INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To

The Country Management Team
Standard Chartered Bank - India Branches
Report on Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Standard Chartered Bank India Branches** ("the Bank"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Profit and Loss account and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the circulars and guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India ("RBI") from time to time as applicable ("RBI Guidelines") as well as Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021 specified under the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 in so far as they apply to the Bank and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Bank as at March 31, 2025, its profit and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Bank's management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Bank's Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance or conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information 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 materially misstated.

When we read such other information, if we conclude that there is a misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and to comply with the relevant applicable requirements of the standard on auditing for auditor's responsibility in relation to other information in documents containing the audited financial statements. The other information is not made available to us as at the date of this auditor's report.

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

The Bank's management and those charged with governance (the "Management") are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Bank in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act 1949, accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021 specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 in so far as they apply to the Bank and the guidelines and directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Bank and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the 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 the Management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Management is also responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Bank has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of the misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or 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 of the scope of our audit work and evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatement 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1) The Balance Sheet, the Profit and Loss Account and the Cash Flow Statement have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 read with applicable provisions of section 133 of the Act and the Companies Accounts Rules, 2014.

2) As required by sub-section (3) of section 30 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, we report that:

   a) We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit and have found them to be satisfactory;

   b) The transactions of the Bank, which have come to our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank;

   c) Since the financial accounting systems of the Bank are centralised, therefore accounting returns for the purpose of preparing financial statements are not required to be submitted by its branches; we have however visited 22 branches of the Bank for the purpose of our audit.

   d) The profit and loss account shows a true balance of profit for the year then ended.

3) As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Bank so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Profit and Loss Account and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with in this report are in agreement with the books of account;

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder, to the extent they are not inconsistent with the accounting policies prescribed by RBI;

   e) The requirements of section 164(2) of the Act are not applicable considering that the Bank is a branch of Standard Chartered Bank, UK;

   f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to financial statements of the Bank and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure A”;

   g) The provision of section 197(16) of the Act, read with Schedule V to the Act, are applicable to public companies. Accordingly, the Bank being a banking Company as defined under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the requirements prescribed under section 197 of the Act do not apply; and

   h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

      i) The Bank has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Schedule 12 and Note 18 E (1) (xli) (b) to the financial statements;

      ii) The Bank has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts - Refer Note 18 E (1) (xxxvii) and Note 18 E (1) (xli) (a), (b) and (d) to the financial statements;

      iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Bank during the year ended March 31, 2025;

      iv) The Management of the Bank has represented that:

         a) to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in Note 18 E (13) to these financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Bank to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Bank (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

         b) to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in Note 18 E (13) to these financial statements, no funds have been received by the Bank from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Bank shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

         Based on such audit procedures that were considered reasonable and appropriate by us in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under subclause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) contain any material misstatement.

      v) The Bank is a branch of Standard Chartered Bank which is incorporated and registered in UK, hence section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013, regarding compliance with dividend declared or paid during the year by the Bank, is not applicable.

      vi) Based on our examination, which included test checks, the bank has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software, except that the audit trail feature is not enabled at database level to log any direct data changes. However, alternate controls exist for restricting access to the database. Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail, wherever maintained, has been preserved by the Bank as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For **K. S. Aiyar & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 100186W
Sachin A. Negandhi
Partner
Membership No.: 112888
UDIN: 25112888BMNVDY1563
Place: Mumbai
Date: June 10, 2025

For **Borkar & Muzumdar**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 101569W
Kaushal Muzumdar
Partner
Membership No.: 100938
UDIN: 25100938BMMHNA2613
Place: Mumbai
Date: June 10, 2025

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 3(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date).

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **Standard Chartered Bank - India Branches** ("the Bank") as of March 31, 2025, in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Bank for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Bank has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to these financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Bank considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Bank's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was 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 system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, 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 is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Bank's internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A Bank's internal financial control with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A bank's internal financial control with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that:

1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Bank;
2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and that receipts and expenditures of the Bank are being made only in accordance with authorizations of Management of the Bank; and
3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Bank's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For **K. S. Aiyar & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 100186W
Sachin A. Negandhi
Partner
Membership No.: 112888
UDIN: 25112888BMNVDY1563
Place: Mumbai
Date: June 10, 2025

For **Borkar & Muzumdar**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 101569W
Kaushal Muzumdar
Partner
Membership No.: 100938
UDIN: 25100938BMMHNA2613
Place: Mumbai
Date: June 10, 2025

Standard Chartered Bank – India Branches

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom with limited liability)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Schedule	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
		(₹ in 000s)	(₹ in 000s)
Capital and Liabilities			
Capital	1	74,400,742	74,400,742
Reserves and Surplus	2	335,740,835	311,542,918
Deposits	3	1,458,962,062	1,440,904,629
Borrowings	4	226,608,204	211,833,811
Other Liabilities and Provisions	5	493,373,176	332,618,921
Total Capital and Liabilities		**2,589,085,018**	**2,371,301,021**
Assets			
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India	6	103,734,945	86,113,716
Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice	7	99,911,563	47,641,310
Investments	8	1,109,343,778	1,100,508,300
Advances	9	849,582,820	870,762,668
Fixed Assets	10	15,017,842	14,990,795
Other Assets	11	411,494,070	251,284,232
Total Assets		**2,589,085,018**	**2,371,301,021**
Contingent Liabilities	12	46,184,908,066	36,366,259,502
Bills for Collection		1,390,901,192	1,142,629,813
Significant accounting policies and notes to financial statements	18		

The accompanying schedules form an integral part of the Balance Sheet

As per our report of even date

For K. S. Aiyar & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 100186W

Sachin A. Negandhi
Partner
Membership No: 112888

Mumbai, India
10 June 2025

For Borkar & Muzumdar
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101569W

Kaushal Muzumdar
Partner
Membership No: 100938

Mumbai, India
10 June 2025

For Standard Chartered Bank - India Branches

PD Singh
Chief Executive Officer

Anil Kejriwal
Chief Financial Officer

Mumbai, India
10 June 2025

Standard Chartered Bank – India Branches

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom with limited liability)

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Schedule	For the year ended 31 March 2025 (₹ in 000s)	For the year ended 31 March 2024 (₹ in 000s)
Income			
Interest Earned	13	169,301,331	167,866,784
Other Income	14	30,074,561	48,616,547
Total Income		**199,375,892**	**216,483,331**
Expenditure			
Interest Expended	15	74,312,910	74,967,636
Operating Expenses	16	88,466,099	84,214,311
Provisions and Contingencies	17	17,870,320	20,003,243
Total Expenditure		**180,649,329**	**179,185,190**
Profit/Loss			
Net Profit for the year		**18,726,563**	**37,298,141**
Balance in Profit and Loss Account brought forward		**52,161,083**	**60,678,326**
Total		**70,887,646**	**97,976,467**
Appropriations			
Transfer to Statutory Reserve	2	4,681,641	9,324,535
Transfer to Investment Reserve	2	-	5,770,118
Transfer to Investment Fluctuation Reserve	2	-	2,941,247
Remitted to Head Office	2	-	27,779,484
Remittable Surplus retained in India for CRAR	2	33,307,162	-
Balance carried over to Balance Sheet	2	32,898,843	52,161,083
Total		**70,887,646**	**97,976,467**
Significant accounting policies and notes to financial statements	18		

The accompanying schedules form an integral part of the Profit and Loss Account

As per our report of even date

For K. S. Aiyar & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 100186W

Sachin A. Negandhi
Partner
Membership No: 112888

Mumbai, India
10 June 2025

For Borkar & Muzumdar
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101569W

Kaushal Muzumdar
Partner
Membership No: 100938

Mumbai, India
10 June 2025

For Standard Chartered Bank - India Branches

PD Singh
Chief Executive Officer

Anil Kejriwal
Chief Financial Officer

Mumbai, India
10 June 2025

Standard Chartered Bank – India Branches

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom with limited liability)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Particulars		For the year ended 31 March 2025 (₹ in 000s)	For the year ended 31 March 2024 (₹ in 000s)
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit Before Tax		36,471,496	59,049,268
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation on fixed asset (including amortisation)		1,119,642	764,413
Specific provisions against advances (net)		1,534,510	(837,957)
Provision against standard assets		(1,393,829)	(497,993)
Provision on investments		-	(211,364)
Other Provisions		(15,294)	(200,570)
Net (profit) / loss on sale of premises and other assets		(16,189)	(9,608)
		37,700,336	**58,056,190**
Adjustments for:			
(Increase) / decrease in investments		(4,052,074)	(146,850,991)
(Increase) / decrease in advances		19,645,338	(11,128,428)
(Increase) / decrease in other assets		(155,938,828)	55,212,357
Increase / (decrease) in deposits		18,057,433	115,028,415
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities and provisions		162,163,379	(14,334,040)
		77,575,584	**55,983,503**
Direct taxes paid (Net of refunds)		(21,327,996)	(26,148,610)
Net Cash flow from operating activities	(A)	**56,247,588**	**29,834,893**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of fixed assets (including capital work in progress)		(1,224,989)	(1,354,943)
Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets		94,489	44,960
Net Cash flow from / (used in) investing activities	(B)	**(1,130,500)**	**(1,309,983)**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Remittance to Head Office		-	(27,779,484)
Increase / (decrease) in borrowings (net)		14,774,394	(23,076,131)
Net Cash flow from / (used in) financing activities	**(C)**	**14,774,394**	**(50,855,615)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**69,891,482**	**(22,330,705)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		133,755,026	156,085,732
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		203,646,508	133,755,026
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**69,891,482**	**(22,330,706)**

Note : Cash and Cash Equivalents include Cash in Hand, Balances with RBI, Balances with Other Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice

	Schedule	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India	**6**	103,734,945	86,113,716
Balances with Banks and Money at call and short notice	**7**	99,911,563	47,641,310
Total		**203,646,508**	**133,755,026**

The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under “Indirect Method” as set out in Accounting Standard -3 “Cash Flow Statements” under Section 133 of Companies Act 2013 read with Rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 and Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021 (as amended).

As per our report of even date

For K. S. Aiyar & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 100186W

Sachin A. Negandhi
Partner
Membership No: 112888

Mumbai, India
10 June 2025

For Borkar & Muzumdar
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101569W

Kaushal Muzumdar
Partner
Membership No: 100938

Mumbai, India
10 June 2025

For Standard Chartered Bank - India Branches

PD Singh
Chief Executive Officer

Anil Kejriwal
Chief Financial Officer

Mumbai, India
10 June 2025

SCHEDULES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

		As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
		(₹ in 000s)	(₹ in 000s)
1.	**CAPITAL**		
(i)	Deposit kept with Reserve Bank of India under Section 11(2)(b)(ii) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (face value)	150,048,340	128,953,490
(ii)	Deposit kept with Reserve Bank of India under Section 11(2)(b)(i) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (face value) and has been designated as credit risk mitigation (CRM) for offsetting of non-centrally cleared derivative exposures to Head Office (including overseas branches), and is not reckoned for regulatory capital and any other statutory requirements	35,000,000	35,000,000
a.	**Head office reserves**		
	Balance beginning of the year	21,960	21,960
	Balance end of the year	**21,960**	**21,960**
b.	**Head Office Capital**		
	Balance beginning of the year	74,378,782	74,378,782
	Balance end of the year	**74,378,782**	**74,378,782**
	Total Capital	**74,400,742**	**74,400,742**
2.	**RESERVES AND SURPLUS**		
a.	**Statutory Reserves**		
	Balance beginning of the year	130,888,881	121,564,346
	Transfer from Profit and Loss Account	4,681,641	9,324,535
	Balance end of the year	**135,570,522**	**130,888,881**
b.	**Property Revaluation Reserve**		
	Balance beginning of the year	6,568,405	6,568,405
	Balance end of the year	**6,568,405**	**6,568,405**
c.	**Capital Reserves-Surplus on sale of immovable properties**		
	Balance beginning of the year	11,093,284	11,093,284
	Balance end of the year	**11,093,284**	**11,093,284**
d.	**Capital Reserves-Surplus on sale of Held To Maturity investments**		
	Balance beginning of the year	984,772	984,772
	Balance end of the year	**984,772**	**984,772**
e.	**Capital Reserve**		
	Balance beginning of the year	302,387	302,387
	Transfer from AFS Reserve	1,915,597	-
	Balance end of the year	**2,217,984**	**302,387**
f.	**Remittable Surplus retained in India for Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR)**		
	Balance beginning of the year	81,555,670	81,555,670
	Transfer from Profit and Loss Account	33,307,162	-
	Transfer from General Reserve	6,512,208	-
	Balance end of the year	**121,375,040**	**81,555,670**
g.	**Balance in Profit and Loss Account**	**32,898,843**	**52,161,083**
h.	**Exchange Reserve**		
	Balance beginning of the year	1,229	1,229
	Balance end of the year	**1,229**	**1,229**
i.	**Property Investment Reserve**		
	Balance beginning of the year	206,923	206,923
	Balance end of the year	**206,923**	**206,923**
j.	**Investment Reserve**		
	Balance beginning of the year	5,770,118	-
	Transfer to General Reserve	(5,770,118)	5,770,118
	Balance end of the year	**-**	**5,770,118**

		As at 31 March 2025 (₹ in 000s)	As at 31 March 2024 (₹ in 000s)
k.	**Investment Fluctuation Reserve**		
	Balance beginning of the year	22,010,166	19,068,919
	Addition during the year	-	2,941,247
	Balance end of the year	**22,010,166**	**22,010,166**
l.	**General Reserve**		
	Balance beginning of the year	-	-
	Addition during the year	742,090	-
	Transfer from Investment Reserve	5,770,118	-
	Transfer to Remittable Surplus retained in India for CRAR	(6,512,208)	-
	Balance end of the year	**-**	**-**
m.	**AFS Reserve**		
	Balance beginning of the year	-	-
	Addition during the year	4,091,253	-
	Transfer to Capital Reserve	(1,915,596)	-
	Reduction during the year	(49,938)	-
	Balance end of the year	**2,125,719**	**-**
n.	**Cash Flow Hedges Reserve**		
	Balance beginning of the year	-	-
	Addition during the year	687,947	-
	Balance end of the year	687,947	-
Total Reserves and Surplus		**335,740,835**	**311,542,918**
3.	**DEPOSITS**		
A	I Demand Deposits		
	from banks	23,235,131	15,681,952
	from others	528,498,615	420,119,760
Total Demand Deposits		**551,733,746**	**435,801,712**
	II Savings Bank Deposits	254,843,284	243,630,315
Total Savings Bank Deposits		**254,843,284**	**243,630,315**
	III Term Deposits		
	from banks	10,308,346	6,655,046
	from others	642,076,686	754,817,555
Total Term Deposits		**652,385,032**	**761,472,601**
Total deposits (I,II and III)		**1,458,962,062**	**1,440,904,628**
B	I Deposits of branches in India	**1,458,962,062**	**1,440,904,628**
	II Deposits of branches outside India	**-**	-
Total Deposits		**1,458,962,062**	**1,440,904,628**
Lien Marked Deposits included in Total Deposits above		**130,324,281**	**120,841,975**
4.	**BORROWINGS**		
	I Borrowings in India from		
	(i) Reserve Bank of India	56,850,000	25,750,000
	(ii) Other banks	-	-
	(iii) Other institutions and agencies	160,589,437	182,180,950
	II Borrowings outside India	9,168,767	3,902,861
Total Borrowings (I and II)		**226,608,204**	**211,833,811**
Secured Borrowings included in I and II above		**90,507,637**	**107,384,600**

	As at 31 March 2025 (₹ in 000s)	As at 31 March 2024 (₹ in 000s)
5. OTHER LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS		
Bills payable	2,619,859	8,981,294
Inter Office Adjustments (net)	-	-
Interest accrued	6,136,310	7,574,641
Mark-to-market adjustments on Foreign Exchange and Derivative contracts	368,307,306	197,976,178
Provision against Standard Assets	10,604,063	11,997,892
Others (including provisions) [Refer Note 18 E (4)]	105,705,638	106,088,916
Total Other Liabilities and Provisions	**493,373,176**	**332,618,921**
6. CASH AND BALANCES WITH THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA		
I Cash in hand (including foreign currency notes)	1,270,902	1,089,117
II Balance with Reserve Bank of India		
(a) In Current Accounts	52,044,043	67,784,599
(b) In Other Accounts	50,420,000	17,240,000
Total Cash and Balances with the Reserve Bank of India (I and II)	**103,734,945**	**86,113,716**
7. BALANCES WITH BANKS AND MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE		
I In India		
(i) Balances with Banks		
(a) In current accounts	1,130,740	1,495,795
(b) In other deposit accounts	-	-
(ii) Money at call and short notice		
(a) with banks	-	-
(b) with other institutions	80,891,869	36,041,022
Total (i and ii)	**82,022,609**	**37,536,817**
II Outside India		
(i) In current accounts	17,888,954	10,104,493
(ii) In other deposit accounts	-	-
(iii) Money at call and short notice	-	-
Total (i, ii and iii)	**17,888,954**	**10,104,493**
Total Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short notice (I and II)	**99,911,563**	**47,641,310**
8. INVESTMENTS		
I In India		
Government securities	931,261,520	978,083,574
Other approved securities	-	-
Shares	1,010,631	410,725
Debentures and Bonds	42,608,612	84,574,804
Subsidiaries and / or Joint Ventures	-	-
Others (including Pass Through Certificates,Ceritificate of Deposits,Commercial Papers and Security Receipts)	27,683,158	37,439,197
Total	**1,002,563,921**	**1,100,508,300**
II Outside India		
Government securities (including local authorities)	106,779,857	-
Subsidiaries and / or Joint Ventures abroad	-	-
Other Investments	-	-
Total Investments (I and II)	**1,109,343,778**	**1,100,508,300**

		As at 31 March 2025 (₹ in 000s)	As at 31 March 2024 (₹ in 000s)
9.	**ADVANCES**		
A.	Bills purchased and discounted	79,338,068	81,792,470
	Cash credits, overdrafts and loans repayable on demand	313,005,721	286,422,975
	Term loans	457,239,031	502,547,223
	Total	**849,582,820**	**870,762,668**
B.	Secured by tangible assets	466,783,584	457,879,535
	(includes advances secured against book debts)		
	Covered by bank / government guarantees	7,860,320	14,826,505
	Unsecured	374,938,916	398,056,628
	Total	**849,582,820**	**870,762,668**
C I	Advances in India		
	Priority sectors	312,275,739	331,095,319
	Public sector	83,127	2,991,815
	Banks	-	-
	Others	537,223,954	536,675,534
	Total	**849,582,820**	**870,762,668**
C II	Advances Outside India		
	Due from Banks	-	-
	Due from Others	-	-
	(a) Bills purchased and discounted	-	-
	(b) Syndicated loans	-	-
	(c) Others	-	-
	Total	-	-
Total Advances (C.I and II)		**849,582,820**	**870,762,668**
10.	**FIXED ASSETS**		
I	Premises		
	Balance beginning of the year	15,142,798	15,142,798
	Additions during the year	-	-
	Deductions during the year	-	-
		15,142,798	15,142,798
	Less : Depreciation to date	(2,678,839)	(2,452,830)
	Net book value of Premises	**12,463,959**	**12,689,968**
II	Other fixed assets (including furniture and fixtures)		
	Balance beginning of the year	5,164,833	4,353,830
	Additions during the year	1,054,900	1,193,754
	Deductions during the year	(219,157)	(382,751)
		6,000,576	5,164,833
	Less : Depreciation to date	(4,113,753)	(3,402,708)
	Net book value of other fixed assets	**1,886,823**	**1,762,125**
III	Intangible (Capitalised Software and Goodwill)		
	Balance beginning of the year	279,278	104,822
	Additions during the year	261,887	174,456
	Deductions during the year	-	-
		541,165	279,278
	Less: Amortisation to date	(230,099)	(146,510)
	Net book value of Intangible (capitalised software and goodwill)	**311,066**	**132,768**
IV	**Capital Work In Progress**	**355,994**	**405,934**
Total net book value of Fixed Assets (I,II,III and IV)		**15,017,842**	**14,990,795**

		As at 31 March 2025 (₹ in 000s)	As at 31 March 2024 (₹ in 000s)
11.	**OTHER ASSETS**		
	Inter-office adjustment (net)	-	-
	Interest accrued	20,035,951	20,305,955
	Tax paid in advance / TDS (net of provision for tax)	34,094,239	31,135,498
	Deferred Tax asset [Refer Note 18 E (8)]	8,037,288	9,308,354
	Stationery and stamps	782	804
	Mark-to-market adjustments on Foreign exchange and Derivative contracts	264,014,292	130,560,539
	Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims	-	-
	Others* [Refer Note 18 E (4)]	85,311,518	59,973,082
	Total Other Assets	**411,494,070**	**251,284,232**
* Pursuant to RBI circular DBR.BP.BC.No.31/21.04.018/2015-16 dated 16 July 2015, the Bank has included deposits placed with NABARD / NHB / SIDBI / MUDRA of ₹6,731 million (2023-24: ₹10,989 million).			
12.	**CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**		
	Claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debts	63,072,130	59,991,632
	Liability for partly paid investments	-	-
	Liability on account of outstanding foreign exchange contracts	20,176,479,750	14,873,077,776
	Liability on account of derivative contracts	25,300,189,736	20,812,224,281
	Guarantees given on behalf of constituents		
	- in India	345,808,336	317,991,968
	- outside India	105,886,210	114,431,392
	Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations	122,077,189	122,978,502
	Other items for which the Bank is contingently liable	71,394,715	65,563,951
	Total Contingent Liabilities	**46,184,908,066**	**36,366,259,502**

		For the year ended 31 March 2025 (₹ in 000s)	For the year ended 31 March 2024 (₹ in 000s)
13.	**INTEREST EARNED**		
	Interest / discount on advances / bills	85,587,040	87,855,056
	Income on investments	74,589,361	73,171,434
	Interest on balances with Reserve Bank of India and other inter-bank funds	4,515,254	4,070,994
	Others	4,609,676	2,769,300
	Total Interest Earned	**169,301,331**	**167,866,784**
14.	**OTHER INCOME**		
	Commission, exchange and brokerage	15,693,886	17,420,427
	Net Profit/(Loss) on sale of investments	2,648,600	5,582,852
	Net Profit/(Loss) on revaluation of investments	4,887,802	13,660,321
	Net Profit/(Loss) on sale of land, buildings and other assets	16,189	9,608
	Net Profit/(Loss) on exchange transactions (incl. derivatives and long term Fx contracts)	7,176,405	10,485,214
	Income by way of dividends, etc from subsidiary companies	-	-
	Miscellaneous income	(348,322)	1,458,125
	Total Other Income	**30,074,560**	**48,616,547**
15.	**INTEREST EXPENDED**		
	Interest on deposits	56,504,505	53,833,528
	Interest on Reserve Bank of India and inter-bank borrowings	629,341	165,298
	Others	17,179,064	20,968,810
	Total Interest Expended	**74,312,910**	**74,967,636**

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
	(₹ in 000s)	(₹ in 000s)
16. OPERATING EXPENSES		
Payments to and provisions for employees	20,597,588	20,287,406
Rent, taxes and lighting	1,564,248	1,488,911
Printing and stationery	109,312	185,833
Advertisement and publicity	267,077	156,264
Depreciation on Bank's property	1,119,642	764,413
Auditors' fees and expense	20,000	19,954
Law charges	304,274	66,519
Postage, telegrams, telephones, etc.	469,932	497,246
Repairs and maintenance	1,091,793	947,827
Insurance	1,862,035	1,654,845
Other expenditure [Refer Note 18 E (4)]	61,060,198	58,145,093
Total Operating Expenses	**88,466,099**	**84,214,311**
17. PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES		
Specific provisions towards NPA	1,519,510	(837,957)
Provision against standard assets *	(1,393,829)	(497,993)
Provision for country risk exposure	15,000	-
Specific provisions for NPI	(0)	(211,364)
Provision on account of tax		
- Current tax expense [Refer note 18 E (9)]	16,546,181	22,729,811
- Deferred tax charge [Refer note 18 E (8)]	1,198,752	(978,684)
Other Provisions	(15,294)	(200,570)
Total Provisions and Contingencies	**17,870,320**	**20,003,243**

* includes reversal of excess standard assets provision of ₹ 650 million during FY 2024-25 which is no longer required as per extant RBI guidelines

SCHEDULES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

18. Significant accounting policies and notes to financial statements

A) Background

The accompanying financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 comprise the accounts of India branches of Standard Chartered Bank ('SCB' or 'the Bank'), which is incorporated with limited liability in the United Kingdom. The Bank's ultimate holding company is Standard Chartered PLC ('SCPLC'), which is incorporated in the United Kingdom.

B) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared and presented under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis of accounting, unless otherwise stated, and in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ('GAAP') in India, statutory requirements of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, circulars, master directions and guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') from time to time, the Accounting Standards ('AS') specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 and Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021 (as amended) to the extent applicable and current practices prevailing within the banking industry in India. Accounting policies applied have been consistent with the previous year except otherwise stated.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees rounded off to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

C) Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclosures relating to the contingent liabilities as at the date of financial statements. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Actual result could differ from those estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in current and future periods.

D) Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Investments

Classification

Investments are classified as 'Held to Maturity' ('HTM'), 'Available for Sale' ('AFS') or Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) at the time of their purchase in accordance with RBI guidelines. 'Held for Trading' ('HFT') is sub-category within FVTPL.

HTM

Securities that fulfil the following conditions are classified as HTM:

a) The security acquired with the intention of holding up to maturity; and

b) The contractual term of the security gives rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on outstanding principal ('SPPI criterion') on specified dates

AFS

Securities that fulfil the following conditions are classified as AFS:

a) The security is acquired with the intention of collecting contractual cash flows and selling securities; and

b) The contractual terms of the security meets the 'SPPI criterion'

Equity shares held for strategic purposes are classified as AFS in accordance with RBI guidelines.

FVTPL

Securities that do not qualify for inclusion in HTM or AFS are classified under FVTPL.

HFT which is a sub-category within FVTPL, consist of investment which is acquired by Bank for trading or speculation or hedging the risk arising from these transactions in line with RBI guidelines.

The Bank follows settlement date accounting for recording its purchase and sale of investments.

For disclosure in the financial statements in Schedule 8 - Investments, the investments in India are classified under six categories – Government securities, Other approved securities, Shares, Debentures and Bonds, Investments in Subsidiaries and/or Joint ventures and other investments. Investments in securities issued outside India are classified as Investments outside India under three categories – Government securities (including local authorities), Subsidiaries and/or Joint ventures abroad and other investments.

Valuation

Initial recognition

All investments are initially recognized at fair value, which is normally the acquisition cost.

Subsequent measurement

HTM: Investments classified as HTM are carried at acquisition cost or amortised cost, if acquired at premium or discount over the face value and are not marked to market (MTM) after initial recognition. Where in the opinion of management and in accordance with the RBI guidelines, there is any diminution in the value of any HTM security, which is other than temporary, appropriate provisions are made as per RBI guidelines. Realized gains on sale of investments under the HTM securities are recognized in the Profit and Loss Account and subsequently appropriated to Capital Reserve net of tax expense and transfer to Statutory Reserves. Losses on sale of investments are recognized in the Profit and Loss Account in accordance with RBI guidelines.

AFS: The securities in AFS are fair valued as per frequency prescribed by RBI. The net appreciation or depreciation for AFS securities upon fair valuation are directly credited or debited to AFS reserve without routing through the Profit and Loss Account. Upon sale or maturity of a debt instrument, the accumulated gain or loss for that security in the AFS-reserve is transferred from the AFS reserve and recognized in the Profit and Loss Account. In case of sale of equity instrument, the gain or loss is transferred from AFS reserve to capital reserve.

FVTPL (including HFT): The securities held in FVTPL are fair valued as per minimum frequency prescribed by RBI and the net gain or loss is routed through the Profit and Loss Account.

Any premium or discount on acquisition is amortized in Profit and Loss Account over remaining maturity of instrument on basis of constant yield to maturity for all categories of investment.

The mark to market value of investments in debt securities classified as FVTPL and AFS is determined using prices published by Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association ('FIMMDA'). If prices are not published, then for those securities; valuation is determined based on the base yield curve and the applicable spreads as notified by FIMMDA jointly with Primary Dealers Association of India ('PDAI') and Financial Benchmarks India Private Limited ('FBIL').

In line with the RBI guidance, Govt of India Treasury Bills and US Treasury bills are marked to market using the Yield to Maturity (YTM) rate as published by FIMMDA / FBIL and Bloomberg respectively.

Certificate of Deposits and Commercial Paper are valued at carrying cost.

Quoted equity shares are valued based on the closing quotes published on the recognized stock exchange. Unquoted equity shares are valued at break-up value if the latest balance sheet is available, if unavailable, at Re. 1 per equity share

Cost of investments is determined using the First in First Out (FIFO) method at portfolio level.

Brokerage and commission on debt instruments paid at the time of acquisition are charged to the Profit and Loss Account. Valuations are adjusted for illiquidity; the illiquidity adjustments are based on management estimates.

Non performing investments are identified and valued based on the RBI guidelines.

Reclassification between categories

Reclassification of investments between categories is accounted in accordance with provisions of the RBI guidelines:

a) Securities reclassified from HTM category to AFS/ FVTPL category are reclassified at the revised carrying value. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the revised carrying value (FV) and the previous carrying value is recognized in AFS-Reserve / Profit and loss Account for investment in AFS / FVTPL category respectively.

b) Securities reclassified from AFS category to HTM category are reclassified at adjusted fair value AFS reserve is adjusted against existing carrying value to arrive at revised carrying value (adjusted fair value)

c) Securities reclassified from FVTPL category to HTM/AFS category are reclassified at carrying value (fair value).

d) Securities reclassified from AFS to FVTPL category are reclassified at fair value. The cumulative AFS reserve for respective security in case of reclass from AFS to FVTPL shall be transferred to Profit and Loss Account.

Accounting for repurchase / reverse repurchase.

In accordance with the RBI guidelines, repurchase (repos) and reverse repurchase (reverse repos) are accounted as collateralized borrowing and lending transaction respectively. Borrowing cost on repo transactions is accounted as interest expense and revenue on reverse repo transactions is accounted as interest income. Reverse repos with banks and other institutions having original maturity of more than 14 days from the date of issuance are accounted for as collateralized lending under Schedule 9 - Advances.

Short sales

In accordance with the RBI guidelines, the bank undertakes short sale transactions in Central Government dated securities. Such short positions are categorized under HFT (FVTPL) category and netted off from the investments in the Balance Sheet (FVTPL-HFT). These positions are marked to market along with the other securities under FVTPL-HFT portfolio and the resultant mark to market losses/gains are accounted for as per the relevant RBI guidelines for valuation of investments.

(2) Advances

Classification

Advances are classified into performing and non-performing advances ('NPA') based on the RBI's prudential norms on classification. Further, NPAs are classified into substandard, doubtful and loss assets based on the criteria stipulated by RBI. Advances are stated net of specific provisions, interest in suspense, inter-bank participation certificates issued on risk sharing basis, direct assignment and bills rediscounted.

Provisioning

Specific provisions are made based on management's assessment of the degree of impairment of the advances and in accordance with the Bank's internal policy on specific provisioning for NPAs, subject to minimum provisioning norms laid down by the RBI. For restructured advances, provision is made in accordance with the RBI guidelines, which requires the diminution in the fair value of the advances to be provided at the time of restructuring.

The Bank adopted resolution framework for COVID-19 related stress as issued by RBI to enable a resolution plan for borrowers having stress on account of COVID-19. Bank holds requisite provision as per guidelines.

The Bank maintains provision on standard advances as well as on positive mark to market gains on derivatives portfolio as per the norms prescribed by RBI and based on management's periodic assessment, considering the extant environment or information relating to specific borrowers, subject to minimum prescribed in the guidelines. In respect of advances to stressed sector, such general provision is made at rates higher than the regulatory minimum as per the internal policy of the Bank. For entities with Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure ('UFCE'), provision is made in accordance with the guidelines issued by the RBI, which requires ascertaining the amount of UFCE, estimating the extent of likely loss, and estimating the riskiness of the unhedged position. In addition to the provisions required to be held according to the asset classification status, provisions are held for individual country exposure (other than for home country) and for incremental exposure of the banking system to a specified borrower beyond Normally Permitted Lending Limit (NPLL) in proportion to bank's funded exposure to specified borrower as per the RBI guidelines. Floating provision is created as per the Bank's approved policy. All these provisions are classified under Schedule 5 – Other Liabilities and Provisions in the Balance Sheet.

In accordance with RBI guidelines on sale of non-performing advances, if the sale is at price below the net book value (i.e. book value less provisions held), the shortfall is charged to the Profit and Loss Account. If the sale is for a value higher than the net book value, the excess provision is credited to the Profit and Loss Account in the year the amounts are received.

Advances are written off in accordance with the Bank's policy. Recoveries from such Bad Debts written off are recognized in the Profit and Loss Account.

(3) Securitization (including assignment)

The Bank securitizes advances to Special Purpose Vehicles ('SPV'). Securitized assets are derecognized if they are transferred to the SPV in compliance with all the conditions of true sale as prescribed in 'Guidelines on Securitization transactions' issued by RBI. Securitization transactions which do not meet the criteria for derecognition are accounted for as secured borrowings.

In accordance with the guidelines, gain arising on securitization is amortized over the life of the securities issued / to be issued by the SPV. Loss, if any, is recognized immediately in the Profit and Loss Account.

The Bank also follows the aforesaid principles to ascertain de-recognition of standard loans and advances through direct assignment and the gain arising upon such direct assignment is amortized over the life of the loans and advances sold. Loss, if any, is recognized immediately in the Profit and Loss Account.

In respect of credit enhancements provided or recourse obligations accepted by the Bank at the time of securitization or direct assignment, appropriate provisions / disclosures are made in accordance with AS 29 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

(4) Derivative transactions

Derivative transactions comprise of forward foreign exchange (FX) contracts, currency futures, cross currency swaps, FX options (FXO), interest rate swaps, Interest rate options (including Caps and Floors), forward rate agreement which are undertaken for either trading or hedging purposes.

Foreign exchange trading positions including spot contracts, forward contracts and currency swap contracts are revalued daily at the rates published by Reuters/ brokers etc. In case of FX Contracts, for month-ends valuations the bank uses the FEDAI rates. For FX options, and other derivatives products, month-end valuation are based on daily rates/ curves. The notional value of these contracts is recorded as contingent liability.

Trading derivatives are marked to market and the resultant unrealized gain or loss is recognized in the Profit and Loss Account – and correspondingly in other assets (representing positive MTM) and in other liabilities (representing negative MTM). Options are marked to market and unrealized gain or loss on revaluation is recorded in the Profit and Loss Account. Valuations are adjusted for illiquidity, Credit Valuations Adjustments based on management estimates.

With respect to derivative contracts entered as hedges, the Bank applies hedge accounting as stipulated in Institute of Chartered Accountants of India Guidance Note on Accounting for Derivative Contracts (Revised 2021), wherein:

a) For hedges designated as Fair value hedge, the hedging instrument is measured at fair value with the change in fair value recognised in the Profit and Loss Account. The hedged item is re-measured at fair value in respect of the hedged risk and the resulting change is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account. Thus, the fair value changes of the hedged item and the hedging instrument reduces Profit and Loss Account volatility except for the impact of ineffectiveness portion.

b) For hedges designated as Cash flow hedge (CFH), the hedging instrument is measured at fair value which is recognised in the CFH reserve except for ineffective portion which is recognised in Profit and Loss Account.

Application of hedge accounting is stopped, when the risk management objective as defined originally at the time of first applying hedge accounting principles is no longer met. The hedge relationship is discontinued if:

a) The hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised.

b) Hedge items mature or is sold/terminated or forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur.

c) Hedging relationship (or a part of a hedging relationship) cease to meet the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting.

As per RBI guidelines, any receivables from clients under derivatives contracts which remain overdue for more than 90 days, the corresponding unrealized mark to market gains on all derivative contracts with the same counterparties need to be reversed through the Profit and Loss Account.

(5) Income recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is possible, that the economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the revenue can be reliably measured, so far as it is consistent with the statutory provisions and the guidelines issued by the RBI.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognized in the Profit and Loss Account on an accrual basis, except in the case of interest on non-performing assets and unless otherwise specified by RBI guidelines.

Interest income on discounted instruments is recognized over the tenor of the instrument on a constant effective yield basis.

Interest income on income tax refund is accounted for on receipt basis.

Lines of Credit / Guarantee Commission

Commission on guarantees and letters of credit are recognized over the facility tenor. Fees on loans and credit cards are recognized at the inception of the transactions.

Advisory Fees

Fee from management advisory services, structuring and such other services is recognized based on applicable service contracts and any substantial fee is amortised over the life of the facility.

PSLC Income / Expense

The Fees received from the sale of Priority Sector Lending Certificate (PSLC) is recognized as Miscellaneous Income in the Profit & Loss Account and the fee paid for purchase of PSLC is recognized as expense as Other Expenditure in the Profit and Loss Account.

Dividend Income

Dividend on Equity shares are recognized as income when the right to receive dividend is established.

(6) Fixed assets (including goodwill / intangibles)

Fixed assets are accounted for as per AS 10 –Property, Plant and Equipment as notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021.

Fixed assets are stated at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any, with the exception of premises, which are revalued periodically and are stated at revalued cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes freight, duties, taxes and incidental expenses related to the acquisition and installation of asset.

Borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of such assets in accordance with AS 16 - Borrowing Costs as notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for intended use.

Capital work-in-progress includes cost of fixed assets that are not ready for their intended use and includes advances paid to acquire fixed assets.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset as per the management's internal assessment, subject to useful life prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation is provided from the month of addition over the estimated useful life of the asset. Depreciation on assets sold during the year is charged to the Profit and Loss upto the month preceding the month of sale.

In the case of premises, depreciation is provided on revalued cost. On disposal of revalued premises, the amount standing to the credit of revaluation reserve is transferred to Capital Reserve in accordance with the RBI guidelines.

Profit on disposal of premises is recognized in the Profit and Loss Account and subsequently appropriated to Capital Reserve net of tax expense and transfer to statutory reserve. Losses are recognized in the Profit and Loss Account.

Fixed assets individually costing less than ₹425 (in 000s) are expensed in the year of purchase, except where individual assets are purchased and installed as part of the owned and leasehold improvement projects, in which case they are capitalized as improvements to property.

DCR (Desktop Computer Renewal) assets, User assets (Notebooks, Laptops, Desktops, Workstations) are capitalized with 3 years' useful life and other hardware (more than or equal to ₹425 (in 000s)) is capitalized with 6 years' useful life. PCs purchased within DCR program operated by Group Technology Operations or purchased in bulk can be capitalized.

Computer software less than or equal to ₹8,500 (in 000s) is expensed in the year of purchase and more than ₹8,500 (in 000s) is capitalized in fixed assets and is amortized over its useful life subject to maximum of 10 years.

Goodwill and other intangibles are recognized on business acquisition and represents the difference between the price paid and the assets and liabilities acquired, which would include any identifiable intangible assets (such as customer or core deposit relationships). These are amortized on a straight-line basis over the best estimate of their useful life as determined by the management.

The useful life of assets are as follows:

Category	**Useful life of Assets**
Computers	3 - 6 years
Plant	5 – 10 years
Furniture and Fixtures	5 years
Motor Vehicles	3 years
Electrical Installations	5 years
Improvements to property [1]	5 years
Computer Software	3 – 10 years
Goodwill / Intangibles	5 years
Owned Premises	50 years
Leasehold Premises	As per the term of the agreement

1 Improvements to owned and leasehold property are depreciated over the remaining useful life / lease period subject to a maximum period of five years.

Fixed assets (including goodwill /intangibles) are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future net discounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset or net realizable value, whichever is higher. If such assets are impaired, the impairment is recognized by charging the Profit and Loss Account and is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets.

(7) Accounting for leases

Assets given / taken on lease are accounted for in accordance with provisions of AS 19 – Leases as notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021. Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership over the lease term are classified as operating lease. Lease payments under operating leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease income from assets given on operating lease is recognized as income in the Profit and Loss Account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(8) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the year are recognized in the Profit and Loss Account.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the Balance Sheet date at rates of exchange notified by the Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association of India ('FEDAI') and the resultant exchange differences are recognized in the Profit and Loss Account.

Foreign exchange contracts are revalued at the exchange rates notified by FEDAI and where exchange rates are not notified by FEDAI, are revalued at foreign exchange rates implied by swap curves. The profit or loss on revaluation is recognized in the Profit and Loss Account.

Contingent liabilities on account of foreign exchange contracts, guarantees, acceptances, endorsements, and other obligations denominated in foreign currencies are disclosed at the closing rates of exchange notified by FEDAI.

(9) Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement and other employees' benefits are accounted for as per AS 15 (Revised 2005) - Employee Benefits as notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021 as set out below:

a) *Provident fund*

Contributions to the Bank's Provident Fund, which is a defined benefit plan, are accounted for on accrual basis and recognized in the Profit and Loss Account. The Provident Fund liability has been determined by an independent actuary as per the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses are immediately recognized in the Profit and Loss Account. The contributions made to the trust are recognized as plan assets. The defined benefit obligation recognized in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as reduced by the fair value of plan assets.

b) *Gratuity*

The Bank has a gratuity scheme, which is a defined benefit plan. The Bank's net obligation in respect of the gratuity benefit is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that the employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. This benefit is discounted to determine the present value of the obligation under the benefit plan.

The present value of the obligation under such benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary as at the year end, using the Projected Unit Credit Method which recognizes each period of service that give rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The obligation is measured at present value of estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value are based on the market yields on Government Securities as at the balance sheet date.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately in the Profit and Loss Account.

c) *Superannuation*

The Bank contributes to an approved superannuation fund, which is a defined contribution scheme, for all its eligible employees who have opted for the scheme. The contributions are accounted for on an accrual basis and recognized in the Profit and Loss Account.

d) *Pension*

The Bank has a pension scheme for its award staff, which is a defined benefit plan. The Bank's net obligation in respect of the pension benefit is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that the award staff have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. This benefit is discounted to determine the present value of the obligation under the benefit plan.

The present value of the obligation under such benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary as at the year end, using the Projected Unit Credit Method which recognizes each period of service that give rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The obligation is measured at present value of estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value are based on the market yields on Government Securities as at the balance sheet date.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately in the Profit and Loss Account.

e) *Compensated absences*

The Bank has a leave encashment scheme for its award staff, which is a defined benefit plan. The Bank's net obligation in respect of the leave benefit is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that the award staff have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods.

This benefit is discounted to determine the present value of the obligation under the benefit plan.

The present value of the obligation under such benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary as at the year end, using the Projected Unit Credit Method which recognizes each period of service that give rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The obligation is measured at present value of estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value are based on the market yields on Government Securities as at the balance sheet date.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately in the Profit and Loss Account.

(10) Taxation

Income tax comprises current tax (i.e. amount of tax for the period, determined in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961 and the rules framed thereunder) and deferred tax charge or credit (reflecting the tax effects of timing differences between accounting income and taxable income for the year).

Current tax expense is recognized on an annual basis under the taxes payable method based on the estimated liability computed after taking credit for allowances and exemptions in accordance with the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961.

The Bank accounts for deferred taxes in accordance with the provisions of AS 22 – Accounting for Taxes on Income as notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021. The deferred tax charge or credit and the corresponding deferred tax liabilities or assets are recognized using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the Profit and Loss Account or reserves as applicable in the period of change.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and appropriately adjusted to reflect the amount that is reasonably certain to be realized.

(11) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

In accordance with the provisions of AS – 29 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets as notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021, the Bank creates a provision when there is a present obligation as a result of past events that probably requires an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of such obligation. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

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

Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements. However, if it is virtually certain that an economic benefit will arise, the asset and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs.

(12) Provision for reward points awarded to customers

The Bank has a policy of awarding reward points to customers for credit / debit card spends. Provision for such reward points is made on the basis of behavioral analysis of utilisation trends.

(13) Segment Reporting

The disclosure relating to segment information is made in accordance with AS-17: Segment Reporting and relevant guidelines issued by the RBI.

E) NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

(1) Statutory Disclosures

(i) Composition of Regulatory Capital **(₹ in 000s)**

		As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
i.	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET 1)	346,778,634	300,501,820
ii.	Additional Tier 1 capital	-	-
iii.	Tier 1 Capital (i+ii)	346,778,634	300,501,820
iv.	Tier 2 Capital	30,734,601	37,511,192
v.	Total Capital (iii+iv)	377,513,235	338,013,012
vi.	Total Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs)	2,490,385,936	2,087,491,707
vii.	CET 1 Ratio (CET 1 as a percentage of RWAs)	13.93%	14.40%
viii.	Tier 1 Ratio (Tier 1 capital as a percentage of RWAs)	13.93%	14.40%
ix.	Tier 2 Ratio (Tier 2 capital as a percentage of RWAs)	1.23%	1.79%
x.	Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) (Total Capital as a percentage of RWAs)	15.16%	16.19%
xi.	Leverage Ratio	9.21%	9.03%
xii.	Percentage of the shareholding of Government of India	-	-
xiii.	Amount of paid-up equity capital raised during the year	-	-
xiv.	Amount of non-equity Tier 1 capital raised during the year	-	-
xv.	Amount of Tier 2 capital raised during the year	-	-

Capital Adequacy Ratio is calculated as per the RBI guidelines.

(ii) Business Ratios

		For the year ended 31-Mar-25	For the year ended 31-Mar-24
i.	Interest income as a % to working funds[1]	6.75%	7.31%
ii.	Non-interest income as a % to working funds[1]	1.20%	2.12%
iii.	Cost of Deposits[2]	3.90%	3.89%
iv.	Net Interest Margin[3]	4.62%	4.65%
v.	Operating profit as a % to working funds[1]	1.46%	2.50%
vi.	Return on assets[1]	0.75%	1.63%
vii.	Business (deposits+advances) per employee (₹ in 000s)[4&5]	390,424	353,448
viii.	Profit per employee (₹ in 000s)[5]	3,214	5,759

1 Computed based on average of total assets as per Form X submitted to RBI

2 Interest on deposits / Average Total Deposit. Average Total Deposit is average of year end balances of current and previous year.

3 Net Interest Income/ Average Earning Assets. Net Interest Income= Interest Income – Interest Expense

4 Computed based on deposits (excluding inter-bank deposits) plus advances outstanding as at the year end

5 Computed based on number of employees as at the year end

(iii) Maturity Pattern of Assets and Liabilities

As at 31 March 2025 **(₹ in 000s)**

Maturity Bucket	Loans and Advances*	Investments*	Deposits*	Borrowings*	Foreign Currency Assets	Foreign Currency Liabilities
Day 1	10,047,538	563,663,825	32,213,629	9,083,631	42,187,825	17,876,332
2 – 7 days	68,688,973	194,352,258	223,022,169	90,066,858	90,575,179	29,220,525
8 - 14 days	71,868,689	38,353,718	250,550,343	20,235,900	4,669,918	28,859,879
15 - 30 days	48,564,952	28,183,526	48,025,517	5,525,915	12,025,857	28,576,108
31 days and upto 2 months	57,390,076	18,701,290	60,236,690	235,900	13,150,980	7,243,841
Over 2 months and upto 3 months	36,568,575	13,801,828	36,049,197	235,900	10,317,285	6,920,398
Over 3 months - 6 months	70,240,372	17,483,021	45,196,747	708,600	17,385,504	10,732,673
Over 6 months - 1 year	56,204,131	24,322,621	64,535,801	6,865,500	5,353,426	13,872,418
Over 1 year - 3 years	223,139,744	201,113,915	698,883,761	93,650,000	11,518,616	49,020,680
Over 3 years - 5 years	65,495,756	4,877,164	248,208	-	38,094,825	63,571,057
Over 5 years	141,374,014	4,490,612	-	-	4,335,919	8,926,053
Total	**849,582,820**	**1,109,343,778**	**1,458,962,062**	**226,608,204**	**249,615,334**	**264,819,964**

As at 31 March 2024 **(₹ in 000s)**

Maturity Bucket	Loans and Advances*	Investments*	Deposits*	Borrowings*	Foreign Currency Assets	Foreign Currency Liabilities
Day 1	8,589,214	559,883,927	22,557,051	3,902,860	11,562,075	11,282,032
2 – 7 days	55,961,780	58,812,842	185,929,065	46,271,212	2,699,471	18,747,498
8 - 14 days	62,753,920	36,353,214	178,305,447	809,500	2,881,179	20,355,543
15 - 30 days	38,933,570	53,156,437	93,967,108	15,123,811	8,703,295	32,325,268
31 days and upto 2 months	50,153,092	66,329,133	120,103,998	31,202,478	12,441,831	4,133,406
Over 2 months and upto 3 months	46,309,537	53,451,260	84,586,037	16,406,098	14,595,983	3,709,072
Over 3 months - 6 months	80,298,532	25,146,840	65,498,284	5,446,900	16,682,881	4,182,193
Over 6 months - 1 year	63,567,651	32,183,359	43,228,028	2,939,150	4,256,647	8,334,732
Over 1 year - 3 years	230,071,137	210,071,527	644,439,593	89,731,802	11,203,558	44,431,090
Over 3 years - 5 years	80,786,852	4,251,938	2,290,018	-	4,749,675	10,402,250
Over 5 years	153,337,383	867,823	-	-	5,697,639	9,691,404
Total	**870,762,668**	**1,100,508,300**	**1,440,904,629**	**211,833,811**	**95,474,234**	**167,594,488**

*Including foreign currency balances

Note: Classification of assets and liabilities under the maturity buckets is based on the same estimates and assumptions as used by the Bank for compiling the Liquidity Return submitted to RBI.

(iv) Composition of Investments

As at 31 March 2025 **(₹ in 000s)**

	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	Total investments Outside India	
Held to Maturity										
Gross	221,191,899	-	-	40,857,192	-	23,449,543	285,498,634	-	-	28,54,98,634
Provision for NPI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net	**221,191,899**	**-**	**-**	**40,857,192**	**-**	**23,449,543**	**285,498,634**	**-**	**-**	**285,498,634**
Available for Sale										
Gross	424,239,954	-	751,936	127	-	-	424,992,017	64,069,496	64,069,496	489,061,513
Provision for NPI	-	-	(180)	-	-	-	(180)	-	-	(180)
Provision for Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net	**424,239,954**	**-**	**751,756**	**127**	**-**	**-**	**424,991,837**	**64,069,496**	**64,069,496**	**489,061,333**
FVTPL (Including HFT)										
Gross	285,829,667	-	264,478	1,871,646	-	4,233,615	292,199,406	42,710,361	42,710,361	334,909,767
Provision for NPI	-	-	(5,603)	(120,353)	-	-	(125,956)	-	-	(125,956)
Provision for Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net	**285,829,667**	**-**	**258,875**	**1,751,293**	**-**	**4,233,615**	**292,073,450**	**42,710,361**	**42,710,361**	**334,783,811**
Total Investments										
Gross	931,261,520	-	1,016,414	42,728,965	-	27,683,158	1,002,690,057	106,779,857	106,779,857	1,109,469,914
Provision for NPI	-	-	(5,783)	(120,353)	-	-	(126,136)	-	-	(126,136)
Provision for Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net	**931,261,520**	**-**	**1,010,631**	**42,608,612**	**-**	**27,683,158**	**1,002,563,921**	**106,779,857**	**106,779,857**	**1,109,343,778**

* During the financial year 2024-25 (2023-24: Nil) investments in US Treasury Bills have been reported as investments outside India.

As at 31 March 2024 **(₹ in 000s)**

	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	Total investments Outside India	Total Investments
Held to Maturity										
Gross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for NPI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Available for Sale										
Gross	916,044,851	-	416,508	82,237,694	-	29,205,185	1,027,904,238	-	-	1,027,904,238
Provision for NPI	-	-	(5,783)	(120,353)	-	-	(126,136)	-	-	(126,136)
Provision for Depreciation	(243,640)	-	-	(199,404)	-	(128,247)	(571,291)	-	-	(571,291)
Net	**915,801,211**	**-**	**410,725**	**81,917,937**	**-**	**29,076,938**	**1,027,206,811**	**-**	**-**	**1,027,206,811**
Held for Trading										
Gross	62,300,641	-	-	2,660,669	-	8,362,259	73,323,569	-	-	73,323,569
Provision for NPI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for Depreciation	(18,278)	-	-	(3,802)	-	-	(22,080)	-	-	(22,080)
Net	**62,282,363**	**-**	**-**	**2,656,867**	**-**	**8,362,259**	**73,301,489**	**-**	**-**	**73,301,489**
Total Investments										
Gross	978,345,492	-	416,508	84,898,363	-	37,567,444	1,101,227,807	-	-	1,101,227,807
Provision for NPI	-	-	(5,783)	(120,353)	-	-	(126,136)	-	-	(126,136)
Provision for Depreciation	(261,918)	-	-	(203,206)	-	(128,247)	(593,371)	-	-	(593,371)
Net	**978,083,574**	**-**	**410,725**	**84,574,804**	**-**	**37,439,197**	**1,100,508,300**	**-**	**-**	**1,100,508,300**

During the financial year 2024-25 (2023-24: Nil) there is no sale and transfer to / from HTM category except for transfers made in line with RBI's revised investment framework.

During the financial year 2024-25 (2023-24: Nil) Bank has not entered government security lending or borrowing of securities.

(v) Movement of Provision towards Depreciation on Investments and Investment Fluctuation Reserve

(₹ in 000s)

	For the year ended 31-Mar-25	For the year ended 31-Mar-24
Movement of provisions held towards depreciation on investments and NPI		
Balance, beginning of the year	719,507	15,302,343
Adjustment on account of transition to revised investment framework	(593,371)	-
Provisions made during the year	-	198,757
Write-off / write back of excess provisions during the year	-	(14,781,593)
Balance, end of the year	126,136	719,507
Movement of Investment Fluctuation Reserve (IFR)		
Balance, beginning of the year	22,010,166	19,068,919
Amount transferred during the year	-	2,941,247
Drawdown	-	-
Balance, end of the year	22,010,166	22,010,166
Closing balance in IFR as a percentage of closing balance of investments in AFS and FVTPL (including HFT)/ (HFT in FY23-24)	**2.67%**	**2.00%**

(vi) Disclosure requirements as per Accounting Standard 5 – Net Profit or Loss for the Period, Prior Period Items and Changes in Accounting Policies

During the year, there were no material prior period income / expenditure items.

There is no change in the significant accounting policies adopted during the current year as compared to those followed in the previous year except for the changes required on account of RBI Master Direction RBI/DOR/2023-24/104 DOR.MRG. 36/21.04.141/2023-24 dated 12th September 2023, applicable from 1st April 2024 as stated below:

With effect from 1st April 2024, the Bank adopted the revised investments framework as per above mentioned RBI guidelines and the transition impact on balance sheet are as below:

- ₹ 742 million – the net gain (net of tax) on reclassification of portfolio credited to the General Reserve
- ₹ 1,493 million – the net gain (net of tax) on reclassification of portfolio credited to the AFS Reserve
- ₹ 5,771 million – balance in Investment Reserve Account as on 31st March 2024 transferred to General Reserve as the bank meets the minimum regulatory requirements of Investment Fluctuation Reserve as of 1st April 2024

To the extent of impact of these guidelines, the investment portfolio and related values of corresponding previous period are not comparable.

(vii) Repurchase and Reverse repurchase transactions including Liquidity Adjustment Facility LAF [Face Value (FV) and Market Value (MV)]

For the year ended 31 March 2025

(₹ in 000s)

	Minimum outstanding during the year*		Maximum outstanding during the year		Daily average outstanding during the year*	Daily average outstanding during the year*	Outstanding as at 31- Mar-25	Outstanding as at 31- Mar-25
	FV	MV	FV	MV	FV	MV	FV	MV
Securities sold under repos (Government Securities)	25,493,217	26,316,601	210,483,472	213,993,101	97,210,650	99,258,333	89,844,232	92,506,617
Securities purchased under reverse repos:								
i. Government Securities	8,770,000	8,831,727	166,218,567	172,584,039	36,946,468	37,273,448	78,943,544	80,507,407
ii. Corporate Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Minimum outstanding during the year excludes the days with nil outstanding and daily average is considering all days

For the year ended 31 March 2024

(₹ in 000s)

	Minimum outstanding during the year*		Maximum outstanding during the year		Daily average outstanding during the year*	Daily average outstanding during the year*	Outstanding as at 31- Mar-24	Outstanding as at 31- Mar-24
	FV	MV	FV	MV	FV	MV	FV	MV
Securities sold under repos (Government Securities)	78,984,300	78,456,701	285,175,564	285,296,969	178,239,433	177,600,217	104,766,210	106,514,994
Securities purchased under reverse repos:								
i. Government Securities	5,910,000	5,839,421	114,099,630	117,688,076	24,850,646	24,800,656	35,778,890	35,902,141
ii. Corporate Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Minimum outstanding during the year excludes the days with nil outstanding and daily average is considering all days

(viii) Issuer composition of non-SLR investments

As at 31 March 2025

(₹ in 000s)

Issuer	Total Amount	Extent of Private Placement	Extent of 'Below Investment Grade' Securities	Extent of Unrated securities	Extent of Unlisted securities
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
PSU	1,270,321	1,270,321	-	16,894	16,894
Financial institutions	27,070,785	27,070,785	-	-	2,742,919
Banks	4,233,742	4,233,742	-	127	127
Private corporate	18,147,066	18,147,066	126,136	1,119,873	6,150,632
Subsidiaries / Joint Venture	-	-	-	-	-
Others*	127,486,480	20,706,624	-	-	20,706,624
Provisions held towards depreciation and NPI	(126,136)	(126,136)	(126,136)	(126,136)	(126,136)
Total	**178,082,258**	**71,302,402**	**-**	**1,010,758**	**29,491,060**

* includes investment in US Treasury Bills

As at 31 March 2024

(₹ in 000s)

Issuer	Total Amount	Extent of Private Placement	Extent of 'Below Investment Grade' Securities	Extent of Unrated securities	Extent of Unlisted securities**
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
PSU	1,075,505	9,700	-	9,700	9,700
Financial institutions	46,362,493	45,867,223	-	-	-
Banks	6,674,755	5,575,163	-	127	5,575,163
Private corporate	39,564,376	39,564,376	126,136	527,162	16,825,401
Subsidiaries / Joint Venture	-	-	-	-	-
Others	29,205,185	29,205,185	-	-	29,205,185
Provisions held towards depreciation and NPI	(457,588)	(453,787)	(126,136)	(126,136)	(365,237)
Total	**122,424,726**	**119,767,860**	**-**	**410,853**	**51,250,212**

** excludes investments which are in process of listing

Total investments include investments in Pass Through Certificates (PTCs) of ₹23,450 million (gross) (2023-24: ₹29,205 million (gross))

Amounts reported under column (a), (b), (c) and (d) above are not mutually exclusive.

(ix) Movement in non performing non-SLR investments (₹ in 000s)

	For the year ended 31-Mar-25	For the year ended 31-Mar-24
Balance, beginning of the year	126,136	1,048,656
Additions during the year	-	198,758
Reductions/ write down during the year	-	(1,121,278)
Balance, end of the year	**126,136**	**126,136**
Total Provisions held at the end of the year	**126,136**	**126,136**

(x) Disclosures relating to Classification of advances and provisions held

For the year ended 31 March 2025 (₹ in 000s)

	Standard Advances	Non performing				Total
		Sub standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total Non-Performing	
Movement of Gross Standard Advances and NPA						
Balance, beginning of the year	867,743,834	5,340,756	17,679,635	3,723,292	26,743,682	894,487,516
Additions during the year					16,482,948	
Reductions during the year*					(23,061,318)	
Balance, end of the year	**846,727,129**	**5,539,224**	**10,753,679**	**3,872,409**	**20,165,312**	**866,892,441**
* Reductions in Gross NPAs due to:						
(i) Upgradations					(7,493,317)	
(ii) Recoveries (excluding recoveries made from upgraded accounts)					(5,019,248)	
(iii) Technical / Prudential Write-offs					(1,324,818)	
(iv) Write-offs other than those under (iii) above					(9,223,935)	
Movement in Provision (Excluding Floating Provision)						
Balance, beginning of the year	11,997,892	3,055,441	16,946,115	3,723,292	23,724,848	35,722,740
Additions during the year					11,207,598	
Reductions during the year					(17,622,825)	
Balance, end of the year**	**10,604,063**	**3,200,538**	**10,236,674**	**3,872,409**	**17,309,621**	**27,913,684**
Floating Provisions***						
Balance, beginning of the year						2,000,000
Additions during the year						-
Reductions during the year						-
Balance, end of the year						2,000,000
Movement of Net NPAs						
Balance, beginning of the year		2,285,315	733,520	-	3,018,835	
Additions during the year					5,275,350	
Reductions during the year					(5,438,493)	
Balance, end of the year		**2,338,686**	**517,006**	**-**	**2,855,692**	
Movement of technical write-offs and recoveries thereon						
Opening balance of Technical / Prudential written-off accounts as on 01 April						8,229,730
Add: Technical / Prudential Write-offs during the year						1,324,818
Less: Recoveries/Sacrifice made from previously technical / prudential written-off accounts during the year						(817,767)
Closing balance as on 31 March						8,736,781

** Provisions for standard advances includes provision on non-funded exposure ₹3,477 million (2023-24: ₹3,477 million).

***For the year ended 31 March 2025, Floating provision of ₹2,000 million has been included under "Other Liabilities". (2023-24: ₹2,000 million).

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (₹ in 000s)

	Standard Advances	Non performing				Total
		Sub standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total Non-Performing	
Movement of Gross Standard Advances and NPA						
Balance, beginning of the year	855,044,443	6,047,301	22,386,305	3,894,293	32,327,899	887,372,342
Additions during the year					14,720,432	
Reductions during the year*					(20,304,649)	
Balance, end of the year	**867,743,834**	**5,340,756**	**17,679,635**	**3,723,292**	**26,743,682**	**894,487,516**
*Reductions in Gross NPAs due to:						
(i) Upgradations					(7,446,089)	
(ii) Recoveries (excluding recoveries made from upgraded accounts)					(7,189,876)	
(iii) Technical / Prudential Write-offs					(1,192,679)	
(iv) Write-offs other than those under (iii) above					(4,476,005)	
Movement in Provision (Excluding Floating Provision)						
Balance, beginning of the year	12,495,885	3,932,216	20,680,364	3,894,294	28,506,874	41,002,758

	Standard Advances	Non performing				Total
		Sub standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total Non-Performing	
Additions during the year					9,601,591	
Reductions during the year					(14,383,617)	
Balance, end of the year**	**11,997,892**	**3,055,441**	**16,946,115**	**3,723,292**	**23,724,848**	**35,722,740**
Floating Provisions***						
Balance, beginning of the year						2,000,000
Additions during the year						-
Reductions during the year						-
Balance, end of the year						2,000,000
Movement of Net NPAs						
Balance, beginning of the year		2,115,084	1,636,756	-	3,751,840	
Additions during the year					5,118,841	
Reductions during the year					(5,851,846)	
Balance, end of the year		**2,285,315**	**733,520**	**-**	**3,018,835**	
Movement of technical write-offs and recoveries thereon						
Opening balance of Technical / Prudential written-off accounts as on 01 April						30,728,757
Add: Technical / Prudential Write-offs during the year						1,192,679
Less: Recoveries/Sacrifice made from previously technical / prudential written-off accounts during the year						(23,691,706)
Closing balance as on 31 March						8,229,730

NPA Ratios:

Ratios	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Gross NPA to Gross Advances	2.33%	2.99%
Net NPA to Net Advances	0.34%	0.35%
Provision Coverage Ratio	90.12%	91.37%

(xi) Sector wise Advances and Gross NPA's

Percentage of Gross NPA to total advances (₹ in 000s)

Sector	As at 31-Mar-25			As at 31-Mar-24		
	Outstanding total advances	Gross NPA's	% of Gross NPA to total advances in that sector	Outstanding total advances	Gross NPA's	% of Gross NPA to total advances in that sector
(A) Priority Sector						
Agriculture & allied activities	**62,366,595**	**262,990**	**0.42%**	**60,421,603**	**481,067**	**0.80%**
Advances to industries sector eligible as priority sector lending	**109,647,478**	**3,568,788**	**3.25%**	**122,780,428**	**3,540,047**	**2.88%**
- All Engineering	12,360,147	247,292	2.00%	11,657,336	131,102	1.12%
- Basic Metal and Metal Products	12,885,365	522,611	4.06%	12,891,230	522,148	4.05%
- Chemical and Chemical Products	8,436,073	48,759	0.58%	8,022,309	39,344	0.49%
- Infrastructure	943,269	59,713	6.33%	355,265	12,856	3.62%
Services	**146,953,640**	**4,439,463**	**3.02%**	**153,771,045**	**5,263,883**	**3.42%**
- Trade	88,259,067	2,523,707	2.86%	77,831,358	2,581,215	3.32%
- Commercial Real Estate	19,925,235	228,545	1.15%	36,479,736	553,547	1.52%
Personal Loans	**37,317**	**1,780**	**4.77%**	**1,869,506**	**177,634**	**9.50%**
Sub total (A)	**319,005,030**	**8,273,021**	**2.59%**	**338,842,582**	**9,462,631**	**2.79%**
(B) Non priority sector						
Agriculture & allied activities	**4,598,676**	**22,350**	**0.49%**	**5,179,327**	**34,048**	**0.66%**
Industry	**185,807,646**	**2,627,883**	**1.41%**	**176,862,670**	**3,085,172**	**1.74%**
- All Engineering	14,222,721	5,486	0.04%	11,386,519	73,397	0.64%
- Basic Metal and Metal Products	11,176,108	75,122	0.67%	9,919,899	201,525	2.03%
- Chemical and Chemical Products	34,826,104	108,516	0.31%	30,656,008	168,834	0.55%
- Infrastructure	52,595,193	1,260,033	2.40%	51,305,422	1,266,216	2.47%
Services	**222,273,014**	**5,633,044**	**2.53%**	**177,118,746**	**9,644,261**	**5.45%**
- Trade	57,756,518	2,100,158	3.64%	42,142,439	2,280,337	5.41%
- Commercial Real Estate	81,574,668	2,484,800	3.05%	64,202,535	6,909,826	10.76%
Personal Loans	**135,208,075**	**3,609,014**	**2.67%**	**196,484,191**	**4,517,570**	**2.30%**
Sub total (B)	**547,887,411**	**11,892,291**	**2.17%**	**555,644,934**	**17,281,051**	**3.11%**
Total (A+B)	**866,892,441**	**20,165,312**	**2.33%**	**894,487,516**	**26,743,682**	**2.99%**

(xii) Divergence in Asset classification and provisioning

There was no divergence in asset classification and provisioning for the year ended 31 March 2024 and year ended 31 March 2023, requiring detailed disclosures pursuant to RBI/2022-23/130 circular no. DOR.ACC.REC.No.74/21.04.018/2022-23 dated 11 October 2022.

(xiii) Concentration of Deposits

(₹ in 000s)

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Total deposits of twenty largest depositors	267,011,186	280,039,799
Percentage of deposits of twenty largest depositors to total deposits of the Bank	**18.30%**	**19.44%**

(xiv) Concentration of Advances *

(₹ in 000s)

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Total advances to twenty largest borrowers	448,137,964	434,911,257
Percentage of advances to twenty largest borrowers to total advances of the Bank	13.21%	13.00%

*Advances are computed as per definition of credit exposure (including derivatives) as per the RBI guidelines on exposure norms. Exposure numbers are excluding intraday limits.

(xv) Concentration of NPA

(₹ in 000s)

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Total exposure to top twenty NPA accounts	7,389,732	11,823,206
Percentage of exposures to the twenty largest NPA exposure to total Gross NPAs.	36.65%	44.21%

(xvi) Concentration of Exposures *

(₹ in 000s)

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Total exposure to twenty largest borrowers/ customers	589,105,087	476,454,234
Percentage of exposures to twenty largest borrowers/ customers to total exposure of the Bank on borrowers/ customers	15.17%	12.71%

* Exposures are computed as per definition of credit (including derivatives) and investment exposure as per the RBI guidelines on exposure norms. Exposure numbers are excluding intraday limits.

(xvii) Provision towards Standard Assets, Country Risk Exposure

(₹ in 000s)

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Provisions towards Standard Assets *	10,604,063	11,997,892
Provisions towards Country Risk Exposure	108,558	93,558
Total	**10,712,621**	**12,091,450**

* includes provision towards unhedged foreign currency exposure of ₹1,423 million (2023-24: ₹1,325 million) and non funded exposure of ₹ 3,477 million (2023-24- ₹ 3,477 million).

(xviii) Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Details of resolution plan implemented under the Resolution Framework for COVID-19-related Stress as per RBI circular dated August 6, 2020 (Resolution Framework 1.0) and May 05, 2021 (Resolution Framework 2.0) as at 31 March 2025 are given below:

As at 31 Mar 2025

(₹ in 000s)

Type of borrower	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan– Position as at 01-Apr-24 (A)	Of (A), aggregate debt that slipped into NPA during the year	Of (A) amount written off during the year	Of (A) amount paid by the borrowers during the year	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan – Position as at 31-Mar-25
Personal Loans (includes Mortgage LAP and Credit Card)	632,226	-	-	278,438	353,788
Corporate persons*	802,406	-	-	311,477	490,929
Of which MSMEs	802,406	-	-	311,477	490,929
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,434,632**	**-**	**-**	**589,915**	**844,717**

*As defined in Section 3(7) of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016

As at 31 Mar 2024

(₹ in 000s)

Type of borrower	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan– Position as at 01-Apr-23 (A)	Of (A), aggregate debt that slipped into NPA during the year	Of (A) amount written off during the year	Of (A) amount paid by the borrowers during the year	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan – Position as at 31-Mar-24 #
Personal Loans (includes Mortgage LAP and Credit Card)	705,884	397	3	73,258	632,226
Corporate persons*	1,297,785	415,955	-	138,844	802,406
Of which MSMEs	1,297,785	415,955	-	138,844	802,406
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**2,003,669**	**416,352**	**3**	**212,102**	**1,434,632**

*As defined in Section 3(7) of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016

Includes accounts upgraded to standard during the year ended 31 March 2024.

(xix) Details of non performing and special mention loans acquired from SCBs, RRBs, UCBs, StCBs, DCCBs, AIFIs, SFBs, NBFCs including Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) & ARCs.

The Bank has not acquired any non performing and special mention loans from SCBs, RRBs, UCBs, StCBs, DCCBs, AIFIs, SFBs, NBFCs including Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) & ARCs during the year. (2023–24: Nil).

(xx) Details of transfer of non-performing and special mention loans to ARCs & permitted transferees

(₹ in 000s)

Details of Non performing Loan and SMA transferred to ARCs & permitted transferees	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
	To ARCs		To permitted transferees		To other transferees	
(i) Number of accounts sold during the year	3	51	-	-	-	-
(ii) Aggregate principal outstanding of loans transferred	4,358,867	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Weighted average residual tenor of the loans transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Net book value of loans transferred (at the time of transfer)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Aggregate consideration * received	1,840,210	196,830	-	-	-	-
(vi) Additional consideration realized in respect of accounts transferred in earlier years	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) Excess Provision reversed to P&L	1,559,800	-	-	-	-	-

* includes recovery from previously written off accounts

(xxi) Details of loans not in default transferred or acquired during the year

The Bank has purchased loans (retail loans) amounting to ₹24 million (2023-24: ₹4,971 million) from various NBFCs, Banks and other institutions.

The Bank has transferred loans not in default during the year amounting to ₹ 44,263 million (FY 2023-24: Nil).

For the year ended 31 March 2025

Loan acquired during the year:

Transaction	Purchase Consideration (in 000s)	Weighted Average Maturity (months)	Weighted Average Holding period (months)	Retention of beneficial economic interest	Tangible Security coverage	Rating
Co Lending (Direct Assignment Route)	23,602	180	NA	80%	1.37	NA
Total	**23,602**					

Loan sold during the year:

Transaction	Sale Consideration (in 000s)	Weighted Average Maturity (months)	Weighted Average Holding period (months)	Retention of beneficial economic interest	Tangible Security coverage	Rating
Mortgage Portfolio (Direct Assignment route)	2,922,354	131	62	10%	4.46	NA
Mortgage Portfolio (Direct Assignment route)	9,026,207	147	47	10%	4.03	NA
Personal Loan Portfolio*	32,314,221	34	24	Nil	Unsecured	NA
Total	**44,262,782**					

*Loss on sale of Personal Loan portfolio of INR 1,199 million was reported in Profit and Loss Account under Schedule 14 "*Other Income - Miscellaneous income*".

For the year ended 31 March 2024

Loans acquired during the year:

Transaction	Purchase Consideration (in 000s)	Weighted Average Maturity (months)	Weighted Average Holding period (months)	Retention of beneficial economic interest	Tangible Security coverage	Rating
Co Lending (Direct Assignment Route)	2,031,029	139	NA	90%	2.07	NA
Co Lending (Direct Assignment Route)	1,306,752	147	NA	90%	2.11	NA
Co Lending (Direct Assignment Route)	1,378,258	158	NA	90%	1.80	NA
Co Lending (Direct Assignment Route)	126,221	149	NA	80%	2.87	NA
Co Lending (Direct Assignment Route)	3,200	180	NA	80%	1.55	NA
Co Lending (Direct Assignment Route)	49,360	150	NA	80%	1.90	NA
Co Lending (Direct Assignment Route)	24,431	180	NA	80%	1.36	NA
Co Lending (Direct Assignment Route)	30,640	180	NA	80%	1.83	NA
Co Lending (Direct Assignment Route)	21,347	180	NA	80%	1.67	NA
Total	**4,971,238**					

(xxiii) Spread over of shortfall on sale of NPAs to SC/RC

There is no spread over of shortfall on sale of NPAs to SC/RC during the current year (2023-24: Nil).

(xxiv) Implementation of Resolution Plan

The Bank has not implemented any new Resolution Plan during the financial year ended 31 March 2025 as per the Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets laid down by RBI vide its circular RBI/2018-19/203 DBR.No.BP.BC.45/21.04.048/2018-19 dated 7 June 2019 (2023-24: NIL account).

Number of borrowers as on	Resolution plan implemented during the year	Resolution plan successfully implemented as on	Resolution plan unsuccessful as on
31 March 2025	Nil	3	3
31 March 2024	Nil	3	3

The Bank has maintained provision in-line with RBI guidelines.

(xxv) Disclosures on change in ownership of projects under implementation (accounts which are currently under the stand-still period)

There were no project loan accounts during the year where bank has decided to effect the change in ownership. (2023-24: Nil).

(xxvi) Priority Sector Lending Certificates (PSLCs) Purchased / Sold

For the year ended 31 March 2025 (₹ in 000s)

Sr. No	Type of PSLC	PSLC Purchased	PSLC Sold
1	PSLC - Agriculture	20,350,000	-
2	PSLC - Small and Marginal Farmers	67,000,000	2,000,000
3	PSLC - Micro Enterprises	14,500,000	-
4	PSLC - General	-	84,387,500
	Total	**101,850,000**	**86,387,500**

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (₹ in 000s)

Sr. No	Type of PSLC	PSLC Purchased	PSLC Sold
1	PSLC - Agriculture	29,500,000	4,000,000
2	PSLC - Small and Marginal Farmers	70,000,000	23,250,000
3	PSLC - Micro Enterprises	17,000,000	13,000,000
4	PSLC - General	-	87,550,000
	Total	**116,500,000**	**127,800,000**

The fee received for the sale of PSLCs is recorded as other income and the fee paid for purchase of the PSLCs is recorded as expense in Profit and Loss Account.

(xxvii) Investments in Security Receipts backed by NPA's (₹ in 000s)

Book value of investments in security receipts	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
(i) Backed by NPAs sold by the bank as underlying	-	-
Recovery Rating of such SR	-	-
(ii) Backed by NPAs sold by other banks/financial institutions / non-banking financial companies as underlying	-	-
Recovery Rating of such SR	-	-

The Bank has investments in four Security Receipts (2023-24: Two) which has been recorded at ₹1 each.

(xxviii) Unsecured Advances

The Bank has no unsecured gross advances (2023-24: Nil) for which it holds intangible securities such as charge over the rights, licenses, authority, etc. The estimated value of such intangible collateral is Nil (2023-24: Nil).

(xxix) Overseas Assets, NPA and Revenue

As the Bank is a branch of a foreign bank, this disclosure is not applicable.

(xxx) Accounts Restructured

The disclosure of restructured advances vide RBI guidelines is as under:

For the year ended 31 Mar 2025 and 31 Mar 2024 (₹ in 000s)

Type of Restructuring		Agriculture & Allied Activities		Corporates (excluding MSME)		Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME)		Retail (excluding agriculture & MSME)		Total	
Asset Classification	Details	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Standard	No. of borrowers	-	-	1	1	9	6	31	39	41	46
	Gross Amount	-	-	1,173,137	1,233,391	359,153	154,205	64,531	75,764	1,596,821	1,463,360
	Provision held	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Standard	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	6	8	7
	Gross Amount	-	-	-	-	55,150	63,419	3,838	3,104	58,988	66,523
	Provision held	-	-	-	-	30,333	34,880	2,302	1,863	32,635	36,743
Doubtful	No. of borrowers	-	1	5	3	18	29	21	30	44	63
	Gross Amount	-	1,697	2,481,404	75,603	458,162	1,017,492	180,620	254,584	3,120,186	1,349,376
	Provision held	-	1,697	2,481,404	75,603	421,538	931,710	172,230	235,761	3,075,172	1,244,771
Total	No. of borrowers	-	1	6	4	28	36	59	75	93	116
	Gross Amount	-	1,697	3,654,541	1,308,994	872,465	1,235,116	248,989	333,452	4,775,995	2,879,259
	Provision held	-	1,697	2,481,404	75,603	451,871	966,590	174,532	237,624	3,107,807	1,281,514

(xxxi) Lending to Sensitive Sectors (₹ in 000s)

	Category	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
	Exposure to Real Estate Sector		
	Direct exposure		
(i)	**Residential Mortgages**		
	Lending fully secured by mortgages on residential property that is or will be occupied by the borrower or that is rented:	160,608,438	178,850,947
	Of which individual housing loans eligible for inclusion in priority sector advances	37,606	1,911,134
(ii)	**Commercial Real Estate**		
	Lending secured by mortgages on commercial real estates (including all non - fund based exposure)	160,727,414	180,654,317
(iii)	Other Direct Exposure (Loans backed by Commercial Property not falling under definition of Commercial Real Estate Exposure as per RBI circular No. DBOD.BP.BC.No. 42/08.12.015/2009-10 dated 09 September, 2009)	53,832,936	51,789,689
(iv)	Investments in Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) and other securitised exposures (includes Bonds & Debentures)		
	a. Residential	273,693	277,759
	b. Commercial Real Estate	7,092,970	25,118,500
	Indirect Exposure		
	Fund based and non-fund based exposures on National Housing Bank (NHB) and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs)	14,434,367	15,575,349
	Total Exposure to Real Estate Sector	**396,969,818**	**452,266,561**
	Exposure to Capital Market		
(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	89,612	105,130
(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	-	-
(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	545,128	2,657,894
(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	14,021,111	11,127,187
(v)	Secured and unsecured advances to stockbrokers and guarantees issued on behalf of stockbrokers and market makers	18,915,000	16,715,000
(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	-	-
(vii)	Bridge loans to companies against expected equity flows / issues	-	-
(viii)	Underwriting commitments taken up by the banks in respect of primary issue of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds	-	-
(ix)	Financing to stockbrokers for margin trading	-	-
(x)	All exposures to Venture Capital Funds (both registered and unregistered)	-	-
(xi)	Others - Irrevocable Payment Commitments & Professional Membership Clearing	35,457,981	4,147,176
	Total Exposure to Capital Market	**69,028,832**	**34,752,387**

Exposure to equity of ₹264 million on account of debt restructuring is exempt from CME limits and hence excluded from above disclosure (2023-24 ₹204 million)

(xxxii) Assets transferred through Securitization

(a) **Securitization**

The Bank has not entered into any securitization transactions during the year (2023-24: Nil).

(b) **Form and quantum of outstanding value of services provided by way of:**

(₹ in 000s)

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Credit Enhancement given in the form of Cash Collateral	273,693	277,759
Credit Enhancement given in the form of Guarantees	-	-
Liquidity Support	-	-
Post securitisation asset servicing	-	-

(xxxiii) Intra-group Exposures

Disclosure is in accordance with the RBI guidelines: (₹ in 000s)

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
(a) Total amount of intra group exposures	38,753,195	39,843,612
(b) Total amount of top-20 intra-group exposures	38,753,195	39,843,612
(c) Percentage of intra-group exposures to total exposure of the bank on borrowers / customers	1.00%	1.06%
(d) Details of breach of limits on intra-group exposures and regulatory action thereon, if any.	Nil	Nil

(xxxiv) Amounts transferred to Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (DEAF)

Disclosure in accordance with the RBI guidelines (₹ in 000s)

	For the year ended 31-Mar-25	For the year ended 31-Mar-24
Opening balance of amounts transferred to DEAF	4,787,966	4,388,948
Amounts transferred to DEAF during the year	389,024	595,353
Amounts reimbursed by DEAF towards claims	(123,518)	(196,335)
Closing balance of amounts transferred to DEAF	5,053,472	4,787,966

Closing balance of amounts transferred to DEAF is included as part of Schedule 12 Contingent Liabilities - Other items for which the bank is contingently liable.

(xxxv) Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposures

The Bank has provided for unhedged foreign currency exposures as per the RBI guidelines on prudential norms on income recognition, asset classification and provisioning pertaining to advances. The Bank considers all customers who have borrowed from the Bank and covers gross sum of all items on the customer's Balance sheet that has an impact on the Profit and Loss account due to movement in foreign exchange rates. While providing for unhedged foreign currency exposures, the Bank has considered both financial hedges and natural hedges as per the board approved note of UFCE. The Bank has robust processes to manage credit risk assessment including currency induced credit risk.

Provision towards unhedged foreign currency exposures as on 31 March 2025 is ₹1,423 million (2023-24: ₹1,325 million) and the capital (including buffer) held by the Bank towards this risk is ₹11,345 million (2023-24: ₹6,714 million).

(xxxvi) Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

(a) Quantitative Disclosures

Disclosure in accordance with RBI guidelines is as under: (₹ in 000s)

	Liquidity Coverage Ratio	Q1 FY 2024-25		Q2 FY 2024-25		Q3 FY 2024-25		Q4 FY 2024-25	
		Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)
High Quality Liquid Assets									
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)		807,113,114		873,470,535		799,390,885		761,916,794
Cash Outflows									
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	462,203,890	44,504,936	472,643,291	45,585,994	483,191,065	45,888,369	476,341,949	46,055,746
	(i) Stable deposits	34,309,073	1,715,454	33,489,443	1,674,737	33,207,403	1,627,204	31,441,498	1,571,551
	(ii) Less stable deposits	427,894,817	42,789,482	439,153,848	43,911,257	449,983,662	44,261,165	444,900,451	44,484,195
3	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which :	994,074,956	494,918,093	960,895,099	492,811,970	990,173,121	481,986,175	876,966,073	460,251,242
	(i) Operational deposits (all counterparties)	194,935,617	48,666,221	205,315,415	51,250,320	228,050,465	54,525,218	202,200,534	50,529,114
	(ii) Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	799,139,339	446,251,872	755,579,684	441,561,650	762,122,656	427,460,957	674,765,539	409,722,128
	(iii) Unsecured debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Secured wholesale funding		-		-		-		-
5	Additional requirements, of which:	325,047,292	214,773,809	363,627,332	248,578,358	488,511,680	484,222,827	640,762,065	516,661,965
	(i) Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	188,069,505	188,069,505	218,508,910	218,664,838	337,115,339	453,199,033	489,191,554	489,191,554
	(ii) Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(iii) Credit and liquidity facilities	136,977,787	26,704,304	145,118,422	29,913,520	151,396,341	31,023,794	151,570,511	30,735,121
6	Other contractual funding obligations	69,605,667	69,605,667	72,923,565	72,963,380	46,528,080	43,594,390	48,373,426	48,262,111

Liquidity Coverage Ratio		Q1 FY 2024-25		Q2 FY 2024-25		Q3 FY 2024-25		Q4 FY 2024-25	
		Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)
7	Other contingent funding obligations	1,468,166,344	76,131,302	1,351,205,743	76,504,673	1,442,286,433	76,158,762	1,772,453,808	76,826,147
8	Total Cash Outflows		899,933,807		936,444,375		1,131,850,523		1,148,057,211
Cash Inflows									
9	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	2,944,285	-	3,001,516	-	3,440,984	-	2,599,417	-
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	303,710,074	259,003,395	347,322,805	302,749,600	428,953,095	520,687,992	679,332,384	629,111,627
11	Other cash inflows	1,534,076	767,038	1,499,845	749,987	1,399,672	679,179	1,452,114	728,104
12	Total Cash Inflows	308,188,435	259,770,433	351,824,166	303,499,587	433,793,751	521,367,171	683,383,915	629,839,731
13	TOTAL HQLA		807,113,114		873,470,535		799,390,885		761,916,794
14	Total Net Cash Outflows		640,163,374		632,944,788		610,483,352		518,217,480
15	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**		**126%**		**138%**		**131%**		**147%**

Liquidity Coverage Ratio		Q1 FY 2023-24		Q2 FY 2023-24		Q3 FY 2023-24		Q4 FY 2023-24	
		Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)
High Quality Liquid Assets									
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)		659,720,134		646,338,224		680,186,248		742,018,559
Cash Outflows									
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	425,195,346	40,833,593	432,974,198	41,636,311	441,582,983	42,465,262	452,145,474	43,530,613
	(i) Stable deposits	33,718,829	1,685,941	33,591,163	1,679,552	33,860,736	1,693,037	33,678,692	1,683,935
	(ii) Less stable deposits	391,476,517	39,147,652	399,383,035	39,956,759	407,722,247	40,772,225	418,466,782	41,846,678
3	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which :	901,659,713	421,690,348	805,631,602	389,982,907	843,542,207	406,790,482	904,407,237	451,937,963
	(i) Operational deposits (all counterparties)	168,343,932	42,009,192	165,630,205	41,384,899	185,199,475	46,219,717	180,740,603	45,104,768
	(ii) Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	733,315,781	379,681,156	640,001,397	348,598,008	658,342,732	360,570,765	723,666,634	406,833,195
	(iii) Unsecured debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Secured wholesale funding		-		-		-		-
5	Additional requirements, of which:	285,748,025	188,541,310	289,892,966	192,196,855	287,371,523	185,873,102	288,925,488	188,461,275
	(i) Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	162,647,770	162,647,770	169,438,240	169,020,363	161,176,803	161,176,803	162,596,829	162,596,829
	(ii) Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(iii) Credit and liquidity facilities	123,100,255	25,893,540	120,454,726	23,176,492	126,194,720	24,696,299	126,328,659	25,864,446

Liquidity Coverage Ratio		Q1 FY 2023-24		Q2 FY 2023-24		Q3 FY 2023-24		Q4 FY 2023-24	
		Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)
6	Other contractual funding obligations	36,921,616	36,921,616	42,907,586	43,107,977	47,820,481	47,820,481	58,814,280	58,814,280
7	Other contingent funding obligations	1,243,995,709	50,955,775	1,288,861,354	52,945,568	1,316,216,443	54,608,534	1,756,944,587	77,050,891
8	Total Cash Outflows		738,942,643		719,869,617		737,557,861		819,795,022
Cash Inflows									
9	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	1,962,048	-	1,704,548	-	1,022,264	-	781,465	-
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	268,211,395	233,310,267	252,491,952	221,921,391	239,119,167	209,244,944	260,251,716	223,286,413
11	Other cash inflows	1,028,432	514,216	1,310,422	655,326	1,691,140	845,570	1,608,112	804,057
12	Total Cash Inflows	271,201,875	233,824,483	255,506,922	222,576,717	241,832,571	210,090,514	262,641,293	224,090,470
			Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value
13	TOTAL HQLA		659,720,134		646,338,224		680,186,248		742,018,559
14	Total Net Cash Outflows		505,118,159		497,292,901		527,467,347		595,704,553
15	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)		131%		130%		129%		125%

(a) Qualitative Disclosures

In line with the Reserve Bank of India's guidelines on the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), the bank is required to maintain an adequate stock of unencumbered High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) that can be converted easily and immediately into cash to meet its liquidity needs for a 30 calendar day stress scenario.

The key components/drivers of the LCR are (i) stock of HQLA and (ii) net cash outflows over the next 30 calendar days. HQLA comprises high quality assets that can be readily sold or used as collateral to obtain funds in a range of stress scenarios. They should be unencumbered and easily convertible into cash at little or no loss of value. Net cash outflows are the total expected cash outflows minus expected cash inflows for the subsequent 30 calendar days. Cash outflows and inflows are calculated by multiplying outstanding balances of various types of liabilities and off-balance sheet commitment and various categories of contractual receivables by the prescribed outflows/inflows rates. Total inflows are capped at 75% of total outflows for LCR computation.

The LCR is calculated by dividing a Bank's stock of HQLA by its total net cash outflows over a 30-day stress period. The present requirement, as on 31 March 2025 is 100%.

i. **The composition of HQLA**

RBI allows two categories of assets which can be included in the stock of HQLA's, viz. Level 1 and Level 2 assets, subject to prescribed operational requirements:

Level 1 assets comprise of the following and can be included without any limit and without applying any haircut:

a) Cash, including cash reserves in excess of required CRR
b) Government securities in excess of the minimum SLR requirement
c) Within the mandatory SLR requirement, Government securities to the extent allowed by RBI (currently 16.0% of NDTL), under Marginal Standing Facility and Facility to Avail Liquidity for Liquidity Coverage Ratio & an additional 2% under Marginal Standing Facility (from 18 April 2022 onwards)
d) Marketable securities issued or guaranteed by foreign sovereigns, subject to certain conditions.
e) The securities purchased by the bank as part of the Credit Risk Mitigant against the head office exposures are excluded from HQLA.

Level 2 assets (comprising Level 2A assets and Level 2B assets) can be included, subject to the requirement that they comprise no more than 40% of the overall stock of HQLAs after haircuts have been applied.

HQLA for the Bank as of 31 March 2025 comprises of Level 1 assets only which includes cash, Government of India securities, UST bills etc.

ii. **Net outflow over 30 days**

The run-off factors are prescribed by the RBI, for various categories of liabilities (viz., deposits, unsecured and secured wholesale borrowings), undrawn commitments, derivative-related exposures, and offset with inflows originating from assets maturing within the same time period. Given below is a table of run-off factors for funding sources:

Particulars	Run-off factors
Retail Deposits	5% - 10%
Small Business Customers	5% - 10%
Operational deposits	5% - 25%
Non-financial corporates, sovereigns, central banks, multilateral development banks, and PSEs	40%
Other legal entities	100%

The Bank seeks to diversify its funding sources across retail, private, commercial, corporate and institutional client, as well as across products, tenors and currency. Funding from significant counterparties, products/instruments and currency is monitored regularly as part of its ongoing liquidity management. The Bank endeavors to fund its customers' loans from deposits and capital, thereby ensuring minimal/no reliance on interbank borrowings.

Further derivative exposures with outflows and inflows in the next 30 calendar days are included in the LCR calculations. Further, a 24-month historical look back approach is considered to arrive at an expected outflow related to market valuation changes.

iii. **Currency mismatch in the LCR**

LCR computation is aggregated across currencies, with the predominant currency being INR.

iv. **Intra period changes as well as changes over time**

The LCR requirement is binding for banks from 1st January 2015 with the minimum requirement of 100% applicable from 1st January, 2019.

The table below highlights the intra period changes as well as changes over time in LCR values:

Quarter Ended	LCR Maintained Average
31st March 2025	147%
31st December 2024	131%
30th September 2024	138%
30th June 2024	126%
31st March 2024	125%

The Bank has maintained an average LCR ratio of 136% for the financial year ending 31 March 2025 (based on the simple average of the daily values for the year ended 31 March 2025) which remains well above the minimum regulatory requirement.

(xxxvii) Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

(a) **Quantitative Disclosures**

As at 31 March 2025 (₹ in 000s)

		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity*	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
ASF Item						
1	Capital: (2+3)	379,681,769	-	-	-	379,681,769
2	Regulatory capital	379,681,769	-	-	-	379,681,769
3	Other capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (5+6)	515,409,463	-	-	-	465,422,753
5	Stable deposits	31,084,714	-	-	-	29,530,479
6	Less stable deposits	484,324,749	-	-	-	435,892,274
7	Wholesale funding: (8+9)	396,099,272	547,453,333	-	-	331,622,676
8	Operational deposits	234,670,000	-	-	-	117,335,000
9	Other wholesale funding	161,429,272	547,453,333	-	-	214,287,676
10	Other liabilities: (11+12)	222,309,069	219,697,484	7,820,100	38,650,000	104,875,900
11	NSFR derivative liabilities	-	95,065,784	-	-	-
12	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	222,309,069	124,631,700	7,820,100	38,650,000	104,875,900
13	Total ASF (1+4+7+10)	1,513,499,573	767,150,817	7,820,100	38,650,000	1,281,603,098
RSF Item						
14	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					45,684,137
15	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-
16	Performing loans and securities: (17+18+19+21+23)	-	355,226,699	100,039,708	422,579,990	536,522,664
17	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	80,891,870	-	-	8,089,187
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	-	43,933,386	19,969,518	33,752,517	50,327,284
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:	-	230,401,443	80,070,190	313,483,144	419,284,391
20	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	12,060,491	7,839,319
21	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	-	-	26,104,384	16,967,849
22	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	26,104,384	16,967,849
23	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	-	-	-	49,239,945	41,853,953
24	Other assets: (sum of rows 25 to 29)	450,929,195	-	-	-	436,584,075
25	Physical traded commodities, including gold	-	-	-	-	-
26	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs	95,634,132	-	-	-	81,289,012

		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity*	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
27	NSFR derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-
28	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted	9,854,522	-	-	-	9,854,522
29	All other assets not included in the above categories	345,440,541	-	-	-	345,440,541
30	Off-balance sheet items	2,043,337,580	-	-	-	90,691,444
31	Total RSF (14+15+16+24+30)	-	-	-	-	1,109,482,320
32	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**115.51%**

As at 31 December 2024 (₹ in 000s)

		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity*	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
ASF Item						
1	Capital: (2+3)	363,073,810	-	-	-	363,073,810
2	Regulatory capital	363,073,810	-	-	-	363,073,810
3	Other capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (5+6)	509,192,416	-	-	-	459,808,074
5	Stable deposits	30,697,995	-	-	-	29,163,095
6	Less stable deposits	478,494,421	-	-	-	430,644,979
7	Wholesale funding: (8+9)	487,581,690	444,174,519	-	-	265,191,859
8	Operational deposits	193,828,260	-	-	-	96,914,130
9	Other wholesale funding	293,753,430	444,174,519	-	-	168,277,729
10	Other liabilities: (11+12)	183,515,567	117,969,437	1,008,900	91,215,200	104,927,350
11	NSFR derivative liabilities	-	91,554,037	-	-	-
12	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	183,515,567	26,415,400	1,008,900	91,215,200	104,927,350
13	Total ASF (1+4+7+10)	1,543,363,483	562,143,956	1,008,900	91,215,200	1,193,001,093
RSF Item						
14	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					40,585,400
15	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-
16	Performing loans and securities: (17+18+19+21+23)	-	316,410,541	105,132,663	445,642,005	562,653,734
17	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	9,155,136	-	-	915,514
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	-	42,914,305	20,950,592	21,404,800	38,317,242
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:	-	264,341,100	84,182,071	330,007,104	451,720,691
20	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	15,234,667	9,902,534
21	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	-	-	41,976,497	27,284,723
22	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	41,976,497	27,284,723
23	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	-	-	-	52,253,604	44,415,564
24	Other assets: (sum of rows 25 to 29)	412,794,153	-	-	-	398,831,732
25	Physical traded commodities, including gold	-	-	-	-	-
26	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs	93,082,808	-	-	-	79,120,387
27	NSFR derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-
28	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted	9,062,745	-	-	-	9,062,745
29	All other assets not included in the above categories	310,648,600	-	-	-	310,648,600
30	Off-balance sheet items	2,312,878,292	-	-	-	102,667,194
31	Total RSF (14+15+16+24+30)	-	-	-	-	1,104,738,060
32	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**107.99%**

Standard Chartered Bank – India Branches

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom with limited liability)

As at 30 September 2024						(₹ in 000s)
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity*	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
ASF Item						
1	Capital: (2+3)	344,343,344	-	-	-	344,343,344
2	Regulatory capital	344,343,344	-	-	-	344,343,344
3	Other capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (5+6)	495,744,380	-	-	-	447,776,448
5	Stable deposits	32,130,100	-	-	-	30,523,595
6	Less stable deposits	463,614,280	-	-	-	417,252,853
7	Wholesale funding: (8+9)	485,567,166	522,518,161	-	-	315,737,903
8	Operational deposits	212,961,289	-	-	-	106,480,644
9	Other wholesale funding	272,605,877	522,518,161	-	-	209,257,259
10	Other liabilities: (11+12)	200,687,161	80,078,708	26,416,300	84,815,500	99,493,225
11	NSFR derivative liabilities	-	77,139,558	-	-	-
12	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	200,687,161	2,939,150	26,416,300	84,815,500	99,493,225
13	Total ASF (1+4+7+10)	1,526,342,051	602,596,869	26,416,300	84,815,500	1,207,350,920
RSF Item						
14	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					45,183,014
15	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-
16	Performing loans and securities: (17+18+19+21+23)	-	334,322,187	142,733,980	438,688,130	571,821,272
17	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	51,142,665	-	-	5,114,266
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	-	35,417,765	17,957,963	24,202,444	38,494,090
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:	-	247,761,757	124,776,017	317,782,545	453,510,256
20	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	14,368,974	9,339,833
21	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	-	-	37,475,047	24,358,780
22	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	37,475,047	24,358,780
23	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	-	-	-	59,228,094	50,343,880
24	Other assets: (sum of rows 25 to 29)	369,228,337	-	-	-	358,140,196
25	Physical traded commodities, including gold	-	-	-	-	-
26	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs	73,920,937	-	-	-	62,832,796
27	NSFR derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-
28	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted	7,327,006	-	-	-	7,327,006
29	All other assets not included in the above categories	287,980,394	-	-	-	287,980,394
30	Off-balance sheet items	2,562,601,357	-	-	-	102,625,898
31	Total RSF (14+15+16+24+30)	-	-	-	-	1,077,770,380
32	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**112.02%**

Standard Chartered Bank – India Branches
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom with limited liability)

As at 30 June 2024						(₹ in 000s)
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity*	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
ASF Item						
1	Capital: (2+3)	336,052,788	-	-	-	336,052,788
2	Regulatory capital	336,052,788	-	-	-	336,052,788
3	Other capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (5+6)	479,096,252	-	-	-	432,866,658
5	Stable deposits	33,600,621	-	-	-	31,920,590
6	Less stable deposits	445,495,631	-	-	-	400,946,068
7	Wholesale funding: (8+9)	455,268,259	613,138,774	3,190,227	-	353,292,779
8	Operational deposits	200,180,517	-	-	-	100,090,258
9	Other wholesale funding	255,087,742	613,138,774	3,190,227	-	253,202,521
10	Other liabilities: (11+12)	207,893,925	108,960,207	26,935,400	64,024,100	81,070,976
11	NSFR derivative liabilities	-	78,108,163	-	-	-
12	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	207,893,925	30,852,044	26,935,400	64,024,100	81,070,976
13	Total ASF (1+4+7+10)	1,478,311,224	722,098,981	30,125,627	64,024,100	1,203,283,200
RSF Item						
14	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					41,347,253
15	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-
16	Performing loans and securities: (17+18+19+21+23)	-	475,107,091	106,822,032	419,406,570	557,057,991
17	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	128,744,048	-	-	12,874,405
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	-	87,343,645	20,374,215	-	23,288,654
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:	-	259,019,398	86,447,817	338,419,604	457,951,213
20	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	12,195,288	7,926,937
21	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	-	-	29,476,010	19,159,407
22	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	29,476,010	19,159,407
23	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	-	-	-	51,510,956	43,784,312
24	Other assets: (sum of rows 25 to 29)	388,008,335	-	-	-	376,807,266
25	Physical traded commodities, including gold	-	-	-	-	-
26	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs	74,673,795	-	-	-	63,472,726
27	NSFR derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-
28	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted	6,142,950	-	-	-	6,142,950
29	All other assets not included in the above categories	307,191,590	-	-	-	307,191,590
30	Off-balance sheet items	2,547,659,581	-	-	-	102,927,809
31	Total RSF (14+15+16+24+30)	-	-	-	-	1,078,140,319
32	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**111.61%**

As at 31 March 2024						(₹ in 000s)
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity*	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
ASF Item						
1	Capital: (2+3)	339,842,714	-	-	-	339,842,714
2	Regulatory capital	339,842,714	-	-	-	339,842,714
3	Other capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (5+6)	476,727,050	-	-	-	430,797,167
5	Stable deposits	34,856,432	-	-	-	33,113,611
6	Less stable deposits	441,870,618	-	-	-	397,683,556
7	Wholesale funding: (8+9)	397,079,457	533,500,669	9,149,643	-	322,110,084
8	Operational deposits	197,996,927	-	-	-	98,998,464
9	Other wholesale funding	199,082,530	533,500,669	9,149,643	-	223,111,620
10	Other liabilities: (11+12)	283,519,574	86,090,791	2,939,150	89,731,800	95,139,075
11	NSFR derivative liabilities		78,215,391	-	-	
12	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	283,519,574	7,875,400	2,939,150	89,731,800	95,139,075
13	Total ASF (1+4+7+10)	1,497,168,795	619,591,460	12,088,793	89,731,800	1,187,889,040
RSF Item						
14	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					44,040,361
15	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-
16	Performing loans and securities: (17+18+19+21+23)	-	306,055,536	125,340,483	485,306,948	595,299,980
17	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	36,041,021	-	-	3,604,102
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	-	37,441,537	17,221,299	23,633,602	37,860,482
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:	-	232,572,978	108,119,184	363,757,842	476,358,500
20	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	15,908,733	10,340,677
21	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	-	-	28,756,415	18,691,670
22	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	28,756,415	18,691,670
23	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	-	-	-	69,159,089	58,785,226
24	Other assets: (sum of rows 25 to 29)	329,661,442	-	-	-	319,454,130
25	Physical traded commodities, including gold	-	-	-	-	-
26	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs	68,048,750	-	-	-	57,841,437
27	NSFR derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-
28	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted	5,316,802	-	-	-	5,316,803
29	All other assets not included in the above categories	256,295,890	-	-	-	256,295,890
30	Off-balance sheet items	2,538,424,440	-	-	-	103,207,207
31	Total RSF (14+15+16+24+30)					1,062,001,678
32	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					111.85%

Standard Chartered Bank – India Branches

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom with limited liability)

As at 31 December 2023						(₹ in 000s)
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity*	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
ASF Item						
1	Capital: (2+3)	319,729,555	-	-	-	319,729,555
2	Regulatory capital	319,729,555	-	-	-	319,729,555
3	Other capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (5+6)	470,946,550	-	-	-	425,549,230
5	Stable deposits	33,946,686	-	-	-	32,249,352
6	Less stable deposits	436,999,864	-	-	-	393,299,878
7	Wholesale funding: (8+9)	382,734,440	405,261,368	10,339,350	5,999,401	278,056,123
8	Operational deposits	184,607,346	-	-	-	92,303,673
9	Other wholesale funding	198,127,094	405,261,368	10,339,350	5,999,401	185,752,450
10	Other liabilities: (11+12)	279,666,339	89,068,424	6,791,750	87,502,700	94,022,825
11	NSFR derivative liabilities		82,819,924	-	-	
12	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	279,666,339	6,248,500	6,791,750	87,502,700	94,022,825
13	Total ASF (1+4+7+10)	1,453,076,884	494,329,792	17,131,100	93,502,101	1,117,357,733
RSF Item						
14	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					39,991,823
15	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-
16	Performing loans and securities: (17+18+19+21+23)	-	470,108,618	105,967,680	259,832,625	550,477,873
17	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	16,561,874	-	-	1,656,187
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	-	40,976,712	16,126,045	21,255,665	35,465,194
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:	-	412,570,032	89,841,635	123,833,641	426,054,099
20	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	7,203,769	4,682,450
21	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	-	-	51,147,143	33,245,643
22	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	51,147,143	33,245,643
23	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	-	-	-	63,596,176	54,056,750
24	Other assets: (sum of rows 25 to 29)	337,387,043	-	-	-	325,217,248
25	Physical traded commodities, including gold	-	-	-	-	-
26	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs	81,131,968	-	-	-	68,962,173
27	NSFR derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-
28	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted	4,926,265	-	-	-	4,926,265
29	All other assets not included in the above categories	251,328,810	-	-	-	251,328,810
30	Off-balance sheet items	2,691,820,733	-	-	-	110,426,278
31	Total RSF (14+15+16+24+30)					1,026,113,222
32	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					108.89%

Standard Chartered Bank – India Branches

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom with limited liability)

As at 30 September 2023						(₹ in 000s)
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity*	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
ASF Item						
1	Capital: (2+3)	319,701,281	-	-	-	319,701,281
2	Regulatory capital	319,701,281	-	-	-	319,701,281
3	Other capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (5+6)	455,600,718	-	-	-	411,746,148
5	Stable deposits	34,110,027	-	-	-	32,404,526
6	Less stable deposits	421,490,691	-	-	-	379,341,622
7	Wholesale funding: (8+9)	353,947,870	439,118,120	4,717,656	5,999,421	288,485,878
8	Operational deposits	188,600,354	-	-	-	94,300,177
9	Other wholesale funding	165,347,516	439,118,120	4,717,656	5,999,421	194,185,701
10	Other liabilities: (11+12)	333,405,770	100,605,524	7,508,800	85,270,850	94,656,150
11	NSFR derivative liabilities		89,343,724	-	-	
12	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	333,405,770	11,261,800	7,508,800	85,270,850	94,656,150
13	Total ASF (1+4+7+10)	1,462,655,639	539,723,644	12,226,456	91,270,271	1,114,589,457
RSF Item						
14	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					39,076,478
15	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-
16	Performing loans and securities: (17+18+19+21+23)	-	536,821,777	103,823,949	244,586,701	551,574,140
17	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	49,810,011	-	-	4,981,001
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	-	70,374,009	19,448,817	22,184,344	42,464,854
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:	-	416,637,757	84,375,132	136,191,637	438,303,928
20	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	10,426,425	6,777,176
21	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	-	-	37,273,776	24,227,955
22	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	37,273,776	24,227,955
23	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	-	-	-	48,936,944	41,596,402
24	Other assets: (sum of rows 25 to 29)	335,664,799	-	-	-	324,298,234
25	Physical traded commodities, including gold	-	-	-	-	-
26	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs	75,777,093	-	-	-	64,410,528
27	NSFR derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-
28	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted	5,202,490	-	-	-	5,202,490
29	All other assets not included in the above categories	254,685,216	-	-	-	254,685,216
30	Off-balance sheet items	2,086,070,995	-	-	-	80,536,347
31	Total RSF (14+15+16+24+30)					995,485,199
32	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					111.96%

As at 30 June 2023						(₹ in 000s)
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity*	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
ASF Item						
1	Capital: (2+3)	319,184,433	-	-	-	319,184,433
2	Regulatory capital	319,184,433	-	-	-	319,184,433
3	Other capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (5+6)	451,631,969	-	-	-	408,147,915
5	Stable deposits	33,582,855	-	-	-	31,903,712
6	Less stable deposits	418,049,114	-	-	-	376,244,203
7	Wholesale funding: (8+9)	357,307,895	527,413,587	3,642,006	6,893,570	331,742,386
8	Operational deposits	180,874,427	-	-	-	90,437,214
9	Other wholesale funding	176,433,468	527,413,587	3,642,006	6,893,570	241,305,172
10	Other liabilities: (11+12)	371,227,397	105,660,813	6,248,500	90,534,450	105,660,814
11	NSFR derivative liabilities		86,887,113	-	-	
12	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	371,227,397	18,773,700	6,248,500	90,534,450	105,660,814
13	Total ASF (1+4+7+10)	1,499,351,694	633,074,400	9,890,506	97,428,020	1,164,735,548
RSF Item						
14	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					41,546,157
15	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-
16	Performing loans and securities: (17+18+19+21+23)	-	563,897,719	89,769,137	277,568,089	563,192,843
17	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	66,151,150	-	-	6,615,115
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	-	85,677,400	13,431,598	29,746,927	49,314,336
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:	-	412,069,169	76,337,539	149,413,632	432,792,278
20	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	9,377,840	6,095,596
21	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	-	-	45,876,430	29,819,679
22	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	45,876,430	29,819,679
23	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	-	-	-	52,531,100	44,651,435
24	Other assets: (sum of rows 25 to 29)	319,814,971	-	-	-	308,642,690
25	Physical traded commodities, including gold	-	-	-	-	-
26	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs	74,481,875	-	-	-	63,309,594
27	NSFR derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-
28	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted	5,350,985	-	-	-	5,350,985
29	All other assets not included in the above categories	239,982,111	-	-	-	239,982,111
30	Off-balance sheet items	1,968,552,253	-	-	-	75,771,330
31	Total RSF (14+15+16+24+30)					989,153,020
32	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					117.49%

(b) Qualitative Disclosures

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) is a new regulatory requirement and aims to ensure stable funding of the balance sheet. The aim of NSFR requirements is to restrict maturity mismatches between assets and liabilities and limit the reliance on unstable short-term funding to finance potentially illiquid long-term assets. The NSFR reduces long-term refinancing risk and assesses resilience over longer-term time horizon (over 1 year). Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) is defined as amount of available stable funding relative to the amount of required stable funding.

The NSFR ratio for 31 March 2025 was 115.51% in comparison to 111.85% for 31 March 2024. The ratio was higher mainly due to (a) increase in ASF by ₹93,714 million which contributed positively by ~8.4% on NSFR and (b) increase in RSF by ₹47,481 million which contributed adversely by approx. ~4.7%.

a) Available stable funding (ASF) is defined as the portion of capital and liabilities expected to be reliable over the time horizon considered by NSFR, which extends to one year. The major components of ASF for 31 March 2025 were (a) Retail deposits (36%), (b) Regulatory Capital (30%), (c) Corporate TDs & corporate Non-Operational CASA with residual maturity of less than 1 year (17%) and (d) Operational deposits (9%).

b) The amount of stable funding required ("Required stable funding") (RSF) of a specific institution is a function of the liquidity characteristics and residual maturities of the various assets held by that institution as well as those of its off-balance sheet (OBS) exposures. The major components of RSF for 31 Mar 2025 were (a) Advances with residual maturities 1 year or more excluding FI @85% RSF (23%), (b) Advances with residual maturities less than 1 year excluding FI @50% RSF (14%), (c) Advances @100% RSF (20%), (d) Other assets (14%), (e) Initial margin for derivatives @85%RSF (7%), (f) OFF BS items (8%).

NSFR is implemented effective from 1 October, 2021, and the minimum regulatory requirement is 100%. An NSFR of above 100% means that the long-term illiquid assets are adequately funded with stable funding.

The NSFR as on 31 March 2025 for the Bank is above the minimum regulatory requirement.

The table below highlights the quarterly changes in the NSFR for last five quarters:

Quarter Ended	NSFR Maintained
31st March 2025	115.51%
31st December 2024	107.99%
30th September 2024	112.02%
30th June 2024	111.61%
31st March 2024	111.85%

(xxxviii) Risk Exposure in Derivatives

(a) **Exchange traded interest rate derivatives** (₹ in 000s)

	As at 31- Mar-25	As at 31- Mar-24
Notional principal amount of derivatives undertaken during the year	-	-
Notional principal amount of derivatives outstanding as at 31 March	-	-
Notional principal amount of derivatives outstanding and not 'highly effective'	NA	NA
Mark to market value of derivatives outstanding and not 'highly effective'	NA	NA

(b) **Qualitative Disclosures**

Structure and organisation of management of risk in derivatives trading

The derivatives business is managed by the front office with independent back office for confirmation and settlement of trades. A separate middle office team validates all the derivative transactions and the processing and settlement is done by the back office team. The market risk team is responsible monitoring market risk limits for derivative instruments. VAR (Value at Risk) is the primary risk measure and supplemented by other limits like PV01 as required and appropriate. There is clear segregation of duties and different reporting lines to ensure independent monitoring and reporting.

Risk monitoring team

The Bank is exposed to market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk and credit risk on the derivatives portfolio. The Bank's risk management group, compliance group and internal audit group assist in identifying, assessing and monitoring of these principal risks in accordance with policies and procedures.

Provisioning, collateral and credit risk mitigation

Counterparties are reviewed by credit officers who set their credit limits. The Bank does a credit analysis which includes a review of facility detail, credit grade determination and financial spreading/ratio analysis. The Bank uses a numerical grading system, for quantifying the risk associated with counterparty.

The Bank applies the Current Exposure methodology to manage credit risk associated with derivative transactions. This is calculated by taking the cost of replacing the contract, where its mark-to-market value, is positive together with an estimate of the potential future change in the market value of the contract, reflecting the volatilities that affect it. The credit risk on contracts with a negative mark-to-market value is restricted to the potential future change in their market value.

Provisioning on the exposure taken on derivative contracts is made as prescribed by RBI guidelines.

(c) **Quantitative Disclosures** (₹ in 000s)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Currency Derivatives as at 31-Mar-2025	Interest Rate Derivatives as at 31-Mar-2025	Currency Derivatives as at 31-Mar-2024	Interest Rate Derivatives as at 31-Mar-2024
1	Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount) *				
	a) For hedging	-	95,900,000	-	19,250,000
	b) For trading	26,439,394,590	18,941,374,896	19,546,726,778	16,119,325,280
2	Marked to Market Positions				
	a) Asset (+)	195,005,685	69,008,606	75,472,102	55,088,437
	b) Liability (-)	(287,849,116)	(80,458,190)	(131,991,523)	(65,984,654)
	c) Net	(92,843,431)	(11,449,584)	(56,519,421)	(10,896,217)
3	Credit Exposure [1]	1,053,835,241	236,648,841	670,636,206	187,177,213
4	Likely impact of one percentage change in interest rate (100*PV01) [2]				
	a) on hedging derivatives	-	1,831,379	-	342,962
	b) on trading derivatives	2,391,561	28,041,434	147,563	20,091,129
5	Maximum of 100*PV01 observed during the year [2]				
	a) on hedging	-	1,996,840	-	476,325
	b) on trading	4,150,557	29,498,465	1,981,213	26,703,873
6	Minimum of 100*PV01 observed during the year [2]				
	a) on hedging	-	36,633	-	5,922
	b) on trading	1,973	17,825,162	30,848	16,551,228

[1] Computed as per the current exposure method as per RBI guidelines on gross basis

[2] Only for ₹ currency

Currency derivatives include Currency options, Currency swaps and Currency forwards. Interest rate derivatives includes Forward rate agreement, Interest rate options (including Caps and Floors) and Interest rate swaps.

* As at 31 Mar 2025, Currency derivative notional principal amount includes all legs of Target redemption forward contracts amounting to INR 69,292 million, in previous years one leg of such contracts were reported for above disclosure

(xxxix) Interest Rate Swaps, Interest Rate Options, Interest Rate Futures, and Forward Rate Agreements

The notional principal amount of Interest Rate Swaps ('IRS'), Interest Rate Options ('IRO'), Interest Rate Futures ('IRF') and Forward Rate Agreements ('FRA') are:

(₹ in 000s)

	As at 31- Mar-25	As at 31- Mar-24
IRS	18,479,351,948	15,671,792,970
IRO (including Caps and Floors)	210,737,323	184,995,718
IRF	-	-
FRA	347,185,625	281,786,592
Total	**19,037,274,896**	**16,138,575,280**

The credit risk is the pre-settlement risk which is estimated in accordance with the Current Exposure Method. The market risks from IRS, IRO (including CF), IRF and FRA are monitored as part of the daily market risk monitoring process and is also stress tested.

The gross positive mark to market on the IRS, IRO (including Caps and Floors), IRF and FRA, which is the potential loss that the Bank would incur in case the counter parties fail to fulfill their obligations are:

(₹ in 000s)

	As at 31- Mar-25	As at 31- Mar-24
IRS	67,035,203	52,878,215
IRO (including Caps and Floors)	345,604	745,728
IRF	-	-
FRA	1,627,799	1,464,494
Total	**69,008,606**	**55,088,437**

As at 31 March 2025, the exposure on IRS, IRO (including caps and floors), IRF and FRA is spread over various industries. Based on the notional principal amount, the maximum single industry exposure lies with Financial Institutions at 70% (2023-24: Financial Institutions 64%).

Fair value (net MTM value) which the Bank would receive or (pay) to terminate the IRS, IRO, IRF and FRA is given below: (₹ in 000s)

	As at 31- Mar-25	As at 31- Mar-24
IRS	(6,319,832)	(8,156,869)
IRO (including Caps and Floors)	12,513	15,403
IRF	-	-
FRA	(5,142,265)	(2,754,751)
Total	**(11,449,584)**	**(10,896,217)**

The Bank has undertaken one Credit Default Swaps (CDS) transaction during the year ended 31 March 2025 (FY 2023-24: Nil). There are no outstanding CDS contracts as of 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

The Bank as at 31 March 2025 has taken INR 39,390 million as collateral from counterparties in respect of derivative contracts (2023-24: INR 29,163 million).

The nature and terms of the IRS and IRO (including Caps and Floors) as on 31 March 2025 are set out below: (₹ in 000s)

Nature	Number of Contracts	Notional Principal	Benchmark	Term
Trading	5	2,024,531	All-in Fallback Rate	Fixed Payable v/s Floating Receivable
Trading	5	2,024,531	All-in Fallback Rate	Floating Payable v/s Fixed Receivable
Trading	2	3,784,899	ESTR COMP	Fixed Payable v/s Floating Receivable
Trading	3	5,617,490	ESTR COMP	Floating Payable v/s Fixed Receivable
Trading	8	4,344,223	EURIBOR	Fixed Payable v/s Fixed Receivable
Trading	25	52,619,945	EURIBOR	Fixed Payable v/s Floating Receivable
Trading	26	52,646,728	EURIBOR	Floating Payable v/s Fixed Receivable
Trading	2	4,000,000	INO/INBMK	Fixed Payable v/s Floating Receivable
Trading	19	140,320,900	MIOIS	Fixed Payable v/s Floating Receivable
Trading	25	73,372,217	MIOIS	Floating Payable v/s Fixed Receivable
Trading	1,315	1,249,314,599	MODIFIED MIFOR	Fixed Payable v/s Floating Receivable
Trading	1,150	1,175,300,877	MODIFIED MIFOR	Floating Payable v/s Fixed Receivable
Trading	10,284	6,839,905,355	O/N MIBOR	Fixed Payable v/s Floating Receivable
Trading	9,483	6,761,842,445	O/N MIBOR	Floating Payable v/s Fixed Receivable
Trading	111	46,944,525	O/N MIBOR	Floating Payable v/s Floating Receivable
Trading	12	18,613,884	SOFR	Fixed Payable v/s Fixed Receivable
Trading	289	884,724,602	SOFR	Fixed Payable v/s Floating Receivable
Trading	377	980,288,377	SOFR	Floating Payable v/s Fixed Receivable
Trading	48	273,267,305	SOFR	Floating Payable v/s Floating Receivable

Nature	Number of Contracts	Notional Principal	Benchmark	Term
Trading	2	3,376,426	SONIA	Floating Payable v/s Floating Receivable
Trading	4	9,927,706	TONAR	Fixed Payable v/s Floating Receivable
Trading	5	9,927,706	TONAR	Floating Payable v/s Fixed Receivable
Hedging	34	12,250,000	O/N MIBOR	Fixed Payable v/s Floating Receivable
Hedging	183	83,650,000	O/N MIBOR	Floating Payable v/s Fixed Receivable
	23,417	**18,690,089,271**		

The nature and terms of the FRA as on 31 March 2025 are set out below: (₹ in 000s)

Nature	Number of Contracts	Notional Principal	Benchmark	Term
Trading	678	347,185,625	Indian Govt Bonds	Fixed Payable v/s Floating Receivable
	678	**347,185,625**		

The nature and terms of the IRS and IRO (including Caps and Floors) as on 31 March 2024 are set out below: (₹ in 000s)

Nature	Number of Contracts	Notional Principal	Benchmark	Term
Trading	5	7,444,346	All-in Fallback Rate	Fixed Payable v/s Floating Receivable
Trading	5	7,444,346	All-in Fallback Rate	Floating Payable v/s Fixed Receivable
Trading	5	20,087,621	ESTR COMP	Fixed Payable v/s Floating Receivable
Trading	6	20,716,764	ESTR COMP	Floating Payable v/s Fixed Receivable
Trading	9	3,022,228	EURIBOR	Fixed Payable v/s Fixed Receivable
Trading	24	14,452,719	EURIBOR	Fixed Payable v/s Floating Receivable
Trading	24	14,447,064	EURIBOR	Floating Payable v/s Fixed Receivable
Trading	4	8,626,000	INO/INBMK	Fixed Payable v/s Floating Receivable
Trading	7	10,000,000	MIOIS	Fixed Payable v/s Floating Receivable
Trading	13	48,880,617	MIOIS	Floating Payable v/s Fixed Receivable
Trading	953	866,777,232	MODIFIED MIFOR	Fixed Payable v/s Floating Receivable
Trading	868	828,326,048	MODIFIED MIFOR	Floating Payable v/s Fixed Receivable
Trading	8,413	5,865,691,255	O/N MIBOR	Fixed Payable v/s Floating Receivable
Trading	8,303	5,777,771,999	O/N MIBOR	Floating Payable v/s Fixed Receivable
Trading	147	3,305,956	O/N MIBOR	Floating Payable v/s Floating Receivable
Trading	10	13,464,219	SOFR	Fixed Payable v/s Fixed Receivable
Trading	288	873,994,173	SOFR	Fixed Payable v/s Floating Receivable
Trading	347	1,104,455,764	SOFR	Floating Payable v/s Fixed Receivable
Trading	54	344,283,215	SOFR	Floating Payable v/s Floating Receivable
Trading	2	2,173,561	TONAR	Fixed Payable v/s Floating Receivable
Trading	3	2,173,561	TONAR	Floating Payable v/s Fixed Receivable
Hedging	51	19,250,000	O/N MIBOR	Fixed Payable v/s Floating Receivable
	19,541	**15,856,788,688**		

The nature and terms of the FRA as on 31 March 2024 are set out below. (₹ in 000s)

Nature	**Number of Contracts**	**Notional Principal**	**Benchmark**	**Term**
Trading	705	281,786,592	Indian Govt Bonds	Fixed Payable v/s Floating Receivable
	705	**281,786,592**		

The nature and terms of the IRF – Bank does not have holdings as on 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

(xl) Country Risk Exposure (₹ in 000s)

Risk Category	**Funded Exposure (net) as at 31-Mar-25**	**Provision held as at 31-Mar-25**	**Funded Exposure (net) as at 31-Mar-24**	**Provision held as at 31-Mar-24**
Insignificant	175,927,042	108,558	36,034,038	93,558
Low	14,555,270	-	8,235,459	-
Moderately Low	5,869,369	-	8,113,500	-
Moderate	10,506,524	-	3,798,681	-
Moderately High	1,585,128	-	370,204	-
High	72,231	-	3,402	-
Very High	654,330	-	142,104	-
Total	**209,169,894**	**108,558**	**56,697,388**	**93,558**

Disclosure for country risk exposure is in accordance with RBI guidelines.

The above provision has been included in Schedule 5 - Other Liabilities and Provisions.

(xli) Provisions and Contingencies

a) **As per AS 29** – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, movement in provision for reward points awarded to customers and movement in other provisions are given below:

(₹ in 000s)

	For the year ended 31-Mar-25		For the year ended 31-Mar-24	
	Reward Points [1]	Other Provisions[2]	Reward Points [1]	Other Provisions[2]
Opening provision	519,101	1,526,254	532,305	1,582,599
Provision made during the year	124,056	157,962	9,353	344,410
Utilisation / write back of provision during the year	(21,123)	(49,473)	(22,557)	(400,755)
Closing provision	**622,034**	**1,634,743**	**519,101**	**1,526,254**

[1] Basis of calculation of provision for reward points is explained in Note 18 (D) (12). The provision is utilised when actual claims for redemption are made by customers.

[2] Includes provision for legal, contingent and operational losses.

b) **Description of Contingent Liabilities**

(i) Claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debts

These represent claims filed against the Bank relating to certain legal and tax proceedings that are currently in progress.

(ii) Liability on account of outstanding foreign exchange contracts

The Bank enters into foreign exchange contracts on its own account and for customers. Forward exchange contracts are commitments to buy or sell foreign currency at a future date at the contracted rate. The Bank also undertakes currency futures transactions.

(iii) Liability on account of derivative contracts

These include notional principal on outstanding cross currency swaps, currency options, forward rate agreements, interest rate swaps, interest rate futures and interest rate options.

(iv) Guarantees given on behalf of constituents, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations

As a part of its commercial banking activities, the Bank issues documentary credit and guarantees on behalf of its customers. Documentary credit such as letters of credit enhances the credit standing of the customers of the Bank. Guarantees generally represent irrevocable assurances that the Bank will make payments in the event of the customer failing to fulfill its financial or performance obligations. Irrevocable Payment Commitments are included under guarantees given on behalf of constituents in India.

(v) Other items for which the Bank is contingently liable

These include capital commitments, amounts deposited in the Depositor Education and Awareness Fund, underwriting commitments, recourse obligations representing credit enhancements in the form of cash collaterals in respect of securitised loans, bills re-discounted and amount payable on securities purchased.

c) **Inquiry Proceedings**

The Bank received two show cause notices (“SCN”) from the Enforcement Directorate (“ED”) alleging violation of certain provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act (“FEMA”) for a 2007-08 transaction. The ED levied a fine of ₹1,000 million on the Bank by an order dated 14 August 2020 in one of the SCN’s. The Bank has appealed against the order before the Appellate Tribunal under FEMA, which is pending adjudication. In the meanwhile, ED has also preferred an appeal against the said order. Considering the possible outcomes, the Bank has provided for the aforesaid matter in accordance with Accounting Standard 29.

No order has been issued on the second SCN as on date. The Bank, at present does not have reason to believe that this would more likely than not lead to an outflow of resources. Hence, no provision has been made in these financial statements with respect to the second SCN.

d) **Breakup of Schedule 17 – Provisions and Contingencies** (₹ in 000s)

Particulars	**For the year ended 31-Mar-25**	**For the year ended 31-Mar-24**
Specific provisions towards NPA	1,519,510	(837,957)
Provision against standard assets*	(1,393,829)	(497,993)
Provision for Country Risk Exposure	15,000	-
Specific provisions for NPI	-	(211,364)
Provision for income tax		
- Current tax expense	16,546,181	22,729,811
- Deferred tax charge / credit	1,198,752	(978,684)
Other provisions	(15,294)	(200,570)
Total provisions and contingencies	**17,870,320**	**20,003,243**

*Includes reversal of excess standard assets provision of ₹ 650 million during FY 2024-25 which is no longer required as per extant RBI guidelines.

Provision for income-tax for the year ended 31 March 2025 includes the reversal of current tax provision of ₹278 million (2023-24: reversal of ₹2,235 million) and reversal of deferred tax provision of ₹92 million (2023-24: reversal of ₹0.6 million) for prior years.

The Bank has assessed its obligations arising in the normal course of business, including pending litigations, proceedings pending with tax authorities and other contracts including derivative and long term contracts. In accordance with the provisions of AS - 29, the Bank recognizes a provision for material foreseeable losses where it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. In cases where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, a disclosure to this effect is made as contingent liabilities.

(xlii) Draw down from Reserves

During the year ended 31 March 2025, there was no draw down from reserves (2023-24: Nil).

(xliii) Retirement Benefits

(a) Defined Benefit Plans

Reconciliation of opening and closing balance of the present value of the defined benefit obligations for retirement benefits which includes total of pension, gratuity, provident fund (PF) (wef 31 Oct 2024) and compensated absences is given below:

(₹ in 000s)

	For the year ended 31-Mar-25	For the year ended 31-Mar-24
Changes in present value of defined benefit obligations		
Opening balance as at 01 April	3,749,228	3,660,870
Current service cost	159,308	151,309
Interest cost	240,011	246,094
Past service cost	782,669	22,887
Settlement Costs	105,184	-
Employees Contribution including PF transfer	19,614,850	-
Acquisition adjustment	(45,881)	(5,140)
Actuarial losses / (gains)	143,749	44,694
Benefits paid	(476,505)	(371,486)
Closing balance as at 31 March (A)	**24,272,613**	**3,749,228**
Changes in fair value of plan assets		
Opening balance as at 01 April	2,675,822	2,667,620
Expected return on plan assets	172,486	171,735
Contributions paid by the Bank	368,460	349,216
Acquisition adjustment	59,303	(3,692)
Benefits paid	(476,505)	(371,486)
Employees Contribution including PF transfer	19,614,850	-
Actuarial gains / (losses)	302,499	(137,571)
Closing balance as at 31 March (B)	**22,716,915**	**2,675,822**
Net liability (B - A)	**(1,555,698)**	**(1,073,406)**

(₹ in 000s)

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Present value of defined benefit obligations as at 31 March	24,272,613	3,749,228
Fair value of plan assets as at 31 March	22,716,915	2,675,822
Funded status – Deficit	(1,555,698)	(1,073,406)
Unrecognised assets as per paragraph 59(b) of AS 15	(1,354)	(64,926)
Net liability recognised in Balance Sheet	**(1,557,052)**	**(1,138,332)**

(₹ in 000s)

	For the year ended 31-Mar-25	For the year ended 31-Mar-24
Components of employer's expense		
Current service cost	159,308	151,309
Interest cost	240,011	246,094
Expected return on assets	(172,486)	(171,735)
Past Service Cost	782,669	22,887
Net actuarial losses / (gains)	(158,750)	182,263
Effect of the limit in paragraph 59(b) of AS 15	(63,572)	6,169
Net cost recognised in the Profit and Loss Account	**787,180**	**436,987**

Key Assumptions	**31-Mar-25**	**31-Mar-24**
Discount rate	6.65%	7.20%
Expected return on plan assets	6.65%	6.65%
Salary escalation rate		
· Management Staff	10% for first 2 years and 8.5% thereafter	10% for first 3 years and 8.5% thereafter
· Non Management Staff	10% for first 2 years and 8.5% thereafter	10% for first 3 years and 8.5% thereafter

Details of plan assets, defined benefit obligations and experience adjustments

(₹ in 000s)

	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Plan assets	22,716,913	2,675,822	2,667,620	2,239,580	2,395,116
Defined benefit obligations	24,272,615	3,749,227	3,660,870	3,658,366	3,515,640
Amount not recognised as an asset (limit in para 59(b) of AS 15)	1,354	64,928	58,759	10,959	10,770
Deficit	(1,557,052)	(1,138,333)	(1,052,009)	(1,429,745)	(1,131,294)
Experience adjustment on plan assets	1,670,364	(40,005)	(18,949)	(43,773)	58,103
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	1,328,846	34,500	103,081	27,629	(59,442)

The estimates of future salary increases in the actuarial valuation takes into consideration inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of total plan assets are as follows:

Category of Assets	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Government of India securities	35%	1%
Corporate bonds	48%	0%
Equity shares of listed companies	2%	0%
Insurer managed funds	11%	89%
Others (includes Special deposit scheme)	4%	10%
Total	**100%**	**100%**

(b) **Defined Contribution Plans**

The amount recognized as an expense for the Defined Contribution Plans is as under:

(₹ in 000s)

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-25	For the year ended 31-Mar-24
Provident Fund	-	673,726
Superannuation Fund	21,523	24,025

During the year, the Bank has not incurred any expenditure on account of enhancement in family pension of employees (2023-2024 NIL).

(xliv) Primary dealership

In line with the RBI guidelines, the details pertaining to net borrowing in call money markets are as under:

For the year ended 31 March 2025 (₹ in 000s)

Particulars	Average net call borrowing	Maximum net call borrowing
Net Call Borrowing	-	-

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (₹ in 000s)

Particulars	Average net call borrowing	Maximum net call borrowing
Net Call Borrowing	-	-

(xlv) Customer complaints and awards of Banking Ombudsman

(a) **Quantitative Disclosures**

In accordance with RBI guidelines, details with respect to customer complaints and awards passed by the Banking Ombudsman (BO) are given below:

Sr. No	Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-25	For the year ended 31-Mar-24
	Complaints received by Bank from its customers		
1	Number of complaints pending at beginning of the year	214	242
2	Number of complaints received during the year	28,986	13,604
3	Number of complaints disposed during the year	29,049	13,632
	3.1 Of which, number of complaints rejected by the bank	4,855	3,316
4	Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	151	214
	Maintainable complaints received by the bank from OBOs		
5	Number of maintainable complaints received by the bank from OBOs	2,265	2,559
	5.1. Of 5, number of complaints resolved in favour of the bank by BOs	621	860
	5.2 Of 5, number of complaints resolved through conciliation/mediation/advisories issued by BOs	1,644	1,698
	5.3 Of 5, number of complaints resolved after passing of Awards by BOs against the bank	-	1
6	Number of Awards unimplemented within the stipulated time (other than those appealed)	-	-

Maintainable complaints refer to complaints on the grounds specifically mentioned in the Reserve Bank- Integrated Ombudsman Scheme, 2021

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
	For the year ended 31-Mar-25				
Credit Cards	91	14,785	433%	64	26
ATM/Debit Cards	51	3,334	-10%	33	7
Loans and advances	7	2,413	75%	6	1
Levy of charges/excessive charges/foreclosure charges	10	2,277	134%	10	-
Account opening/difficulty in operation of accounts	-	1,915	92%	11	-
Others	55	4,262	17%	27	10
Total	214	28,986	113%	151	44
	For the year ended 31-Mar-24				
ATM/Debit Cards	91	3,721	19%	51	3
Credit Cards	62	2,772	-26%	91	35
Loans and advances	4	1,377	50%	7	1
Internet/Mobile/Electronic Banking	3	1,108	-6%	11	2
Account opening/difficulty in operation of accounts	-	996	14%	-	-
Others	82	3,630	-5%	54	9
Total	242	13,604	0%	214	50

In line with the recent RBI guidelines and taking reference to the enhanced disclosures detailed in the RBI circular dated 27 January 2021, the Bank will report all complaints received during the year excluding complaints closed within 1 business day of receipt of the complaint.

(b) Qualitative Disclosures

Services to customers with disabilities

The Bank promotes inclusive banking, offering various facilities like cheque book, doorstep, ATM, net banking, locker, retail loans, and credit cards to differently abled customers in line with regulatory provisions.

The Bank provides assistance to the differently abled, including ramps in branches, ATMs with Braille keypads and procedures for opening and operating accounts for individuals with Neurodiverse conditions. We also offer services like statement, cheque book, and interest certification through a Sign Language Help line and Chat mode, and a Video Banking channel on Live Bank platform.

The Bank, in India, has trained frontline employees in basic Indian sign language to assist clients with hearing and speech impairments in five cities. Branch staff can arrange calls with agents at the Sign Language Helpline while clients are at the branch. The Bank prioritizes the banking needs of especially abled customers and has products and services available on its website and mobile app.

(xxi) Letters of Comfort (LoC) issued

The Bank has not issued any LoC during the year (2023-24: Nil).

(xlvi) Fees earned in respect of bancassurance and marketing business (₹ in 000s)

	For the year ended 31-Mar-25	For the year ended 31-Mar-24
Nature of income		
1. Fees earned in respect of Bancassurance business		
For selling life insurance policies (including ULIPs)	2,019,489	1,813,110
For selling non life insurance policies	64,812	62,698
Sub-total (A)	2,084,301	1,875,808
2. Fees earned in respect of marketing & distribution business		
For marketing and distribution	2,211,655	1,530,505
Sub-total (B)	2,211,655	1,530,505
Total (A+B)	**4,295,956**	**3,406,313**

(xlvii) Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) Premium (ex GST) (₹ in 000s)

	For the year ended 31-Mar-25	For the year ended 31-Mar-24
Payment of DICGC Insurance Premium	1,774,382	1,564,780
Arrears in payment of DICGC premium	-	-

(xlviii) Off – Balance Sheet Special Purpose Vehicles sponsored

The Bank has not sponsored any Special Purpose Vehicle during the year (2023-24: Nil).

(xlix) Factoring Services

The bank has receivables acquired under factoring amounting to ₹2,819 million as on 31 March 2025 (2023-24: ₹8,221 million).

(l) Fraud

Details of provisioning pertaining to fraud accounts: (₹ in 000s)

	For the year ended 31-Mar-25	For the year ended 31-Mar-24
Number of Frauds reported during the year	3,459	6,770
Amount involved in such frauds during the year (net of recoveries)	892,420	516,807
Quantum of provision made during the year (including w/off)[1]	245,479	84,250
Quantum of unamortised provision debited from 'other reserves' as at the end of the year	-	-

[1] Represents write off/provision made during the year ended

(2) Segment reporting

(i) Segment description

The Bank has disclosed its operations under the following segments:

Segment Definition	Activities
Treasury	Treasury activities include foreign exchange, fixed income, money market and derivative transactions.
Wholesale Banking	Local corporate financing, corporate advisory and all advances to trusts, partnership firms, companies and statutory bodies, which are not included under the “Retail Banking” segment, are reported under Wholesale Banking.
Retail Banking	Retail banking serves retail customers through the branch network and other delivery channels. This segment raises deposits from customers and makes loans and provides other services to such customers. This segment also includes activities relating to credit cards, debit cards, mortgage loans, third party product distribution and their associated costs. Exposures are classified under retail banking taking into account the orientation, product, granularity and individual exposure criteria.
Unallocated	Unallocated include Property and other items not allocable in the aforementioned segments

The Bank does not have a Digital Banking Unit (DBU) or digital banking products for its retail Banking segment as defined in the RBI circular RBI/2022-23/19 DOR.AUT.REC.12/22.01.001/2022-23. The classification of exposures to the respective segments in accordance with the guidelines issued by RBI is based on the information available for classification and relied upon by the auditors.

(ii) Segment Accounting Policy

Segment results are determined after considering the following inter-segment notional charges / recoveries:

a. **Fund Transfer Pricing:**

Treasury gives notional interest benefit to other divisions for the funds mobilized by the latter through deposits/liabilities, and similarly charges notional interest to other divisions for the funds utilized by them for lending and investment purposes (assets). Based on tenor of assets / liabilities and market scenarios, Treasury calculates notional interest rates used for this purpose.

b. **Premises Rental Chargeback:**

Individual business segments are charged rent based on notional market values and the same is credited to ‘Property’ under Unallocated in respect of the premises occupied by them.

c. Support costs (costs pertaining to Finance, HR, Property, Legal & Compliance, etc.) are allocated to Treasury/Central & others, Wholesale & Retail banking segments based on managements’ estimates of the benefits accruing to these segments for the costs incurred. This is similar to the basis used for the internal management reporting.

d. Capital & Reserves and attributable earnings thereon are allocated to individual business segments based on period end Risk Weighted Assets.

(iii) Geographic Segments

As the Bank does not have any earnings or assets originating outside India, the Bank is considered to operate only in the domestic segment.

(iv) Segment Reporting

For the year ended 31 March 2025 (₹ in 000s)

	Treasury	Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	Unallocated	Total
A. Gross Segment Revenue	97,795,618	58,811,330	41,613,075	1,155,869	199,375,892
B. Net Segment Revenue	36,633,219	60,314,710	30,463,319	(2,348,266)	125,062,982
C. Net Segment Results	30,591,556	11,733,110	2,489,278	(8,342,448)	36,471,496
D. Operating Profit	-	-	-	-	36,471,496
E. Income Taxes	-	-	-	(17,744,933)	(17,744,933)
F. Net Profit	-	-	-	-	18,726,563
G. Segment Assets	1,647,487,424	547,942,418	308,146,240	85,508,936	2,589,085,018
H. Segment Liabilities	760,173,791	1,116,807,125	646,875,530	65,228,572	2,589,085,018
I. Capital Expenditure to acquire Fixed Assets	-	-	-	1,266,847	1,266,847
J. Depreciation	-	-	-	1,119,642	1,119,642
K. Non cash expenses other than depreciation and tax	77,513	(2,523,054)	2,570,928	-	125,387

For the year ended 31 March 2024 (₹ in 000s)

	Treasury	Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	Unallocated	Total
A. Gross Segment Revenue	107,741,573	60,038,325	47,058,671	1,644,762	216,483,331
B. Net Segment Revenue	48,850,788	58,933,100	36,036,149	(2,304,342)	141,515,695
C. Net Segment Results	44,809,519	14,272,732	8,461,319	(8,494,302)	59,049,268
D. Operating Profit	-	-	-	-	59,049,268
E. Income Taxes	-	-	-	(21,751,127)	(21,751,127)
F. Net Profit	-	-	-	-	37,298,141
G. Segment Assets	1,402,613,157	511,819,725	366,600,414	90,267,725	2,371,301,021
H. Segment Liabilities	534,476,411	1,152,445,238	608,890,402	75,488,970	2,371,301,021
I. Capital Expenditure to acquire Fixed Assets	-	-	-	1,357,533	1,357,533
J. Depreciation	-	-	-	764,413	764,413
K. Non cash expenses other than depreciation and tax	(275,138)	(4,210,669)	2,737,923	-	(1,747,884)

(3) Penalties levied during the year

a. RBI levied a penalty of ₹145 (in 000s) (2023-24: Nil) on account of SGL Bounce.

b. RBI levied penalty of ₹10 (in 000s) (2023-24: 20 (in 000s)) during inspection of Bank Branches and currency chests.

c. RBI levied penalty of ₹2 (in 000s) (2023-24: ₹15 (in 000s)) for shortages / forged / soiled notes deposited by the Currency Chest branches.

d. RBI levied penalty of ₹ NIL (in 000s) (2023-24: ₹3,000 (in 000s)) for non-compliance with the Reserve Bank directions observed with respect to the statutory inspection based on the Bank's financial position as on 31 March 2021 and review of compliance with KYC directions.

(4) Other expenditure / Other Assets / Other Liabilities

During the financial year ended 31 March 2025, under Other Expenses in Schedule 16, expenses in excess of 1% of total income is ₹50,898 million (2023-24: ₹50,140 million) comprising of Business Support cost of ₹45,575 million (2023-24: ₹41,495 million) and Goods and Service tax charge of ₹5,323 million (2023-24: ₹6,180 million). Business support costs includes SCB India's share of cost incurred by Head Office, of which ₹14,124 million (FY 2023-24: ₹13,400 million) pertains to salary cost of employees of SCB UK and its offshore branches which are part of the same legal entity "Standard Chartered Bank".

As of 31 March 2025, under Other Assets in Schedule 11, Others in excess of 1% of total assets is ₹48,617 million comprising of margin money paid towards derivatives. (2023-24: ₹18,363 million).

As of 31 March 2025, under Other Liabilities and Provisions in Schedule 5, Others in excess of 1% of total liabilities is ₹39,390 million comprising of margin money received towards derivatives. (2023-24: ₹29,163 million).

(5) Related Party Disclosures

(i) The list of related parties as defined in AS 18 – Related Party Disclosures and the nature of their relationship with Standard Chartered Bank - India Branches are given below:

(a) **Ultimate Parent Company**

Standard Chartered Plc

(b) **Parent Company**

Standard Chartered Holding Ltd.

(c) **Head Office**

Standard Chartered Bank, UK

(d) **Branches of Head Office**

- Standard Chartered Bank, USA
- Standard Chartered Bank, UK
- Standard Chartered Bank, Sri Lanka
- Standard Chartered Bank, Bahrain
- Standard Chartered Bank India GIFT City OBU
- Standard Chartered Bank, Qatar
- Standard Chartered Bank, United Arab Emirates
- Standard Chartered Bank, Germany
- Standard Chartered Bank, Dubai International Financial Centre
- Standard Chartered Bank, Oman
- Standard Chartered Bank, Singapore ACU
- Standard Chartered Bank, Singapore DBU
- Standard Chartered Bank, Japan
- Standard Chartered Bank, South Africa
- Standard Chartered Bank, Philippines (not FCDU)
- Standard Chartered Bank, Philippines (FCDU)
- Standard Chartered Bank, Bangladesh
- Standard Chartered Bank, Indonesia
- Standard Chartered Bank, Labuan
- Standard Chartered Bank, Jersey
- Standard Chartered Bank, Brunei
- Standard Chartered Bank, Iraq
- Standard Chartered Bank, Australia
- Standard Chartered Bank, Paris
- Standard Chartered Bank, Sweden
- Standard Chartered Bank, Saudi Arabia
- Standard Chartered Bank, Macau
- Standard Chartered Bank, Africa Regional Office - South Africa
- Standard Chartered Bank, MENA Private Bank (Formerly MESA Offshore)
- Standard Chartered Bank, Taiwan (DBU)
- Standard Chartered Bank, Taiwan (OBU)

(e) Subsidiaries of Head Office (Standard Chartered Bank, UK)

- St Helen's Nominees India Private Limited
- Standard Chartered (India) Modelling and Analytics Centre Private Ltd (SCMAC)
- Standard Chartered Capital Limited
- Standard Chartered Finance Private Limited
- Standard Chartered Private Equity Advisory (India) Private Limited
- Merlion India Fund I
- Merlion India Fund II
- Merlion India Managers
- Standard Chartered Securities (India) Limited

- Standard Chartered Research and Technology
- Standard Chartered Bank, Mauritius OBU
- Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited
- Standard Chartered Private Equity (Mauritius) Limited
- Standard Chartered Private Equity (Mauritius) II Limited
- Standard Chartered Private Equity (Mauritius) III Limited
- Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan) Limited
- Standard Chartered Bank, Taiwan Limited (DBU)
- Standard Chartered Bank, Taiwan Limited (OBU)
- Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited
- Standard Chartered Bank Nepal Limited
- Standard Chartered Bank Botswana Limited
- Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Limited
- Standard Chartered Bank (Malaysia) Berhad
- Standard Chartered Bank Korea Limited
- Standard Chartered Bank Nigeria Limited
- Standard Chartered Bank Kenya Limited
- Standard Chartered GB Australia
- Finventures United Kingdom
- Standard Chartered Bank, Trust Singapore
- SC IL&FS Asia Inf. Growth Fund
- Standard Chartered Bank (China) Limited
- Standard Chartered Bank (Vietnam) Limited
- Standard Chartered Bank, Singapore DBU
- Standard Chartered Bank, Singapore ACU
- Standard Chartered Financial Holdings
- Standard Chartered Bank Uganda Limited
- Standard Chartered Bank Zambia PLC
- Standard Chartered Real Estate Investment Holdings (Singapore) Private Limited
- Standard Chartered Global Business Service Co., Ltd
- Standard Chartered Holdings (International) BV
- Pembroke Group – Pembroke Lease France SAS
- Standard Chartered Global Business Services, Malaysia
- Standard Chartered Global Business Services, China
- Standard Chartered Bank AG
- Standard Chartered Bank Turkey
- Standard Chartered Private Equity
- Standard Chartered Strategic Brand Management

Note: Categories (d) and (e) above include only those related parties with whom transactions have occurred during the current / previous year.

(f) Key Management Personnel

In accordance with the RBI circular DOR/2021-22/83/DOR.ACC.REC.No.45/21.04.018/2021-22 dated 30 August 2021, only Ms. Zarin Daruwala, the Chief Executive Officer of the Bank falls under the category of key management personnel for the year ended 31 March 2025, hence, no disclosures are provided.

(ii) Transactions and balances

In line with the RBI/DOR/2021-22/83 circular no. DOR.ACC.REC.No.45/21.04.018/2021-22 dated 30 August 2021, related party disclosures exclude transactions in a category where there is only one related party (i.e. key management personnel) and where the Bank has an obligation under law to maintain confidentiality in respect of their customer transactions.

(₹ in 000s)

	Parent Company		Head Office & Branches		Subsidiaries & Fellow Subsidiaries	
	For the year ended 31-Mar-25	For the year ended 31-Mar-24	For the year ended 31-Mar-25	For the year ended 31-Mar-24	For the year ended 31-Mar-25	For the year ended 31-Mar-24
Leasing arrangements availed	-	-	-	-	17,907	19,812
Leasing arrangements provided	-	-	-	-	40,513	34,921
Purchase of Fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee Share Options	-	-	392,714	315,676	-	-
Rendering of services	-	-	161,961	322,443	71,784	230,426
Receiving of services	-	-	42,125,813	37,868,216	3,691,442	3,800,687
Interest Paid	-	-	35,906	965	21,460	97,863
Interest Received	-	-	237,183	97,205	36,534	65,770
Net Fee & commission / other income (net)	-	-	(830,732)	(183,916)	244,229	114,905
Service Fees received on Guarantees / LCs	-	-	54,440	60,237	36,219	46,701
Service Fees paid on Guarantees / LCs	-	-	223,498	125,346	79,235	55,258
Purchase of DP business	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of investments	-	-	43,622,052	458,113	607,166,017	156,407,528
Sale of investments	-	-	45,237,834	452,463	495,384,745	286,541,030

(₹ in 000s)

	Parent Company		Head Office & Branches		Subsidiaries & Fellow Subsidiaries	
	As at 31-Mar-25	Maximum Outstanding during the year	As at 31-Mar-25	Maximum Outstanding during the year	As at 31- Mar-25	Maximum Outstanding during the year
Lease Rentals Payable*	-	-	-	-	-	(2,218)
Lease Rentals Receivable*	-	-	-	-	11,334	31,305
Employee Share Options*	-	-	(421,487)	(756,307)	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	(8,553,910)	(8,553,910)	(320,867)	(1,941,474)
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposit / Vostros*	-	-	(5,304,319)	(5,304,319)	(5,808,596)	(13,212,403)
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nostro / Bank Balances	-	-	1,809,046	11,824,482	357,686	1,298,117
Derivative Notional	-	-	2,813,177,087	3,191,131,519	1,589,863,854	2,347,918,042
Trade Contingent	-	-	16,670,851	17,942,284	17,829,664	18,058,725
Sundry Balances (Net)*	-	-	(21,114,307)	(44,008,514)	(1,016,477)	(1,167,847)
Positive MTM*	-	-	5,548,887	6,962,395	12,707,043	14,445,524
Negative MTM*	-	-	(51,295,395)	(51,295,395)	(8,319,953)	(17,238,691)

(₹ in 000s)

	Parent Company		Head Office & Branches		Subsidiaries & Fellow Subsidiaries	
	As at 31-Mar-24	Maximum Outstanding during the year	As at 31-Mar-24	Maximum Outstanding during the year	As at 31- Mar-24	Maximum Outstanding during the year
Lease Rentals Payable*	-	-	-	-	(183)	(2,029)
Lease Rentals Receivable*	-	-	-	-	18,339	31,139
Employee Share Options*	-	-	(820,478)	(820,478)	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	(2,774,939)	(5,445,100)	(1,122,747)	(1,122,747)
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposit / Vostros*	-	-	(1,132,494)	(9,059,145)	(5,862,506)	(6,959,321)
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nostro / Bank Balances	-	-	7,717,290	10,491,831	330,693	1,906,287
Derivative Notional	-	-	2,267,372,438	3,327,978,935	2,186,538,362	2,745,351,488
Trade Contingent	-	-	16,036,697	16,036,697	15,873,059	15,873,059
Sundry Balances (Net)*	-	-	(28,995,575)	(28,995,575)	(882,018)	(970,755)
Positive MTM*	-	-	5,455,735	12,182,839	8,539,856	16,063,365
Negative MTM*	-	-	(17,363,371)	(21,011,364)	(12,427,051)	(24,024,931)

Figures in bracket denotes payable

*Figures indicate maximum balance outstanding during the year based on comparison of the total outstanding balances at each month-end.

(iii) Material related party transactions are given below:

The following were the material transactions between the Bank and its related parties for the year ended 31 March 2025. A specific related party transaction is disclosed as a material related party transaction wherever it exceeds 10% of all related party transactions in that category.

Leasing Arrangements

For availing leasing service - payment of rent to Standard Chartered Global Business Services Private Limited ₹18 million (2023-24: ₹20 million).

For providing leasing services - receipt of rent from Standard Chartered Securities (India) Limited ₹20 million (2023-24: ₹21 million), Standard Chartered Global Business Services Private Limited ₹ 12 million, Standard Chartered Capital Limited ₹ 8.4 million (2023-24: ₹ 13 million).

Rendering of Services

During the year the Bank provided secondment, amenities, and other services to related parties. The material transactions were with Standard Chartered Bank, Singapore Branch ₹39 million (2023-24: ₹190 million), Head Office ₹12 million (2023-24: ₹53 million), Standard Chartered Bank, Singapore subsidiary ₹8.2 million (2023-24: ₹151 million), Standard Chartered Bank India GIFT City OBU ₹111 million (2023-24: ₹79 million).

Receiving of Services

During the year the Bank availed of Business support, brokerage, marketing, and other services from related parties. The material transactions were Business support services from Standard Chartered Global Business Services Private Limited ₹3,591 million (2023-24: ₹3,747 million), Head office ₹13,469 million (2023-24: ₹15,993 million) and Standard Chartered Bank, Singapore Branch ₹28,514 million (2023-24: ₹21,747 million).

Interest Paid

Interest on nostro and interest on money market borrowings to Head Office ₹13 million (2023-24: ₹Nil), Standard Chartered Japan ₹22 million (2023-24: Nil), Standard Chartered Securities (India) Limited ₹12 million (2023-24: ₹ Nil), Standard Chartered Hongkong ₹7 million (2023-24: ₹2 million).

Interest Received

Interest on Nostro balances and lending to Standard Chartered Bank, USA ₹211 million (2023-24: ₹85 million).

Net Fee and Commission Income

Receipt of fees from Head Office ₹85 million (2023-24: ₹115 million), SCB Singapore subs ₹1,267 million (2023-24: ₹277 million), Standard Chartered Bank, USA ₹901 million (2023-24: ₹172 million), Standard Chartered DIFC ₹162 million (2023-24: ₹28 million), Standard Chartered Bank, Japan ₹411 million (2023-24: ₹186 million), Standard Chartered Bank, UAE ₹211 million (2023-24: ₹298 million), SCB Mauritius ₹215 million (2023-24: ₹243 million), Standard Chartered Bank, Hong Kong ₹120 million (2023-24: ₹121 million), Standard Chartered Bank Korea ₹257 million (2023-24: ₹142 million), Standard Chartered Bank, Germany ₹643 million (2023-24: ₹27 million).

Service Fees received on Guarantees & Letters of Credit

Receipt of trade fees from Standard Chartered Bank, Singapore Branch ₹17 million (2023-24: ₹20 million), Standard Chartered Bank USA ₹14 million (2023-24: ₹10 million), Standard Chartered Bank China ₹9 million (2023-24: ₹4 million) and Standard Chartered Bank UAE ₹11 million (2023-24: ₹8 million).

Service Fees paid on Guarantees & Letters of Credit

Payment of trade fees to SCB UK ₹69 million (2023-24: ₹37 million), SCB UAE ₹65 million (2023-24: ₹37 million), SCB Nepal ₹60 million (2023-24: ₹41 million), SCB Bangladesh ₹53 million (2023-24: ₹33 million).

Purchase and Sale of Investments

Purchase of investments from Standard Chartered Bank, Singapore subsidiary ₹603,186 million (2023-24: ₹156,408 million). Sale of investments to Standard Chartered Bank Singapore subsidiary ₹492,996 million (2023-24: ₹283,160 million).

(6) Leases

The Bank has taken commercial and residential premises on operating lease, which are cancellable in nature. Information provided herein pertains to premises taken / given on operating leases:

(₹ in 000s)

	For the year ended 31-Mar-25	For the year ended 31-Mar-24
Lease payments recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in respect of operating leases	1,121,535	1,028,963

(₹ in 000s)

	For the year ended 31-Mar-25	For the year ended 31-Mar-24
Assets given on lease – Premises		
Gross carrying amount	661,864	581,583
Accumulated depreciation	83,812	57,797
Depreciation charge for the year	7,148	4,442

- There are no provisions relating to contingent rent.
- The terms of renewal / purchase options and escalation clauses are those normally prevalent in similar agreements.
- There are no undue restrictions or onerous clauses in the agreements.
- Initial direct costs for leases given are recognized as an expense in Profit and Loss Account.

(7) Disclosure under Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

The following disclosure is made as per the requirement under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED') based on the information and records available with the Bank in respect of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises who have registered with the competent authorities.

(₹ in 000s)

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the year end	72,477	75,529
Interest due thereon	-	-
Amount of interest paid and payments made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act	-	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the year end	-	-

(8) Deferred Tax

The deferred tax charge of ₹1,199 million for the year ended 31 March 2025 (2023-24: credit of ₹979 million) is included in provision on account of tax under Schedule 17- Provisions and Contingencies of the Profit and Loss Account.

The primary components that gave rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities included in the balance sheet are as follows:

(₹ in 000s)

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Deferred tax assets		
Provision for Advances	5,362,330	6,785,503
Depreciation	364,815	306,482
Disallowances under section 43B of Income Tax Act 1961	591,025	635,786
Others	1,791,434	1,580,583
Deferred tax assets	**8,109,604**	**9,308,354**
Deferred tax liabilities	(72,316)	-
Net deferred tax assets	**8,037,288**	**9,308,354**
Charge / (Credit) for the year	**1,198,752**	**(978,684)**

(9) Provision made for Current Tax during the year

(₹ in 000s)

	For the year ended 31-Mar-25	For the year ended 31-Mar-24
Provision for Income Tax	16,546,181	22,729,811

(10) Disclosure on remuneration

The Bank's compensation policies, including that of CEO's, is in conformity with the Financial Stability Board principles and standards. In accordance with the requirements of the RBI Circular No. DOR.Appt.BC.No.23/29.67.001/2019-20 dated 4 November 2019, the Head Office of the Bank has submitted a declaration to RBI confirming the aforesaid matter.

(11) Employee Share Based Payment

The eligible employees of the Bank have been granted stock awards as equity shares of the ultimate holding company, SCPLC, under various share schemes such as Restricted Share Award (RSA), Deferred Restricted Share Award (DRSA), Performance Share Award (PSA), Sharesave Plan, etc.

During the year, the Bank has recognized an amount of ₹393 million (2023-24: ₹316 million) under the head 'Payments to and Provisions for Employees', as cost on account of share-based payments under Schedule 16 – Operating Expenses and the same is payable to Standard Chartered Bank, UK (Head office).

(12) Implementation of IFRS converged Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS)

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India has issued IND AS (a revised set of accounting standards) which largely converge the Indian accounting standards with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The RBI had issued a circular applicable to all commercial banks (RBI/2015-16/315 DBR. BP.BC.No.76/21.07.001/2015-16 dated 11 February 2016) on Implementation of IND AS.

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

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

The Bank prepares financials in accordance with IFRS for the purpose of Head Office reporting. Bank prepares Pro-forma IND AS financial statements in line with RBI guidelines and submits on a prescribed frequency leveraging the process followed for preparation of financials in accordance with IFRS for Head Office reporting.

(13) Disclosure with respect to Rule 11(e) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules 2014

The Bank, as part of its normal business, grants loans and advances, makes investment, provides guarantees (including against margin / guarantees received from third parties / banks) to and accepts deposits and borrowings from its customers, other entities and persons. These transactions are part of Bank's normal banking finance business, which is conducted ensuring adherence to regulatory requirements.

Other than the transactions described above

(a) No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Bank to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Bank ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

(14) Green Deposits

During the current financial year, the Bank has not raised any funds under the Green deposits framework (2023-24: Nil)

(15) Corporate Social Responsibility

The Bank has a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) committee responsible for the preparation and implementation of the CSR policy, review and approval of budgets, developing a monitoring framework for implementation. The Bank has a policy on CSR that support programs related to health including preventive blindness, water and sanitation, education, employability, entrepreneurship, relief measures for the pandemic and any other duly authorized initiative by the Management Committee of the Bank. Details of CSR expenditure are set out below:

(₹ in 000s)

Gross amount required to be spent during the year ₹1,219,818 (2023-24: ₹1,235,479)			
Amount spent during the year ending on 31 March 2025:	**In cash**	**Yet to be paid in cash**	**Total**
1. Construction/acquisition of any assets	-	-	-
2. For purposes other than 1 above	473,243	746,575	1,219,818
Amount spent during the year ending on 31 March 2024:			
1. Construction/acquisition of any assets	-	-	-
2. For purposes other than 1 above	489,340	746,139	1,235,479

CSR provision made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation is as follows:

(₹ in 000s)

	For the year ended 31-Mar-25	For the year ended 31-Mar-24
1. Opening provisions	801,456	684,946
2. Additions made during the year	746,575	746,139
3. Utilisations made during the year	(735,261)	(629,629)
4. Closing provisions	**812,770**	**801,456**

(16) Prior Period Comparatives

Previous year figures have been reclassified or regrouped wherever necessary to conform to the current year's presentation.

For K. S. Aiyar & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 100186W

Sachin A. Negandhi
Partner
Membership No: 112888

Mumbai, India
10 June 2025

For Borkar & Muzumdar
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101569W

Kaushal Muzumdar
Partner
Membership No: 100938

Mumbai, India
10 June 2025

For Standard Chartered Bank - India Branches

PD Singh
Chief Executive Officer

Anil Kejriwal
Chief Financial Officer

Mumbai, India
10 June 2025

RISK REVIEW AND DISCLOSURES UNDER BASEL III FRAMEWORK FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAR 2025

1. Background

The Standard Chartered Group (SCB Group or the Group) is an international banking and financial services group particularly focused on the markets of Asia, Africa and the Middle East. Standard Chartered Bank is regulated by Prudential Regulation Authority in the United Kingdom (UK).

SCB India (SCBI or the Bank) is a branch of Standard Chartered Bank UK, which is part of the SCB Group. The ultimate parent company of the Bank is Standard Chartered PLC, which is listed on the London Stock Exchange and the Stock Exchanges of Hong Kong. Indian branch operations are conducted in accordance with the banking license granted by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under the Banking Regulation Act 1949.

2. Overview

The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision published a framework for International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards (commonly referred to as Basel II), which replaced the original 1988 Basel I Accord. The RBI adopted the same in March 2008. Subsequently, post introduction of Basel III, RBI adopted implementation of the same from 1 April 2013 which has been phased in completely by 30 Sept 2021. Accordingly, for 31 Mar 2025 reporting purposes, the Bank has calculated its Pillar 1 capital requirement based on Basel III norms.

Basel III is structured around three "Pillars" which are outlined below:

- Pillar 1 sets out minimum regulatory capital requirements, specifying the minimum amount of regulatory capital banks must hold against the risks they assume;
- Pillar 2 sets out the key principles for supervisory review of a bank's risk management framework and its capital adequacy. It outlines specific oversight responsibilities for the Board and senior management, reinforcing principles of internal control and other corporate governance practices; and
- Pillar 3 aims to bolster market discipline through enhanced disclosure by banks.

3. DF 1 - Scope of Application

Name of the head of the banking group to which the framework applies:
Standard Chartered Bank, India Branches

DF 1 - Qualitative Disclosures

3.1. Pillar 1

The SCB Group and local management of the Indian operations recognize that Basel III drives continuous improvement in risk management practices and believe that adopting leading risk management practices is essential for achieving their strategic intent. SCBI (Standard Chartered Bank India) has adopted the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) prevailing Basel III regulations, applying the Standardized Approach (SA) for credit and market risk and the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) for operational risk to compute local regulatory Pillar 1 capital.

3.2. Pillar 2

Pillar 2 requires banks to undertake a comprehensive assessment of their risks and to determine the appropriate amounts of capital to be held against these risks where other suitable mitigants are not available. This risk and capital assessment are commonly referred to as an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). The range of risks that need to be covered by the ICAAP is much broader than Pillar 1, which covers only Credit risk, Market risk and Operational risk.

The Group has developed an ICAAP framework that integrates risk management and capital assessment processes to ensure adequate capital levels for current and future needs under both expected and stressed conditions. This framework is designed to be consistently applied across the organization to meet Pillar 2 requirements set by local regulators. As a branch of a foreign bank in India, the India ICAAP is primarily based on the Group ICAAP framework to maintain consistency in reporting risk and capital management aspects. However, necessary local customizations have been incorporated to align with the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) requirements.

3.3. Pillar 3

Pillar 3 aims to provide a consistent and comprehensive disclosure framework that enhances comparability between banks and further promotes improvements in risk management practices. The Bank has implemented the requirements laid down by the RBI for Pillar 3 disclosure, covering both qualitative and quantitative items. These disclosures are published in the Bank's annual report and hosted on the Bank's website.

The risk-related disclosures and analysis provided below are primarily in the context of the disclosures required under the RBI's Pillar 3 – Market Discipline of the Basel III Capital Regulations and pertain to SCBI (Standard Chartered Bank India), except where it is necessary and specifically elaborated to include other Group entities operating in India. The information provided has been reviewed by senior management and is in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the RBI.

3.4. Accounting and Prudential Treatment / Consolidation Framework

The consolidation norms for accounting are determined by the prevailing Indian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The regulatory requirements are governed by RBI guidelines. The differences between consolidation for accounting purposes and regulatory purposes are mainly on account of following reasons:

1) Control over other entities to govern the financial and operating policies of the subsidiaries or joint ventures

   As per Indian GAAP, existence of control/joint control to govern the financial and operating policies of the subsidiary or joint venture is necessary for accounting consolidation. However, certain entities such as Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFC) have to be consolidated for regulatory capital adequacy purposes even where the above requirement is not fulfilled. Such cases are where the ability to control financial and operating policies of the entities legally vests with the Parent or Group entities and not with the India branch operations.

2) Nature of business of the entities to be consolidated

   As per Indian GAAP, subsidiaries are not excluded from consolidation because of dissimilar nature of business activities between subsidiary and other entities within the Group. However, RBI regulations do not require consolidation of entities engaged in insurance business and businesses not pertaining to financial services.

3) Method of regulatory consolidation

   For the purpose of regulatory consolidation under the capital adequacy framework, the risk weighted assets (RWA) and capital requirements for each entity can be computed separately by applying the Basel III norms as applicable for a bank and simply added together with that of the lead bank in the consolidated group. The Bank has adopted this approach for consolidation of entities for limited purpose of capital adequacy framework, as the accounting consolidation method is not appropriate considering the legal ownership pattern of the consolidated entities.

Standard Chartered Bank – India Branches

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom with limited liability)

List of group entities considered for consolidation for regulatory purposes is summarised below:

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	Explain The Reasons For Difference In The Method Of Consolidation	Explain the reasons if consolidated under only one of the scopes of consolidation
Standard Chartered Bank, India Branches	Yes	Full	Yes	For the purpose of regulatory consolidation under the capital adequacy framework, the RWA and capital requirements for each entity can be computed separately by applying the Basel III norms as applicable for a bank and simply added together with that of the lead bank in the consolidated group. The Bank has adopted this approach for consolidation of entities for limited purpose of capital adequacy framework, as the accounting consolidation method is not appropriate considering the legal ownership pattern of the consolidated entities.		
Standard Chartered Capital Limited (SC Capital) *formerly known as Standard Chartered Investments and Loans (India) Limited	No	Not Applicable	Yes			

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

(₹ in 000s)

Name Of The Entity /Country Of Incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	% 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 of the legal entity)
Standard Chartered Securities (India) Limited **	Standard Chartered Securities (India) Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 on 28 Jun 1994. The Company is primarily engaged in broking activity. The Company also provides Online Trading, Portfolio Management Services and distributes third party financial products.	2,818,557	0%	Not Applicable	8,843,262
St. Helen's Nominees India Private Limited *	Nominee business - holding shares / debentures in limited companies on behalf of SCBI and its clients. Security trusteeship business for SCBI.	100	0%	Not Applicable	44,388
Standard Chartered Global Business Services Private Limited*	The company renders the following services to related parties: a) Software development, maintenance & support b) Back office transaction processing and data processing of various banking transactions c) IT support d) Voice call centre services	83,116	0%	Not Applicable	30,430,030
Standard Chartered Finance Private Limited *	Marketing services of financial products of Standard Chartered Bank and its Home Assist division provides search and other property related services.	71,907	0%	Not Applicable	726,389
Standard Chartered (India) Modeling And Analytics Centre Private Limited*	The company is a captive knowledge process outsourcing company which provides robust and contemporary analytical solutions to the Bank's businesses across the globe for the purpose of risk management and capital management.	500,000	0%	Not Applicable	1,070,737
Standard Chartered Private Equity Advisory (India) Private Limited *	The company is a research unit for Merlion India Fund carrying on activities of industry research and advice by furnishing industry and market feedback.	24,000	0%	Not Applicable	123,651

Note:

* Basis Un-audited results as of 31 Mar 2025

** Basis Audited results as of 31 Mar 2025

DF 1 - Quantitative Disclosures

List of group entities considered for regulatory consolidation: **(₹ in 000s)**

Name Of The Entity / Country Of Incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	Total balance sheet assets (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)
Standard Chartered Bank, India Branches**	Banking and Financial services	74,400,742	2,589,085,018
Standard Chartered Capital Limited (SC Capital) **	Financial services acceptable for NBFC, other than accepting public deposits eg. lending, investments, etc.	5,596,770	93,152,449

Note: **Basis Audited results as of 31 Mar 2025.

The aggregate amount of capital deficiencies in all subsidiaries not included in the consolidation, i.e., that are deducted and the name(s) of such subsidiaries.	NIL
The aggregate amounts (e.g., current book value) of the bank's total interests in insurance entities, which are risk-weighted, as well as, their name, their country of incorporation or residence, the proportion of ownership interest and, if different, the proportion of voting power in these entities. In addition, indicate the quantitative impact on regulatory capital of using this method versus using the deduction.	NIL
Any restrictions or impediments on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the banking group.	As per extant RBI guidelines

4. DF 2 - Capital Adequacy

DF 2 - Qualitative Disclosures

(a) A summary discussion of the bank's approach to assessing the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities

4.1. Objectives

The Bank's capital management approach is driven by its desire to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business and to meet regulatory capital requirements at all times.

4.2. Approach

Strategic, business and capital plans are drawn up annually covering a five year horizon. The plans ensure that adequate levels of capital and an optimum mix are maintained by the Bank to support its strategy. This is integrated with the Bank's annual planning process which takes into consideration business growth assumptions across products and the related impact on capital resources.

The capital plan takes the following into account:

- Regulatory capital requirements and assessment of future standards;
- Demand for capital due to business growth, market stresses and potential risks; and
- Available supply of capital and capital raising options.

The Bank also considers additional risk types other than those considered under Pillar 1 as part of its ICAAP. Each material risk is assessed, relevant mitigants considered, and appropriate levels of capital determined.

Stress testing and scenario/sensitivity analysis are used to assess the Bank's ability to sustain operations during periods of extreme but plausible events. They provide an insight into the potential impact of significant adverse events on the Bank's earnings, risk profile and capital position and how these could be mitigated.

The capital that the Bank is required to hold by the RBI is mainly determined by its balance sheet, off-balance sheet and market risk positions, after applying collateral and other risk mitigants.

4.3. Governance

The Group operates processes and controls to monitor and manage capital adequacy across the organisation. At a country level, capital is maintained based on the local regulator's requirements. This is overseen by the country Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), which is responsible for managing the country balance sheet, capital and liquidity, with the active support and guidance from Group ALCO (GALCO). The responsibility of capital management has been assigned to a dedicated sub-group of ALCO, the Capital Management Forum (CMF). The capital management process is governed by the Capital Planning Framework.

Suitable processes and controls are in place to monitor and manage capital adequacy and ensure compliance with local regulatory ratios in all legal entities. These processes are designed to ensure that each entity and the consolidated Bank have sufficient capital available to meet local regulatory capital requirements at all times.

4.4. Mobility of Capital Resources

The Bank operates as a branch in India, hence under current RBI regulations it cannot raise capital externally. The Group's policy in respect of profit repatriation requires that each local entity should remit its profits that are considered surplus to local regulatory minimum requirements. The amount to be remitted/injected and the mix/mode of capital (CET 1 v/s Tier 2) is determined in conjunction with Treasury, after considering local capital adequacy regulations (inclusive of any regulatory buffers), anticipated changes to those regulations, forecast organic growth and Head Office (HO) return expectations.

4.5. Capital Structure

CET 1/Tier 1 capital mainly comprises of:

i) Interest-free funds from Head Office (HO) kept in a separate account in Indian books specifically for the purpose of meeting the capital adequacy norms.

ii) Net profits of each year retained as per statutory norms (currently 25%).

iii) Capital reserves representing surplus arising out of sale proceeds of assets in India held in a separate account and which is not eligible for repatriation so long as the bank branch functions in India.

iv) Remittable surplus retained in Indian books which is not repatriable so long as the bank branch functions in India.

v) Interest-free funds remitted from abroad for the purpose of acquisition of property and held in a separate account in Indian books provided they are non-repatriable and have the ability to absorb losses regardless of their source.

vi) 45% of reserve created on revaluation of immovable properties in accordance with the Indian GAAP.

vii) General/revenue reserve.

The above are not repatriable/distributable to HO as long as the Bank operates in India.

Tier 2 capital mainly comprises of:

i) HO borrowings in FCY received as part of debt capital.

ii) General provisions (on performing assets) and loss reserves.

iii) Investment fluctuation reserve.

DF 2 - Quantitative Disclosures

Capital and risk weighted assets

As at 31 Mar 2025 **(₹ in 000s)**

	Solo bank*	Consolidated bank*
Tier 1 Capital:	**346,778,635**	**365,406,281**
Common Equity Tier I	**346,778,635**	**365,406,281**
Head Office Capital	74,400,742	74,400,742
Paid up capital	-	5,596,770
Eligible reserves	274,546,427	288,897,627
Benefit of DTA	-	-
Illiquid securities reserves	(1,769,685)	(1,769,685)
Intangible assets (excluding DTA)	(311,066)	(330,666)
Other regulatory adjustments	(87,783)	(1,321,883)
DTA deduction (Net of Benefit)	-	(66,624)
DTA Benefit	-	-
Total Tier 1 Capital	**346,778,635**	**365,406,281**
Additional Tier I	**-**	**-**
Tier 2 Capital:	**30,734,600**	**30,844,200**
Eligible revaluation reserves	-	-
General provision and other eligible reserves/provisions	30,734,600	30,844,200
Debt capital instruments eligible to be reckoned as capital funds and included in Lower Tier 2 (of which amount raised during the year Rs. Nil)		-
Less: Amortisation of qualifying subordinated debts	-	-
Other regulatory adjustments	-	-
Total capital base	**377,513,235**	**396,250,481**
Minimum regulatory capital requirements		
Credit risk	195,416,802	203,243,527
Standardised approach portfolios	149,646,714	157,458,449
Securitisation exposures	307,904	307,904
Counterparty/settlement risks	43,653,794	43,653,794
Benefit of DTA	1,808,390	1,823,380
Market risk - Standardised duration approach	9,135,287	9,135,287
Interest rate risk	7,625,150	7,625,150
Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	1,392,188	1,392,188
Equity risk	117,950	117,950
Counterparty/settlement risks	-	-
Operational risk - Basic indicator approach	19,582,645	19,582,645
Total minimum regulatory capital requirements #	224,134,734	231,961,460
Risk weighted assets and contingents		
Credit risk	2,171,297,801	2,258,094,861
Market risk *(including counterparty/settlement risks)*	101,503,188	101,503,188
Operational risk - Basic indicator approach	217,584,946	217,584,946
Total Risk weighted assets and contingents	**2,490,385,936**	**2,577,182,996**
Capital ratios		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	13.93%	14.18%
Tier 1 capital	13.93%	14.18%
Tier 2 capital	1.23%	1.20%
Total capital	15.16%	15.38%

*Solo bank represents main licensed bank of the Group in India and Consolidated bank includes group controlled entities operating in India and consolidated for limited purpose of capital adequacy framework.

[#] Minimum regulatory capital requirements have been computed at 9% of the risk weighted assets. Including the Capital Conservation Buffer of 2.5% and the GSIB buffer of 1%, the minimum regulatory capital requirement would be 12.5%.

As at 31 Mar 2024 **(₹ in 000s)**

	Solo bank*	Consolidated bank*
Tier 1 Capital:	**300,501,820**	**316,666,981**
Common Equity Tier I	**300,501,820**	**316,666,981**
Head Office Capital	74,400,742	74,400,742
Paid up capital	-	5,274,072
Eligible reserves	227,930,780	238,964,086
Benefit of DTA	-	-
Illiquid securities reserves	(1,651,386)	(1,651,386)
Intangible assets (excluding DTA)	(132,767)	(274,985)
Other regulatory adjustments	(45,549)	(45,549)
DTA deduction (Net of Benefit)	-	-
DTA Benefit	-	-
Total Tier 1 Capital	**300,501,820**	**316,666,981**
Additional Tier I	**-**	**-**
Tier 2 Capital:	**37,511,192**	**37,617,572**
Eligible revaluation reserves	-	-
General provision and other eligible reserves/provisions	37,511,192	37,617,572
Debt capital instruments eligible to be reckoned as capital funds and included in Lower Tier 2 (of which amount raised during the year Rs. Nil)		-
Less: Amortisation of qualifying subordinated debts	-	-
Other regulatory adjustments	-	-
Total capital base	**338,013,012**	**354,284,553**
Minimum regulatory capital requirements		
Credit risk	153,035,420	160,323,293
Standardised approach portfolios	132,924,461	140,195,953
Securitisation exposures	312,479	312,479
Counterparty/settlement risks	17,704,101	17,704,101
Benefit of DTA	2,094,380	2,110,760
Market risk - Standardised duration approach	18,383,078	18,383,078
Interest rate risk	16,625,011	16,625,011
Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	1,265,625	1,265,625
Equity risk	492,442	492,442
Counterparty/settlement risks	-	-
Operational risk - Basic indicator approach	16,455,756	16,678,703
Total minimum regulatory capital requirements#	187,874,254	195,385,074
Risk weighted assets and contingents		
Credit risk	1,700,393,558	1,781,369,922
Market risk *(including counterparty/settlement risks)*	204,256,418	204,256,418
Operational risk - Basic indicator approach	182,841,731	185,318,918
Total Risk weighted assets and contingents	**2,087,491,707**	**2,170,945,258**
Capital ratios		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	14.40%	14.59%
Tier 1 capital	14.40%	14.59%
Tier 2 capital	1.79%	1.73%
Total capital	16.19%	16.32%

*Solo bank represents main licensed bank of the Group in India and Consolidated bank includes group controlled entities operating in India and consolidated for limited purpose of capital adequacy framework.

Minimum regulatory capital requirements have been computed at 9% of the risk weighted assets. Including the Capital Conservation Buffer of 2.5% and the GSIB buffer of 1%, the minimum regulatory capital requirement would be 12.5%.

5. Risk Management

The Bank has a strong governance culture and framework for risk management. The Bank's risk management principles align with those established at a Group level and are customized to meet the local regulatory requirements. One of the main risks incurred arises from extending credit to clients through trading and lending operations. Beyond credit risk, the Bank is also exposed to a range of other risk types such as market, operational, liquidity, pension, country cross border, reputational, strategic and other risks that are inherent to its strategy, product range and geographical coverage.

5.1. Risk Management Framework

The Bank adds value to clients and generates returns for shareholders by taking and managing risk in line with strategy and risk appetite. Risk management is the set of end-to-end activities through which the Bank makes risk-taking decisions and controls and optimises its risk-return profile. It is a Bank-wide activity and starts right at the front-line.

The management of risk lies at the heart of the Bank's business, as a central role of the Bank is to "warehouse" risk by extending credit to selected clients and to provide products which enable clients to lay off their price and liquidity risks to the Bank. Effective risk management is a central part of the financial and operational management of the Bank and fundamental to its ability to generate profits consistently and maximise the interest of its shareholders and other stakeholders.

The foundation of all risk assessment is aligned to the Group's Enterprise Risk Management Framework ("ERMF") and governance structure which has been adopted locally. The Group's ERMF establishes common principles and standards for the management of and control of all risks, and to inform behaviour across the organisation. The core components of the ERMF include risk culture, principle risk types, source of authorities, enterprise risk identification, assessment, mitigation & monitoring.

Under this framework, there are three lines of defense.

- The First Line of Defence is business and functions engaged in or supporting revenue generating activities that own and manage the risks.
- The Second Line of Defence comprises the Risk Framework Owners ("RFOs") supported by their respective control functions. The control functions independent of the First Line that provide oversight and challenge of risk management to provide confidence to the GCRO, the Senior Management and the Board.
- The Third Line of Defence is the Internal Audit function that provides independent assurance of the effectiveness of controls that support First Line's risk management of business activities, and the processes maintained by the Second Line.

5.2. Risk Governance

The Group's committee governance structure ensures that risk-taking authority and risk management policies are cascaded down from the GALCO and Group Chief Risk Officer to the appropriate functional and divisional committees. Information regarding material risk issues and compliance with policies and standards is communicated through the business and functional committees up to the Group-level committees, as appropriate.

The Country Management Team (CMT) drives and executes the business and governance agenda bringing alignment across the business and the functions so as to maximise and protect the value of the Group's operations in India. It is responsible for the overall strategic direction of the Bank. It is chaired by Country Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and comprises senior executive members of the Bank.

The following committees are the primary committees with oversight of risk and capital for the Bank:

1. ALCO – oversees capital and liquidity management, ensuring adherence to policies related to balance sheet management, including the Bank's liquidity and capital adequacy. The committee comprises the CEO, Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Country Chief Risk Officer (CCRO), business representatives, and an economist.
2. Country Risk Committee (CRC) and Country Non-Financial Risk Committee (CNFRC) – responsible for the effective management of risks in support of business strategy within the boundaries set by the CMT and business level risk committees. It is responsible for implementing the ERMF, including assignment of the roles and responsibilities of RFOs locally. It is also responsible for ensuring that the risk exposures for all types of risks, including liquidity risk, remain within the overall risk appetite and within any specific boundaries advised by CMT and business risk committees. It includes the CEO, CCRO, CFO and members from the businesses and compliance. The CNFRC exercises oversight of the Bank's OR exposures to ensure that it is aligned with the Bank's ERMF. The CNFRC reviews the Bank's significant risk exposures and ensures appropriateness and adequacy of mitigating action plans.

Key sub-committees / forums include:

A. The CMF is a sub-group of the ALCO which manages capital. It includes members from Finance, Risk and the businesses.

B. The Stress Test Forum (STF) is a sub-committee of the CRC which is responsible for reviewing the results of ongoing stress testing including for ICAAP. It includes members from the Finance and Risk functions and the Country Economist.

C. The Credit Issues Committee (CIC) is a sub-committee of the CRC which is responsible for identifying and monitoring corporate clients which show potential signs of weakness and/or may be exposed to higher risks. The CIC reviews the existing Early Alert, Retail and Stressed Asset Group (SAG) portfolio and new accounts presented to the committee.

5.3. The Risk Function

The CCRO manages the Risk function which is independent of the businesses. The role of the Risk function is:

- To maintain the ERMF, ensuring it remains appropriate to the Bank's activities and is effectively communicated and implemented across the Bank and for administering related governance and reporting processes.
- To uphold the integrity of the Bank's risk/return decisions, and in particular for ensuring that risks are properly assessed, that risk/return decisions are made transparently on the basis of this proper assessment and are controlled in accordance with its standards and risk appetite.
- To exercise direct risk control ownership for credit, market, country cross-border, liquidity and operational risk types.

The Risk function is independent of the origination, trading and sales functions to ensure that the necessary balance in risk/return decisions is not compromised by short-term pressures to generate revenues. This is particularly important given that most revenues are recognised immediately while losses arising from risk positions only manifest themselves over time.

In addition, the Risk function is a centre of excellence that provides specialist capabilities of relevance to risk management processes in the wider organisation.

5.4. Risk Appetite/Tolerance

The Group/Bank manages its risks to build a sustainable franchise in the interests of all stakeholders. The Group Risk Tolerance Statement is the Standard Chartered PLC's Board of Directors' articulation of the amount of risk that the Group is willing to take in the pursuit of its strategic goals. The Risk Tolerance benchmarks provide a lens to identify risks and concentrations that may cause the Group to exceed its risk appetite. Within the Bank, these risks and concentrations are addressed and governed by various policies and frameworks (eg. ERMF, Local Lending Policy, Liquidity Risk Framework, etc) which contain specific limits and parameters (i.e., risk thresholds) to manage them. A consolidation of the key thresholds is monitored on an on-going basis through SCB India ERMF.

5.5. Stress Testing

Stress testing and scenario analysis are used to assess the Bank's ability to maintain operations during periods of severe but plausible stress conditions and to simulate the set of feasible management mitigating actions and their impact on the Bank's earnings, risk profile and capital position, should such conditions materialise. These conditions may arise from economic, liquidity, legal, political or physical events, or from materialisation of risks that are unique to the Bank.

The stress testing framework is designed to:

- Contribute to the setting and monitoring of the Bank's ability to take risk;
- Identify the key risks to strategy, financial position and reputation;
- Support the development of mitigating actions and contingency plans;
- Ensure effective governance, processes and systems are in place to co-ordinate and integrate stress testing;
- Inform senior management; and
- Ensure adherence to regulatory requirements.

A Group level equivalent of STF, led by the Risk function with participation from the businesses, Group Finance, Global Research and Treasury, aims to ensure that the earnings and capital implications of specific stress scenarios are fully understood allowing informed mitigation actions and construction of contingency plans. This group forum generates and considers pertinent and plausible scenarios that have the potential to adversely affect the Group/ Bank's business.

The India STF leverages on work done by Group and, in addition, reviews scenarios specific to the local context, including for ICAAP.

6. DF 3 - Credit Risk: General disclosures

DF 3 - Qualitative Disclosures

Credit risk is the potential for loss due to the failure of counterparty to meet its agreed obligations to pay the group. Credit exposures may arise from both, the banking and trading books.

Credit risk is managed through a framework that sets out policies and procedures covering the measurement and management of credit risk. There is a clear segregation of duties between transaction originators who are in the business units and approvers in the risk function. All credit exposure limits are approved within a defined credit approval authority framework.

6.1. Credit Policies

Group-wide credit policies and standards are considered and approved by the Group Risk Committee (GRC), which also defines the overall risk management framework. Policies and procedures specific to each business are established and provide the outline for how credit risk should be monitored and managed in the Bank. These Group policies/procedures are customised locally to incorporate any local regulatory and governance needs.

6.2. Credit Assessment Process

For Corporate & Investment Banking (CIB)

A pre-sanction appraisal is carried out by the relationship manager team through a Business Credit Application (BCA). BCAs are reviewed and duly approved by the credit officer based on the authority delegation given to him. Every account is graded using an alphanumeric grading system for quantifying the risks associated with the counterparty. The grading is based on a Probability of Default (PD) measure, with clients analysed against a range of quantitative and qualitative measures. The numeric grades run from 1 to 14 and some of the grades are further sub-classified A, B or C. Lower credit grades are indicative of a lower likelihood of default. Credit grades 1A to 12C are assigned to performing clients or accounts, while credit grades 13 and 14 are assigned to non-performing or defaulted clients. The Bank's credit grades are not intended to replicate external credit grades, and ratings assigned by external ratings agencies are not used in determining the Bank's internal credit grades. Nonetheless, as the factors used to grade a borrower may be similar, a borrower's external rating is also part of the overall analysis in the credit approval process as it provides an external lens on the credit grade.

Nominal Limits, Loss Given Default (LGD), Expected Loss, Exposure At Default (EAD) and RWA (as per AIRB) are used in the assessment of individual exposures and portfolio analysis. LGD is the credit loss incurred if an obligor defaults. Nominal Limits are used in the delegation of credit approval authority and must be calculated for every transaction to determine the appropriate level of approval. In accordance with the credit authority delegation, significant exposures are reviewed and approved centrally under dual approval framework or by Group Chief Risk officer or delegate. All the credit facilities are subject to an annual credit review process.

The Bank's Credit Policy, including local/governance/regulatory needs, requires strict adherence to laid down credit procedures and deviations, if any, are approved and captured through the credit appraisal process. Deviation from pre-defined policy and procedures/local regulations are flagged off and approved by the relevant authority, if allowed, to ensure that deviations are justified and appropriately approved to avoid any undue loss/risk to the Bank.

For Retail Clients (Wealth and Retail Banking)

Standard application forms are used, which are processed in central units using largely automated processes. Where appropriate to the client, product or market, a manual approval process by SCB officers is in place. Origination and approval roles are segregated.

Distribution of credit products through the new business channel is governed by the New Business Management and Risk Policy and Procedures, which among other requirements, lays down policies governing recruitment, verification, training and monitoring of sales staff. Credit decisions are independent of the sales/marketing functions and there are clear and specific delegated authorities. Regular assurance reviews through Control Self Testing/Key Control Indicators and audits ensure compliance to policy and delegated authorities.

Credit scores, where used, are based on PD calculated using IRB score models. These models are based on application and behavioral scorecards which make use of external credit bureau information as well as the Bank's own data. In case of portfolios where such IRB models / credit grades have not yet been developed, the PD is calculated using portfolio delinquency flow rates and expert judgment, where applicable. An alphanumeric grading system identical to that for C&I clients is used as an index of portfolio quality.

6.3. Credit Approval

All credit approval authorities are delegated to individuals based on their judgment and experience the delegation is guided by the matrix set out in the Credit Policy for CIB Client Coverage based on a risk-adjusted scale which takes account of the estimated maximum potential loss from a given client or portfolio. Credit origination and approval roles are segregated in all exposures. Additionally, a committee based approval process is also implemented in line with local regulatory requirements.

6.4. Credit Monitoring

The Bank monitors its credit exposures and assesses the impact of trends in the macroeconomic environment which may impact its portfolio performance.

For CIB clients, clients or portfolios are placed on 'Early Alert' when they display signs of actual or potential weakness. For example, where there is a decline in the client's position within the industry, market perception, management, financial leverage or behavioral patterns. Such accounts are subjected to a dedicated process overseen by the CIC. Client account plans, documentation for existing facilities, and credit grades are re-evaluated. In addition, remedial actions are agreed and monitored. Remedial actions include, but are not limited to, exposure reduction, security enhancement, exiting the account or immediate movement of the account into the control of SAG, the specialist recovery unit, which is independent of the main businesses.

For Retail clients, portfolio delinquency trends are monitored and reviewed at predetermined frequency. Individual client behavior is also tracked and is considered for lending decisions. Accounts which are past due are subject to a collections process, managed independently within the Risk function. Charged-off accounts are managed by a specialist recovery team. The micro and small-sized enterprise business is managed in small businesses segment. The credit processes are refined based on exposure at risk and are managed through Programmed Lending, in line with procedures for Retail clients. For BWC, some of the practices for portfolio monitoring are adapted from the CB segment portfolio management processes including accounts being managed by Relationship Managers and periodic Special Alert Reviews (SAR). For Medium Enterprises, bank follows the process of Credit monitoring followed by CIB.

The CRC is responsible for the effective management of credit risk, among other risks.

6.5. Concentration Risk

Credit concentration risk is the risk of material losses arising from sub-optimally diversified exposures. This may be due to the portfolio's sizeable single name exposure or high correlation across geographies and sectors. The risk arises that, due to a change in circumstances, having a concentration may give rise to potential losses.

Credit concentration risk is governed by the risk appetite framework and Local Lending Policy (LLP) / Credit Approval Document (CAD); adherence to these policies is monitored by CMT. Credit concentration risk is managed via Country Risk Appetite Mandates and within concentration caps set for counterparties or groups of connected counterparties, and for industry sectors, credit grade bands, business segments, etc for CIB clients and by products for Retail clients.

Credit concentration risk is principally managed based on three components: single-name borrower exposure, industry concentrations and product concentration. For managing single-name concentrations, the Bank monitors compliance to the single and group borrower regulatory guidelines as laid out in the LLP.

For Retail clients, product concentration risk is managed through portfolio management approach in order to limit concentration, reduce volatility and improve profitability. As part of this approach, the Bank monitors product concentration on a bi-monthly basis.

6.6. Risk Reporting and Measurement

Risk measurement plays a central role, along with judgment and experience, in informing risk-taking and portfolio management decisions. It is a primary area for sustained investment and senior management attention.

Various risk measurement systems are available to risk officers to enable them to assess and manage the credit portfolio. As the Group has adopted IRB for credit risk under Basel III, these include systems to calculate nominal exposure, PD, LGD and EAD on a transaction, counterparty and portfolio basis. The Group has implemented a single risk reporting system to aggregate risk data. This is used to generate management information to assist business and Risk users with risk monitoring and management.

A number of internal risk management reports are produced on a regular basis, providing information on individual counterparty, counterparty group, portfolio exposure, credit grade migration, the status of accounts or portfolios showing signs of weakness or financial deterioration, models performance and updates on credit markets. IRB portfolio metrics are widely used in these reports. Regular portfolio risk reports are made available at-risk committee meetings.

6.7. Problem Credit Management and Provisioning

Credit monitoring is a continuous process. The frequency for each type of monitoring processes is defined. For example, excesses and past dues are reviewed on daily basis by business and credit officers. Covenants and risk triggers are normally linked to an event e.g. quarter on quarter drop in sales, exchange rate, crude prices, etc. For corporate accounts identified in risk-based manner, a Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) is also carried out, if necessary. Account conduct is also tracked on a monthly basis in terms of unauthorized excesses, documentation, compliance with covenants and progress on exit accounts through the Account Subject to Additional Review Process (ASTAR) reporting process. Potential problem credits are identified through the credit monitoring process and reported to the CIC for additional review. In addition, portfolio level review for Commercial, C&I and Retail clients is undertaken to track portfolio performance against local underwriting standards/Group policy. Outcomes of such reviews are placed before the CRC/CMT.

CIB Exposures

Loans are classified as impaired and considered non-performing where analysis and review indicates that full payment of either interest or principal becomes questionable, or as soon as payment of interest or principal is 90 days or more overdue. Impaired accounts are managed by SAG.

Specific provisions are made in accordance with the Bank's internal policy, subject to minimum provisions required under the RBI guidelines. When all sources of recovery have been exhausted and no further source of recovery is apparent, then the debt is written off by applying the impairment provision held.

WRB Exposures

An account is considered to be delinquent when payment is not received on the due date. For credit cards, an account is required to be considered delinquent on the payment due date upon non-receipt of payment till the payment due date (for NPA calculation) plus 3 grace days (for bureau reporting). For delinquency reporting purposes, the Bank follows industry standards measuring delinquency as of 1, 30, 60 and 90 days past due. Accounts that are overdue are closely monitored. Loans are classified as impaired and considered non-performing where analysis and review indicates that full payment of either interest or principal becomes questionable, or as soon as payment of interest or principal is 90 days or more overdue.

Process used for raising provisions adheres to minimum provisions required under the RBI guidelines. In case of unsecured products, outstanding balances are written off at 150 days past due. In case of secured products like Mortgages, provision is raised after considering the realisable value of the collateral. Charge off for secured products happens at 720 days past due. For all products there are certain accounts such as cases involving fraud and death, where the loss recognition process is accelerated.

The Bank also maintains general provision as a percentage of performing standard advances and on unhedged foreign currency exposures, as prescribed by the RBI, to cover the inherent risk of losses.

The credit portfolio is monitored and reported to appropriate authorities in accordance with extant Group Policies/Procedures including Credit Policy for CIB and Risk Mitigation Policy, as well as extant local regulations/guidelines prescribed from time to time by RBI.

DF 3 - Quantitative Disclosures

b) Analysis of total gross credit risk exposures; fund based and non-fund based separately

Nature & category of exposures	**Credit risk exposures**	
	31.03.2025	**31.03.2024**
Inter bank exposures	19,019,687	11,600,281
Investments (HTM)	-	-
Advances	883,892,439	894,487,510
Total gross fund based exposures	**902,912,126**	**906,087,791**
Netting Items for Advances/Provisions for depreciation in the value of investment[1]	(17,309,621)	(23,724,842)
Total net fund based exposures	**885,602,505**	**882,362,949**
Fx and derivative contracts	358,295,048	241,039,284
Guarantees, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations	399,306,182	395,216,977
Other commitments and credit lines[2]	321,662,802	192,240,121
Total gross non-fund based exposures[3]	**1,079,264,032**	**828,496,382**
Specific provisions	(365,939)	(379,369)
Total net non fund based exposures	**1,078,898,094**	**828,117,013**

** Above table excludes any sovereign exposures attracting 0% risk weight.

[1] Excluding provision on standard assets

[2] Excluding credit lines which are unconditionally cancellable at the Bank's sole discretion or, effectively provide for automatic cancellation of credit lines due to deterioration of borrower's creditworthiness.

[3] For non-fund-based exposures, credit risk exposures or, equivalents are computed as under:

- In case of exposures other than FX and derivative contracts, credit equivalent is arrived at by multiplying the underlying contract or notional principal amounts with the credit conversion factors prescribed by the RBI under the Basel III capital framework.
- In case of FX and derivative contracts, "The bank applies the Current Exposure Method to compute the Counterparty Credit Risk exposure in accordance with the revised RBI guidelines issued on 30th March 2021 (Revised RBI guideline link). Under this method, the exposure is calculated as a sum of the replacement cost (mark to market) and an Add-on which reflects the potential future exposure. At a gross level, Add-on is calculated based on the contract type and residual tenor while replacement cost is only the positive mark to market. In cases where there is legally binding netting agreement with the counterparty, the replacement cost is net across all the transactions while Add-on gross is adjusted by the quantum of net MTM to arrive at the Add-on net."

c) Analysis of geographic distribution of exposures; fund based and non-fund based separately

As all the exposures under Para (a) above are domestic, the analysis of geographic distribution of exposures into fund and non-fund based has not been disclosed separately.

d) Analysis of industry wise distribution of exposures; fund based and non-fund based separately **(₹ in 000s)**

S. No	Nature and category of industry	31.03.2025			31.03.2024		
		Credit Risk Exposures			Credit Risk Exposures		
		Fund based	Non fund based	Total	Fund based	Non fund based	Total
1.	Mining and Quarrying	10,283,118	5,915,440	16,198,558	1,461,755	2,808,401	4,270,156
	Of which:						
	- Coal	839,682	8,400	848,082	1,123,018	84,728	1,207,746
	- Others	9,443,436	5,907,040	15,350,476	338,737	2,723,673	3,062,410
2.	Food Processing	22,850,059	9,737,378	32,587,437	22,702,301	2,866,229	25,568,530
	Of which:						
	- Sugar	4,861,104	260,578	5,121,682	5,250,712	20,299	5,271,011
	- Edible Oils and Vanaspati	2,929,339	8,549,666	11,479,005	7,717,270	2,091,308	9,808,578
	- Tea	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Others	15,059,616	927,133	15,986,749	9,734,319	754,622	10,488,941
3.	Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco	3,320,805	5,088,271	8,409,076	5,134,862	2,341,214	7,476,076
	Of which:						
	- Tobacco and tobacco products	14,592	3,741,390	3,755,982	5,861	1,455,133	1,460,994
	- Others	3,306,213	1,346,881	4,653,094	5,129,001	886,081	6,015,081
4.	Textiles	28,341,711	3,780,108	32,121,819	25,796,176	4,578,430	30,374,606
	Of which:						
	- Cotton	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Others	28,341,711	3,780,108	32,121,819	25,796,176	4,578,430	30,374,606
	Out of Total Textiles to Spinning Mills	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Leather and Leather products	3,546,756	347,605	3,894,361	3,470,564	243,358	3,713,922
6.	Wood and Wood Products	2,028,478	1,883,667	3,912,145	1,775,762	2,295,114	4,070,876
7.	Paper and Paper Products	5,297,656	1,242,642	6,540,298	5,684,211	480,081	6,164,292
8.	Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	953,888	3,450,165	4,404,053	527,401	1,148,697	1,676,098
9.	Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.)	40,488,596	15,218,514	55,707,110	39,704,546	16,026,946	55,731,492
	Of which:						
	- Fertilisers	10,223,718	1,607,902	11,831,620	7,947,575	930,510	8,878,085
	- Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	8,151,574	2,672,094	10,823,668	12,166,975	2,259,478	14,426,453
	- Petro-chemicals (excluding under Infrastructure)	12,886,737	5,874,731	18,761,468	11,395,504	5,681,916	17,077,420
	- Others	9,226,568	5,063,787	14,290,355	8,194,493	7,155,042	15,349,535
10.	Rubber, Plastic and their Products	21,332,027	2,383,250	23,715,277	15,942,858	6,424,629	22,367,487
11.	Glass & Glassware	1,235,481	1,104,278	2,339,759	1,076,727	718,571	1,795,298
12.	Cement and Cement Products	2,263,777	3,350,478	5,614,255	3,203,428	4,974,937	8,178,365
13.	Basic Metal and Metal Products	24,964,592	14,490,870	39,455,462	21,900,932	15,323,614	37,224,546
	Of which:						
	- Iron and Steel	10,577,850	6,196,976	16,774,826	11,492,651	7,304,245	18,796,896
	- Other Metal and Metal Products	14,386,742	8,293,894	22,680,636	10,408,282	8,019,368	18,427,650
14.	All Engineering	24,903,900	81,289,314	106,193,214	22,087,401	51,054,789	73,142,190
	Of which:						
	- Electronics	13,062,194	44,281,970	57,344,164	10,987,296	28,953,958	39,941,254
	- Others	11,841,706	37,007,344	48,849,050	11,100,105	22,100,831	33,200,936

S. No	Nature and category of industry	31.03.2025			31.03.2024		
		Credit Risk Exposures			Credit Risk Exposures		
		Fund based	Non fund based	Total	Fund based	Non fund based	Total
15.	Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	18,064,576	15,210,930	33,275,506	17,004,466	11,148,587	28,153,053
16.	Gems & Jewellery	3,144,496	69,796	3,214,292	2,787,021	30,332	2,817,353
17.	Construction	4,536,668	31,053,517	35,590,185	3,782,263	22,745,356	26,527,619
18.	Aviation	15,944,668	3,738,505	19,683,173	9,860,118	149,435	10,009,553
19.	Infrastructure	*66,194,619*	*43,170,415*	*109,365,034*	*52,811,311*	*25,902,880*	*78,714,191*
	Of which:						
	- Roads and Bridges	*913,293*	-	*913,293*	*7,287,173*	*4,041,354*	*11,328,527*
	- Ports	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Inland Waterways	-	-	-	-	12,010	12,010
	- Airport	93,520	-	93,520	97,801	-	97,801
	- Railway Track, tunnels, viaducts, bridges	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Electricity (Generation)	*152,999*	-	*152,999*	*36,412,085*	*16,933,971*	*53,346,056*
	- Oil/Gas/Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage facility	-	-	-	*324,776*	-	*324,776*
	- Communication	-	-	-	*8,006,475*	*4,910,218*	*12,916,693*
	- Other Infrastructure	*65,034,807*	*43,170,415*	*108,205,222*	*683,001*	*5,327*	*688,328*
20.	Trading & NBFC	*103,463,436*	*18,831,146*	*122,294,582*	*84,024,966*	*7,578,459*	*91,603,425*
21.	Mortgage	*75,898,694*	-	*75,898,694*	*80,484,113*	-	*80,484,113*
22.	Retail Others	*97,790,478*	-	*97,790,478*	*150,526,809*	*1,606,268*	*152,133,077*
23.	Real Estate	*82,186,327*	*315,287*	*82,501,614*	*82,864,373*	*269,716*	*83,134,089*
24.	Others	*224,857,633*	*137,634,606*	*362,492,239*	*239,873,146*	*214,500,934*	*454,374,080*
	Total Gross Advances	**883,892,439**	**399,306,182**	**1,283,198,621**	**894,487,510**	**395,316,977**	**1,289,704,487**
	Specific provisions	(17,309,621)	(365,939)	(17,675,560)	(23,724,842)	(379,369)	(24,104,211)
	Total Net Advances	**866,582,818**	**398,940,243**	**1,265,523,061**	**870,762,668**	**394,837,608**	**1,265,600,276**
	Total Inter-bank exposures	**19,019,687**	**-**	**19,019,687**	**11,600,281**	**-**	**11,600,281**
	Total Investments (HTM)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Fund based exposure comprises loans and advances (gross of BRDS for 31st March 2025), inter-bank exposures and HTM Investments. Non-fund based exposure comprises guarantees, acceptances, endorsements and letters of credit.

e) Analysis of residual contractual maturity of assets

As at 31 Mar 2025 **(₹ in 000s)**

Maturity Bucket	Cash and Bank balances with RBI	Balances with Banks and money at call and short notice	Investments	Advances	Fixed Assets	Other Assets
1day (d)	51,690,902	19,016,665	563,663,825	10,047,537	-	2,797,153
2 - 7 days	3,161,961	80,891,869	194,352,259	68,688,973	-	53,960,552
8 - 14 days	6,618,121	-	38,353,718	71,868,689	-	5,640,847
15 - 30 days	5,465,722	-	28,183,526	48,564,952	-	31,507,192
31 days - 2 months	3,487,077	-	18,701,290	57,390,076	-	15,072,404
2 months - 3 months	2,546,541	-	13,801,828	36,568,575	-	27,648,702
Over 3 months - 6 months	2,162,912	-	17,483,021	70,240,372	-	31,378,854
Over 6 month - 1 year	2,539,079	-	24,322,621	56,204,131	-	47,420,659
Over 1 year - 3 years	25,705,506	3,029	201,113,915	223,139,746	-	108,764,223
Over 3 year - 5 years	216,279	-	4,877,163	65,495,756	-	73,860,206
Over 5 years	140,845	-	4,490,612	141,374,013	15,017,842	13,443,278
Total	**103,734,945**	**99,911,563**	**1,109,343,778**	**849,582,820**	**15,017,842**	**411,494,070**

As at 31 Mar 2024 **(₹ in 000s)**

Maturity Bucket	Cash and Bank balances with RBI	Balances with Banks and money at call and short notice	Investments	Advances	Fixed Assets	Other Assets
1day (d)	18,401,253	11,597,238	559,883,927	8,589,214	-	6,919,607
2 - 7 days	2,875,331	36,041,020	58,812,842	55,961,780	-	20,423,013
8 - 14 days	7,792,852	-	36,353,214	62,753,920	-	2,778,535
15 - 30 days	7,103,672	-	53,156,437	38,933,570	-	9,534,426
31 days - 2 months	7,021,601	-	66,329,133	50,153,092	-	7,926,675
2 months - 3 months	5,965,831	-	53,451,260	46,309,537	-	24,004,207
Over 3 months - 6 months	5,184,114	-	25,146,840	80,298,532	-	15,558,955
Over 6 month - 1 year	2,225,558	-	32,183,359	63,567,651	-	21,875,245
Over 1 year - 3 years	29,077,130	3,051	210,071,526	230,071,137	-	100,012,182
Over 3 year - 5 years	302,442	-	4,251,937	80,786,853	-	28,302,588
Over 5 years	163,932	-	867,828	153,337,382	14,990,794	13,948,799
Total	**86,113,716**	**47,641,309**	**1,100,508,300**	**870,762,668**	**14,990,794**	**251,284,232**

The above has been prepared on similar guidelines as used for the statement of structural liquidity. (f & g) Details of Non-Performing Advances (NPAs) - Gross and Net

(₹ in 000s)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Sub Standard	**5,539,200**	**5,340,756**
Doubtful	**10,753,681**	**17,679,634**
- Doubtful 1	**1,527,343**	**3,001,234**
- Doubtful 2	**3,937,035**	**8,970,710**
- Doubtful 3	**5,289,303**	**5,707,690**
Loss	**3,872,411**	**3,723,292**
Gross NPAs	**20,165,292**	**26,743,682**
Provisions	**(17,309,624)**	**(23,724,848)**
Net NPAs	**2,855,668**	**3,018,834**
Cover ratio	**90.12%**	**91.37%**

h) NPA Ratios

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Gross NPAs to gross advances	**2.33%**	**2.99%**
Net NPAs to net advances	**0.34%**	**0.35%**

i) Movement of NPAs **(₹ in 000s)**

Particulars	31.03.2025		31.03.2024	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Balance, 1st April	**26,743,683**	**3,018,834**	**32,327,899**	**3,751,840**
Additions during the period	**16,516,251**	**5,308,653**	**14,720,432**	**5,118,841**
Reductions during the period	**(23,094,642)**	**(5,471,819)**	**(20,304,648)**	**(5,851,846)**
Balance, end of the period	**20,165,292**	**2,855,668**	**26,743,683**	**3,018,835**

j) Movement of Provisions for NPAs

Specific Provisions **(₹ in 000s)**

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Balance, 1st April	**23,724,848**	**28,506,874**
Provisions made during the period	**11,207,598**	**9,601,591**
Write-off	**-**	**(4,129,085)**
Write-back of excess provisions	**(9,667,854)**	**(10,254,532)**
Any other adjustments, including transfer between provisions	**(7,954,968)**	**-**
Balance, end of the period	**17,309,624**	**23,724,848**

General Provisions (₹ in 000s)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Balance, 1st April	11,267,409	12,495,885
Provisions made during the period	104,423	1,981,646
Write-off	-	-
Write-back of excess provisions	(767,770)	(2,479,639)
Any other adjustments, including transfer between provisions	-	-
Balance, end of the period	10,604,063	11,997,892

(₹ in 000s)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Write-off that have been booked directly to the income statement	3,366,793	1,942,200
Recoveries that have been booked directly to the income statement	(1,707,249)	(2,207,549)

k & l) Movement of Non-Performing Investments and amount of Provisions held for Non-Performing Investments (₹ in 000s)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Balance, 1st April	126,136	1,048,656
Additions during the period	-	198,757
Reductions during the period	-	(1,121,277)
Balance, end of the period	126,136	126,136
Total provisions held at the end of the period	126,136	126,136

m) Movement of Provision for Depreciation on Investments (₹ in 000s)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Balance, 1st April	719,508	15,302,342
Provisions made during the period	-	198,757
Write-off	-	(917,593)
Write-back of excess provisions	(593,372)	(13,863,999)
Any other adjustments, including transfer between provisions	-	-
Balance, end of the period	126,136	719,508

n) NPA by Major Industries (Top 5 Industries) (₹ in 000s)

As on	Gross NPA	Specific provisions	General Provisions	Specific provision during the current period	Write-off during the current period
31.03.2025	4,958,946	4,471,836	0	(152,749.00)	355,979
31.03.2024	5,193,567	4,624,585	0	(373,475.00)	519,960

DF 4 - Credit Risk: Disclosures for portfolios subject to the standardised approach

DF 4 - Qualitative Disclosures

As per the provisions of the Basel framework in India, SCBI has adopted the SA for measurement of credit risk. The risk weights applied under the SA are prescribed by the RBI and are based on the asset class to which the exposure is assigned. This approach permits use of external ratings for credit exposures to counterparties in the category of sovereigns, international banks, corporate and securitisation exposures. The specified credit rating agencies used for these types of exposures are as under:

Domestic Credit Rating Agencies	International Credit Rating Agencies
Credit Rating Information Services of India Limited	Standard and Poor's
ICRA Limited	Moody's
India Ratings and Research Private Limited (India Ratings)	
Credit Analysis and Research Limited Acuite Ratings and Research Limited Infomerics Valuation and Rating Pvt. Limited	

Rated facilities have generally been considered as those facilities where the Bank's exposure has been explicitly considered; else, the exposure has been treated by the Bank as unrated. The process used to transfer public issue ratings onto comparable assets in the banking book is in accordance with the requirements laid down by RBI.

DF 4 - Quantitative Disclosures

Analysis of outstanding credit exposures (after considering credit risk mitigation) and credit risk by regulatory risk weight.

As at 31 Mar 2025 **(₹ in 000s)**

Nature & category of exposures	Total gross credit exposure	Credit risk mitigation	Net exposure (before provision)	Credit risk weight buckets summary			Deduction from capital
				< 100%	100%	> 100%	
Inter bank exposures	19,019,687	-	19,019,687	19,019,282	405	-	-
Investments (HTM)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	883,892,439	(6,417,238)	877,475,201	271,162,900	355,491,634	250,820,667	-
Total fund based exposures	**902,912,126**	**(6,417,238)**	**896,494,888**	**290,182,182**	**355,492,039**	**250,820,667**	**-**
Fx and derivative contracts	422,661,642	(64,366,594)	358,295,048	179,892,548	15,736,568	162,665,932	-
Guarantees, Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations	400,081,601	(775,419)	399,306,182	258,550,773	48,293,774	92,461,635	-
Undrawn Commitments and others	308,160,802	-	308,160,802	79,067,366	61,790,689	167,302,747	-
Total non fund based exposures	**1,130,904,045**	**(65,142,013)**	**1,065,762,032**	**517,510,687**	**125,821,031**	**422,430,314**	**-**

As at 31 Mar 2024 **(₹ in 000s)**

Nature & category of exposures	Total gross credit exposure	Credit risk mitigation	Net exposure (before provision)	Credit risk weight buckets summary			Deduction from capital
				< 100%	100%	> 100%	
Inter bank exposures	11,600,281	-	11,600,281	11,583,667	464	16,150	-
Investments (HTM)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	894,487,510	(4,488,828)	889,998,682	262,405,722	321,468,770	306,124,190	-
Total fund based exposures	**906,087,791**	**(4,488,828)**	**901,598,963**	**273,989,389**	**321,469,234**	**306,140,340**	**-**
Fx and derivative contracts	298,002,239	(56,962,955)	241,039,284	187,934,000	43,422,331	9,682,953	-
Guarantees, Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations	395,613,968	(396,991)	395,216,977	214,227,927	117,678,048	63,311,002	-
Undrawn Commitments and others	192,240,121	-	192,240,121	4,306,432	34,993,235	152,940,454	-
Total non fund based exposures	**828,893,373**	**(57,359,946)**	**828,893,373**	**406,865,350**	**196,093,614**	**225,934,409**	**-**

DF 5 - Credit risk mitigation: Disclosures for standardised approaches

DF 5 - Qualitative Disclosures

Potential credit losses from any given account, client or portfolio are mitigated using a range of tools such as collateral, netting agreements, guarantees and restructuring. The reliance that can be placed on these mitigants is carefully assessed in light of issues such as legal certainty and enforceability, market valuation correlation and counterparty risk of the guarantor.

Risk mitigation policies determine the eligibility of collateral types. Collateral types for credit risk mitigation include cash; residential, commercial and industrial property; fixed assets such as motor vehicles, aircraft, plant and machinery; marketable securities; commodities; bank guarantees and letters of credit.

The above collateral types are applicable to all client segments, including, corporates and financial institutions, though exposures to banks are generally non-collateralised. There are well laid down policies and processes for valuation/revaluation of collaterals, covering source of valuation, independent professional valuations, hair-cuts/margins on collateral market values, re-margining requirements and re-assessment of credit limits. However, from a local regulatory perspective, the main “eligible” collaterals under the SA are restricted to cash (including fixed deposits) and units of mutual funds.

Collateral is valued in accordance with the Bank’s lending policies, which prescribe the frequency of valuation for different collateral types. The valuation frequency is driven by the level of price volatility of each type of collateral and the nature of the underlying product or risk exposure. Collateral held against impaired loans is recorded at fair value, which is revalued at least annually as prescribed in risk mitigation policy and procedures. In case of stock and book debts, monthly statements are obtained from the clients. In case of marketable securities listed on recognised exchanges, the valuation frequency is daily.

Guarantees taken can be categorised as follows:

- Guarantee from a bank (including central banks), or surety bond which is repayable on demand.
- Guarantee from a related corporate (including government owned commercial enterprises).
- Guarantee from an unconnected corporate.
- Guarantee from a government department, or an entity classified as government risk (excluding those classified as banks or commercial enterprises).
- Guarantee or indemnity from a SCB Group entity (subsidiary/associate or branch).
- Guarantee from one or more individuals.

DF 5 - Quantitative Disclosures **(₹ in 000s)**

Nature and category of exposures	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Exposure covered by eligible financial collateral after application of haircuts	**71,559,251**	**61,848,774**
Exposure covered by guarantees	**3,318,952**	**2,753,947**

DF 6 – Securitisation exposures: Disclosure for standardised approach

DF 6 - Qualitative Disclosures

Securitisation transactions are generally undertaken with the objective of credit risk transfer, liquidity management, meeting regulatory requirements such as priority sector lending and asset portfolio management. The Bank participates in securitisations in the role of originator, as well as, investor. In general, it provides credit enhancement services (as originator or as a third party), liquidity facilities, interest rate derivative products and acts as a collection and service agent.

The key risks inherent in securitisation transactions include:

- Credit risk: risk arising on account of payment delinquencies from underlying obligors/borrowers in the assigned pool.
- Liquidity risk: risk arising on account of lack of secondary market to provide ready exit options to the investors/participants.
- Interest rate/currency risk: mark to market risks arising on account of interest rate/currency fluctuations.
- Prepayment risk: prepayments in the securitised pool results in early amortisation and loss of future interest to the investor on the prepaid amount.
- Co-mingling risk: risk arising on account of co-mingling of funds belonging to investor(s) with that of the originator and/or collection and service agent, when there exists a time lag between collecting amounts due from the obligors and payment made to the investors.

Monitoring credit risk

The risk assessment of the pools is done continuously by the rating agencies based on amortisation level, collection efficiency, credit enhancement utilisation levels and credit cover available for balance deal tenor. If bank is acting as an investor, appropriate risk triggers are agreed at the time of investment and the same is monitored at regular intervals.

The Bank may provide credit enhancement in the form of cash deposits or guarantees in its securitisation transactions and also provides credit enhancement as a third party on behalf of our clients. The Bank makes appropriate provisions for any delinquency losses assessed at the time of sale as well as over the life of the securitisation transactions in accordance with the RBI guidelines.

Regulatory capital approach

As per the provisions of the Basel III framework, all banks have to mandatorily adopt SA for capital treatment of securitisation transactions. This approach requires use of external rating agencies for risk weighting securitisation exposures. The credit rating agencies used by the Bank for these types of exposures are those recognised by the RBI (refer section 7 – DF- 4 above).

DF 6 - Quantitative Disclosures

1. **Banking Book**

a) The outstanding exposures securitised by the Bank (in ` 000's) as on 31 Mar 2025: ₹ 10,11,410 (Previous Year: ₹ 256,402).

b) Securitisation losses recognised by the Bank during period ending 31 Mar 2025: NIL (Previous Year: NIL)

c) Assets intended to be securitised within a year – NIL (Previous Year: NIL).

The securitisation transactions are undertaken on a need basis to meet the objectives as disclosed above.

d) The total amount of exposures securitised (consolidated) with unrecognized gain / (loss)

(₹ in 000s)

	31-Mar-25		31-Mar-24	
Exposure Type	**Outstanding**	**Unrecognised gain /(loss)**	**Outstanding**	**Unrecognised gain /(loss)**
Housing Loans	**259,910**	-	**256,402**	-
Corporate Loans	**751,500**	-	-	-

e) Securitisation exposures retained or purchased

(₹ in 000s)

	31-Mar-25		31-Mar-24	
Exposure Type	**On Balance Sheet**	**Off Balance Sheet**	**On Balance Sheet**	**Off Balance Sheet**
Housing Loans	**273,693**	-	**277,759**	-

f) Aggregate amount of securitisation exposures retained or purchased and the associated capital charge

As at 31 Mar 2025 **(₹ in 000s)**

Exposure Type	<100% risk weight	100% risk weight	>100% risk weight	Total
Housing Loans	-	-	**273,693**	**273,693**
Capital Charge	-	-	**307,904**	**307,904**

As at 31 Mar 2024 **(₹ in 000s)**

Exposure Type	<100% risk weight	100% risk weight	>100% risk weight	Total
Housing Loans	-	-	**277,759**	**277,759**
Capital Charge	-	-	**312,479**	**312,479**

g) Securitisation exposures deducted from capital: NIL (Previous Year: NIL)

2. **Trading Book**

a) There are no outstanding exposures securitised for which the Bank has retained any exposure which is subject to Market Risk.

b) Securitisation exposures retained or purchased – On Balance Sheet and Off Balance Sheet.

As at 31 Mar 2025 **(₹ in 000s)**

Exposure Type	On Balance Sheet	Off Balance Sheet
Vehicle Loans	-	-
SME Loans	**7,108,214**	-
Direct & Indirect Agriculture Lending	**16,341,329**	-
Total	**23,449,543**	-

As at 31 Mar 2024 (₹ in 000s)

Exposure Type	On Balance Sheet	Off Balance Sheet
Vehicle Loans	-	-
SME Loans	10,731,893	-
Direct & Indirect Agriculture Lending	18,473,292	-
Total	**29,205,185**	-

c) Securitisation exposures retained or purchased (₹ in 000s)

Risk Weight Bands	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Exposures subject to Comprehensive Risk Measure for specific risk	23,449,543	29,205,185
Exposures subject to the securitisation framework for specific risk		
<100% risk weight	23,449,543	29,205,185
100% risk weight	-	-
>100% risk weight	-	-
Total	**23,449,543**	**29,205,185**

d) Aggregate amount of the capital requirements for the securitisation exposures (₹ in 000s)

Risk Weight Bands	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
<100% risk weight	422,092	525,693
100% risk weight	-	-
>100% risk weight	-	-
Total	**422,092**	**525,693**

e) Securitisation exposures deducted from capital: NIL (Previous Year: NIL)

DF 7 - Market Risk in Trading Book

DF 7 - Qualitative Disclosures

The Bank recognises market risk as the potential for loss of earnings or economic value due to adverse changes in financial market rates or prices. The Bank is exposed to market risk arising principally from client-driven transactions. The objective of the Bank's market risk policies and processes is to obtain a balance of risk and return while meeting clients' requirements.

The primary categories of market risk for the Bank are interest rate risk and currency exchange rate risk.

7.1 Market Risk Governance

The Group Risk Committee (GRC) approves the Group's traded risk appetite taking account of market volatility, the range of products and asset classes, business volumes and transaction sizes. The Traded Risk Management (TRM) operating under the current approved Traded Risk Framework in force, is responsible for setting the Value at Risk (VaR) and Stress Loss Trigger as the primary market risk measure within the Group's risk appetite.

The TRM is also responsible for policies and other standards for the control of market risk and overseeing their effective implementation. These policies cover both trading and non-trading books with fair-valued exposures. At a country level, there is an independent market risk function to implement Group market risk policies/limits and to monitor the market risk exposures in accordance with Group and local governance/regulatory norms.

Traded Risk Management approves the limits within delegated authorities and monitors exposures against these limits. Additional limits are placed on specific instruments and position concentrations, where appropriate. Sensitivity measures are used in addition to VaR as risk management tools. For example, interest rate sensitivity is measured in terms of exposure to a one basis point increase in yields, whereas, foreign exchange, commodity and equity sensitivities are measured in terms of the underlying values or amounts involved. Option risks are controlled through revaluation limits on underlying price and volatility shifts and limits on volatility risk and other variables that determine the options' value.

The CRC, in conjunction with TRM, provides market risk oversight, reporting and management of the market risk profile.

Value at Risk

The Bank measures the risk of losses arising from future potential adverse movements in market rates, prices and volatilities using a VaR methodology. VaR, in general, is a quantitative measure of market risk that applies recent historical market conditions to estimate the potential future loss in market value that will not be exceeded in a set time period at a set statistical confidence level. VaR provides a consistent measure that can be applied across trading businesses and products over time and can be set against actual daily trading profit and loss outcome. VaR is calculated for expected movements over a minimum of one business day and to a confidence level of 97.5 per cent. This confidence level suggests that potential daily losses, in excess of the VaR measure, are likely to be experienced six times per year

Back Testing

To assess their predictive power, Trading VaR models are back tested against actual results and presented to the local risk committee.

Stress Testing

Losses beyond the confidence interval are not captured by a VaR calculation, which therefore gives no indication of the size of unexpected losses in these situations. TRM complements the VaR measurement by regularly stress testing market risk exposures to highlight potential risk that may arise from extreme market events that are rare but plausible.

Stress testing is an integral part of the market risk management framework and considers both, historical market events and forward-looking scenarios. A consistent stress testing methodology is applied to trading and non-trading fair-valued books. The stress testing methodology assumes that scope for management action would be limited during a stress event, reflecting the decrease in market liquidity that often occurs. Stress scenarios are regularly updated to reflect changes in risk profile and economic events.

Regular stress test scenarios are applied to interest rates, credit spreads, exchange rates and equity prices thereby covering asset classes in the Financial Markets (FM) non-trading and trading books. Ad hoc scenarios are also prepared, reflecting specific market conditions and for particular concentrations of risk that arise within the businesses.

7.2 Foreign Exchange Exposure

The foreign exchange exposures comprise trading and non-trading foreign currency translation exposures. Foreign exchange trading exposures are principally derived from client driven transactions.

7.3 Interest Rate Exposure

The interest rate exposures arise from trading and non-trading activities. Structural interest rate risk arises from the differing re-pricing characteristics of commercial banking assets and liabilities.

7.4 Derivatives

Structure and organisation of management of risk in derivatives trading

The derivatives business is managed by the front office with independent back office for confirmation and settlement of trades. A separate middle office team validates all the derivative transactions and the processing and settlement is done by the back-office team. The TRM team is responsible for monitoring market risk limits for derivative instruments. VaR is the primary risk measure and supplemented by other limits like PV01 as required and appropriate. There is clear segregation of duties and different reporting lines to ensure independent monitoring and reporting.

Risk monitoring team

The Bank is exposed to market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk and credit risk on the derivatives portfolio. The Bank's risk management group, compliance group and internal audit group assist in identifying, assessing and monitoring of these principal risks in accordance with policies and procedures.

DF 7 - Quantitative Disclosures

For details please refer to market risk section under para 4 (DF 2 - Quantitative Disclosures).

DF 8 - Operational Risk

DF 8 - Qualitative Disclosures

Operational and Technology Risk

The Bank defines Operational and Technology Risk as the "Potential for loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, technology events, human error, or from the impact of external events (including legal risk)".

Risk Appetite Statement

The Group aims to control operational and technology risks to ensure that operational losses (financial or reputational), including any related to conduct of business matters, do not cause material damage to the Group's franchise. Adherence to this Operational Risk Appetite (RA) statement is monitored through Board-approved metrics with breach and escalation thresholds.

Roles and responsibilities

The Operational and Technology Risk Type Framework (O&T RTF) sets the roles and responsibilities for managing Operational Risk. The framework defines the Operational Risk sub-types. The risk sub-types relate to execution capability, governance, reporting and obligations, legal enforceability, and operational resilience (including client service disruption, change mismanagement, people mismanagement, physical safety and security, and technology risk).

The O&T RTF reinforces clear accountability for managing risk throughout the Bank and delegates second line of defence responsibilities to identified subject matter experts. For each risk sub-type, the expert sets policies and standards for the organisation to comply with, and provides guidance, oversight and challenge over the activities of the Bank. They ensure that key risk decisions are only taken by individuals with the requisite skills, judgement, and perspective to ensure that the Group's risk-return objectives are met.

Mitigation

The O&T RTF sets out the Bank's overall approach to the management of Operational Risk. This is supported by Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) which defines roles and responsibilities for the identification and assessment of risks, control and monitoring of risks (applicable to all PRTs and risk sub-types).

The RCSA is used to determine the design strength and reliability of each process, and requires:

- the recording of processes run by client segments, products and functions into a process universe
- the identification of potential breakdowns to these processes and the related risks of such breakdowns
- an assessment of the impact of the identified risks based on a consistent scale
- the design and monitoring of controls to mitigate prioritised risks
- assessments of residual risk and timely actions for elevated risks.

Risks that exceed the Group's Operational and Technology Risk Appetite require treatment plans to address underlying causes:

Governance committee oversight

The Country Non-Financial Risk Committee (CNFRC) oversees the effective management of Operational and Technology Risk

Decision-making authorities and delegation

The O&T RTF is the formal mechanism through which the delegation of Operational Risk authorities is made. The GHOTCR places reliance on the respective Senior Managers who are outside the Risk function to act as designated Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) for second-line oversight of the risk sub-types through this framework. The Senior Managers may further delegate their second-line responsibilities to designated individuals at a global business, product and function level, as well as regional or country level.

Monitoring

To deliver services to clients and to participate in the financial services sector, the Bank runs processes which are exposed to operational risks. The Bank prioritises and manages risks which are significant to clients and to the financial services sectors. Control indicators are regularly monitored to determine the residual risk the Bank is exposed to. The residual risk assessments and reporting of events form the Bank's Operational Risk Profile. The completeness of the operational risk profile ensures appropriate prioritisation and timeliness of risk decisions, including risk acceptances with treatment plans for risks that exceed acceptable thresholds.

The CNFRC are informed on adherence to Operational and Technology Risk Appetite through metrics reported for selected risks. These metrics are monitored, and escalation thresholds are devised based on the materiality and significance of the risk. These Operational and Technology Risk Appetite metrics are consolidated on a regular basis and reported at the CNFRC. This provides senior management with the relevant information to inform their risk decisions.

Approach for Operational Risk Capital Assessment

The Bank uses the Business Indicator Approach (BIA) consistent with the RBI's capital adequacy requirements to assess its regulatory capital requirements for operational Risk. Under the BIA, a pre-determined beta co-efficient is applied to the average income for the previous three years, to determine the OR capital requirement.

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

DF 9 - Qualitative Disclosures

Fair Value

TM also manages a portfolio of marketable securities primarily for the purpose of meeting the reserve requirements.

Interest rate risk from the non-trading book portfolios is transferred to and managed by Treasury Markets (TM) under the supervision of ALCO. TM also deals in approved financial instruments in the market to manage the net interest rate risk, subject to approved VAR, Stress Loss Trigger on fair value instruments and appropriate risk limits. VaR and stress tests are applied to non-trading book fair-valued exposures in the same way as for the trading book, and the risk appetite is set as a stress loss trigger on the fair value exposures for the non-trading book.

Non-Fair Value

This risk arises principally from the re-pricing mismatch between commercial assets and liabilities.

Prepayment assumptions are applied to the retail fixed rate loan book. For non-maturing products like current accounts, savings accounts, cards and overdrafts, behavioral calculation is done to segregate the portfolio according to the balances expected to remain with the bank under non stress conditions for a year or more (core) or less than a year (non-core).

DF 9 - Quantitative Disclosures

The impact on market value of equity for a 200 basis upward move (in ₹ 000's) as of 31 Mar 2025 is ₹ 26,514,591 (previous year: ₹ 54,962,528).

DF 10 – Exposure related to Counterparty Credit Risk

DF 10 - Qualitative Disclosures

8.1 Credit Limits and Collaterals

Counterparty credit risk (CCR) is the risk that a Bank's counterparty defaults in a FX, interest rate, commodity or credit derivative contract prior to or at the maturity date of the contract and that the Bank at the time has a claim on the counterparty. The Traded Risk policy and its underlying CCR specific standards govern the management of this risk in SCB India. The credit risk arising from all financial derivatives is managed as part of the overall credit limits to both financial institutions and corporate clients.

Exposure values for regulatory capital purposes on over the counter traded products are calculated according to the RBI's guidelines currently in force and that is the Current Exposure Method (CEM). This is calculated as the sum of the current replacement cost and the PFE. The current replacement cost is the amount owed by the counterparty to the Bank for various financial derivative transactions. The PFE is an add-on based on a percentage of the notional principal of each transaction. These percentages are prescribed by the RBI in the guidelines and vary according to the underlying asset class and tenor of each trade.

The Group has a credit risk economic capital model which is managed centrally. The model uses obligor-level Monte Carlo simulation parameterized with internal data to capture various elements of credit risk including CCR.

The Bank seeks to negotiate Credit Support Annexes (CSA) to International Swaps and Derivatives Association master agreements with counterparties on a case-by-case basis, where collateral is deemed a necessary or desirable mitigant to the exposure. The credit terms of the CSA are specific to each legal document and determined by the credit risk approval unit responsible for the counterparty. The nature of the collateral will be specified in the legal document and will typically be cash or highly liquid securities.

A daily operational process takes place to calculate the MTM on all trades captured under the CSA. Additional collateral will be called from the counterparty at the agreed frequency if the total uncollateralised MTM exposure exceeds the threshold and minimum transfer amount specified in the CSA. Additional collateral may be required from the counterparty to provide an extra buffer to the daily variation margin process.

The Bank further reduces its credit exposures to counterparties by entering into contractual netting agreements which result in a single amount owed by or to the counterparty through netting the sum of the positive (amounts owed by the counterparty) and negative (amounts owed by the Bank) MTM values of these transactions.

In India, the Bank follows Standardised approach for credit risk and hence no credit reserve is set aside. However, provisioning for the exposures on derivative contracts is made as prescribed under RBI guidelines currently in force.

8.2 Wrong Way Risk

Wrong-way risk ("WWR") occurs when exposure to counterparty is positively correlated to deterioration in its creditworthiness. WWR falls into two categories: Specific Wrong Way Risk, which occurs when future exposure to a specific counterparty is adversely correlated with the counterparty's probability of default due to the nature of the transactions with the counterparty. General Wrong Way Risk occurs when the likelihood of default of counterparty is adversely correlated with general market risk factors. The Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR) Standards manages WWR through processes outlined in its guidance documents.

8.3 Impact of Credit Rating Downgrade

In line with market convention, the Bank negotiates CSA terms for certain counterparties where the thresholds related to each party are dependent on their External Credit Assessment Institution (ECAI) long term rating. Such clauses are typically mutual in nature. In the event of downgrade of counterparty's credit rating, margin call may be initiated to ask for additional collateral to cover negative MTM portfolios where thresholds are lowered. It is recognised that a downgrade in the Group's rating could result in counterparties seeking additional collateral calls to cover negative MTM portfolios where thresholds are lowered.

DF 10 - Quantitative Disclosures **(₹ in 000s)**

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Gross positive fair value of contracts	274,063,752	146,113,016
Less: Netting benefits	(208,333,648)	(107,169,690)
Netted current credit exposure	**65,730,104**	**38,943,325**
Less: Collateral held (including type, e.g. cash, government securities, etc.)	(40,327,248)	(30,431,627)
Net derivatives credit exposure	25,402,856	8,511,698
Potential future exposure	403,437,537	327,955,274
Measures for exposure at default or exposure amount under CEM	428,840,393	336,466,972
Notional value of credit derivative hedges	-	-
Credit Derivative Transactions that create exposures to CCR (Notional Value)	NIL	NIL

Credit equivalent has been calculated on net basis per the revised current exposure method (Amendment) Netting benefit considered for both MTM (replacement cost) and Potential future exposure for trades cleared through CCIL as well as for those counterparties with which there is legally binding netting agreement.

For capital requirement details, refer "Minimum Regulatory Capital Requirements" under para 4 (DF 2 – quantitative disclosure) of this disclosure.

Other Key Risks

9.1 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the potential that the Bank either does not have sufficient stable or diverse sources of funding or financial resources to meet our obligations as they fall due.

The Liquidity Risk Framework governs liquidity risk and is managed by ALCO. In accordance with that framework, the Bank maintains a liquid portfolio of marketable securities as reserve assets. The level of the Bank's aggregate liquid reserves is in accordance with local regulatory minimum liquidity requirements, including the Liquidity Coverage Ratio norms.

9.2 Reputational Risk

Reputational risk is the potential for damage to the Group's franchise, resulting in loss of earnings or adverse impact on market capitalisation as a result of stakeholders taking a negative view of the organisation or its actions.

Reputational risk is managed by the CMT/CRC, which is responsible for protecting the Group's reputation locally and has the responsibility to ensure that the Bank does not undertake any activities that may cause material damage to the Group's franchise.

Reputational risk is registered, recorded and reviewed by the CEO through the CRC. Whilst the CRC covers all forms of reputational risk in country, any significant business- related reputational risks identified is escalated to Business Responsibility and Reputational Risk Committee.

9.3 Monitoring

Monitoring of risk management is achieved through independent reviews by RFOs, GIA, Compliance, concurrent audits and spot checks by external specialists as required under regulations.

To ensure the effectiveness of risk management processes in maintaining the risk profile of the Bank within risk appetite, the Bank maintains a three 'lines of defence' framework - refer para 5.1 above for further details.

DF11 – Composition of Capital as at 31 Mar 2025 **(₹ in Mn)**

Basel III common disclosure template		Solo		Consolidated		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves		**Basel III Amounts**	**Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment**	**Basel III Amounts**	**Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment**	**Ref No. (Section 11/DF 12)**
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	74,401	-	74,401	-	A1
2	Retained earnings	119,906	-	128,292	-	B6
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	154,641	-	155,463	-	B1+B3+B4+B5+B7+B8+C1+C3
4	*Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)*	-	-	-	-	-
5	Common share capital (plus share premium) issued by other regulated entities and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	-	-	9,505	-	A2
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	348,947	-	367,661	-	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments						
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	-	-	-	E1
9	Intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	311	-	311	-	E2
10	Deferred tax assets		-	-	-	
11	Cash-flow hedge reserve	-	-	-	-	-
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	-	-	-	-	-
13	Securitisation gain on sale	-	-	-	-	-
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
15	Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	-	-	-	-	-
16	Investments in own shares (if not already netted off paid-in capital on reported balance sheet)	-	-	-	-	-
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	-	-	-	-	-
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	-	-	-
19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	-	-	-

Standard Chartered Bank – India Branches

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom with limited liability)

Basel III common disclosure template		Solo		Consolidated		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves		**Basel III Amounts**	**Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment**	**Basel III Amounts**	**Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment**	**Ref No. (Section 11/DF 12)**
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	74,401	-	74,401	-	A1
2	Retained earnings	119,906	-	128,292	-	B6
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	154,641	-	155,463	-	B1+B3+B4+B5+B7+B8+C1+C3
4	*Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)*	-	-	-	-	-
5	Common share capital (plus share premium) issued by other regulated entities and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	-	-	9,505	-	A2
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	348,947	-	367,661	-	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments						
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	-	-	-	E1
9	Intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	311	-	311	-	E2
10	Deferred tax assets		-	-	-	
11	Cash-flow hedge reserve	-	-	-	-	-
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	-	-	-	-	-
13	Securitisation gain on sale	-	-	-	-	-
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
15	Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	-	-	-	-	-
16	Investments in own shares (if not already netted off paid-in capital on reported balance sheet)	-	-	-	-	-
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	-	-	-	-	-
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	-	-	-
19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	-	-	-
20	Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	-	-	-
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-	-	-	-	-
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	-	-	-	-	-
23	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-	-	-	-	-
24	of which: mortgage servicing rights	-	-	-	-	-
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-	-	-	-	-
26	National specific regulatory adjustments(26a+26b+26c+26d)	-	-	-	-	-
26a	of which: Investments in the equity capital of the unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
26b	of which: Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
26c	of which: Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	-	-	-	-
26d	of which: Unamortised pension funds expenditures	-	-	-	-	-
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Common Equity Tier 1 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	1,857	-	1,857	-	-
	of which: HO Debit Balance	38	-	38	-	F
	of which: Incurred CVA loss	1,770	-	1,770	-	

Standard Chartered Bank – India Branches

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom with limited liability)

Basel III common disclosure template		Solo		Consolidated		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves		Basel III Amounts	Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	Basel III Amounts	Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	Ref No. (Section 11/DF 12)
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	-	-	-	-
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1**	2,169	-	2,188	-	
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	346,779	-	365,473	-	
Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments						
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus (31+32)	-	-	-	-	-
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares)	-	-	-	-	-
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual debt Instruments)	-	-	-	-	-
33	*Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1*	-	-	-	-	-
34	Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1)	-	-	-	-	-
35	*of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject tophase out*	-	-	-	-	-
36	**Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	-	-	-	-	-
Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments						
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	-	-	-	-
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	-	-	-	-
39	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	-	-	-
40	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)10	-	-	-	-	-
41	National specific regulatory adjustments (41a+41b)	-	-	-	-	-
41a	Investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
41b	Shortfall in the Additional Tier 1 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	-	-	-	-
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	-	-	-	-
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital**	-	-	-	-	-
44	**Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)**	-	-		-	-
44a	**Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned for capital adequacy**	-	-		-	-
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) (29 + 44a)**	346,779	-	365,473	-	
Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions			-	-	-	-
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	-	-	-	-	-
47	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	-	-	-	-	D (Discounted Value)
48	Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	-	-	-	-	-
49	*of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out*	-	-	-		-
50	Provisions	30,735	-	30,844	-	B2*45%+C2+D1+D2+D3+D4
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	30,735	-	30,844	-	

Basel III common disclosure template		Solo		Consolidated		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves		Basel III Amounts	Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	Basel III Amounts	Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	Ref No. (Section 11/DF 12)
Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments			-	-	-	-
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	-	-	-	-	-
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments	-	-	-	-	-
54	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold)	-	-	-	-	-
55	Significant investments in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	-	-	-	-
56	National specific regulatory adjustments (56a+56b)	-	-	-	-	-
56a	of which: Investments in the Tier 2 capital of unconsolidated subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
56b	of which: Shortfall in the Tier 2 capital of majority owned	-	-	-	-	-
	financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	-	-	-	-
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital**	-	-	-	-	-
58	**Tier 2 capital (T2)**	30,735	-	30,844	-	
58a	**Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy**	30,735	-	30,844	-	
58b	**Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital**	-	-	-	-	-
58c	**Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)**	30,735	-	30,844	-	
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) (45 + 58c)**	377,513	-	396,317	-	
	Risk Weighted Assets in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment				-	
	of which:				-	
60	Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)	2,490,386	-	2,577,183	-	
60a	of which: total credit risk weighted assets	2,171,298	-	2,258,095	-	
60b	of which: total market risk weighted assets	101,503	-	101,503	-	
60c	of which: total operational risk weighted assets	217,585	-	217,585	-	
Capital Ratios						-
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	13.93%		14.18%	-	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	13.93%		14.18%		
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	15.16%		15.38%		
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	9.00%	-	9.00%	-	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	-	2.50%	-	
66	*of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement*	-	-	-	-	
67	*of which: G-SIB buffer requirement*	1.00%	-	1.00%	-	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	13.93%	-	14.18%		
National minima (if different from Basel III)						
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	-	-	-	-	-
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	-	-	-	-	-
71	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	-	-	-	-	-

Basel III common disclosure template		Solo		Consolidated		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves		Basel III Amounts	Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	Basel III Amounts	Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	Ref No. (Section 11/DF 12)
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)						-
72	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financial entities	-	-	-	-	-
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-	-	-	-	-
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-	-	-	-	-
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	-	-	-	-
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2						
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	-	-	-	-	-
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	-	-	-	-	-
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	-	-	-	-	-
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	-	-	-	-	-
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements			-	-	-	-
80	*Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements*	-	-	-	-	-
81	*Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)*	-	-	-	-	-
82	*Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements*	-	-	-	-	-
83	*Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)*	-	-	-	-	-
84	*Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements*	-	-	-	-	-
85	*Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)*	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Template **(₹ in Mn)**

Row	Particular	Solo	Consolidate
10	*Deferred tax assets associated with accumulated losses*	-	-
	Deferred tax assets (excluding those associated with accumulated losses) net of Deferred tax liability	-	-
	Total as indicated in row 10	-	-
19	*If investments in insurance subsidiaries are not deducted fully from capital and instead considered under 10% threshold for deduction, the resultant increase in the capital of bank*	-	-
	of which: Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital	-	-
	of which: Increase in Additional Tier 1 capital	-	-
	of which: Increase in Tier 2 capital	-	-
26b	*If investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non- financial subsidiaries are not deducted and hence, risk weighted then:*	-	-
	(i) Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital		
	(ii) Increase in risk weighted assets	-	-
44a	*Excess Additional Tier 1 capital not reckoned for capital adequacy (difference between Additional Tier 1 capital as reported in row 44 and admissible Additional Tier 1 capital as reported in 44a)*	-	-
	of which: Excess Additional Tier 1 capital which is considered as Tier 2 capital under row 58b	-	-
50	*Eligible Provisions included in Tier 2 capital*	30,735	30,844
	Eligible Revaluation Reserves included in Tier 2 capital	-	-
	Total of row 50	30,735	30,844

Standard Chartered Bank – India Branches

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom with limited liability)

DF 12 - Composition of Capital Reconciliation (₹ in Mn)

		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation	Ref. No. (Section 10/DF 11)
		As on 31 Mar 25	As on 31Mar 25	
	Capital & Liabilities			
I	**Paid-up Capital**	**74,401**	**79,998**	
	H.O. assigned Capital	74,401	74,401	A1
	Common share capital (plus share premium) issued by other regulated entities and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	-	5,597	A2
	of which: Amount eligible for CET1	74,401	79,998	
	of which: Amount eligible for AT1	-	-	
ii	**Reserves & Surplus**	**335,741**	**350,092**	
a	Statutory Reserves	135,571	149,922	B1
b	Property Revaluation Reserve	6,568	6,568	B2
c	Capital Reserves-Surplus on sale of immovable properties	11,093	11,093	B3
d	Capital Reserves-Surplus on sale of Held To Maturity investments	985	985	B4
e	Capital Reserve	2,218	2,218	B5
f	Remittable Surplus retained in India for CRAR	121,375	121,375	B6
g	Profit and Loss Account	32,899	32,899	
	a) Considered for Regulatory Consolidation	-	-	B7
	b) Not Considered for Regulatory Consolidation	32,899	32,899	
h	Exchange Reserve	1	1	B8
i	Property Investment Reserve	207	207	C1
j	Investment Reserve	-	-	C2
Kl	General Reserve	2,814	2,814	C3
l	Investment Fluctuation Reserve	22,010	22,010	C3
	Total Capital	410,142	430,090	
iii	**Deposits**	**1,458,962**	**1,458,962**	
	of which: Deposits from banks	33,543	33,543	
	of which: Customer deposits	1,425,419	1,425,419	
	of which: Other deposits (pl.specify)	-	-	

		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation	Ref. No. (Section 10/DF 11)
		As on 31 Mar 25	As on 31Mar 25	
iv	**Borrowings**	**226,608**	**298,770**	
	of which: From RBI	56,850	56,850	
	of which: From banks	-	28,031	
	of which: From other institutions	160,589	204,720	
	of which: subordinated debt		-	D
	of which: outside India	9,169	9,169	
v	**Other liabilities & provisions**	**493,373**	**494,416**	
	of which: Provision for Countercyclical Buffer	-	-	D1
	of which: Provision Held for Sold NPA's	-	-	D2
	of which: Provision for Country Risk	109	109	D3
	of which: Provision for Standard assets	10,604	10,604	D4
	Total Capital & Liabilities	**2,589,085**	**2,682,237**	
	Assets			
vi	**Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India**	**103,735**	**103,735**	
vii	**Balance with banks and money at call and short notice**	**99,912**	**103,810**	
viii	**Investments**	**1,109,344**	**1,115,717**	
	of which: Government securities	1,038,041	1,038,041	
	of which: Other approved securities	-	-	
	of which: Shares	1,011	7,369	

		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation	Ref. No. (Section 10/DF 11)
		As on 31 Mar 25	As on 31Mar 25	
	of which: Foreign Securities	-	-	
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	42,609	42,609	
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	-	
	of which: Others (Pass-through certificates, Commercial Paper & Certificate of Deposits etc.)	27,683	27,698	
ix	**Loans and advances**	**849,583**	**930,782**	
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	-	-	
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	849,563	930,782	
x	***Fixed assets***	**15,018**	**15,018**	
	of which: Goodwill	-	-	E1
	of which: Intangible	311	311	E2
xi	**Other assets**	**411,494**	**413,176**	
	of which: Deferred tax assets	8,037	8,704	
	of which: Ho Debit Balance	38	38	F
	Total Assets	**2,589,085**	**2,682,237**	

DF 13 - Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments

There were no regulatory capital instruments issued by SCBI as of 31 Mar 2025.

DF 14 - Full Terms and Conditions of Regulatory Capital Instruments

There were no regulatory capital instruments issued by SCBI as of 31 Mar 2025.

DF 15 - Disclosure Requirements for Remuneration

The Bank's compensation policies, including that of CEO's, is in conformity with the Financial Stability Board principles and standards. In accordance with the requirements of the RBI Circular No. DOR.Appt.BC.No.23/29.67.001/2019-20 dated 4 November 2019, the Head Office of the Bank has submitted a declaration to RBI confirming the aforesaid matter.

DF 16 Equities – Disclosure for Banking Book Positions

Gross value of Investments in equities (in ₹ 000's) as at 31 Mar 2025 amounts to ₹ 426,508.60 and mainly include shares obtained from restructuring of debt in case of certain clients. As per the banks accounting policy they are classified as 'Available for Sale' (AFS). Unquoted equity shares are valued at the break-up value, if the latest balance sheet is available, or at Re. 1, as per RBI guidelines. The break-up of equities into quoted and unquoted is as under:

(₹ in 000s)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Quoted	198,757.32	213,757.32
Unquoted	227,751.28	202,751.28
Total	**426,508.60**	**416,508.60**

DF 17- Leverage Ratio

The Basel III leverage ratio is defined as the capital measure (Tier-1 capital of the risk-based capital framework) divided by the exposure measure, with this ratio expressed as a percentage. As per RBI guidelines, the Basel III leverage for the Group at the consolidated level at Mar 31, 2025 is as follow

(₹ in Mn)

Particulars	Mar-25	Dec-24	Sep-24	Jun-24	Mar-24
Tier-1 capital (A)	365,473	345,800	327,396	291,146	316,726
Exposure measure (B)	3,853,339	3,654,166	3,612,608	3,100,393	3,416,778
Leverage ratio (A/B)	**9.48%**	**9.46%**	**9.06%**	**9.39%**	**9.27%**

DF 17 Quantitative disclosures

Summary comparison of accounting assets vs. leverage ratio exposure measure **(₹ in Mn)**

Sr. No.	Item	31 Mar 2025		31 Mar 2024	
		Solo	Consol	Solo	Consol
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	2,589,085	2,674,338	2,371,301	2,461,860
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-	-	-	-
3	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	-	-	-	-
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	362,756	362,756	278,008	275,459
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	150,121	150,121	78,230	78,230
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off- balance sheet exposures)	754,868	756,411	652,163	654,284
7	Other adjustments	(90,268)	(90,288)	(52,914)	(53,056)
8	**Leverage ratio exposure**	**3,766,561**	**3,853,339**	**3,326,789**	**3,416,778**

Standard Chartered Bank – India Branches

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom with limited liability)

DF 18 Quantitative disclosures

Leverage ratio common disclosure **(₹ in Mn)**

Sr. No.	Item	31 Mar 2025		31 Mar 2024	
		Solo	Consol	Solo	Consol
	On-balance sheet exposures				
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	2,235,151	2,320,405	2,190,376	2,278,386
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(349)	(368)	(1,830)	(1,972)
3	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)**	**2,234,803**	**2,320,036**	**2,188,546**	**2,276,414**
	On-balance sheet exposures				
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	69,026	69,026	8,515	8,515
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	557,744	557,744	399,334	399,334
6	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	-	-	-	-
7	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	-	-	-	-
8	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	-	-	-	-
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	-	-	-	-
10	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	-	-	-	-
11	**Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)**	**626,771**	**626,771**	**407,849**	**407,849**
	Securities financing transaction exposures				
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	89,919	89,919	51,084	51,084
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	56,788	56,788	27,146	27,146
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	3,414	3,414	-	-
15	Agent transaction exposures	-	-	-	-
16	**Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)**	**150,121**	**150,121**	**78,230**	**78,230**
	Other off-balance sheet exposures				
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	2,498,476	2,500,020	2,756,443	2,758,563
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(1,743,609)	(1,743,609)	(2,104,279)	(2,104,279)
19	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)**	**754,868**	**756,411**	**652,163**	**654,284**
	Capital and total exposures				
20	Tier 1 capital	346,779	365,473	300,502	316,726
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)	3,766,561	3,853,339	3,326,789	3,416,778
	Leverage ratio				
22	Basel III leverage ratio	9.21%	9.48%	9.03%	9.27%

Reconciliation of total published balance sheet size and on balance sheet exposure (₹ in Mn)

Sr. No.	Item	31 Mar 2025		31 Mar 2024	
		Solo	Consol	Solo	Consol
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	2,589,085	2,673,970	2,371,301	2,459,889
2	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin	(264,014)	(264,014)	(129,841)	(132,390)
3	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	(89,919)	(89,919)	(51,084)	(51,084)
4	Adjustments for entities outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-	-	-	-
5	**On-balance sheet exposures under leverage ratio (excluding derivatives and SFTs)**	**2,235,151**	**2,320,036**	**2,190,376**	**2,276,414**

Note: MTM adjustments on Foreign exchange and Derivative contracts has been netted off.