

**DISCLOSURES UNDER BASEL III CAPITAL REGULATIONS (CONSOLIDATED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30th June 2026**

I. CAPITAL ADEQUACY

Regulatory guidelines

The Bank is subject to the capital adequacy guidelines stipulated by RBI, which are based on the framework of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. As per Basel III guidelines, the Bank is required to maintain a minimum Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of 9% {11.5% including Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)}, with minimum Common Equity Tier I (CET1) of 5.5% (8% including CCB) effective 1st October 2021. These guidelines on Basel III have been implemented on 1st April 2013 in a phased manner. The minimum capital required to be maintained by the Bank for the period ended 30th June 2026 is 11.5% with minimum Common Equity Tier I (CET1) of 8% (including CCB of 2.5%)

Capital management framework

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

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

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

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

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

A summary of the Bank's capital requirement for credit, market and operational risk and the capital adequacy ratio as on 30th June 2026 is presented below:

(₹ in crores)

Capital Requirements for various Risks	Amount
CREDIT RISK	
Capital requirements for Credit Risk	
- Portfolios subject to standardized approach	1,45,209
- Securitisation exposures	900
MARKET RISK	
Capital requirements for Market Risk	
- Standardised duration approach	5,881
- Interest rate risk	3,248
- Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	483
- Equity risk	2,150
OPERATIONAL RISK	
Capital requirements for Operational risk	
- Basic indicator approach	17,759

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

Capital Adequacy Ratios	Consolidated	Standalone
Common Equity Tier – 1 CRAR	14.70%	14.64%
Tier – 1 CRAR	15.36%	15.35%
Total CRAR	16.63%	16.67%

RISK MANAGEMENT: GOVERNANCE AND ORGANISATION STRUCTURE

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

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

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

Board governance

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

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

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

Executive risk committees

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

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

The proceedings of these executive risk committees are reported to the Risk Management Committee of the Bank.

Structure and Organisation of the Risk Department

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

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

Risk Management Framework for Overseas Operations

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

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

II. CREDIT RISK

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

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

CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

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

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

Corporate Credit

Credit Rating System

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

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

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

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

Credit Sanction and Related Processes

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

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

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

Review and Monitoring

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

Concentration Risk

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

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

Portfolio Management

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

Retail Credit

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

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

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

Definitions and classification of non-performing assets

Advances are classified into performing and non-performing asset (NPAs) as per Master Circular-Prudential norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification & Provisioning norms pertaining to advances dated November 28, 2025.

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

- Interest and/or installment of principal remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in respect of a term loan,
- The account remains 'out-of-order' for a period of more than 90 days in respect of an Overdraft or Cash Credit (OD/CC),
- The bill remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in case of bills purchased and discounted,
- A loan granted for short duration crops will be treated as an NPA if the installments of principal or interest thereon remain overdue for two crop seasons,
- A loan granted for long duration crops will be treated as an NPA if the installments of principal or interest thereon remain overdue for one crop season,
- In respect of derivative transactions, the overdue receivables representing positive mark-to-market value of a derivative contract, if these remain unpaid for a period of 90 days from the specified due date for payment.
- Advances against term deposits, NSCs eligible for surrender, IVPs, KVPs and life policies are not be treated as non-performing, provided adequate margin is available in the accounts.
- The amount of liquidity facility remains outstanding for more than 90 days, in respect of a securitization transaction undertaken in terms of Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks – Securitisation Transactions) Directions, 2025.
- In case of credit card account, if the minimum amount due, as mentioned in the statement, is not paid fully within 90 days from the due date mentioned in the statement.
- In addition, an account may also be classified as NPA due to temporary deficiencies
 - a. The outstanding in the account based on drawing power calculated from stock statements older than three months, would be deemed as irregular. A working capital borrowal account will become NPA if such irregular drawings are permitted in the account for a continuous period of 90 days even though the unit may be working or the borrower's financial position is satisfactory.
 - b. An account where the regular/ ad hoc credit limits have not been reviewed/ renewed within 180 days from the due date/ date of ad hoc sanction will be treated as non-performing.
- In case of Project finance loans, the account may also be classified as NPA due to DCCO criteria as per para 4.2.15 Projects under Implementation of Master circular on IRAC norms dated April 01, 2025 applicable to project loans whereby financial closure is prior to 01-10-2025 & there is no credit event triggered in terms of the regulatory direction. W.e.f 01-10-2025 all new project loans or existing project loans whereby credit event has been triggered in terms of the regulatory direction are classified as NPA as per extant norms under chapter F of Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks – Resolution of Stressed Assets) Directions, 2025 dated November 28, 2025.
- The asset classification of borrowal accounts where a solitary or a few credits are recorded before the balance sheet date will be examined as per the Bank's internal policies and where the account indicates inherent weakness on the basis of the data available, the account will be deemed as NPA. Further, based on the assessment conducted as per Bank's internal policies in respect of accounts where there are potential threats for recovery on account of erosion in the value of security or non-availability of security and existence of other factors such as frauds committed by borrowers, the account will be straightaway classified as doubtful or loss asset as appropriate.

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

Impairment of other assets

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

CREDIT RISK EXPOSURES

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

Total Gross Credit Risk Exposure (Outstanding) Including Geographic Distribution of Exposure – Position as on 30th June 2026

(₹ in crores)

	Domestic	Overseas	Total
Fund Based	18,53,796	93,210	19,47,006
Non-Fund Based*	2,55,819	34,252	2,90,071
Total	21,09,616	1,27,461	22,37,077

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

Distribution of Gross Credit Risk Exposure (outstanding) by Industry Sector – Position as on 30th June 2026

(₹ in crores)

Industry Classification	Amount	
	Fund Based (Outstanding)	Non-Fund Based (Outstanding)
Banking and Finance	92,809	72,416
-of which Housing Finance Companies	10,255	294
Infrastructure (excluding Power)	39,409	25,141
-of which Roads, ports & airports	23,004	2,214
-of which Telecommunications	8,780	2,799
Chemicals and chemical products	34,807	20,256
-of which Petro Chemicals	2,355	3,038
-of which Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	12,114	1,620
Trade	73,182	19,794
Engineering	26,662	39,209
Power Generation & Distribution	50,087	17,891
NBFCs	79,144	111
Commercial real estate [§]	87,365	2,054
Iron and Steel	23,819	15,386
Petroleum, Coal Products and Nuclear Fuels	21,068	6,204
Other metal and metal products	16,857	7,390
Textiles	21,686	2,791
Food Processing	36,599	3,538
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipment	13,390	3,400
Cement and Cement Products	9,102	5,236
Professional services	24,630	1,388
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	11,681	2,358
Construction [§]	4,669	6,655
Shipping Transportation & Logistics	8,057	3,967

(₹ in crores)

Industry Classification	Amount	
	Fund Based (Outstanding)	Non-Fund Based (Outstanding)
Computer Software	12,095	2,171
Paper and Paper Products	6,324	549
Edible oils and Vanaspati	3,906	4,280
Mining and quarrying (incl. Coal)	1,707	2,058
Other Industries	55,212	8,557
Residual Exposures	11,92,740	17,272
-of which Other Assets	87,654	-
-of which Banking Book Investments	3,64,863	-
-of which Retail, Agriculture & Others*	7,04,957	-
Total	19,47,006	2,90,071

* includes Cash and Balances with RBI.

\$ includes Lease Rental Discounting (LRD) balance of ₹ 38,740 crores.

As on 30th June 2026, the Bank's exposure to the industries stated below was more than 5% of the total gross credit exposure (outstanding):

Sr. No.	Industry Classification	Percentage of the total gross credit exposure
1.	Banking & Finance	7%

Residual Contractual Maturity Breakdown of Assets – Position as on 30th June 2026 ⁽¹⁾

(₹ in crores)

Maturity Bucket	Cash	Balances with RBI	Balances with other Banks ⁽²⁾	Investments ⁽³⁾	Advances	Fixed Assets	Other Assets	Total
1 day	6,440	14,273	59,456	1,51,703	10,804	-	1,031	2,43,707
2 to 7 days	-	1,683	6,221	28,074	31,099	-	4,815	71,892
8 to 14 days	-	751	1,249	8,624	16,476	-	2,071	29,171
15 to 30 days	-	1,072	2,187	10,074	28,695	-	10,028	52,056
31 days to 2 months	-	1,711	683	12,549	58,124	-	2,131	75,198
Over 2 months and upto 3 months	-	1,654	1,041	13,885	50,091	-	2,250	68,921
Over 3 months and upto 6 months	-	3,160	1,550	25,953	82,465	-	3,726	1,16,854
Over 6 months and upto 12 months	-	5,758	6,090	38,819	1,10,961	-	4,616	1,66,244
Over 1 year and up to 3 years	-	2,886	33	23,796	2,99,524	-	6,217	3,32,456
Over 3 years and up to 5 years	-	512	32	6,225	1,58,133	-	1,363	1,66,265
Over 5 years	-	18,757	8	1,24,199	4,70,332	6,815	50,561	6,70,672
Total	6,440	52,217	78,551	4,43,900	13,16,705	6,815	88,810	19,93,438

1. Intra-group transactions have not been eliminated.

2. Including money at call and short notice.

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

Movement of NPAs (including NPIs) – Position as on 30th June 2026

(₹ in crores)

	Particulars	Amount
A.	Amount of NPAs (Gross)	17,629
	- Substandard	9,307
	- Doubtful 1	4,315
	- Doubtful 2	979
	- Doubtful 3	134
	- Loss	2,894
B.	Net NPAs[#]	5,387
C.	NPA Ratios	
	- Gross NPAs (including NPIs) to gross advances (%)	1.33%
	- Net NPAs (including NPIs) to net advances (%)	0.41%
D.	Movement of NPAs (Gross)	
	- Opening balance as on 1 st April 2026	16,518
	- Additions	5,636
	- Reductions	(4,525)
	- Closing balance as on 30 th June 2026	17,629

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

Movement of Specific & General Provision – Position as on 30th June 2026

(₹ in crores)

Movement of Provisions	Specific Provisions	General Provisions
- Opening balance as on 1 st April 2026	11,517	7,731
- Provision made in 2026-27 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	2,649	222
- Write-offs/Write-back of excess provision	(1,970)	-
- Closing balance as on 30 th June 2026	12,197	7,953

1. Includes specific provision of ₹ (14) crores on account of exchange rate fluctuation.

2. Includes general provision of ₹ (1) crores on account of exchange rate fluctuation.

Details of write-offs and recoveries that have been booked directly to the income statement – for the period ending 30th June 2026

(₹ in crores)

Write-offs that have been booked directly to the income statement	(7)
Recoveries that have been booked directly to the income statement	972

Amount of Non-performing Investments (NPIs) – Position as on 30th June 2026 and Movement in Provision for (Depreciation) / Appreciation on Investments for period ending 30th June 2026

(₹ in crores)

	Amount
A.	Amount of Non-Performing Investments[#]
B.	Amount of Provision held for Non-performing investments
C.	Movement of provision for (depreciation) / appreciation on investments
	- Opening balance as on 1 st April 2026
	- Provision made during the period
	- Write-offs/Write-back of excess provision / (depreciation)/ appreciation
	- Closing balance as on 30 th June 2026

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

Breakup of NPA by major industries* – Position as on 30th June 2026

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Amount	
	Gross NPA	Specific Provision [#]
Trade	854	562
Infrastructure (excluding Power)	553	464
Food Processing	639	439
Chemicals and chemical products	166	127
Iron and Steel	222	101
Engineering	136	97
Power Generation & Distribution	22	21
Commercial real estate	21	8
Banking and Finance	3	3
NBFCs	0	0
Others (incl. Retail)	15,013	10,375
Total	17,629	12,197

* Based on top 10 industry wise gross credit exposure

[#] Specific provisions include NPA and NPI provisions

Major industries breakup of specific provision and write-off's for the period ending 30th June 2026

(₹ in crores)

Industry	Provision	Write-offs
Specific Provision in Top 5 industries for the period	96	63
General Provision in Top 5 industries as on date	2,233	

Geography wise Distribution of NPA and Provision – Position as on 30th June 2026

(₹ in crores)

Geography	Gross NPA	Specific Provision	General Provision
Domestic	17,035	11,603	7,533
Overseas	594	594	420
Total	17,629	12,197	7,953

III. USE OF RATING AGENCY UNDER THE STANDARDISED APPROACH

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

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

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

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

Details of Gross Credit Risk Exposure (Fund based and Non-fund based) based on Risk-Weight – Position as on 30th June 2026

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Amount
Below 100% risk weight	14,64,988
100% risk weight	3,70,565
More than 100% risk weight	3,99,338
Deduction from capital funds	2,186
Total	22,37,077

IV. Leverage Ratio

The leverage ratio has been calculated using the definitions of capital and total exposure. The Bank's leverage ratio, calculated in accordance with the RBI guidelines is as follows:

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Consolidated	Standalone
Tier 1 capital	2,26,782	2,13,736
Exposure Measure	22,82,854	22,14,479
Leverage Ratio	9.93%	9.65%

The leverage ratio on consolidated basis increased to 9.93% in June 2026 as compared to 9.28% in March 2026 (increase of 65 bps), due to 7% Q-o-Q growth in Tier 1 capital and marginal growth in exposure measure.

The comparative figures of previous three reporting periods are presented below:

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	31-Mar-26		31-Dec-25		30-Sep-25	
	Consolidated	Standalone	Consolidated	Standalone	Consolidated	Standalone
Tier 1 capital	2,11,335	2,00,032	2,03,477	1,92,706	1,96,566	1,86,315
Exposure measure	22,76,311	22,13,990	21,40,322	20,80,972	20,47,523	19,90,132
Leverage ratio	9.28%	9.03%	9.51%	9.26%	9.60%	9.36%