरित की गई राशि का प्रारंभिक शेष	5306.88	4603.78
ii)	जोड़ें: वर्ष के दौरान डीईए फंड में अंतरित की गई राशि	861.03	1241.82
iii)	घटाएँ: दावों के लिए डीईए फंड द्वारा प्रतिपूर्ति की गई राशि	107.97	538.71
iv)	डीईए फंड में अंतरित राशि का अंतिम शेष	6059.93	5306.88
जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है, डीईए फंड में अंतरित राशि का अंतिम शेष भी 'अनुसूची 12 – आकस्मिक देयताएं – अन्य' के अंतर्गत शामिल है।			

9. Off balance sheet SPVs sponsored (which are required to be consolidated as per accounting norms)

Name of the SPVs Sponsored	
Domestic	Overseas
NIL	NIL

10. Transfers to Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (DEA Fund)

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
i)	Opening balance of amounts transferred to DEA Fund	5306.88	4603.78
ii)	Add: Amounts transferred to DEA Fund during the year	861.03	1241.82
iii)	Less: Amounts reimbursed by DEA Fund towards claims	107.97	538.71
iv)	Closing balance of amounts transferred to DEA Fund	6059.93	5306.88
Closing balance of the amount transferred to DEA Fund as disclosed above is also included under 'Schedule 12 - Contingent Liabilities - Other.'			

11. शिकायतों का प्रकटीकरण

क) बैंक को ग्राहकों और लोकपाल कार्यालयों से प्राप्त शिकायतों की संक्षिप्त जानकारी

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

क्र. सं.		विवरण	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	बैंकों को ग्राहकों से प्राप्त शिकायतें			
1.		वर्ष के आरंभ में लंबित शिकायतों की संख्या	2343	3024
2.		वर्ष के दौरान प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या: क. सामान्य शिकायतें ख. डिजिटल शिकायतें	क. 108037 ख. 289047	क. 116936 ख. 407652
3.		वर्ष के दौरान निपटाई गई शिकायतों की संख्या: क. सामान्य शिकायतें ख. डिजिटल शिकायतें	क. 107600 ख. 289495	क. 117075 ख. 408194
	3.1	जिनमें से बैंक द्वारा अस्वीकृत शिकायतों की संख्या	29220	15571
4.		वर्ष के अंत में लंबित शिकायतों की संख्या	2332	2343
	लोकपाल कार्यालय से बैंक को प्राप्त विचारणीय शिकायतें			
5.		लोकपाल कार्यालय से बैंक को प्राप्त विचारणीय शिकायतों की संख्या	4983*	5660
	5.1	5 में से, लोकपाल कार्यालय द्वारा बैंक के पक्ष में निपटाई गई शिकायतों की संख्या	2222	2113
	5.2	5 में से, लोकपाल कार्यालय द्वारा जारी सुलह/मध्यस्थता/सलाह के माध्यम से हल की गई शिकायतों की संख्या	2761	3547
	5.3	5 में से, बैंक के खिलाफ लोकपाल कार्यालय द्वारा अवार्ड पारित करने के बाद निपटाई गई शिकायतों की संख्या	0	0
6.		निर्धारित समय के भीतर क्रियान्वित न किए गए अवार्ड की संख्या (अपील किए गए अवार्ड छोड़कर)	0	0

*इसमें वित्त वर्ष 2024–25 के दौरान भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा विचारणीय शिकायतों के रूप में निष्कर्षित सभी बीओ शिकायतें शामिल हैं।

11. Disclosure of complaints

a) Summary information on complaints received by the bank from customers and from the Offices of Ombudsman

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.		Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
		Complaints received by the Bank from its customers		
1.		Number of Complaints pending at beginning of the year	2343	3024
2.		Number of complaints received during the year: a. General Complaints b. Digital Complaints	a.108037 b.289047	a.116936 b.407652
3.		Number of complaints disposed during the year: a. General Complaints b. Digital Complaints	a.107600 b.289495	a.117075 b.408194
	3.1	Of which, number of Complaints rejected by the Bank	29220	15571
4.		Number of Complaints pending at the end of the year	2332	2343
		Maintainable complaints received by the Bank from the Office of Ombudsman		
5.		Number of maintainable Complaints received by the Bank from the Office of Ombudsman	4983*	5660
	5.1	Of 5, number of Complaints resolved in favour of the Bank by the Office of Ombudsman	2222	2113
	5.2	Of 5, number of Complaints resolved through conciliation/ mediation / advisories issued by the Office of Ombudsman	2761	3547
	5.3	Of 5, number of Complaints resolved after passing of awards by the Office of Ombudsman against the Bank	0	0
6.		Number of awards unimplemented within the stipulated time (other than those appealed)	0	0

*It includes all BO Complaints concluded as Maintainable Complaints by RBI during FY 2024-25.

ख) ग्राहकों से बैंक को प्राप्त शिकायतों के शीर्ष पांच आधार

शिकायतों का आधार (यानी जिनसे शिकायतें संबंधित हैं)	वर्ष की शुरुआत में लंबित शिकायतों की संख्या	वर्ष के दौरान प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या	पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या में % वृद्धि/कमी	वर्ष के अंत में लंबित शिकायतों की संख्या	बिंदु 5 में से 30 दिनों से अधिक समय के लिए लंबित शिकायतों की संख्या
1	2	3	4	5	6
31.03.2025					
इंटरनेट / मोबाइल / इलेक्ट्रॉनिक बैंकिंग	583	145076	-16.10%	294	0
एटीएम / डेबिट कार्ड	310	76105	-52.76%	145	0
क्रेडिट कार्ड					
प्रभार / अतिरिक्त प्रभार लगाना	372	14703	0.06%	258	0
ऋण और अग्रिम	78	11798	60.69%	280	0
खाता खोलना / खाते के परिचालन में कठिनाई	24	9261	86.04%	158	0
अन्य	976	140141	-7.44%	1197	53
कुल	**2343**	**397084**	**-24.30%**	**2332**	**53**
31.03.2024					
इंटरनेट / मोबाइल / इलेक्ट्रॉनिक बैंकिंग	1187	172913	-22.63%	583	0
एटीएम / डेबिट कार्ड	353	161106	-36.99%	310	0
क्रेडिट कार्ड	54	13749	-38.38%	61	0
प्रभार / अतिरिक्त प्रभार लगाना	86	14694	100.51%	372	0
शाखा में आने वाले ग्राहकों के लिए सुविधाएं/ शाखा द्वारा निर्धारित कार्य समय का पालन	60	10718	15.77%	69	0
अन्य	1284	151408	-22.64%	948	22
कुल	**3024**	**524588**	**-26.53%**	**2343**	**22**

b) **Top five grounds of Complaints received by the Bank from customers**

Grounds of Complaints, (i.e. Complaints relating to)	Number of Complaints pending at the beginning of the year	Number of Complaints received during the year	% increase/ decrease in the number of Complaints received over the previous year	Number of Complaints pending at the end of the year	Of 5, number of Complaints pending beyond 30 days
1	2	3	4	5	6
31.03.2025					
Internet / Mobile / Electronic Banking	583	145076	-16.10%	294	0
ATM / Debit Cards	310	76105	-52.76%	145	0
Credit Cards					
Levy of Charges / Excess Charges	372	14703	0.06%	258	0
Loans and Advances	78	11798	60.69%	280	0
Account opening / difficulty in operation of accounts	24	9261	86.04%	158	0
Others	976	140141	-7.44%	1197	53
Total	**2343**	**397084**	**-24.30%**	**2332**	**53**
31.03.2024					
Internet / Mobile / Electronic Banking	1187	172913	-22.63%	583	0
ATM / Debit Cards	353	161106	-36.99%	310	0
Credit Cards	54	13749	-38.38%	61	0
Levy of Charges / Excess Charges	86	14694	100.51%	372	0
Facilities for customers visiting the branch / adherence to prescribed working hours by the branch	60	10718	15.77%	69	0
Others	1284	151408	-22.64%	948	22
Total	**3024**	**524588**	**-26.53%**	**2343**	**22**

12. भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा लगाए गए दंडों का प्रकटीकरण

वित्तीय वर्ष 2024–25 के दौरान निम्नलिखित प्रावधानों के तहत भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा लगाए गए दंड (मुद्रा तिजोरी और परिचालन मुद्दों को छोड़कर) का विवरण नीचे दी गई तालिका में दिया गया है:

(i) बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949

(ii) भुगतान और निपटान प्रणाली अधिनियम, 2007 और

(iii) सरकारी प्रतिभूति अधिनियम, 2006 (एस.जी.एल के बाउंस होने के लिए)

12. Disclosure of penalties imposed by the Reserve Bank of India

Penalties imposed by the Reserve Bank of India (except for currency chest and operational Issues) under the following provisions during the Financial Year 2024-25 are detailed in the below table:

(i) Banking Regulation Act, 1949

(ii) Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007 and

(iii) Government Securities Act, 2006 (for bouncing of SGL)

(राशि ₹करोड़ में)

क्र सं	विनियामक	अधिनियम	उदाहरणों की संख्या	लगाए गए जुर्माने की राशि
1	भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक	बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 35, 35ए 46, 47ए और 51(1)	-	-
2	भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक	बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 47ए, 51(1)	1	1.64
3	भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक	भुगतान एवं निपटान प्रणाली अधिनियम, 2007	-	-
4	भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक	सरकारी प्रतिभूति अधिनियम, 2006 (एस.जी.एल. के बाउंस होने के लिए)	-	-
	कुल		**1**	**1.64**

13. पारिश्रमिक पर प्रकटीकरण

(राशि ₹ में)

नाम और अवधि	पदनाम	2024-25	2023-24
श्री के सत्यनारायण राजु (कार्यपालक निदेशक के रूप में कार्य करने की अवधि के लिए अक्टूबर 2023 में 3,43,258.29 रुपये का पीएलआई जमा किया गया)	प्रबंध निदेशक व मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी	42,41,160.00	38,61,277.58
श्री देबाशीष मुखर्जी	कार्यपालक निदेशक	39,12,885.00	36,18,756.00
श्री अशोक चंद्र (16.01.2025 तक)	कार्यपालक निदेशक	30,57,596.00	34,61,076.00
श्री हरदीप सिंह अहलूवालिया	कार्यपालक निदेशक	34,66,935.00	31,12,162.57
श्री भवेन्द्र कुमार (09.10.2023 से)	कार्यपालक निदेशक	35,27,076.00	15,72,693.17
श्री एस के मजुमदार (24.03.2025 से)	कार्यपालक निदेशक	69,807.48	-
श्री बृज मोहन शर्मा (30.06.2023 तक)	पूर्व कार्यपालक निदेशक	-	40,42,310.00
श्री एस के मजुमदार (23.03.2025 तक)	समूह मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी (जीसीएफओ)	75,92,849.87	41,29,546.44
श्री अमित मित्तल (25.03.2025 से)	समूह मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी (जीसीएफओ)	63,696.66	-
श्री संतोष कुमार बारिक (21.04.2023 से)	बैंक के कंपनी सचिव	25,01,214.81	23,72,882.88
श्री विनय मोहता (21.04.2023 तक)	बैंक के पूर्व कंपनी सचिव	-	1,40,595.05 (20 दिन का वेतन)
कुल		**2,84,33,220.82**	**2,63,11,299.69**

नोट: ऊपर दिए गए आंकड़ों में बैठक शुल्क, पीएलआई और अन्य शुल्क शामिल नहीं हैं।

एएस 18 के पैराग्राफ 5 के अनुसार, बैंकर–ग्राहक संबंध की प्रकृति के लेन–देन, जिनमें प्रमुख प्रबंधन कार्मिकों और प्रमुख प्रबंधन कार्मिकों के रिश्तेदारों के साथ लेन–देन शामिल हैं, का प्रकटन नहीं किया गया है।

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Regulator	Act	No. of Instances	Amount of penalty levied
1	RBI	Sections 35, 35A 46, 47A and 51(1) of Banking Regulation Act, 1949	-	-
2	RBI	Sections 47A,51 (1) of Banking Regulation Act, 1949	1	1.64
3	RBI	Payments & Settlement Systems Act, 2007	-	-
4	RBI	Government Securities Act, 2006 (for bouncing of SGL)	-	-
		Total	**1**	**1.64**

13. Disclosures on remuneration

(Amount in ₹)

NAME & PERIOD	DESIGNATION	2024-25	2023-24
Shri. K. Satyanarayana Raju (PLI of ₹3,43,258.29/- credited in Oct' 2023 for the period worked as Executive Director)	Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer	42,41,160.00	38,61,277.58
Shri. Debashish Mukherjee	Executive Director	39,12,885.00	36,18,756.00
Shri. Ashok Chandra (Till 16.01.2025)	Executive Director	30,57,596.00	34,61,076.00
Shri. Hardeep Singh Ahluwalia	Executive Director	34,66,935.00	31,12,162.57
Shri. Bhavendra Kumar From 09.10.2023	Executive Director	35,27,076.00	15,72,693.17
Shri. S K Majumdar (From 24.03.2025)	Executive Director	69,807.48	-
Shri. Brij Mohan Sharma Up to 30.06.2023	Ex-Executive Director	-	40,42,310.00
Shri. S K Majumdar (Till 23.03.2025)	Group Chief Financial Officer (GCFO)	75,92,849.87	41,29,546.44
Shri. Amit Mittal (From 25.03.2025)	Group Chief Financial Officer (GCFO)	63,696.66	-
Shri. Santosh Kumar Barik (From 21.04.2023)	Company Secretary of the Bank	25,01,214.81	23,72,882.88
Shri. Vinay Mohta (Till 21.04.2023)	Ex-Company Secretary of the Bank	-	1,40,595.05 (20 days' salary)
Total		**2,84,33,220.82**	**2,63,11,299.69**

Note: The figures mentioned above are excluding sitting, PLI and other fees.

In terms of paragraph 5 of AS 18, transactions in the nature of Banker-Customer relationship including those with Key Management Personnel and relatives of Key Management Personnel have not been disclosed.

14. अन्य प्रकटीकरण

क) कारोबार अनुपात

क्र. सं.	विवरण	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
i.	कार्यशील निधियों के प्रतिशत के रूप में ब्याज आय (%)	7.65	7.54
ii.	कार्यशील निधि के प्रतिशत के रूप में गैर-ब्याज आय (%)	1.43	1.32
iii.	जमा की लागत (%)	5.74	5.50
iv.	निवल ब्याज मार्जिन (%)	2.80	3.05
v.	कार्यशील निधि के प्रतिशत के रूप में परिचालन लाभ (%)	2.01	2.04
vi.	आस्तियों पर प्रतिलाभ (%)	1.09	1.01
vii.	प्रति कर्मचारी कारोबार (जमा राशि और अग्रिम राशि) [करोड़ रुपये में]	29.30	25.97
viii.	प्रति कर्मचारी लाभ (करोड़ रुपये में)	0.21	0.18

ख) बैंकाश्योरेंस कारोबार

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

क्र. सं.	आय की प्रकार	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
1	जीवन बीमा पॉलिसियाँ बेचने के लिए	373.31	310.01
2	गैर-जीवन बीमा पॉलिसियाँ (सामान्य और स्वास्थ्य) बेचने के लिए	102.17	92.06
3	म्यूचुअल फंड उत्पाद बेचने के लिए	67.19	41.93
4	अन्य (स्वास्थ्य बीमा पॉलिसियाँ)	-	-
5	पीएमजेजेबीवाई	9.75	15.50
6	पीएमएसबीवाई	2.47	3.46
7	अन्य (ई_सिंडिकेट नवीनीकरण)	1.94	1.98
	कुल	**556.83**	**464.94**

14. Other Disclosures

a) Business ratios

Sl. No.	Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
i.	Interest income as a percentage to Working Funds (%)	7.65	7.54
ii.	Non-interest income as a percentage to Working Funds (%)	1.43	1.32
iii.	Cost of Deposits (%)	5.74	5.50
iv.	Net Interest Margin (%)	2.80	3.05
v.	Operating Profit as a percentage to Working Funds (%)	2.01	2.04
vi.	Return on Assets (%)	1.09	1.01
vii.	Business (Deposits plus Advances) per employee [in ₹ crore]	29.30	25.97
viii.	Profit per employee (in ₹ crore)	0.21	0.18

b) Bancassurance business

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Nature of Income	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
1	For selling Life Insurance Policies	373.31	310.01
2	For selling Non-Life Insurance Policies (General and Health)	102.17	92.06
3	For selling Mutual Fund Products	67.19	41.93
4	Other (Health Insurance Policies)	-	-
5	PMJJBY	9.75	15.50
6	PMSBY	2.47	3.46
7	Others (e_Syndicate Renewal)	1.94	1.98
	TOTAL	**556.83**	**464.94**

ग) **विपणन और वितरण:**

उनके द्वारा किए गए विपणन और वितरण कार्य (बैंकाश्‍योरेंस कारोबार को छोड़कर) के संबंध में प्राप्त शुल्क/पारिश्रमिक का ब्यौरा: शून्य

c) **Marketing and distribution**

The details of fees / remuneration received in respect of the marketing and distribution function (excluding Bancassurance business) undertaken by them: Nil

घ) **प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र ऋण प्रमाणपत्र (पीएसएलसी) के संबंध में प्रकटीकरण**

(I) **बेचे गए पीएसएलसी (वित्त वर्ष 2024–25)** (₹ करोड़ में)

पीएसएलसी श्रेणी	तिमाही	बेची गई इकाइयाँ*	बेची गई राशि	अर्जित कमीशन
पीएसएलसी – लघु एवं सीमांत किसान	जून-2024	2,66,800	66,700	1328.81
	सितम्बर-2024	शून्य		
	दिसंबर-2024	12,000	3,000	87.00
	मार्च-2025	24,000	6,000	130.79
कुल (वित्त वर्ष 2024–25 मार्च 2025 तक)		**3,02,800**	**75,700**	**1546.60**

*एक यूनिट = 25 लाख रुपये

(II) **खरीदी गई पीएसएलसी:**

सीएफवाई के दौरान खरीदी गई पीएसएलसी सभी श्रेणियों के लिए शून्य है।

d) **Disclosures regarding Priority Sector Lending Certificates (PSLCs)**

(I) **PSLC SOLD (FY 2024-25)** (₹ in Crore)

PSLC Category	Quarter	Units* Sold	Amount Sold	Commission Earned
PSLC - SMALL & MARGINAL FARMERS	Jun-2024	2,66,800	66,700	1328.81
	Sep-2024	Nil		
	Dec-2024	12,000	3,000	87.00
	Mar-2025	24,000	6,000	130.79
Total (FY 2024-25 as at Mar'25)		**3,02,800**	**75,700**	**1546.60**

***One unit = ₹25 lakhs**

(II) **PSLC PURCHASED:**

The PSLC purchased during CFY is Nil for all categories.

ङ) **प्रावधान और आकस्मिकताएं**

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

प्रावधान लाभ और हानि खाते में डेबिट किया गया	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
निवेश और एनपीआई पर मूल्यह्रास के लिए प्रावधान	-1090.70	910.92
एनपीए के लिए प्रावधान	9586.4	9005.22
मानक आस्तियों के लिए प्रावधान किया गया	336.13	231.19
कर के लिए प्रावधान (स्थगित कर सहित)	5600.00	5150.65
डीएफवी के लिए प्रावधान	-128.17	-125.37
संपत्ति की वसूली के संदेह के लिए प्रावधान	44.86	47.01
देश जोखिम के लिए प्रावधान	0	0
एफआईटीएल और अन्य आकस्मिकताओं के लिए प्रावधान	15.02	-361.36
कुल	**14363.59**	**14858.26**

च) **आईएफआरएस एकीकृत भारतीय लेखा मानकों का कार्यान्वयन**

भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के दिशा–निर्देशों के अनुसार, बैंक भारतीय लेखा मानकों (IndAS) को लागू करने की प्रक्रिया में है। सुचारू अभिसरण के लिए निरंतर आधार पर आवश्यक कदम उठाने के लिए कार्यपालक निदेशक की अध्यक्षता में एक परियोजना संचालन समिति का गठन किया गया है। भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक ने अपने संसूचना संदर्भ: डीबीआर. बीपी.बीसी.नं.29/21.07.001/2018–19 दिनांक 22 मार्च 2019 के माध्यम से सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के लिए Ind AS के कार्यान्वयन को अगली सूचना तक स्थगित कर दिया है। भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के दिशा–निर्देशों के अनुसार बैंक सितंबर 2021 से शुरू होने वाले प्रत्येक छमाही के लिए भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक को IndAS प्रो–फॉर्मा वित्तीय विवरण प्रस्तुत कर रहा है।

e) **Provisions and contingencies**

(₹ in Crore)

Provision debited to Profit and Loss Account	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Provisions for Depreciation on Investment and NPI	-1090.70	910.92
Provision towards NPA	9586.4	9005.22
Provision made towards standard assets	336.13	231.19
Provision for Tax (Including Deferred Tax)	5600.00	5150.65
Provision for DFV	-128.17	-125.37
Provision for Asset Doubtful of Recovery	44.86	47.01
Provision for Country Risk	0	0
Provision for FITL and other contingencies	15.02	-361.36
Total	**14363.59**	**14858.26**

f) **Implementation of IFRS converged Indian Accounting Standards**

As per RBI guidelines, the Bank is in the process of implementing the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS). A Project Steering Committee headed by Executive Director has been formed to take the required steps on a continuous basis for smooth convergence. RBI, vide its communication ref: DBR. BP.BC.No.29/21.07.001/2018-19 dated 22nd March 2019 has deferred implementation of Ind AS for all Scheduled Commercial Banks till further notice. Bank is submitting Ind AS Pro-Forma Financial Statements to RBI for every half year starting from September 2021 as per the guidelines of RBI.

छ) **डीआईसीजीसी बीमा प्रीमियम का भुगतान**

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

क्र. सं.	विवरण	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
i)	डीआईसीजीसी बीमा प्रीमियम का भुगतान	1696.22	1525.85
ii)	डीआईसीजीसी प्रीमियम भुगतान में बकाया	शून्य	शून्य

ज) चालू कर व्यय और स्थगित कर व्यय का निर्धारण आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के प्रावधानों और भारतीय चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट्स संस्थान द्वारा जारी लेखांकन मानक 22 - "आय पर करों के लिए लेखांकन" के अनुसार किया जाता है, जिसमें विदेशी कार्यालयों में भुगतान किए गए करों को भी शामिल किया जाता है, जो संबंधित क्षेत्राधिकारों के कर कानूनों पर आधारित होते हैं।

झ) बैंक कर्मचारियों की पारिवारिक पेंशन में वृद्धि के कारण व्यय के परिशोधन पर प्रकटीकरण - शून्य

ञ) बैंकों द्वारा जारी चुकौती आश्वासन पत्र (एलओसी) का प्रकटीकरण

बैंक ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2024–25 के दौरान कोई भी चुकौती आश्वासन पत्र जारी नहीं किया है।

प्रतिनिधि कार्यालय, शारजाह की ओर से सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ यूएई के पक्ष में दिनांक 03/08/2009 को जारी केवल एक एल.ओ.सी. आज की तिथि तक बकाया है।

वित्तीय प्रभाव

चूंकि हमारा प्रतिनिधि कार्यालय, शारजाह कोई वाणिज्यिक परिचालन नहीं कर रहा है, इसलिए सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ यूएई के पक्ष में जारी एलओसी का कोई वित्तीय प्रभाव नहीं है।

केनरा रोबेको म्यूचुअल फंड के ट्रस्टियों के पक्ष में बैंक द्वारा जारी किए गए वचन–सह–क्षतिपूर्ति पत्र के संबंध में प्रकटीकरण:

वित्त वर्ष 2023–24 के दौरान, बैंक ने कैनबैंक इन्वेस्टमेंट मैनेजमेंट सर्विसेज की पूर्ववर्ती कैनस्टार योजना से संबंधित एक लंबित मुकदमे के संबंध में ट्रस्टी केनरा रोबेको म्यूचुअल फंड के पक्ष में 13.05 करोड़ रुपये का वचन–सह–क्षतिपूर्ति पत्र जारी किया है।

बैंक ने इस संबंध में पहले ही 100% प्रावधान कर रखा है।

g) Payment of DICGC Insurance Premium

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
i)	Payment of DICGC Insurance Premium	1696.22	1525.85
ii)	Arrears in payment of DICGC premium	NIL	Nil

h) The current tax expenses and deferred tax expenses are determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and as per the Accounting Standard 22"Accounting for Taxes on Income" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India respectively after taking into account taxes paid at the foreign offices, which are based on the tax laws of respective jurisdictions.

i) Disclosure on amortization of expenditure on account of enhancement in family pension of employees of Bank - Nil

j) Disclosure of Letters of Comfort (LoCs) issued by Bank

Bank has not issued any Letters of Comfort during the financial year 2024-25.

Only one LOC issued vide dated 03/08/2009 in favour of Central Bank of UAE on behalf of Representative Office, Sharjah is outstanding as on date.

Financial Impact

As our Representative Office, Sharjah is not undertaking any commercial operations; there is no financial impact of LOC issued in favour of Central Bank of UAE.

Disclosure regarding Letter of Undertaking-cum-Indemnity issued by the Bank in favour of Trustees, Canara Robeco Mutual Fund:

During FY 2023-24, the Bank has issued Letter of Undertaking-Cum-Indemnity for ₹13.05 Cr. in favour of Trustees, Canara Robeco Mutual Fund with regards to one pending litigation pertaining to erstwhile Canstar Scheme of Canbank Investment Management Services.

The Bank is already holding 100% provision in this regard.

(ट) हरित जमाराशियों से जुटाई गई धनराशि के उपयोग पर पोर्टफोलियो–स्तर की जानकारी

विवरण	चालू वित्तीय वर्ष	पिछला वित्तीय वर्ष	संचयी
जुटाई गई कुल हरित जमा (क)	134.71	लागू नहीं	134.71
हरित जमा निधि का उपयोग			
(1) नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा	-	-	-
(2) ऊर्जा दक्षता	-	-	-
(3) स्वच्छ परिवहन	134.71	लागू नहीं	134.71
(4) जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलन	-	-	-
(5) सतत जल एवं अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन	-	-	-
(6) प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण	-	-	-
(7) हरित इमारतें	-	-	-
(8) जीवित प्राकृतिक संसाधनों और भूमि उपयोग का सतत प्रबंधन	-	-	-
(9) स्थलीय और जलीय जैव विविधता संरक्षण	-	-	-
कुल आवंटित हरित जमा निधि (ख = 1 से 9 का योग)	134.71	लागू नहीं	134.71
आवंटित नही की गई हरित जमा निधि की राशि (ग = क - ख)	शून्य	लागू नहीं	शून्य
पात्र हरित गतिविधियों / परियोजनाओं को आवंटित किये जाने तक हरित जमा राशि के अस्थायी आवंटन का विवरण	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं	लागू नहीं

(k) Portfolio-level information on the use of funds raised from Green Deposits

Particulars	Current Financial Year	Previous Financial Year	Cumulative
Total Green Deposits raised (A)	134.71	NA	134.71
Use of Green Deposit Funds**			
(1) Renewable Energy	-	-	-
(2) Energy Efficiency	-	-	-
(3) Clean Transportation	134.71	NA	134.71
(4) Climate Change Adaptation	-	-	-
(5) Sustainable Water and Waste Management	-	-	-
(6) Pollution Prevention and Control	-	-	-
(7) Green Buildings	-	-	-
(8) Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources and Land Use	-	-	-
(9) Terrestrial and Aquatic Biodiversity Conservation	-	-	-
Total Green Deposit Funds allocated (B = Sum of 1 to 9)	134.71	NA	134.71
Amount of Green Deposit Funds not allocated (C = A - B)	NIL	NA	NIL
Details of the temporary allocation of Green Deposit proceeds pending their allocation to the eligible green activities / projects	NA	NA	NA

15. लेखांकन मानक

भारतीय चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट्स संस्थान (आईसीएआई) द्वारा जारी विभिन्न लेखांकन मानकों की प्रकटीकरण आवश्यकताओं के संबंध में आरबीआई द्वारा जारी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुपालन में, निम्नलिखित जानकारी का प्रकटन किया जाता है:

क) लेखांकन मानक 5 - अवधि के लिए निवल लाभ/हानि, पूर्व अवधि की मदें और लेखांकन नीतियों में परिवर्तन:

इसमें पूर्व अवधि की कोई सामग्री नहीं है।

ख) लेखांकन मानक 11 - विदेशी विनिमय दरों में परिवर्तन के प्रभाव

विदेशी मुद्रा से जुड़े लेन–देन का लेखा–जोखा आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी "विदेशी मुद्रा दरों में परिवर्तन के प्रभाव" पर एएस–11 के अनुसार किया जाता है। एएस–11 के अनुसार, बैंक के विदेशी मुद्रा परिचालन को क) समाकलन परिचालन और ख) असमाकलन परिचालन के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है।

सभी विदेशी शाखाओं, अपतटीय बैंकिंग इकाइयों, विदेशी सहायक कंपनियों को असमाकलन परिचालन माना जाता है तथा विदेशी मुद्रा विनिमय और प्रतिनिधि कार्यालय क्षेत्र में घरेलू परिचालन को समाकलन परिचालन माना जाता है।

ग) लेखांकन मानक 15 - कर्मचारी लाभ:

बैंक के दायित्वों और अंशदानों के वर्तमान मूल्य का निर्धारण करने के लिए ग्रेच्युटी, पेंशन और विशेषाधिकार अवकाश के संबंध में बीमांकिक धारणाएं विभिन्न मापदंडों को तय करके बनाई गई हैं।

- आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी लेखांकन मानक 15 (संशोधित) में उल्लिखित मुद्रास्फीति, वरिष्ठता, पदोन्नति और अन्य कारकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए वेतन वृद्धि।
- विगत अनुभव और अपेक्षित भविष्य के अनुभव के संदर्भ में अपवर्तन दर, तथा इसमें मृत्यु के अलावा सभी प्रकार की निकासी शामिल है, लेकिन इसमें विकलांगता के कारण होने वाली निकासी भी शामिल है।
- बीमांकिक मूल्यांकन के आधार पर लेखा बहियों में बीमारी अवकाश का प्रावधान किया गया है।

15. Accounting Standards

In compliance with the guidelines issued by the RBI regarding disclosure requirements of the various Accounting Standards issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), the following information is disclosed:

a) Accounting Standard 5 - Net Profit / Loss for the period, prior period items and changes in accounting policies:

There are no material prior period items.

b) Accounting Standard 11 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates

Accounting for transactions involving foreign exchange is done in accordance with AS-11 on "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates", issued by the ICAI. In the terms of AS-11, the foreign currency operations of the Bank are classified as a) Integral Operations and b) Non-Integral Operations.

All overseas branches, offshore banking units, overseas subsidiaries are treated as non-integral operations and domestic operations in foreign exchange and representative offices area treated as integral operations.

c) Accounting Standard 15 - Employee Benefits

The actuarial assumptions in respect of gratuity, pension and privilege leave, for determining the present value of obligations and contributions of the Bank, have been made by fixing various parameters for:

- Salary escalation by taking into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other factors mentioned in Accounting Standard 15 (Revised) issued by ICAI.
- Attrition rate by reference to past experience and expected future experience and includes all types of withdrawals other than death but including those due to disability.
- Provision towards sick leave has been made in the books of account on the basis of Actuarial valuation.

प्रमुख बीमांकिक धारणाएं				
	विवरण	ग्रेच्युटी	पेंशन	विशेषाधिकार अवकाश
1	छूट की दर (%)	6.98	6.73	6.98
2	पूंजी पर अपेक्षित प्रतिफल	6.98	6.73	--
3	वेतन वृद्धि	5.60	5.60	5.60
4	पेंशन वृद्धि	1.30	2.00	1.30
5	मृत्यु दर	आईएएलएम (2012–14)यूएलटी	आईएएलएम (2012–14)यूएलटी	आईएएलएम (2012–14)यूएलटी

Principal Actuarial Assumptions				
	Particulars	Gratuity	Pension	Privilege Leave
1	Discount Rate (%)	6.98	6.73	6.98
2	Expected Return on Capital	6.98	6.73	--
3	Salary Escalation	5.60	5.60	5.60
4	Pension Escalation	1.30	2.00	1.30
5	Mortality	IALM (2012-14) ULT	IALM (2012-14) ULT	IALM (2012-14) ULT

क) 31 मार्च 2025 को समाप्त वर्ष में दायित्व और आस्तियों में परिवर्तन

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

क.	परिभाषित लाभ दायित्व (डीबीओ) में परिवर्तन	ग्रेच्युटी		पेंशन		अर्जित अवकाश	
		2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
1	वर्ष की शुरुआत में डीबीओ	3,964.02	2,941.46	28,991.74	27,656.53	2,830.01	2,311.11
2	सेवा लागत	292.51	263.64	2,125.86	2,007.79	696.69	627.60
3	ब्याज लागत	262.90	199.18	1,816.58	1,856.62	186.40	147.54
4	पिछली सेवा लागत	-	-	-		-	
5	बीमांकिक हानि/लाभ	912.18	925.12	1,986.51	1,139.33	-252.81	279.05
6	लाभ भुगतान	-395.00	-365.38	-3,999.00	-3,668.53	-319.00	-535.29
7	वर्ष के अंत में डीबीओ	5,036.61	3,964.02	30,921.69	28,991.74	3,141.29	2,830.01

A) Change in obligation and assets over the year ended 31st March 2025 (₹ in Crore)

A.	Changes in Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)	Gratuity		Pension		Privilege Leave	
		2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
1	DBO at beginning of the year	3,964.02	2,941.46	28,991.74	27,656.53	2,830.01	2,311.11
2	Service Cost	292.51	263.64	2,125.86	2,007.79	696.69	627.60
3	Interest Cost	262.90	199.18	1,816.58	1,856.62	186.40	147.54
4	Past Service Cost	-	-	-		-	
5	Actuarial Losses / (Gains)	912.18	925.12	1,986.51	1,139.33	-252.81	279.05
6	Benefit Payments	-395.00	-365.38	-3,999.00	-3,668.53	-319.00	-535.29
7	DBO at end of the year	5,036.61	3,964.02	30,921.69	28,991.74	3,141.29	2,830.01

(₹ करोड़ में)

ख.	आस्तियों के उचित मूल्य में परिवर्तन	ग्रेच्युटी		पेंशन		अर्जित अवकाश	
		2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
1	वर्ष के आरंभ में योजना आस्तियों का उचित मूल्य	3,616.00	3,379.28	27,492.00	26,711.29	-	--
2	योजनागत संपत्ति पर संभावित लाभ	252.40	243.98	1,850.21	1,920.54	-	--
3	वास्तविक कर्मचारी योगदान	688.00	341.84	1,872.00	2,120.75	-	--
4	वास्तविक लाभ / हानि	477.60	16.28	992.79	407.95	-	--
5	लाभ भुगतान	-395.00	-365.38	-3,999.00	-3,668.53	-	--
6	वर्ष के अंत में योजना आस्तियों का उचित मूल्य	4,639.00	3,616.00	28,208.00	27,492.00	-	--

(₹ in Crore)

B.	Changes in Fair Value of Assets	Gratuity		Pension		Privilege Leave	
		2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
1	Fair Value of Plan Assets at beginning of the year	3,616.00	3,379.28	27,492.00	26,711.29	-	--
2	Expected Return on Plan assets	252.40	243.98	1,850.21	1,920.54	-	--
3	Actual Employee contributions	688.00	341.84	1,872.00	2,120.75	-	--
4	Actuarial Gain / (Loss)	477.60	16.28	992.79	407.95	-	--
5	Benefits Payments	-395.00	-365.38	-3,999.00	-3,668.53	-	--
6	Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	4,639.00	3,616.00	28,208.00	27,492.00	-	--

31 मार्च 2025 तक तुलन पत्र में मान्यता प्राप्त निवल आस्ति / देयता (राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

		ग्रेच्युटी		पेंशन		विशेषाधिकार अवकाश	
		2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
1	परिभाषित लाभ दायित्व का वर्तमान मूल्य	5,036.60	3,964.02	30,921.68	28,991.74	-	--
2	योजना आस्तियों का उचित मूल्य	4,639.00	3,616.00	28,208.00	27,492.00	-	--
3	वित्तपोषित स्थिति [अधिशेष / (घाटा)]	-397.60	-348.02	-2,713.68	-1,499.74	-	--
4	तुलन पत्र में मान्यता प्राप्त निवल आस्ति / (देयता)	**-397.60**	**-348.02**	**-2,713.68**	**-1,499.74**	-	--

Net Asset / Liability Recognized in the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025 (₹ in Crore)

		Gratuity		Pension		Privilege Leave	
		2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
1	Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	5,036.60	3,964.02	30,921.68	28,991.74	-	--
2	Fair Value of Plan Assets	4,639.00	3,616.00	28,208.00	27,492.00	-	--
3	Funded Status [Surplus / (Deficit)]	-397.60	-348.02	-2,713.68	-1,499.74	-	--
4	Net Asset / (Liability) recognized in the Balance Sheet	**-397.60**	**-348.02**	**-2,713.68**	**-1,499.74**	-	--

31 मार्च 2025 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए नियोक्ता व्यय का प्रकटीकरण (राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

		ग्रेच्युटी		पेंशन		विशेषाधिकार अवकाश	
		2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
1	वर्तमान सेवा लागत (पूर्णतः बीमित लाभों के लिए जोखिम प्रीमियम सहित)	292.51	263.64	2,125.85	2,007.79	696.69	627.60
2	ब्याज लागत	262.90	199.18	1,816.58	1,856.62	186.40	147.54
3	योजनागत संपत्ति पर संभावित लाभ	252.40	243.98	1,850.21	1,920.54	-	--
4	पिछली सेवा लागत	-	--	-	--	-	--
5	वास्तविक हानि / लाभ	**434.57**	**908.84**	**993.72**	**731.38**	**-252.81**	**279.05**
6	लाभ व हानि में मान्यता प्राप्त कुल नियोक्ता व्यय	**737.58**	**1,127.68**	**3,085.25**	**2,675.25**	**630.28**	**1,054.19**

बैंक के पास विवेकपूर्ण आधार पर बीमारी अवकाश के लिए 73.83 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान है, हालांकि कोई भुगतान नहीं किया जाता है।

Disclosure of Employer Expenses for the year ended 31 March 2025 (₹ in Crore)

		Gratuity		Pension		Privilege Leave	
		2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
1	Current Service Cost (including risk premiums for fully insured benefits)	292.51	263.64	2,125.85	2,007.79	696.69	627.60
2	Interest Cost	262.90	199.18	1,816.58	1,856.62	186.40	147.54
3	Expected Return on Plan Assets	252.40	243.98	1,850.21	1,920.54	-	--
4	Past Service Cost	-	--	-	--	-	--
5	Actuarial Losses / (Gains)	**434.57**	**908.84**	**993.72**	**731.38**	**-252.81**	**279.05**
6	Total Employer Expense recognized in P&L	**737.58**	**1,127.68**	**3,085.25**	**2,675.25**	**630.28**	**1,054.19**

Bank is having a provision of ₹73.83 Cr. toward Sick Leave on prudential basis though there is no pay-out.

31 मार्च 2025 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए तुलन पत्र में मान्यता प्राप्त निवल आस्तियों / देयताओं का समाधान

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

		ग्रेच्युटी		पेंशन		अर्जित अवकाश	
		2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
1	अवधि की शुरुआत में निवल आस्ति / (देयता)	348.02	-437.82	1,499.74	945.24	2,830.01	2,311.11
2	नियोक्ता व्यय	737.59	1,127.68	3,086.95	2,675.25	-	1,054.19
3	नियोक्ता योगदान	688.00	341.84	1,872.00	2,120.75	630.41	--
4	प्रदत्त लाभ	-	--	-	--	--	-535.29
5	अधिग्रहण / व्यावसायिक संयोजन	-	--	-	--	-	-
6	अवधि के अंत में निवल आस्ति / (देयता)	**397.60**	**348.02**	**2,713.68**	**1,499.74**	**3,141.42**	**2,830.01**

*ये आंकड़े पिछले वर्ष के लेखापरीक्षित तुलन पत्र के अनुसार पुनः बताए गए/पुनः समूहीकृत किए गए हैं।

Reconciliation of Net Assets / Liabilities recognized in Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st March 2025

(₹ in Crore)

		Gratuity		Pension		Privilege Leave	
		2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
1	Net Asset / (Liability) at the beginning of the period	348.02	-437.82	1,499.74	945.24	2,830.01	2,311.11
2	Employer Expenses	737.59	1,127.68	3,086.95	2,675.25	-	1,054.19
3	Employer Contributions	688.00	341.84	1,872.00	2,120.75	630.41	--
4	Benefits Paid	-	--	-	--	--	-535.29
5	Acquisitions / Business Combinations	-	--	-	--	-	-
6	Net Asset / (Liability) at the end of the period	**397.60**	**348.02**	**2,713.68**	**1,499.74**	**3,141.42**	**2,830.01**

*The figures have been re-stated / re-grouped as per Audited Balance sheet for the Previous Year

नई पेंशन योजना अंशदान

बैंक के पास एक परिभाषित अंशदान पेंशन योजना (डीसीपीएस) है जो 1 अगस्त 2010 को या उसके बाद बैंक में शामिल होने वाले सभी श्रेणियों के अधिकारियों पर लागू होती है। इस योजना का प्रबंधन पेंशन फंड विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण के तहत एनपीएस ट्रस्ट द्वारा किया जाता है। नेशनल सिक्योरिटीज डिपॉजिटरी लिमिटेड को एनपीएस के लिए केंद्रीय रिकॉर्ड रखने वाली एजेंसी के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है।

भविष्य निधि

भविष्य निधि में नियोक्ता का अंशदान, जिसे वर्ष के लिए व्यय के रूप में मान्यता दी गई है, निम्नानुसार है:

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

विवरण	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
भविष्य निधि में नियोक्ता का योगदान	0.47	0.26

New Pension Scheme Contribution

The Bank has a Defined Contribution Pension Scheme (DCPS) applicable to all categories of officers joining the Bank on or after August 1, 2010. The Scheme is managed by NPS Trust under the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority. National Securities Depository Limited has been appointed as the Central Record Keeping Agency for the NPS.

Provident Fund

Employer's contribution to provident fund, recognized as expense for the year is as under:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Employer's contribution to Provident Fund	0.47	0.26

घ) **लेखांकन मानक 17 – खंड रिपोर्टिंग**

भाग क – कारोबार क्षेत्र

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

कारोबार क्षेत्र	कोष		कॉर्पोरेट / थोक बैंकिंग		खुदरा बैंकिंग		अन्य बैंकिंग कारोबार		कुल	
विवरण	चालू वर्ष	पिछले वर्ष	चालू वर्ष	पिछले वर्ष	चालू वर्ष	पिछले वर्ष	चालू वर्ष	पिछले वर्ष	चालू वर्ष	पिछले वर्ष
राजस्व	27686.00	24628.54	49260.16	42159.01	65261.71	60866.82	-	-	142207.87	127654.37
परिणाम	7839.68	4659.01	-981.51	-1408.38	15780.13	16454.35	-	-	22626.67	19704.98
आबंटित नहीं किए गए व्यय									-	-
परिचालन लाभ									-	-
आय कर									5600.00	5150.65
असाधारण लाभ/हानि	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
निवल लाभ									17026.67	14554.33
अन्य सूचना:										
खंड संपत्ति	467087.65	408277.75	557950.21	520333.99	592632.60	528695.36	-	-	1617670.46	1457307.10
आबंटित नहीं किए गए संपत्ति									65179.14	34233.62
कुल संपत्ति									1682849.60	1491540.72
खंड देयता	419200.86	379860.28	550625.55	515776.21	579144.81	476773.56	-	-	1548971.22	1372410.04
आबंटित नहीं किए गए देयता									33978.27	32176.08
कुल देयता									**1582949.49**	**1404586.12**

भाग ख: भौगोलिक खंड

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

	घरेलू		अंतरराष्ट्रीय		कुल	
	चालू वर्ष	पिछला वर्ष	चालू वर्ष	पिछला वर्ष	चालू वर्ष	पिछला वर्ष
(क) राजस्व	135506.77	121217.24	6701.10	6437.13	142207.87	127654.37
(ख) आस्तियां	1540299.14	1379471.64	142550.46	112069.08	1682849.60	1491540.72

d) Accounting Standard 17 - Segment Reporting

Part A - Business Segments

(₹ in Crore)

Business Segments	Treasury		Corporate / Wholesale Banking		Retail Banking		Other Banking Business		Total	
Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
Revenue	27686.00	24628.54	49260.16	42159.01	65261.71	60866.82	-	-	142207.87	127654.37
Result	7839.68	4659.01	-981.51	-1408.38	15780.13	16454.35	-	-	22626.67	19704.98
Unallocated expenses									-	-
Operating profit									-	-
Income taxes									5600.00	5150.65
Extraordinary profit / loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit									17026.67	14554.33
Other information:										
Segment assets	467087.65	408277.75	557950.21	520333.99	592632.60	528695.36	-	-	1617670.46	1457307.10
Unallocated assets									65179.14	34233.62
Total assets									1682849.60	1491540.72
Segment liabilities	419200.86	379860.28	550625.55	515776.21	579144.81	476773.56	-	-	1548971.22	1372410.04
Unallocated liabilities									33978.27	32176.08
Total liabilities									**1582949.49**	**1404586.12**

Part B: Geographic Segment

(₹ in Crore)

	Domestic		International		Total	
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
(a) Revenue	135506.77	121217.24	6701.10	6437.13	142207.87	127654.37
(b) Assets	1540299.14	1379471.64	142550.46	112069.08	1682849.60	1491540.72

ङ) **लेखांकन मानदंड 18 - संबंधित पार्टी प्रकटीकरण**

संबंधित पक्षों के नाम और बैंक के साथ उनका संबंध – मूल बैंक – केनरा बैंक

प्रमुख प्रबंधन कार्मिक -

i) श्री के. सत्यनारायण राजु, प्रबंध निदेशक व मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी
ii) श्री देबाशीष मुखर्जी, कार्यपालक निदेशक
iii) श्री अशोक चंद्र, कार्यपालक निदेशक (16 जनवरी 2025 तक)
iv) श्री हरदीप सिंह अहलूवालिया, कार्यपालक निदेशक
v) श्री भवेंद्र कुमार, कार्यपालक निदेशक
vi) श्री एस के मजुमदार, कार्यपालक निदेशक (24 मार्च 2025 से)
vii) श्री एस के मजुमदार, समूह मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी (24 मार्च 2025 तक)
viii) श्री अमित मित्तल, समूह मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी (25 मार्च 2025 से)
ix) श्री संतोष कुमार बारिक, कंपनी सचिव

मूल -

i) केनरा बैंक

सहायक संस्थाएं -

i) कैनबैंक फाइनेंशियल सर्विसेज लिमिटेड
ii) कैनबैंक वेंचर कैपिटल फंड लिमिटेड
iii) कैनबैंक फैक्टर्स लिमिटेड
iv) केनरा रोबेको एसेट मैनेजमेंट कंपनी लिमिटेड
v) कैनबैंक कंप्यूटर सर्विसेज लिमिटेड
vi) केनरा बैंक सिक्योरिटीज लिमिटेड (पूर्व में गिल्ट सिक्योरिटीज ट्रेडिंग कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड)
vii) केनरा एचएसबीसी लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड
viii) केनरा (तंजानिया) लिमिटेड**
ix) सीआरएमएफ ट्रस्टी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (नवंबर 2024 से)

** बैंक की पूर्ण सहायक कंपनी केनरा तंजानिया लिमिटेड (परिसमापन में) (सीटीएल) ने अपनी प्रमुख आस्तियों और देनदारियों को मेसर्स एक्ज़िम बैंक तंजानिया लिमिटेड को हस्तांतरित कर दिया है और लाइसेंस सरेंडर कर दिया है। इसके बाद कंपनी सीटीएल ने परिसमापन की प्रक्रिया शुरू कर दी है।

संयुक्त उद्यम - शून्य

e) **Accounting Standard 18 - Related Party Disclosures**

Names of Related parties and their relationship with the Bank - Parent - Canara Bank

Key Management Personnel -

i) Shri. K. Satyanarayana Raju, Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
ii) Shri. Debashish Mukherjee, Executive Director
iii) Shri. Ashok Chandra, Executive Director (till 16th January 2025)
iv) Shri. Hardeep Singh Ahluwalia, Executive Director
v) Shri. Bhavendra Kumar, Executive Director
vi) Shri. S K Majumdar, Executive Director (w.e.f. 24th March 2025)
vii) Shri. S K Majumdar, Group Chief Financial Officer (24th March 2025)
viii) Shri. Amit Mittal, Group Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. 25th March 2025)
ix) Shri. Santosh Kumar Barik, Company Secretary

Parent -

i) Canara Bank

Subsidiaries -

i) Canbank Financial Services Ltd.
ii) Canbank Venture Capital Fund Ltd.
iii) Canbank Factors Ltd.
iv) Canara Robeco Asset Management Company Ltd.
v) Canbank Computer Services Ltd.
vi) Canara Bank Securities Ltd. (formerly GILT Securities Trading Corpn. Ltd.)
vii) Canara HSBC Life Insurance Company Ltd.
viii) Canara (Tanzania) Ltd.**
ix) CRMF Trustee Private Limited (From Nov 2024)

** Canara Tanzania Ltd. (In Liquidation) (CTL), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Bank has transferred its major assets and liabilities to M/s. Exim Bank Tanzania Ltd., and surrendered the license. Thereafter the company CTL has started the process of liquidation.

Joint Ventures - Nil

एसोसिएट्स -

i) कैनफिन होम्स लिमिटेड

ii) बैंक द्वारा प्रायोजित क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक#

क) कर्नाटक ग्रामीण बैंक
(तत्कालीन प्रगति कृष्णा ग्रामीण बैंक)

ख) केरल ग्रामीण बैंक
(तत्कालीन दक्षिण मालाबार ग्रामीण बैंक)

ग) आंध्र प्रगति ग्रामीण बैंक

घ) कर्नाटक विकास ग्रामीण बैंक

वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार ने दिनांक 07.04.2025 के पत्र संख्या सीजीएच–डीएल–ई–07042025–262329 के माध्यम से 01.05.2025 से "एक राज्य–एक आरआरबी" की अवधारणा के तहत क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों (आरआरबी) के विलय का प्रस्ताव रखा है। इन आरआरबी में बैंक के निवेश को 31 मार्च 2025 तक के वित्तीय विवरणों में शामिल किया गया है। हमारे बैंक द्वारा प्रायोजित आरआरबी के विलय का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

राज्य	अंतरणकर्ता आरआरबी	अंतरणकर्ता आरआरबी के प्रायोजक बैंक	एकीकृत आरआरबी	अंतरित आरआरबी का प्रायोजक बैंक
आंध्र प्रदेश	आंध्र प्रगति ग्रामीण बैंक	केनरा बैंक	आंध्र प्रदेश ग्रामीण बैंक	यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
कर्नाटक	कर्नाटक विकास ग्रामीण बैंक कर्नाटक ग्रामीण बैंक	केनरा बैंक	कर्नाटक ग्रामीण बैंक	केनरा बैंक

उच्च शिक्षा वित्तपोषण एजेंसी (एचईएफए):

उच्च शिक्षा वित्तपोषण एजेंसी (एचईएफए) मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय (एमएचआरडी) (अब शिक्षा मंत्रालय (एमओई)), भारत सरकार (90.91%) और केनरा बैंक (9.09%) का एक संयुक्त उद्यम है। इसका उद्देश्य भारत में प्रमुख शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में पूंजीगत आस्तियों

Associates -

i) Can Fin Homes Ltd.

ii) Regional Rural Banks sponsored by the Bank#

a) Karnataka Gramin Bank
(Erstwhile Pragati Krishna Gramin Bank)

b) Kerala Gramin Bank
(Erstwhile South Malabar Gramin Bank)

c) Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank

d) Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank

Vide letter No. CGH-DL-E-07042025-262329 dated 07.04.2025, Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, Government of India has proposed amalgamation of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) under the concept "One State - One RRB" w.e.f. 01.05.2025. The Bank's investments in these RRBs are included in its financial statements as at 31st March 2025. Details of the amalgamation of RRBs sponsored by our Bank are as under:

State	Transferor RRB	Sponsor Bank of Transferor RRB	Amalgamated RRB	Sponsor Bank of Transferee RRBs
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank	Canara Bank	Andhra Pradesh Grameena Bank	Union Bank of India
Karnataka	Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank Karnataka Gramin Bank	Canara Bank	Karnataka Grameena Bank	Canara Bank

HIGHER EDUCATION FINANCING AGENCY (HEFA):

Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) is a joint venture of Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD) (now Ministry of Education (MoE)), Government of India (90.91%) and Canara Bank (9.09%).

के निर्माण, विश्व स्तरीय शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के निर्माण, अनुसंधान सुविधाओं की स्थापना, आईआईटी, आईआईएम, एआईआईएमएस, आईआईएससी, एनआईटी, आईआईआईटी आदि के बुनियादी ढांचे के मानकों में सुधार के लिए विशेष प्रयोजन वाहन के माध्यम से एक मंच प्रदान करने के लिए वित्तपोषण करना है।

इसके आधार पर शिक्षा मंत्रालय (पूर्ववर्ती मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय) ने 2000 करोड़ रुपये की आरंभिक अधिकृत पूंजी के साथ एक संयुक्त उद्यम कंपनी उच्च शिक्षा वित्तपोषण एजेंसी (एचईएफए) की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव रखा। मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय ने 1000 करोड़ रुपये का योगदान दिया है तथा केनरा बैंक ने आनुपातिक रूप से 100 करोड़ रुपये का योगदान दिया है।

इसके बाद, अधिकृत पूंजी को बढ़ाकर 10,000 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है, जिसमें सरकार 5,000 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त इक्विटी प्रदान करेगी और केनरा बैंक 500 करोड़ रुपये का योगदान देगा। 31.03.2025 तक, मंत्रालय ने 4,812.50 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी डाली है और केनरा बैंक ने 481.25 करोड़ रुपये का योगदान दिया है।

The Objective is for financing creation of capital assets in premier educational institutions in India, building world class educational institutes, setting up research facilities, intending to provide a platform through special purpose vehicle for improvement of infrastructure standards of IITs, IIMs, AIIMS, IISc, NIT, IIIT etc.

Based on this the MoE (erstwhile MHRD) proposed to set up Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) a Joint Venture Company with an initial authorized capital of ₹2000 Cr. MHRD has contributed ₹1,000 Cr. and Canara Bank has contributed proportionately ₹100 Cr.

Subsequently, the authorized capital has been increased to ₹10,000 Cr wherein Govt. will provide an additional equity of ₹5,000 Cr. and Canara Bank will contribute ₹500 Cr. As on 31.03.2025, MoE has infused Capital of ₹4,812.50 Cr. and Canara Bank has contributed ₹481.25 Cr.

31.03.2025 तक अनुषंगी कंपनियों, सहयोगियों और संयुक्त उद्यम के साथ लेनदेन निम्नानुसार हैं

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

विवरण	अनुषंगी कंपनियां	सहयोगी एवं संयुक्त उद्यम	प्रमुख प्रबंधन कार्मिक (केएमपी)	केएमपी के रिश्तेदार	कुल
उधार - वर्ष के अंत तक बकाया	0.00 (0.00)	0.50 (0.00)	-	-	0.50 (0.00)
वर्ष के दौरान अधिकतम बकाया	0.00 (0.00)	0.50 (0.00)	-	-	0.50 (0.00)
जमाराशि - वर्ष के अंत तक बकाया	234.86 (233.14)	305.75 (456.13)	-	-	540.62 (689.27)
वर्ष के दौरान अधिकतम बकाया	234.86 (235.69)	456.33 (456.13)	-	-	691.19 (691.82)
जमाराशि का स्थान - वर्ष के अंत तक बकाया	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	0.00 (0.00)
वर्ष के दौरान अधिकतम बकाया	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	0.00 (0.00)
अग्रिम राशि - वर्ष के अंत तक बकाया राशि	17.87 (510.57)	2765.75 (1480.20)	-	-	2783.61 (1990.77)
वर्ष के दौरान अधिकतम बकाया राशि	17.87 (513.15)	2798.23 (1520.00)	-	-	2816.09 (2033.15)
अचल संपत्तियों की खरीद - वर्ष के अंत तक बकाया	-	-	-	-	-
वर्ष के दौरान अधिकतम बकाया	-	-	-	-	-
चालू खाते में शेष राशि (निवल) वर्ष के अंत तक बकाया	153.72 (3.18)	168.17 (116.07)	-	-	321.89 (119.25)
वर्ष के दौरान अधिकतम बकाया	153.72 (3.18)	168.17 (116.07)	-	-	321.89 (119.25)
अन्य प्राप्य - वर्ष के अंत तक बकाया	16.51 (0.27)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	16.51 (0.27)
वर्ष के दौरान अधिकतम बकाया	16.51 (0.27)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	16.51 (0.27)
अंतर बैंक भागीदारी प्रमाणपत्र - सहभागिता वर्ष के अंत तक बकाया	-	-	-	-	-
वर्ष के दौरान अधिकतम बकाया	-	-	-	-	-

Transactions with Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures as on 31.03.2025 are as under:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Subsidiaries	Associates & Joint Ventures	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Relatives of KMP	Total
Borrowings - Outstanding as at the year end	0.00 (0.00)	0.50 (0.00)	-	-	0.50 (0.00)
Maximum outstanding during the year	0.00 (0.00)	0.50 (0.00)	-	-	0.50 (0.00)
Deposits - Outstanding as at the year end	234.86 (233.14)	305.75 (456.13)	-	-	540.62 (689.27)
Maximum outstanding during the year	234.86 (235.69)	456.33 (456.13)	-	-	691.19 (691.82)
Placement of Deposits - Outstanding as at the year end	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	0.00 (0.00)
Maximum outstanding during the year	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	0.00 (0.00)
Advances - Outstanding as at the year end	17.87 (510.57)	2765.75 (1480.20)	-	-	2783.61 (1990.77)
Maximum outstanding during the year	17.87 (513.15)	2798.23 (1520.00)	-	-	2816.09 (2033.15)
Purchase of Fixed Assets - Outstanding as at the year end	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum outstanding during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Balance in Current Account (Net) Outstanding as at the year end	153.72 (3.18)	168.17 (116.07)	-	-	321.89 (119.25)
Maximum outstanding during the year	153.72 (3.18)	168.17 (116.07)	-	-	321.89 (119.25)
Other Receivable- Outstanding as at the year end	16.51 (0.27)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	16.51 (0.27)
Maximum outstanding during the year	16.51 (0.27)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	16.51 (0.27)
Inter Bank Participation Certificate - Participated Outstanding as at the year end	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum outstanding during the year	-	-	-	-	-

यथा दिनांक 31.03.2024 को अनुषंगियों, सहयोगियों और संयुक्त उद्यम के साथ लेनदेन निम्नानुसार हैं:

(राशि ₹ करोड़ में)

विवरण	अनुषंगी कंपनियां	सहयोगी एवं संयुक्त उद्यम	प्रमुख प्रबंधन कार्मिक (केएमपी)	केएमपी के रिश्तेदार	कुल
अन्य देय वर्ष के अंत तक बकाया	1.22 (1.55)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	1.22 (1.55)
वर्ष के दौरान अधिकतम बकाया	1.22 (1.55)	0.00 (0.00)			1.22 (1.55)
गैर–वित्तपोषित प्रतिबद्धताएँ वर्ष के अंत तक बकाया	0.00 (4.05)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	0.00 (4.05)
वर्ष के दौरान अधिकतम बकाया	0.00 (4.05)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	0.00 (4.05)
प्रदत्त ब्याज	14.70 (13.44)	33.83 (22.62)	-	-	48.53 (36.06)
प्राप्त ब्याज	27.30 (37.37)	145.89 (107.60)	-	-	173.20 (144.97)
प्राप्त लाभांश	45.69 (48.62)	15.98 (0.00)	-	-	61.67 (48.62)
प्रदत्त प्रीमियम	625.85 (598.92)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	625.85 (598.92)
सेवा प्रदान करना	36.51 (1.16)	13.24 (0.89)	-	-	49.75 (2.05)
सेवाओं के लिए प्राप्ति	65.67 (52.85)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	65.67 (52.85)
प्राप्त कमीशन	376.36 (303.94)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	376.36 (303.94)
प्रदत्त लाभांश	0.00 (0.00)	0.21 (0.15)	-	-	0.21 (0.15)

Transactions with Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures as on 31.03.2025 are as under:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Subsidiaries	Associates & Joint Ventures	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Relatives of KMP	Total
Other Payable Outstanding as at the year end	1.22 (1.55)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	1.22 (1.55)
Maximum outstanding during the year	1.22 (1.55)	0.00 (0.00)			1.22 (1.55)
Non-Funded Commitments Outstanding as at the year end	0.00 (4.05)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	0.00 (4.05)
Maximum outstanding during the year	0.00 (4.05)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	0.00 (4.05)
Interest Paid	14.70 (13.44)	33.83 (22.62)	-	-	48.53 (36.06)
Interest Received	27.30 (37.37)	145.89 (107.60)	-	-	173.20 (144.97)
Dividend Received	45.69 (48.62)	15.98 (0.00)	-	-	61.67 (48.62)
Premium Paid	625.85 (598.92)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	625.85 (598.92)
Rendering of Service	36.51 (1.16)	13.24 (0.89)	-	-	49.75 (2.05)
Receiving for Services	65.67 (52.85)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	65.67 (52.85)
Commission Received	376.36 (303.94)	0.00 (0.00)	-	-	376.36 (303.94)
Dividend Paid	0.00 (0.00)	0.21 (0.15)	-	-	0.21 (0.15)

च) **लेखांकन मानक 27 - संयुक्त उद्यमों में ब्याजों की वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग**

लागू नहीं, क्योंकि 31–03–2025 तक किसी भी संयुक्त उद्यम में कोई ब्याज नहीं है।

छ) **लेखांकन मानक 28 - आस्तियों की हानि**

वर्ष के अंत में आस्तियों की हानि की समीक्षा की जाती है, जब भी ऐसी घटनाएं या परिस्थितियों में परिवर्तन हो कि आस्ति की अग्रणीत राशि वसूली योग्य न हो। किसी आस्ति की वसूली योग्यता को उस आस्ति की वहन राशि की तुलना करके मापा जाता है, जो आस्ति द्वारा उत्पन्न होने की उम्मीद वाले भविष्य के निवल छूट वाले नकदी प्रवाह से की जाती है। यदि ऐसी आस्ति को क्षतिग्रस्त माना जाता है, तो पहचानी जाने वाली हानि को आस्ति की वहन राशि द्वारा मापा जाता है, जो आस्ति की वसूली योग्य राशि से अधिक होती है। हालाँकि, बैंक के प्रबंधन के विचार में, उस वर्ष के दौरान आस्तियों में भौतिक हानि का कोई संकेत नहीं है, जिस पर लेखांकन मानक 28 – "आस्तियों की हानि" लागू होती है।

16. 31.03.2025 को समाप्त वर्ष के दौरान, बैंक ने निजी प्लेसमेंट के माध्यम से कुल ₹3,000 करोड़ के बेसल III अनुपालक अतिरिक्त टियर I बांड और ₹4,000 करोड़ के टियर II बांड जारी किए हैं और परिपक्वता के कारण ₹4,150 करोड़ के बेसल III अनुपालक टियर II बांड और ₹1,500 करोड़ के अतिरिक्त टियर I बांड का मोचन किया है।

17. भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के दिशा–निर्देशों के अनुसार, डीओआर. एसीसी.आरईसी.सं.91/21.04.018/2022–23 दिनांक 13 दिसंबर, 2022 अनुसूची 5/11/14/16 के अंतर्गत मद का विवरण अर्थात अन्य देयताएं / अन्य संपत्तियां/अन्य आय /कुल संपत्ति/कुल आय के 1% से अधिक अन्य व्यय निम्नानुसार हैं:

f) **Accounting Standard 27 - Financial Reporting of Interests in Joint Ventures**

Not applicable, since no interest in any Joint Venture as on 31-03-2025.

g) **Accounting Standard 28 - Impairment of Assets**

Assets are reviewed for impairment at the end of the year whenever events or changes in circumstances warrant that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of an asset to be held and used is measured by a comparison for the carrying amount of an asset to future net discounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such an asset is considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized and is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the recoverable amount of the asset. However, in the opinion of the Bank's Management, there is no indication of material impairment to the assets during the year to which Accounting Standard 28 - "Impairment of Assets" applies.

16. During the year ended 31.03.2025, Bank has issued Basel III Compliant Additional Tier I Bonds aggregating to ₹3,000 Crore and Tier II Bonds of ₹4,000 Crore through private placement and redeemed of ₹4,150 Crore Basel III Compliant Tier II Bonds and ₹1,500 Crore Additional Tier I Bonds due to maturity.

17. As per RBI guidelines, DOR.ACC.REC. No.91/21.04.018/2022-23 dated December 13, 2022 the details of the item under Schedule 5/11/14/16 i.e. Other Liabilities/Other Assets/ Other Income / other expenses exceeding 1% of the total Assets/ Total income is as under:

31.03.2025 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए	उपशीर्षक / शीर्षक के अंतर्गत मद	राशि करोड़ में.	राशि % में
उपशीर्षक के अतंर्गत कोई भी मद	तकनीकी रूप से बट्टे खाते में डाले गए खातों में प्रतिलेखन	6757.97	4.75%
विविध आय शीर्ष के अतंर्गत	अन्य विविध आय (मुख्यतः पीएसएलसी कमीशन)	3351.81	2.36%
अनुसूची 14 – अन्य आय" के अतंर्गत कोई भी मद कुल आय के एक प्रतिशत से अधिक है।	सेवा शुल्क	1546.60	1.09%
	अन्य विविध आय (मुख्यतः पीएसएलसी कमीशन)	1803.92	1.27%

For year ended 31.03.2025	Item under the Subhead / Head	Amount in Crore (₹)	Amount in %
Any Item under the subhead	Write Back in Technical Written Off Accounts	6757.97	4.75%
Miscellaneous Income under the head	Other Misc. Income (mainly PSLC Comm)	3351.81	2.36%
Schedule 14- Other Income exceeds one percent of the total income	Service Charges	1546.60	1.09%
	Other Misc. Income (mainly PSLC Comm)	1803.92	1.27%

18. वर्ष के दौरान, बैंक ने आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 36 (1) (viii) के तहत बनाए गए विशेष रिजर्व में 1,000 करोड़ रुपये अंतरित किए हैं।

19. भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक परिपत्र आरबीआई/डीओआर/2024–25/135 डीओआर.एसटीआर.आरईसी.72/21.04.048/ 2024–25 मार्च 29, 2025 के अनुसार; सरकार द्वारा गारंटीकृत प्रतिभूति प्राप्तियों के लिए दिशानिर्देशों पर, बैंकों को निवल बही मूल्य (एनबीवी) से अधिक मूल्य के लिए आस्ति पुनर्निर्माण कंपनी (एआरसी) को ऋण अंतरण के वर्ष में लाभ और हानि खाते में किसी भी अतिरिक्त प्रावधान को रद्द करने की अनुमति है, बशर्ते कि केवल नकदी और भारत सरकार द्वारा गारंटीकृत एसआर पर विचार किया जाए। ऐसे लिखतों के लिए प्राप्त रिकवरी रेटिंग के आधार पर एआरसी द्वारा घोषित निवल आस्ति मूल्य (एनएवी) की गणना करके ऐसे एसआर का समय–समय पर मूल्यांकन किया जाएगा। वित्तीय वर्ष 25 की चौथी तिमाही में, बैंक ने एनएआरसीएल को अंतरित ऋणों पर रखे गए लाभ और हानि खाते में ₹1724.38 करोड़ के अतिरिक्त प्रावधान को उलट दिया है। इसके अलावा बैंक ने 31.03.2025 तक सरकार द्वारा गारंटीकृत प्रतिभूति रसीदों के उचित मूल्यांकन के कारण लाभ और हानि खाते में 97.02 करोड़ रुपये की अप्राप्ति लाभ दर्ज किया है।

20. जहां भी आवश्यक हुआ, पिछले वर्ष के आंकड़ों को पुनः समूहीकृत / पुनर्व्यवस्थित / पुनर्वर्गीकृत किया गया है।

18. During the year, Bank has transferred ₹1,000 crore to Special Reserve created u/s 36 (1) (viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961.

19. As per RBI circular RBI/DOR/2024-25/135 DOR.STR.REC.72/21.04.048/ 2024-25 March 29, 2025; on guidelines for government-guaranteed security Receipts, banks are permitted to reverse any excess provision to the profit and loss Account in the year of transfer of loan to Asset reconstruction company (ARC) for the value higher than the net book value (NBV), provided the consideration consists solely of cash and SRs guaranteed by the Government of India. Such SRs shall be valued periodically by reckoning the Net Asset Value (NAV) declared by the ARC based on the recovery ratings received for such instruments. In Q4 FY25, the Bank has reversed excess provision of ₹1724.38 Crore to the Profit and Loss Account held on loans transferred to NARCL. Further the Bank has accounted unrealized gain in the Profit & Loss account amounting to ₹97.02 crore on account of fair valuation of Security Receipts guaranteed by Government as on 31.03.2025

20. Figures of the previous year have been regrouped/ rearranged / reclassified wherever necessary.

अंजनेयुलु चेरुकुरी
मंडल प्रबंधक

शेख मोहम्मद वसीम
मंडल प्रबंधक

दीपक कुमार जेना
सहायक महाप्रबंधक

मोहम्मद मोइन
सहायक महाप्रबंधक

अमित मित्तल
महाप्रबंधक व जीसीएफओ

एस के मजुमदार
कार्यपालक निदेशक

भवेंद्र कुमार
कार्यपालक निदेशक

हरदीप सिंह आहलूवालिया
कार्यपालक निदेशक

देबाशीष मुखर्जी
कार्यपालक निदेशक

के. सत्यनारायण राजु
प्रबंध निदेशक व मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी

विजय श्रीरंगन
अध्यक्ष

प्रशांत कुमार गोयल
निदेशक

रोहित दास
निदेशक

बिमल प्रसाद शर्मा
निदेशक

आभा सिंह यदुवंशी
निदेशक

हेमंत बुच
निदेशक

नलिनी पद्मनाभन
निदेशक

हमारी सम तारीख की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार

कृते के वेंकटचलम अय्यर एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 004610एस

(ए गोपालकृष्णन)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 018159

कृते रोडी दबीर एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 108846डब्ल्यू

(ऋषिकेश विलास देशपांडे)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 114113

कृते अबरना एंड अनंथन
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 000003एस

(एस.अनंतन)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 026379

कृते एस आर गोयल एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 001537सी

(अजय कुमार अटोलिया)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 077201

कृते एम सी भंडारी एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 303002ई

(अमित विश्वास)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 052296

स्थान : बेंगलूरु
दिनांक : 08.05.2025

ANJANEYULU CHERUKURI
DIVISIONAL MANAGER

SHEIKH MOHD. WASEEM
DIVISIONAL MANAGER

DEEPAK KUMAR JENA
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

MOHD. MOIN
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

AMIT MITTAL
GENERAL MANAGER & GCFO

S K MAJUMDAR
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BHAVENDRA KUMAR
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HARDEEP SINGH AHLUWALIA
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DEBASHISH MUKHERJEE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

K. SATYANARAYANA RAJU
MANAGING DIRECTOR & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

VIJAY SRIRANGAN
CHAIRMAN

PARSHANT KUMAR GOYAL
DIRECTOR

ROHIT DAS
DIRECTOR

BIMAL PRASAD SHARMA
DIRECTOR

ABHA SINGH YADUVANSHI
DIRECTOR

HEMANT BUCH
DIRECTOR

NALINI PADMANABHAN
DIRECTOR

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE

For **K VENKATACHALAM AIYER & CO**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 004610S

(A GOPALAKRISHNAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 018159

For **RODI DABIR & CO**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 108846W

(RUSHIKESH VILAS DESHPANDE)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 114113

For **ABARNA & ANANTHAN**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 000003S

(S.ANANTHAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 026379

For **S R GOYAL & CO**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 001537C

(AJAY KUMAR ATOLIA)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO:077201

For M C BHANDARI & CO
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 303002E

(AMIT BISWAS)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 052296

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 08.05.2025

बेसल III पिलर 3 प्रकटीकरण (समेकित) यथा 31.03.2025 तक

31 मार्च 2025 तक बेसल III – पिलर 3 प्रकटीकरण बैंक की वेबसाइट पर 'नियामक प्रकटीकरण अनुभाग' के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध है। विस्तृत जानकारी के लिए कृपया हमारी वेबसाइट देखें - https://canarabank.com/UploadedFiles/Pdf/DF%20TABLE%201%20TO%2018%2031032025.pdf

इस अनुभाग में निम्नलिखित प्रकटीकरण हैं :

तालिका	विवरण
डीएफ - 1	आवेदन का दायरा और पूंजी पर्याप्तता
डीएफ - 2	पूंजी पर्याप्तता
डीएफ - 3	ऋण जोखिम : सभी बैंकों के लिए सामान्य प्रकटीकरण
डीएफ - 4	क्रेडिट जोखिम : मानकीकृत दृष्टिकोण के अधीन पोर्टफोलियो के लिए प्रकटीकरण
डीएफ - 5	क्रेडिट जोखिम : मानकीकृत दृष्टिकोण के अधीन पोर्टफोलियो के लिए प्रकटीकरण
डीएफ - 6	प्रतिभूतिकरण : मानकीकृत दृष्टिकोण के लिए प्रकटीकरण
डीएफ - 7	ट्रेडिंग बही में बाजार जोखिम
डीएफ - 8	परिचालन जोखिम
डीएफ - 9	बैंकिंग बही में ब्याज दर जोखिम (आईआरआरबीबी)
डीएफ - 10	प्रतिपक्षकार ऋण जोखिम से संबंधित जोखिमों के लिए सामान्य प्रकटीकरण
डीएफ - 11	पूंजी की संरचना
डीएफ - 12	पूंजी की संरचना– समाधान आवश्यकताएँ
डीएफ - 13	विनियामक पूंजी लिखतों की मुख्य विशेषताएं
डीएफ - 14	विनियामक पूंजी लिखतों की पूर्ण शर्तें और नियम
डीएफ - 15	पारिश्रमिक के लिए प्रकटीकरण आवश्यकताएँ
डीएफ - 16	इक्विटीज़ – बैंकिंग बही की स्थिति के लिए प्रकटीकरण
डीएफ - 17	लेखांकन आस्तियों बनाम लीवरेज अनुपात जोखिम माप की सारांश तुलना
डीएफ - 18	लीवरेज अनुपात सामान्य प्रकटीकरण टेम्पलेट

BASEL III PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES (CONSOLIDATED) AS AT 31.03.2025

Basel III - Pillar 3 disclosures as at 31st March 2025 is available on Bank's Website under 'Regulatory Disclosure Section'. For details, please visit our Website https://canarabank.com/UploadedFiles/Pdf/DF%20TABLE%201%20TO%2018%20 31032025.pdf

The section contains the following disclosures:

TABLES	PARTICULARS
DF - 1	Scope of Application and Capital Adequacy
DF - 2	Capital Adequacy
DF - 3	Credit Risk: General Disclosures for All Banks
DF - 4	Credit Risk: Disclosures for Portfolios subject to the Standardised Approach
DF - 5	Credit Risk Mitigation: Disclosures for Standardised Approach
DF - 6	Securitisation: Disclosure for Standardised Approach
DF - 7	Market Risk in Trading Book
DF - 8	Operational Risk
DF - 9	Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)
DF - 10	General Disclosure for Exposures Related to Counterparty Credit Risk
DF - 11	Composition of Capital
DF - 12	Composition of Capital- Reconciliation Requirements
DF - 13	Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments
DF - 14	Full Terms and Conditions of Regulatory Capital Instruments
DF - 15	Disclosure Requirements for Remuneration
DF - 16	Equities – Disclosure for Banking Book Positions
DF - 17	Summary Comparison of Accounting Assets vs. Leverage Ratio Exposure Measure
DF - 18	Leverage Ratio Common Disclosure Template

यथा 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए एकल नकद प्रवाह विवरणी
STANDALONE CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31.03.2025

(₹ करोड़ में/₹ in Crore)

विवरण / Particulars	31.03.2025 (लेखापरीक्षित / Audited)	31.03.2024 (लेखापरीक्षित / Audited)
परिचालन गतिविधियों से नकद प्रवाह / CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
कर के बाद निवल लाभ / NET PROFIT AFTER TAX	17,026.67	14,554.33
जोड़ें: कर के लिए प्रावधान (आस्थगित कर के लिए समावेशी प्रावधान) ADD: PROVISION FOR TAX (INCL PROVISION FOR DEFERRED TAX)	**5,600.00**	**5,150.65**
कर पूर्व निवल लाभ / NET PROFIT BEFORE TAX	**22,626.67**	**19,704.98**
समायोजन: / Adjustments for:		
मूल्यह्रास / Depreciation	837.19	868.93
निवेशों के पुनर्मूल्यांकन पर (लाभ) / हानि / (Profit) / Loss on revaluation of Investments	(400.93)	(501.75)
उचित मूल्य और एनपीए में कमी के लिए प्रावधान Provision for NPAs	9,586.44	9,005.21
अरक्षित विदेशी मुद्रा प्रावधान सहित मानक आस्तियों के लिए प्रावधान / Provision for Standard assets	336.13	231.19
टियर I और टियर II बांड पर ब्याज / Interest paid on bonds	2,685.24	2,560.52
आकस्मिक और अन्य के लिए प्रावधान / Provision for contingencies and others	(68.29)	(439.72)
अचल संपत्तियों की बिक्री पर (लाभ) / हानि / (Profit) / Loss on sale of Fixed Assets	(2.27)	(16.31)
अनुषंगी कंपनियों, संयुक्त उद्यम आदि में निवेश से आय Income from Investment in subsidiaries, JVs, etc	(115.38)	(94.92)
निवेश मूल्यह्रास / (अधिमूल्यन) और एनपीआई के लिए प्रावधान Provision for Non Performing Investments	(1,090.70)	910.92
कुल योग / Sub total	**11,767.43**	**12,524.07**
समायोजन: **/ Adjustments for:**		
निवेश में (वृद्धि) / कमी / (Increase) / Decrease in Investments	(17,993.74)	(38,779.84)
अग्रिम में (वृद्धि) / कमी / (Increase) / Decrease in Advances	(1,27,128.63)	(1,09,820.10)
उधार में वृद्धि / (कमी) / Increase / (Decrease) in Borrowings	29,972.84	(1,400.51)
जमा में वृद्धि / (कमी) / Increase / (Decrease) in Deposits	1,44,516.56	1,33,148.01
अन्य आस्तियों में (वृद्धि) / कमी / (Increase)/ Decrease in Other Assets	(571.04)	2,556.26
अन्य देयताओं एवं प्रावधानों में वृद्धि /(कमी) / Increase / (Decrease) in Other Liabilities and Provisions	798.60	(850.03)
	29,594.59	**(15,146.21)**
घटाएं: निवल आयकर (प्रदत्त) / प्रतिदेय / LESS: NET INCOME TAX (PAID) / REFUND	(4,042.12)	(2,828.72)
परिचालन गतिविधियों से सृजित निवल नकद (क) NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)	**59,946.57**	**14,254.12**
निवेश गतिविधियों से नकद प्रवाह / CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
अनुषंगी कंपनियों और / या संयुक्त उद्यमों में निवेश से आय / Income from investment in subsidiaries and/or JVs	115.38	94.91
संयुक्त उद्यम, अनुषंगी कंपनियों आदि में निवेश / Investment in JVs, Subsidiaries, etc	(527.03)	(45.73)
अचल आस्तियों की बिक्री / खरीद से निवल अतंर्वाह / बहिर्वाह / Net inflow / outflow from sale / purchase of fixed assets	(1,448.47)	(1,132.31)

निवेश गतिविधियों से सृजित निवल नकदी **NET CASH GENERATED FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**	**(ख)** **(B)**	**(1,860.12)**	**(1,083.13)**
वित्तीय गतिविधियों से नकद प्रवाह / CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
बांड पर ब्याज का भुगतान Payment of interest on bonds		(2,685.24)	(2,560.52)
अधीनस्थ ऋण सहित बांडों का नया निर्गम Fresh issue of bonds including sub-ordinated debts		7,000.00	3,403.00
अधीनस्थ ऋण सहित बांड का मोचन Redemption of bonds including sub-ordinated debts		(4,900.00)	(2,500.00)
पिछले वर्ष के लाभांश का भुगतान Payment of Dividend of Previous Year		(2,920.75)	(2,176.95)
पिछले वर्ष के लाभांश का भुगतान Fresh issue of capital & security premium			
वित्तीय गतिविधियों से सृजित निवल नकद **NET CASH GENERATED FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**	**(ग)** **(C)**	**(3,505.99)**	**(3,834.47)**
नकदी और नकद तुल्य में निवल वृद्धि / (कमी) (क+ख+ग) **NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)**		**54,580.46**	**9,336.52**
प्रारंभिक नकदी और नकद तुल्य / OPENING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**1,50,759.72**	**1,41,423.20**
अंतिम नकदी और नकद तुल्य / CLOSING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**2,05,340.18**	**1,50,759.72**

नोट्सः / NOTES:

1. नकद प्रवाह विवरणी अप्रत्यक्ष पद्धति (AS-3) के तहत तैयार किया गया है और जहां भी आवश्यक है,आंकड़ों को फिर से समूहीकृत किया गया है।
1. The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the Indirect Method (AS-3) and figures has been re-grouped wherever considered necessary
2. नकदी और नकद तुल्य में उपलब्ध नकद शेष, आरबीआई और अन्य बैंकों में उपलब्ध शेष और मांग व अल्प सूचना पर प्रतिदेय राशि शामिल है।
2. Cash and Cash equivalents includes Cash on hand, Balance with RBI & Other Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice:

(₹ करोड़ में/₹ in Crore)

नकदी एवं नकद तुल्य के घटक **Components of Cash & Cash Equivalents**	**31.03.2025** **(लेखापरीक्षित / Audited)**	**31.03.2024** **(लेखापरीक्षित / Audited)**
आरबीआई में नकदी व शेषराशि / Cash & Balance with RBI	89,998.57	71,068.18
बैंकों में उपलब्ध शेषराशि और मांग एवं अल्प सूचना पर प्रतिदेय राशि / Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice	1,15,341.61	79,691.54
कुल / Total	**2,05,340.18**	**1,50,759.72**

अंजनेयुलु चेरुकुरी
मंडल प्रबंधक

शेख मोहम्मद वसीम
मंडल प्रबंधक

दीपक कुमार जेना
सहायक महाप्रबंधक

मोहम्मद मोइन
सहायक महाप्रबंधक

अमित मित्तल
महा प्रबंधक व जीसीएफओ

एस के मजुमदार
कार्यपालक निदेशक

भवेंद्र कुमार
कार्यपालक निदेशक

हरदीप सिंह आहलूवालिया
कार्यपालक निदेशक

देबाशीष मुखर्जी
कार्यपालक निदेशक

के. सत्यनारायण राजु
प्रबंध निदेशक व मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी

विजय श्रीरंगन
अध्यक्ष

प्रशांत कुमार गोयल
निदेशक

रोहित दास
निदेशक

बिमल प्रसाद शर्मा
निदेशक

आभा सिंह यदुवंशी
निदेशक

हेमंत बुच
निदेशक

नलिनी पद्मनाभन
निदेशक

हमारी सम तारीख की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार

कृते के वेंकटचलम अय्यर एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 004610एस

(ए गोपालकृष्णन)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 018159

कृते रोडी दबीर एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 108846डब्ल्यू

(ऋषिकेश विलास देशपांडे)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 114113

कृते अबरना और अनंथन
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 000003एस

(एस.अनंतन)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 026379

कृते एस आर गोयल एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 001537सी

(अजय कुमार अटोलिया)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 077201

कृते एम सी भंडारी एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 303002ई

(अमित विश्वास)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 052296

स्थान : बेंगलूरु
दिनांक : 08.05.2025

ANJANEYULU CHERUKURI
DIVISIONAL MANAGER

SHEIKH MOHD. WASEEM
DIVISIONAL MANAGER

DEEPAK KUMAR JENA
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

MOHD. MOIN
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

AMIT MITTAL
GENERAL MANAGER & GCFO

S K MAJUMDAR
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HARDEEP SINGH AHLUWALIA
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DEBASHISH MUKHERJEE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

K. SATYANARAYANA RAJU
MANAGING DIRECTOR & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

VIJAY SRIRANGAN
CHAIRMAN

PARSHANT KUMAR GOYAL
DIRECTOR

ROHIT DAS
DIRECTOR

BIMAL PRASAD SHARMA
DIRECTOR

ABHA SINGH YADUVANSHI
DIRECTOR

HEMANT BUCH
DIRECTOR

NALINI PADMANABHAN
DIRECTOR

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE

For **K VENKATACHALAM AIYER & CO**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 004610S

(A GOPALAKRISHNAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 018159

For **RODI DABIR & CO**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 108846W

(RUSHIKESH VILAS DESHPANDE)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 114113

For **ABARNA & ANANTHAN**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 000003S

(S.ANANTHAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 026379

For **S R GOYAL & CO**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 001537C

(AJAY KUMAR ATOLIA)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO:077201

For M C BHANDARI & CO
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 303002E

(AMIT BISWAS)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 052296

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 08.05.2025

केनरा बैंक
भारत सरकार का उपक्रम

Canara Bank
A Government of India Undertaking

Together We Can

केनरा बैंक का समेकित तुलन पत्र, लाभ व हानि लेखा तथा नकद प्रवाह विवरणी

2024-2025

केनरा बैंक
भारत सरकार का उपक्रम

Canara Bank
A Government of India Undertaking

Together We Can

CONSOLIDATED
BALANCE SHEET, PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT AND CASH FLOW STATEMENT OF CANARA BANK
2024-2025

स्वतंत्र लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट

सेवा में,
केनरा बैंक के सदस्य

समेकित वित्तीय विवरणियों की लेखापरीक्षा पर रिपोर्ट

राय

1. हमने केनरा बैंक ("बैंक") के साथ दिए गए समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों का लेखापरीक्षा किया है, जिसमें 31 मार्च, 2025 तक समेकित तुलन-पत्र, समेकित लाभ और हानि खाता और समाप्त वर्ष के लिए समेकित नकदी प्रवाह विवरण, और महत्वपूर्ण लेखांकन नीतियों और अन्य व्याख्यात्मक सूचनाओं के सारांश सहित समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों के लिए नोट्स ("समेकित वित्तीय विवरण") शामिल हैं, जिसमें वर्ष के लिए रिटर्न शामिल हैं:

   क) बैंक के लेखापरीक्षित एकल वित्तीय विवरण;

   ख) 8 सहायक कंपनियों और 2 सहयोगी कंपनियों के लेखापरीक्षित वित्तीय विवरण, जिनका अन्य लेखापरीक्षकों द्वारा लेखापरीक्षा की गई है; तथा

   ग) 1 सहायक कंपनी और 3 सहयोगी कंपनियों के गैर-लेखापरीक्षित वित्तीय विवरण / वित्तीय जानकारी।

   बैंक के साथ उपरोक्त संस्थाओं को 'समूह' कहा जाता है।

2. हमारी राय में और हमारी सर्वोत्तम जानकारी के अनुसार और हमें दिए गए स्पष्टीकरणों के अनुसार और सहायक कंपनियों और सहयोगी कंपनियों के अलग-अलग वित्तीय विवरणों पर अन्य लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्टों, गैर-लेखापरीक्षित वित्तीय विवरणों और प्रबंधन द्वारा प्रस्तुत सहायक कंपनियों और सहयोगी कंपनियों की अन्य वित्तीय सूचनाओं पर हमारे विचार के आधार पर, उपरोक्त समेकित वित्तीय विवरण बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 29 के प्रावधानों, भारतीय सनदी लेखाकार संस्थान (आईसीएआई) द्वारा जारी लेखांकन मानकों, बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 के प्रासंगिक प्रावधानों, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी परिपत्रों, दिशानिर्देशों और निर्देशों ("आरबीआई दिशानिर्देश") द्वारा अपेक्षित तरीके से आवश्यक जानकारी देते हैं और भारत में आम तौर पर स्वीकृत लेखांकन सिद्धांतों के अनुरूप, 31 मार्च, 2025 तक समूह की समेकित स्थिति, समेकित लाभ और उसके समाप्त वर्ष के लिए समेकित नकदी प्रवाह का सही और निष्पक्ष विवरण दें।

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To,
The Members of Canara Bank

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements of Canara Bank ("the Bank") which comprises of the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025, the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account and Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year then ended, and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements including a summary of Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information ("the Consolidated financial statements") in which are included the returns for the year

   a) Audited Standalone Financial Statements of the Bank;

   b) Audited Financial Statements of 8 Subsidiaries and 2 Associates audited by other Auditors; and

   c) Un-audited Financial Statements / Financial information of 1 subsidiary and 3 Associates.

   The above entities together with the Bank are referred to as the 'Group'.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on our consideration of the reports of other auditors on separate financial statements of subsidiaries and associates, the unaudited financial statements and the other financial information of subsidiaries, and associates as furnished by the management, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Accounting Standards issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), the relevant provisions of Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the circulars, guidelines and directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from time to time ("RBI Guidelines") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of their consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at 31st March, 2025, of consolidated profit, and its consolidated Cash flows for the year then ended.

राय का आधार

3. हमने अपना लेखापरीक्षण भारतीय सनदी लेखाकार संस्थान (आईसीएआई) द्वारा जारी लेखापरीक्षण मानकों (एसए) के अनुसार किया। उन मानकों के अंतर्गत हमारी ज़िम्मेदारियों को हमारी रिपोर्ट के समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों की लेखापरीक्षा के लिए लेखापरीक्षकों की ज़िम्मेदारियों वाले अनुभाग में आगे वर्णित किया गया है। हम आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी आचार संहिता के अनुसार समूह से स्वतंत्र हैं, साथ ही नैतिक आवश्यकताएं भी हैं जो भारत में समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों की हमारी लेखापरीक्षा के लिए प्रासंगिक हैं, और हमने इन आवश्यकताओं और आचार संहिता के अनुसार अपनी अन्य नैतिक जिम्मेदारियों को पूरा किया है। हमारा मानना है कि हमारे द्वारा प्राप्त लेखापरीक्षा साक्ष्य हमारी राय के लिए आधार प्रदान करने हेतु पर्याप्त एवं उपयुक्त हैं।

मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा मामले

4. मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा मामले वे मामले हैं जो हमारे पेशेवर निर्णय में, वर्तमान अवधि के समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों की हमारी लेखापरीक्षा में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण थे। इन मामलों को समग्र रूप से समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों की हमारी लेखापरीक्षा के संदर्भ में और उस पर हमारी राय बनाने में संबोधित किया गया था, और हम इन मामलों पर अलग से राय नहीं देते हैं। हमने नीचे वर्णित मामलों को अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताए जाने वाले मुख्य लेखापरीक्षा मामले के रूप में निर्धारित किया है:

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by ICAI, together with ethical requirements that are relevant to our Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements in India, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the code of ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

4. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the Key Audit Matters to be communicated in our report:

क्र. सं.	महत्वपूर्ण लेखापरीक्षा मदें	प्रमुख लेखा परीक्षा मामलों पर प्रतिक्रिया
1.	**आय मान्यता, परिसंपत्ति वर्गीकरण, उस पर प्रावधानों की पर्याप्तता।** अग्रिम बैंक की परिसंपत्तियों का सबसे बड़ा वर्ग है। वर्गीकरण, आय पहचान और उस पर प्रावधान भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा निर्धारित दिशा–निर्देशों और विभिन्न मानदंडों के अनुरूप हैं। बैंक का प्रबंधन सीबीएस (कोर बैंकिंग समाधान) के साथ–साथ अन्य संबद्ध आईटी प्रणालियों पर निर्भर करता है, जिसमें विभिन्न अनुमान, उधारकर्ताओं के प्रदर्शन से संबंधित विवेकपूर्ण निर्णय, सुरक्षा मूल्य का निर्धारण, परिसंपत्ति वर्गीकरण, आय पहचान और उस पर प्रावधान के लिए विशेषज्ञों और पेशेवरों की सेवाओं सहित मैनुअल हस्तक्षेप शामिल हैं।	**प्रमुख लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रिया:** हमारी लेखापरीक्षा, शेष राशि की महत्ता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा जारी दिशा–निर्देशों के अनुसार, आय की पहचान, परिसंपत्ति वर्गीकरण और अग्रिमों से संबंधित प्रावधान की प्रक्रिया पर केंद्रित थी। हमने गैर–निष्पादित परिसंपत्तियों की पहचान करने तथा ऐसी गैर–निष्पादित परिसंपत्तियों के विरुद्ध प्रावधान बनाने के लिए बैंक की प्रणाली तथा प्रक्रियाओं की प्रभावकारिता का मूल्यांकन किया। हमारे लेखापरीक्षा दृष्टिकोण में निम्नलिखित के संबंध में आंतरिक नियंत्रणों के डिजाइन और परिचालन प्रभावशीलता का परीक्षण शामिल था: • अग्रिमों के अनुमोदन, दस्तावेजीकरण, संवितरण और निगरानी के संबंध में नियंत्रणों का आकलन करना। • भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा जारी विवेकपूर्ण मानदंडों के अनुपालन के लिए सीबीएस तथा अन्य संबंधित एवं संबद्ध प्रणालियों की समीक्षा। • गैर–निष्पादित परिसंपत्तियों की पहचान और उनके लिए प्रावधान करने से संबंधित आंतरिक नियंत्रणों के डिजाइन का मूल्यांकन। • आरबीआई के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार ऐसे एनपीए की पहचान करने और उनके लिए प्रावधान करने में प्रयुक्त प्रासंगिक सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी प्रणालियों की समीक्षा।

Sl. No.	Key Audit Matter	Response to Key Audit Matter
1.	**Income Recognition, Asset Classification, Adequacy of provisions thereon.** Advances constitute the largest class of assets of the bank. Classification, income recognition and provisioning thereon have been in conformity with the guidelines and various norms prescribed by Reserve Bank of India. The management of the bank relies on the CBS (Core Banking Solutions) along with other allied IT systems accompanied by various estimates, prudent judgement relating to performance of borrowers, determination of security value, manual interventions including services of experts & professionals for asset classification, Income recognition and provisioning thereon.	**Principal Audit Procedures:** Our audit was focused on the process of income recognition, asset classification and provisioning pertaining to advances, in accordance with the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India, considering the materiality of the balances. We assessed the efficacy of Bank's system and the processes in place to identify the non-performing assets and create provision against such non-performing assets. Our audit approach consisted of testing of the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls with respect to the following: • Assessing the Controls with respect to approval, documentation, disbursement and monitoring of advances. • Review of the CBS and other related & allied systems for compliance with the prudential norms issued by Reserve Bank of India. • Evaluation of the design of internal controls relating to identification and making provision for non-performing assets. • Review of the relevant information technology systems used in identification and making provision for such NPA as per the RBI Guidelines.

		• एनपीए की पहचान और आरबीआई के विवेकपूर्ण मानदंडों के अनुसार आवश्यक प्रावधान की पर्याप्तता के उद्देश्य से प्रबंधन के अनुमानों और निर्णयों का मूल्यांकन और परीक्षण किया गया। • जहां भी हमारी जानकारी में आया, परीक्षण जांच के आधार पर मैनुअल हस्तक्षेपों की विश्वसनीयता, प्रभावशीलता और सटीकता की समीक्षा की गई। • गैर–निष्पादित परिसंपत्तियों की पहचान और प्रावधान के लिए तथा आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी लेखापरीक्षा मानकों 600 के अनुसार विनियामक आवश्यकता के समग्र अनुपालन के लिए हमारे द्वारा लेखापरीक्षित न की गई शाखाओं के मामले में सांविधिक शाखा लेखापरीक्षकों (एसबीए) की रिपोर्ट / रिटर्न / निर्णयों पर भरोसा किया गया। • समय–समय पर जारी आरबीआई के दिशा–निर्देशों के अनुसार गैर–निष्पादित परिसंपत्तियों की पहचान और उनके विरुद्ध प्रावधान बनाने की प्रक्रिया और तर्क की जाँच की गई और साथ ही तनावग्रस्त खातों की पहचान के लिए तंत्र की भी जाँच की गई। • विभिन्न विशेषज्ञों की राय और रिपोर्ट पर भरोसा किया गया, जिसमें स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकनकर्ता, वकील, कानूनी विशेषज्ञ और ऐसे अन्य पेशेवर शामिल हैं, जिन्होंने आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी ऑडिटिंग मानकों 620 के अनुरूप विभिन्न क्षमताओं में बैंक को सेवाएं प्रदान की हैं। • आंतरिक लेखापरीक्षा / निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट / समवर्ती लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्ट, जहां भी उपलब्ध हो, की समीक्षा की

		• Evaluated and tested the management estimates and judgements for the purpose of identification of NPA and adequacy of provision required as per RBI`s Prudential norms. • Reviewed the reliability, effectiveness and accuracy of the manual interventions, wherever it has come to our knowledge on test check basis. • Relied on the reports / returns / judgements of the Statutory Branch Auditors (SBA) in case of branches not audited by us for identification and provisioning for non-performing assets and for overall compliance with the regulatory requirement in accordance with Standards on Auditing 600 issued by ICAI. • Test checked the process and logic of identification and creation of provision against non-performing assets in accordance with RBI Guidelines issued from time to time and also the mechanism for identification of stressed accounts. • Relied on the opinions and reports of various experts, which includes independent valuers, lawyers, legal experts and such other professionals, who have rendered services to the bank in various capacities in conformity with Standards on Auditing 620 issued by ICAI. • Reviewed the internal audit / inspection reports/ concurrent audit reports, wherever available.

2.	**निवेशों का वर्गीकरण और मूल्यांकन, गैर–निष्पादित निवेशों की पहचान और उनके लिए प्रावधान:** निवेश में बैंक द्वारा विभिन्न सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों, बांड, डिबेंचर, शेयर, प्रतिभूति रसीदें और अन्य अनुमोदित प्रतिभूतियों में किए गए निवेश शामिल हैं। ये भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के परिपत्रों और निर्देशों द्वारा शासित होते हैं। आरबीआई के इन निर्देशों में निवेशों का वर्गीकरण, निवेशों का मूल्यांकन, गैर–निष्पादित निवेशों की पहचान, आय की गैर–मान्यता और उस पर प्रावधान शामिल हैं। उपर्युक्त प्रतिभूतियों की प्रत्येक श्रेणी (प्रकार) का मूल्यांकन भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा जारी परिपत्रों और निर्देशों में निर्धारित विधि के अनुसार किया जाए, जिसमें विभिन्न स्रोतों जैसे कि एफआईएमएमडीए दर, बीएसई / एनएसई पर उद्धृत दर, गैर–सूचीबद्ध कंपनियों के वित्तीय विवरण आदि से डेटा/सूचना का संग्रह शामिल है।	**प्रमुख लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रिया:** हमारा लेखापरीक्षण मूल्यांकन, वर्गीकरण, गैर–निष्पादित निवेशों (एनपीआई) की पहचान, निवेश से संबंधित प्रावधान/मूल्यह्रास पर केंद्रित था। • हमने निवेश से संबंधित एनपीआई प्रावधान/मूल्यह्रास के वर्गीकरण, मूल्यांकन, पहचान के संबंध में प्रासंगिक आरबीआई दिशानिर्देशों का अनुपालन करने के लिए बैंक की प्रणाली को समझा और उसका मूल्यांकन किया। • हमने इन निवेशों का उचित मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिए विभिन्न स्रोतों से सूचना एकत्र करने हेतु अपनाई गई प्रक्रिया का आकलन एवं मूल्यांकन किया। • निवेश के चयनित नमूने के लिए, हमने प्रत्येक श्रेणी की सुरक्षा के लिए वर्गीकरण और मूल्यांकन को पुनः निष्पादित करके आरबीआई मास्टर परिपत्रों और निर्देशों के साथ सटीकता और अनुपालन का परीक्षण किया। • हमने अंकगणितीय सटीकता, डेटा सटीकता और वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग प्रणाली पर नियंत्रण सहित मूलभूत परीक्षण किए, ताकि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के परिपत्रों और निर्देशों के अनुसार बनाए रखे जाने वाले प्रावधान और प्रदान किए जाने वाले मूल्यह्रास की स्वतंत्र रूप से पुनर्गणना की जा सके।

2.	**Classification and Valuation of Investments, Identification of and provisioning for Non-Performing Investments:** Investments include investments made by the Bank in various Government Securities, Bonds, Debentures, Shares, Security receipts and other approved securities. These are governed by the circulars and directions of the RBI. These directions of RBI cover the classification of investments, valuation of investments, identification of Non-Performing Investments, the corresponding non recognition of income and provision thereon. The valuation of each category (type) of the aforesaid securities is to be done as per the method prescribed in circulars and directives issued by the RBI which involves collection of data / information from various sources such as FIMMDA rates, rates quoted on BSE / NSE, financial statements of unlisted companies, etc.	**Principal Audit Procedures:** Our audit was focused on valuation, classification, identification of non-performing investments (NPIs), provisioning/ depreciation related to Investments. • We understood and evaluated the Bank's system in place to comply with the relevant RBI Guidelines regarding classification, valuation, identification of NPIs provision / depreciation related to investments. • We assessed and evaluated the process adopted for collection of information from various sources for determining fair value of these investments. • For the selected sample of investments in hand, we tested accuracy and compliance with the RBI Master Circulars and directions by re-performing classification and valuation for each category of security. • We carried out substantive tests including arithmetical accuracy, data accuracy and control over the financial reporting system to recompute independently the provision to be maintained and depreciation to be provided in accordance with the circulars and directives of the RBI.

3.	**वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग प्रक्रिया में प्रयुक्त प्रमुख सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी) प्रणालियाँ।** बैंक की परिचालन और वित्तीय प्रक्रियाएं मुख्य रूप से आईटी प्रणालियों पर निर्भर हैं, क्योंकि दैनिक आधार पर बड़ी मात्रा में लेनदेन संसाधित होते हैं और इसलिए इसे एक प्रमुख लेखापरीक्षा मामला माना जाता है, जिसकी शुद्धता और प्रभावशीलता मुख्य रूप से कोर बेंकिंग सॉल्यूशन (सीबीएस) और अन्य संबद्ध प्रणालियों पर निर्भर करती है। हमने निवेश, आय निर्धारण, परिसंपत्तियों का वर्गीकरण और अग्रिमों के विरुद्ध प्रावधानीकरण में लेनदेन के संबंध में आरबीआई के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुरूप सीबीएस और अन्य संबद्ध अनुप्रयोग सॉफ्टवेयर की सुसंगत कार्यप्रणाली पर भरोसा किया है, साथ ही विविध परिसंपत्तियों और विविध देयताओं के तहत विभिन्न मदों के समाधान और आयु निर्धारण के साथ-साथ अन्य खातों पर भी भरोसा किया है।	**प्रमुख लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रिया:** हमने उन प्रमुख आईटी अनुप्रयोगों, डेटाबेस और ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम का मूल्यांकन किया जो हमारे लेखापरीक्षा के लिए प्रासंगिक हैं और सीबीएस, वित्तीय विवरण रिपोर्टिंग पैकेज, कोषागार परिचालन, आईआरएसी वर्गीकरण और सीआरएआर गणना के लिए अनुप्रयोग सॉफ्टवेयर की पहचान की है, जिनका उपयोग मुख्य रूप से वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग के लिए किया जाता है। हमारे लेखापरीक्षा दृष्टिकोण में आंतरिक नियंत्रणों के डिजाइन और परिचालन प्रभावशीलता का परीक्षण शामिल था, जो इस प्रकार है: • लेखापरीक्षा अवधि के दौरान बैंक के आईटी नियंत्रण पर्यावरण और आईटी नीतियों की समझ प्राप्त की। • परीक्षण जांच के आधार पर वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग के लिए महत्वपूर्ण अनुप्रयोग, अभिगम नियंत्रण सहित बैंक के बुनियादी आईटी नियंत्रणों के डिजाइन, कार्यान्वयन और परिचालन प्रभावशीलता की समीक्षा की गई। • आईएस लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्ट की समीक्षा की गई और प्रमुख आईएस नियंत्रणों के अनुपालन पर आईएस विभाग के साथ चर्चा की गई। • आईटी अनुप्रयोग सॉफ्टवेयर में अपनाए गए सिस्टम लॉजिक के साथ व्यावसायिक लॉजिक के मानचित्रण का परीक्षण किया गया। • परीक्षण जांच के आधार पर लेखापरीक्षा से संबंधित सिस्टम जनरेटेड रिपोर्ट के लिए प्रमुख स्वचालित और व्यवसाय चक्र नियंत्रण और तर्क का परीक्षण किया गया।

3.	**Key Information Technology (IT) systems used in financial reporting process.** The Bank's operational and financial processes are predominantly dependent on IT systems due to large volume of transactions that are processed on daily basis and hence, considered as a Key Audit Matter, correctness & effectiveness of which are mainly dependent on the Core Baking Solution (CBS) and other allied systems. We have relied upon the consistent functioning of CBS and other allied application software with respect to transactions in Investments, Income Recognition, Classification of Assets and Provisioning against advances in conformity with the RBI guidelines, reconciliation & ageing of various items under Sundry Assets and Sundry Liabilities along with such other accounts.	**Principal Audit Procedures:** We conducted an assessment of key IT applications, databases and operating systems that are relevant to our audit and have identified application software for CBS, Financial Statement Reporting Package, Treasury operations, IRAC Classification and CRAR calculation, which are primarily used for financial reporting. Our audit approach consisted of testing of the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls as follows: • Obtained an understanding of the Bank's IT control environment and IT policies during the audit period. • Reviewed the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the Bank's basic IT controls including application, access controls that are critical to financial reporting on test check basis. • Reviewed the IS Audit Reports and discussed with Inspection Wing on compliance with key IS Controls. • Tested the mapping of business logic with system logic adopted in the IT application software • Tested key automated and business cycle controls and logic for system generated reports relevant to the audit on test check basis.

4.	**आस्थगित कर परिसंपत्ति** बैंक ने 31 मार्च, 2025 तक 4,937.81 करोड़ रुपये की शुद्ध आस्थगित कर परिसंपत्ति को मान्यता दी है। आस्थगित कर परिसंपत्ति का वस्तुनिष्ठ आकलन, मान्यता और मापन विशेषज्ञ की राय, न्यायिक घोषणाओं और मिसालों, प्रबंधन के निर्णयों और आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी एएस–22 के अनुरूप भविष्य में लाभ की उपलब्धता के बारे में अनुमानों पर आधारित है। आस्थगित कर परिसंपत्ति को इस हद तक आगे बढ़ाया गया है कि इस बात की उचित निश्चितता है कि भविष्य में पर्याप्त कर योग्य आय उपलब्ध होगी जिसके विरुद्ध ऐसी आस्थगित कर परिसंपत्तियों को प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।	**प्रमुख लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रियाएं:** हमने अपने नियंत्रण परीक्षण के भाग के रूप में निम्नलिखित प्रक्रियाएं निष्पादित की हैं: • आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी एएस–22 - आयकर लेखांकन के अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आस्थगित कर परिसंपत्तियों की पहचान और माप के लिए प्रयुक्त नीतियों की समीक्षा। • विशेषज्ञ की राय, न्यायिक घोषणाओं और उदाहरणों के संदर्भ में आस्थगित कर परिसंपत्तियों की प्राप्ति के संबंध में प्रबंधन के निर्णय और अनुमानों की समीक्षा की गई। • लाभ की उपलब्धता और निश्चितता की संभावना का आकलन किया गया जिसके आधार पर बैंक भविष्य में आस्थगित कर परिसंपत्ति को प्राप्त करने में सक्षम होगा।

4.	**Deferred Tax Asset** The bank has recognized a net deferred tax asset of ₹4,937.81 Crore as on March 31, 2025. Objective estimation, recognition and measurement of Deferred Tax Asset are based on the expert opinion, judicial pronouncements and precedents, management judgements and estimates regarding the availability of profits in future in conformity with AS-22 issued by the ICAI. Deferred Tax Asset has been carried forward to the extent there is a reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.	**Principal Audit Procedures:** We have performed the following procedures as part of our control testing: • Review of the policies used for recognition and measurement of deferred tax assets to ensure compliance with AS-22 - Accounting for Taxes on Income issued by ICAI. • Reviewed the management judgement and estimates regarding the realisability of the Deferred Tax Assets, w.r.t expert opinion, judicial pronouncements and precedents. • Assessed the probability of the availability and certainty of profits against which the bank will be able to realize the Deferred Tax Asset in future.

5.	**विभिन्न मुकदमे और आकस्मिक देयता** अन्य पक्षों द्वारा बैंक पर दायर किए गए करों और विभिन्न अन्य दावों से संबंधित कुछ मुकदमों के संबंध में आकस्मिक देनदारियों का आकलन, जिन्हें ऋण के रूप में स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है। बैंक का मूल्यांकन विचाराधीन मामले के तथ्यों, उनके स्वयं के निर्णय, पिछले अनुभव, स्वतंत्र विशेषज्ञों की सलाह और जहां भी आवश्यक हो, कानूनी राय द्वारा समर्थित है। इसलिए, मुकदमे में अप्रत्याशित प्रतिकूल परिणाम बैंक के लाभ और तुलन-पत्र में दर्शाई गई स्थिति को प्रभावित कर सकते हैं।	**प्रमुख लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रियाएं:** हमने अपने नियंत्रण परीक्षण के भाग के रूप में निम्नलिखित प्रक्रियाएं निष्पादित की हैं: • कर संबंधी विवादों सहित विभिन्न ऋण एवं गैर-ऋण मुकदमों और आकस्मिक देनदारियों की वर्तमान स्थिति की समीक्षा की गई। • विभिन्न प्राधिकारियों से प्राप्त पत्रों की जांच की गई तथा उन पर अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई की गई। • पृष्ठभूमि के संदर्भ में विचाराधीन विषय-वस्तु के गुणों का मूल्यांकन किया गया तथा विशेषज्ञ की राय, कानूनी सलाह, न्यायिक घोषणाओं और उदाहरणों पर भरोसा किया गया।

समेकित वित्तीय विवरण और उस पर लेखापरीक्षक की रिपोर्ट के अलावा अन्य जानकारी:

5. बैंक का निदेशक मंडल अन्य जानकारी तैयार करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है। अन्य जानकारी में नए पूंजी पर्याप्तता ढांचे (बेसल III प्रकटीकरण) के तहत पिलर III प्रकटीकरण (लेकिन इसमें समेकित वित्तीय विवरण और उस पर हमारे लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट शामिल नहीं है), कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस रिपोर्ट, जिसे हमने इस लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट जारी करने से पहले प्राप्त किया था, और निदेशकों की रिपोर्ट, मुख्य वित्तीय संकेतक और शेयरधारक की जानकारी शामिल है, जो हमारे लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट की तारीख के बाद हमें उपलब्ध कराए जाने की उम्मीद है।

   समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों पर हमारी राय अन्य सूचनाओं को कवर नहीं करती है और हम इस पर किसी भी प्रकार का आश्वासन निष्कर्ष व्यक्त नहीं करते हैं।

5.	**Various Litigations & Contingent Liability** Assessment of Contingent liabilities in respect of certain litigations in relation to taxes and various other claims filed by other parties upon bank, not acknowledged as debts. The bank's assessment is supported by facts of matter under consideration, their own judgement, past experience, advises from independent experts and legal opinion, wherever necessary. Therefore, unexpected adverse outcomes in the litigation may impact the bank's profit and state of affairs as reflected in the balance sheet	**Principal Audit Procedures:** We have performed the following procedures as part of our control testing: • Reviewed the current status of the various credit and non-credit litigations and contingent liabilities, including tax related disputes. • Examined the communications received from various authorities and follow up actions thereon. • Evaluated the merits of the subject matter under consideration with reference to the background and relied on the expert opinion, legal advice, judicial pronouncements and precedents thereon.

Information other than the Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditors' Report thereon:

5. The Bank`s Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of other information. The other information comprises the Pillar III Disclosures under the New Capital Adequacy Framework (BASEL III Disclosures) (but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon), Corporate Governance Report, which we obtained prior to issuance of this Auditors' Report, and the Directors Report, Key Financial Indicators and Shareholder's Information, which is expected to be made available to us after the date of our auditors' report.

   Our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों की हमारी लेखापरीक्षा के संबंध में, हमारा उत्तरदायित्व है कि जब ऊपर बताई गई अन्य जानकारी उपलब्ध हो, तो उसे पढ़ें और ऐसा करते समय इस बात पर विचार करें कि क्या अन्य जानकारी वित्तीय विवरणों या लेखापरीक्षा में प्राप्त हमारी जानकारी से भौतिक रूप से असंगत है, या अन्यथा भौतिक रूप से गलत प्रतीत होती है।

यदि, इस लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्ट की तिथि से पहले प्राप्त अन्य जानकारी पर हमारे द्वारा किए गए कार्य के आधार पर, हम इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचते हैं कि इस अन्य जानकारी में कोई महत्वपूर्ण गलत विवरण है, तो हमें उस तथ्य की रिपोर्ट करना आवश्यक है। इस संबंध में हमारे पास रिपोर्ट करने के लिए कुछ भी नहीं है।

जब हम अन्य सूचना पढ़ते हैं, और यदि हम इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचते हैं कि इसमें कोई महत्वपूर्ण गलत विवरण है, तो हमें इस मामले की सूचना शासन के प्रभारी अधिकारियों को देनी होगी।

समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों के लिए प्रबंधन और शासन के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों की जिम्मेदारियां

6. बैंक का निदेशक मंडल इन समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों को तैयार करने के संबंध में जिम्मेदार है, जो भारत में आम तौर पर स्वीकार किए गए लेखांकन सिद्धांतों के अनुसार समूह की समेकित वित्तीय स्थिति, समेकित वित्तीय प्रदर्शन और समेकित नकदी प्रवाह का सही और निष्पक्ष दृष्टिकोण देते हैं, जिसमें आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी लेखांकन मानक, बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 29 के प्रावधान और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ("आरबीआई") द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी परिपत्र और दिशानिर्देश शामिल हैं। बैंक, समूह में शामिल कंपनियों और उसकी सहयोगी कंपनियों के संबंधित निदेशक मंडल समूह की परिसंपत्तियों की सुरक्षा और धोखाधड़ी और अन्य अनियमितताओं को रोकने और उनका पता लगाने के लिए संबंधित अधिनियमों और विनियमों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार पर्याप्त लेखा रिकॉर्ड के रखरखाव के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं; और पर्याप्त आंतरिक वित्तीय नियंत्रणों का डिजाइन, कार्यान्वयन और रखरखाव, जो समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों की तैयारी और प्रस्तुति के लिए प्रासंगिक लेखांकन रिकॉर्ड की सटीकता और पूर्णता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रभावी रूप से काम कर रहे थे, जो एक सच्चा और निष्पक्ष दृश्य देते हैं और भौतिक गलत बयानी से मुक्त हैं, चाहे धोखाधड़ी या त्रुटि के

In connection with our audit of the consolidated Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be material misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, we conclude there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

When we read the Other Information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to Those Charged with Governance.

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

6. The Bank's Board of Directors is responsible with the respect to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows of the Group including its Associates in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards issued by ICAI, and provisions of Section 29 of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and circulars and guidelines issued by the Reserve bank of India ("RBI") from time to time. The respective Board of Directors of the Bank, Companies included in the Group and of its associates are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Respective Acts and Regulations for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material

कारण, जिनका उपयोग बैंक के निदेशकों द्वारा समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों की तैयारी के उद्देश्य के लिए किया गया है, जैसा कि पूर्वोक्त है।

समेकित वित्तीय विवरण तैयार करने में, समूह और उसके सहयोगी कंपनियों में शामिल कंपनियों के संबंधित निदेशक मंडल समूह और उसके सहयोगी कंपनियों की चालू व्यवसाय के रूप में जारी रहने की क्षमता का आकलन करने, जहां लागू हो, चालू व्यवसाय से संबंधित मामलों का खुलासा करने और लेखांकन के चालू व्यवसाय आधार का उपयोग करने के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, जब तक कि प्रबंधन समूह को समाप्त करने या परिचालन बंद करने का इरादा नहीं रखता है, या ऐसा करने के अलावा कोई वास्तविक विकल्प नहीं है।

समूह और उसकी सहयोगी कंपनियों में शामिल कंपनियों के संबंधित निदेशक मंडल समूह और उसकी सहयोगी कंपनियों की वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग प्रक्रिया की देखरेख के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं।

समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों की लेखापरीक्षा के लिए लेखापरीक्षकों की जिम्मेदारियां

7. हमारा उद्देश्य इस बारे में उचित आश्वासन प्राप्त करना है कि क्या समेकित वित्तीय विवरण समग्र रूप से भौतिक गलतबयानी से मुक्त हैं, चाहे वह धोखाधड़ी या त्रुटि के कारण हो, और एक लेखा परीक्षक की रिपोर्ट जारी करना जिसमें हमारी राय शामिल हो। उचित आश्वासन एक उच्च स्तर का आश्वासन है, लेकिन यह गारंटी नहीं है कि एसए के अनुसार किया गया लेखापरीक्षा हमेशा एक भौतिक गलतबयानी का पता लगाएगा जब वह मौजूद हो। गलतबयानी धोखाधड़ी या त्रुटि से उत्पन्न हो सकती है और उन्हें भौतिक माना जाता है यदि, व्यक्तिगत रूप से या कुल मिलाकर, वे इन समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों के आधार पर उपयोगकर्ताओं द्वारा लिए गए आर्थिक निर्णयों को प्रभावित करने की उचित रूप से अपेक्षा की जा सकती है।

एसएएस के अनुसार लेखापरीक्षा के भाग के रूप में, हम पेशेवर निर्णय लेते हैं तथा पूरी लेखापरीक्षा के दौरान पेशेवर संशय बनाए रखते हैं। हम इस तरह भी करते हैं:

- समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों में भौतिक गलत विवरण के जोखिमों की पहचान करना और उनका आकलन करना, चाहे वे धोखाधड़ी या त्रुटि के कारण हों, उन जोखिमों के प्रति उत्तरदायी लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रियाओं को डिजाइन करना और उनका पालन करना, तथा लेखापरीक्षा साक्ष्य प्राप्त करना जो हमारी राय के लिए आधार प्रदान करने के लिए पर्याप्त और उचित हों। धोखाधड़ी के परिणामस्वरूप भौतिक गलत विवरण का पता न लगा पाने का जोखिम त्रुटि के परिणामस्वरूप होने वाले जोखिम से अधिक है, क्योंकि धोखाधड़ी में

misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements by the Directors of the Bank, as aforesaid.

In preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group and of its associates to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group and of its associates.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

7. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional

मिलीभगत, जालसाजी, जानबूझकर चूक, गलत बयानी या आंतरिक नियंत्रण का उल्लंघन शामिल हो सकता है।

- लेखापरीक्षा से संबंधित आंतरिक नियंत्रण की समझ प्राप्त करें ताकि परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रियाएं तैयार की जा सकें।
- प्रयुक्त लेखांकन नीतियों की उपयुक्तता तथा प्रबंधन द्वारा किए गए लेखांकन अनुमानों एवं संबंधित प्रकटीकरणों की तर्कसंगतता का मूल्यांकन करना।
- लेखांकन के लिए चालू व्यवसाय के आधार पर प्रबंधन के उपयोग की उपयुक्तता पर निष्कर्ष निकालें और प्राप्त लेखापरीक्षा साक्ष्य के आधार पर, क्या ऐसी घटनाओं या स्थितियों से संबंधित कोई भौतिक अनिश्चितता मौजूद है जो समूह और उसके सहयोगी कंपनियों की चालू व्यवसाय के रूप में जारी रहने की क्षमता पर महत्वपूर्ण संदेह पैदा कर सकती है। यदि हम निष्कर्ष निकालते हैं कि कोई भौतिक अनिश्चितता मौजूद है, तो हमें अपने लेखापरीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट में समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों में संबंधित प्रकटीकरणों की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना होगा या, यदि ऐसे प्रकटीकरण अपर्याप्त हैं, तो अपनी राय को संशोधित करना होगा। हमारे निष्कर्ष हमारे लेखापरीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट की तिथि तक प्राप्त लेखापरीक्षा साक्ष्य पर आधारित हैं। हालाँकि, भविष्य की घटनाओं या स्थितियों के कारण समूह और उसके सहयोगी चालू व्यवसाय के रूप में जारी रहना बंद कर सकते हैं।
- समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों की समग्र प्रस्तुति, संरचना और विषय–वस्तु का मूल्यांकन करें, जिसमें प्रकटीकरण भी शामिल है, तथा यह भी कि क्या समेकित वित्तीय विवरण अंतर्निहित लेनदेन और घटनाओं को इस प्रकार प्रस्तुत करते हैं कि उनका निष्पक्ष प्रस्तुतीकरण हो सके।
- समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों पर राय व्यक्त करने के लिए समूह के भीतर ऐसी संस्थाओं या व्यावसायिक गतिविधियों की वित्तीय जानकारी के बारे में पर्याप्त उचित लेखा परीक्षा साक्ष्य प्राप्त करें। हम समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों में शामिल ऐसी संस्थाओं की वित्तीय जानकारी के लेखा परीक्षा के निर्देश, पर्यवेक्षण और निष्पादन के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, जिनके हम स्वतंत्र लेखा परीक्षक हैं। समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों में शामिल अन्य संस्थाओं के लिए, जिनका अन्य लेखा परीक्षकों द्वारा लेखा परीक्षा की गई है, ऐसे अन्य लेखा परीक्षक उनके द्वारा किए गए लेखा परीक्षा के निर्देश, पर्यवेक्षण और निष्पादन के लिए जिम्मेदार रहते हैं। हम अपनी लेखा परीक्षा राय के लिए पूरी तरह से जिम्मेदार रहते हैं।

omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group and its associates to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and its associates to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of such entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of financial information of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

भौतिकता समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों में गलत बयानों की वह मात्रा है, जो व्यक्तिगत रूप से या समग्र रूप से, यह संभावना बनाती है कि वित्तीय विवरणों के यथोचित जानकार उपयोगकर्ता के आर्थिक निर्णय प्रभावित हो सकते हैं। हम (i) अपने लेखापरीक्षा कार्य के दायरे की योजना बनाने और अपने कार्य के परिणामों का मूल्यांकन करने में मात्रात्मक भौतिकता और गुणात्मक कारकों पर विचार करते हैं और (ii) वित्तीय विवरणों में पहचाने गए किसी भी गलत बयान के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करना

हम शासन के लिए जिम्मेदार लोगों के साथ अन्य मामलों के अलावा लेखापरीक्षा के नियोजित दायरे और समय तथा महत्वपूर्ण लेखापरीक्षा निष्कर्षों के बारे में संवाद करते हैं, जिसमें आंतरिक नियंत्रण में कोई महत्वपूर्ण कमी शामिल है, जिसे हम अपनी लेखापरीक्षा के दौरान पहचानते हैं।

हम शासन के लिए जिम्मेदार लोगों को यह कथन भी देते हैं कि हमने स्वतंत्रता के संबंध में प्रासंगिक नैतिक आवश्यकताओं का अनुपालन किया है, तथा उनसे उन सभी संबंधों और अन्य मामलों के बारे में संवाद करते हैं, जो उचित रूप से हमारी स्वतंत्रता पर प्रभाव डालने वाले माने जा सकते हैं, तथा जहां लागू हो, संबंधित सुरक्षा उपायों के बारे में भी बताते हैं।

शासन के प्रभारी लोगों के साथ संप्रेषित मामलों से, हम उन मामलों का निर्धारण करते हैं जो चालू अवधि के समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों की लेखापरीक्षा में सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण थे और इसलिए प्रमुख लेखापरीक्षा मामले हैं। हम इन मामलों का वर्णन अपनी लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्ट में तब तक करते हैं जब तक कि कानून या विनियमन मामले के बारे में सार्वजनिक प्रकटीकरण को रोकता नहीं है या जब, अत्यंत दुर्लभ परिस्थितियों में, हम यह निर्धारित करते हैं कि किसी मामले को हमारी रिपोर्ट में संप्रेषित नहीं किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि ऐसा करने के प्रतिकूल परिणाम ऐसे संचार के सार्वजनिक हित लाभों से अधिक होने की उम्मीद है।

अन्य मामला

8. (i) समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों में निम्नलिखित के संबंध में लेखापरीक्षित वित्तीय विवरण और अन्य वित्तीय जानकारी शामिल है:

क. आठ (08) अनुषंगी कंपनियाँ जिनके वित्तीय विवरणों में 31 मार्च, 2025 तक कुल संपत्ति 44,136.78 करोड़ रुपये, कुल राजस्व 11,599.05 करोड़ रुपये और 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए कर के बाद कुल निवल लाभ

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the consolidated financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other matter

8. (i) The consolidated financial statements include audited financial statements and other financial information, in respect of:

a. Eight (08) subsidiaries whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹44,136.78 Crore as at 31st March, 2025, total revenues of ₹11,599.05 Crore and total net profit after tax of ₹309.33 Crore for the year ended

309.33 करोड़ रुपये दर्शाया गया है, जैसा कि समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों में माना गया है।

ख. दो (02) सहयोगी कंपनियाँ जिनके वित्तीय विवरण 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए कर के बाद निवल लाभ में समूह के हिस्से को 480.85 करोड़ रुपये दर्शाते हैं, जैसा कि समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों में माना जाता है।

उनके संबंधित स्वतंत्र लेखा परीक्षकों ने उनकी लेखापरीक्षा की है और इन संस्थाओं के वित्तीय विवरणों पर इन स्वतंत्र लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट प्रबंधन द्वारा हमें प्रस्तुत की गई है और समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों पर हमारी राय, जहां तक वह इन संस्थाओं के संबंध में शामिल राशियों और प्रकटीकरणों से संबंधित है, पूरी तरह से ऐसे लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्ट पर आधारित है।

(ii) समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों में निम्नलिखित के संबंध में गैर-लेखापरीक्षित वित्तीय परिणाम / विवरण और अन्य वित्तीय जानकारी भी शामिल है:

क. एक (01) अनुषंगी कंपनी, जिसकी 31 मार्च, 2025 तक कुल परिसंपत्तियां 0.0963 करोड़ रुपये होंगी तथा 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त तिमाही और वर्ष के लिए राजस्व शून्य होगा और कर के बाद शुद्ध घाटा क्रमशः 0.0137 करोड़ रुपये होगा।

ख. तीन (03) सहयोगी कंपनियाँ, जिसमें 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त तिमाही और वर्ष के लिए क्रमशः 102.19 करोड़ रुपये और 124.94 करोड़ रुपये के कर के बाद निवल लाभ/(हानि) में समूह का हिस्सा शामिल है, जैसा कि विवरण में माना गया है।

ये वित्तीय विवरण गैर-लेखापरीक्षित हैं और हमें प्रबंधन द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं और समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों पर हमारी राय, जहां तक यह इन सहायक कंपनियों, संयुक्त रूप से नियंत्रित इकाई और सहयोगी कंपनियों के संबंध में शामिल राशियों और प्रकटीकरणों से संबंधित है और हमारी रिपोर्ट जहां तक यह उपर्युक्त सहायक कंपनी, संयुक्त रूप से नियंत्रित इकाई और सहयोगी कंपनियों से संबंधित है, पूरी तरह से ऐसे बिना लेखापरीक्षित वित्तीय विवरणों/वित्तीय जानकारी पर आधारित है। हमारी राय में और प्रबंधन द्वारा हमें दी गई जानकारी और स्पष्टीकरण के अनुसार, ये वित्तीय विवरण समूह के लिए महत्वपूर्ण नहीं हैं।

समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों पर हमारी राय, तथा नीचे अन्य कानूनी और विनियामक आवश्यकताओं पर हमारी रिपोर्ट, किए गए कार्य और अन्य लेखा परीक्षकों की रिपोर्टों तथा प्रबंधन द्वारा प्रमाणित वित्तीय विवरणों/वित्तीय सूचनाओं पर हमारी निर्भरता के संबंध में उपरोक्त मामलों के संबंध में संशोधित नहीं की गई है।

31st March, 2025 as considered in consolidated financial statements.

b. Two (02) associates whose financial statements reflect Group`s share of Net Profit after Tax of ₹480.85 Crore for the year ended 31st March, 2025, as considered in consolidated financial statements.

Their respective Independent Auditors have audited the same and these independent auditors' reports on financial statements of these entities have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these entities, is based solely on the report of such auditors.

(ii) The consolidated financial statements also include the unaudited financial results / statements and other financial information, in respect of:

a. One (01) subsidiary reflecting total assets of ₹0.0963 Crore as at 31st March, 2025, and nil revenue and net loss after tax of ₹0.0137 Crore for the quarter and year ended 31st March, 2025 respectively.

b. Three (03) associates, which include Group's share in net profit / (Loss) after tax of ₹102.19 Crore and ₹124.94 Crore for the quarter and year ended 31st March, 2025 respectively, as considered in the Statement.

These financial statements are unaudited and have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiary, jointly controlled entity and associates and our report in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiary, jointly controlled entity and associates, is based solely on such unaudited financial statements / financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial statements are not material to the Group.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial statements / financial information certified by the Management.

9. केनरा एचएसबीसी लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड (पूर्व में केनरा एचएसबीसी ओरिएंटल बैंक ऑफ कॉमर्स लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड) की सहायक कंपनी के लेखापरीक्षकों ने रिपोर्ट दी है कि लागू जीवन पॉलिसियों के लिए देनदारियों का बीमांकिक मूल्यांकन कंपनी के नियुक्त बीमांकिक (नियुक्त बीमांकिक) की जिम्मेदारी है। 31 मार्च, 2025 तक लागू पॉलिसियों और जिन पॉलिसियों के संबंध में प्रीमियम बंद कर दिया गया है, लेकिन उस तिथि तक देयता मौजूद है, के लिए इन देनदारियों का बीमांकिक मूल्यांकन नियुक्त बीमांकिक द्वारा विधिवत प्रमाणित किया गया है। नियुक्त बीमांकिक ने कंपनी को प्रमाणित किया है कि ऐसे मूल्यांकनों के लिए धारणाएँ भारतीय बीमा विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण (आईआरडीएआई) और भारतीय बीमांकिक संस्थान द्वारा आईआरडीएआई के साथ सहमति से जारी दिशा–निर्देशों और मानदंडों के अनुसार हैं। इसके अलावा, संबंधित घटक लेखा परीक्षक ने रिपोर्ट दी है कि उन्होंने इस संबंध में नियुक्त बीमांकक के प्रमाण पत्र पर भरोसा किया था और जहां तक बीमांकिक मूल्यांकन का संबंध है, उनकी राय पूरी तरह से नियुक्त बीमांकक के प्रमाण पत्र पर आधारित है। इस मामले के संबंध में हमारी राय में कोई बदलाव नहीं किया गया है।

10. केनबैंक वेंचर कैपिटल फंड लिमिटेड, एक सहायक कंपनी के लेखापरीक्षकों ने अपनी लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्ट के 'मामले पर जोर' पैरा के तहत रिपोर्ट की है कि, कंपनी आमतौर पर वेंचर कैपिटल फंड द्वारा जारी किए गए फॉर्म नंबर 64 और 64सी के आधार पर निवेश से अर्जित आय के संबंध में आयकर रिटर्न दाखिल करती है। हालांकि कंपनी खातों की पुस्तकों में वेंचर कैपिटल फंड से अर्जित आय को मान्यता नहीं देती है, लेकिन कंपनी अपनी आयकर रिटर्न में इसकी घोषणा कर रही है और उस पर कर का भुगतान कर रही है। इस मामले के संबंध में हमारी राय में कोई बदलाव नहीं किया गया है।

11. केनबैंक फाइनेंशियल सर्विसेज लिमिटेड, एक सहायक कंपनी के लेखा परीक्षकों ने अपनी लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्ट के 'कार्यशील संस्था से संबंधित भौतिक अनिश्चितता' पैरा के अंतर्गत रिपोर्ट की है कि कंपनी ने अपने वित्तीय विवरणों को कार्यशील संस्था के आधार पर तैयार किया है, इस तथ्य के बावजूद कि कंपनी आरबीआई द्वारा निर्धारित प्राथमिक एनबीएफसी गतिविधियों को नहीं कर रही है और कंपनी अपनी वित्तीय परिसंपत्तियों का निपटान करने का भी प्रयास कर रही है। लेखा परीक्षक ने आगे बताया कि वित्तीय विवरणों की तैयारी में, प्रबंधन ने नकदी प्रक्षेपण के समर्थन के साथ अपनी कार्यशील पूंजी पर्याप्तता पर एक आकलन किया है। प्रबंधन ने निष्कर्ष निकाला है कि कंपनी के पास अपने परिचालन को वित्तपोषित करने के लिए पर्याप्त कार्यशील पूंजी होगी और

9. The auditors of Canara HSBC Life Insurance Company Ltd (formerly Canara HSBC Oriental Bank of Commerce Life Insurance Company Ltd.), a subsidiary, have reported that the actuarial valuation of liabilities for life policies in force is the responsibility of the Company's Appointed Actuary (the Appointed Actuary). The actuarial valuation of these liabilities as at 31st March, 2025 for policies in force and policies in respect of which premium has been discontinued but liability exists as at that date has been duly certified by the Appointed Actuary. The Appointed Actuary has certified to the company that the assumptions for such valuations are in accordance with the guidelines and norms issued by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) and the Institute of Actuaries of India in concurrence with the IRDAI. Further, the concerned Component Auditor has reported that they had relied upon the Appointed Actuary's certificate in this regard and their opinion in so far as it relates to the actuarial valuation is based solely on the certificate of the Appointed Actuary. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

10. The auditors of Canbank Venture Capital Fund Limited, a subsidiary, have reported under 'Emphasis of Matter' para of their Audit Report that, as a matter of practice the company files Return of Income in respect of accrued income from investment based on Form No 64 and 64C issued by the venture capital funds. Although the company does not recognize the accrued income from venture capital funds in the books of accounts, the company is declaring the same in their Return of Income and paying taxes thereon. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

11. The auditors of Canbank Financial Services Limited, a subsidiary, have reported under 'Material uncertainty relating to Going Concern' para of their Audit Report that the Company had prepared its financial statements on a going concern basis notwithstanding the fact that the Company is not carrying out the primary NBFC activities stipulated by RBI and the Company is also trying to dispose off its financial assets. The Auditor further reported that in the preparation of the financial statements, the management has made an assessment on its working capital sufficiency with the support of a cash projection. The management has concluded that the Company shall have sufficient working capital to finance their operations and the

प्रबंधन का मानना है कि कंपनी की कार्यशील संस्था के आधार पर जारी रखने की क्षमता पर कोई भौतिक अनिश्चितता मौजूद नहीं है। तदनुसार, वित्तीय विवरणों में दर्ज परिसंपत्ति राशियों की वसूली और वर्गीकरण या देनदारियों की राशियों और वर्गीकरण से संबंधित कोई समायोजन शामिल नहीं है जो कंपनी के कार्यशील संस्था के रूप में जारी रखने में असमर्थ होने पर आवश्यक हो सकते हैं। लेखा परीक्षक ने मामले के संबंध में अपनी राय को संशोधित नहीं किया है। इस संबंध में हमारी राय संशोधित नहीं की गई है।

अन्य कानूनी और विनियामक आवश्यकताओं पर रिपोर्ट

12. बैंक का समेकित तुलन-पत्र और समेकित लाभ और हानि खाता बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 29 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार तैयार किया गया है।

13. उपरोक्त पैराग्राफों में उल्लिखित लेखापरीक्षा की सीमाओं के अधीन तथा बैंकिंग कंपनियां (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 / 1980 की अपेक्षाओं के अनुसार तथा उसमें प्रकटीकरण की सीमाओं के अधीन, हम रिपोर्ट करते हैं कि:

    (क) हमने सभी सूचनाएं और स्पष्टीकरण प्राप्त कर लिया हैं, जो हमारे सर्वोत्तम ज्ञान और विश्वास के अनुसार, हमारी लेखापरीक्षा के प्रयोजनों के लिए आवश्यक थे और उन्हें संतोषजनक पाया है;

    (ख) बैंक के जो लेन-देन हमारे संज्ञान में आए हैं, वे बैंक की शक्तियों के अंतर्गत हैं; तथा

    (ग) बैंक के कार्यालयों और शाखाओं से प्राप्त विवरणियां हमारी लेखापरीक्षा के प्रयोजनार्थ पर्याप्त पाई गई हैं।

14. हम आगे रिपोर्ट करते हैं कि:

    (क) हमारी राय में, बैंक द्वारा कानून द्वारा अपेक्षित उचित लेखा पुस्तकें रखी गई हैं, जैसा कि उन पुस्तकों की हमारी जांच से पता चलता है और हमारे द्वारा न देखी गई शाखाओं से हमारी लेखापरीक्षा के प्रयोजनों के लिए पर्याप्त उचित रिटर्न प्राप्त हुए हैं;

    (ख) इस रिपोर्ट में शामिल समेकित तुलन-पत्र, समेकित लाभ और हानि खाता और समेकित नकदी प्रवाह विवरण, खाता पुस्तकों और हमारे द्वारा न देखी गई शाखाओं से प्राप्त रिटर्न के अनुरूप हैं;

management believes that no material uncertainty exists over the ability of the Company to continue on a going concern basis. Accordingly, the financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or to the amounts and classification of liabilities that may be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern. The Auditor had not modified his opinion in respect of the matter. Our opinion is not modified in this regard.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

12. The Consolidated Balance Sheet and the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account of the Bank have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

13. Subject to the limitations of the Audit indicated in the above paragraphs and as required by the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 / 1980 and subject also to the limitations of disclosures therein, we report that:

    (a) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit and have found them to be satisfactory;

    (b) The transactions of the Bank, which have come to our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank; and

    (c) The returns received from the offices and branches of the Bank have been found adequate for the purposes of our audit.

14. We further report that:

    (a) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Bank so far as it appears from our examination of those books and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from branches not visited by us;

    (b) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, Consolidated Profit and Loss Account and Consolidated Cash flow statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account and with the returns received from branches not visited by us;

(ग) बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 29 के अंतर्गत बैंक के शाखा लेखा परीक्षकों द्वारा लेखापरीक्षित शाखा कार्यालयों के खातों की रिपोर्ट हमें भेजी गई है और इस रिपोर्ट को तैयार करते समय हमने उनका समुचित ढंग से निपटान किया है;

(घ) हमारी राय में, उपर्युक्त समेकित तुलन–पत्र, समेकित लाभ और हानि खाता और समेकित नकदी प्रवाह विवरण लागू लेखांकन मानकों का अनुपालन करते हैं, इस सीमा तक कि वे आरबीआई द्वारा निर्धारित लेखांकन नीतियों के साथ असंगत नहीं हैं।

15. इस विवरण में शामिल 31 मार्च 2024 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए बैंक के संबंधित समेकित वित्तीय आंकड़े बैंक के पांच संयुक्त लेखा परीक्षकों द्वारा लेखापरीक्षित किए गए थे, जिनमें से तीन पूर्ववर्ती लेखापरीक्षा फर्म थे, और उन्होंने 08 मई 2024 की अपनी रिपोर्ट के माध्यम से समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों पर एक अपरिवर्तित राय व्यक्त की थी।

(c) The reports on the accounts of the branch offices audited by branch auditors of the Bank under section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 have been sent to us and have been properly dealt with by us in preparing this report;

(d) in our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated Balance Sheet, Consolidated Profit and Loss Account and Consolidated Cash flow statements comply with the applicable accounting standards, to the extent they are not inconsistent with the accounting policies prescribed by the RBI.

15. The corresponding consolidated financial figures of the bank for the year ended 31st March 2024, included in this statement, were audited by five joint auditors of the bank, three of whom were predecessor audit firms, and they had expressed an unmodified opinion on consolidated financial statements vide their report dated May 08, 2024.

कृते के. वेंकटचलम अय्यर एंड कंपनी सनदी लेखाकार एफआरएन : 004610एस **(ए गोपालकृष्णन)** साझेदार सदस्यता संख्या: 018159 यूडीआईएन: 25018159BMOSRG8804	**कृते रोडी दबीर एंड कंपनी** सनदी लेखाकार एफआरएन : 108846डब्ल्यू **(ऋषिकेश विलास देशपांडे)** साझेदार सदस्यता संख्या: 114113 यूडीआईएन:25114113BMKXCY4106
कृते अबरना एंड अनंथन सनदी लेखाकार एफआरएन : 000003एस **(एस.अनंतन)** साझेदार सदस्यता संख्या: 026379 यूडीआईएन: 25026379BNQJHH4830	**कृते एस आर गोयल एंड कंपनी** सनदी लेखाकार एफआरएन : 001537सी **(अजय कुमार अटोलिया)** साझेदार सदस्यता संख्या: 077201 यूडीआईएन: 25077201BMLJOI8640
कृते एम सी भंडारी एंड कंपनी सनदी लेखाकार एफआरएन : 303002ई **(अमित बिस्वास)** **साझेदार** सदस्यता संख्या: 052296 यूडीआईएन: 25052296BMNXFX2979	

हस्ताक्षर का स्थान : बेंगलूरु
रिपोर्ट की तिथि : 08.05.2025

For K VENKATACHALAM AIYER & CO CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN : 004610S **(A GOPALAKRISHNAN)** PARTNER MEMBERSHIP NO: 018159 UDIN: 25018159BMOSRG8804	**For RODI DABIR & CO** CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN : 108846W **(RUSHIKESH VILAS DESHPANDE)** PARTNER MEMBERSHIP NO: 114113 UDIN: 25114113BMKXCY4106
For ABARNA & ANANTHAN CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN : 000003S **(S.ANANTHAN)** **PARTNER** MEMBERSHIP NO: 026379 UDIN:25026379BNQJHH4830	**For S R GOYAL & CO** CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN : 001537C **(AJAY KUMAR ATOLIA)** **PARTNER** MEMBERSHIP NO: 077201 UDIN: 25077201BMLJOI8640
For M C BHANDARI & CO CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN : 303002E **(AMIT BISWAS)** **PARTNER** MEMBERSHIP NO: 052296 UDIN: 25052296BMNXFX2979	

Place of Signature : Bengaluru
Date of Report : 08.05.2025

असंशोधित राय के साथ लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्ट की घोषणा

हम एतद्द्वारा घोषणा करते हैं कि 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए बैंक के समेकित वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरणों पर लेखापरीक्षक की रिपोर्ट में असंशोधित राय शामिल है।

DECLARATION OF AUDIT REPORT WITH UNMODIFIED OPINION

We hereby declare that Auditors Report on Consolidated Annual Financial Statements of the Bank for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2025 contains unmodified opinion.

अमित मित्तल महाप्रबंधक व समूह मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी	**के सत्यनारायण राजु** प्रबंध निदेशक व मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी
AMIT MITTAL GM & GROUP CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER	**K. SATYANARAYANA RAJU** MANAGING DIRECTOR & CEO

कृते के. वेंकटचलम अय्यर एंड कंपनी सनदी लेखाकार एफआरएन : 004610एस **(ए गोपालकृष्णन)** साझेदार सदस्यता संख्या: 018159	**कृते रोडी दबीर एंड कंपनी** सनदी लेखाकार एफआरएन : 108846डब्ल्यू **(ऋषिकेश विलास देशपांडे)** साझेदार सदस्यता संख्या: 114113	**For K VENKATACHALAM AIYER & CO** CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN : 004610S **(A GOPALAKRISHNAN)** PARTNER MEMBERSHIP NO: 018159	**For RODI DABIR & CO** CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN : 108846W **(RUSHIKESH VILAS DESHPANDE)** PARTNER MEMBERSHIP NO: 114113
कृते अबरना एंड अनंथन सनदी लेखाकार एफआरएन : 000003एस **(एस. अनंतन)** साझेदार सदस्यता संख्या: 026379	**कृते एस आर गोयल एंड कंपनी** सनदी लेखाकार एफआरएन : 001537सी **(अजय कुमार अटोलिया)** साझेदार सदस्यता संख्या: 077201	**For ABARNA & ANANTHAN** CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN : 000003S **(S.ANANTHAN)** PARTNER MEMBERSHIP NO: 026379	**For S R GOYAL & CO** CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN : 001537C **(AJAY KUMAR ATOLIA)** PARTNER MEMBERSHIP NO: 077201
कृते एम सी भंडारी एंड कंपनी सनदी लेखाकार एफआरएन : 303002ई **(अमित बिस्वास)** साझेदार सदस्यता संख्या: 052296		**For M C BHANDARI & CO** CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN : 303002E **(AMIT BISWAS)** PARTNER MEMBERSHIP NO: 052296	

हस्ताक्षर का स्थान : बेंगलूरु
रिपोर्ट की तिथि : 08.05.2025

Place of Signature : Bengaluru
Date of Report : 08.05.2025

सेवा में,

निदेशक मंडल
केनरा बैंक
प्रका: बेंगलूरु

विषय: सीईओ / सीएफओ प्रमाणन – सेबी (एलओडीआर) विनियम, 2015 का विनियम 17(8)

बोर्ड को यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि;

क) हमने 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए बैंक के समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों एवं नकदी प्रवाह विवरण की समीक्षा की है तथा हमारे सर्वोत्तम ज्ञान और विश्वास के अनुसार:

(i) प्रस्तुत वित्तीय विवरणों में कोई भी भौतिक रूप से असत्य कथन नहीं दिया गया है, न ही कोई महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य को छिपाया गया है और न ही ऐसे कोई कथन दिए गए हैं जो भ्रामक हो सकते हैं;

(ii) उक्त विवरण बैंक की वित्तीय स्थिति का एक सुस्पष्ट, सत्य एवं निष्पक्ष चित्र प्रस्तुत करते हैं तथा वे प्रचलित लेखांकन मानकों, प्रासंगिक विधिक प्रावधानों एवं विनियामक आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप तैयार किए गए हैं।

ख) हमारे सर्वोत्तम ज्ञान एवं विश्वास के अनुसार, समीक्षाधीन वर्ष के दौरान बैंक द्वारा ऐसा कोई लेनदेन नहीं किया गया है जो धोखाधड़ीपूर्ण, गैरकानूनी या बैंक की आचार संहिता के प्रतिकूल हो।

ग) हम वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग हेतु प्रभावी आंतरिक नियंत्रण तंत्र की स्थापना एवं अनुरक्षण की पूर्ण जिम्मेदारी स्वीकार करते हैं। हमने बैंक की वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग से संबंधित आंतरिक नियंत्रण प्रणालियों की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन किया है और लेखा परीक्षकों एवं लेखा समिति को, यदि कोई हो, आंतरिक नियंत्रण तंत्र के डिज़ाइन या संचालन में पाई गई कमियों की जानकारी प्रकट की है तथा उन कमियों के समाधान हेतु उठाए गए या प्रस्तावित कदमों से भी अवगत कराया है।

घ) हमने लेखा परीक्षकों एवं लेखा समिति को निम्नलिखित तथ्यों से अवगत कराया है:

(i) वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग हेतु आंतरिक नियंत्रण प्रणाली में हुए किसी भी प्रकार के महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन;

(ii) लेखांकन नीतियों में हुए किसी भी महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन, एवं उनका प्रकटीकरण वित्तीय विवरणों के टिप्पणी नोट में किया गया है;

To,

The Board of Directors
Canara Bank
HO: Bengaluru

SUB: CEO / CFO CERTIFICATION – REGULATION 17(8) OF SEBI (LODR) REGULATIONS, 2015

This is to certify to the Board that;

a) We have reviewed Consolidated financial statements and the cash flow statement for the year ended 31st March, 2025 and that to the best of our knowledge and belief:

(i) These statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;

(ii) These statements together present a true and fair view of the Bank's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards, applicable laws and regulations.

b) There are, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the Bank during the year which are fraudulent, illegal or violative of the Bank's code of conduct.

c) We accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining internal controls for financial reporting and that we have evaluated the effectiveness of the internal control systems of the Bank pertaining to financial reporting and we have disclosed to the auditors and the Audit Committee, deficiencies in the design or operation of such internal controls, if any, of which we are aware and the steps we have taken or propose to take to rectify these deficiencies.

d) We have indicated to the auditors and the Audit Committee:

(i) Significant changes in internal control over financial reporting during the year.

(ii) Significant changes in accounting policies during the year and that the same have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements; and

(iii) किसी भी प्रकार की महत्वपूर्ण धोखाधड़ी की घटनाएं, जिनकी हमें जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है, जिसमें यदि प्रबंधन अथवा बैंक की आंतरिक नियंत्रण प्रणाली में महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने वाला कोई कर्मचारी संलिप्त पाया गया हो।

(iii) Instances of significant fraud of which we have become aware and the involvement therein, if any, of the management or an employee having a significant role in the Bank's internal control system over financial reporting.

अमित मित्तल
महाप्रबंधक व समुविअ

के. सत्यनारायण राजु
प्रबंध निदेशक व
मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी

AMIT MITTAL
GENERAL MANAGER &
GCFO

K. SATYANARAYANA RAJU
MANAGING DIRECTOR
& CEO

स्थान : बेंगलूरु
दिनांक : 08.05.2025

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 08.05.2025

यथा 31.03.2025 तक समेकित तुलन पत्र
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2025

विवरण / Particulars	अनुसूची Schedule	यथा 31.03.2025 तक (₹ '000) As at 31.03.2025 (₹ '000)	यथा 31.03.2024 तक (₹ '000) As at 31.03.2024 (₹ '000)
पूंजी और देयताएं / CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES			
पूंजी / CAPITAL	1	1814 13 03	1814 13 03
आरक्षित और अधिशेष / RESERVES AND SURPLUS	2	103602 62 98	90319 10 31
अल्पांश ब्याज / MINORITY INTEREST	2ए / 2A	1189 79 53	1000 43 30
जमा / DEPOSITS	3	1456495 03 14	1312242 47 18
उधारराशियां / BORROWINGS	4	89665 11 81	57537 56 36
अन्य देयताएं और प्रावधान / OTHER LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS	5	77924 64 41	72103 93 50
कुल / Total		**1730691 34 90**	**1535017 63 68**
आस्तियां / ASSETS			
भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पास नकद एवं शेष CASH & BALANCES WITH RESERVE BANK OF INDIA	6	90047 67 70	71134 88 26
बैंकों में शेष राशि एवं मांग व अल्प सूचना पर प्रतिदेय राशि BALANCES WITH BANKS AND MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE	7	115842 43 48	80029 80 73
निवेश / INVESTMENTS	8	426188 44 34	399207 00 13
अग्रिम / ADVANCES	9	1049332 05 57	931786 57 84
अचल आस्तियां / FIXED ASSETS	10	10301 58 52	12330 95 77
अन्य आस्तियां / OTHER ASSETS	11	38979 15 29	40528 40 95
कुल / Total		**1730691 34 90**	**1535017 63 68**
आकस्मिक देयताएं / CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	12	380348 80 16	198873 84 42
वसूली के लिए बिल / BILLS FOR COLLECTION		27020 09 32	24934 98 11

अंजनेयुलु चेरुकुरी
मंडल प्रबंधक

शेख मोहम्मद वसीम
मंडल प्रबंधक

दीपक कुमार जेना
सहायक महाप्रबंधक

मोहम्मद मोइन
सहायक महाप्रबंधक

अमित मित्तल
महा प्रबंधक व जीसीएफओ

एस के मजुमदार
कार्यपालक निदेशक

भवेंद्र कुमार
कार्यपालक निदेशक

हरदीप सिंह आहलूवालिया
कार्यपालक निदेशक

देबाशीष मुखर्जी
कार्यपालक निदेशक

के. सत्यनारायण राजु
प्रबंध निदेशक व मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी

विजय श्रीरंगन
अध्यक्ष

प्रशांत कुमार गोयल
निदेशक

रोहित दास
निदेशक

बिमल प्रसाद शर्मा
निदेशक

आभा सिंह यदुवंशी
निदेशक

हेमंत बुच
निदेशक

नलिनी पद्मनाभन
निदेशक

हमारी सम तारीख की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार

कृते के वेंकटचलम अय्यर एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 004610एस

(ए गोपालकृष्णन)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 018159

कृते रोडी दबीर एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 108846डब्ल्यू

(ऋषिकेश विलास देशपांडे)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 114113

कृते अबरना एंड अनंथन
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 000003एस

(एस.अनंतन)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 026379

कृते एस आर गोयल एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 001537सी

(अजय कुमार अटोलिया)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 077201

कृते एम सी भंडारी एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 303002ई

(अमित विश्वास)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 052296

स्थान : बेंगलूरु
दिनांक : 08.05.2025

यथा 31.03.2025 को समाप्त अवधि के लिए समेकित लाभ और हानि खाता
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31.03.2025

विवरण / Particulars	अनुसूची Schedule	31.03.2025 (₹ '000)	31.03.2024 (₹ '000)
I. आय / INCOME			
अर्जित ब्याज / INTEREST EARNED	13	121601 11 36	110518 75 16
अन्य आय / OTHER INCOME	14	31056 77 42	28646 18 34
कुल / Total		**152657 88 78**	**139164 93 50**
II. व्यय / EXPENDITURE			
ब्याज व्यय / INTEREST EXPENDED	15	82680 67 53	72117 58 63
परिचालन व्यय / OPERATING EXPENSES	16	38188 55 56	37336 86 50
प्रावधान एवं आकस्मिकताएं PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES		14452 66 74	14928 12 75
कुल / Total		**135321 89 83**	**124382 57 88**
सहयोगियों में आय की हिस्सेदारी SHARE OF EARNINGS IN ASSOCIATES	17	355 91 02	618 56 14
वर्ष के लिए समेकित निवल लाभ अल्पांश ब्याज CONSOLIDATED NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR BEFORE DEDUCTING MINORITIES' INTEREST		17691 89 96	15400 91 76
कम: अल्पांश ब्याज (निवल हानि) LESS: MINORITY INTEREST (NET LOSS)		152 27 55	122 35 32
समूह को वर्ष के लिए समेकित लाभ CONSOLIDATED PROFIT FOR THE YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE GROUP		17539 62 41	15278 56 44
वर्ष का शुद्ध लाभ / (हानि) NET PROFIT / (LOSS) OF THE YEAR		17335 98 95	14782 35 62
III. विनियोजन / APPROPRIATIONS			
अंतरित / TRANSFERS TO			
सांविधिक आरक्षित निधि / STATUTORY RESERVE		4256 66 78	3638 57 98
आरक्षित पूंजी / CAPITAL RESERVE		478 79 42	154 50 68
आरक्षित निवेश / INVESTMENT RESERVE			281 59 59
निवेश उतार–चढ़ाव आरक्षित निधि / INVESTMENT FLUCTUATION RESERVE		293 58 83	319 61 30
विशेष आरक्षित निधि / SPECIAL RESERVE		1000 00 00	850 00 00
अंतरिम लाभांश / INTERIM DIVIDEND			

प्रस्तावित लाभांश / PROPOSED DIVIDEND		3628 26 05	2920 74 97
लाभ / हानि का संतुलन BALANCE OF PROFIT / (LOSS)		7882 31 33	7113 51 92
कुल / Total		**17539 62 41**	**15278 56 44**
प्रति शेयर अर्जन (मूल व तनुकृत) (रुपए में.) EARNINGS PER SHARE (BASIC AND DILUTED) (₹ में / in ₹)		19.34	84.22

ANJANEYULU CHERUKURI
DIVISIONAL MANAGER

SHEIKH MOHD. WASEEM
DIVISIONAL MANAGER

DEEPAK KUMAR JENA
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

MOHD. MOIN
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

AMIT MITTAL
GENERAL MANAGER & GCFO

S K MAJUMDAR
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BHAVENDRA KUMAR
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HARDEEP SINGH AHLUWALIA
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DEBASHISH MUKHERJEE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

K. SATYANARAYANA RAJU
MANAGING DIRECTOR & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

VIJAY SRIRANGAN
CHAIRMAN

PARSHANT KUMAR GOYAL
DIRECTOR

ROHIT DAS
DIRECTOR

BIMAL PRASAD SHARMA
DIRECTOR

ABHA SINGH YADUVANSHI
DIRECTOR

HEMANT BUCH
DIRECTOR

NALINI PADMANABHAN
DIRECTOR

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE

For **K VENKATACHALAM AIYER & CO**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 004610S

For **RODI DABIR & CO**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 108846W

For **ABARNA & ANANTHAN**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 000003S

For **S R GOYAL & CO**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 001537C

For M C BHANDARI & CO
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 303002E

(A GOPALAKRISHNAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 018159

(RUSHIKESH VILAS DESHPANDE)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 114113

(S.ANANTHAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 026379

(AJAY KUMAR ATOLIA)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO:077201

(AMIT BISWAS)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 052296

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 08.05.2025

यथा 31.03.2025 को समेकित तुलन पत्र का हिस्सा बनने वाली अनुसूचियाँ
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2025

	यथा 31.03.2025 तक (₹ '000) As at 31.03.2025 (₹ '000)	यथा 31.03.2024 तक (₹ '000) As at 31.03.2024 (₹ '000)
अनुसूची 1 - पूंजी / SCHEDULE 1 - CAPITAL		
I. अधिकृत पूंजी / Authorised Capital (₹ 2/– प्रति शेयर के 1500,00,00,000 इक्विटी शेयर) (1500,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 2/- each)	3000 00 00	3000 00 00
II. निर्गमित, अभिदत्त, प्रदत्त: / Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:		
i) ₹2/- प्रति इक्विटी शेयर के 570,85,48,390 पिछले वर्ष ₹10/- प्रति इक्विटी शेयर के 1,14,17,09,678 केंद्र सरकार द्वारा धारित i) 570,85,48,390 Equity Shares of ₹ 2/- each Previous year 1,14,17,09,678 Equity share of ₹ 10/- each held by Central Government	1141 70 97	1141 70 97
ii) ₹2/- प्रति इक्विटी शेयर के 336,21,02,870 पिछले वर्ष ₹10/– प्रति इक्विटी शेयर के 67,24,20,574 अन्य द्वारा धारित ii) 336,21,02,870 Equity Shares of ₹ 2/- each Previous year 67,24,20,574 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each held by other.	672 42 06	672 42 06
iii) शेयर आवेदन राशि - आवंटन के लिए लंबित iii) Share application Money - Pending for Allotment		
	1814 13 03	**1814 13 03**
अनुसूची 2 - आरक्षित निधियां तथा अधिशेष / SCHEDULE 2 - RESERVES AND SURPLUS		
I. सांविधिक आरक्षित तिथि / Statutory Reserves	23725 46 21	19468 41 44
II. पूंजी आरक्षित निधि / Capital Reserves	5438 86 00	4960 06 58
III. समेकन पर पूंजी आरक्षित निधि / Capital Reserves on Consolidation	2 79 19	2 79 19
IV. शेयर प्रीमियम / Share Premium	13983 84 71	13983 84 71
V. विदेशी मुद्रा परिवर्तन आरक्षित निधि / Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	2 16 80	-21 90 90
VI. पुनर्मूल्यांकन आरक्षित निधि / Revaluation Reserve	6449 83 54	9118 49 97
VII. निवेश आरक्षित निधि / Investment Reserve		1359 75 70
VIII. आयकर अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 36(1)(viii) के अनुसार विशेष आरक्षित निधि Special Reserve in terms of Section 36(1)(viii) of the Income Tax Act, 1961	9386 46 92	8386 46 92
IX. राजस्व व अन्य आरक्षित निधि / Revenue and Other Reserves	44208 85 86	33061 16 69
एएफएस आरक्षित निधि / AFS Reserve	404 33 75	
कुल / Total	**103602 62 98**	**90319 10 31**
अनुसूची 2ए - अल्पांश ब्याज / SCHEDULE 2A - MINORITIES INTEREST		
I. मूल-अनुषंगी संबंध स्थापित होने की तिथि पर अल्पांश ब्याज Minority Interest at the date on which the parent-Subsidiary relationship came into existence	110 15 12	110 15 12
II. अनुवर्ती वृद्धि / (कमी) / Subsequent Increase / (Decrease)	1079 64 41	890 28 18
कुल / Total	**1189 79 53**	**1000 43 30**

यथा 31.03.2025 को समेकित तुलन पत्र का हिस्सा बनने वाली अनुसूचियाँ
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2025

	यथा 31.03.2025 तक (₹ '000) As at 31.03.2025 (₹ '000)	यथा 31.03.2024 तक (₹ '000) As at 31.03.2024 (₹ '000)
अनुसूची 3 - जमा / SCHEDULE 3 - DEPOSITS		
ए. A. I. मांग जमा / DEMAND DEPOSITS		
i. बैंक से / FROM BANKS	1 79 02	248 90 83
ii. अन्य से / FROM OTHERS	77525 01 36	63737 67 06
कुल / Total	**77526 80 38**	**63986 57 89**
II. बचत बैंक जमा / SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS	337135 41 70	328397 60 12
कुल / Total	**337135 41 70**	**328397 60 12**
III. मीयादी जमा / TERM DEPOSITS		
i. बैंक से / FROM BANKS	125150 95 40	97797 93 03
ii. अन्य से / FROM OTHERS	916681 85 66	822060 36 14
कुल / Total	**1041832 81 06**	**919858 29 17**
कुल / TOTAL	**1456495 03 14**	**1312242 47 18**
बी. B. शाखाओं की जमाराशि / DEPOSITS OF BRANCHES		
i. भारत में / IN INDIA	1331137 04 07	1214951 22 98
ii. भारत से बाहर / OUTSIDE INDIA	125357 99 07	97291 24 20
कुल / Total	**1456495 03 14**	**1312242 47 18**
अनुसूची 4 - उधार / SCHEDULE 4 - BORROWINGS		
I. भारत में उधार / BORROWINGS IN INDIA		
i. भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक / RESERVE BANK OF INDIA	9000 00 00	
ii. अन्य बैंक / OTHER BANKS	1329 78 57	557 48 46
iii. अन्य संस्थाएं तथा एजेंसियां / OTHER INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES	19463 00 79	13476 51 40
iv. प्रतिभूति रहित प्रतिदेय बॉण्ड / UNSECURED REDEEMABLE BONDS (आईपीडीआई और गौण ऋण) / (IPDI AND SUB-ORDINATED DEBT)	52989 10 00	41639 10 00
कुल / Total	**82781 89 36**	**55673 09 86**
II. भारत के बाहर उधार / BORROWINGS OUTSIDE INDIA		
i. अन्य बैंक / OTHER BANKS	4318 97 45	1864 46 52
ii. प्रतिभूति रहित प्रतिदेय बॉण्ड / UNSECURED REDEEMABLE BONDS (गौण ऋण / SUB-ORDINATED DEBT)	2564 25 00	
कुल / Total	**6883 22 45**	**1864 46 52**
कुल / TOTAL	**89665 11 81**	**57537 56 36**

यथा 31.03.2025 को समेकित तुलन पत्र का हिस्सा बनने वाली अनुसूचियाँ
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2025

	यथा 31.03.2025 तक (₹ '000) As at 31.03.2025 (₹ '000)	यथा 31.03.2024 तक (₹ '000) As at 31.03.2024 (₹ '000)
अनुसूची 5 - अन्य देयताएं और प्रावधान / **SCHEDULE 5 - OTHER LIABILITIES & PROVISIONS**		
I. देय बिल / BILLS PAYABLE	2572 54 13	2523 70 36
II. अंतर कार्यालय समायोजन (निवल) / INTER OFFICE ADJUSTMENT (NET)		
III. उपचित ब्याज / INTEREST ACCRUED	9223 21 42	9903 98 55
IV. आस्थगित कर देयता / DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY		
V. अन्य (प्रावधान सहित) / OTHERS (INCLUDING PROVISIONS)	66128 88 86	59676 24 60
कुल / **Total**	**77924 64 41**	**72103 93 50**
अनुसूची 6 - भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक में नकद और शेष		
SCHEDULE 6 - CASH AND BALANCES WITH RESERVE BANK OF INDIA		
I. नकद - शेष / CASH IN HAND (विदेशी मुद्रा नोट सहित) / (Including Foreign Currency Notes)	3210 23 94	3427 95 29
II भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक में शेष / BALANCES WITH RESERVE BANK OF INDIA		
चालू खातों में / IN CURRENT ACCOUNT	86837 43 76	67706 92 96
कुल / **Total**	**86837 43 76**	**67706 92 96**
कुल / **TOTAL**	**90047 67 70**	**71134 88 26**
अनुसूची 7 - बैंकों में शेष तथा मांग और अल्प सूचना पर प्रतिदेय राशि		
SCHEDULE 7 - BALANCES WITH BANKS AND MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE		
I. भारत में / **IN INDIA**		
i. बैंकों में शेष राशि / BALANCE WITH BANKS		
क. चालू खातों में / a. IN CURRENT ACCOUNTS	6173 15 52	2443 66 69
ख. अन्य जमा खातों में / b. IN OTHER DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	-9 70 71	7 06 38
कुल / **Total**	**6163 44 81**	**2450 73 07**
ii. माँग और अल्प सूचना पर प्रतिदेय राशि MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE		
क. बैंक में / a. WITH BANKS	29616 44 61	25975 22 30
ख. अन्य संस्थाओं में / b. WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS	3290 78 74	6583 10 99
कुल / **Total**	**32907 23 35**	**32558 33 29**
कुल / **TOTAL**	**39070 68 15**	**35009 06 36**
II. भारत से बाहर / **OUTSIDE INDIA**		
i. चालू खातों में / i. IN CURRENT ACCOUNTS	40971 19 37	30990 46 03
ii. जमा खातों में / ii. IN DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	24133 22 21	7056 83 31
iii. माँग और अल्प सूचना पर प्रतिदेय राशि MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE	11667 33 75	6973 45 03
कुल / **Total**	**76771 75 33**	**45020 74 37**
कुल / **TOTAL**	**115842 43 48**	**80029 80 73**

यथा 31.03.2025 को समेकित तुलन पत्र का हिस्सा बनने वाली अनुसूचियाँ
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2025

		यथा 31.03.2025 तक (₹ '000) As at 31.03.2025 (₹ '000)	यथा 31.03.2024 तक (₹ '000) As at 31.03.2024 (₹ '000)
अनुसूची 8 - निवेश / SCHEDULE 8 - INVESTMENTS			
I.	भारत में निवेश : सकल INVESTMENTS IN INDIA : GROSS	427230 40 76	402464 25 58
	घटाएँ: मूल्यह्रास व एनपीआई के लिए प्रावधान LESS: PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION AND NPI	4322 69 19	6086 46 07
	भारत में निवल निवेश / NET INVESTMENT IN INDIA	**422907 71 57**	**396377 79 51**
i.	सरकारी प्रतिभूतियां GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	358892 03 00	351016 77 20
ii.	अन्य अनुमोदित प्रतिभूतियां OTHER APPROVED SECURITIES	7808 43 78	6698 46 45
iii.	शेयर SHARES	17808 90 40	14630 92 70
iv.	डिबेंचर व बॉण्ड DEBENTURES AND BONDS	18350 23 80	16121 32 95
v.	सहभागियों में निवेश INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES	5693 81 20	4875 15 67
vi.	अन्य (म्यूचुअल फ़ंड, वीसीएफ, सीडी, सीपी, इत्यादि) OTHERS (MFs, VCF, CDs, CP, ETC.)	14354 29 39	3035 14 55
	कुल / Total	**422907 71 57**	**396377 79 52**
II.	भारत के बाहर निवेश - सकल INVESTMENTS OUTSIDE INDIA - GROSS	3280 72 79	2839 28 35
	घटाएँ: मूल्यह्रास के लिए प्रावधान LESS : PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION		10 07 73
	भारत के बाहर निवल निवेश **NET INVESTMENTS OUTSIDE INDIA**	3280 72 79	2829 20 62
i.	सरकारी प्रतिभूतियाँ / GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (स्थानीय प्राधिकरण सहित) / (INCLUDING LOCAL AUTHORITIES)	153 39 05	272 43 52
ii.	अन्य OTHERS	3127 33 73	2556 77 09
	कुल / Total	**3280 72 78**	**2829 20 61**
	कुल / TOTAL	**426188 44 34**	**399207 00 13**

यथा 31.03.2025 को समेकित तुलन पत्र का हिस्सा बनने वाली अनुसूचियाँ
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2025

	यथा 31.03.2025 तक (₹ '000) As at 31.03.2025 (₹ '000)	यथा 31.03.2024 तक (₹ '000) As at 31.03.2024 (₹ '000)
अनुसूची 9 - अग्रिम / SCHEDULE 9 - ADVANCES		
ए. A. i. खरीदे गए तथा भुनाएं गए बिल BILLS PURCHASED & DISCOUNTED	19330 34 22	12324 58 69
ii. रोकड़ उधार, ओवर ड्राफ्ट, एवं मांग पर ऋण की चुकौती CASH CREDITS, OVERDRAFTS AND LOANS REPAYABLE ON DEMAND	446748 63 28	402507 54 38
iii. मीयादी ऋण / iii. TERM LOANS	583253 08 08	516954 44 77
कुल / **Total**	**1049332 05 58**	**931786 57 84**
बी. B. i. मूर्त आस्तियों द्वारा प्रतिभूत / SECURED BY TANGIBLE ASSETS (स्टॉक एवं बही ऋण के विरुद्ध अग्रिम सहित 2,04,925.16 करोड़ रुपये, पिछले वर्ष 1,98,157.45 करोड़ रुपये) (INCLUDING ADVANCES AGAINST STOCK & BOOK DEBTS ₹ 2,04,925.16 Cr Previous Year ₹ 1,98,157.45 Cr)	774885 12 85	600937 78 87
ii. बैंक / सरकारी गारंटियों द्वारा प्रावरित COVERED BY BANK / GOVT.GUARANTEES	48363 48 52	117620 18 61
iii. प्रतिभूति रहित / UNSECURED	226083 44 21	213228 60 36
कुल / **Total**	**1049332 05 58**	**931786 57 84**
सी. C. I. भारत में अग्रिम / **ADVANCES IN INDIA**		
i. प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र / PRIORITY SECTOR	431553 07 44	428754 12 95
ii. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र / PUBLIC SECTOR	78162 63 94	78717 40 84
iii. बैंक / BANKS	29 63 70	1 03 37
iv. अन्य / OTHERS	475245 96 07	372913 83 38
कुल / **Total**	**984991 31 15**	**880386 40 54**
II. भारत से बाहर अग्रिम / ADVANCES OUTSIDE INDIA		
i. बैंकों से देय / DUE FROM BANKS		
ii. दूसरों से देय / DUE FROM OTHERS		
(ए) खरीदे गए तथा भुनाए गए बिल (a) BILLS PURCHASED AND DISCOUNTED		
(बी) मीयादी / समूहन ऋण / (b) TERM / SYNDICATED LOANS	44740 83 83	31965 73 49
(सी) अन्य / (c) OTHERS	19599 90 59	19434 43 81
कुल / **Total**	**64340 74 42**	**51400 17 30**
कुल / **TOTAL**	**1049332 05 57**	**931786 57 84**

यथा 31.03.2025 को समेकित तुलन पत्र का हिस्सा बनने वाली अनुसूचियाँ
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2025

	यथा 31.03.2025 तक (₹ '000) As at 31.03.2025 (₹ '000)		यथा 31.03.2024 तक (₹ '000) As at 31.03.2024 (₹ '000)	
अनुसूची 10 - अचल आस्तियां / SCHEDULE 10 - FIXED ASSETS				
I. परिसर / PREMISES				
पिछले तुलन पत्र के अनुसार लागत / मूल्यांकन AT COST / VALUATION AS PER LAST BALANCE SHEET	11748 18 80		9992 02 29	
वर्ष के दौरान परिवर्धन / ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR	263 20 16		48 94 89	
	12011 38 96		10040 97 18	
वर्ष के दौरान पुनर्मूल्यांकन REVALUATION MADE DURING THE YEAR	-3203 43 22		1738 43 55	
वर्ष के दौरान कटौतियां / DEDUCTIONS DURING THE YEAR	14 03 48		31 21 91	
	8793 92 26		11748 18 82	
वर्तमान तिथि तक मूल्यह्रास / DEPRECIATION TO DATE	1081 36 33	7712 55 93	1639 63 98	10108 54 84
II. अन्य अचल आस्तियां / OTHER FIXED ASSETS		**7712 55 93**		**10108 54 84**
(फर्नीचर व फिक्स्चर सहित) (INCLUDING FURNITURE & FIXTURES)				
पिछले तुलन पत्र के अनुसार लागत पर AT COST AS PER LAST BALANCE SHEET	8648 01 54		7838 42 52	
वर्ष के दौरान परिवर्धन / ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR	1214 42 85		1153 59 86	
	9862 44 39		8992 02 38	
वर्ष के दौरान कटौतियां / DEDUCTIONS DURING THE YEAR	337 16 97		345 04 72	
	9525 27 42		8646 97 66	
वर्तमान तिथि तक मूल्यह्रास / DEPRECIATION TO DATE	6961 98 22	2563 29 20	6458 19 87	2188 77 79
III. पट्टागत आस्तियां / LEASED ASSETS		**2563 29 20**		**2188 77 79**
पिछले तुलन पत्र के अनुसार लागत / मूल्यांकन AT COST AS PER LAST BALANCE SHEET	85 92 59		84 78 00	
वर्ष के दौरान परिवर्धन / ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR	1 54 14		1 42 35	
	87 46 73		86 20 35	
वर्ष के दौरान कटौतियां / DEDUCTIONS DURING THE YEAR	72 64 81		88	
	14 81 92		86 19 47	
वर्तमान तिथि तक मूल्यह्रास / DEPRECIATION TO DATE	10 54 20		79 31 82	
	4 27 72		6 87 65	
घटाएँ: पट्टेदारी अंतिम समायोजन खाता LESS: LEASE TERMINAL ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT		4 27 72	- 57 49	7 45 14
कुल / Total				
IV. पूंजीगत कार्य प्रगति पर अमूर्त आस्तियां **CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS**				
अनुषंगी / संयुक्त उद्यम-प्रारम्भिक INTANGIBLE ASSETS-SUBSIDIARIES / JVs-Openings	145 81 99		133 16 42	
वर्ष के दौरान परिवर्धन / ADDITIONS DURING THE YEAR	6 58 00		13 68 47	
	152 39 99		146 84 89	
अमूर्त आस्तियां - अनुषंगी / संयुक्त उद्यम-कटौतियां INTANGIBLE ASSETS - SUBSIDIARIES / JVs-Deductions	- 11 13			
	152 28 86		146 84 89	
अमूर्त आस्तियां - अनुषंगी / संयुक्त उद्यम-वर्तमान तिथि तक का मूल्यह्रास / INTANGIBLE ASSETS - SUBSIDIARIES / JVs-Depreciation to date	-130 83 19	21 45 67	-120 66 89	26 18 00
कुल / TOTAL		**10301 58 52**		**12330 95 77**

यथा 31.03.2025 को समेकित तुलन पत्र का हिस्सा बनने वाली अनुसूचियाँ
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2025

	यथा 31.03.2025 तक (₹ '000) As at 31.03.2025 (₹ '000)		यथा 31.03.2024 तक (₹ '000) As at 31.03.2024 (₹ '000)	
अनुसूची 11 - अन्य आस्तियां / SCHEDULE 11 - OTHER ASSETS				
I. उपचित ब्याज / INTEREST ACCRUED		11222 08 24		8883 29 00
II. अग्रिम रूप में प्रदत्त कर / स्रोत पर कर कटौती (निवल) / TAX PAID IN ADVANCE / TAX DEDUCTED AT SOURCE (NET)		16094 41 82		17587 96 91
III. लेखन सामग्री एवं स्टाम्प STATIONERY AND STAMPS		3 48 97		3 35 43
IV. दावों के निपटान के लिए अर्जित गैर-बैंकिंग आस्तियां NON BANKING ASSETS ACQUIRED IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS		15 68		72 28 11
अंतर कार्यालय समायोजन (निवल) INTER OFFICE ADJUSTMENT (NET)		702 16 95		580 29 26
V. अन्य / OTHERS		6019 02 18		7647 25 25
VI. आस्थगित कर आस्तियां / DEFERRED TAX ASSETS		4937 81 45		5753 96 97
कुल / **Total**		**38979 15 29**		**40528 40 95**
अनुसूची 12 - आकस्मिक देयताएं SCHEDULE 12 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES				
I. बैंक के विरुद्ध दावे जिन्हें ऋण के रूप में स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है / CLAIMS AGAINST THE BANK NOT ACKNOWLEDGED AS DEBTS		19756 39 12		18533 83 18
II. अंशत: प्रदत्त निवेश हेतु देयता LIABILITY FOR PARTLY PAID INVESTMENTS		44 00		3 51 17
III. बकाया वायदा विनिमय संविदाओं के कारण देयताएं LIABILITY ON ACCOUNT OF OUTSTANDING FORWARD EXCHANGE CONTRACTS		275040 11 00		97495 29 97
IV. ग्राहकों की ओर से दी गई गारंटियां GUARANTEES GIVEN ON BEHALF OF CONSTITUENTS				
क. भारत में / a. IN INDIA	59089 83 56		57045 73 88	
ख. भारत से बाहर / b. OUTSIDE INDIA	165 56 70		197 25 85	
		59255 40 26		57242 99 73
V. स्वीकृतियां, पृष्ठांकन और अन्य बाध्यताएं ACCEPTANCES, ENDORSEMENTS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS		16860 71 88		18752 92 93
VI. अन्य मद जिनके लिए बैंक समाश्रित रूप से उत्तरदायी है / OTHER ITEMS FOR WHICH THE BANK IS CONTINGENTLY LIABLE				
क. पुन: भुनाए गए विनिमय बिल a. BILLS OF EXCHANGE REDISCOUNTED				
ख. अन्य / b. OTHERS	9435 73 90		6845 27 44	
		9435 73 90		6845 27 44
कुल / **Total**		**380348 80 16**		**198873 84 42**

यथा 31.03.2025 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए समेकित लाभ व हानि खाते का हिस्सा बनने वाली अनुसूचियां
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31.03.2025

	यथा दिनांक 31.03.2025 को समाप्त वर्ष हेतु (₹ '000) For the Year ended 31.03.2025 (₹ '000)		यथा दिनांक 31.03.2024 को समाप्त वर्ष हेतु (₹ '000) For the Year ended 31.03.2024 (₹ '000)	
अनुसूची 13 - अर्जित ब्याज / SCHEDULE 13 - INTEREST EARNED				
I. अग्रिम / बिलों पर ब्याज / छूट INTEREST / DISCOUNT ON ADVANCES / BILLS		87798 80 72		78205 66 86
II. निवेशों से आय / INCOME ON INVESTMENTS		26418 98 68		24517 18 88
III. भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक और अन्य अंतर बैंक निधियों में शेष राशि पर ब्याज / INTEREST ON BALANCES WITH RBI AND OTHER INTER BANK FUNDS		4678 05 08		4249 45 59
IV. अन्य / OTHERS		2705 26 88		3546 43 83
कुल / Total		**121601 11 36**		**110518 75 16**
अनुसूची 14 - अन्य आय / SCHEDULE 14 - OTHER INCOME				
I. कमीशन, विनिमय और ब्रोकर शुल्क COMMISSION, EXCHANGE AND BROKERAGE		1312 52 71		2132 37 74
II. निवेश के विक्रय लाभ / PROFIT ON SALE OF INVESTMENTS				
लाभ / PROFIT	3307 70 85		1918 59 01	
घटाएँ : हानि / LESS: LOSS		**3307 70 85**		**1918 59 01**
III. निवेशो के पुनर्मूल्यांकन पर लाभ PROFIT ON REVALUATION OF INVESTMENTS	**403 28 14**		**2779 39 51**	
घटाएँ: निवेश के पुनर्मूल्यांकन पर हानि LESS: LOSS ON REVALUATION OF INVESTMENTS		**403 28 14**		**2779 39 51**
IV. भूमि / भवनों और अन्य आस्तियों के विक्रय से लाभ PROFIT ON SALE OF LAND/BUILDINGS AND OTHER ASSETS				
लाभ / PROFIT	2 26 96		16 31 18	
घटाएँ : हानि / LESS: LOSS		**2 26 96**		**16 31 18**
V. विनिमय लेन-देन से लाभ PROFIT ON EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS				
लाभ / PROFIT	835 04 31		765 62 98	
घटाएँ : हानि / LESS: LOSS		**835 04 31**		**765 62 98**
VI. लांभांश के माध्यम से अर्जित ब्याज INCOME EARNED BY WAY OF DIVIDEND		115 38 44		95 17 72
VII. विविध आय / MISCELLANEOUS INCOME		25080 56 01		20938 70 20
कुल / Total		**31056 77 42**		**28646 18 34**
अनुसूची 15 - व्यय किया गया ब्याज SCHEDULE 15 - INTEREST EXPENDED				
I. जमा पर ब्याज / INTEREST ON DEPOSITS		75714 93 08		66278 83 42
II. भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक / अंतर बैंक उधारों पर ब्याज IINTEREST ON RESERVE BANK OF INDIA/ INTERBANK BORROWINGS		2970 34 69		2898 34 20
III. अन्य / OTHERS		3995 39 76		2940 41 01
कुल / Total		**82680 67 53**		**72117 58 63**

यथा 31.03.2025 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए समेकित लाभ व हानि खाते का हिस्सा बनने वाली अनुसूचियां
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31.03.2025

	यथा दिनांक 31.03.2025 को समाप्त वर्ष हेतु (₹ '000) For the Year ended 31.03.2025 (₹ '000)		यथा दिनांक 31.03.2024 को समाप्त वर्ष हेतु (₹ '000) For the Year ended 31.03.2024 (₹ '000)	
अनुसूची 16 - परिचालन व्यय SCHEDULE 16 - OPERATING EXPENSES				
I. कर्मचारियों को भुगतान और उनके लिए प्रावधान PAYMENTS TO AND PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEES		18605 76 18		17112 27 27
II. किराया, कर, बिजली / RENT, TAXES, LIGHTING		1110 45 35		1200 60 95
III. मुद्रण व लेखन सामग्री / PRINTING AND STATIONERY		165 92 62		125 43 10
IV. विज्ञापन व प्रचार / ADVERTISEMENT AND PUBLICITY		171 44 75		212 30 32
V. बैंक की संपत्ति में मूल्यह्रास DEPRECIATION ON BANK'S PROPERTY		869 77 20		901 73 43
VI. निदेशकों का शुल्क, भत्ता व व्यय DIRECTORS FEES, ALLOWANCES AND EXPENSES		3 48 61		3 74 32
VII. लेखा परीक्षकों का शुल्क और व्यय (शाखा लेखा परीक्षकों का शुल्क व व्यय सहित) / AUDITORS' FEES AND EXPENSES (INCLUDING BRANCH AUDITORS' FEES AND EXPENSES)		72 43 87		81 27 82
VIII विधि प्रभार / LAW CHARGES		254 47 77		208 57 26
IX. डाक, तार, दूरभाष आदि POSTAGE, TELEGRAMS, TELEPHONES ETC.		106 00 47		143 25 39
X. मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण / REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE		961 21 14		787 91 24
XI. बीमा / INSURANCE		1564 87 32		1381 52 56
XII. अन्य व्यय / OTHER EXPENDITURE		14302 70 28		15178 22 84
कुल / TOTAL		**38188 55 56**		**37336 86 50**
अनुसूची 17 - सहयोगियों में आय / (हानि) की हिस्सेदारी SCHEDULE 17 - SHARE OF EARNINGS / (LOSS) IN ASSOCIATES				
I. केनफिन होम्स लिमिटेड / CANFIN HOMES LTD.		257 06 39		225 13 46
II. क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक / REGIONAL RURAL BANKS				
ए. कर्नाटक ग्रामीण बैंक A. KARNATAKA GRAMIN BANK	-276 93 06		-65 04 01	
बी. केरल ग्रामीण बैंक B. KERALA GRAMIN BANK	107 95 62		140 39 42	
सी. आंध्र प्रगति ग्रामीण बैंक C. ANDHRA PRAGATHI GRAMEENA BANK	223 78 24		281 65 17	
डी. कर्नाटक विकास ग्रामीण बैंक D. KARNATAKA VIKAS GRAMEENA BANK	44 03 83	98 84 63	36 42 10	393 42 68
कुल / Total		**355 91 02**		**618 56 14**

	यथा दिनांक 31.03.2025 को समाप्त वर्ष हेतु (₹ '000) For the Year ended 31.03.2025 (₹ '000)		यथा दिनांक 31.03.2024 को समाप्त वर्ष हेतु (₹ '000) For the Year ended 31.03.2024 (₹ '000)	
अनुसूची 18 - प्रावधान **SCHEDULE 18 - PROVISIONS**				
माफ किये गये बुरे ऋण ट्ट घरेलू BAD DEBTS WRITTEN OFF - DOMESTIC				
खराब ऋणों के लिए प्रावधान - विदेश PROVISION FOR BAD DEBTS - OVERSEAS				
ऋण के लिए प्रावधान PROVISON FOR LOANS		9144 19 77		8804 41 02
आयकर का प्रावधान PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX		5689 02 99		5217 20 00
कर देयता से बचाव के लिए प्रावधान PROVISION FOR DEF.TAX LIABILITY				
निवेश मूल्यह्रास के लिए प्रावधान PROVISION FOR INVESTMENT DEPRECIATION		-3 95 86		39
असुरक्षित विदेशी मुद्रा जोखिम के लिए प्रावधान PROVISION FOR UNHEDGED FOREIGN CURRENCY EXPOSURE		25 87 00		-24 72 00
एनपीआई के लिए प्रावधान - निवेश - यूएनसीईआर इन्वेस्टमेंट PROVISION FOR NPI - INVESTMENTS - UNCER INVT		-1090 69 60		910 92 16
मानक परिसंपत्तियों के लिए प्रावधान PROVISON FOR STANDARD ASSETS		335 96 12		232 36 92
मानक निवेश के लिए प्रावधान PROVISION FOR STANDARD INVESTMENT				
अन्य आकस्मिकताओं के लिए प्रावधान PROVISON FOR OTHER CONTINGENCIES		90 96 00		-284 82 23
एफआईटीएल के लिए प्रावधान PROVISION FOR FITL		-256 44 45		-81 86 02
पुनर्गठित खातों के लिए प्रावधान PROVISON FOR RESTRUCTURED ACCTS		-128 17 46		-125 36 71
प्रावधान - एनपीए के लिए अतिरिक्त PROVISION - ADDITIONAL FOR NPA		446 42 00		202 94 00
फ्लोटिंग प्रावधान PROVISION FOR - FLOATING PROVISION				
संपत्ति संदेह वसूली के लिए प्रावधान PROVISION FOR ASSET DOUBT OF RECOVERY		44 86 49		47 01 34
देश जोखिम के लिए प्रावधान PROVISION FOR COUNTRY RISK				
एसए के तहत दिखाए गए निवेश के लिए प्रावधान PROVISION FOR INVT. SHOWN UNDER SA				
बैंक के खिलाफ दावे के लिए प्रावधान PROVISION FOR CLAIM AGAINST BANK		154 63 72		30 03 90
अनुसंधान के लिए प्रावधान PROVISION FOR RESEARCH				
कुल / TOTAL		**14452 66 72**		**14928 12 77**

अनुसूची - 18

31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए समेकित वित्तीय विवरणियों पर महत्वपूर्ण लेखांकन नीतियां

1 समेकित वित्तीय विवरणियां तैयार करने का आधार

(क) बैंक (मूल कंपनी), उसकी अनुषंगी कंपनियों, सहयोगियों और संयुक्त उद्यम (समूह) के समेकित वित्तीय विवरण (सीएफएस) ऐतिहासिक लागत परंपरा के आधार पर तैयार किए गए हैं और सभी महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं में भारत में आम तौर पर स्वीकृत लेखांकन सिद्धांतों (जीएएपी), लागू सांविधिक प्रावधानों, भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (आरबीआई), बीमा नियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण, कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 द्वारा निर्धारित नियामक मानदंडों / दिशानिर्देशों, भारतीय चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट्स संस्थान (आईसीएआई) द्वारा जारी लेखांकन मानकों और अन्यथा उल्लिखित बातों को छोड़कर संबंधित उद्योग / व्यवसाय में प्रचलित प्रथाओं के अनुरूप हैं।

(ख) अनुमानों का उपयोग

वित्तीय विवरणों की तैयारी के लिए प्रबंधन को ऐसे अनुमान और धारणाएँ बनाने की आवश्यकता होती है जो वित्तीय विवरणों की तिथि पर परिसंपत्तियों, देनदारियों, व्यय, आय और आकस्मिक देनदारियों के प्रकटीकरण की रिपोर्ट की गई राशि को प्रभावित करते हैं। प्रबंधन मानता है कि ये अनुमान और धारणाएँ उचित और विवेकपूर्ण हैं। हालाँकि, वास्तविक परिणाम अनुमानों से भिन्न हो सकते हैं। लेखांकन अनुमानों में कोई भी संशोधन वर्तमान और भविष्य की अवधि में मान्य है।

2 समेकन प्रक्रिया

2.1 समूह [जिसमें नौ (9) सहायक कंपनियां और पांच (5) सहयोगी शामिल हैं] का सीएफएस निम्नलिखित के आधार पर तैयार किया गया है:

(क) केनरा बैंक (मूल बैंक) के लेखापरीक्षित खाते।

(ख) सहायक कंपनियों की परिसंपत्ति / देयता / आय / व्यय के प्रत्येक मद का मूल कंपनी की संबंधित मद के साथ पंक्ति दर पंक्ति समूहन तथा सभी महत्वपूर्ण अंतर–समूह शेष / लेनदेन, अप्राप्त लाभ / हानि को समाप्त करने के बाद, आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी लेखा मानक (एएस) 21 (समेकित वित्तीय विवरण) के अनुसार सभी महत्वपूर्ण

SCHEDULE - 18

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2025

1 Basis of Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

(a) The Consolidated Financial Statements (CFS) of the Bank (Parent), its Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Venture (Group) are drawn up on historical cost convention and conform in all material aspects to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in India, applicable statutory provisions, regulatory norms / guidelines prescribed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority, Companies Act, 2013, Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and the prevalent market practices, in the respective industry / business except as otherwise stated.

(b) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, expenses, income and disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements. Management believes that these estimates and assumptions are reasonable and prudent. However, actual results could differ from estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized in current and future periods.

2 Consolidation procedure

2.1 CFS of the Group [comprising of Nine (9) Subsidiaries and Five (5) Associates have been prepared on the basis of:

(a) Audited accounts of Canara Bank (Parent).

(b) Line by line aggregation of each item of asset / liability / income / expense of the Subsidiaries with the respective item of the Parent, and after eliminating all material intra-group balances / transactions, unrealised profit / loss and making necessary adjustments wherever required for all significant non-uniform accounting policies as

गैर–समान लेखांकन नीतियों के लिए जहां भी आवश्यक हो, आवश्यक समायोजन करना।

(ग) एसोसिएट्स (सहयोगियों) में दीर्घकालिक निवेश का लेखा–जोखा, एसोसिएट्स के लेखापरीक्षित वित्तीय विवरणों के आधार पर आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी लेखांकन मानक (एएस) 23 (समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों में एसोसिएट्स में निवेश के लिए लेखांकन) के अनुसार इक्विटी पद्धति के अंतर्गत किया जाता है। एसोसिएट्स के संचालन के परिणाम में निवेशक का हिस्सा समेकित लाभ और हानि खाते में अलग से दर्शाया जाता है।

2.2 सीएफएस में अल्पसंख्यक हित में सहायक कंपनियों की निवल इक्विटी / लाभ में अल्पसंख्यक शेयरधारकों का हिस्सा शामिल होता है।

2.3 सहायक कंपनियों में मूल कंपनी के आरंभिक निवेश की लागत और सहायक कंपनियों की इक्विटी में मूल कंपनी के हिस्से के बीच के अंतर को सद्भावना / आरक्षित पूंजी, जैसा भी मामला हो, के रूप में माना जाता है।

[3] विदेशी मुद्रा रूपांतरण / विदेशी मुद्राओं का परिवर्तन

3.1 विदेशी मुद्रा मौद्रिक मदों को शुरू में काल्पनिक दर पर दर्ज किया जाता है। विदेशी मुद्रा मौद्रिक मदों को प्रत्येक तिमाही के अंत में भारतीय विदेशी मुद्रा डीलर्स एसोसिएशन (एफईडीएआई) द्वारा प्रकाशित दर पर पुनः दर्ज किया जाता है। तिमाही दरों पर ऐसी मदों के पुनः दर्ज किए जाने पर उत्पन्न होने वाले विनिमय अंतर को लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाती है।

3.2 विदेशी शाखाओं के लेन–देन और शेष राशि को गैर–एकीकृत विदेशी परिचालन के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है। ऐसे लेन–देन और शेष राशि को बैंक द्वारा तिमाही आधार पर समेकित किया जाता है।

3.3 परिसंपत्तियों और देनदारियों (मौद्रिक और गैर–मौद्रिक तथा आकस्मिक देनदारियों दोनों) को प्रत्येक तिमाही के अंत में विदेशी मुद्रा डीलर्स एसोसिएशन ऑफ इंडिया (एफईडीएआई) द्वारा घोषित विनिमय की समापन हाजिर दर पर परिवर्तित किया जाता है और विदेशी शाखाओं की आय और व्यय मदों को आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी लेखांकन मानक (एएस) 11 (विदेशी मुद्रा दरों में परिवर्तन का प्रभाव) और उक्त मानक के अनुपालन के संबंध में आरबीआई के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार एफईडीएआई द्वारा प्रकाशित तिमाही औसत दर पर परिवर्तित किया जाता है।

per Accounting Standard (AS) 21 (Consolidated Financial Statements) issued by ICAI.

(c) Long Term Investments in Associates are accounted for under the Equity Method as per Accounting Standard (AS) 23 (Accounting for Investments in Associates in Consolidated Financial Statements) issued by ICAI based on the Audited Financial Statements of the Associates. The investor's share of the result of the operations of the Associates is reflected separately in the Consolidated Profit & Loss Account.

2.2 Minority interest in the CFS consists of the share of the minority shareholders in the net equity / profit of the subsidiaries.

2.3 The difference between cost to the Parent of its initial investment in the subsidiaries and the Parent's portion of the equity of the subsidiaries is recognized as goodwill / capital reserve as the case may be.

[3] Foreign Currency Translation / Conversion of Foreign Currencies

3.1 Foreign currency monetary items are initially recorded at a notional rate. Foreign currency monetary items are restated at the rate published by Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association of India (FEDAI) at the end of each quarter. Exchange difference arising on restatement of such items at the quarterly rates is recognised in Profit & Loss Account.

3.2 Transactions and balances of foreign branches are classified as non-integral foreign operations. Such transactions and balances are consolidated by the Bank on quarterly basis.

3.3 Assets and Liabilities (both monetary and non-monetary as well as contingent liabilities) are translated at the closing spot rate of exchange announced by Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association of India (FEDAI) as at the end of each quarter and Income and Expenditure items of the foreign branches are translated at the quarterly average rate published by FEDAI in accordance with Accounting Standard (AS) 11 (The effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange rates) issued by the ICAI and as per the guidelines of RBI regarding the compliance of the said standard.

परिणामी विनिमय लाभ/हानि को विदेशी मुद्रा रूपांतरण रिजर्व में जमा/डेबिट किया जाता है।

3.4 वायदा विनिमय अनुबंध

सभी अग्रिम विनिमय अनुबंधों के आरंभ में प्राप्त प्रीमियम या छूट को अनुबंध की अवधि में व्यय या आय के रूप में परिशोधित किया जाता है। अग्रिम विनिमय अनुबंधों के रद्द होने पर होने वाले लाभ/हानि, साथ ही अशोधित प्रीमियम या छूट, यदि कोई हो, को समाप्ति की तिथि पर मान्यता दी जाती है। अग्रिम अनुबंधों पर विनिमय अंतर को उस रिपोर्टिंग अवधि में लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाती है जिसमें विनिमय दरें बदलती हैं।

3.5 बकाया अग्रिम विनिमय अनुबंधों, गारंटियों, स्वीकृतियों, अनुमोदनों और अन्य दायित्वों के संबंध में आकस्मिक देयताओं को एफईडीएआई द्वारा प्रकाशित समापन दरों पर तुलन पत्र में दर्शाया गया है।

[4] निवेश

4.1 निवेश

बैंक के निवेश पोर्टफोलियो को आरबीआई के मास्टर निर्देश – वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के निवेश पोर्टफोलियो का वर्गीकरण, मूल्यांकन और संचालन (निर्देश), 2023 के अनुसार वर्गीकृत किया गया है। बैंक के संपूर्ण निवेश पोर्टफोलियो को निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है, जैसे 'परिपक्वता तक धारित' (एचटीएम), 'बिक्री के लिए उपलब्ध' (एएफएस), 'लाभ और हानि के माध्यम से उचित मूल्य' (एफवीटीपीएल) और 'सहायक कंपनियां, संयुक्त उद्यम और अनुषंगी'। ट्रेडिंग के लिए धारित (एचएफटी) एफवीटीपीएल के भीतर एक अलग निवेश उपश्रेणी होगी। निवेश की श्रेणी अधिग्रहण से पहले या अधिग्रहण के समय तय की जाएगी और इस निर्णय को उचित रूप से प्रलेखित किया जाएगा।

तुलन पत्र (अनुसूची–8–निवेश) में निवेश का खुलासा छह वर्गीकरणों के तहत किया जाता है, जैसे: (ए) सरकारी प्रतिभूतियाँ (बी) अन्य अनुमोदित प्रतिभूतियाँ (सी) शेयर (डी) डिबेंचर और बॉन्ड (ई) सहायक कंपनियाँ, संयुक्त उद्यम और सहयोगी और (एफ) अन्य।

निवेशों का मूल्यांकन भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा जारी मास्टर निर्देश – वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के निवेश पोर्टफोलियो का वर्गीकरण, मूल्यांकन और संचालन (निर्देश), 2023 के अनुसार किया जाता है:

The resultant exchange gain / loss is credited / debited to Foreign Currency Translation Reserve.

3.4 Forward Exchange Contracts

Premium or discount arising at the inception of all forward exchange contracts are amortized as expense or income over the life of the contract. Profit / Loss arising on cancellation of forward exchange contracts, together with unamortized premium or discount, if any, is recognized on the date of termination. Exchange differences on forward contracts are recognized in the Profit & Loss account in the reporting period in which the exchange rates change.

3.5 Contingent liabilities in respect of outstanding forward exchange contracts, guarantees, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations are stated in the balance sheet at the closing rates published by FEDAI.

[4] Investments

4.1 Investments

The Bank's investment portfolio is classified as per RBI master directions- Classification, Valuation and Operation of Investment Portfolio of Commercial Banks (Directions), 2023. The entire investment portfolio of the bank is classified under following categories viz. 'Held to Maturity' (HTM), 'Available for Sale' (AFS), 'Fair value through Profit and Loss' (FVTPL) and 'Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures and Associates'. Held for Trading (HFT) shall be a separate investment subcategory within FVTPL. The category of the investment shall be decided before or at the time of acquisition and this decision shall be properly documented.

Investments are disclosed in the Balance Sheet (Schedule-8-Investments) under six classifications viz: (a) Government securities (b) Other approved securities (c) Shares (d) Debentures & Bonds (e) subsidiaries, Joint Ventures & Associates and (f) Others.

The valuation of Investments is done in accordance with the master directions- Classification, Valuation and Operation of Investment Portfolio of Commercial Banks (Directions), 2023 issued by the RBI as under:

(क) परिपक्वता तक धारित

एचटीएम में रखी गई प्रतिभूतियों को लागत पर रखा जाएगा और प्रारंभिक मान्यता के बाद उन्हें बाजार मूल्य (एमटीएम) पर नहीं बेचा जाएगा। एचटीएम के अंतर्गत प्रतिभूतियों पर किसी भी छूट या प्रीमियम का परिशोधन लिखत के शेष जीवनकाल में किया जाएगा। परिशोधित राशि अनुसूची 8 : 'निवेश' मे एक प्रतिपक्ष के साथ अनुसूची 13 : 'अर्जित ब्याज' के मद II 'निवेश पर आय' के तहत वित्तीय विवरणों में दिखाई जाएगी।

(ख) बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध

- एएफएस में रखी गई प्रतिभूतियों का दैनिक आधार पर उचित मूल्यांकन किया जाता है। एएफएस के तहत ऋण प्रतिभूतियों के अधिग्रहण पर कोई छूट या प्रीमियम लिखत के शेष जीवन पर परिशोधित किया जाएगा। परिशोधित राशि अनुसूची 8: 'निवेश' मे एक प्रतिपक्ष के साथ अनुसूची 13: 'अर्जित ब्याज' के मद II 'निवेश पर आय' के तहत वित्तीय विवरणों में दिखाई जाएगी।

- एएफएस के अंतर्गत रखे गए सभी निष्पादित निवेशों (अर्थात सरकारी प्रतिभूतियां, अन्य अनुमोदित प्रतिभूतियां, बांड और डिबेंचर आदि) के मूल्यांकन लाभ और हानि को, चाहे उनका वर्गीकरण कुछ भी हो, एकत्रित किया जाएगा। निवल मूल्यवृद्धि या मूल्यह्रास को लाभ और हानि खाते के माध्यम से रूट किए बिना सीधे एएफएस रिज़र्व नामक रिज़र्व में जमा या डेबिट किया जाएगा। पुनर्गठित प्रतिभूतियों के मामले में, मूल्यवृद्धि को अनदेखा किया जाता है और संचयी मूल्यह्रास को एएफएस रिज़र्व से डेबिट किया जाता है।

- एएफएस के अंतर्गत प्रतिभूतियाँ आय मान्यता, परिसंपत्ति वर्गीकरण और प्रावधान मानदंडों के अधीन होंगी, जैसा कि लागू हो। एएफएस-रिजर्व को कॉमन इक्विटी टियर (सीईटी) 1 के रूप में माना जाएगा। एएफएस-रिजर्व में स्थानांतरित किए गए अवास्तविक लाभ अतिरिक्त टियर 1 पर लाभांश और कूपन जैसे किसी भी वितरण के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं होंगे।

- एएफएस श्रेणी में ऋण लिखत की बिक्री या परिपक्वता पर, एएफएस-रिजर्व में उस प्रतिभूति के लिए संचित लाभ/हानि को एएफएस रिजर्व से अंतरित कर दिया

(A) HELD TO MATURITY

Securities held in HTM shall be carried at cost and shall not be marked to market (MTM) after initial recognition. Any discount or premium on the securities under HTM shall be amortised over the remaining life of the instrument. The amortised amount shall be reflected in the financial statements under item II 'Income on Investments' of Schedule 13: 'Interest Earned' with a contra in Schedule 8: 'Investments'.

(B) AVAILABLE FOR SALE

- The securities held in AFS are fair valued on daily basis. Any discount or premium on the acquisition of debt securities under AFS shall be amortised over the remaining life of the instrument. The amortised amount shall be reflected in the financial statements under item II 'Income on Investments' of Schedule 13: 'Interest Earned' with a contra in Schedule 8: 'Investments'.

- The valuation gains and losses across all performing investments, irrespective of classification (i.e., Government securities, Other approved securities, Bonds and Debentures, etc.), held under AFS shall be aggregated. The net appreciation or depreciation shall be directly credited or debited to a reserve named AFS Reserve without routing through the Profit & Loss Account. In case of restructured securities, appreciation is ignored and cumulative depreciation is debited from AFS Reserve.

- Securities under AFS shall be subject to income recognition, asset classification and provisioning norms as applicable. The AFS-Reserve shall be reckoned as Common Equity Tier (CET) 1. The unrealised gains transferred to AFS-Reserve shall not be available for any distribution such as dividend and coupon on Additional Tier 1.

- Upon sale or maturity of a debt instrument in AFS category, the accumulated gain / loss for that security in the AFS-Reserve shall be transferred from the AFS Reserve and

जाएगा और अनुसूची 14–अन्य आय के तहत निवेश की बिक्री पर मद II लाभ के तहत लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाएगी। प्रारंभिक मान्यता के समय एएफएस के तहत नामित इक्विटी लिखत के मामले में, ऐसे निवेशों की बिक्री पर कोई भी लाभ या हानि एएफएस–रिज़र्व से लाभ और हानि खाते में अंतरित नहीं की जाएगी। इसके बजाय, ऐसे लाभ या हानि को एएफएस–रिज़र्व से पूंजी रिजर्व में स्थानांतरित किया जाएगा।

- हम उनके तुलन पत्र पर लेवल 3 निवेशों के उचित मूल्यांकन पर उत्पन्न होने वाले लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता प्राप्त निवल अवास्तविक लाभ से लाभांश का भुगतान नहीं करेंगे। इसके अलावा, लाभ और हानि खाते या एएफएस–रिज़र्व में मान्यता प्राप्त लेवल 3 निवेशों पर ऐसे निवल अवास्तविक लाभ को सीईटी 1 पूंजी से घटाया जाएगा।

बशर्ते कि यह खंड उन निवेशों पर लागू नहीं होगा जो एसपीपीआई मानदंड को पूरा करते हैं और पूंजी पर्याप्तता पर लागू नियामक निर्देशों के अनुसार क्रेडिट जोखिम के लिए 50% या उससे कम पर जोखिम भारित होना आवश्यक है। एएफएस–रिज़र्व में अंतरित किए गए अवास्तविक लाभ अतिरिक्त टियर 1 पर लाभांश और कूपन जैसे किसी भी वितरण के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं होंगे।

एएफएस श्रेणी में किसी ऋण लिखत की बिक्री या परिपक्वता पर, एएफएस–रिज़र्व में उस प्रतिभूति के लिए संचित लाभ/हानि को एएफएस रिज़र्व से अंतरित किया जाएगा और अनुसूची 14–अन्य आय के तहत निवेश की बिक्री पर मद II लाभ के तहत लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाएगी। प्रारंभिक मान्यता के समय एएफएस के तहत नामित इक्विटी लिखतों के मामले में, ऐसे निवेशों की बिक्री पर कोई लाभ या हानि एएफएस–रिज़र्व से लाभ और हानि खाते में अंतरित नहीं की जाएगी।

(ग) लाभ और हानि के माध्यम से उचित मूल्य

एफवीटीपीएल में रखी गई प्रतिभूतियों का उचित मूल्यांकन किया जाएगा और ऐसे मूल्यांकन पर होने वाले निवल लाभ या हानि को सीधे लाभ और हानि खाते में जमा या डेबिट किया जाएगा। एफवीटीपीएल के भीतर एचएफटी उप–श्रेणी के तहत वर्गीकृत प्रतिभूतियों का दैनिक आधार पर उचित मूल्यांकन किया जाता है, जबकि एफवीटीपीएल में

recognized in the Profit and Loss Account under item II Profit on sale of investments under Schedule 14-Other Income. In the case of equity instruments designated under AFS at the time of initial recognition, any gain or loss on sale of such investments shall not be transferred from AFS-Reserve to the Profit and Loss Account. Instead, such gain or loss shall be transferred from AFS-Reserve to the Capital Reserve.

- We shall not pay dividends out of net unrealised gains recognised in the Profit and Loss Account arising on fair valuation of Level 3 investments on their Balance Sheet. Further, such net unrealised gains on Level 3 investments recognised in the Profit and Loss Account or in the AFS-Reserve shall be deducted from CET 1 capital.

Provided that this clause shall not apply to investments that meet the SPPI criteria and are required to be risk weighted at 50% or lower for credit risk as per applicable regulatory instructions on capital adequacy. The unrealized gains transferred to AFS-Reserve shall not be available for any distribution such as dividend and coupon on Additional Tier 1.

Upon sale or maturity of a debt instrument in AFS category, the accumulated gain / loss for that security in the AFS-Reserve shall be transferred from the AFS Reserve and recognized in the Profit and Loss Account under item II Profit on sale of investments under Schedule 14-Other Income. In the case of equity instruments designated under AFS at the time of initial recognition, any gain or loss on sale of such investments shall not be transferred from AFS-Reserve to the Profit and Loss Account. Instead, such gain or loss shall be transferred from AFS-Reserve to the Capital Reserve.

C. FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS

The securities held in FVTPL shall be fair valued and the net gain or loss arising on such valuation shall be directly credited or debited to the Profit and Loss Account. Securities that are classified under the HFT sub-category within FVTPL are fair

अन्य प्रतिभूतियों का तिमाही आधार पर उचित मूल्यांकन किया जाता है। एफवीटीपीएल के तहत ऋण प्रतिभूतियों के अधिग्रहण पर कोई छूट या प्रीमियम लिखत की शेष अवधि में परिशोधित किया जाएगा। परिशोधित राशि अनुसूची 8: 'निवेश' में एक प्रतिपक्ष के साथ अनुसूची 13: 'अर्जित ब्याज' के मद II 'निवेश पर आय' के तहत वित्तीय विवरणों में दर्शाई जाएगी। एफवीटीपीएल के तहत प्रतिभूतियाँ आय मान्यता, परिसंपत्ति वर्गीकरण और प्रावधान मानदंडों के अधीन होंगी, जैसा भी लागू हो।

(घ) सहायक कंपनियां और संयुक्त उद्यम

सहायक कंपनियों, सहयोगियों और संयुक्त उद्यमों में सभी निवेशों को एक खास श्रेणी में रखा जाएगा, अर्थात् ऐसे निवेशों को अन्य निवेश श्रेणियों (जैसे एचटीएम, एएफएस और एफवीटीपीएल) से अलग एक विशिष्ट श्रेणी में रखा जाएगा।

सहायक कंपनियों, सहयोगी कंपनियों और संयुक्त उद्यमों में सभी निवेश (अर्थात् ऋण और इक्विटी सहित) अधिग्रहण लागत पर रखे जाएंगे। एसपीपीआई मानदंड को पूरा करने वाली सहायक कंपनियों, सहयोगी कंपनियों और संयुक्त उद्यमों की ऋण प्रतिभूतियों के अधिग्रहण पर कोई छूट या प्रीमियम, लिखत की शेष अवधि पर परिशोधित किया जाएगा। परिशोधित राशि अनुसूची 13: 'अर्जित ब्याज' के मद II 'निवेश पर आय' के अंतर्गत वित्तीय विवरणों में दिखाई जाएगी।

ऐसे मामले में जहां पहले से ही किसी ऐसी इकाई में निवेश है जो सहायक, सहयोगी या संयुक्त उद्यम नहीं है और बाद में निवेशित इकाई सहायक, सहयोगी या संयुक्त उद्यम बन जाती है, ऐसी निवेशित इकाई के सहायक, सहयोगी या संयुक्त उद्यम बनने की तिथि पर संशोधित अग्रणीत मूल्य निम्नानुसार निर्धारित किया जाएगा:

(i) जहां निवेश एचटीएम के तहत रखा गया है, वहां स्थायी क्षति को घटाकर वहन मूल्य संशोधित वहन मूल्य होगा।

(ii) जहां कोई निवेश एएफएस के तहत रखा जाता है, एएफएस–रिज़र्व में पहले से मान्यता प्राप्त संचयी लाभ और हानि को उलट दिया जाएगा और निवेश के मूल्य

valued on a daily basis, whereas other securities in FVTPL are fair valued on a quarterly basis. Any discount or premium on the acquisition of debt securities under FVTPL shall be amortised over the remaining life of the instrument. The amortised amount shall be reflected in the financial statements under item II 'Income on Investments' of Schedule 13: 'Interest Earned' with a contra in Schedule 8:'Investments'. Securities under FVTPL shall be subject to income recognition, asset classification and provisioning norms as applicable.

(D) SUBSIDIARIES AND JOINT VENTURES

All investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures shall be held sui generis i.e., in a distinct category for such investments separate from the other investment categories (viz. HTM, AFS and FVTPL).

All investments (i.e., including debt and equity) in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures shall be held at acquisition cost. Any discount or premium on the acquisition of debt securities of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, meeting SPPI criteria, shall be amortised over the remaining life of the instrument. The amortised amount shall be reflected in the financial statements under item II 'Income on Investments' of Schedule 13: 'Interest Earned'.

In case where there is already an investment in an entity which is not a subsidiary, associate or joint venture and subsequently the investee entity becomes a subsidiary, associate or joint venture, the revised carrying value as at the date of such investee entity becoming a subsidiary, associate or joint venture shall be determined as under:

(i) Where the investment is held under HTM, the carrying value less any permanent impairment shall be the revised carrying value.

(ii) Where an investment is held under AFS, the cumulative gains and losses previously recognised in AFS-Reserve shall be reversed and adjusted to the carrying value of the investment along with any permanent

में किसी भी स्थायी कमी के साथ निवेश के वहन मूल्य में समायोजित किया जाएगा ताकि संशोधित वहन मूल्य प्राप्त किया जा सके।

(iii) जहां एफवीटीपीएल में निवेश किया जाता है, वहां निवेशिती के सहायक, सहयोगी या संयुक्त उद्यम बनने की तारीख पर उचित मूल्य को अग्रणीत मूल्य के रूप में लिया जाएगा।

(v) जब कोई निवेशिती सहायक, सहयोगी या संयुक्त उद्यम नहीं रह जाती है, तो निवेश को संबंधित श्रेणी में निम्नानुसार पुनर्वर्गीकृत किया जाएगा:

(vi) जहां निवेश को एचटीएम में पुनर्वर्गीकृत किया जाता है, वहां वहन मूल्य में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा और फलस्वरूप किसी लेखांकन समायोजन की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी।

(vii) जहां निवेश को एएफएस या एफवीटीपीएल में पुनर्वर्गीकृत किया जाता है, ऐसे पुनर्वर्गीकरण की तिथि पर उचित मूल्य संशोधित वहन मूल्य होगा। एएफएस और एफवीटीपीएल में पुनर्वर्गीकरण के मामले में संशोधित और पिछले वहन मूल्य के बीच का अंतर क्रमशः एएफएस–रिज़र्व और लाभ और हानि खाते में अंतरित किया जाएगा।

किसी सहायक कंपनी, सहयोगी या संयुक्त उद्यम में निवेश के पुनर्वर्गीकरण/बिक्री पर होने वाले किसी भी लाभ/मुनाफे को सबसे पहले लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाएगी और फिर लाभ और हानि खाते से नीचे की रेखा में 'पूंजी आरक्षित खाते' में विनियोजित किया जाएगा। इस प्रकार विनियोजित राशि करों से मुक्त होगी और और वह राशि होगी जो सांविधिक आरक्षित निधि में अंतरित की जानी आवश्यक है।

4.2 प्रारम्भिक मान्यता

सभी निवेशों को आरंभिक मान्यता पर उचित मूल्य पर मापा जाएगा। जब तक तथ्य और परिस्थितियाँ यह न दर्शाएं कि उचित मूल्य अधिग्रहण लागत से भौतिक रूप से भिन्न है, तब तक यह माना जाएगा कि अधिग्रहण लागत ही उचित मूल्य है। भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा आयोजित नीलामी (हस्तांतरण सहित), स्विच परिचालन और खुले बाजार परिचालन (ओएमओ) के माध्यम से प्राप्त सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों के संबंध में, जिस मूल्य पर प्रतिभूति आवंटित की जाती है, वह प्रारंभिक मान्यता प्रयोजनों के लिए उचित मूल्य होगा।

diminution in the value of the investment to arrive at the revised carrying value.

(iii) Where an investment is held in FVTPL, the fair value as on the date of the investee becoming a subsidiary, associate or joint venture shall be taken as the carrying value.

(v) When an investee ceases to be a subsidiary, associate or joint venture, the investments shall be reclassified to the respective category as under:

(vi) Where the investment is reclassified into HTM, there shall be no change in the carrying value and consequently no accounting adjustment per se shall be required.

(vii) Where the investment is reclassified into AFS or FVTPL, the fair value on the date of such reclassification shall be the revised carrying value. The difference between the revised and previous carrying value shall be transferred to AFS-Reserve and Profit and Loss Account in case of reclassification into AFS and FVTPL respectively.

Any gain / profit arising on the reclassification/ sale of an investment in a subsidiary, associate or joint venture shall be first recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and then shall be appropriated below the line from the Profit and Loss Account to the 'Capital Reserve Account'. The amount so appropriated shall be net of taxes and the amount required to be transferred to Statutory Reserves.

4.2 Initial Recognition

All investments shall be measured at fair value on initial recognition. Unless facts and circumstances suggest that the fair value is materially different from the acquisition cost, it shall be presumed that the acquisition cost is the fair value. In respect of government securities acquired through auction (including devolvement), switch operations and open market operations (OMO) conducted by the RBI, the price at which the security is allotted shall be the fair value for initial recognition purposes.

जहां प्रतिभूतियों को उद्धृत किया जाता है या उचित मूल्य बाज़ार अवलोकनीय इनपुट (जैसे कि उपज वक्र, क्रेडिट स्प्रेड, आदि) के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जा सकता है, किसी भी दिवस 1 लाभ/हानि को अनुसूची 14: उपशीर्षक 'निवेशों के पुनर्मूल्यांकन पर लाभ' या 'निवेशों के पुनर्मूल्यांकन पर हानि' के अंतर्गत 'अन्य आय' जैसा भी मामला हो, के तहत लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाएगी: लेवल 3 निवेशों से होने वाले किसी भी दिवस 1 के नुकसान को तुरंत मान्यता दी जाएगी। लेवल 3 निवेशों से होने वाले किसी भी दिवस 1 के लाभ को स्थगित कर दिया जाएगा। ऋण लिखतों के मामले में, दिवस 1 के लाभ को परिपक्वता तिथि (या सतत लिखतों के लिए सबसे पूर्व कॉल तिथि) तक सीधी रेखा के आधार पर परिशोधित किया जाएगा, जबकि गैर-उद्धृत इक्विटी लिखतों के लिए, लाभ को देयता के रूप में तब तक अलग रखा जाएगा जब तक कि प्रतिभूति सूचीबद्ध या मान्यता रद्द नहीं हो जाती।

श्रेणियों के बीच पुनर्वर्गीकरण:

बैंक अपने निदेशक मंडल की मंजूरी के बिना निवेश को श्रेणियों (जैसे एचटीएम, एएफएस और एफवीटीपीएल) के बीच पुनर्वर्गीकृत नहीं करेंगे। इसके अलावा, पुनर्वर्गीकरण के लिए आरबीआई के पर्यवेक्षण विभाग (डीओएस) की पूर्व मंजूरी की भी आवश्यकता होगी।

पुनर्वर्गीकरण को पुनर्वर्गीकरण तिथि से भावी रूप से लागू किया जाना चाहिए।

अधिग्रहण लागत:

निवेश के अधिग्रहण के समय भुगतान किए गए ब्रोकरेज और कमीशन तथा ऋण लिखतों पर टूटी अवधि के ब्याज सहित लागत को लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाती है और अधिग्रहण की लागत में शामिल नहीं किया जाता है। निवेश की लागत भारित औसत लागत पद्धति के आधार पर निर्धारित की जाती है। प्रतिभूतियों में खरीद और बिक्री लेन-देन का हिसाब निपटान तिथि पर लगाया जाता है।

शॉर्ट सेल:

बैंक आरबीआई के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार केंद्र सरकार की दिनांकित प्रतिभूतियों में शॉर्ट सेल लेनदेन करता है। शॉर्ट पोजीशन को एफवीटीपीएल-एचएफटी-पीडी श्रेणी के अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत किया जाता है और सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों में निवेश से घटाया जाता है। एफवीटीपीएल-एचएफटी-पीडी पोर्टफोलियो के अंतर्गत अन्य सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों के साथ शॉर्ट पोजीशन को बाज़ार के हिसाब से चिह्नित किया जाता है और परिणामी लाभ/हानि, यदि कोई हो, को लाभ और हानि खाते में चार्ज किया जाता है। शॉर्ट सेल पर लाभ/हानि को निपटान तिथि पर मान्यता दी जाती है।

Where the securities are quoted or the fair value can be determined based on market observable inputs (such as yield curve, credit spread, etc.) any Day 1 gain / loss shall be recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, under Schedule 14: 'Other Income' within the subhead 'Profit on revaluation of investments' or 'Loss on revaluation of investments', as the case may be.

Any Day 1 loss arising from Level 3 investments shall be recognised immediately. Any Day 1 gains arising from Level 3 investments shall be deferred. In the case of debt instruments, the Day 1 gain shall be amortized on a straight-line basis up to the maturity date (or earliest call date for perpetual instruments), while for unquoted equity instruments, the gain shall be set aside as a liability until the security is listed or derecognised.

Reclassification between categories:

Banks shall not reclassify investments between categories (viz. HTM, AFS and FVTPL) without the approval of their Board of Directors. Further, reclassification shall also require the prior approval of the Department of Supervision (DoS), RBI.

The reclassification should be applied prospectively from reclassification date.

Acquisition cost:

Costs, including brokerage and commission paid at the time of acquisition of investments and broken period interest on debt instruments, are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and are not included in the cost of acquisition. Cost of investments is determined based on the weighted average cost method. Purchase and sale transactions in securities are accounted on settlement date.

Short sale:

The Bank undertakes short sale transactions in Central Government dated securities in accordance with the RBI guidelines. The short position is categorised under FVTPL-HFT-PD category and netted off from investments in government securities. The short position along with other government securities under FVTPL-HFT-PD portfolio is marked to market and the resultant gain/loss, if any, is charged to the Profit and Loss Account. Profit / Loss on short sale is recognised on settlement date.

निवेश का उचित मूल्य:

- **उद्धृत प्रतिभूतियाँ**

  उद्धृत प्रतिभूतियों का उचित मूल्य फाइनेंसियल बेंचमार्क इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (एफबीआईएल) द्वारा घोषित मूल्य होगा। जिन प्रतिभूतियों की कीमतें एफबीआईएल द्वारा प्रकाशित नहीं की जाती हैं, उनके लिए उद्धृत प्रतिभूति का उचित मूल्य मान्यता प्राप्त स्टॉक एक्सचेंजों, रिपोर्टिंग प्लेटफॉर्म या आरबीआई/सेबी द्वारा अधिकृत ट्रेडिंग प्लेटफॉर्म पर ट्रेड/कोट्स से उपलब्ध उद्धृत मूल्य या फिक्स्ड इनकम मनी मार्केट एंड डेरिवेटिव्स एसोसिएशन ऑफ इंडिया (एफआईएमएमडीए) द्वारा घोषित कीमतों पर आधारित होगा।

- **गैर उद्धृत एसएलआर प्रतिभूतियां**

  क. ट्रेजरी बिलों का मूल्यांकन वहन लागत पर किया जाएगा।

  ख. गैर-उद्धृत केंद्रीय/राज्य सरकार की प्रतिभूतियों का मूल्यांकन एफबीआईएल द्वारा प्रकाशित कीमतों/वाईटीएम दरों के आधार पर किया जाएगा।

  ग. अन्य अनुमोदित प्रतिभूतियों का मूल्यांकन एफबीआईएल द्वारा जारी समतुल्य परिपक्वता की केंद्रीय सरकार की प्रतिभूतियों के प्रतिफल से 25 आधार अंक अधिक मूल्य पर करके वाईटीएम पद्धति को लागू करते हुए किया जाएगा।

- **गैर उद्धृत डिबेंचर और बॉन्ड**

  अन्य गैर उद्धृत (अनकोटेड) फिक्स्ड इनकम सिक्योरिटीज (जैसे बॉन्ड और डिबेंचर) और प्रेफरेंस शेयरों का मूल्यांकन उचित मार्क-अप के साथ किया जाता है, यानी भारत सरकार की सिक्योरिटीज के लिए यील्ड टू मैच्योरिटी (वाईटीएम) दरों पर लागू एफआईएमएमडीए प्रकाशित क्रेडिट स्प्रेड, जैसा कि एफबीआईएल द्वारा प्रकाशित किया जाता है।

- अनकोटेड इक्विटी शेयरों का मूल्यांकन ब्रेकअप मूल्य पर किया जाता है, जो कंपनी की नवीनतम तुलन पत्र से पता लगाया जाता है। जिस तारीख को नवीनतम तुलन पत्र तैयार की जाती है, वह मूल्यांकन की तारीख से 18 महीने से अधिक पहले की नहीं होनी चाहिए। यदि नवीनतम ऑडिटेड तुलन पत्र उपलब्ध नहीं है या 18 महीने से अधिक पुरानी है, तो शेयरों का मूल्यांकन प्रति कंपनी 1 रुपये के हिसाब से किया जाएगा।

- म्यूचुअल फंड की इकाइयों का मूल्यांकन म्यूचुअल फंड द्वारा घोषित नवीनतम नेट एसेट वैल्यू (एनएवी) पर किया जाता है।

- ट्रेजरी बिल, कमर्शियल पेपर और सर्टिफिकेट ऑफ डिपॉजिट डिस्काउंटेड इंस्ट्रूमेंट होने के कारण उनका मूल्यांकन वहन लागत पर किया जाता है।

Fair Value of investments:

- **Quoted Securities**

  The fair value for the quoted securities shall be the prices declared by the Financial Benchmarks India Private Ltd. (FBIL). For securities whose prices are not published by FBIL, the fair value of the quoted security shall be based upon quoted price as available from the trades / quotes on recognised stock exchanges, reporting platforms or trading platforms authorized by RBI / SEBI or prices declared by the Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association of India (FIMMDA).

- **Unquoted SLR Securities**

  a. Treasury Bills shall be valued at carrying cost.

  b. Unquoted Central / State Government securities shall be valued on the basis of the prices / YTM rates published by the FBIL.

  c. Other approved securities shall be valued applying the YTM method by marking them up by 25 basis points above the yields of the Central Government Securities of equivalent maturity put out by FBIL.

- **Unquoted debentures and bonds**

  The valuation of other unquoted fixed income securities (viz. bonds and debentures), and preference shares, is done with appropriate mark-up, i.e. applicable FIMMDA published credit spread over the Yield to Maturity (YTM) rates for Government of India securities as published by FBIL.

- Unquoted equity shares are valued at the breakup value, ascertained from the company's latest balance sheet. The date as on which the latest balance sheet is drawn up shall not precede the date of valuation by more than 18 months. In case the latest audited balance sheet is not available or is more than 18 months old, the shares shall be valued at ₹1 per company.

- Units of mutual funds are valued at the latest Net Asset Value (NAV) declared by the mutual fund.

- Treasury bills, commercial papers and certificate of deposits being discounted instruments, are valued at carrying cost.

- सिक्योरिटी रिसीट्स (एसआर) और इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर इन्वेस्टमेंट ट्रस्ट (इनविट) की अनकोटेड इकाइयों में निवेश का मूल्यांकन क्रमशः जारी करने वाली एसेट रिकंस्ट्रक्शन कंपनी और इनविट द्वारा प्रदान किए गए नेट एसेट वैल्यू के अनुसार किया जाता है। सरकार द्वारा गारंटीकृत एसआर का मूल्यांकन एआरसी द्वारा घोषित नेट एसेट वैल्यू (एनएवी) के आधार पर समय-समय पर किया जाना चाहिए, जिसे वसूली रेटिंग द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाता है। सरकार समर्थित एस.आर. के उचित मूल्यांकन से प्राप्त अवास्तविक लाभ को कॉमन इक्विटी टियर 1 (सी.ई.टी. 1) पूंजी से घटाया जाना चाहिए, तथा ऐसे लाभ से कोई लाभांश वितरित नहीं किया जा सकता।
- एफवीटीपीएल श्रेणी के अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत वैकल्पिक निवेश कोष (एआईएफ) की अनकोटेड इकाइयों में निवेश का मूल्यांकन एआईएफ द्वारा बताए गए एनएवी पर किया जाएगा। एनएवी सेबी (एआईएफ) विनियमों के अनुसार अर्धवार्षिक आवृत्ति पर एक स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकक द्वारा अपने अंतर्निहित निवेशों के मूल्यांकन के आधार पर होगा। जहां कोई एआईएफ (वैकल्पिक निवेश कोष) सेबी विनियम, 2012 के अनुसार एक स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकक द्वारा अपने निवेशों का मूल्यांकन करने और प्रकट करने में विफल रहता है, इन निर्देशों के प्रयोजन के लिए इसकी इकाइयों का मूल्य ₹1 माना जाएगा। यदि एआईएफ सेबी (वैकल्पिक निवेश कोष) विनियम, 2012 के तहत पंजीकृत नहीं है और एक स्वतंत्र मूल्यांकक द्वारा इसके निवेशों का नवीनतम प्रकटित मूल्यांकन मूल्यांकन की तारीख से 18 महीने से अधिक पहले का है, तो इसकी इकाइयों का मूल्य ₹1 माना जाएगा।

आय पहचान, परिसंपत्ति वर्गीकरण और प्रावधान:

आय पहचान:

(क) बैंक निम्नलिखित निवेशों के लिए उपार्जन आधार पर आय की पहचान करेंगे:

(i) सरकारी प्रतिभूतियाँ, कॉर्पोरेट निकायों के बांड और डिबेंचर, जहाँ इन प्रतिभूतियों पर ब्याज दरें पूर्व निर्धारित होती हैं और बशर्ते कि ब्याज नियमित रूप से दिया जाता हो और बकाया न हो।

(ख) म्यूचुअल फंड, वैकल्पिक निवेश फंड और अन्य ऐसे पूल/ सामूहिक निवेश फंड की इकाइयों से आय को नकद आधार पर पहचाना जाएगा।

खंडित अवधि के ब्याज के लिए लेखांकन:

बैंक विक्रेता को भुगतान किए गए खंडित अवधि के ब्याज को लागत के भाग के रूप में पूंजीकृत नहीं करेंगे तथा इसे प्रतिभूतियों में निवेश के संबंध में लाभ और हानि खाते के अंतर्गत व्यय की एक मद के रूप में मानेंगे।

- Investments in Security Receipts (SRs) and unquoted units of Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT) are valued as per the net asset value provided by the issuing Asset Reconstruction Company and InvIT respectively. Government-guaranteed SRs must be valued periodically based on the Net Asset Value (NAV) declared by the ARC, which is determined by recovery ratings. Unrealized gains from fair valuation of government-backed SRs must be deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital, and no dividends can be distributed from such gains.
- Investments in unquoted units of Alternative Investment Fund (AIF) classified under FVTPL category shall be valued at the NAV as disclosed by the AIF. NAV shall be based on valuation of its underlying investments by an independent valuer on half yearly frequency as mandated by SEBI (AIF) Regulations. Where an AIF fails to carry out and disclose the valuation of its investments by an independent valuer as mandated by SEBI (Alternative Investment Fund) Regulations, 2012, the value of its units shall be treated as ₹1 for the purpose of these Directions. In case AIF is not registered under SEBI (Alternative Investment Fund) Regulations, 2012 and the latest disclosed valuation of its investments by an independent valuer precedes the date of valuation by more than 18 months, the value of its units shall be treated as ₹1.

Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning:

Income recognition:

(a) Banks shall recognize income on accrual basis for the following investments:

(i) Government Securities, bonds and debentures of corporate bodies, where interest rates on these securities are predetermined and provided interest is serviced regularly and is not in arrears.

(b) Income from units of mutual funds, alternative investment funds and other such pooled/ collective investment funds shall be recognized on cash basis.

Accounting for Broken Period Interest:

Banks shall not capitalize the broken period interest paid to the seller as part of cost and shall treat it as an item of expenditure under Profit & Loss Account in respect of investments in securities.

गैर–निष्पादित निवेश (एनपीआई):

(क) एक बार जब निवेश को एनपीआई के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है, तो इसे पोर्टफोलियो के बाकी हिस्सों से अलग कर दिया जाना चाहिए और मूल्यांकन लाभ और हानि के निवल राशि निर्धारण करने के लिए इसे नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए।

(ख) बैंक एनपीआई पर कोई आय अर्जित नहीं करेंगे। आय को केवल उसकी प्राप्ति पर मान्यता दी जाएगी। इसके अलावा, प्रतिभूति में किसी भी एमटीएम एप्रेसिएशन को नजरअंदाज कर दिया जाएगा।

(ग) चाहे जिस श्रेणी (यानी, एचटीएम, एएफएस या एफवीटीपीएल (एचएफटी सहित)) में निवेश किया गया हो, हानि के लिए प्रावधान के लिए व्यय हमेशा लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाएगी।

आईआरएसीपी मानदंडों के अनुसार खाते को अपग्रेड किए जाने पर, पहले से मान्यता प्राप्त किसी भी प्रावधान को उलट दिया जाएगा और एमटीएम लाभ और हानि की सममित मान्यता फिर से शुरू हो सकती है।

निवेश उतार–चढ़ाव रिजर्व

बैंक आईएफआर में राशि स्थानांतरित करके जो निम्नलिखित कम न हो, एक निवेश उतार–चढ़ाव रिज़र्व (आईएफआर) बनाएंगे जब तक कि आईएफआर की राशि निरंतर आधार पर एएफएस और एफवीटीपीएल (एचएफटी सहित) पोर्टफोलियो का कम से कम दो प्रतिशत न हो जाए।

i. वर्ष के दौरान निवेश की बिक्री पर निवल लाभ।

ii. वर्ष के लिए निवल लाभ, अनिवार्य विनियोजन को घटाकर।

ब्याज का लेखांकन:

- तुलन पत्र के उद्देश्य के लिए, ब्याज आय (लाभांश सहित) को तीन शीर्षकों के अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत किया जाएगा, अर्थात प्राप्त ब्याज, अर्जित और देय ब्याज तथा अर्जित लेकिन गैर देय ब्याज।
- अर्जित और गैर देय ब्याज के अंतर्गत ब्याज के प्रावधान के लिए, सभी सरकारी ऋणों और अनुमोदित प्रतिभूतियों/बांडों के लिए, वर्ष को 360 दिन और महीने को 30 दिन माना जाएगा। गैर–अनुमोदित और अन्य कॉर्पोरेट बांड/ऋणों के लिए वर्ष को 365 दिन और महीने को वास्तविक दिन माना जाएगा।
- जीरो कूपन बांड पर अर्जित छूट को जीरो कूपन बांड के बही मूल्य और मोचन मूल्य के बीच अंतर लेकर शेष परिपक्वता अवधि में परिशोधित किया जाएगा। इसके बाद, मूल्यांकन किया जाएगा।

Non-Performing Investments (NPI):

(a) Once an investment is classified as an NPI, it should be segregated from rest of the portfolio and not considered for netting valuation gains and losses.

(b) Banks shall not accrue any income on NPIs. Income shall be recognised only on realisation of the same. Further, any MTM appreciation in the security shall be ignored.

(c) Irrespective of the category (i.e., HTM, AFS or FVTPL (including HFT)) in which the investment has been placed, the expense for the provision for impairment shall always be recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

Upon an account being upgraded as per IRACP norms, any provision previously recognised shall be reversed and symmetric recognition of MTM gains and losses can resume.

Investment Fluctuation Reserve

Banks shall create an Investment Fluctuation Reserve (IFR) until the amount of IFR is at least two per cent of the AFS and FVTPL (including HFT) portfolio, on a continuing basis, by transferring to the IFR an amount not less than the lower of the following:

i. Net profit on sale of investments during the year.

ii. Net profit for the year, less mandatory appropriations.

Accounting of Interest:

- For the purpose of Balance Sheet, interest income (including dividend) shall be classified under three heads viz., Interest received, Interest Accrued & due and Interest Accrued but not due.
- For provision of interest under interest accrued and not due, for all Government debts and approved securities / bonds, year shall be reckoned as 360 days and month as 30 days. For non-approved and other corporate bonds / debts year shall be reckoned as 365 days and month as actual days.
- Accrued Discount on zero coupon bonds shall be amortized over the remaining maturity period by taking the difference between the book value and redemption value of zero coupon bonds. Thereafter, valuation shall be carried out.

- बैंक सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों, बांड और कॉर्पोरेट निकायों के डिबेंचर के लिए प्रोद्भव आधार पर आय की पहचान करेगा, जहां इन प्रतिभूतियों पर ब्याज दरें पूर्व निर्धारित हैं और बशर्ते कि ब्याज नियमित रूप से चुकाया जाता है और बकाया नहीं है।
- अन्य स्वीकृत प्रतिभूतियों और एनसीडी/एफसीडी/पीसीडी/पीएसयू बांड पर ब्याज का लेखांकन प्रोद्भव आधार पर किया जाएगा, यदि निवेश को मानक के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाना जारी रहता है, अन्यथा इसका लेखा-जोखा केवल नकद आधार पर किया जाएगा।
- डीप डिस्काउंट (जीरो कूपन) बांड पर छूट का लेखांकन प्रोद्भव आधार पर किया जाएगा।
- ट्रेजरी बिल/कैश मैनेजमेंट बिल/डिस्काउंटेड इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स पर अर्जित छूट का लेखांकन निवेश पर ब्याज आय के अंतर्गत किया जाएगा। ऐसे इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स की बिक्री पर प्रोद्भव से अधिक आय को बिक्री पर लाभ के रूप में दर्ज किया जाएगा।
- एमएफ इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स पर आय वितरण का लेखा-जोखा नकद आधार पर किया जाएगा। पुनर्निवेश योजना के संबंध में अर्जित लाभांश को प्रत्येक तिमाही के अंतिम दिन या मोचन तिथि, जो भी पहले हो, को आय के रूप में दर्ज किया जाएगा।

पुनर्खरीद और रिवर्स पुनर्खरीद लेनदेन

- पुनर्खरीद (रेपो) और रिवर्स पुनर्खरीद (रिवर्स रेपो) लेनदेन को क्रमशः उधार लेने और उधार देने के रूप में रिपोर्ट किया जाता है।
- रेपो लेनदेन पर उधार लेने की लागत को ब्याज व्यय के रूप में और रिवर्स रेपो लेनदेन पर राजस्व को ब्याज आय के रूप में दर्ज किया जाता है।

एमआईबीओआर-ओआईएस व्युत्पन्न अनुबंधों का लेखांकन:

सभी डेरिवेटिव को तुलन पत्र पर मान्यता दी जाती है और उचित मूल्य पर मापा जाता है क्योंकि डेरिवेटिव अनुबंध एक संविदात्मक अधिकार या दायित्व का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। एमआईबीओआर-ओआईएस के मामले में, मूल राशि काल्पनिक प्रकृति की होती है।

अन्य प्रासंगिक बिंदु :

- निवेश श्रेणियों में परिशोधन लिखत की शेष परिपक्वता पर एक सीधी रेखा के आधार पर होगा। दैनिक प्रीमियम परिशोधन और छूट परिशोधन क्रमशः व्यय शीर्ष और आय शीर्ष में परिलक्षित होंगे।

- Bank shall recognize income on accrual basis for Government Securities, bonds and debentures of corporate bodies, where interest rates on these securities are predetermined and provided interest is serviced regularly and is not in arrears.
- Interest on other approved securities and NCDs / FCDs / PCDs / PSU bonds shall be accounted on accrual basis if the investment continues to be classified as standard, other wise the same shall be accounted on cash basis only.
- Discount on Deep Discount (Zero Coupon) Bonds, shall be accounted pro-rata, on accrual basis.
- Discount accrued on Treasury Bills / Cash Management Bills / Discounted instruments shall be accrued and accounted under interest income on investments. On sale of such instruments the income over and above the accrual shall be booked as profit on sale.
- Income distribution on MF instruments shall be accounted on cash basis. In respect of reinvestment plan the dividend accrued shall be accounted as income on the last day of each quarter or the redemption date, whichever is earlier.

Repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions

- Repurchase (Repo) and reverse repurchase (Reverse Repo) transactions are reported as borrowing and lending respectively.
- Borrowing cost on repo transactions is accounted as interest expense and revenue on reverse repo transactions is accounted as interest income.

Accounting of MIBOR-OIS derivative contracts:

All derivatives are recognized on the balance sheet and measured at fair value since a derivative contract represents a contractual right or an obligation. In case of MIBOR-OIS, principal amount is notional in nature.

Other Relevant Points:

- Amortisation across the investment categories shall be on a straight-line basis over the residual maturity of the instrument. Daily premium amortisation and discount amortisation shall be reflected in expenses head and income head respectively.

- बैंक लेखांकन की राजस्व पद्धति का पालन करेगा। मूल मूल्य को खरीद की लागत के रूप में माना जाएगा और निवेश खाते में डेबिट किया जाएगा जबकि खंडित अवधि का ब्याज (खरीद तिथि तक अर्जित ब्याज) राजस्व व्यय के रूप में माना जाएगा और इसे लाभ और हानि खाते के तहत व्यय के रूप में दर्ज किया जाएगा। प्रतिभूतियों के अधिग्रहण/बिक्री के समय होने वाली ब्रोकरेज, कमीशन, स्टांप ड्यूटी, कर आदि जैसी लागतों को राजस्व व्यय के रूप में माना जाएगा। प्राप्त ब्रोकरेज/अंडरराइटिंग कमीशन को आय के तहत लेखांकित किया जाएगा।
- सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं का पालन करते हुए 1 रुपये (बिना किसी विचार के) पर बही में लिए गए शेयरों के मामले में, बैंक को संबंधित पोर्टफोलियो में अन्य प्रतिभूतियों के मामले की तरह प्राप्ति पर लाभ दर्ज करना चाहिए। तथापि, बैंक को इन प्रतिभूतियों का मूल्यांकन 1 रुपए पर जारी रखना चाहिए तथा अंतिम प्राप्ति तक एमटीएम मूल्यवृद्धि पर विचार नहीं करना चाहिए।
- निवेश पर ब्याज आय में निवेश पोर्टफोलियो से ब्याज और लाभांश (सहायक कंपनियों, सहयोगियों और संयुक्त उद्यमों से लाभांश को छोड़कर) के माध्यम से प्राप्त सभी आय शामिल होगी।
- विदेशों/भारत में सहायक कंपनियों, कंपनियों, संयुक्त उद्यमों से लाभांश आदि के माध्यम से अर्जित आय को अलग से लेखांकित किया जाएगा और प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा।
- गैर–निष्पादित निवेश (एनपीआई) के लिए प्रावधान को प्रावधानों और आकस्मिकताओं के तहत दर्शाया जाएगा।

वायदा विनिमय अनुबंध

सभी अग्रिम विनिमय अनुबंधों की शुरुआत में प्राप्त प्रीमियम या छूट को अनुबंध की अवधि में व्यय या आय के रूप में परिशोधित किया जाता है। अग्रिम विनिमय अनुबंधों के रद्द होने पर होने वाले लाभ/हानि, साथ ही अशोधित प्रीमियम या छूट, यदि कोई हो, को समाप्ति की तिथि पर मान्यता दी जाती है। ऐसे अनुबंधों पर विनिमय अंतर को उस रिपोर्टिंग अवधि में लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाती है जिसमें विनिमय दरें बदलती हैं।

बकाया अग्रिम विनिमय अनुबंधों, गारंटी, स्वीकृति, समर्थन और अन्य दायित्वों के संबंध में आकस्मिक देयता को फेडाई द्वारा प्रकाशित समापन दरों पर तुलन पत्र में दर्शाया गया है।

- Bank shall follow Revenue Method of accounting. The basic price shall be treated as cost of purchase and debited to the investment account whereas the broken period interest (accrued interest up to the purchase date) shall be treated as revenue expenditure and is to be booked as an expense under Profit & Loss Account. Costs such as brokerage, commission, stamp duty, taxes etc. incurred at the time of acquisition / sale of securities shall be treated as revenue expenditure. Brokerage/underwriting commission received shall be accounted under income.
- In case of shares which were taken into books at ₹1/- (without paying any consideration) following the best practices, Bank should book profit on realization as in the case of other securities in the respective portfolio. However, Bank should continue to value these securities at ₹1 and do not consider the MTM appreciation till the time of eventual realization.
- Interest income on investments shall include all income derived from the investment portfolio by way of interest and dividend (except dividend from subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures).
- Income earned by way of dividend etc. from subsidiaries, companies, joint ventures abroad/in India to be accounted and presented separately.
- Provision for non-performing investments (NPI) shall be reflected under Provisions and Contingencies.

Forward Exchange Contracts

Premium or discount arising at the inception of all forward exchange contracts are amortized as expense or income over the life of the contract. Profit / Losses arising on cancellation of forward exchange contracts, together with unamortized premium or discount, if any, is recognized on the date of termination. Exchange differences on such contracts are recognized in the Profit & Loss account in the reporting period in which the exchange rates change.

Contingent liability in respect of outstanding forward exchange contracts, guarantees, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations are stated in the balance sheet at the closing rates published by FEDAI.

व्युत्पन्न अनुबंध

बैंक ब्याज दर स्वैप और मुद्रा व्युत्पन्न में काम करता है। बैंक द्वारा निपटाए जाने वाले ब्याज दर व्युत्पन्न क्रॉस करेंसी ब्याज दर स्वैप और फॉरवर्ड रेट एग्रीमेंट हैं। बैंक द्वारा निपटाए जाने वाली करेंसी व्युत्पन्न करेंसी ऑप्शन और करेंसी स्वैप हैं। इसके अलावा, बैंक एक्सचेंज ट्रेडेड करेंसी फ्यूचर्स में भी काम कर रहा है। ऐसे व्युत्पन्न अनुबंधों का मूल्यांकन इस प्रकार किया जाता है:

क. ट्रेडिंग के लिए किए गए डेरिवेटिव अनुबंधों का मूल्यांकन मार्क टू मार्केट आधार पर किया जाता है, निवलल मूल्यह्रास/मूल्यवृद्धि को लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाती है।

ख. हेजिंग के लिए किए गए डेरिवेटिव अनुबंध हैं:

i. हेज के रूप में नामित व्युत्पन्न अनुबंधों को भी उनकी अंतर्निहित परिसंपत्तियों के साथ बाज़ार के अनुसार चिह्नित किया जाता है।

ii. हेजिंग स्वैप के लिए आय/व्यय को उपार्जन आधार पर मान्यता दी जाती है।

[5] अग्रिम

5.1 अग्रिमों को आरबीआई द्वारा जारी विवेकपूर्ण मानदंडों के अनुसार निष्पादित और गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्तियों के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है।

5.2 अग्रिमों को उधारकर्ता के अनुसार मानक, उप-मानक, संदिग्ध और हानि परिसंपत्तियों में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है।

5.3 घरेलू अग्रिमों के लिए प्रावधान आरबीआई के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार निष्पादित / गैर-निष्पादित अग्रिमों के लिए किए जाते हैं।

5.4 विदेशी शाखाओं के साथ निष्पादित / गैर-निष्पादित अग्रिमों के लिए प्रावधान मेजबान देश के नियमों के अनुसार या आरबीआई द्वारा निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार किए जाते हैं, जो भी अधिक कठोर हो।

5.5 तुलन पत्र में बताए गए अग्रिम गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्तियों, क्रेडिट गारंटी संस्थानों से प्राप्त दावों और बिल रिडिस्काउंट के लिए किए गए प्रावधानों को घटाकर हैं।

वन टाइम सेटलमेंट (ओटीएस) / नेशनल कंपनी लॉ ट्रिब्यूनल (एनसीएलटी) / तकनीकी रूप से बट्टे खाते में डाले गए (टीडब्लूओ) और सरकारी गारंटी जैसे सीजीटीएमएसई / ईसीजीसी / जीईसीएल / सीजीएफएमयू और सब्सिडी (यदि कोई हो) के अंतर्गत आने वाले खातों में एनपीए खातों की वसूली मूलधन, शुल्क और ब्याज के क्रम में विनियोजित की जाएगी।

Derivative contracts

The Bank deals in Interest Rate Swaps and Currency Derivatives. The Interest Rate Derivatives dealt by the Bank are Cross Currency Interest Rate Swaps and Forward Rate Agreements. Currency Derivatives dealt by the Bank are Currency Options and Currency Swaps. Other than this, Bank is also dealing with Exchange Traded Currency Futures. Such derivative contracts are valued as under:

a. Derivative contracts dealt for trading are valued on mark to market basis, net depreciation/appreciation is recognized in the Profit & Loss Account.

b. Derivative contracts undertaken for hedging are:

i. Derivative contracts designated as hedges are also marked to market along with their underlying assets.

ii. Income / Expenditure is recognized on accrual basis for hedging swaps.

[5] Advances

5.1 Advances are classified as Performing and Non-Performing Assets in accordance with the prudential norms issued by RBI.

5.2 Advances are classified into Standard, Sub-Standard, Doubtful and Loss assets borrower-wise.

5.3 Provisions for Domestic Advances are made for Performing / Non-Performing Advances in accordance with the RBI Guidelines.

5.4 Provisions for performing / non-performing advances with foreign branches are made as per regulations of host country or according to the norms prescribed by RBI, whichever is more stringent.

5.5 Advances stated in the Balance Sheet are net of provisions made for Non-Performing Assets, claims received from Credit Guarantee Institutions and bill rediscount.

Recovery in NPA accounts in case of One Time Settlement (OTS) / National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) / Technically Written Off (TWO) & Accounts covered by Government Guarantees such as CGTMSE / ECGC / GECL / CGFMU and Subsidy if any, shall be appropriated in the order of Principal, Charges and Interest.

दायर किए गए वाद/डिक्री किए गए खातों में वसूली न्यायालय/डीआरटी के विशिष्ट निर्देशों के अनुसार विनियोजित की जाएगी, यदि यह ऊपर उल्लिखित के अलावा अन्य है।

5.6 एससी/आरसी को बेची गई वित्तीय परिसंपत्तियों के मामले में, मूल्यांकन और आय की पहचान आरबीआई के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार की जाती है।

5.7 एनपीए पर विशिष्ट प्रावधान के अलावा, मौजूदा आरबीआई दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार मानक परिसंपत्तियों के लिए सामान्य प्रावधान भी किए जाते हैं।

[6] अचल आस्तियां

6.1 बैंक के परिसर में फ्रीहोल्ड और लीजहोल्ड संपत्तियां शामिल हैं। सभी अचल संपत्तियों को उपयोग में लाए जाने की तिथि के आधार पर पूंजीकृत किया जाता है।

6.2. भूमि और परिसर को पुनर्मूल्यांकित लागत पर दर्शाया गया है और अन्य अचल संपत्तियों को ऐतिहासिक लागत पर दर्शाया गया है। पुनर्मूल्यांकन पर मूल्यवृद्धि, यदि कोई हो, तो उसे 'पुनर्मूल्यांकन रिज़र्व' खाते में जमा किया जाता है। बढ़े हुए मूल्य के कारण होने वाले मूल्यह्रास/परिशोधन को लाभ और हानि खाते में डेबिट किया गया है। समतुल्य राशि को पुनर्मूल्यांकन रिज़र्व से राजस्व रिज़र्व में स्थानांतरित किया गया है।

[7] मूल्यह्रास

मूल कंपनी :

7.1 सभी परिसंपत्तियों के लिए मूल्यह्रास विधि सीधी रेखा विधि पर आधारित है, जो परिसंपत्तियों के जीवन काल पर आधारित है।

7.2 परिसंपत्तियों का जीवन काल सॉफ्टवेयर/अमूर्त, सर्वर, विद्युत उपकरण और मोटर वाहनों को छोड़कर, कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के भाग सी अनुसूची II के अनुसार परिभाषित किया गया है।

7.3 विभिन्न प्रकार की परिसंपत्तियों के लिए बैंक द्वारा अपनाया गया परिसंपत्तियों का अनुमानित जीवन काल निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	परिसंपत्ति का प्रकार	अनुमानित जीवन काल
i	फ्रीहोल्ड बिल्डिंग	60 वर्ष
ii	ए) पट्टा भूमि	पट्टा अवधि
	बी) पट्टा भवन	पट्टा अवधि या 60 वर्ष में से जो भी कम हो।
iii	फर्नीचर और फिक्स्चर	10 वर्ष

Recovery in suit filed / decreed accounts shall be appropriated in the manner as per specific directives from the Court / DRT, in case the same is other than the one mentioned above.

5.6 In case of financial assets sold to SC / RC, the valuation and income recognition are done as per RBI guidelines.

5.7 In addition to the specific provision on NPAs, general provisions are also made for standard assets as per extant RBI Guidelines.

[6] Fixed Assets

6.1 The premises of the Bank include freehold and leasehold properties. All the Fixed Assets are capitalized based on the date of put to use.

6.2. Land and Premises are stated at revalued cost and other fixed assets are stated at historical cost. The appreciation on revaluation, if any, is credited to the 'Revaluation Reserve' Account. Depreciation / Amortization attributable to the enhanced value have been debited to the Profit & Loss account. Equivalent amount has been transferred from Revaluation Reserve to Revenue Reserve.

[7] Depreciation

Parent

7.1 Depreciation method is on Straight Line Method, for all Assets based on life span of the assets.

7.2 The life span of the assets is defined as per Part C Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 other than Software / Intangibles, Servers, Electrical Equipments and Motor Vehicles.

7.3 Estimated life span of the assets adopted by the bank for different class of assets is as under:

Sl No.	Type of Asset	Estimated Lifespan
i	Free hold Buildings	60 years
ii	A) Lease hold Land	Lease period
	B) Lease hold Building	Lower of lease period or 60 years
iii	Furniture & Fixtures	10 years

	ए) इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण: टेलीविजन, प्रोजेक्टर, रेफ्रिजरेटर, आदि और सुरक्षा गैजेट जैसे सीसीटीवी एक्सेस कंट्रोल सिस्टम, फायर अलार्म सिस्टम, नोट काउटिंग, नोट सॉर्टिंग मशीन, एटीएम आदि।	5 वर्ष
	बी) विद्युत उपकरण: वाटर कूलर, ग्राइडंर, मिक्सर ग्राइडंर, वाटर प्यूरीफायर, स्टेबलाइजर, पंखे आदि।	8 वर्ष
	सी) विद्युत उपकरण: जैसे एलईडी / व्यूब लाइट उपकरण, आदि।	10 वर्ष
iv	कंप्यूटर	3 वर्ष
v	सर्वर	5 वर्ष
vi	मोटर वाहन	5 वर्ष

मूल्यह्रास की दरों में परिवर्तन (जीवन काल के आधार पर) 01–04–2020 से प्रभावी रूप से लागू किया जाता है।

7.4 सॉफ्टवेयर/अमूर्त संपत्तियों का 5 वर्षों में परिशोधन किया जाता है।

7.5 यदि वस्तु अधिग्रहण के वर्ष में 180 दिनों और उससे अधिक समय तक उपयोग में लाई जाती है, तो संबंधित वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए 100% मूल्यह्रास लगाया जाएगा। यदि संपत्ति अधिग्रहण के वर्ष में 180 दिनों से कम समय तक उपयोग में लाई जाती है, तो संबंधित वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए 50% मूल्यह्रास लगाया जाएगा।

7.6 8 वर्ष या उससे अधिक उपयोग के जीवन वाली परिसंपत्तियों के मामले में मूल लागत मूल्य का 5% अवशिष्ट मूल्य होगा। अन्य परिसंपत्तियों के लिए मूल लागत मूल्य का 5/– रुपये अवशिष्ट मूल्य है।

7.7 लीजहोल्ड संपत्तियों पर भुगतान किया गया प्रीमियम लीज अवधि या संबंधित परिसंपत्ति के जीवन काल में जो भी पहले हो, उस पर वसूला जाता है। लीजहोल्ड भूमि और लीजहोल्ड सुधारों की लागत लीज अवधि या संबंधित परिसंपत्तियों के जीवन काल में जो भी कम हो, उस पर परिशोधित की जाती है।

	A) Electronic Equipment: Televisions, Projectors, Refrigerators, etc and Security Gadgets like CCTV Access Control System, Fire Alarm System, Note Counting, Note Sorting Machines, ATMs etc.	5 years
	B) Electrical Equipment: Water Cooler, Grinder, Mixer Grinder, Water Purifiers, Stabilizers, Fans, etc.	8 years
	C) Electrical Fixtures: Like LED / Tube light Fixtures, etc.	10 years
iv	Computers	3 years
v	Servers	5 years
vi	Motor Vehicles	5 years

The change in rates (based on life span) of depreciation is applied effective from 01-04-2020.

7.4 Software / Intangible Assets are amortized over 5 years.

7.5 If the item is put to use for 180 days and above in the year of acquisition, 100% depreciation will be charged for the concerned financial year. If the asset is put to use for less than 180 days in the year of acquisition, 50% depreciation is be charged for the concerned financial year.

7.6 5% of the Original cost price will be residual value in case of the assets having useful life 8 years and above. ₹5/- of the Original cost price is residual value for other assets.

7.7 Premium paid on leasehold properties is charged off over the lease period or life span of relevant asset whichever is earlier. Cost of leasehold land and leasehold improvements are amortised over the period of lease or life span of relevant assets whichever is lower.

7.8 विदेशी कार्यालयों में रखी गई अचल संपत्तियों के संबंध में, संबंधित देशों के नियमों/मानदंडों के अनुसार मूल्यह्रास प्रदान किया जाता है

7.9 परिचालन लीज पर ली गई परिसंपत्तियों के लिए लागत वृद्धि सहित लीज भुगतान को आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी एएस 19 (लीज) के अनुसार लीज अवधि में लाभ और हानि खाते में मान्यता दी जाती है।

[8] सहायक कंपनियां

(क) घरेलू सहायक कंपनियों की अचल संपत्तियों का मूल्यह्रास कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची II में दिए गए प्रावधान के अनुसार किया जाता है।

(ख) सॉफ्टवेयर खरीद/विकसित और लाइसेंसिंग लागत से युक्त अमूर्त संपत्तियों का मूल्यह्रास सॉफ्टवेयर के उपयोगी जीवन पर सीधी रेखा पद्धति पर अधिकतम 3 वर्षों तक किया जाता है, जो सॉफ्टवेयर के पहली बार उपयोग किए जाने की तिथि से शुरू होता है।

(ग) पट्टे पर दी गई संपत्तियों के संबंध में मूल्यह्रास या तो कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के तहत निर्धारित पद्धति और दरों के अनुसार या अनुबंधों के अनुसार, पट्टे की पूरी प्राथमिक / द्वितीयक अवधि के लिए पट्टे के किराए के लिए वर्ष के दौरान अर्जित पट्टे के किराए के अनुपात में लगाया जाता है, जो भी अधिक हो।

[9] आस्तियों की क्षति

प्रत्येक तुलन पत्र तिथि पर यह आकलन किया जाता है कि क्या इस बात का कोई संकेत है कि आस्ति क्षतिग्रस्त है। यदि ऐसा कोई संकेत मौजूद है, तो वसूली योग्य राशि का अनुमान लगाया जाता है और यदि कोई हानि होती है, तो उसका प्रावधान किया जाता है तथा उसे लाभ–हानि खातों में डाल दिया जाता है।

[10] राजस्व मान्यता

आय और व्यय का लेखा सामान्यतः उपार्जन आधार पर किया जाता है, सिवाय निम्नलिखित के:

(क) गैर–निष्पादित अग्रिमों और गैर–निष्पादित निवेशों पर ब्याज की पहचान भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार प्राप्ति के आधार पर की जाती है।

(ख) अतिदेय बिलों पर ब्याज, कमीशन (सरकारी व्यवसाय और एलसी बीजी के लिए कमीशन के अलावा), एक्सचेंज, ब्रोकरेज और लॉकरों पर किराए की वसूली पर लेखांकित

7.8 In respect of fixed assets held at foreign offices, depreciation is provided as per the regulations / norms of the respective countries

7.9 Lease payments including cost escalation for assets taken on operating lease are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account over the lease term in accordance with the AS 19 (Leases) issued by ICAI.

[8] Subsidiaries

(a) Fixed Assets of the domestic subsidiaries are depreciated as provided in the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) Intangible assets comprising of software purchase / developed and licensing cost are depreciated on straight-line method over the useful life of the software upto a maximum of 3 years commencing from the date on which software is first utilized.

(c) In respect of leased assets depreciation is charged either as per the method and rates prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 or in the ratio of lease rentals accrued during the year to lease rentals for the entire primary / secondary period of the lease, as per agreements, whichever is higher.

[9] Impairment of Assets

An assessment is made at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset is impaired. If any such indication exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount is made and impairment loss, if any, is provided for and charged off to profit and loss accounts.

[10] Revenue Recognition

Income and expenditure are generally accounted on accrual basis, except the following:

(a) Interest on Non-Performing advances and Non-Performing Investments is recognized on receipt basis as per norms laid down by the RBI.

(b) Interest on Overdue Bills, Commission (other than Government business & Commission for LC BG), Exchange,

किया जाता है। लाभांश का लेखांकन तब किया जाता है जब उसे प्राप्त करने का अधिकार स्थापित हो जाता है।

(ग) बैंक के विदेशी कार्यालयों के संबंध में, आय और व्यय को उस देश के स्थानीय कानूनों के अनुसार पहचाना जाता है जिसमें संबंधित विदेशी कार्यालय स्थित है।

(घ) मुकदमा दायर किए गए खातों के मामले में, संबंधित कानूनी और अन्य व्यय लाभ और हानि खाते में चार्ज किए जाते हैं और वसूली होने पर उन्हें आय के रूप में लेखांकित किया जाता है।

[11] **जीवन बीमा कंपनी**

1 **प्रीमियम आय:**

गैर–सहबद्ध व्यवसाय के प्रीमियम को आय (माल और सेवा कर ("जीएसटी") के बाद) के रूप में मान्यता दी जाती है, जब पॉलिसीधारकों से देय होता है, जहां अनुग्रह अवधि (आईआरडीएआई द्वारा अनुमोदित उत्पाद नियमों और शर्तों के अनुसार) समाप्त नहीं हुई है। यूनिट लिंक्ड व्यवसाय के लिए, प्रीमियम को आय के रूप में मान्यता दी जाती है जब संबंधित इकाइयाँ बनाई/आवंटित की जाती हैं। परिवर्तनीय बीमा उत्पादों और अन्य निधि आधारित समूह उत्पादों के मामले में, प्रीमियम को निधियों की प्राप्ति की तिथि पर आय के रूप में मान्यता दी जाती है।

समाप्त हो चुकी पॉलिसियों पर प्रीमियम को आय के रूप में मान्यता दी जाती है जब ऐसी पॉलिसियाँ फिर से चालू की जाती हैं।

सीमित प्रीमियम भुगतान अवधि और/या पूर्व–निर्धारित पॉलिसी अवधि के साथ नियमित प्रीमियम भुगतान योजना वाले उत्पादों को पहले वर्ष और नवीनीकरण में प्रीमियम के उचित वर्गीकरण के साथ नियमित व्यवसाय के रूप में माना जाता है। उपर्युक्त के अलावा अन्य उत्पादों पर प्रीमियम आय को एकल प्रीमियम के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है।

यूनिट लिंक्ड पॉलिसीधारकों द्वारा भुगतान किए गए टॉप–अप प्रीमियम को एकल प्रीमियम के रूप में माना जाता है और संबंधित इकाइयों के बनाए / आवंटित होने पर आय के रूप में मान्यता दी जाती है।

2. **सहबद्ध व्यवसाय से आय**

फंड प्रबंधन शुल्क, प्रशासनिक शुल्क, मृत्यु दर शुल्क और उत्पाद सुविधाओं के अनुसार अन्य शुल्क पॉलिसी की शर्तों के अनुसार लिंक्ड फंड से वसूल किए जाते हैं और देय और वसूली योग्य होने पर पहचाने जाते हैं। आवंटन शुल्क तब वसूल किए जाते हैं जब संबंधित

Brokerage and rent on lockers is accounted on realization. Dividend is accounted when the right to receive the same is established.

(c) As regards Bank's foreign offices, income and expenditure are recognised as per the local laws of the country in which the respective foreign office is located.

(d) In case of suit filed accounts, related legal and other expenses incurred are charged to Profit & Loss Account and on recovery the same are accounted as Income.

[11] **Life Insurance Company**

1 **Premium Income:**

Premium of non-linked business is recognised as income (net of Goods and Services Tax ("GST") when due from policyholders, where the grace period (as per the product terms & conditions, as approved by IRDAI) has not expired. For unit linked business, premium is recognised as income when the associated units are created / allocated. In case of variable insurance products and other fund based group products, premium is recognised as income on the date of receipt of funds.

Premium on lapsed policies is recognised as income when such policies are reinstated.

Products having regular premium paying plans with limited premium payment term and / or pre-determined policy term are treated as regular business with due classification of premium into first year and renewal. Premium income on products other than aforesaid is classified as single premium.

Top-up premium paid by the unit linked policyholders' is considered as single premium and recognized as income when the associated units are created / allocated.

2. **Income from Linked Business:**

Fund management charges, administrative charges, mortality charges and other charges as per the product features are recovered from linked funds in accordance with the terms and conditions of policies and are recognised when due and recoverable. Allocation

यूनिट पॉलिसी की शर्तों के अनुसार बनाई/आबंटित की जाती हैं।

उपरोक्त यूनिट लिंक्ड शुल्कों पर वसूला गया माल और सेवा कर ("जीएसटी") आईआरडीएआई दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार राजस्व खाते में "यूएलआईपी शुल्कों पर वसूला गया माल और सेवा कर ("जीएसटी")" के अंतर्गत दिखाया गया है।

3. **पुनर्बीमा प्रीमियम:**

पुनर्बीमा प्रीमियम का लेखा पुनर्बीमाकर्ता के साथ संधि या सैद्धांतिक व्यवस्था के अनुसार उचित आधार पर किया जाता है।

4. **भुगतान किए गए लाभ (दावों सहित):**

दावों की लागत में पॉलिसी लाभ राशि और दावा निपटान लागत शामिल होती है, जहाँ लागू हो। मृत्यु दावों और राइडर दावों का लेखांकन सूचना प्राप्त होने पर बैलेंस शीट की तिथि तक किया जाता है।

उत्तरजीविता लाभ दावों, वार्षिकी दावों और परिपक्वता दावों का लेखांकन तब किया जाता है जब ये देय हो जाते हैं।

यूनिट लिंक्ड पॉलिसियों के अंतर्गत समर्पण और निकासी (शुल्कों के बाद) का लेखांकन तब किया जाता है जब संबद्ध यूनिट रद्द कर दी जाती हैं। गैर-लिंक्ड पॉलिसियों के अंतर्गत, इनका लेखा-जोखा तब किया जाता है जब समर्पण की सूचना प्राप्त होती है और तुलन पत्र की तिथि तक स्वीकार कर ली जाती है।

यूनिट-लिंक्ड बीमा उत्पादों के मामले में, जिसमें जीवन प्रस्तावक की मृत्यु पर शेष भविष्य के प्रीमियमों को माफ करने की सुविधा होती है, माफ किए गए संपूर्ण भविष्य के प्रीमियम को जीवन प्रस्तावक की मृत्यु की घटना पर भुगतान किए गए लाभों के अंतर्गत देयता के रूप में मान्यता दी जाती है। जब बाद का मॉडल प्रीमियम देय हो जाता है, तो उक्त प्रीमियम को पूर्वोक्त देयता को कम करके वित्तपोषित किया जाता है और उसके लिए प्रीमियम आय को मान्यता दी जाती है।

न्यायिक अधिकारियों के समक्ष विवादित अस्वीकृत दावों को आकस्मिक देयता के रूप में प्रदान किया जाता है/प्रकट किया जाता है, जो प्रबंधन के विवेक के आधार पर, ऐसे दावों के संबंध में उपलब्ध तथ्यों और साक्ष्यों पर विचार करता है।

charges are recovered when associated units are created / allocated in accordance with the terms and conditions of policies.

Goods and Services Tax ("GST") recovered on above Unit Linked charges are shown under "Goods and Services tax ("GST") recovered on ULIP charges" in the Revenue account as required by IRDAI guidelines.

3. **Reinsurance Premium:**

Re-insurance premium ceded is accounted on due basis in accordance with the treaty or in-principle arrangement with the re-insurer.

4. **Benefits paid (including claims):**

Claims costs consist of the policy benefit amount and claim settlement costs, where applicable. Death claims and rider claims are accounted for on receipt of intimation up to the balance sheet date.

Survival benefit claims, annuity claims and maturity claims are accounted when these become due.

Surrenders and withdrawals (net of charges) under unit linked policies are accounted for when associated units are cancelled. Under non linked policies, these are accounted for when the intimation for the surrender is received and accepted up to the balance sheet date.

In case of Unit-Linked insurance products having the feature of waiver of the balance future premiums on the death of the life proposer, the entire future premiums waived are recognised as liability under the benefits paid on the occurrence of death of the life proposer. When the subsequent modal premium becomes due, the said premiums are funded by reducing the aforesaid liability and the premium income is recognized for the same.

Repudiated claims disputed before judicial authorities are provided for / disclosed as contingent liability, based on management prudence, considering the facts and evidences available in respect of such claims.

दावों पर पुनर्बीमा वसूली का लेखा उसी लेखा अवधि में किया जाता है, जिसमें संबंधित दावे होते हैं।

5. **अधिग्रहण की लागत:**

अधिग्रहण लागत (जैसे कमीशन, चिकित्सा जांच शुल्क आदि) ऐसी लागतें हैं जो बीमा अनुबंधों के अधिग्रहण के साथ बदलती रहती हैं और मुख्य रूप से उनसे संबंधित होती हैं और जिस अवधि में वे खर्च के लिए निर्धारित होती हैं, उसी अवधि में व्यय की जाती हैं। भुगतान किए गए कमीशन की वापसी के कारण भविष्य में वसूली, यदि कोई हो, उस वर्ष में की जाती है जिसमें इसकी वसूली देय होती है।

6.ए) पॉलिसी देयता मूल्यांकन

लागू पॉलिसियों और उन पॉलिसियों के लिए जिनके लिए प्रीमियम बंद कर दिया गया है, लेकिन रिपोर्टिंग तिथि तक देयता मौजूद है, देयताओं का मूल्य भारतीय बीमा विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण (बीमाकर्ताओं के बीमांकिक, वित्त और निवेश कार्य) विनियम, 2024, बीमा कानून (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2015 द्वारा संशोधित बीमा अधिनियम, 1938 और समय-समय पर संशोधित आईआरडीएआई द्वारा जारी अन्य प्रासंगिक परिपत्रों/विनियमों, भारतीय एक्चुअरीज संस्थान द्वारा जारी एक्चुरियल प्रैक्टिस मानकों (एपीएस 2 और एपीएस 7) और भारत में आम तौर पर स्वीकृत एक्चुरियल सिद्धांतों के अनुसार निर्धारित किया जाता है।

एक्चुरियल देयता की गणना के लिए एक संक्षिप्त पद्धति नीचे दी गई है:

- पॉलिसी देनदारियों का मूल्यांकन पॉलिसी दर पॉलिसी आधार पर किया जाता है, यानी प्रत्येक पॉलिसी का मूल्यांकन अलग-अलग किया जाता है।
- यूनिट-लिंक्ड पॉलिसियों पर लिंक्ड भाग का निर्धारण विभिन्न यूनिट-लिंक्ड फंडों में यूनिटों की संख्या को मूल्यांकन तिथि पर प्रति यूनिट नेट एसेट वैल्यू से गुणा करके किया जाता है।
- यूनिट-लिंक्ड पॉलिसियों की गैर-यूनिट देनदारी और गैर-लिंक्ड पॉलिसियों (फंड आधारित समूह उत्पादों और एक वर्षीय नवीकरणीय समूह अवधि आश्वासन योजनाओं के अलावा) के लिए देयता का निर्धारण संभावित सकल प्रीमियम मूल्यांकन पद्धति का उपयोग करके किया जाता है।
- एक वर्षीय नवीकरणीय समूह अवधि आश्वासन योजनाओं के लिए, देयता का निर्धारण अनर्जित प्रीमियम पद्धति या

Re-insurance recoveries on claims are accounted for, in the same accounting period as the related claims.

5. **Acquisition Costs:**

Acquisition costs (such as commission, medical examination fees etc.) are costs which vary with and are primarily related to acquisition of insurance contracts and are expensed off in the period in which they are incurred. Recovery on account of clawback of the commission paid, if any, in future is accounted in the year in which its recovery is due

6.a) Policy liability valuation:

The value of liabilities, for policies in force and policies in respect of which premium has been discontinued but liability exists as on reporting date, is determined in accordance with Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Actuarial, Finance and Investment Functions of Insurers) Regulations, 2024, Insurance Act, 1938 as amended by the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Act, 2015 and other relevant circulars / regulations issued by IRDAI, as amended from time to time, the Actuarial Practice Standards (APS 2 and APS 7) issued by the Institute of Actuaries of India and generally accepted actuarial principles in India.

A brief methodology for calculating the actuarial liability is given below:

- The policy liabilities are valued on policy by policy basis, i.e. each policy is valued separately
- The linked portion on unit-linked policies is determined by multiplying the number of units in various unit-linked funds with the Net Asset Value per unit as at the valuation date.
- The non-unit liability of unit-linked policies and liability for non-linked policies (other than fund based group products and one year renewable group term assurance plans) is determined using the prospective gross premium valuation methodology.
- For one year renewable group term assurance plans, the liability is determined using the unearned premium method or prospective

संभावित सकल प्रीमियम मूल्यांकन पद्धति का उपयोग करके किया जाता है, जो भी उच्च रिज़र्व की ओर ले जाता है।

- फंड आधारित समूह उत्पादों के मामले में, देयता का निर्धारण योजना खाता मूल्य के आधार पर किया जाता है, जो घोषित या गारंटीकृत ब्याज के लिए उचित रूप से अनुमति देता है।

- परिवर्तनीय समूह बीमा उत्पादों के मामले में, देयता की गणना तिमाही के आरंभ में घोषित गारंटीकृत ब्याज दर का उपयोग करते हुए, चालू तिमाही के अंत तक प्रासंगिक योजना के खाता मूल्य का अनुमान लगाकर की जाती है और फिर प्रतिकूल विचलन के लिए उचित मार्जिन लागू करने के बाद सकल अपेक्षित रिटर्न का उपयोग करते हुए मूल्यांकन तिथि तक इस मूल्य को घटाया जाता है।

कंपनी अतिरिक्त समग्र जोखिम रिज़र्व (जैसे कि उपगत परंतु रिपोर्ट न किए गए रिज़र्व, नए व्यवसाय रिजर्व का बंद होना, फ्री–लुक रिज़र्व आदि) भी रखती है, ताकि उन जोखिमों को ध्यान में रखा जा सके, जिन्हें विशिष्ट नीतियों या कारोबार सीमाओं के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया जा सकता।

बीमांकिक देयता में परिवर्तन को राजस्व खाते में प्रभारित किया जाता है।

बी) भविष्य के विनियोजन के लिए निधि

<u>भावी विनियोजन हेतु निधि (संबद्ध व्यवसाय)</u>

यूनिट लिंक्ड पॉलिसियों के मामले में, जिन समाप्त पॉलिसियों के पुनर्जीवित होने की संभावना नहीं है, उनसे काटे गए समाप्ति प्रभार को, पुनरुद्धार अवधि की समाप्ति या बीमित व्यक्ति की मृत्यु या लागू लॉक–इन अवधि की समाप्ति के कारण पॉलिसी के बहीखातों से बाहर निकलने तक तुलन पत्र में भविष्य के विनियोजन के लिए निधि के रूप में रखा जाता है।

<u>भावी विनियोजन के लिए निधि (गैर–संबद्ध व्यवसाय)</u>

भावी विनियोजन के लिए निधियां उस अधिशेष का प्रतिनिधित्व करती हैं जिसे भाग लेने वाले खंड में पॉलिसीधारकों/शेयरधारकों को अभी तक विनियोजित नहीं किया गया है।

निधि में और निधि से होने वाले हस्तांतरण भाग लेने वाले पॉलिसीधारकों के कोष में प्रत्येक लेखा अवधि में व्यय और विनियोजन पर आय की अधिकता या कमी को दर्शाते हैं। भाग लेने वाली पॉलिसियों के संबंध में, पॉलिसीधारक को कोई भी

gross premium valuation methodology, whichever leads to a higher reserve.

- In case of fund based group products, the liability is determined on the basis of scheme account value allowing appropriately for the interest declared or guaranteed.

- In case of Variable group insurance products, the liability is calculated by projecting the account value of the relevant scheme till the end of the current quarter using the guaranteed interest rate declared at the beginning of the quarter and then discounting this value to the valuation date using the gross expected return after applying an appropriate margin for adverse deviation.

The Company also holds additional aggregate risk reserves (such as Incurred But Not Reported Reserves, Closure to New Business Reserves, Free-Look Reserve etc.) to allow for the risks that cannot be attributed to specific policies or lines of businesses.

Change in actuarial liability is charged to the Revenue account.

b) Funds for future appropriations

<u>Funds for future appropriations (Linked business)</u>

In case of unit linked policies, the discontinuance charges deducted from the lapsed policies which are not expected to be revived are held as Funds for Future Appropriations in Balance Sheet until the exit of the policy from books due to expiry of revival period or due to death of the life assured or expiry of the lock-in period as applicable.

<u>Funds for future appropriations (Non-Linked business)</u>

The Funds for Future Appropriations represents the surplus which is yet to be appropriated to policyholders / shareholders, in the participating segment.

Transfers to and from the fund reflect the excess or deficit of income over expenses and appropriations in each accounting period arising in the participating policyholders' fund. In respect of participating policies, any allocation to the policyholder would

आवंटन आवश्यक अनुपात में शेयरधारक हस्तांतरण को भी जन्म देगा।

[12] कर्मचारी लाभ

(क) **परिभाषित अशंदान योजनाएँ:** प्रोविडेंट / पेंशन फंड जैसी परिभाषित अशंदान योजनाओं को व्यय के रूप में मान्यता दी जाती है और लाभ–हानि खाते में जमा किया जाता है।

बैंक 01–04–2010 को या उसके बाद बैंक में शामिल होने वाले सभी अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों के लिए एक नई पेंशन योजना (एनपीएस) संचालित करता है, जो एक परिभाषित अशंदान पेंशन योजना है, ऐसे नए कर्मचारी मौजूदा पेंशन योजना के सदस्य बनने के हकदार नहीं हैं। योजना के अनुसार, कवर किए गए कर्मचारी अपने मूल वेतन और महंगाई भत्ते का 10% इस योजना में योगदान करते हैं, साथ ही बैंक की ओर से मूल वेतन और महंगाई भत्ते के 14% के बराबर का योगदान भी मिलता है। बैंक ऐसे वार्षिक योगदान को उस वर्ष के व्यय के रूप में मान्यता देता है, जिससे वे संबंधित हैं।

(ख) **परिभाषित लाभ योजनाएँ:**

(i) **ग्रेच्युटी:** कर्मचारी ग्रेच्युटी फंड योजना बैंक द्वारा वित्तपोषित है और एक अलग ट्रस्ट द्वारा प्रबंधित की जाती है जो बदले में दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार अपने फंड का प्रबंधन करता है। ग्रेच्युटी के तहत बैंक के दायित्व का वर्तमान मूल्य वर्ष के अतं में एक्चुअरी के आधार पर पहचाना जाता है और योजना परिसंपत्तियों के उचित मूल्य को सकल दायित्व से घटाकर निवल आधार पर दायित्व को मान्यता दी जाती है।

(ii) **पेंशन:** कर्मचारी पेंशन फंड योजना बैंक द्वारा वित्तपोषित है और एक अलग ट्रस्ट द्वारा प्रबंधित की जाती है। पेंशन के तहत बैंक के दायित्वों का वर्तमान मूल्य वर्ष के अतं में एक्चुअरी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर पहचाना जाता है और योजना परिसंपत्तियों के उचित मूल्य को सकल दायित्व से घटाकर निवल आधार पर दायित्व को मान्यता दी जाती है।

(ग) विशेषाधिकार अवकाश को दीर्घकालिक लाभ माना जाता है और इसे प्रत्येक तुलन पत्र तिथि पर 'प्रोजेक्टेड यूनिट

also give rise to a shareholder transfer in the required proportion.

[12] Employee Benefits

(a) **Defined Contribution Plans:** Defined Contribution Plans such as Provident / Pension fund are recognized as an expense and charged to Profit & Loss account.

The Bank operates a New Pension Scheme (NPS) for all officers / employees joining the Bank on or after 01-04-2010, which is a defined contribution Pension Scheme, such new joinees not being entitled to become members of the existing Pension Scheme. As per the scheme, the covered employees contribute 10% of their basic pay plus dearness allowance to the scheme together with a contribution from the Bank equivalent to 14% of the basic pay plus dearness allowance. The Bank recognizes such annual contributions as an expense in the year to which they relate.

(b) **Defined Benefit Plans:**

(i) **Gratuity:** The employee Gratuity Fund Scheme is funded by the Bank and managed by a separate trust who in turn manages their funds as per guidelines. The present value of the Bank's obligation under Gratuity is recognized on actuarial basis as at the year end and the fair value of the Plan assets is reduced from the gross obligation to recognize the obligation on a net basis.

(ii) **Pension:** The employee Pension Fund Scheme is funded by the Bank and managed by a separate trust. The present value of the Bank's obligations under Pension is recognized on the basis of actuary's report as at the year end and the fair value of the Plan assets is reduced from the gross obligation to recognize the obligation on a net basis.

(c) The privilege leave is considered a long term benefit and is recognized based on independent actuarial valuation on

क्रेडिट विधि' पर स्वतंत्र बीमांकिक मूल्यांकन के आधार पर मान्यता दी जाती है।

(घ) परिभाषित लाभ योजनाओं के तहत दीर्घकालिक लाभ प्रदान करने की लागत का निर्धारण प्रत्येक तुलन पत्र तिथि पर किए जाने वाले बीमांकिक मूल्यांकन के साथ प्रोजेक्टेड यूनिट क्रेडिट विधि का उपयोग करके किया जाता है। बीमांकिक लाभ/हानि को लाभ और हानि खाते में तुरंत मान्यता दी जाती है और उन्हें स्थगित नहीं किया जाता है।

[13] कराधान के लिए प्रावधान

क) आयकर व्यय बैंक द्वारा वहन किए गए वर्तमान कर और आस्थगित कर व्यय की कुल राशि है। वर्तमान कर व्यय और आस्थगित कर व्यय आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के प्रावधानों और लेखांकन मानक 22– "आय पर करों के लिए लेखांकन" के अनुसार निर्धारित किए जाते हैं, जिसमें विदेशी कार्यालयों में भुगतान किए गए करों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है, जो संबंधित क्षेत्राधिकारों के कर कानूनों पर आधारित होते हैं।

ख) आस्थगित कर समायोजन में वर्ष के दौरान आस्थगित कर परिसंपत्तियों या देनदारियों में परिवर्तन शामिल हैं। समय के अतंर के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाली आस्थगित कर परिसंपत्तियाँ और देनदारियाँ, जो बाद की अवधि में उलटने में सक्षम हैं, उन्हें कर दरों और कानूनों का उपयोग करके पहचाना जाता है जो तुलन पत्र की तारीख तक अधिनियमित या मूल रूप से अधिनियमित किए गए हैं। आस्थगित कर परिसंपत्तियों और देनदारियों में परिवर्तन के प्रभाव को लाभ और हानि खाते में पहचाना जाता है।

ग) आस्थगित कर परिसंपत्तियों को प्रत्येक रिपोर्टिंग तिथि पर मान्यता दी जाती है और उनका पुनर्मूल्यांकन किया जाता है, जो प्रबंधन के निर्णय पर आधारित होता है कि उनकी प्राप्ति यथोचित रूप से निश्चित मानी जाती है या आभासी रूप से निश्चित, जैसा भी मामला हो।

घ) आस्थगित कर परिसंपत्तियों को अनवशोषित मूल्यह्रास और कर घाटे को आगे ले जाने पर तभी मान्यता दी जाती है जब इस बात की वास्तविक निश्चितता हो कि ऐसी आस्थगित कर परिसंपत्तियों को भविष्य के मुनाफे के विरुद्ध प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। उपरोक्त मदों के अलावा अन्य मदों पर

'projected Unit credit method' at each Balance Sheet date.

(d) The cost of providing long-term benefits under defined benefit Plans is determined using the projected unit credit method with actuarial valuations being carried out at each Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains / losses are immediately recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and are not deferred.

[13] Provision for Taxation

a) Income tax expense is the aggregate amount of current tax and deferred tax expense incurred by the Bank. The current tax expense and deferred tax expense are determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and as per Accounting Standard 22 - "Accounting for Taxes on Income" respectively after taking into account taxes paid at the foreign offices, which are based on the tax laws of respective jurisdictions.

b) Deferred Tax adjustments comprises of changes in the deferred tax assets or liabilities during the year. Deferred Tax assets and liabilities arising on account of timing differences and which are capable of reversal in subsequent periods are recognized using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as of the balance sheet date. The impact of changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognised in the profit and loss account.

c) Deferred tax assets are recognised and reassessed at each reporting date, based upon management's judgment as to whether their realisation is considered as reasonably certain or virtual certain as the case may be.

d) Deferred Tax Assets are recognised on carry forward of unabsorbed depreciation and tax losses only if there is virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that such deferred tax assets can be realised against future profits. Deferred tax assets on the items other than

आस्थगित कर परिसंपत्तियों को उचित निश्चितता के आधार पर मान्यता दी जाती है।

[14] प्रावधान, आकस्मिक देयताएं, आकस्मिक आस्तियां

(क) आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी लेखा मानक (एएस) 29 (प्रावधान, आकस्मिक देयताएं और अनुषंगी आस्तियां) के अनुरूप, बैंक (मूल) प्रावधान को तभी निर्धारित करता है जब:

(i) अतीत की घटना के परिणामस्वरूप वर्तमान दायित्व है।

(ii) यह संभावना है कि दायित्व को निपटाने के लिए आर्थिक लाभ वाले संसाधनों के बहिर्वाह की आवश्यकता होगी, और

(iii) दायित्व की राशि का विश्वसनीय अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है।

(ख) निम्न के लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं है:

(i) कोई संभावित दायित्व जो पिछली घटनाओं से उत्पन्न होता है और जिसका अस्तित्व केवल एक या अधिक अनिश्चित भविष्य की घटनाओं के घटित होने या न होने से ही पुष्ट होगा जो पूरी तरह से बैंक के नियंत्रण में नहीं हैं।

(ii) यह संभव नहीं है कि दायित्व को निपटाने के लिए आर्थिक लाभ वाले संसाधनों के बहिर्गमन की आवश्यकता होगी, या

(iii) दायित्व की राशि का विश्वसनीय अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता है।

ऐसे दायित्वों को आकस्मिक देयताओं के रूप में दर्ज किया जाता है। इनका मूल्यांकन नियमित अतंराल पर किया जाता है और दायित्व के केवल उस हिस्से के लिए प्रावधान किया जाता है जिसके लिए आर्थिक लाभ वाले संसाधनों का बहिर्वाह संभावित है, सिवाय उन अत्यंत दुर्लभ परिस्थितियों के जहां कोई विश्वसनीय अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता है।

above are recognized on the basis of reasonable certainty.

[14] Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, Contingent Assets

(a) In conformity with Accounting Standard (AS) 29 (Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets) issued by ICAI, the Bank recognizes provision only when:

(i) It has a present obligation as a result of past event.

(ii) It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and

(iii) When a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

(b) No provision is recognized for:

(i) Any possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Bank.

(ii) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or

(iii) A reliable estimate of the amount of obligation cannot be made.

Such obligations are recorded as Contingent Liabilities. These are assessed at regular intervals and only that part of the obligation for which the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable, is provided for, except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made.

(ग) आकस्मिक परिसंपत्तियों को वित्तीय विवरणों में मान्यता नहीं दी जाती है।

[15] निवल लाभ

लाभ और हानि खाते में निवल लाभ निम्नलिखित है:

(क) निवेश पर मूल्यह्रास के लिए प्रावधान।

(ख) कराधान के लिए प्रावधान।

(ग) ऋण घाटे पर प्रावधान

(ञ) मानक परिसंपत्तियों पर प्रावधान।

(च) गैर–निष्पादित निवेशों के लिए प्रावधान।

(छ) अन्य सामान्य और आवश्यक वस्तुओं के लिए प्रावधान।

[16] प्रति शेयर आय:

बैंक लेखांकन मानक (एएस) 20 (प्रति शेयर आय) के अनुसार प्रति शेयर मूल और मन्दित आय की रिपोर्ट करता है। प्रति शेयर मूल आय की गणना वर्ष के दौरान इक्विटी शेयरधारकों को देय कर के बाद निवल लाभ को बकाया इक्विटी शेयरों की भारित औसत संख्या से विभाजित करके की जाती है।

[17] नकदी प्रवाह विवरण:

नकदी प्रवाह विवरण अप्रत्यक्ष विधि का उपयोग करके रिपोर्ट किया जाता है।

[18] खंड रिपोर्टिंग:

बैंक भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के दिशानिर्देशों और आईसीएआई द्वारा जारी एएस–17 के अनुपालन में व्यवसाय खंड को प्राथमिक रिपोर्टिंग खंड और भौगोलिक खंड को द्वितीयक रिपोर्टिंग खंड के रूप में मान्यता देता है।

(c) Contingent Assets are not recognized in the financial Statements.

[15] Net Profit

The Net Profit in the Profit & Loss Account is after:

(a) Provision for Depreciation on Investments.

(b) Provision for Taxation.

(c) Provision on Loan Losses

(d) Provision on Standard Assets.

(e) Provision for Non-Performing Investments.

(f) Provision for Other usual & necessary items.

[16] Earnings per share:

The Bank reports basic and diluted Earnings per Share in accordance with Accounting Standard (AS) 20 (Earnings per Share). Basic Earnings Per Share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the Year.

[17] Cash Flow Statement:

Cash flow Statement is reported by using indirect method.

[18] Segment Reporting:

The Bank recognise the business segment as the primary reporting segment and geographical segment as the secondary reporting segment in accordance with the RBI guidelines & in compliance with AS-17 issued by ICAI.

अनुसूची - 19

यथा 31 मार्च 2025 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए समेकित वित्तीय विवरणियों पर लेखा संबंधी टिप्पणियां

1. समूह की समेकित वित्तीय विवरणी (सीएफएस) में केनरा बैंक (मूल बैंक / संस्था) व उसकी निम्नलिखित अनुषंगियों व सहयोगी संस्थानों का परिणाम शामिल है। अनुषंगियों / सहयोगी संस्थाओं के वित्तीय विवरणी को, मूल बैंक की संस्था यथा 31 मार्च, 2025 को समाप्त वर्ष की उसी रिपोर्टिंग तिथि तक तैयार किया गया है।

1.1 अनुषंगियाँः

निम्न अनुषंगियों को उनके लेखापरीक्षित वित्तीय विवरणियों के आधार पर समेकित किया गया हैः

क्र. सं.	कंपनी का नाम	निगमन का प्रकार	निगमिति देश	स्वामित्व हित का प्रतिशत
1	केनबैंक वेंचर कैपिटल फंड लिमिटेड	अनुषंगी	भारत	100%
2	केनबैंक फाइनेंशियल सर्विसेज लिमिटेड	अनुषंगी	भारत	100%
3	केनरा बैंक सिक्योरिटीज लिमिटेड (पूर्व में गिल्ट सिक्योरिटीज ट्रेडिंग कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड)	अनुषंगी	भारत	100%
4	केनबैंक फैक्टर्स लिमिटेड	अनुषंगी	भारत	70%
5	केनबैंक कंप्यूटर सर्विसेज लिमिटेड	अनुषंगी	भारत	69.14%
6	केनरा रोबेको एसेट मैनेजमेंट कंपनी लिमिटेड	अनुषंगी	भारत	51%
7	केनरा एचएसबीसी लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड (पूर्व में केनरा एचएसबीसी ओरिएंटल बैंक ऑफ कॉमर्स लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड)	अनुषंगी	भारत	51%
8	केनरा तंजानिया लिमिटेड (परिसमापन में)	अनुषंगी	तंजानिया	100%
9.	(पूर्व में केनरा बैंक तंजानिया लिमिटेड) सीआरएमएफ ट्रस्टी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (नवंबर 2024 से)	अनुषंगी	भारत	51%

बैंक की अनुषंगी कंपनी केनरा रोबेको आस्ति प्रबंधन कंपनी लिमिटेड अपने वित्तीय परिणाम अधिसूचित भारतीय लेखा मानकों (आईएनडी–एएस) के अनुसार तैयार करती है। बैंक अपने वैधानिक अनुपालन के प्रयोजनों के लिए भारतीय जीएएपी के तहत अपने वित्तीय परिणाम तैयार करता है और प्रस्तुत करता है। इसलिए बैंक की अनुषंगी कंपनियाँ, बैंक के समेकित वित्तीय परिणामों के प्रयोजनों के लिए, भारतीय जीएएपी के अनुसार मान्यता और माप सिद्धांतों के आधार पर समेकन के लिए उपयुक्त जानकारी तैयार करती है।

उच्च शिक्षा वित्तपोषण एजेंसी (एचईएफए) भारत सरकार के मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय (90.91%) और केनरा बैंक (9.09%) का एक संयुक्त उद्यम है, जो भारत में प्रमुख शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में पूंजीगत परिसंपत्तियों के निर्माण के वित्तपोषण के लिए है। एचईएफए कंपनी अधिनियम 2013 के तहत धारा 8 (गैर–लाभकारी) के तहत एक केंद्र सरकार की कंपनी के रूप में और आरबीआई के साथ गैर–जमा लेने वाली एनबीएफसी के रूप में पंजीकृत है। बाद में एमएचआरडी का नाम परिवर्तित कर एमओई (शिक्षा मंत्रालय) कर दिया गया।

SCHEDULE - 19

NOTES ON ACCOUNTS ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2025

1. The Consolidated Financial Statements (CFS) of the Group comprises the result of the Canara Bank (Parent), and following Subsidiaries & Associates. The financial statements of the Subsidiaries / Associates are drawn up to the same reporting date as that of the Parent i.e. year ended on March 31, 2025.

1.1 Subsidiaries

The following subsidiaries have been considered for consolidation based on their Audited Financial Statements:

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Type of Incorporation	Country of Incorporation	Percentage of Ownership Interest
1	Canbank Venture Capital Fund Ltd	Subsidiary	India	100%
2	Canbank Financial Services Ltd	Subsidiary	India	100%
3	Canara Bank Securities Ltd (formerly GILT Securities Trading Corpn. Ltd)	Subsidiary	India	100%
4	Canbank Factors Ltd	Subsidiary	India	70%
5	Canbank Computer Services Ltd	Subsidiary	India	69.14%
6	Canara Robeco Asset Management Company Ltd	Subsidiary	India	51%
7	Canara HSBC Life Insurance Company Ltd (Formerly Canara HSBC Oriental Bank of Commerce Life Insurance Company Ltd)	Subsidiary	India	51%
8	Canara Tanzania Ltd (In Liquidation) (Formerly Canara Bank Tanzania Ltd)	Subsidiary	Tanzania	100%
9	CRMF Trustee Private Ltd (From Nov 2024)	Subsidiary	India	51%

The Bank's subsidiary Canara Robecco Asset Management Company Ltd prepares its financial results in accordance with the notified Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind-AS'). The Bank for the purposes of its statutory compliance prepares and presents its financial results under Indian GAAP. Hence the Bank's subsidiary companies, for the purposes of the consolidated financial results of the Bank, prepare 'fit-for-consolidation information' based on the recognition and measurement principles as per Indian GAAP.

Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) is a joint venture of MHRD, Government of India (90.91%) and Canara Bank (9.09%) for financing creation of capital assets in premier educational institutions in India. HEFA is registered under Section 8 (Not-for-profit) under the Companies Act 2013 as a Union Govt company and as Non–deposit taking NBFC with RBI. Later on MHRD has been renamed as MoE (Ministry of Education).

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय (एमएचआरडी) अब शिक्षा मंत्रालय (एमओई), भारत सरकार का उद्देश्य विश्व स्तर के उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों का निर्माण करना और अनुसंधान सुविधाएं स्थापित करना है, जिसका उद्देश्य देश के आईआईएम, आईआईटी, एम्स, आईआईएसईआर, आईआईएससी, एनआईटी, आईआईआईटी आदि जैसे उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों के बुनियादी ढांचे के मानकों में सुधार के लिए एक विशेष प्रयोजन हेतु एक मंच प्रदान करना है।

इसके आधार पर शिक्षा मंत्रालय (भूतपूर्व एमएचआरडी) ने 2,000 करोड़ रुपये की प्रारंभिक अधिकृत पूंजी के साथ उच्च शिक्षा वित्तपोषण एजेंसी (एचईएफए) एक संयुक्त उद्यम कंपनी स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव रखा। शिक्षा मंत्रालय (भूतपूर्व एमएचआरडी) ने 1,000 करोड़ रुपये का योगदान दिया है और केनरा बैंक ने आनुपातिक रूप से 100 करोड़ रुपये का योगदान दिया है।

इसके बाद, इसके बाद, अधिकृत पूंजी को बढ़ाकर 10,000 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है, जिसमें सरकार 5,000 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त इक्विटी प्रदान करेगी और केनरा बैंक 500 करोड़ रुपये का योगदान देगा। दिनांक 31.03.2025 तक, मंत्रालय ने 4,812.50 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी डाली है और केनरा बैंक ने 481.25 करोड़ रुपये का योगदान दिया है।

निम्नलिखित तथ्यों के आधार पर बैंक के सीएफएस में एचईएफए की वित्तीय स्थिति पर विचार नहीं किया जाता है:

क) समेकन के पीछे का इरादा अनुषंगी / संयुक्त उद्यम के मुनाफे, आय और संपत्ति को होल्डिंग / वेंचर कंपनी में अपने होल्डिंग / वेंचर के आधार पर विलय करना है। होल्डिंग / उद्यम कंपनी तकनीकी रूप से अपनी अनुषंगी / उद्यम की आनुपातिक संपत्ति (लाभ सहित) का मालिक है। जब हम उद्यम कंपनी को धारा 8 कंपनी के साथ समेकित करते हैं, हालांकि यह उद्यम कंपनी की संपत्ति की गलत अवधारणा दर्शाएगी, क्योंकि उद्यम कंपनी धारा 8 कंपनी के मुनाफे पर कभी भी किसी अधिकार का दावा नहीं कर सकती है। इसलिए समेकन का सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

ख) एएस 21 (समेकित वित्तीय विवरण) वर्तमान मामले में लागू नहीं होगा क्योंकि यह नियंत्रण की परिभाषा को पूरा नहीं करता है।

The Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD) now Ministry of Education(MoE), GoI with an object to build world class higher educational institutions and to set up research facilities, intended to provide a platform, through a special purpose vehicle, for improvement of the infrastructure standards of the higher educational institutions like IIM, IIT, AIIMS, IISER, IISc, NIT, IIITs etc of the country.

Based on this the MoE (erstwhile MHRD) proposed to set up Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) a Joint Venture Company with an initial authorized capital of ₹2,000 Cr. MoE (erstwhile MHRD) has contributed ₹1,000 Cr. and Canara Bank has contributed proportionately ₹100 Cr.

Subsequently, the authorized capital has been increased to ₹10,000 Cr wherein Govt. will provide an additional equity of ₹5,000 Cr. and Canara Bank will contribute ₹500 Cr. As on 31.03.2025, MoE has infused Capital of ₹4,812.50 Cr. and Canara Bank has contributed ₹.481.25 Cr.

The financials of HEFA is not considered in the CFS of the Bank based the following facts:

a) The intent behind consolidation is to merge the profits, income and wealth of the subsidiary / JV into the holding / Venture company by the virtue of its holding / Venture. The holding / Venture company technically owns the proportionate wealth (including the profit) of its subsidiary / Venture, When we consolidate the Venture company with a Section 8 company, it will however depict a wrong picture of the wealth of the venture company, as the venture company can never claim any right over the profits of a Section 8 Company. Therefore, the question of consolidation does not arise.

b) AS 21 (Consolidated Financial Statement) would not be applicable in the current case as this does not satisfy the definition of Control.

स्वीकार किए जाने हेतु शर्तें	केनरा बैंक की स्थिति	प्रयोज्यता
1. प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप स अनुषंगी कंपनी (यों) के माध्यम से, एक उद्यम की मतदान शक्ति के आधे से अधिक का स्वामित्व	संयुक्त उद्यम सह शेयर धारक करार के अनुच्छेद 4.1 के अनुसार केनरा बैंक के पास केवल 9.09% हिस्सेदारी है जो मतदान शक्ति के एक–आधे की सीमा से बहुत कम है।	पूरी नहीं है।
2. किसी कंपनी के मामले में निदेशक मंडल की संरचना या संबंधित शासन की संरचना का नियंत्रण	संयुक्त उद्यम सह शेयरधारक करार के अनुच्छेद 9.1.1 के अनुसार, एतईएफए के निदेशक मंडल में 7 निदेशक शामिल हैं, जिनमें से केनरा बैंक के केवल दो निदेशक, जिनमें से एक प्रबंध निदेशक (एमडी) होंगे, बोर्ड में प्रतिनिधित्व करेंगे। इसी प्रकार, उक्त करार के पैरा 8.2 के अनुसार, एमडी निदेशक मंडल के नियंत्रण, पर्यवेक्षण और निर्देशों के अधीन कार्य करेगा।	चूंकि, बैंक के पास बोर्ड की संरचना में नियंत्रणकारी हिस्सेदारी नहीं है, इसलिए यह शर्त पूरी नहीं होती।

Conditions to satisfy	Canara Bank's position	Applicability
1. The ownership, directly or indirectly through subsidiary(ies), of more than one-half of the voting power of an enterprise	As per Para 4.1 of the JV Cum Share holder Agreement Canara Bank is holding only 9.09% which is much below the threshold of one-half of the voting power.	Not Satisfied
2. Control of the composition of the board of directors in the case of a company or of the composition of the corresponding governing	As per Para 9.1.1 of the JV cum shareholder Agreement, Board of Directors of HEFA consists of 7 directors out of which only two directors of Canara Bank, one of whom will be Managing Director(MD), will represent in the Board. Similarly, as per Para 8.2 of the said agreement, MD shall function under the control, supervision and directions of the Board of Directors.	Since, the Bank is not having controlling stake in composition of Board the condition is not satisfied.

ग) एएस 27 (संयुक्त उद्यमों में हितों की वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग) एएस 27 के पैरा 28 (बी) के तहत प्रदान किए गए प्रतिबंध के कारण लागू नहीं होगा जो निम्नानुसार है:

संयुक्त उद्यम की प्रकृति के कारण, यदि यह आरबीआई के साथ एनबीएफसी के रूप में पंजीकृत है, जो कि कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 8 के तहत पंजीकृत एक गैर–लाभकारी कंपनी है, तो संयुक्त उद्यम को एएस 27 के पैरा 28 (बी) के तहत दिए गए प्रतिबंध के कारण सीएफएस के लिए नहीं माना जाएगा, जिसे इस प्रकार पढ़ा जाएगा (बी) एक संयुक्त रूप से नियंत्रित इकाई में हित जो गंभीर दीर्घकालिक प्रतिबंधों के तहत संचालित होती है जो उद्यमकर्ता को धन हस्तांतरित करने की इसकी क्षमता को काफी कम कर देती है।

ऐसी संयुक्त रूप से नियंत्रित इकाई में हित को लेखांकन मानक (एएस) 13, निवेशों के लिए लेखांकन के अनुसार निवेश के रूप में हिसाब में लिया जाना चाहिए।

संयुक्त उद्यम के गठन का उद्देश्य कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 (संयुक्त उद्यम सह शेयरधारक समझौते के पृष्ठ 2 के खंड सी) के प्रावधानों के

c) AS 27 (Financial Reporting of Interests in Joint Ventures) would not be applicable due to the restriction provided under para 28 (b) of AS 27 which read as under:

Due to the nature of the JV, even if registered as NBFC with RBI, which is a not for profit company registered U/s 8 of Companies Act, 2013 the JV would not be considered for CFS due to the restriction provided under para 28 (b) of AS 27 which read as (b) an interest in a jointly controlled entity which operates under severe long-term restrictions that significantly impair its ability to transfer funds to the venturer.

Interest in such a jointly controlled entity should be accounted for as an investment in accordance with Accounting Standard (AS) 13, Accounting for Investments.

The intent of forming of the JV is incorporating a Section 8 Company under the provisions of Companies Act, 2013

तहत धारा 8 कंपनी को शामिल करना है। इसके अलावा, उक्त समझौते के पैरा 4.4 और पैरा 8.4 में स्पष्ट रूप से उल्लेख किया गया है कि लाभ इक्विटी का हिस्सा होगा और यह दर्शाता है कि दीर्घकालिक प्रतिबंध हैं जो बैंक को धन हस्तांतरित करने की इसकी क्षमता को काफी हद तक बाधित करते हैं।

इसके अलावा, एएस 27 के पैरा 12 और 13 में कहा गया है: 12. संयुक्त रूप से नियंत्रित संचालन में अपने हितों के संबंध में, एक उद्यमी को अपने अलग-अलग वित्तीय विवरणों में और इसके परिणामस्वरूप अपने समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों में पहचान करनी चाहिए:

(i) वे संपत्तियां जिन पर यह नियंत्रण रखता है और जिन देनदारियों पर यह खर्च करता है; और

(ii) वह खर्च जो वह करता है और आय का उसका हिस्सा जो वह संयुक्त उद्यम से कमाता है।

चूंकि उद्यमकर्ता के अलग-अलग वित्तीय विवरणों में आस्ति, देयताओं, आय और व्यय पहले से ही पहचाने जाते हैं, और इसके परिणामस्वरूप समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों में, इन मदों के संबंध में कोई समायोजन या अन्य समेकन प्रक्रियाओं की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है, जब उद्यमी समेकित वित्तीय विवरण प्रस्तुत करता है।

चूंकि बैंक अपनी आय में उद्यम से प्राप्त शुल्क को उद्यम के प्रबंधन, उसकी श्रमशक्ति और अन्य संसाधनों की लागत के रूप में शामिल करता है तथा निवेश के रूप में अभिदत्त शेयर पूंजी को भी मान्यता देता है, इसलिए समेकन की आगे की प्रक्रिया / समायोजन की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है।

उपर्युक्त कारणों को देखते हुए बैंक ने सीएफएस में एएस 21 या एएस 27 के तहत संयुक्त उद्यम पर विचार नहीं किया है।

(Clause C of page 2 of the JV cum share holder Agreement). Further, Para 4.4 and Para 8.4 of the captioned agreement it clearly mentioned that the profit shall form part of the equity and which demonstrates that there is long term restrictions that significantly impair its ability to transfer funds to the Bank.

Also, para 12 and 13 of AS 27 states as under: 12. In respect of its interests in jointly controlled operations, a venturer should recognise in its separate financial statements and consequently in its consolidated financial statements:

(i) The assets that it controls and the liabilities that it incurs; and

(ii) The expenses that it incurs and its share of the income that it earns from the joint venture.

Because the assets, liabilities, income and expenses are already recognised in the separate financial statements of the venturer, and consequently in its consolidated financial statements, no adjustments or other consolidation procedures are required in respect of these items when the venturer presents consolidated financial statements.

Since the bank accounts in it's income the fees received from the Venture towards the cost of managing the venture with its manpower and other resources and also recognizes the subscribed share capital as investment, the further procedure / adjustment of consolidation is not required.

In view of the above reasons the Bank has not considered the JV in CFS either under AS 21 or AS 27.

1.2. सहयोगी संस्थाएँ:

1. निम्नलिखित सहयोगी संस्थाओं में निवेश को उनके वित्तीय विवरणों के आधार पर समेकन के उद्देश्य से माना गया है:

क्रम सं.	सहयोगी संस्थाओं के नाम	लेखापरीक्षित/ अलेखापरीक्षित	निगमिति देश	यथा 31.03.2025 को स्वामित्व हित का प्रतिशत (%)	यथा 31.03.2024 को स्वामित्व हित का प्रतिशत (%)
1.	केन फिन होम्स लि.	लेखापरीक्षित	भारत	29.99%	29.99%
2.	कर्नाटक ग्रामीण बैंक (भूतपूर्व प्रगति कृष्णा ग्रामीण बैंक)	अलेखापरीक्षित	भारत	35.00%	35.00%
3.	केरल ग्रामीण बैंक (भूतपूर्व साउथ मलबार ग्रामीण बैंक)	अलेखापरीक्षित	भारत	35.00%	35.00%
4.	कर्नाटक विकास ग्रामीण बैंक	अलेखापरीक्षित	भारत	35.00%	35.00%
5.	आंध्रा प्रगति ग्रामीण बैंक	लेखापरीक्षित	भारत	35.00%	35.00%

1.2 Associates:

I. The investment in the following Associates have been considered for the purpose of consolidation based on their Financial Statements:

Sl. No.	Name of the Associate	Audited/ Unaudited	Country of Incorporation	Percentage of ownership interest (%) as on 31.03.2025	Percentage of ownership interest (%) as on 31.03.2024
1.	Can Fin Homes Ltd.	Audited	India	29.99%	29.99%
2.	Karnataka Gramin Bank (Erstwhile Pragathi Krishna Gramin Bank)	Unaudited	India	35.00%	35.00%
3.	Kerala Gramin Bank (Erstwhile South Malabar Gramin Bank)	Unaudited	India	35.00%	35.00%
4.	Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank	Unaudited	India	35.00%	35.00%
5.	Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank	Audited	India	35.00%	35.00%

2. अनुषंगी और सहयोगी संस्थाएँ प्रचलित कानून और प्रथा के अनुसार लगातार लेखांकन नीतियों का पालन कर रहे हैं, जो संबंधित उद्योग / व्यवसाय / देश की आवश्यकताओं के कारण कुछ मामलों में मूल कंपनी से अलग हैं। प्रबंधन की राय में, चूंकि इसका प्रभाव भौतिक नहीं है, इसलिए समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों में किसी समायोजन की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

3. विभिन्न अनुषंगियों के अधिग्रहण से प्राप्त पूंजी आरक्षित निधियाँ/(गुडविल) का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

(₹ करोड़ में)

अनुषंगी का नाम	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
केनबैंक फैक्टर्स लिमिटेड	2.54	2.54
केनबैंक कंप्यूटर सर्विसेज लिमिटेड	0.25	0.25
निवल पूँजी आरक्षित निधियाँ	**2.79**	**2.79**

4. **अंतर शाखा लेनदेन और लेखा शेषों का पुष्टिकरण**

मूल बैंक के अंतर-शाखा/कार्यालय लेनदेन के अंतर्गत प्रविष्टियों का मिलान और सेटिंग, अंतर-कार्यालय समायोजन लेखा के माध्यम से पूरे बैंक के लिए कोर बैंकिंग समाधान (सीबीएस) पर आधारित प्रणाली द्वारा ही किया जाता है।

2. The Subsidiaries and Associates are following Accounting Policies consistently as per the prevalent law and practice, which are different from Parent in a few cases because of respective industry / business / country requirements. In the opinion of the management, as the impact of the same is not material, no adjustment is required in Consolidated Financial Statements.

3. The break-up of Capital Reserve / (Goodwill) arising on the acquisition of various Subsidiaries is as under:

(Amount ₹ in Crore)

Name of the Subsidiary	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Canbank Factors Limited	2.54	2.54
Canbank Computer Services Ltd.	0.25	0.25
Net Capital Reserve	**2.79**	**2.79**

4. **Inter-branch transactions and confirmation of balances:**

The matching and setting of entries under Inter-Branch/office transactions of the Parent Bank are carried out by the system itself based on Core Banking Solutions (CBS) for the whole of the Bank through Inter Office Adjustment account.

समूह की कुछ कंपनियों में विविध लेनदारों, विविध देनदारों, ऋणों और अग्रिमों आदि में शेष राशि की पुष्टि की जानी आवश्यक है।

5. **केनबैंक फाइनेशिएल सर्विसेज लिमिटेड (केनफिना)**

कंपनी, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम 1934 की धारा 45–आईए के तहत एनबीएफसी के रूप में पंजीकृत है। कंपनी लेखांकन की व्यापारिक प्रणाली का पालन करती है और भारत में आम तौर पर स्वीकृत लेखांकन नीतियों और कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 133 के तहत निर्दिष्ट लेखांकन मानकों का अनुपालन करती है, जिसे (कंपनी लेखा) नियम 2014 के नियम 7 के साथ पढ़ा जाता है। इस तथ्य के बावजूद कि कंपनी प्राथमिक एनबीएफसी गतिविधियां नहीं चला रही है, लेखे को चालू व्यवसाय के आधार पर तैयार किए जाते हैं।

कंपनी अदालत में लंबित मामलों में वसूली पर ध्यान केंद्रित कर रही है। वित्तीय विवरणों की तैयारी में, प्रबंधन ने नकदी प्रक्षेपण के समर्थन से अपनी कार्यशील पूंजी पर्याप्तता का आकलन किया है। प्रबंधन ने निष्कर्ष निकाला है कि कंपनी के पास अपने परिचालन को वित्तपोषित करने के लिए पर्याप्त कार्यशील पूंजी होगी और प्रबंधन का मानना है कि कंपनी की चालू संस्था के आधार पर जारी रखने की क्षमता पर कोई भौतिक अनिश्चितता मौजूद नहीं है।

6. **संबद्ध पार्टी प्रकटीकरण**

6.1 **संबद्ध पार्टियों की सूची और बैंक के साथ उनका संबंध ट्ट मूल संस्था – केनरा बैंक**

6.1.1 प्रमुख प्रबंधन कार्मिक

i) श्री. के. सत्यनारायण राजु, प्रबंध निदेशक एवं मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी

ii) श्री देवाशीष मुखर्जी, कार्यपालक निदेशक

iii) श्री अशोक चंद्रा, कार्यपालक निदेशक (16 जनवरी 2025 तक)

iv) श्री हरदीप सिंह अहलूवालिया, कार्यपालक निदेशक

v) श्री भवेंद्र कुमार, कार्यपालक निदेशक

vi) श्री एस के मजुमदार, समूह मुख्य वित्त अधिकारी (24 मार्च 2025 से)

In some of the Group Companies, balances in Sundry Creditors, Sundry Debtors, Loans and Advances etc. are subject to confirmation.

5. **Canbank Financial Services Limited (CANFINA):**

The company has registered as NBFC under Sec 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India ACT,1934. The company follows mercantile system of accounting and comply with generally accepted accounting policies in India and Accounting Standards specified u/s. 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 7 of the (Companies Accounts) Rules 2014. Accounts are prepared on going concern basis in spite of the fact that the company is not carrying out the primary NBFC activities.

The company is concentrating on recovery in pending court cases. In the preparation of financial statements, the management has made an assessment on its working capital sufficiency with the support of cash projection. The management has concluded that the company shall have sufficient working capital to finance their operations and the management believe that there is no material uncertainty exists over the ability of the company to continue on a going concern basis.

6. **Related Party Disclosures:**

6.1 **Names of Related parties and their relationship with the Bank - Parent - Canara Bank**

6.1.1 Key Management Personnel

i) Shri. K. Satyanarayana Raju, Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer

ii) Shri. Debashish Mukherjee, Executive Director

iii) Shri. Ashok Chandra, Executive Director (till 16th January 2025)

iv) Shri. Hardeep Singh Ahluwalia, Executive Director

v) Shri. Bhavendra Kumar, Executive Director

vi) Shri. S K Majumdar, Executive Director (w.e.f from 24th March 2025)

vii) श्री अमित मित्तल, समूह मुख्य वित्त अधिकारी (25 मार्च 2025 से)

viii) संतोष कुमार बारिक, कंपनी सचिव

6.1.2 **मूल संस्था**

i) केनरा बैंक

6.1.3 अनुषंगियाँ

1	केनबैंक फाइनेंशियल सर्विसेज लिमिटेड
2	केनबैंक वेंचर कैपिटल फंड लिमिटेड
3	केनबैंक फैक्टर्स लिमिटेड
4	केनरा रोबेको एसेट मैनेजमेंट कंपनी लिमिटेड
5	केनबैंक कंप्यूटर सर्विसेज लिमिटेड
6	केनरा बैंक सिक्योरिटीज लिमिटेड (पूर्व में गिल्ट सिक्योरिटीज ट्रेडिंग कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड)
7	केनरा एचएसबीसी लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड
8	केनरा तंजानिया लिमिटेड** (पूर्व में केनरा बैंक तंजानिया लिमिटेड)
9	सीआरएमएफ ट्रस्टी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (नवंबर 2024 से)

** बैंक की पूर्ण स्वामित्व वाली सहायक कंपनी केनरा तंजानिया लिमिटेड (परिसमापन में) (सीटीएल) ने अपनी प्रमुख परिसंपत्तियों और देनदारियों को मेसर्स एक्ज़िम बैंक तंजानिया लिमिटेड को हस्तांतरित कर दिया है और लाइसेंस सरेंडर कर दिया है। इसके बाद कंपनी सीटीएल ने परिसमापन की प्रक्रिया शुरू कर दी है।

संयुक्त उद्यम – शून्य

6.1.4 सहयोगी संस्थाएँ

1	केन फिन होम्स लिमिटेड
	बैंक द्वारा प्रायोजित क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक #
2	कर्नाटक ग्रामीण बैंक (भूतपूर्व प्रगति कृष्णा ग्रामीण बैंक)
3	केरल ग्रामीण बैंक (भूतपूर्व दक्षिण मलबार ग्रामीण बैंक)
4	कर्नाटक विकास ग्रामीण बैंक
5	आंध्रा प्रगति ग्रामीण बैंक

vii) Shri. Amit Mittal, Group Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f from 25th March 2025)

viii) Santosh Kumar Barik, Company secretary

6.1.2 **Parent**

i) Canara Bank

6.1.3 Subsidiaries

1	Canbank Financial Services Ltd.
2	Canbank Venture Capital Fund Ltd.
3	Canbank Factors Ltd.
4	Canara Robecco Asset Management Company Ltd.
5	Canbank Computer Services Ltd.
6	Canara Bank Securities Ltd. (formerly GILT Securities Trading Corpn. Ltd)
7	Canara HSBC Life Insurance Company Ltd
8	Canara Tanzania Ltd** (formerly Canara Bank Tanzania Ltd)
9	CRMF Trustee Private Limited (From Nov 2024)

** Canara Tanzania Ltd (In Liquidation) (CTL), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank has transferred its major assets and liabilities to M/s Exim Bank Tanzania Ltd and surrendered the license. Thereafter the company CTL has started the process of liquidation.

Joint Ventures - NIL

6.1.4 Associates

1	Can fin Homes Ltd.
	Regional Rural Banks sponsored by the Bank #
2	Karnataka Gramin Bank (Erstwhile Pragathi Krishna Gramin Bank)
3	Kerala Gramin Bank (Erstwhile South Malabar Gramin Bank)
4	Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank
5	Andhra Pragthi Grameena Bank

#वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार ने दिनांक 07.04.2025 के पत्र संख्या सीजीएच–डीएल–ई–07042025–262329 के माध्यम से 01.05.2025 से ''एक राज्य–एक आरआरबी'' की अवधारणा के तहत क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों (आरआरबी) के विलय का प्रस्ताव दिया है। इन आरआरबी में बैंक के निवेश को 31 मार्च 2025 तक के वित्तीय विवरणों में शामिल किया गया है। हमारे बैंक द्वारा प्रायोजित आरआरबी के विलय का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

#Vide letter No. CGH-DL-E-07042025-262329 dated 07.04.2025, Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, Government of India has proposed amalgamation of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) under the concept "One State-One RRB" w.e.f. 01.05.2025. The Bank's investments in these RRBs are included in its financial statements as at 31st March 2025. Details of the amalgamation of RRBs sponsored by our Bank are as under:

राज्य	आरआरबी का अंतरण	हस्तांतरणकर्ता आरआरबी का प्रायोजक	समामेलित आरआरबी	हस्तांतरिती आरआरबी का प्रयोजक
आंध्रा प्रदेश	आंध्रा प्रगति ग्रामीण बैंक	केनरा बैंक	**आंध्रा प्रदेश ग्रामीण बैंक**	**यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया**
कर्नाटक	कर्नाटक विकास ग्रामीण बैंक	केनरा बैंक	**कर्नाटक ग्रामीण बैंक**	केनरा बैंक
	कर्नाटक ग्रामीण बैंक			

State	Transferor RRB	Sponsor Bank of Transferor RRB	Amalgamated RRB	Sponsor Bank of transferee RRBs
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank	Canara Bank	**Andhra Pradesh Grameena Bank**	**Union Bank of India**
Karnataka	Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank	Canara Bank	**Karnataka Grameena Bank**	Canara Bank
	Karnataka Gramin Bank			

6.1.5 प्रमुख प्रबंधन कार्मिकों के साथ लेनदेन का प्रकटीकरण निम्नानुसार है:

प्रमुख प्रबंधन कार्मिकों का पारिश्रमिक निम्नानुसार है: (राशि ₹ में)

नाम और अवधि	प्रबंध निदेशक व मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी	2024–25	2023–24
श्री के सत्यनारायण राजु (कार्यपालक निदेशक के रूप में कार्यरत अवधि के लिए अक्तूबर 2023 में 3,43,258.29/– रुपये का पीएलआई जमा किया गया)	प्रबंध निदेशक व मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी	42,41,160.00	38,61,277.58
श्री देवाशीष मुखर्जी	कार्यपालक निदेशक	39,12,885.00	36,18,756.00
श्री अशोक चंद्र (16.01.2025 तक)	कार्यपालक निदेशक	30,57,596.00	34,61,076.00
श्री हरदीप सिंह अहलूवालिया	कार्यपालक निदेशक	34,66,935.00	31,12,162.57
श्री भवेन्द्र कुमार (09.10.2023 से)	कार्यपालक निदेशक	35,27,076.00	15,72,693.17
श्री एस के मजुमदार (24.03.2025 से)	कार्यपालक निदेशक	69,807.48	-
श्री बृज मोहन शर्मा (30.06.2023 तक)	पूर्व कार्यपालक निदेशक	-	40,42,310.00
श्री एस के मजुमदार (23.03.2025 तक)	समूह मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी (जीसीएफओ)	75,92,849.87	41,29,546.44
श्री अमित मित्तल (25.03.2025 से)	समूह मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी (जीसीएफओ)	63,696.66	-
श्री संतोष कुमार बारिक (21.04.2023 से)	बैंक का कंपनी सचिव	25,01,214.81	23,72,882.88
श्री विनय मोहता (21.04.2023 तक)	भूतपूर्व – बैंक का कंपनी सचिव	–	1,40,595.05 (20 दिन का वेतन)
	कुल	**2,84,33,220.82**	**2,63,11,299.69**

नोट: ऊपर दिए गए आंकड़ों में बैठक शुल्क, पीएलआई और अन्य शुल्क शामिल नहीं हैं।

एएस 18 के अनुच्छेद 5 के अनुसार, बैंकर–ग्राहक संबंध की प्रकृति के लेन–देन, जिनमें प्रमुख प्रबंधन कार्मिकों और प्रमुख प्रबंधन कार्मिकों के रिश्तेदारों के साथ लेन–देन शामिल हैं, का प्रकटीकरण नहीं किया गया है।

6.1.5 Disclosure about transactions with Key Management Personnel is as under::

Remuneration to Key Management Personnel is as under: (Amount in ₹)

NAME & PERIOD	DESIGNATION	2024-25	2023-24
Shri. K SATYANARAYANA RAJU (PLI of ₹3,43,258.29/- credited in Oct 2023 for the period worked as ED)	Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer	42,41,160.00	38,61,277.58
Shri. DEBASHISH MUKHERJEE	Executive Director	39,12,885.00	36,18,756.00
Shri. ASHOK CHANDRA (Till 16.01.2025)	Executive Director	30,57,596.00	34,61,076.00
Shri. HARDEEP SINGH AHLUWALIA	Executive Director	34,66,935.00	31,12,162.57
Shri. BHAVENDRA KUMAR (From 09.10.2023)	Executive Director	35,27,076.00	15,72,693.17
Shri. S K MAJUMDAR (From 24.03.2025)	Executive Director	69,807.48	-
Shri. BRIJ MOHAN SHARMA (Upto 30.06.2023)	Ex-Executive Director	-	40,42,310.00
Shri. S K MAJUMDAR (Till 23.03.2025)	Group Chief Financial Officer (GCFO)	75,92,849.87	41,29,546.44
Shri. AMIT MITTAL (From 25.03.2025)	Group Chief Financial Officer (GCFO)	63,696.66	-
Shri. SANTOSH KUMAR BARIK (From 21.04.2023)	Company Secretary of the Bank	25,01,214.81	23,72,882.88
Shri. VINAY MOHTA (till 21.04.2023)	Ex-Company Secretary of The Bank	-	1,40,595.05 **(20 Days Salary)**
	Total	**2,84,33,220.82**	**2,63,11,299.69**

Note: The figures mentioned above are excluding sitting fee, PLI and other fees.

In terms of paragraph 5 of AS 18, transactions in the nature of Banker-Customer relationship including those with Key Management Personnel and relatives of Key Management Personnel have not been disclosed.

7. प्रति शेयर आय:

7.1 मूल और मिश्रित प्रति शेयर आय:

विवरण	2024-25	2023-24
मूल और मिश्रित ईपीएस (₹)	19.34	84.22

7. Earnings per Share:

7.1 Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share:

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Basic and Diluted EPS (₹)	19.34	84.22

7.2 ईपीएस की गणना:

	विवरण	2024-25	2023-24
क	इक्विटी शेयरधारकों के फलस्वरूप वर्ष के लिए निवल लाभ / (हानि) (रुपये करोड़ में)	17539.64	15278.56
ख	इक्विटी शेयरों की भारित औसत संख्या (करोड़)	907.06	181.43
ग	31 मार्च तक बकाया शेयरों की संख्या (करोड़)	907.06	181.43
घ	प्रति शेयर मूल और पतला आय (क / ख) (रुपये में)	19.34	84.22
ङ	प्रति शेयर नाममात्र मूल्य (रुपये में)	2.00	10.00

7.2 Computation of EPS:

	Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
A	Net Profit / (Loss) for the year attributable to Equity Shareholders (₹ in Crore)	17539.64	15278.56
B	Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares (Crore)	907.06	181.43
C	No. of Shares outstanding as on 31st March (Crore)	907.06	181.43
D	Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share (A / B) (₹)	19.34	84.22
E	Nominal Value per Share (₹)	2.00	10.00

8. वर्ष के दौरान किए गए प्रावधानों और आकस्मिकताओं का ब्यौरा:

(₹ करोड़ में)

विवरण	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
निवेश और एनपीआई पर मूल्यह्रास के लिए प्रावधान	-1090.70	910.92
एनपीए के लिए प्रावधान	9590.62	9007.35
मानक संपत्ति के लिए प्रावधान	335.96	232.36
कर के लिए प्रावधान (आस्थगित कर सहित)	5689.03	5217.20
उचित मूल्य में कमी के लिए प्रावधान	-128.17	-125.36
संदिग्ध आस्तियों की वसूली के लिए प्रावधान	44.86	47.01
अन्य प्रावधान और आकस्मिकताएँ – निवल	11.06	-361.35
कुल	**14452.66**	**14928.12**

8. Details of Provisions and Contingencies made during the year:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Provision for Depreciation on Investment and NPI	-1090.70	910.92
Provision towards NPA	9590.62	9007.35
Provision towards Standard Asset	335.96	232.36
Provision for Tax (Including Deferred Tax)	5689.03	5217.20
Provision for Diminution in Fair Value	-128.17	-125.36
Provision for assets doubtful of recovery	44.86	47.01
Other Provision and Contingencies – Net	11.06	-361.35
TOTAL	**14452.66**	**14928.12**

9. समेकित खंड रिपोर्टिंग

पार्ट ए - कारोबार खंड

(₹ करोड़ में)

	कारोबार खंड	31.03.2025 को समाप्त वर्ष (लेखापरीक्षित)	31.03.2024 को समाप्त वर्ष (लेखापरीक्षित)
(1)	**राजस्व खंड**		
क	राजकोषीय परिचालन	27,686.00	24,628.54
ख	खुदरा बैंकिंग परिचालन	64,972.82	60,870.89
	(i) डिजिटल बैंकिंग	4.42	1.55
	(ii) अन्य खुदरा बैंकिंग	64,968.40	60,869.34
ग	थोक बैंकिंग परिचालन	49,042.10	42,161.82
घ	जीवन बीमा परिचालन	10,956.97	11,503.69
ड	अन्य बैंकिंग परिचालन	-	-
च	गैर–आबंटित	-	-
	कुल	**152657.89**	**139164.94**
	घटाएँ: अंतर खंड राजस्व		
	परिचालन से आय	152657.89	139164.94
(2)	**परिणाम खंड**		
क	राजकोषीय परिचालन	7,839.68	4,659.00
ख	खुदरा बैंकिंग परिचालन	15,931.70	16,652.59
	(i) डिजिटल बैंकिंग	(3.31)	(4.31)
	(ii) अन्य खुदरा बैंकिंग	15,935.01	16,656.90
ग	थोक बैंकिंग परिचालन	(878.74)	(1,425.35)
घ	जीवन बीमा परिचालन	132.38	113.32
ड	अन्य बैंकिंग परिचालन	-	-
	कुल	**23025.02**	**19999.56**
च	गैर–आबंटित आय/व्यय (प्रावधान एवं आकस्मिकताओं सहित)		
	कर पूर्व कुल लाभ	23025.02	19999.56
	आय कर	5,689.03	5,217.20
	निवल लाभ	17,335.99	14,782.36
	जोड़ें: सहयोगी संस्था के लाभ का हिस्सा	355.91	618.56
	घटाएं: एम आई	152.28	122.35
	समेकित निवल लाभ	17,539.62	15,278.57
(3)	**आस्ति खंड**		
क	राजकोषीय परिचालन	4,67,087.75	4,08,277.75
ख	खुदरा बैंकिंग परिचालन	5,92,632.60	5,28,695.36
	(i) डिजिटल बैंकिंग	47.08	23.43
	(ii) अन्य खुदरा बैंकिंग	5,92,585.51	5,28,671.93
ग	थोक बैंकिंग परिचालन	5,57,950.21	5,20,333.99
घ	जीवन बीमा परिचालन	42,914.28	38,750.83
ड	अन्य बैंकिंग परिचालन	-	-
च	गैर–आबंटित आस्तियाँ	70,106.61	38,959.71
	कुल आस्तियाँ	**1730691.35**	**1535017.64**

9. Consolidated Segment Reporting

Part A - Business Segment

(₹ in Crore)

	PARTICULARS	YEAR ENDED	
		31.03.2025 (Audited)	31.03.2024 (Audited)
(1)	**Segment Revenue**		
a	Treasury Operations	27,686.00	24,628.54
b	Retail Banking Operations	64,972.82	60,870.89
	(i) Digital Banking	4.42	1.55
	(ii) Other Retail Banking	64,968.40	60,869.34
c	Wholesale Banking Operations	49,042.10	42,161.82
d	Life Insurance Operation	10,956.97	11,503.69
e	Other Banking Operations	-	-
f	Unallocated	-	-
	Total	**152657.89**	**139164.94**
	Less: Inter-Segment Revenue		
	Income from Operations	152657.89	139164.94
(2)	**Segment Results**		
a	Treasury Operations	7,839.68	4,659.00
b	Retail Banking Operations	15,931.70	16,652.59
	(i) Digital Banking	(3.31)	(4.31)
	(ii) Other Retail Banking	15,935.01	16,656.90
c	Wholesale Banking Operations	(878.74)	(1,425.35)
d	Life Insurance Operation	132.38	113.32
e	Other Banking Operations	-	-
	Total	**23025.02**	**19999.56**
f	Unallocated Income/ Expenses (including Provisions and Contingencies)		
	Total Profit Before Tax	23025.02	19999.56
	Income Tax	5,689.03	5,217.20
	Net Profit	17,335.99	14,782.36
	Add Share of Associate Profit	355.91	618.56
	Less: MI	152.28	122.35
	Consolidated Net profit	17,539.62	15,278.57
(3)	**Segment Assets**		
a	Treasury Operations	4,67,087.75	4,08,277.75
b	Retail Banking Operations	5,92,632.60	5,28,695.36
	(i) Digital Banking	47.08	23.43
	(ii) Other Retail Banking	5,92,585.51	5,28,671.93
c	Wholesale Banking Operations	5,57,950.21	5,20,333.99
d	Life Insurance Operation	42,914.28	38,750.83
e	Other Banking Operations	-	-
f	Unallocated Assets	70,106.61	38,959.71
	Total Assets	**1730691.35**	**1535017.64**

(4)	देयता खंड		
क	राजकोषीय परिचालन	4,19,200.86	3,79,860.28
ख	खुदरा बैंकिंग परिचालन	5,79,144.82	4,76,773.56
	(i) डिजिटल बैंकिंग	25.33	17.89
	(ii) अन्य खुदरा बैंकिंग	5,79,119.48	4,76,755.66
ग	थोक बैंकिंग परिचालन	5,50,625.55	5,15,776.21
घ	जीवन बीमा परिचालन	41,397.42	37,331.95
ङ	अन्य बैंकिंग परिचालन		
च	गैर–आबंटित देयताएँ	33,716.14	32,141.96
	कुल देयताएँ	**16,24,084.79**	**14,41,883.96**
(5)	नियोजित पूँजी		
क	राजकोषीय परिचालन	47,886.79	28,417.47
ख	खुदरा बैंकिंग परिचालन	13,487.78	51,921.81
	(i) डिजिटल बैंकिंग	21.75	5.54
	(ii) अन्य खुदरा बैंकिंग	13,466.03	51,916.27
ग	थोक बैंकिंग परिचालन	7,324.66	4,557.78
घ	जीवन बीमा परिचालन	1,516.86	1,418.88
ङ	अन्य बैंकिंग परिचालन		
च	गैर–आबंटित	36,390.47	6,817.74
	कुल नियोजित पूँजी	**1,06,606.56**	**93133.68**

(4)	Segment Liabilities		
a	Treasury Operations	4,19,200.86	3,79,860.28
b	Retail Banking Operations	5,79,144.82	4,76,773.56
	(i) Digital Banking	25.33	17.89
	(ii) Other Retail Banking	5,79,119.48	4,76,755.66
c	Wholesale Banking Operations	5,50,625.55	5,15,776.21
d	Life Insurance Operation	41,397.42	37,331.95
e	Other Banking Operations		
f	Unallocated Liabilities	33,716.14	32,141.96
	Total Liabilities	**16,24,084.79**	**14,41,883.96**
(5)	Capital Employed		
a	Treasury Operations	47,886.79	28,417.47
b	Retail Banking Operations	13,487.78	51,921.81
	(i) Digital Banking	21.75	5.54
	(ii) Other Retail Banking	13,466.03	51,916.27
c	Wholesale Banking Operations	7,324.66	4,557.78
d	Life Insurance Operation	1,516.86	1,418.88
e	Other Banking Operations		
f	Unallocated	36,390.47	6,817.74
	Total Capital Employed	**1,06,606.56**	**93133.68**

भाग ख - भौगोलिक खंड:

(₹ करोड़ में)

	विवरण	समाप्त वर्ष	
		31.03.2025	31.03.2024
क	राजस्व		
	घरेलू	1,45,931.19	1,32,696.85
	अंतर्राष्ट्रीय	6,726.70	6,468.09
	कुल	**1,52,657.89**	**1,39,164.94**
ख	आस्तियाँ		
	घरेलू	15,88,040.64	14,22,643.35
	अंतर्राष्ट्रीय	1,42,650.71	1,12,374.29
	कुल	**17,30,691.35**	**15,35,017.64**

Part B - Geographical Segment:

(₹ in Crore)

	PARTICULARS	YEAR ENDED	
		31.03.2025	31.03.2024
A	Revenue		
	Domestic	1,45,931.19	1,32,696.85
	International	6,726.70	6,468.09
	Total	**1,52,657.89**	**1,39,164.94**
B	Assets		
	Domestic	15,88,040.64	14,22,643.35
	International	1,42,650.71	1,12,374.29
	Total	**17,30,691.35**	**15,35,017.64**

10. अनुषंगी, सहयोगी संस्थाएं और संयुक्त उद्यम के संचित लाभ / हानि में मूल संस्था के हिस्से की गणना के बाद समूह का समेकित आरक्षित निधियां ₹1,03,602.63 करोड़ है, जिसमें से ₹98,085.98 करोड़ मूल संस्था से संबंधित है और शेष ₹5,516.65 करोड़ अनुषंगी और सहयोगी संस्थाओं से संबंधित है (पिछले वर्ष ₹90,319.10 रुपये जिसमें से ₹85,140.46 रुपये मूल संस्था से संबंधित हैं और शेष ₹5,178.64 रुपये अनुषंगी, सहयोगी संस्था और संयुक्त उद्यम से संबंधित हैं)।

10. The consolidated Reserves of the Group after reckoning Parent's share of accumulated profit / loss of Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Venture amount to ₹1,03,602.63 Crore of which ₹98,085.98 Crore relate to the Parent and the balance ₹5,516.65 Crore relates to the Subsidiaries & Associates (Previous year ₹90,319.10 Crore of which ₹85,140.46 Crore relate to the Parent and the balance ₹5,178.64 Crore relates to the Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Venture).

मूल संस्था और अनुषंगियों के प्रत्येक वित्तीय विवरणी में प्रकटित अतिरिक्त सांविधिक सूचना के समेकित वित्तीय विवरणी का सत्य एवं निष्पक्ष राय पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं है और भारतीय सनदी लेखाकार संस्था (आईसीएआई) द्वारा जारी किए गए सामान्य स्पष्टीकरण को दृष्टि में रखते हुए वैसे मदों की सूचना, जो महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है, उसे समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों में प्रकटन नहीं किया है।

11. समेकित वित्तीय परिणाम "समेकित वित्तीय विवरणों के लिए लेखांकन" पर लेखांकन मानक 21, "सहयोगियों में निवेश के लिए लेखांकन" पर लेखांकन मानक 23, सहयोगी संस्थाओं के लिए इक्विटी पद्धति और अनुषंगी संस्थाओं के लिए आनुपातिक पद्धति का उपयोग करते हुए, तथा भारतीय सनदी लेखाकार संस्थान द्वारा जारी "संयुक्त उद्यमों में हित की वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग" पर लेखांकन मानक 27 और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा जारी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार तैयार किए गए हैं।

12. **लेखांकन मानक 28 - आस्तियों की हानिः**

वर्ष के अंत में जब भी ऐसी घटनाएँ या परिस्थितियों में परिवर्तन होते हैं, जिससे यह पता चलता है कि किसी परिसंपत्ति की वहन राशि वसूली योग्य नहीं हो सकती, तो आस्तियों की हानि की समीक्षा की जाती है। धारित व प्रयुक्त की जाने वाली आस्ति की वसूली योग्यता को आस्ति के वहन राशि से आस्ति द्वारा उत्पन्न होने हेतु संभावित फ्यूचर निवल भुनाये गये नकद प्रवाह की तुलना कर मापा जाना है। यदि ऐसी आस्ति को हानि माना जाए तो उस हानि को आस्ति के वसूली–योग्य राशि से अधिक हुए आस्ति के वहन राशि द्वारा मान्यता दी जानी है और तदनुसार मापा जाना है। यद्यपि, बैंक के प्रबंधन की राय में जिस वर्ष में लेखांकन मानक 28 "आस्तियों की हानि" लागू है, उस वर्ष के दौरान आस्तियों के भौतिक हानि का कोई संकेत नहीं है।

13. दिनांक 31.03.2025 को समाप्त वर्ष के दौरान, बैंक ने निजी प्लेसमेंट के माध्यम से बेसल III अनुपालित कुल ₹3,000 करोड़ के अतिरिक्त टियर I बाण्ड तथा ₹4,000 करोड़ के टियर II बाण्ड जारी किए हैं और परिवपक्वता के कारण बेसल III अनुपालित ₹4,150 करोड़ के टियर II बाण्ड तथा ₹1,500 करोड़ के अतिरिक्त टियर I बाण्ड का मोचन किया है।

14. पिछले वर्ष के आंकड़ों को जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक हुआ, पुनर्वर्गीकृत / पुनर्व्यवस्थित / पुनर्वर्गीकृत किया गया है।

Additional statutory information disclosed in individual financial statements of the Parent and Subsidiaries having no bearing on the true and fair view of the Consolidated Financial Statements and also the information pertaining to the items which are not material have not been disclosed in the Consolidated Financial Statements in view of the general clarification issued by the ICAI.

11. The consolidated financial results are prepared in accordance with Accounting Standard 21 on "Accounting for Consolidated Financial Statements", Accounting Standard 23 on "Accounting for Investment in Associates", using equity method for associates and proportionate method for subsidiaries and Accounting Standard 27 on "Financial Reporting of Interest in Joint Ventures" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and guidelines issued by the RBI.

12. **Accounting Standard 28 - Impairment of Assets:**
Assets are reviewed for impairment at the end of the year whenever events or changes in circumstances warrant that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of an asset to be held and used is measured by a comparison for the carrying amount of an asset to future net discounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such an asset is considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized and is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the recoverable amount of the asset. However, in the opinion of the Bank's Management, there is no indication of material impairment to the assets during the year to which Accounting Standard 28 - "Impairment of Assets" applies.

13. During the year ended 31.03.2025, Bank has issued Basel III Compliant Additional Tier I Bonds aggregating to ₹3,000 Crore and Tier II Bonds of ₹4,000 Crore through private placement and redeemed of ₹4,150 Crore Basel III Compliant Tier II Bonds and ₹1,500 Crore Additional Tier I Bonds due to maturity.

14. Figures of the previous year have been regrouped / rearranged / reclassified wherever necessary.

यथा 31.03.2025 को समाप्त वर्ष के लिए एकल नकद प्रवाह विवरणी
CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2025

(₹ करोड़ में/₹ in Crore)

Particulars	31.03.2025 (लेखापरीक्षित / Audited)	31.03.2024 (लेखापरीक्षित / Audited)
परिचालन गतिविधियों से नकद प्रवाह / CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
कर–पश्चात निवल लाभ / NET PROFIT AFTER TAX	17,539.62	15,278.57
जोड़े: कर के लिए प्रावधान (आस्थगित कर हेतु प्रावधान सहित) / ADD: PROVISION FOR TAX (INCL PROVISION FOR DEFERRED TAX)	5,689.03	5,217.20
कर–पूर्व निवल लाभ / NET PROFIT BEFORE TAX	**23,228.65**	**20,495.77**
समायोजन : / ADJUSTMENTS FOR:		
मूल्यह्रास / Depreciation	869.77	901.73
निवेश के पुनर्मूल्यांकन पर (लाभ) / हानि / (Profit) / Loss on revaluation of Investments	(403.28)	(2,779.39)
एनपीए के लिए प्रावधान / Provision for NPAs	9,590.62	8,881.98
अवमानक आस्तियों के लिए प्रावधान / Provision for Standard assets	335.96	207.64
बांड पर दिया गया ब्याज / Interest paid on bonds	2,685.24	2,560.52
आकस्मिकताओं एवं अन्य के लिए प्रावधान / Provision for contingencies and others	(68.29)	(289.63)
अचल आस्तियों की बिक्री पर (लाभ) / हानि / (Profit) / Loss on sale of Investment	(3,307.71)	(1,918.59)
अनुषंगी कंपनियों, संयुक्त उद्यमों आदि में निवेश से आय / (Profit) / Loss on sale of Fixed Assets	(2.27)	(16.31)
अनर्जक निवेश के लिए प्रावधान / Provision for Non Performing Investments	(1,094.65)	949.92
कुल योग / Sub total	**8,605.39**	**8,497.87**
समायोजन: / ADJUSTMENTS FOR:		
निवेश में (वृद्धि) / कमी / (Increase) / Decrease in Investments	(18,480.56)	(41,976.88)
अग्रिम में (वृद्धि) / कमी / (Increase) / Decrease in Advances	(1,27,136.10)	(1,09,739.38)
उधार में वृद्धि / (कमी) / Increase / (Decrease) in Borrowings	30,027.57	(1,438.61)
जमा में वृद्धि / (कमी) / Increase / (Decrease) in Deposits	1,44,252.56	1,33,155.99
अन्य आस्तियों में (वृद्धि) / कमी / (Increase) / Decrease in Other Assets	(760.45)	2,316.14
अन्य देयताओं और प्रावधानों में वृद्धि / (कमी) Increase / (Decrease) in Other Liabilities and Provisions	4,845.52	6,529.76
अल्पांश ब्याज में वृद्धि / (कमी) / Increase / (Decrease) in Minority Interest	189.36	96.65
	32,937.90	**(11,058.33)**
घटाएँ: निवल आयकर (प्रदत्त) / प्रतिदान / LESS: NET INCOME TAX (PAID) / REFUND	(4,103.36)	(2,890.81)
परिचालन गतिविधियों से सृजित निवल नकदी NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (अ) (A)	**60,668.58**	**15,046.50**
निवेश गतिविधियों से नकदी प्रवाह / CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
सहयोगी कंपनियों में निवेश से आय (Increase) / Decrease in investment in Associates	(818.66)	(589.41)
अन्य आरक्षित निधियों में वृद्धि / (कमी) / Increase / (Decrease) in other reserves	(2,804.46)	94.56
अचल आस्तियों की बिक्री / खरीद से निवल अंतर्वाह / बहिर्वाह Net inflow / outflow from sale / purchase of fixed assets	1,161.87	(1,253.15)
निवेश गतिविधियों से सृजित निवल नकदी NET CASH GENERATED FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (ख) (B)	**(2,461.24)**	**(1,748.00)**

वित्तीय गतिविधियों से नकदी प्रवाह / CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
लाभांश का भुगतान / Payment of Dividend	(2,920.75)	(2,176.95)
बांड पर ब्याज का भुगतान / Payment of interest on bonds	(2,685.24)	(2,560.52)
अधीनस्थ ऋणों सहित बांडों का नया निर्गम Fresh issue of bonds including sub-ordinated debts	**7,000.00**	**3,403.00**
अधीनस्थ ऋणों सहित बांडों का मोचन / Redemption of bonds including sub-ordinated debts	(4,900.00)	(2,500.00)
पूंजी व प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम का नया निर्गम / Fresh issue of capital & security premium	0.00	
वित्तीय गतिविधियों से सृजित निवल नकदी NET CASH GENERATED FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (ग) (C)	**(3,505.99)**	**(3,834.47)**
विनिमय दर में उतार-चढ़ाव के कारण निवल नकदी प्रवाह Net Cash Flows on Account of Excahnge Fluctuation (घ) (D)	**24.07**	(2.16)
नकदी और नकदी समतुल्यों में निवल वृद्धि / (कमी) (क+ख+ग+घ) NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C+D)	**54,725.42**	**9,461.87**
प्रारंभिक नकद और नकद समतुल्य / OPENING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**1,51,164.69**	**1,41,702.82**
अतिंम नकदी और नकदी समतुल्य / CLOSING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**2,05,890.11**	**1,51,164.69**

नोट्स / Notes:

1. नकद प्रवाह विवरण अप्रत्यक्ष पद्धति (AS-3) के तहत तैयार किया गया है और जहां भी आवश्यक समझा गया है, आंकड़ों को पुनः समूहीकृत किया या है।
2 नकदी और नकद तुल्य में उपलब्ध नकद शेष, आरबीआई और अन्य बैंकों में उपलब्ध शेष राशि और मांग और अल्प सूचना पर प्रतिदेय राशि शामिल है:

1. The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the Indirect Method (AS-3) and figures has been re-grouped wherever considered necessary
2. Cash and Cash equivalents includes Cash on hand, Balance with RBI & Other Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice:

नकदी प्रवाह विवरण हेतु नोट्स / NOTES TO CASH FLOW STATEMENT

नकदी एवं नकद तुल्य के घटक / Components of Cash & Cash Equivalents	**31.03.2025 (लेखापरीक्षित / Audited)**	**31.03.2024 (लेखापरीक्षित / Audited)**
आरबीआई में नकदी एवं शेषराशि / Cash & Balance with RBI	90,047.68	71,134.88
बैंकों में उपलब्ध शेषराशि तथा मांग एवं अल्प सूचना पर प्रतिदेय राशि Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice	1,15,842.43	80,029.81
कुल / Total	**2,05,890.11**	**1,51,164.69**

अंजनेयुलु चेरुकुरी
मंडल प्रबंधक

शेख मोहम्मद वसीम
मंडल प्रबंधक

दीपक कुमार जेना
सहायक महाप्रबंधक

मोहम्मद मोइन
सहायक महाप्रबंधक

अमित मित्तल
महा प्रबंधक व जीसीएफओ

एस के मजुमदार
कार्यपालक निदेशक

भवेंद्र कुमार
कार्यपालक निदेशक

हरदीप सिंह अहलूवालिया
कार्यपालक निदेशक

देबाशीष मुखर्जी
कार्यपालक निदेशक

के. सत्यनारायण राजु
प्रबंध निदेशक व मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी

विजय श्रीरंगन
अध्यक्ष

प्रशांत कुमार गोयल
निदेशक

रोहित दास
निदेशक

बिमल प्रसाद शर्मा
निदेशक

आभा सिंह यदुवंशी
निदेशक

हेमंत बुच
निदेशक

नलिनी पद्मनाभन
निदेशक

हमारी सम तारीख की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार

कृते के वेंकटचलम अय्यर एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 004610एस

(ए गोपालकृष्णन)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 018159

कृते रोडी दबीर एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 108846डब्ल्यू

(ऋषिकेश विलास देशपांडे)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 114113

कृते अबरना एंड अनंथन
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 000003एस

(एस.अनंतन)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 026379

कृते एस आर गोयल एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 001537सी

(अजय कुमार अटोलिया)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 077201

कृते एम सी भंडारी एंड कंपनी
सनदी लेखाकार
एफआरएन : 303002ई

(अमित विश्वास)
साझेदार
सदस्यता सं: 052296

स्थान : बेंगलूरु
दिनांक : 08.05.2025

ANJANEYULU CHERUKURI
DIVISIONAL MANAGER

SHEIKH MOHD. WASEEM
DIVISIONAL MANAGER

DEEPAK KUMAR JENA
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

MOHD. MOIN
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER

AMIT MITTAL
GENERAL MANAGER & GCFO

S K MAJUMDAR
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BHAVENDRA KUMAR
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HARDEEP SINGH AHLUWALIA
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DEBASHISH MUKHERJEE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

K. SATYANARAYANA RAJU
MANAGING DIRECTOR & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

VIJAY SRIRANGAN
CHAIRMAN

PARSHANT KUMAR GOYAL
DIRECTOR

ROHIT DAS
DIRECTOR

BIMAL PRASAD SHARMA
DIRECTOR

ABHA SINGH YADUVANSHI
DIRECTOR

HEMANT BUCH
DIRECTOR

NALINI PADMANABHAN
DIRECTOR

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE

For **K VENKATACHALAM AIYER & CO**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 004610S

(A GOPALAKRISHNAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 018159

For **RODI DABIR & CO**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 108846W

(RUSHIKESH VILAS DESHPANDE)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 114113

For **ABARNA & ANANTHAN**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 000003S

(S.ANANTHAN)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 026379

For **S R GOYAL & CO**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 001537C

(AJAY KUMAR ATOLIA)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO:077201

For M C BHANDARI & CO
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 303002E

(AMIT BISWAS)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP NO: 052296

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 08.05.2025

THE ISSUER

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Hong Kong

TRUSTEE

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Citigroup Centre
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Canary Wharf
London E14 5LB
United Kingdom

PRINCIPAL PAYING AGENT, EXCHANGE AGENT, REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT

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