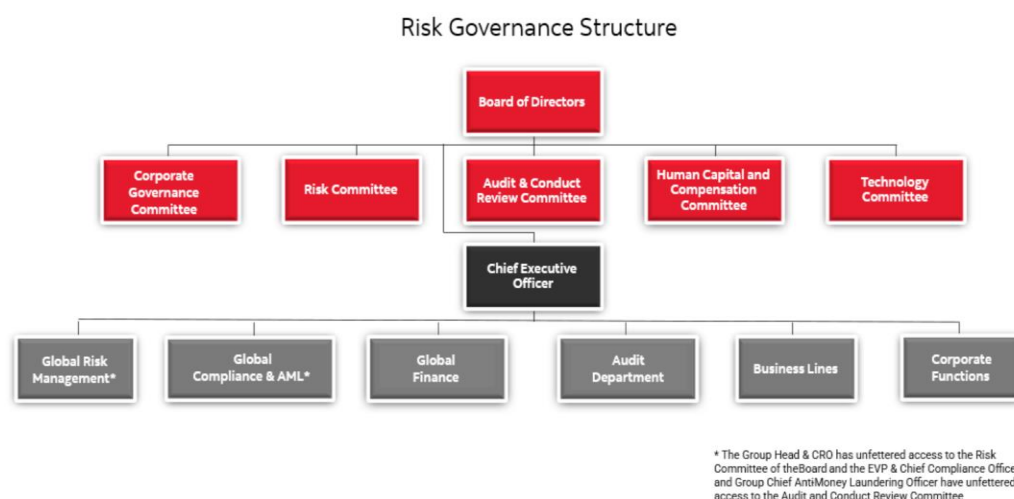


BASEL III DISCLOSURES OF THE INDIA BRANCHES FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH 2026 (AUDITED)

DF-1: Scope of Application

Qualitative Disclosures

The capital adequacy framework applies to The Bank of Nova Scotia, India Branch ('The Bank'). The risk management framework of Indian operations is integrated with the Bank's strategy and business planning processes at global level. The Bank has comprehensive risk management framework to monitor, evaluate and manage the principal risks assumed in conducting its activities. The risk management function in India is as per directives and framework set out at Head Office level using a committee structure as outlined below:



Aligned with the above and factoring in the local regulatory environment, India operations are governed by a local addendum to the Enterprise-wide Risk Management Framework and is supported by a set of local governance committees.

The key Governance Committees that oversee various risk aspects in India include:

- India Management Committee (MANCOM)
- India Risk Management Committee (RMC)
- India Audit Committee
- India Asset-Liability Committee (ALCO)
- India Compliance Committee
- India AML Committee
- India IT Strategy Committee (ITSC)
- Special Committee on Frauds

As at 31 March 2026, the Bank does not have any investment in subsidiaries/Joint Ventures and Associates.

In FY 2022-23, in line with the group's strategic alignment, the bank had informed RBI about its decision regarding proposed closure of its banking operations in India. Following the communication, the Bank is undertaking steps for orderly winddown and exit of business.

Capital Structure:

Qualitative Disclosures

Bank regulatory capital consists of two components – Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital. Both components of capital provide support for banking operations and protect depositors. As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines, the composition of capital instruments for foreign banks in India would include the following elements:

Tier 1 Capital:

- Interest-free funds received from Head Office
- Statutory reserves kept in Indian books
- Remittable surplus retained in Indian books which is not repatriable so long as the bank functions in India
- Interest-free funds remitted from Head Office for acquisition of property

Tier 2 Capital:

- General provisions and loss reserves:
Reserves not attributable to the actual diminution in value or identifiable potential loss in any specific asset and are available to meet unexpected losses are included in Tier 2 capital subject to a maximum of 1.25 per cent of the total credit risk-weighted assets. Such provisions and reserves include General Provisions on Standard Assets, Unhedged foreign currency provision, Provisions held for Country Exposures and Investment Reserve Account’.

Quantitative Disclosure

(a)	Tier 1 Capital	(In Rs.000's)
	Amount Received from Head Office	8,394,130
	Statutory Reserves	6,024,359
	Remittable Surplus Retained in India for CRAR	3,617,952
	General Reserve	94,920
	Less : Intangible Assets	125,599
	Total Tier 1 Capital	18,005,762
(b)	Tier 2 Capital	(In Rs.000's)
	General Provisions	85
	Investment fluctuation Reserve	125,000
	Country Risk Provisions	-
	Total Tier 2 Capital	125,085
	Of which Eligible as Tier 2 Capital	125,085
(c)	Debt Capital Instruments Eligible for inclusion in Upper Tier 2 Capital	(In Rs.000's)
	Total Amount Outstanding	-
	of which amount raised during the current year	-
	Amount eligible to be reckoned as capital funds	-

- (d) Subordinated Debt Eligible for inclusion in Lower Tier 2 Capital (In Rs.000's)
- | | |
|---|---|
| Total amount outstanding | - |
| of which amount raised during the current year | - |
| Amount eligible to be reckoned as capital funds | - |
- (e) Other deduction from capital
There are no other deductions from capital.
- (f) Total Eligible Capital
The total eligible capital is Rs. 18,130,847 thousands.

DF- 2: Capital Adequacy

Qualitative Disclosures

As part of the Bank's capital management program, sources and uses of capital are continuously assessed and monitored. The Bank deploys capital to support sustainable, long-term revenue and net income growth. Capital is managed using regulatory thresholds.

In managing the Bank's capital base, attention is paid to the cost and availability of the various types of capital, desired leverage, changes in the balance sheet and risk-weighted assets and the opportunities to profitably deploy capital. The amount of capital required for the business risks being assumed, and to meet regulatory requirements, is always balanced against the goal of generating an appropriate return.

The Bank's capital management framework includes a comprehensive Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), aimed at ensuring that the Bank's capital is adequate to meet current and future risk. Key components of the Bank's ICAAP include sound corporate governance; establishing risk based capital targets; managing and monitoring capital, both currently and prospectively; and utilizing appropriate financial metrics which relate risk to capital. The ICAAP document is reviewed annually.

Quantitative Disclosures	(In Rs.000's)
(a) Capital Requirements for Credit Risk:	
Portfolios subject to Standardised Approach	119,150
Securitisation Exposures	-
(b) Capital Requirements for Market Risk: Standardised Duration Approach	
Interest Rate Risk	592
Foreign Exchange risk (including Gold)	41,328
Equity Risk	-
(c) Capital Requirements for Operational Risk:	
Basic Indicator Approach	263,460
Total Eligible Capital	18,130,847
Total Risk Weighted Assets	3,691,566
Total Capital Ratio	491.14%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	487.75%

DF -3: Credit Risk: General Disclosures

Qualitative Disclosures

Credit risk is the risk of loss resulting from the failure of a borrower or counter party to honour its financial or contractual obligations to the bank. Credit risk arises in the Bank's direct lending operations, and in its funding, investment and trading activities where counterparties have repayment or other obligations to the Bank.

Credit risk management policies are developed centrally by Global Risk Management in detail. Among other things, this includes the credit rating systems and associated parameter estimates, as well as delegation of authority for granting credit, calculating the allowance for credit losses and authorizing write-offs. The credit risk rating systems support the determination of key credit risk parameter estimates which measure credit and transaction risk. They form an integral part of enterprise-wide policies and procedures encompassing governance, risk management and control structure. All significant credit analyses and recommendations are presented to the credit adjudication units of Global Risk Management. Within the risk management framework, these credit risk units have defined authority levels appropriate to the size and risk of each transaction. For India operations, the Bank has a Local Loan Policy, which supplements the global policies and factors in various local regulatory directions.

The decision-making process begins with an assessment of the credit risk of the individual borrower or counterparty. Key factors considered in the assessment include: the borrower's financial results, credit statistics and projections where necessary the industry in which the borrower operates; economic trends; geopolitical risk and the borrower's management. Based on this assessment, a risk rating is assigned to the individual borrower or counterparty, using the Bank's risk rating systems. A separate risk rating is also assigned at the facility level, taking into consideration additional factors, such as security, seniority of claim, country risk cap, structure, term and any other forms of credit risk mitigation or enhancement that affect the amount of potential loss in the event of a default of the facility.

The Bank's credit risk rating systems are designed to support the determination of key credit risk parameter estimates which measure credit and transaction risk. These parameters are used in various internal and regulatory credit risk quantifications. The credit risk rating systems meet the objectives of transparency and replicability in order to provide consistency in terms of credit adjudication, minimum lending standards by risk ratings and reporting of credit risk. The internal risk ratings also determine the management level at which the facilities can be adjudicated /authorized or amended. Lower-rated credits require increasingly more senior management involvement, or Risk Policy Committee approval, depending on the aggregate exposure.

Global Risk Management is the final arbiter of internal risk ratings.

For recognition of past due and impaired loans and advances, the Bank follows guidelines prescribed by Reserve Bank of India as contained in notification RBI/DOR/2026-27/398/DOR.STR.REC.No.6/21.06.011/2026-27 dated April 27, 2026 "(Commercial Banks - Asset Classification, Provisioning and Income Recognition) Directions, 2026" and other circulars/notifications issued by RBI during the course of the year in this regard.

Quantitative Disclosures**(a) Gross Credit Risk Exposures (In Rs.000's)**

Total Fund Based Credit Risk Exposure (Note 1)	3,330,850
Total Non-Fund Based Credit Risk Exposure (Note 2)	-
Total	3,330,850

Note 1: Amount represents funded exposure before credit risk mitigants.

Note 2: Amount represents non-funded exposure as per current exposure method and before credit risk mitigants.

(b) Geographic Distribution of Exposures (In Rs.000's)

	Fund Based	Non Fund Based
Overseas	41,947	-
Domestic	3,288,903	-
Total	3,330,850	-

(c) Industry Type Distribution of Exposures (In Rs.000's)

Type of Industry	Funded based Exposure			Non Fund Based Exposure
	Standard	NPA/ NPI	Total	
Bank	3,309,671	-	3,309,671	-
Other Industries	21,179	-	21,179	-
Total Exposure	3,330,850	-	3,330,850	-

(d) Amount of Gross NPAs (In Rs.000's)

Substandard	-
Doubtful 1	-
Doubtful 2	-
Doubtful 3	-
Loss	-
Gross NPA	-

(e) Net NPAs (In Rs.000's)– NIL**(f) NPA Ratios**

Gross NPAs to Gross Advances	0.00%
Net NPAs to Net Advances	0.00%

(g) Movement in NPAs (Gross) (In Rs.000's)

Opening Balance	-
Additions	-
Reductions	-
Closing Balance	-

(h) Movement of Provisions for NPAs (In Rs.000's)

Opening Balance	-
Provisions Made During the Period	-
Less: Write-off	-
Less: Write-back of Excess Provisions	-
Closing Balance	-

(i) Amount of Non-Performing Investments – NIL

(j) Amount of Provisions Held for Non-performing Investments – NIL

(k) Movement of Provisions for Depreciation on Investments (In Rs.000's)

Opening Balance	-
Provisions Made During the Period	-
Less : Write-off	-
Less : Write-back of Excess Provisions	-
Closing Balance	-

The bank has been allotted 2,829,361 equity shares of IVRCL Limited in respect of interest receivable from it pursuant to corporate debt restructuring. These equity shares have been fully written off in the Financial Year 2023-24 and the bank has accounted the same at Re. 1/- in the books of accounts.

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

Qualitative Disclosures

The Bank has adopted the standardized approach of the New Capital Adequacy Framework (NCAF) for computation of capital for credit risk with effect from 31 March 2008. The Bank has assigned risk weights to different classes of assets as prescribed by RBI.

As at 31 March 2026, the Bank has not considered external rating of claims of any borrower counterparty.

Quantitative Disclosures of exposure (In Rs.000's)

Below 100 % Risk Weight	21,079,125
100 % Risk Weight	213,841
More than 100 % Risk Weight	-
Deducted	-

DF-5: Credit Risk Mitigation - Disclosures for Standardised Approach**Qualitative Disclosures**

The Bank's objective in securing collateral is to minimize losses and therefore is an important aspect of the Bank's credit risk mitigation strategy. Collateral refers to assets in which the Bank takes a legal interest in order to mitigate losses should a borrower counterparty default. The bank ensures that the taken collateral effectively mitigates substantial losses. The bank has ensured compliance with respect to the right to legally take control, liquidate or otherwise deal with collateral when required.

As at 31 March 2026, the Bank has recognized the following collateral as eligible credit risk mitigant:

- Cash (including bank's own fixed deposit receipts) on deposit with the Bank.

Cash as eligible financial collateral (FC) is readily realisable security and accordingly no limit has been prescribed to check concentration risk by the bank. Further, eligible cash as financial collateral is 0.00 % of total Risk Weighted Assets as at 31 March 2026.

Quantitative Disclosures

- (a) For each separately disclosed credit risk portfolio the total exposure that is covered by eligible financial collateral after the application of haircuts:

(In Rs.000's)					
Asset Class	Credit Risk Exposure	Eligible FC	Total amount of FC used	Net Amount of FC after Applicable haircut	Capital relief availed on account of FC
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Letter of credit	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantees and Bonds	204,661	-	-	-	-

- (b) The bank has not availed benefit of on or off balance sheet netting / guarantees / credit derivatives (wherever specifically permitted by RBI) as credit risk mitigant.

DF-6: Securitisation - Disclosure for Standardised Approach

The Bank does not have any securitization exposure.

DF-7: Market Risk in Trading Book**Qualitative Disclosures**

Market risk is the risk of loss from changes in market prices and rates (including interest rates, credit spreads, equity prices, foreign exchange rates and commodity prices), the correlations among them, and their levels of volatility.

Globally, the Bank manages its trading and investment market risk exposures by establishing limits at the portfolio, product, and risk factor levels. In addition, structural interest rate risk

arising from the Bank's lending, funding, and investment activities is managed through policies and limits which are designed to control the risks and the impact of currency fluctuations on the Bank's capital. The Board of Directors ("The Board") at Head Office, Canada reviews and approves the Risk Appetite Framework and establishes the market risk appetite of the overall Bank annually. The Board reviews and approves the key market risk documents and limits. The Bank's Asset-Liability Committee ("ALCO"), Market Risk Management and Policy Committee ("MRMPC"), and Treasury Risk Committee ("TRC") oversee the application of the Market Risk Management Manual and monitor the Bank's market risk exposures and the activities that give rise to these exposures. MRMPC and TRC establish specific operating policies, and sets limits at the product, portfolio, business line, and all Bank level. As part of this delegation, the MRMPC is expected to ensure that the Bank's market risk management and control framework is operating effectively. This includes further allocation of limits, approval authorities, and delegation of risk monitoring and control responsibilities to Global Risk Management, Back Office units and senior management, as deemed appropriate.

India Management Committee ("MANCOM") reviews and approves the India Risk Appetite Framework and provides overarching governance and oversight locally. The Bank's Asset Liability Committee ("ALCO") in India oversee the application of the framework locally.

Market risk policies define the approach to the assessment, reporting, control and management of market risk. These policies are reflected in market risk limits. Market risk limits are set within the limits and policies established by the Board. The limit management policies and processes ensure that activities are conducted in a manner that is commensurate with the Bank's risk appetite and safety and soundness standards. Limits are established to ensure the risk-taking activities remain within the bounds of the Bank's risk appetite while allowing for normal and profitable business activity. Limits are reviewed annually.

Global Risk Management ("GRM") provides independent oversight for both Trading and Treasury (ALM) activities of the Bank and in ensuring all positions and their inherent key risks are properly identified, quantified, controlled, monitored and reported. The Bank uses metrics and models to measure and control market risk exposures. The measurements used are selected based on an assessment of the nature of risks in a particular activity. All Limits are independently monitored on a continuing basis by monitoring unit as defined in limit documents.

Compliance to the limits are monitored by independent monitoring units as defined in the limit document on a periodic basis. Overruns of limits are reviewed to establish the cause and are resolved in an effective and timely manner. All overruns are reported to MRMPC (Head Office) and locally to Risk Management Committee ("RMC").

Quantitative disclosures

The Capital Requirements for:

(In Rs.000's)

Interest Rate Risk	592
Equity Position Risk	0
Foreign Exchange Risk	41,328
Total	41,920

DF-8: Operational Risk

Qualitative disclosures

Operational risk is the risk of loss, resulting from people, inadequate processes and systems, or from external events. It exists in some form in each of the Bank's business and support activities, and third parties with whom the Bank has entered a business or strategic arrangement for outsourcing activities, the provision of products or services, or other benefits. It can result in financial loss, regulatory sanctions and damage to the Bank's reputation. Operational risk encompasses business process and change risk, technology failure, financial crime and legal and regulatory risk.

The governing principles and fundamental components of the Bank's operational risk management approach include:

- Accountability in the individual business lines for management and control of the significant operational risks to which they are exposed.
- A well-defined internal control procedure.
- An effective organization structure through which operational risk is managed, including:
 - A Board of Directors responsible for sound corporate governance.
 - Executive management who have clearly defined areas of responsibility.
 - Separation of duties between key functions.
 - An independent internal audit department responsible for verifying that significant risks are identified and assessed and for determining whether appropriate controls are in place to ensure that overall risks is at an acceptable level.
 - The Bank's business continuity management policies, which require that all business units develop business continuity capabilities for their respective functions. The Bank's Business Continuity Management Department at Head Office is responsible for governance and oversight of the Bank's business continuity and tracks, monitors and ensures compliance with these policies.
 - The Bank's training programs, such as the mandatory Anti-Money Laundering, Operational Risk and Information Security courses and examination which ensure employees are aware and equipped to safeguard our customers' and the Bank's assets.
 - Risk mitigation programs, which use insurance policies to transfer the risk of high severity losses e.g. cash, where feasible and appropriate.

Approach for Operational Risk Capital Assessment

As per RBI guidelines, the Bank has adopted Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) for assessing capital for Operational Risk. As per BIA, the capital requirement as on 31 March 2026, is Rs. 263,460 thousand (*previous year Rs. 258,412 thousand*).

DF-9:-Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)**Qualitative Disclosures**

Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book (IRRBB) refers to the risk of loss in earnings or economic value of the Bank's Banking Book as a consequence of movement in interest rates. Interest rate risk arises from holding assets / liabilities and Off-Balance Sheet items with different principal amount, maturity dates or repricing dates thereby creating exposure to changes in levels of interest rates. The Bank actively manages its interest rate exposures with the objective of enhancing net interest income within established risk tolerances. Management of Interest rate risk arising from the Bank's funding and investment activities is managed by Treasury governed by local Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) in accordance with Board-approved policies (Head Office – Toronto, Canada) and allotted limits.

Interest rate exposure calculations are generally based on the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity of on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet assets and liabilities, although certain assets and liabilities such as deposits without a fixed maturity are assigned a maturity profile based on longevity of the exposure. Gap analysis is used to assess exposures and for planning purposes.

Quantitative Disclosures

As required under Pillar III norms, the increase / decline in earnings and economic value for an upward / downward rate shock of 200 basis points as on 31 March 2026, broken down by currency is as follows:

Earnings Perspective

Currency	(In Rs.000's)	
	Interest Rate Shock	
	2% Increase	2% Decrease
Rupees	264	(264)
US Dollar	-	-

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

Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR) limits are set within the context of established lending criteria and guidelines for individual borrowers, particular industries, and certain types of lending, to ensure the Bank does not have excessive concentration in any single borrower, or related group of borrowers, particular industry sector or geographic region. Bank ensures that applicable norms on exposure stipulated by RBI for both fund based and no-fund based products are complied with. CCR limits are set on the amount and tenor while fixing the limits to respective counterparties with distinct limits for each type of exposure. The utilization against sanctioned limit is monitored regularly. Analysis of composition of the portfolio is presented to the Risk Management Committee on a quarterly basis.

Bank engages in collateralised borrowing from Reserve Bank of India and Clearing Corporation of India Ltd (CCIL) against Government of India securities/ Treasury Bills where, haircut is stipulated based on maturity of the instrument and does not depend on the credit rating of the borrower. Also the Bank does not deal in derivatives which, requires Bank to post additional collateral in case of a downgrade. Hence Bank's credit rating downgrade will not impact the collateralised borrowing operations.

Quantitative Disclosures

(In Rs.000's)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026
Gross positive fair value of contracts	-
Netting benefits	-
Netted current credit exposure	-
Collateral held	-
Net derivatives current credit exposure	-
Potential Future Exposure (PFE)	-
Measures for exposure at default, or exposure amount, under CEM	-
Notional value of credit derivative hedges	-
Distribution of current credit exposure by types of credit exposure	
Current credit exposure-Interest Rates	-
Current credit exposure-Forex	-

Table DF-11 Composition of capital

Basel III common disclosure template to be used during the transition of regulatory adjustments		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves		As at 31 March 2026 (In Rs. 000's)
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium) (Funds from Head Office)	8,394,130
2	Retained earnings	9,737,231
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)	
	Public sector capital injections grandfathered until January 1, 2019	
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	
6	Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	18,131,361
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	-
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-
9	Intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	16,580
10	Deferred tax assets	109,019
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-up 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)	-
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	-
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT] For example: filtering out of unrealised losses on AFS debt securities (not relevant in Indian context)	-
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	-
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	-
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	125,599
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	18,005,762
Additional Tier 1 capital : instruments		
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus (share premium) (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 to phase 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)	-
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	-
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Additional Tier 1 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. DTAs]	-
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. existing adjustments which are deducted from Tier 1 at 50%]	-
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	-
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 + Admissible AT1) (29 + 44a)	18,005,762
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	-
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 (Please refer to Note to Template Point 50)	125,085
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	125,085
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 ¹³ 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 insurance subsidiaries	-
56b	of which : Shortfall in the Tier 2 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied To Tier 2 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. existing adjustments which are deducted from Tier 2 at 50%]	-
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	-
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	-
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	125,085
58a	Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy ¹⁴	125,085
58b	Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital	-
58c	Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)	125,085
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + Admissible T2) (45 + 58c)	18,130,847
	Risk Weighted Assets in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	-
	of which : ...	-
60	Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)	3,691,566
60a	of which : total credit risk weighted assets	1,036,088
60b	of which : total market risk weighted assets	364,525
60c	of which : total operational risk weighted assets	2,290,953

Capital ratios		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	487.75%
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	487.75%
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	491.14%
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	-
65	of which : capital conservation buffer requirement	-
66	of which : bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	-
67	of which : G-SIB buffer requirement	-
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	-
National minima (if different from Basel III)		
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	5.50%
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	7.00%
71	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	9.00%
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		
72	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financial entities	-
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)	125,085
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	125,085
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	N.A.
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	N.A.
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 31 March 2019 and 31 March, 2022)		
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	N.A.
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	N.A.
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	N.A.
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	N.A.
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	N.A.
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	N.A.

Note to the template		
Row No. of the template	Particular	In Rs.000's
10	Deferred tax assets associated with accumulated losses	-
	Deferred tax assets (excluding those associated with accumulated losses) net of Deferred tax liability	109,019
	Total as indicated in row 10	109,019
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	85
	Eligible Revaluation Reserves included in Tier 2 capital	125,000
	Total of row 50	125,085
58a	Excess Tier 2 capital not reckoned for capital adequacy (difference between Tier 2 capital as reported in row 58 and T2 as reported in 58a)	-

DF-12: Composition of Capital-Reconciliation requirements

(In Rs.000's)

			Balance sheet	Under regulatory scope of consolidation
			As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2026
A	Capital & Liabilities			
	i.	Paid-up Capital (funds from HO)	8,394,130	8,394,130
		Reserves & Surplus	12,469,318	12,469,318
		of which : Statutory reserve, reserve for CRAR and General reserve	9,737,231	9,737,231
		of which investment reserve	125,000	125,000
		of which balance in profit and loss account	2,607,086	2,607,086
		Total Capital	20,863,448	20,863,448
	ii.	Deposits	33,068	33,068
		of which : Deposits from banks	-	-
		of which : Customer deposits	33,068	33,068
		of which : Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	-
	iii.	Borrowings	-	-
		of which : From RBI	-	-
		of which : From banks	-	-
		of which : From other institutions & agencies	-	-
		of which : Others (pl. specify) (Borrowings outside India)	-	-
		of which Capital instruments	-	-
	iv.	Other liabilities & provisions	379,596	379,596
		Of which Standard assets provision	85	85
		Of which Standard Country risk provision	-	-
	Total		21,276,112	21,276,112
B	Assets			
	i.	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	66,847	66,847
		Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	14,292,469	14,292,469
	ii.	Investments :	6,235,696	6,235,696
		of which : Government securities	6,235,696	6,235,696
		of which : Other approved securities	-	-
		of which : Shares	-	-
		of which : Debentures & Bonds	-	-

	of which : Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	-
	of which : Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	-	-
	Loans and advances	21,164	21,164
iii.	of which : Loans and advances to banks	-	-
	of which : Loans and advances to customers	21,164	21,164
iv.	Fixed assets	33,475	33,475
	of which : intangible assets	(16,580)	(16,580)
	Other assets	626,461	626,461
	of which : Goodwill and intangible assets	-	-
v.	of which : Goodwill	-	-
	of which : Intangible assets	-	-
	of which : Deferred tax assets	109,019	109,019
vi.	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-
vii.	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-
Total Assets		21,276,112	21,276,112

The bank has been allotted 2,829,361 equity shares of IVRCL Limited in respect of interest receivable from it pursuant to Corporate debt restructuring. These equity shares have been fully written off in the Financial Year 2023-24 and the bank has accounted the same at Re. 1/- in the books of accounts.

DF-13: Main features of regulatory capital instruments

The Regulatory capital of the bank is in the form of funds from head office and accumulated reserves and surplus

DF-14: Full terms and conditions of regulatory capital instruments

Not applicable

DF-15: Disclosure Requirements for remuneration

Bank's compensation structure in India, including that of CEO's, is in conformity with the FSB principles and standards; annual declarations for the year are duly submitted to Reserve Bank of India

DF-16: Equities – Disclosure for Banking Book Positions

The bank has no equity investment in banking books as of 31 March 2026.

The bank has been allotted 2,829,361 equity shares of IVRCL Limited in respect of interest receivable from it pursuant to Corporate debt restructuring. These equity shares have been fully written off in the Financial Year 2023-24 and the bank has accounted the same at Re. 1/- in the books of accounts.

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, disclosures required for leverage ratio for the Bank at the consolidated level at 31 March 2026 is as follows.

Table DF-17: Summary comparison of accounting assets vs. leverage ratio exposure measure

Sr. No.	Particulars	In Rs. 000's
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	21,276,113
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	-
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	-
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off- balance sheet exposures)	204,661
7	Other adjustments	(125,599)
8	Leverage ratio exposure	21,355,175

Table DF-18: Leverage ratio common disclosure template

(In Rs.000's)

On-balance sheet exposures		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	21,276,113
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(125,599)
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	21,150,514
Derivative exposures		
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	-
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	-
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)	-
Securities financing transaction exposures		
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	-
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	-
15	Agent transaction exposures	-
16	Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)	-
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	409,323
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(204,661)
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)	204,661
Capital and total exposures		
20	Tier 1 capital	18,005,763
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)	21,355,175
Leverage ratio		
22	Basel III leverage ratio	84.32

Implementation of Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) Guidelines

The final guidelines regarding 'Basel III Framework on Liquidity Standards – Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)' were issued on May 17, 2018 and were scheduled to come into effect from April 1, 2020. However, due to uncertainty on account of COVID-19, the implementation of these guidelines was deferred progressively till October 1, 2021. Accordingly, the guidelines on NSFR have come into effect from October 1, 2021.

NSFR Disclosure Template - March 31, 2026						
(₹ in Crore)		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity*	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
ASF Item						
1	Capital: (2+3)	1,785.04	-	-	-	1,785.04
2	Regulatory capital	1,785.04				1,785.04
3	Other capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (5+6)	-	-	-	-	-
5	Stable deposits	-	-	-	-	-
6	Less stable deposits	-	-	-	-	-
7	Wholesale funding: (8+9)	0.20	3.10	-	-	1.65
8	Operational deposits	-	-	-	-	
9	Other wholesale funding	0.20	3.10	-	-	1.65
10	Other liabilities: (11+12)	33.37	0.00	-	-	-
11	NSFR derivative liabilities		0.00	-	-	
12	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	33.37	-	-	-	-
13	Total ASF (1+4+7+10)					1,786.69
RSF Item						
14	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					-
15	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	4.44	-	-	-	2.22
16	Performing loans and securities: (17+18+19+21+23)	-	-	7.74	2.12	5.67
17	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	-	-	-	-

18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-
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:	-	-	7.74	-	3.87
20	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	-	-

NSFR Disclosure Template						
(₹ in Crore)		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity*	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
21	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	-	-	2.12	1.80
22	With a risk weight of More than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	2.12	1.80
23	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange- traded equities	-	-	-	-	-
24	Other assets: (sum of rows 25 to 29)	51.69	-	-	-	48.68
25	Physical traded commodities, including gold	-	-	-	-	-
26	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs	20.08	-	-	-	17.07
27	NSFR derivative assets	-0.00	-	-	-	-0.00
28	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted	0.00	-	-	-	0.00
29	All other assets not included in the above categories	31.61	-	-	-	31.61
30	Off-balance sheet items	87.42	-	-	-	2.62
31	Total RSF					59.19
32	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					3,018.56
* Items to be reported in the ‘no maturity’ time bucket do not have a stated maturity. These may include, but are not limited to, items such as capital with perpetual maturity, non-maturity deposits, short positions, open maturity positions, non-HQLA equities, and physical traded commodities.						