Punjab National Bank (herein after referred to as the 'Bank') is the top consolidated entity in the Banking group to which the Capital Adequacy Framework under Basel III applies. The consolidated financial statements of the group conform, in all material aspects, to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in India, encompassing applicable statutory provisions, regulatory norms prescribed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), circulars and guidelines issued by RBI from time to time, Banking Regulation Act 1949, Companies Act, 2013, Accounting Standards (AS) and pronouncements issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and prevailing practices in Banking industry in India.

Table DF-1: Scope of Application

(i) Qualitative Disclosures:

a. List of group entities considered for consolidation

- For accounting scope of consolidation, all the group entities of the Bank are considered for consolidation in accordance with AS 21, Consolidated Financial Statements and AS 23, Accounting for Investments in Consolidated Financial Statements.

- For regulatory scope of consolidation, all the group entities, <u>except insurance and non-financial subsidiaries / joint ventures / associates,</u> are fully consolidated for the purpose of capital adequacy. Regulatory scope of consolidation refers to consolidation in such a way as to result in the assets of the underlying group entities being included in the calculation of consolidated risk- weighted assets of the group.

<table>
<tr><th>Name of the entity & Country of incorporation</th><th>Whether the entity is included under accounting scope of consolidation (Yes/No)</th><th>Explain the method of consolidation</th><th>Whether the entity is included under regulatory scope of consolidation (Yes/No)</th><th>Explain the method of consolidation</th><th>Reasons for difference in the method of consolidation</th><th>Reasons for consolidation under only one of the scopes of consolidation</th></tr>
<tr><td>PNB Gilts Ltd. (India)</td><td rowspan="3">Yes</td><td rowspan="3">Consolidated in accordance with AS-21, Consolidated Financial Statements</td><td rowspan="3">Yes</td><td rowspan="3">Consolidated in accordance with AS-21, Consolidated Financial Statements</td><td rowspan="3" colspan="2">Not applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td>PNB Investment Services Ltd. (India)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Punjab National Bank</td></tr>
</table>

Name of the entity & Country of incorporation	Whether the entity is included under accounting scope of consolidation (Yes/No)	Explain the method of consolidation	Whether the entity is included under regulatory scope of consolidation (Yes/No)	Explain the method of consolidation	Reasons for difference in the method of consolidation	Reasons for consolidation under only one of the scopes of consolidation
(International) Ltd. (U.K.)						
Druk PNB Bank Ltd (Bhutan)						
PNB Cards and Services Ltd. (India)			No	Not applicable	In terms of Basel III norms para 3.4.2: Non-Financial subsidiary should not be consolidated for the purpose of capital adequacy. Hence, not under the Scope of regulatory Consolidation	
PNB MetLife India Insurance Co Ltd (India)	Yes	Consolidated in accordance with AS-23, Accounting for Investments in Associates in Consolidated Financial Statements	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate: Not under the Scope of regulatory Consolidation
JSC Tengri Bank, Almaty, (Kazakhstan) $						
PNB Housing Finance Ltd, (India)						
Canara HSBC Life Insurance Co. Ltd, (India)						
India SME Asset Reconstructi						

Name of the entity & Country of incorporation	Whether the entity is included under accounting scope of consolidation (Yes/No)	Explain the method of consolidation	Whether the entity is included under regulatory scope of consolidation (Yes/No)	Explain the method of consolidation	Reasons for difference in the method of consolidation	Reasons for consolidation under only one of the scopes of consolidation
on Co. Ltd, (India)	Yes	Consolidated in accordance with AS-23, Accounting for Investments in Associates in Consolidated Financial Statements	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate: Not under Scope of regulatory Consolidation
Dakshin Bihar Gramin Bank, (India)						
Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank, (India)						
Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank, (India)						
Punjab Gramin Bank, (India)						
Prathama UP Gramin Bank, (India)						
Assam Gramin Vikas Bank, (India)						
Bangiya Gramin Vikas Bank, (India)						
Manipur Rural Bank, (India)						
Tripura Gramin Bank, (India)						
Everest Bank Ltd., (Nepal)						

$Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan revoked license of JSC Tengri Bank w.e.f. 18th September, 2020 and is under liquidation.

b. List of group entities not considered for consolidation both under accounting and regulatory scope of consolidation.

(Rs. in millions)

Name of the entity & Country of Incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet)	% of bank's Holding in the total equity	Regulatory treatment of bank's investments in the capital instruments of the entity	Total balance sheet assets (as stated in the accounting balance sheet)
Nil					

(ii) Quantitative Disclosures:

c. List of group entities considered for regulatory consolidation.

(Rs. in millions)

Name of the entity & Country of incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (As per accounting balance sheet)*	Total balance sheet Assets (As per accounting balance sheet)
PNB Gilts Ltd. (India)	Primary Dealer	15685.63	240577.73
PNB Investment Services Ltd. (India)	Merchant Banking, Corporate Advisory & Debenture Trustee & Security Trustee	545.55	643.62
Punjab National Bank (International) Ltd. (U.K.)	Banking	11113.25	97949.30
Druk PNB Bank Ltd. (Bhutan)	Banking	4524.48	36484.91

*comprises equity share capital and reserves & surplus

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

(Rs. in millions)

Name of the entity & Country of incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (As per accounting balance sheet)	% of bank's holding in the total equity	Capital deficiencies
Nil				

e. The aggregate amounts (e.g. current book value) of the Bank's total interests in insurance entities, which are risk-weighted:

(Rs. in millions)

Name of the Insurance entities / country of incorporation	**Principle activity of the entity**	**Total balance sheet equity (as per accounting Balance sheet)***	**% of Bank's Holding in the Total equity / Proportion of voting power**	**Quantitative Impact on regulatory capital of using risk weighting method versus using the full deduction method**
Canara HSBC Life Insurance Co. Ltd (India)	Life Insurance/ Bancassurance	15175.80	23%	Insignificant impact with either method
PNB Metlife India Insurance Company Ltd (India)	Life Insurance/ Bancassurance	20584.90	30%	Insignificant impact with either method

*comprises equity share capital and reserves & surplus

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

With regard to restriction and impediments, local laws and regulation of host countries are applicable

Table DF-2: Capital Adequacy

Qualitative Disclosures:

(a)

1. Capital Adequacy

The Bank believes in the policy of total risk management. The bank views the risk management function as a holistic approach whereby risk retention is considered appropriate after giving due consideration to factors such as specific risk characteristics of obligor, inter relationship between risk variables and corresponding return and achievement of various business objectives within the controlled operational risk environment. Bank believes that risk management is one of the foremost responsibilities of top/ senior management. The Board of Directors decides the overall risk management policies and approves the Risk Management Philosophy & Policy, Credit Management & Risk policy, Investment policy, ALM policy, Operational Risk Management policy, Policy for internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP), Credit Risk Mitigation & Collateral Management Policy, Stress Testing Policy and Policy for Mapping Business Lines/Activities, containing the direction and strategies for integrated management of the various risk exposures of the Bank. These policies, inter alia, contain various trigger levels, exposure levels, thrust areas etc.

The Bank has constituted a Board level subcommittee namely Risk Management Committee (RMC). The committee has the overall responsibility of risk management functions and oversees the function of Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC), Asset Liability Committee (ALCO), Market Risk Management Committee (MRMC) and Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC). The meeting of RMC is held at least once in a quarter. The bank recognizes that the management of risk is integral to the effective and efficient management of the organization.

2. Credit Risk Management

2.1.1 Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC) headed by MD & CEO is the top-level functional committee for Credit risk. The committee considers and takes decisions necessary to manage and control credit risk within overall quantitative prudential limit set up by Board. The committee is entrusted with the job of approval of policies on standards for presentation of credit proposal, fine-tuning required in various models based on feedbacks or change in market scenario, approval of any other action necessary to comply with requirements set forth in Credit Risk Management Policy/ RBI guidelines or otherwise required for managing credit risk.

2.1.2 In order to provide a robust risk management structure, the Credit Management and Risk policy of the Bank aims to provide a basic framework for implementation of sound credit risk management system in the bank. It deals with various areas of credit risk, goals to be achieved, current practices and future strategies. As such, the credit policy deals with short term implementation as well as long term approach to credit risk management. The policy of the bank embodies in itself the areas of risk identification, risk measurement, risk grading techniques, reporting and risk control systems / mitigation techniques and documentation practice.

Zonal Risk Management Cells (ZRMCs) have been set up at zonal level as an extended arm of HO: IRMD to inculcate risk culture at field level in line with Risk Philosophy of the Bank. The new risk assessment structure focuses on complete segregation of credit risk assessment system from credit underwriting by centralizing the risk rating process parallel to Zonal Level under direct control of Integrated Risk Management Division at Head Office, whereas the credit delivery system shall continue through business delivery structure of credit verticals and zones. The segregation of processes had been introduced to create an independent efficient risk assessment and third eye view based calculation of risk over a borrowing entity.

For better support, control & transparent structure of reporting, organization structure in the bank has been revamped. In this regard, Bank has introduced specialized lending branches for catering to loans from Rs 10 lacs to Rs 1 Crore through PNB Loan Point (PLP) in respect of Retail, Agriculture and MSME segments. Mid Corporate Centres (MCC) shall sanction loans above Rs. 1 crore upto Rs. 10 crore. Corporate Banking Branches (CBBs) shall handle Non Retail Credit proposals above Rs.10 Crores. LCB & ELCBs for loans above Rs.50 crores and Rs.500 crores respectively have been put in place. All loan proposals falling under the powers of MCC, Circle Office, Zonal Office and Head office are considered by Credit Approval Committees.

2.1.3 Bank has developed comprehensive risk rating system that serves as a single point indicator of diverse risk factors of counterparty and for taking credit decisions in a consistent manner. The risk rating system is drawn up in a structured manner, incorporating different factors such as borrower's specific characteristics, industry specific characteristics etc. Risk rating system applicable to all borrowers with total limits above Rs.100 Lacs w.e.f. 07.05.2022 (previously the minimum threshold for considering Internal Risk Ratings was above Rs.50 Lacs). Bank is undertaking periodic validation exercise of its rating models and also conducting migration of Internal Risk Ratings and default rate analysis to test robustness of its internal risk rating models.

Small & Medium Enterprise (SME), Retail advances and lending to agriculture are subjected to scorecard assessment which support "Accept/ Reject" decisions based on the scores obtained. All eligible SME, Retail loan and Agriculture lending applications are necessarily to be evaluated under score card system. All rating models/ scorecards developed by the Bank are online at bank's central server network and can be accessed through any office of the bank. Additionally, bank has also developed score cards, for evaluating lending proposals under other schemes/ product arrangements such as co-lending arrangement with NBFCs, digital lending & credit cards and these are placed within the portals being utilized for these products/ arrangements.

To strengthen the credit monitoring landscape, Bank has implemented a new Early Warning system i.e., PNB SAJAG 2.0, a fully digitized and automated Early Warning Signal (EWS), which monitors all eligible borrowal accounts through 130 early warning signals (including 42 EWS prescribed by RBI and 85 EWS prescribed by DFS), powered by automated continuous flow of both internal and external data.

In addition to these 130 alerts, PNB SAJAG 2.0 also incorporates 27 overrides, to highlight certain critical risk parameters, which if invoked, escalates the EWS score of the borrower to pre-defined levels. These 130 alerts have been categorized into 4 severity categories, viz. Critical, High, Medium and Low, and timelines for closure of alerts falling under each of these categories have been prescribed.

PNB SAJAG 2.0 also displays last 5-year financials, key ratios, list of suspicious transactions, round-tripping transactions, transactions with suppliers and clients, any cases pending in NCLT, etc. for each borrower. Further, the system also provides intuitive graphical time charts for trends in key risk factors such as transaction count, Drawing Power, Key financial ratios, etc. to provide a 360-degree view on the borrower.

2.1.4 Bank has implemented enterprise-wide data warehouse (EDW) project, to cater to the requirement for the reliable and accurate historical data base and to implement the sophisticated risk management solutions/ techniques and the tools for estimating risk components {PD (Probability of Default), LGD (loss Given Default), EAD (Exposure at Default)} and quantification of the risks in the individual exposures to assess risk contribution by individual accounts in total portfolio and identifying buckets of risk concentrations.

2.1.5 As an integral part of Risk Management System, bank has put in place a well-defined Loan Review Mechanism (LRM). This helps bring about qualitative improvements in credit administration. A separate Division known as Credit Audit & Review Division has been formed to ensure LRM implementation.

2.1.6 The risk rating and vetting process is done independent of credit appraisal function to ensure its integrity and independency. The rating category wise portfolio of loan assets is reviewed on half yearly basis to analyze mix of quality of assets etc.

2.1.7 The bank has implemented the Standardized Approach of credit risk for RWA computation as per RBI extant guidelines and further we are in the process of adoption of Internal Rating Based Approaches (IRB). Bank has received approval from RBI for adoption of Foundation Internal Rating Based Approach (FIRB) on parallel run basis w.e.f. 31.07.2013. Further, bank has placed notice of intention to RBI for implementing Advanced Internal Rating Based (AIRB) approach for credit risk.

Major initiatives taken for implementation of IRB approach are as under:

- For corporate assets class, bank has estimated the TTC-PD (Through the Cycle Probability of Default) based upon model wise default rates viz. Large Corporate and Mid Corporate borrowers using Rating Migration Approach. For retail asset class, PD is computed for identified homogeneous pool by using exponential smoothing technique.
- LGD (Loss Given Default) values have been calculated by using workout method for Corporate Asset Class as well as for each homogenous pool of Retail Asset Class.
- Bank has also put in place a mechanism to arrive at the LGD rating grade apart from the default rating of a borrower. The securities eligible for LGD rating are identified facility wise and the total estimated loss percentage in the account is computed using supervisory LGD percentage prescribed for various types of collaterals and accordingly LGD rating grades are allotted.
- Benchmarking of Cumulative Default Rates: Benchmark values of cumulative default rates for internal rating grades have been calculated based on the published default data of external rating agencies. The benchmark values is used for monitoring of cumulative default rates of internal rating grades and PD validation.
- Bank has adopted supervisory slotting criteria approach for calculation of capital under specialised lending (SL) exposure falling under corporate asset class.
- Bank has put in place a comprehensive "Credit Risk Mitigation & Collateral Management Policy", which ensures that requirements of FIRB approach are met on consistent basis.
- For Low Default Portfolios, separate model has been deployed and PD is being estimated based on the same, tailored to the unique characteristics of these portfolios. Additionally, Bank has also developed Exposure at Default Model for corporates asset class-based utilizing internally estimated conversion factors to account for the undrawn portion of credit limits.

2.2 Market Risk

2.2.1 The investment policy covering various aspects of market risk attempts to assess and minimize risks inherent in treasury operations through various risk management tools. Broadly, it incorporates policy prescriptions for measuring, monitoring and managing systemic risk, credit risk, market risk, operational risk and liquidity risk in treasury operations.

2.2.2 Besides regulatory limits, the Bank has put in place internal limits and ensures adherence thereof on continuous basis for managing market risk in trading book of the bank and its business operations. Bank has prescribed entry level barriers, exposure limits, stop loss limits, VaR limits, Duration limits and Risk Tolerance limits for trading book investments. Bank is keeping constant track on Migration of Credit Ratings of investment portfolio. Limits for exposures to Counterparties, Industry Segments and Countries are monitored. The risks under Forex operations are monitored and controlled through Stop Loss Limits, Overnight limit, Daylight limit, Aggregate Gap limit, Individual Gap limit, Value at Risk (VaR) limit, Inter-Bank dealing and investment limits etc.

2.3 Operational Risk

Basel Committee and subsequently RBI have defined Operational Risk (OR) as “the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events”. This definition includes legal risk, but excludes strategic and reputational risk. The Bank has also adopted the same definition for management of operational risk within the bank.

The Bank has a robust Board approved Operational Risk Management policy with clearly defined roles and responsibilities to mitigate operational risk arising out of the Bank’s business and operations. The Bank adopts three lines of defense model for management of operational risk.

First line of defence are the Business Divisions. These Divisions being owner of various banking activities, take up management of operational risks within their owned activities, undertake actions for management/mitigation of these risks and take any business line/division level decisions with respect to operational risk. They propagate Operational Risk Management (ORM) policies as laid down by the Board. They analyse the findings of Risk & Control Self- Assessment (RCSA), Key Risk Indicators (KRI) & loss events and initiate action for strengthening of internal processes, management/ mitigation of Operational Risk and explore use of insurance and other mitigating options.

Second Line of defence is Risk Management Division which is responsible for framing the Operational Risk Framework/Policy and ensuring implementation thereof. Operational Risk Management Division acts as a repository of Operational Risk Loss Data Base, KRIs, RCSA Surveys results, and uses the same for root cause analyses, Operational Risk Management and Measurement. Certain information collected and published by Control Units like Inspection & Audit Division, Transaction Monitoring Division and Security Department etc. are used to identify, control, monitor and mitigate the operational risk at Bank wide level.

Third line of defence is Inspection & Audit Division which is responsible for independent review and validation of Operational Risk Management Framework (ORMF) and Operational Risk Management System (ORMS) at Bank wide level.

Governance and Organizational Structure for Managing Operational Risk:

Operational Risk Management Committee **(ORMC),** headed by MD, oversee the bank's consolidated operational risk exposure, understand future changes/ threats, key operational risk loss areas, review of risk profile, and recommend suitable controls/ mitigations for managing operational risk, etc.

Further, ED headed Business Continuity & Operational Resilience Committee (**BCORE**) has been formed in the bank to oversee the bank's business continuity & operational resilience through development, implementation, and maintenance of a robust policy/ framework on Business Continuity Management & Operational Resilience

Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC) and Business Continuity & Operational Resilience Committee (**BCORE**) reports to Risk Management Committee **(RMC)** which is a sub-committee of the Board to oversee the overall risk management of the bank.

An independent Operational Risk Management Department **(ORMD)** is a sub-division under Integrated Risk Management Division headed by Group Chief Risk Officer. ORMD is responsible for implementation of ORM Policies for ensuring a strong ORM culture and effective operational risk management across the Bank. It works in co-ordination with the business divisions, control divisions and all other functions of the bank.

With increasing digitization and role of IT in banking operation, the bank has set up IT risk vertical under ORMD to effectively identify, assess, monitor and address ICT risk and build IT operational resilience in the bank. Further, Bank has also set-up a dedicated third party vertical under ORMD to effectively address the risks associated with resorting to services of third-party vendor.

To address risk and control in product and process, the Bank has a product approval policy. All the product/processes are routed through System and Product Approval Committee of Executives **(SPACE).** The policy defines the roles and responsibilities of First, Second and Third line of defence to establish effective governance for product and processes.

For management of operational risks at HO division level, each business line/division has a Risk Assessment Committee **(RAC).** This committee is headed by Divisional Head of the concerned division. The committee identifies the operational risks present in the existing/new products/processes/activities of that business line/division, take corrective/preventive/pre-emptive steps to monitor and control the Operational Risk within the overall ORM Policy of the Bank.

In order to ensure completeness and correctness of loss data and also to inculcate risk culture deep down the ladder in the Bank, committees named as 'Checks on Threats to Reduce Op-risk Losses (**CONTROL**) and Joint Action Group on Op-risk Control (**JAGROC**) have been formed at Circle level and Zonal level respectively which also identify and evaluate the internal and external factors that could adversely affect the achievement of Bank's performance, corporate goals, information system, and compliance objective of the Bank guidelines.

Tools to measure & monitor Operational Risk

Internal Control is an essential pre-requisite for an efficient and effective operational risk management. Bank has clearly laid down policies and procedures to ensure the integrity of its operations, appropriateness of operating systems and compliance with the management policies. Apart from the Operational Risk Management (ORM) Policy and the Policy for approval of New Product, other established Frameworks/Policies for control and mitigation of operational risk includes

1) Policy for Business Continuity Management (BCM) and Operational Resilience
2) Policy for Outsourcing of Financial Services
3) Loss Data Collection Framework
4) IT and Information Security Risk Management Framework.
5) Risk & Control Self-Assessment Framework- It’s a proactive exercise which helps in identifying control gaps and consequent actions proposed to close the gaps. RCSA is used for identification & mitigation of operational risks, reporting of control deficiencies, monitoring of changes in control environment and assessment of operational risk profile.
6) Business Line Mapping Framework as per Basel defined 8 Business Lines and 7 Loss Event Types.
7) Key Risk Indicator Framework-The indicators have been defined subject to annual review with threshold and monitoring mechanism. These indicators are metrics/ measures that are derived from various factors to indicate an early warning of or to monitor increasing risk or control failures in an activity.
8) Stress testing/Scenario analysis to assess the operational risk impact based on hypothetical severe loss situation.
9) Incident Reporting Mechanism.

Quantitative Disclosures:

(b) Capital requirement for credit risk:

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Amount
Portfolios subject to standardized approach	864971.77
Securitization exposures	0.00

(c) Capital requirement for market risk (under standardized duration approach):

(Rs. in millions)

Risk Category	Amount
i) Interest Rate Risk	6923.99
ii) Foreign Exchange Risk (including Gold)	1632.70
iii) Equity Risk	2762.23
iv) CDS	0.00
Total capital charge for market risks under Standardized duration approach (i + ii + iii + iv)	**11318.92**

(d) Capital requirement for operational risk:

(Rs. in millions)

Capital requirement for operational risk	Amount
i) Basic indicator approach	61874.83
ii) The Standardized approach (if applicable)	NA

(e) Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1 and Total Capital ratios:

Particulars	Standalone	Consolidated
Common equity Tier 1 Capital ratio	12.33%	12.38%
Tier 1 Capital ratio	14.05%	14.10%
Total Capital ratio (CRAR)	17.01%	17.05%

For Significant Bank Subsidiaries:

Name of subsidiary	Common equity Tier 1 Capital ratio	Tier 1 Capital ratio	Total Capital ratio (CRAR)
PNB Gilts Ltd.	24.44%	24.44%	24.44%
Punjab National Bank (International) Ltd.	12.72%	16.37%	20.45%
PNB Investment Services Ltd.	NA	NA	NA
Druk PNB Bank Ltd.	19.71%	19.71%	20.47%

Table DF- 3: Credit Risk: General Disclosures

(i) Qualitative Disclosures:

(a)

3.1. Any amount due to the Bank under any credit facility is overdue if it is not paid on the due date fixed by the Bank. Further, an impaired asset is a loan or an advance where:

(i) Interest and/or installment of principal remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in respect of a term loan.

(ii) The account remains out of order in respect of an overdraft/cash credit continuously for a period of 90 days.

An account will be treated out of order, if:

- the outstanding balance in CC/OD account remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit/drawing power for 90 days, or

- the outstanding balance in the CC/OD account is less than the sanctioned limit/drawing power but there are no credits continuously for 90 days, or the outstanding balance in the CC/OD account is less than the sanctioned limit/drawing power but credits are not enough to cover the interest debited during the previous 90 days period ('Previous 90 days period' shall be inclusive of the day for which the day-end process is being run).

(iii) In case of bills purchased & discounted, the bill remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days.

(iv) The installment or principal or interest thereon remains overdue for two crop seasons for short duration and the installment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for one crop season for long duration crops in case of Agricultural loans.

The classification of an assets as overdue/impaired, reflects the status of an account at the day-end of that calendar date, irrespective of the time of running of such processes.

Credit approving authority, prudential exposure limits, industry exposure limits, credit risk rating system, risk based pricing and loan review mechanisms are the tools used by the bank for credit risk management. All these tools have been defined in the Credit Management & Risk Policy of the Bank. At the macro level, policy document is an embodiment of the Bank's approach to understand measure and manage the credit risk and aims at ensuring sustained growth of healthy loan portfolio while dispensing the credit and managing the risk.

(ii) Quantitative Disclosures

(b) The total gross credit risk exposures:

(Rs. in millions)

Category	**Amount**
Fund Based exposure	**12948069.24**
Non Fund Based exposure	**1133404.45**
Total gross credit risk exposure	**14081473.69**

(c) The geographic distribution of exposures:

(Rs. in millions)

Category	**Overseas**	**Domestic**
Fund Based exposure	**677991.19**	**12270078.05**
Non Fund Based exposure	**660.13**	**1132744.33**
Total gross credit risk exposure	**678651.31**	**13402822.38**

(d) Industry type distribution of exposures

(i) Industry type fund based exposure is as under:

(Rs. in millions)

Industry Name	**Amount**
A. Mining and Quarrying	**32178.87**
A.1 Coal	22595.22
A.2 Others	9583.66
B. Food Processing	**265559.48**
B.1 Sugar	43870.33
B.2 Edible Oils and Vanaspati	26460.79
B.3 Tea	10111.26
B.4 Coffee	672.01

Industry Name	Amount
B.5 Others	184445.10
C. Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco	**7906.67**
C.1 Tobacco and tobacco products	1439.52
C.2 Others	6467.15
D. Textiles	**161178.12**
D.1 Cotton	44102.89
D.2 Jute	256.73
D.3 Man-made	39624.94
D.4 Others	77193.54
E. Leather and Leather products	**15229.71**
F. Wood and Wood Products	**16446.34**
G. Paper and Paper Products	**36365.99**
H. Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	**271561.26**
I. Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.)	**99359.53**
I.1 Fertilizers	2866.25
I.2 Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	25241.18
I.3 Petro-chemicals (excluding under Infrastructure)	21668.37
I.4 Others	49583.74
J. Rubber, Plastic and their Products	**59850.78**
K. Glass & Glassware	**13640.96**
L. Cement and Cement Products	**25754.29**
M. Basic Metal and Metal Products	**292387.48**
M.1 Iron and Steel	247580.69
M.2 Other Metal and Metal Products	44806.78
N. All Engineering	**111272.71**
N.1 Electronics	22779.95
N.2 Others	88492.76
O. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	**12235.71**
P. Gems and Jewellery	**14468.72**
Q. Construction	**29564.09**
R. Infrastructure	**1391884.14**
R.1 Energy	646330.13
R.2 Transport	546110.56
R.3 Communication	134079.46
R.4 Others	65363.99
S. Other Industries	**925399.04**
All Industries (A to S)	**3782243.91**
T. Residuary other advances	**9165825.33**
Total fund based (Domestic + Overseas) exposure	**12948069.24**

Industry where Fund-Based Exposure is more than 5% of Gross Fund Based Exposure: **NIL**

(ii) Industry type non fund based exposure is as under:

(Rs. in millions)

Industry Name	Amount
A. Mining and Quarrying	**2649.29**
A.1 Coal	2484.86
A.2 Others	164.43
B. Food Processing	**41931.29**
B.1 Sugar	7812.12
B.2 Edible Oils and Vanaspati	13666.95
B.3 Tea	253.35
B.4 Coffee	34.75
B.5 Others	20164.12
C. Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco	**186.93**
C.1 Tobacco and tobacco products	0.71
C.2 Others	186.22
D. Textiles	**22472.49**
D.1 Cotton	5261.55
D.2 Jute	0.00
D.3 Man-made	10512.73
D.4 Others	6698.21
E. Leather and Leather products	**2092.95**
F. Wood and Wood Products	**3393.80**
G. Paper and Paper Products	**3200.09**
H. Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	**11483.92**
I. Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.)	**18086.55**
I.1 Fertilizers	2.00
I.2 Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	3442.33
I.3 Petro-chemicals (excluding under Infrastructure)	0.00
I.4 Others	14642.22
J. Rubber, Plastic and their Products	**10488.99**
K. Glass & Glassware	**3222.18**
L. Cement and Cement Products	**2710.18**
M. Basic Metal and Metal Products	**152926.63**
M.1 Iron and Steel	147878.54
M.2 Other Metal and Metal Products	5048.10
N. All Engineering	**122211.92**
N.1 Electronics	28769.38
N.2 Others	93442.54
O. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipment's	**1949.04**
P. Gems and Jewellery	**21.85**
Q. Construction	**60318.42**
R. Infrastructure	**226254.66**
R.1 Energy	84354.68
R.2 Transport	80891.27
R.3 Communication	6549.10
R.4 Others	54459.61
S. Other Industries, pl. specify	**40624.66**
All Industries (A to S)	**726225.84**

Industry Name	Amount
T. Residuary other advances	**407178.61**
Total non-fund based (Domestic+Overseas) exposure	**1133404.45**

Industry where Non- Fund based Exposure is more than 5% of Gross Non-Fund based Exposure:

(Rs. in millions)

S. No.	Industry Name	Amount
1.	Iron & Steel	147878.54
2.	Energy	84354.68
3.	Transport	80891.27
4.	Construction	60318.42
5.	All Engineering (Others)	93442.54

(e) The residual contractual maturity break down of assets:

(Rs. in millions)

Maturity Pattern	Advances*	Investments (Gross)	Foreign Currency Assets
Next day	45733.21	29.97	133014.57
2 - 7 days	304711.23	15745.76	107326.21
8 -14 days	212540.98	21672.35	54113.19
15- 30 days	384377.10	39302.97	118224.26
31days - 2months	533226.08	101661.33	90878.08
Over 2 months & upto 3 Months	783641.48	51626.36	84519.07
Over 3 Months to 6 months	851361.09	117646.08	169069.83
Over 6 Months & upto 1 year	886484.47	177783.93	128500.69
Over 1Year & upto 3 Years	3661390.85	714932.14	183719.79
Over 3 Years & upto 5 Years	1195186.41	861915.46	135235.06
Over 5 Years	2004080.52	3153736.20	28796.94
Total	**10862733.40**	**5256052.54**	**1233397.69**

*Figures are shown on net basis.

(f) Amount of gross NPAs are:

(Rs. in millions)

Category	Amount
Sub Standard	55600.00
Doubtful – 1	29863.23
Doubtful – 2	101328.55
Doubtful – 3	87521.01
Loss	177713.81
Total NPAs (Gross)	**452026.60**

(g) Amount of Net NPAs are:

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Amount
Net NPA	43430.65

(h) The NPA Ratios are as under:

Particulars	Standalone	Consolidated
% of Gross NPAs to Gross Advances	3.95%	4.01%
% of Net NPAs to Net Advances	0.40%	0.40%

(i) Movement of gross NPAs are as under:

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Amount
i) Opening Balance at the beginning of the year	584023.04
ii) Additions during the period	67756.09
iii) Reductions during the period	199752.53
iv) Closing Balance at the end of the period (i + ii - iii)	**452026.60**

(j) The movement of provision with a description of each type of provision is as under:

(Rs. in millions)

Name of Provisions	Opening balance as on 01.04.2024	Provision made during the period	Adjustment / Transfer / Write-off	Closing balance as on 31.03.2025
Provision for Standard Assets including derivatives	78287.11	-2123.31	200.03	76363.83
Provision for NPAs	508023.55	81179.10	-187046.11	402156.54

The amount of recovery in write off accounts booked directly in income statement is Rs. 49258.78 Million.

(k) The amount of non-performing investments are:

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Amount
Gross amount of non-performing investment	56021.07

(l) The amount of provisions held for non-performing investments are:

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Amount
Amount of provision held for non-performing investment	56021.07

(m) The movement of provisions for depreciation (including NPI) on investments are:

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Amount
i) Opening balance at the beginning of the year	121868.91
ii) Provisions made during the period	1980.70
iii) Write-off made during the period	-70631.70
vi) Closing balance as at the end of the period (i + ii –iii)	53217.91

(n) Amount of NPAs and provisions against major industry or counterparty type:

(Rs. in million)

Name of major industry or counter-party type	Amount of NPA	Specific and general provisions	Write-offs during the current period	Specific provisions during the current period
Food Processing	24813.78	21831.12	6995.98	0.00
Textiles	9763.12	8879.35	6235.38	0.00
Basic Metal and Metal products	7389.42	6197.78	5308.56	0.00
All Engineering	3962.47	3450.90	4740.08	0.00
Gems and Jewellery	5098.69	5043.92	9.25	0.00
Infrastructure	14112.38	13973.23	13518.91	0.00
Rubber, plastic and their products	3212.18	2989.75	311.43	0.00
Construction	3190.33	3109.20	547.45	0.00

(o) Geography-wise NPA and provisions

(Rs. in million)

Particulars	Overseas	Domestic	Total
Amount of Gross NPA	2932.59	449094.02	452026.61
General and Specific Provisions	2512.14	399644.43	402156.57

Table DF- 4 - Credit Risk: Disclosures for Portfolios Subject to the Standardized Approach

Qualitative Disclosures:

(a)

4.1. Bank has the following seven approved domestic credit rating agencies circulated vide IRMD circular no. 03/2023 dated 19.01.2023 and 45/2024 dated 01.10.2024 accredited by RBI vide “Basel III Capital Regulations - Eligible Credit Rating Agencies” notification dated 09.01.2023 & 10.07.2024 for mapping its exposure with domestic borrowers under standardized approach of credit risk.

- CARE
- CRISIL
- ICRA
- India Ratings
- Acuite (Erstwhile SMERA)
- INFOMERICS
- BRICKWORK

Bank has also approved the following three international credit rating agencies accredited by RBI in respect of exposure with overseas borrowers.

- FITCH
- Moody’s
- Standard & Poor

These agencies are being used for rating (Long Term & Short Term) of fund based/ non-fund-based facilities provided by the bank to the borrowers. The bank uses solicited rating from the chosen credit rating agencies.

The ratings available in public domain are mapped according to mapping process as envisaged in RBI guidelines on the subject.

Quantitative Disclosures:

(b) For exposure amounts after risk mitigation subject to the standardized approach, amount of a bank's outstanding (rated and unrated) in the following three major risk buckets as well as those that are deducted are as under:

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Amount
i) Below 100% risk weight exposure outstanding	11384403.45
ii) 100% risk weight exposure outstanding	1843644.68
iii) More than 100% risk weight exposure outstanding	924208.97
iv) Deducted	0.00

Table DF-5: Credit Risk Mitigation: Disclosures for Standardized Approaches

Qualitative Disclosures:

(a)

5.1. Bank has put in place Board approved 'Credit Risk Mitigation and Collateral Management Policy' which, interalia, covers policies and processes for various collaterals including financial collaterals and netting of on and off-balance sheet exposure.

5.2. The collaterals used by the Bank as risk mitigant comprise of the financial collaterals (i.e. bank deposits, govt./postal securities, life policies, gold jewellery, units of mutual funds etc.). A detailed process of calculation of correct valuation and application of haircut thereon has been put in place by developing suitable software.

5.3. Guarantees, which are direct, explicit, irrevocable and unconditional, are taken into consideration by Bank for calculating capital requirement. Use of such guarantees for capital calculation purposes is strictly as per RBI guidelines on the subject.

5.4. Majority of financial collaterals held by the Bank are by way of own deposits and government securities, where no challenges are encountered in realization. As such, there is no risk concentration on account of nature of collaterals.

Quantitative Disclosures

(Rs. in million)

Particulars	Amount
(b) For each separately disclosed credit risk portfolio the total exposure (after, where applicable, on or off balance sheet netting) that is covered by eligible financial collateral after the application of haircuts.	505550.66

(c) For each separately disclosed portfolio the total exposure (after, where applicable, on or off-balance sheet netting) that is covered by guarantees/credit derivatives (whenever specifically permitted by RBI)	940948.37

Table DF-6: Securitization Exposures: Disclosure for Standardized Approach: Bank/Group does not have any securitization exposure

Table DF-7: Market Risk in Trading Book

Qualitative Disclosures:
(a)

7.1 Bank is computing capital charge for Market Risk as per Standardized Measurement Method (Duration Based) updated vide Master Circular – Basel III Capital Regulations dated 01.04.2024.

Quantitative Disclosures*:*
(b)

(Rs. in million)

Risk Category	**Amount**
i) Interest Rate Risk	6923.99
ii) Foreign Exchange Risk (including Gold)	1632.70
iii) Equity Risk	2762.23
iv) CDS	0.00
Total capital charge for market risks under Standardized duration approach (i + ii + iii + iv)	**11318.92**

Table DF-8: Operational Risk

The bank is currently using the **Basic Indicator Approach (BIA)** for computing regulatory capital for operational risk.

RBI has released the “Master Direction on Minimum Capital Requirements for Operational Risk” on June 26, 2023 which requires computation of regulatory capital for Operational Risk, replacing the existing Basic Indicator Approach. The implementation date of **The New Standardised Approach** is awaited from RBI. The capital requirement as per Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) is Rs. 61874.83 Millions.

Table DF-9: Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)

Qualitative Disclosures:
(a)

9.1 The interest rate risk arises due to fluctuating interest rates on rate sensitive assets and liabilities. For earning perspective, Traditional Gap Analysis (TGA) and for economic value perspective, Duration Gap Analysis (DGA) is carried out to assess the interest rate risk at monthly intervals on both trading book and banking book for domestic and overseas operations, as per RBI guidelines. As per ALM Policy, prudential limits have been fixed for impact on Net Interest Income (NII), Net Interest

Margin (NIM), Duration gap and Market Value of Equity for the bank. Moreover, behavioral studies are also being done for assessing and apportioning volatile and core portion of various non-maturity products of both assets and liabilities.

Earning Approach
Since, in case of banks, interest income comprises major part of the income, a standardized rate shock analysis for upward or downward rate movement on the Gap statement is done. Accordingly, Earning at Risk (EaR) for different rate shocks is done to assess the impact on Net Interest Income (NII) of the bank due to adverse movement of rate of interest.

9.2 Economic Value Approach

The economic value approach involves analyzing the impact on the capital funds due to change in interest rate by 200 bps using Duration Gap Approach. It assesses the intrinsic values of assets and liabilities from time to time thereby improving banks insight into the profile of assets and liabilities vis-a vis contractual rate and market rate. As a prudential measure, a limit has been fixed for net duration gap of the assets and liabilities and the same is monitored at regular interval.

Quantitative Disclosures:
(b)

Earning at Risk: The table reveals the impact of 50 bps adverse change in interest rate on Net Interest Income (NII).

Change in interest rate	Estimated impact on NII due to adverse change in rate of interest up to 1 year
50 bps	Rs. 15350.92 Million

Economic Value of Equity: The table reveals the impact on Economic Value of Equity for an assumed rate shock of 200 bps on the banking book as at 31.03.2025.

Change in Economic value of Equity	200 bps
	Rs. 61363.45 Million

Table DF-10: General Disclosure for Exposures Related to Counterparty Credit Risk

Qualitative Disclosures:
(a)

The Bank uses derivatives products for hedging its own balance sheet items as well as for trading purposes. The risk management of derivative operation is headed by a senior executive, who reports to top management, independent of the line functions. Trading positions are marked to market on daily basis.

The derivative policy is framed by Integrated Risk Management Division, which includes measurement of credit risk and market risk.

The hedge transactions are undertaken for balance sheet management. Proper system for reporting and monitoring of risks are in place. Policy for hedging and processes for monitoring the same is in place.

Accounting policy for recording hedge and non-hedge transactions are in place, which includes recognition of income, premiums and discounts.

Valuation of outstanding contracts, provisioning, collateral and credit risk mitigation are being done.

Quantitative Disclosures:
(b)

Exposure of Counterparty Credit Risk			
Item	**Notional Amount**	**Current Credit Exposure**	**Exposure at Default under Current Exposure Method or Exposure amount under CEM Method**
Cross CCY Interest Rate Swaps	0.00	0.00	0.00
Forward Rate Agreements	0.00	0.00	0.00
Foreign exchange Contracts & Exchange traded Currency Futures	5513200.20	35369.08	145702.68
Single CCY Interest Rate Swaps	1405418.50	0.00	11711.40
Interest Rate Futures	0.00	0.00	0.00
Credit Default Swaps	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table DF-11 :Composition of Capital (Consolidated)		**(Rs. in million)**	
Basel III common disclosure template to be used from March 31, 2017			
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves			**Ref No**
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	532282.96	(A)
2	Retained earnings	11236.90	
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	659029.09	
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies1)	0.00	
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	2201.60	
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**1204750.55**	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	0.00	

Table DF-11 :Composition of Capital (Consolidated)		**(Rs. in million)**	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	0.00	
9	Intangibles (net of related tax liability)	3592.70	(L) (i)
10	Deferred tax assets (Losses)	0.00	
11	Cash-flow hedge reserve	0.00	
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	0.00	
13	Securitisation gain on sale	0.00	
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	0.00	
15	Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	0.00	
16	Investments in own shares (if not already netted off paid-up capital on reported balance sheet)	0.00	
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	10869.80	
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	0.00	
19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions(amount above 10% threshold)	0.00	
20	Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold)	0.00	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	107810.57	
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	0.00	
23	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	0.00	
24	of which: mortgage servicing rights	0.00	
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	0.00	
26	National specific regulatory adjustments (26a+26b+26c+26d)	37772.88	
26a	of Which : Investments in the equity capital of the unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries.	0.00	
26b	of Which : Investments in the equity capital of the unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries.	150.00	
26c	of Which : Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	3412.30	
26d	of which : Unrealised profits arising because of transfer of loans	0.00	
26e	of which : deductions applicable on account of SRs guaranteed by the Government of India	13253.93	
26f	of which : Intra-group exposures beyond permissible limits	0.00	
26g	of which : Net unrealised gains arising on fair valuation of Level 3 financial instruments recognised in the Profit and Loss Account or in the AFS-Reserve	20956.65	

Table DF-11 :Composition of Capital (Consolidated)		(Rs. in million)	
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	0.00	
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1**	**160045.95**	
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	**1044704.60**	
	Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments		
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus (31+32)	0.00	
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares)	0.00	
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual debt Instruments)	0.00	
33	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1	146920.00	
34	Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1)	412.80	
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	0.00	
36	**Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**147332.80**	
	Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	0.00	
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	641.70	
39	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	1511.20	
40	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	0.00	
41	National specific regulatory adjustments (41a+41b)	0.00	
41a	of which: Investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	0.00	
41b	of which: Shortfall in the Additional Tier 1 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	0.00	
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	0.00	
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital**	**2152.90**	
44	**Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)**	**145179.90**	
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) (29 + 44)**	**1189884.50**	
	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions		

Table DF-11 :Composition of Capital (Consolidated)		(Rs. in million)	
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	0.00	
47	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	172030.00	
48	Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	550.40	
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	0.00	
50	Provisions	76258.34	
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**248838.74**	
	Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments		
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	0.00	
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments	0.00	
54	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold)	0.00	
55	Significant investments in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	0.00	
56	National specific regulatory adjustments (56a+56b)	0.00	
56a	Of which : Investments in the Tier 2 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	0.00	
56b	of Which : Shortfall in the Tier 2 Capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the Bank	0.00	
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital**	**0.00**	
58	**Tier 2 Capital (T2)**	**248838.74**	
59	**Total Capital (TC= T1+ Admissible T2) (45+58)**	**1438723.24**	
60	**Total Risk Weighted Assets (60a+60b+60c)**	**8436415.53**	
60a	of which: total credit risk weighted assets	7521493.63	
60b	of which: total market risk weighted assets	141486.50	
60c	of which: total operational risk weighted assets	773435.40	
	Capital ratios and buffers		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	12.38%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	14.10%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	17.05%	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation plus countercyclical buffer requirements plus G-SIB buffer requirement, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	8.00%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	
66	of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	0.00%	
67	of which: G-SIB buffer requirement	0.00%	

Table DF-11 :Composition of Capital (Consolidated)		**(Rs. in million)**	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	6.88%	
National minima (if different from Basel III)			
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	5.50%	
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	7.00%	
71	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	9.00%	
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction(before risk weighting)			
72	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financial entities	0.00	
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	39292.50	
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	Not applicable in India	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	115592.75	
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	42658.10	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	94018.67	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	NA	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	NA	
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (Only applicable between March 31,2017 and March 31,2022)			
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	NA	
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	NA	
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	NA	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	NA	
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	NA	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	NA	

Notes to the Template

Row no of the template	Particulars	(Rs. in million)
10	Deferred tax assets associated with accumulated losses	0.00
	Deferred tax assets (excluding those associated with accumulated losses) net of Deferred tax liability	213587.38
	Total as indicated in row 10	213587.38
19	If investments in insurance subsidiaries are not deducted fully from capital and instead considered under 10% threshold for deduction, the resultant increase in the capital of bank	0.00
	of which: increase in Common equity tier 1 capital	0.00
	of which: increase in Additional Tier 1 capital	0.00
	of which: increase in Tier 2 capital	0.00
26b	If investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non- financial subsidiaries are not deducted and hence, risk weighted then:	0.00
	(i) Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital	0.00
	(ii) Increase in risk weighted assets	0.00
50	Eligible provisions included in Tier 2 capital	42658.10
	Eligible Revaluation Reserves included in Tier 2 capital	0.00
	Total of Row 50	42658.10

Table DF-12: Composition of Capital- Reconciliation Requirements (Step 1)

Rs. In million

S. No.	Items	Balance sheet as in financial statements As on reporting date 31.03.2025	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation As on reporting date 31.03.2025
A	**Capital & Liabilities**		
i	**Paid-up Capital**	**22985.90**	**22985.90**
	Reserves & Surplus	1308393.70	1262602.50
	Minority Interest	6284.30	6284.30
	Total Capital	**1337663.90**	**1291872.70**
ii	**Deposits**	**15770198.80**	**15770412.70**
	of which: Deposits from banks	995706.20	995706.30
	of which: Customer deposits	14774492.60	14774706.40
	of which: Other deposits	0.00	0.00
iii	**Borrowings**	**1058065.50**	**1058065.50**
	of which: From RBI	338074.80	338074.80
	of which: From banks	34555.10	34555.10
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	197331.90	197331.90

	of which: Others (From outside India)	111344.70	111344.70
	of which: Capital instruments	376759.00	376759.00
iv	**Other liabilities & provisions**	**409508.10**	**409495.70**
	Total	**18575436.30**	**18529846.60**
B	**Assets**		
i	**Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India**	**643892.20**	**643892.20**
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	**863703.60**	**863703.60**
ii	**Investments:**	**5248403.10**	**5202834.70**
	of which: Government securities	4499602.60	4499602.60
	of which: Other approved securities	0.00	0.00
	of which: Shares	*71988.80*	*71988.80*
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	*411468.80*	*411468.80*
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	*66021.00*	*20452.60*
	of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	*199321.90*	*199321.90*
iii	**Loans and advances**	**10862731.40**	**10862731.40**
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	*261974.60*	*261974.60*
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	*10600756.80*	*10600756.80*
iv	**Fixed assets**	**127239.80**	**127236.30**
v	**Other assets**	**829466.20**	**829448.40**
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	*3593.20*	*3592.70*
	of which: Deferred tax assets	*211483.00*	*211482.10*
vii	**Debit balance in Profit & Loss account**	**0.00**	**0.00**
	Total Assets	**18575436.30**	**18529846.60**

Table DF-12: Composition of Capital- Reconciliation Requirements (Step 2)

(Rs. In million)

S. No.	Items	Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation	Ref. No.
		As on reporting date 31.03.2025	As on reporting date 31.03.2025	
A	**Capital & Liabilities**			
	Paid-up Capital	**22985.90**	**22985.90**	(A)
i	of which : Amount eligible for CET 1	22985.90	22985.90	(A) (i)

	of which : Amount eligible for AT1	0.00	0.00	(A) (ii)
	Reserves & Surplus	**1308393.70**	**1262602.50**	(B)
	of which : Amount eligible for CET 1	1274793.50	1229002.30	(B) (i)
	Stock surplus (share premium)	509297.10	509297.10	(B) (ii)
	Statutory reserves	224359.70	224359.70	(B) (iii)
	Other reserves	214544.80	214472.00	(B) (iv)
	Capital reserves representing surplus arising out of sale proceeds of assets	172766.60	172766.60	(B) (v)
	Balance in Profit & Loss Account at the end of the previous financial year	39715.70	5001.90	(B) (vi)
	Current Financial Year Profit, to the extent admissible (Current year profit has not been considered for CRAR)	17239.80	6235.20	(B) (vii)
	Revaluation Reserves (taken @ discount of 55% in capital)	83084.40	83084.40	(B) (viii)
	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve (taken @ discount of 25% in capital)	9989.90	9989.90	(B) (ix)
	AFS Reserve	3795.50	3795.50	(B) (x)
	of which : Amount eligible for Tier 2	33600.20	33600.20	(B) (xi)
	Investment Reserve	0.00	0.00	(B) (xii)
	Investment Fluctuation Reserve	33600.20	33600.20	(B) (xiii)
	Minority Interest	6284.30	6284.30	(C)
	Total Capital	**1337663.90**	**1291872.70**	(D)
ii	**Deposits**	**15770198.80**	**15770412.70**	(E)
	of which: Deposits from banks	995706.20	995706.30	(E) (i)
	of which: Customer deposits	14774492.60	14774706.40	(E) (ii)
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	0.00	0.00	(E) (iii)
iii	**Borrowings**	**1058065.50**	**1058065.50**	(F)
	of which: From RBI	338074.80	338074.80	(F) (i)
	of which: From banks	34555.10	34555.10	(F) (ii)
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	197331.90	197331.90	(F) (iii)

	of which: Others (pl. specify)	111344.70	111344.70	(F) (iv)
	of which: Capital instruments	376759.00	376759.00	(F) (v)
	(a) Eligible for AT1 Capital	146920.00	146920.00	F(vi)
	(b) Eligible for Tier 2 Capital	200339.03	200339.03	F(vii)
iv	**Other liabilities & provisions**	**409508.10**	**409495.70**	(G)
	of which DTLs related to goodwill	0.00	0.00	(G) (i)
	of which DTLs related to intangible assets	0.00	0.00	(G) (ii)
	Total	**18575436.30**	**18529846.60**	
B	**Assets**			
i	**Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India**	**643892.20**	**643892.20**	(H) (i)
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	**863703.60**	**863703.60**	(H) (ii)
ii	**Investments**	**5248403.10**	**5202834.70**	(I)
	of which: Government securities	4499602.60	4499602.60	(I) (i)
	of which : Other approved securities	0.00	0.00	(I) (ii)
	of which: Shares	*71988.80*	*71988.80*	(I) (iii)
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	*411468.80*	*411468.80*	(I) (iv)
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures/Associates	*66021.00*	*20452.60*	(I) (v)
	of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	*199321.90*	*199321.90*	(I) (vi)
iii	**Loans and advances**	**10862731.40**	**10862731.40**	(J)
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	*261974.60*	*261974.60*	(J) (i)
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	*10600756.80*	*10600756.80*	(J) (ii)
iv	**Fixed assets**	**127239.80**	**127236.30**	(K)
v	**Other assets**	**829466.20**	**829448.40**	(L)
	of which : Goodwill and intangible assets, out of which :	*3593.20*	*3592.70*	(L) (i)
	Goodwill	0.00	0.00	(L) (i)
	Other intangibles (excluding MSRs)	0.00	0.00	(L) (i)
	Deferred tax assets	*211483.00*	*211482.10*	(L) (i)
vi	Debit balance in Profit & Loss accounts	**0.00**	**0.00**	(N)
	Total Assets	**18575436.30**	**18529846.60**	

TABLE DF 13 - Main Features of Regulatory Capital instruments

TABLE DF – 14: Full Terms and Conditions of Regulatory Capital Instruments of PNB Bonds

These disclosures i.e. DF 13 and DF 14 have been uploaded on the Bank's website i.e. www.pnbindia.in>Regulatory Disclosures>Basel III Disclosures>Financial year 2024-2025

Weblink: (https://www.pnbindia.in/Basel-III-Disclosures.html)

TABLE DF 15 – Disclosure Requirements for Remuneration

Not applicable, as Private sector and foreign banks operating in India are mandated to make this disclosure.

TABLE DF-16: Equities – Disclosure for Banking Book Positions			
Qualitative Disclosures			
1	The general qualitative disclosure requirement (Para 2.1 of this annex) with respect to equity risk, including:		
	• Differentiation between holdings on which capital gains are expected and those taken under other objectives including for relationship and strategic reasons; and	Equity investments in Foreign and Indian subsidiaries, Joint Venture, Associates & Regional Rural Banks are kept in separate category. Other equity investments are kept in AFS and FVTPL (Non HFT) categories as per new RBI guidelines on Valuation of Investments.	
	• Discussion of important policies covering the valuation and accounting of equity holdings in the banking book. This includes the accounting techniques and valuation methodologies used, including key assumptions and practices affecting valuation as well as significant changes in these practices.	Accounting and Valuation policies for securities held in banking book are detailed under schedule 17 of Banks Half yearly Financial results	
Quantitative Disclosures			(Rs. in million)
		BOOK VALUE 31.03.2025	**FAIR VALUE 31.03.2025**
1	Value disclosed in the balance sheet of investments, as well as the fair value of those investments; for quoted securities, a comparison to publicly quoted share values where the share price is materially different from fair value.	102873.02	159095.09
	Of which Publicly quoted share values where the share price is materially different from fair value.	18579.68	93502.55
2	The types and nature of investments including the amount that can be classified as:		
	• Publicly traded	18579.68	93502.55
	FIs	-	-

TABLE DF-16: Equities – Disclosure for Banking Book Positions			
	Associates (In India) PNB HFL	9502.46	64394.64
	Subsidiaries(In India) PNB GILTS LTD	750.00	10732.00
	Subsidiaries(Outside India) DRUK PNB	1149.03	2577.25
	JVs (Outside India) EVEREST BANK	266.44	9847.63
	Fin Corp	-	-
	Others	6911.75	5951.03
	• Privately held.	**84293.34**	**65592.54**
	Financial Corporation	10.45	0.55
	Associates (outside India)	3415.88	0.00
	Associates (In India) Except PNB HFL	2394.00	8661.76
	RRBs	15318.78	6628.49
	Subsidiaries(In India) Except PNB Gilts	350.00	690.90
	Subsidiaries(Outside India) PNBIL	15571.93	11581.17
	FIs	21196.41	21196.41
	Others	26035.88	16833.26
3	The cumulative realised gains (losses) arising from sales and liquidations in the reporting period (01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025)	185.69*	
4	Total unrealised gains (losses)13	781.75**	
5	Total latent revaluation gains (losses)14	NIL	
6	Any amounts of the above included in Tier 1 and/or Tier 2 capital.	967.44	
7	Capital requirements broken down by appropriate equity groupings, consistent with the bank's methodology, as well as the aggregate amounts and the type of equity investments subject to any supervisory transition or grandfathering provisions regarding regulatory capital requirements.	NA	

13 Unrealised gains (losses) recognised in the balance sheet but not through the profit and loss account.

14 Unrealised gains (losses) not recognised either in the balance sheet or through the profit and loss account

*Sale of Equity Investments from AFS Category is accounted in Capital Reserve as per new RBI guidelines on Valuation of Investments and is excluded from the above mentioned amount.

**Amount pertains to unrealised gains in Equity Investments in AFS category recognised in the balance sheet but not through the profit and loss account. However, we have unrealised gains in Equity Investments in FVTPL Non HFT (Banking Book) – Rs. 433.45 Crores and FVTPL HFT (Trading Book) – Rs. 381.08 Crores which are recognised through the profit and loss account.

Table DF 17 - Summary comparison of accounting assets vs. leverage ratio exposure measure		
	Item	**(Rs. In Million)**
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	**18575436.30**

2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purpose but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	(45589.70)
3	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	0.00
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	157414.08
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	4028.40
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off- balance sheet exposures)	1191008.97
7	Other adjustments	(141871.30)
8	**Leverage ratio exposure**	**19740426.75**

DF-18 Leverage ratio common disclosure template	
Item	**Leverage Ratio Framework (Rs. In millions)**
On-balance sheet exposures	
1. On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	18525818.20
2. (Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(137842.90)
3. Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	**18387975.30**
Derivative exposures	
4. Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	35369.08
5. Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	122045.00
6. Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	0.00
7. (Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	0.00
8. (Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	0.00
9. Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	0.00
10. (Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	0.00
11. Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)	**157414.08**
Securities financing transaction exposures	
12. Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	4028.40
13. (Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	0.00
14. CCR exposure for SFT assets	0.00
15. Agent transaction exposures	0.00

16. Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)	**4028.40**
Other off-balance sheet exposures	
17. Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	4545222.80
18. (Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(3354213.83)
19. Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)	**1191008.97**
Capital and total exposures	
20. Tier 1 capital	**1189884.50**
21. Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)	**19740426.75**
Leverage ratio	
22. Basel III leverage ratio (per cent)	**6.03%**

Regulatory disclosures in respect of computation of leverage ratio:

(Rs. in million)

Item	31.03.2024	30.06.2024	30.09.2024	31.12.2024	31.03.2025
Capital Measure	992584.11	1005503.00	1072311.90	1061173.10	1189884.50
Exposure Measure	16662941.47	17095124.29	17992728.24	19070413.50	19740426.70
Leverage Ratio	5.96%	5.88%	5.96%	5.56%	6.03%

Industry type fund based exposures on Standalone basis is as under:

(Rs. in million)

Industry Name	Amount
A. Mining and Quarrying	**30848.64**
A.1 Coal	21598.67
A.2 Others	9249.97
B. Food Processing	**264423.41**
B.1 Sugar	43870.33
B.2 Edible Oils and Vanaspati	26460.79
B.3 Tea	10111.26
B.4 Coffee	672.01
B.5 Others	183309.02
C. Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco	**6594.88**
C.1 Tobacco and tobacco products	127.74
C.2 Others	6467.15
D. Textiles	**161148.09**
D.1 Cotton	44102.89
D.2 Jute	256.73
D.3 Man-made	39624.94
D.4 Others	77163.52
E. Leather and Leather products	**15229.71**
F. Wood and Wood Products	**15938.07**
G. Paper and Paper Products	**36356.23**
H. Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	**270969.96**
I. Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.)	**98652.70**
I.1 Fertilizers	2866.25
I.2 Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	24697.45
I.3 Petro-chemicals (excluding under Infrastructure)	21668.37

I.4 Others	49420.64
J. Rubber, Plastic and their Products	**59850.78**
K. Glass & Glassware	**13640.96**
L. Cement and Cement Products	**25679.55**
M. Basic Metal and Metal Products	**290111.95**
M.1 Iron and Steel	246696.48
M.2 Other Metal and Metal Products	43415.47
N. All Engineering	**111262.20**
N.1 Electronics	22769.45
N.2 Others	88492.76
O. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	**11045.45**
P. Gems and Jewellery	**14468.72**
Q. Construction	**26223.50**
R. Infrastructure	**1389165.78**
R.1 Energy	645343.73
R.2 Transport	544403.18
R.3 Communication	134054.87
R.4 Others	65363.99
S. Other Industries	**851210.88**
All Industries (A to S)	**3692821.46**
T. Residuary other advances	**9174656.66**
TOTAL Fund Based (Domestic+ Overseas) exposure	**12867478.12**

Industry where Fund-Based Exposure on Standalone basis is more than 5% of Gross Fund Based Exposure:

(Rs. in million)

S. No.	Industry Name	Amount
1	Energy (Infrastructure)	645343.73

Industry type Non Fund exposure on Standalone basis is as under:

(Rs. in million)

Industry Name	Amount
A. Mining and Quarrying	**2649.21**
A.1 Coal	2484.78
A.2 Others	164.43
B. Food Processing	**41920.99**
B.1 Sugar	7812.12
B.2 Edible Oils and Vanaspati	13666.95
B.3 Tea	253.35
B.4 Coffee	34.75
B.5 Others	20153.82
C. Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco	**186.22**
C.1 Tobacco and tobacco products	0.00
C.2 Others	186.22
D. Textiles	**22472.49**
D.1 Cotton	5261.55
D.2 Jute	0.00
D.3 Man-made	10512.73
D.4 Others	6698.22

Industry Name	Amount
E. Leather and Leather products	**2092.95**
F. Wood and Wood Products	**3391.91**
G. Paper and Paper Products	**3200.09**
H. Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	**11483.92**
I. Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.)	**18069.58**
I.1 Fertilizers	2.00
I.2 Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	3425.37
I.3 Petro-chemicals (excluding under Infrastructure)	0.00
I.4 Others	14642.22
J. Rubber, Plastic and their Products	**10488.99**
K. Glass & Glassware	**3222.18**
L. Cement and Cement Products	**2710.13**
M. Basic Metal and Metal Products	**152925.24**
M.1 Iron and Steel	147878.54
M.2 Other Metal and Metal Products	5046.70
N. All Engineering	**122211.89**
N.1 Electronics	28769.35
N.2 Others	93442.54
O. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipment’s	**1949.04**
P. Gems and Jewellery	**13.41**
Q. Construction	**60318.42**
R. Infrastructure	**226254.66**
R.1 Energy	84354.68
R.2 Transport	80891.27
R.3 Communication	6549.10
R.4 Others	54459.61
S. Other Industries, pl. specify	**40541.92**
All Industries (A to S)	**726103.24**
T. Residuary other advances	**405810.90**
TOTAL Non-Fund Based (Domestic+ Overseas) Exposure	**1131914.14**

Industry where Non- Fund based Exposure on Standalone basis is more than 5% of Gross Non-Fund based Exposure:

(Rs. in million)

S. No.	Industry Name	Amount
1.	Iron & Steel	147878.54
2.	Energy	84354.68
3.	Transport	80891.27
4.	Construction	60318.42
5.	All Engineering (Others)	93442.54