

Basel III Disclosures

For the quarter ended June 30, 2026

I. Scope of Application

The framework of disclosures applies to **RBL Bank Limited** (hereinafter referred to as the Bank), a scheduled commercial bank, incorporated on August 6, 1943.

The Board at its meeting held on October 18, 2025, approved the preferential allotment of equity shares to Emirates NBD Bank (P.J.S.C.) ("Emirates NBD"), representing 60% of the post-issue paid-up equity share capital of the Bank. Pursuant to the approval granted by the RBI on April 1, 2026, Emirates NBD invested ₹26,015.77 crore through the preferential allotment of 929,134,820 equity shares at ₹280/- per share on June 18, 2026. Following completion of the transaction, Emirates NBD holds 60% of the expanded paid-up equity share capital of the Bank, has been classified as its promoter, and the Bank has become a subsidiary of Emirates NBD.

The Bank's subsidiary, RBL FinServ Ltd. is a non-financial entity, and hence not consolidated for capital adequacy purpose. The bank does not have interest in any insurance entity.

As per capital adequacy guidelines under BASEL III, insurance and non-financial subsidiaries/joint ventures/associates etc of banks are not to be consolidated

Name of entity (Country of Incorporation)	Included under accounting scope of consolidation	Method of accounting consolidation	Included under regulatory scope of consolidation	Method of regulatory consolidation	Reasons for difference in the method of consolidation	Reasons for consolidation under only one of the scopes of consolidation
RBL Finserv Limited (India)	Yes	Consolidated in accordance with AS-21, Consolidated Financial Statements.	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	This is a non-financial entity and hence not required to be consolidated for regulatory reporting.

II. Capital Adequacy

Regulatory capital assessment

The Bank is subjected to Capital Adequacy guidelines stipulated by Reserve Bank of India (RBI). In line with RBI guidelines under Basel III, the Bank has adopted Standardized Approach for Credit Risk, Standardized Duration Approach for Market Risk and Basic Indicator Approach for Operational Risk while computing its Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR).

As per capital adequacy guidelines under Basel III, the Bank is required to maintain a minimum CAR of 9% {11.50% including Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)} as of June 30, 2026, with minimum Common Equity Tier I (CET I) CAR of 5.5% {8% including CCB}. The minimum CAR required to be maintained by the Bank as on June 30, 2026 is 9% {11.5% including CCB}.

As on June 30, 2026, total CAR of the Bank stood at 33.28%, well above regulatory minimum requirement of 11.50% (including CCB). Tier I ratio of the Bank stood at 32.18% and CET I ratio at 32.18%.

Assessment of adequacy of Capital to support current and future activities

The Bank has a comprehensive Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) which is approved by the Board of Directors (Board). Under ICAAP, the Bank determines adequacy of capital required for current and future business needs. ICAAP evaluates and documents all risks and substantiates appropriate capital allocation for risks identified under Pillar 2, if necessary.

ICAAP enables the Bank to assess the adequacy of capital to take care of future business growth, factoring in all the various risks that the Bank is exposed to, so that the minimum capital required is maintained on a continuous basis irrespective of changing economic conditions/ economic recession. The Bank considers both quantifiable and less quantifiable risks while assessing capital requirements. The Bank considers the following risks as material and has considered these while assessing and planning its capital requirements:

- Credit Risk
- Market Risk
- Operational Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Credit Concentration Risk
- Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book
- Business Risk
- Strategic Risk
- Compliance Risk
- Reputation Risk
- Information Security Risk
- Un-Hedged Foreign Currency Exposures
- Model Risk
- Legal Risk
- Pension Obligation Risk
- Environmental and Social Risk (Incl. compliance risk)
- Outsourcing Risk
- Other Residual Risks

The Bank has also implemented a Board approved Stress Testing Framework. This involves the use of various techniques to assess the Bank's vulnerability to plausible but extreme stress events. The sub-committee to Bank's Executive Risk Committee, which has representation from Business, Credit, Finance, Treasury, and Portfolio Risk team reviews the scenarios used for stress testing as well as reviews the results of stress testing. The results are thereafter reported to the RMCB. Results are reported to RMCB on a quarterly basis and to Board annually. The stress tests cover assessment of Credit Risk, Market Risk, Operational Risk, Liquidity Risk, Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book, Counterparty Credit Risk, stress on unhedged foreign Currency exposures, direct assignments and Intraday Liquidity risk under assumed 'stress' scenarios. Tolerance limits on the stress impact have also been defined for these stress tests. As per the Bank's assessment, it believes that its current capital adequacy position, adequate headroom available to raise capital, demonstrated track record for raising capital and adequate flexibility in the balance sheet structure and business model, the capital position of the Bank is expected to remain adequate.

Capital requirements for various risks

A summary of Bank's capital requirement for credit, market and operational risk along with CAR as on June 30, 2026 is presented below:

		(₹ In Millions)
SN	Particulars	30.06.2026
(a)	Capital requirements for Credit risk:	
	- Portfolios subject to standardized approach	1,26,712.10
	- Securitisation exposures	215.34
(b)	Capital requirements for Market risk:	
	Standardized duration approach	
	- Interest rate risk	1,725.67
	- Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	1,423.12
	- Equity risk	149.78
(c)	Capital requirements for Operational risk:	
	- Basic indicator approach	20,659.47
(d)	Capital Adequacy Ratios	
	- Total Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	33.28%
	- Tier-1 Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	32.18%
	- Common Equity Tier-1 Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	32.18%

III. Credit Risk: General Disclosures

i. Policy and Strategy for Credit Risk Management

At the apex level, the Board of Directors is responsible for the Bank's Risk Management Framework. The Board has approved the Bank's Risk Appetite Framework for all the various risks that the Bank is exposed, viz. Credit Risk, Market Risk, Earnings Risk, Capital Risk, Operational Risk, Compliance Risk and others. The Board of Directors also maintains oversight on the management of various risks as outlined above.

The Risk Management Committee of Board (RMCB) assists the Board and helps to devise Policy and strategy for management of various risks including Credit Risk. RMCB approves/recommends boarding the Bank's Credit Policies (the entire gamut of policies,) as per procedure, which includes prudential limits on large credit exposure, credit assessment and approval procedure, margin and collateral management, credit documentation, credit pricing framework, credit administration and monitoring system, non-performing assets management policy, credit risk management system and exception management. Executive Risk Committee (Sub-committee of RMCB) reviews and approves credit operating guidelines for wholes and retail banking.

The Bank's Risk Policies prescribe procedures for credit risk identification, measurement, grading, monitoring, reporting, risk control / mitigation techniques and management of problem loans/ credit. These Policies ensure that credit risk is identified, quantified and managed within the approved Risk Appetite Framework. The various Risk Management Policies include Credit Policy, Recovery Policy, Enterprise Risk Policy, Co-Lending Policy , Provisioning Policy, Country Risk Framework & Inter Bank limits policy, Environmental & Social

Governance Policy, Valuation Policy and Policy on Transfer of loan exposure through Securitization & Direct Assignment of Cash Flows and all these Policies are duly approved by the Board.

Credit Risk is defined as the probability of losses associated with reduction in credit quality of borrowers or counterparties leading to non-payment of dues to the Bank. In the Bank's portfolio, losses arise from default due to inability or unwillingness of a customer or counterparty to meet commitments in relation to lending, trading, settlements, or any other financial transaction.

ii. **Organizational Structure for Credit Risk Management function**

At Executive level, Management Credit Committee (MCC) is responsible for operationalizing the credit policy and implementing credit framework as approved by the Board and RMCB. The committee recommends credit proposals, financial covenants, ratings, standards for loan collaterals, etc. MCC also oversees portfolio risk management, and risk concentrations. The roles and responsibilities of the key functions involved in credit risk management are detailed below:

- **Portfolio Risk Department:** The Portfolio Risk department reports to the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and is the custodian of all Risk Policies of the Bank. The team is responsible for implementation and operationalization of these Policies, as well as ensuring these are reviewed on a periodic basis, and disseminated to all relevant stakeholders. The unit is also responsible for portfolio analysis and reporting the same to Senior Management and Board, review of internal rating system, reviewing prudential limits and review of portfolios including thematic at periodic intervals.
- **Portfolio Management & Early Warning Department:** This department reports to the CRO and monitors the portfolio for identifying accounts that exhibit signs of incipient stress. Such accounts are reviewed along with the Relationship Manager (RM) and Credit Department.
- **Credit Quality Assurance (CQA):** CQA team provides Risk observations in all Wholesale Banking CAMs to highlight any gaps in the CAM as per an identified checklist comprising regulatory and essential CAM components and any residual risk missed by Business and Credit. The objective is to improve CAM quality and more informed decisioning by credit approving committees.
- **Environmental & Social (E&S) Risk:** Managing E&S Risk is an integral part of Bank's sustainable development initiative and credit risk assessment process. The Bank has also put in place an 'Environmental and Social (E&S) Risk Policy' for lending activities. The policy is aligned with environmental and social risk management framework adopted by multilateral banks across the globe, which are internationally accepted as gold standard in E&S risk management.
- **Credit Administration Department (CAD / Retail Asset Operations):** The CAD at Corporate / Regional level acts as the third eye after business and credit to ensure compliance with the Bank's policies and prudent lending requirements. Similarly, Retail Asset Operations manages the post sanction processes for retail business.

iii. Credit risk measurement, mitigation, monitoring & reporting systems

Credit Origination and Appraisal System

Credit Department (Credit) – The Credit for Wholesale and Retail reports to Chief Credit Officer (CCO) – Wholesale and Retail respectively. The Credit takes decisions on all credit applications in accordance with policies applicable to the specific proposal / product / scheme. To ensure complete independence, and to avoid any conflict of interest, the Credit Department is not assigned any business targets.

There are separate Credit Origination and Appraisal Processes for Wholesale and Retail segments. Within the Wholesale segment, Bank has adopted Target Operating Model (TOM) for different client segments that is based, inter alia, on internal risk ratings, availability of security and other risk parameters. The credit sanctions are granted by experienced credit professionals and / or credit committees with delegated approval authorities as per Bank's Board approved Credit Policy, basis detailed appraisal memorandum that considers business and financial risks of the proposal. The Retail segment, on the other hand, relies largely on standardized product programs for credit risk assessment and approvals.

iv. Credit Rating Framework

The Bank has put in place an internal rating system for Corporate segment. The rating system uses various models, depending upon size of company such as large corporate (LC), Emerging corporate (EC), Medium Segment (MS), Small and medium enterprise (SME) as well as specialized models for Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFC), Micro Finance Institutions (MFI) and Traders. The internal rating system is a step towards migration to Advanced Approach for Credit Risk as per Basel III.

The bank uses a two-dimensional rating framework, Borrower Rating and Facility Rating. The Borrower Rating is determined first, which is based on assessment of Industry Risk, Business Risk, Management Risk and Financial Risk along with Project Risk / Conduct of Account (if applicable). The Facility Rating is based on Borrower Rating, and considers security structure, therefore is a combination of PD and LGD (Loss Given Default).

v. Credit Documentation

The objective of credit documentation is to clearly establish the debt obligation of borrower to the Bank. In most cases, standardized set of documents are used as applicable, depending upon the type of credit facilities and the borrower entity. In cases of credit facilities for structured finance/ customized credit facilities for which standard documents have not been prescribed or are not appropriate, the documentation would be done on transactional basis in consultation with the Legal department/ external counsel.

vi. Delegation of powers

The Bank has adopted 'Four Eyes' principle for credit approval. The principle dictates that generally at least two people must create, examine and approve a credit proposal. Most of the loan proposals require Joint Signature Approvals (JSA). This helps to avoid credit approval based on judgment of one functionary alone, ensures compliance and reduces risk from errors & prejudices. The Bank has also adopted Committee Approach for sanctioning high value credit proposals, viz. Board Investment & Credit Committee (BICC), Management Credit Committee (MCC), and National Credit Committee (NCC) as per authority matrix.

vii. Post Sanction Monitoring

The Bank has evolved a process to ensure end-use of funds is for the purpose for which credit limits are sanctioned. Further, it is ensured that the security obtained from borrowers by way of hypothecation, pledge, etc. are not tampered with in any manner.

Periodic Credit Reports (PCR) are used to track the borrower's / investment performance on a quarterly / semi-annually basis. Performance, Status of compliance with Internal Risk Triggers, Covenants, Position of Un-hedged FCY exposure & Adherence to specific approval conditions (if any) is tracked on quarterly basis through PCR.

All exceptions related to sanctioned credit facilities are monitored by MCC with MIS to senior management in Portfolio Quality Review Meet (PQRM).

viii. Early Warning System (EWS)

Bank has implemented automated EWS system based on AI/ML based rule engine to proactively identify emerging credit weakness well in advance. Bank's EWS system generates EWS/RFA triggers using various internal/ external data sources. The alerts generated by EWS system are reviewed by EWS team and post discussion in EWS forum (comprising of representatives from business, credit and EWS team), a final decision whether to include an account in any of the EWS category (viz. Observe/Monitor/EWS) or otherwise is taken for proactive monitoring.

ix. Watch List & Adverse Labelled Accounts

Accounts which exhibit stress are tagged as "Watch list" accounts. Accounts which exhibit severe stress are tagged as "Adverse Labelled" accounts. Both these categories of accounts receive special management attention. Such accounts are monitored very closely by Stressed Assets Group, Senior Management and Board/ RMCB.

In view of the enactment of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC), RBI has substituted the existing guidelines on Resolution of Stressed Sectors with a harmonized and simplified generic framework through various circulars. The Bank is fully compliant with these guidelines.

x. Review / Renewal of Loans

After a credit facility is sanctioned and disbursed, follow-up and reviews are conducted at periodic intervals. All funded and non-funded facilities granted to corporate customers are reviewed at least once a year or at more frequent intervals, as warranted.

xi. Credit Pricing

Pricing of loans / advances / cash credit / overdraft or any other financial accommodation granted / provided / renewed or discounted usance bills is in accordance with the directives on interest rates on advances issued by RBI as well as internal policies of the Bank.

xii. Credit Portfolio Analysis

Credit portfolio analysis is carried out at periodic intervals to review entire credit portfolio of the Bank to monitor growth, distribution, concentration, quality, compliance with RBI guidelines & policies of the Bank, accounts under Observe/ Monitor/ Early Warning System (EWS)/ Watch-List (WL)/ Adversely Labelled (AL) category etc. The same is monitored / reviewed by Senior Management/ Board / RMCB.

xiii. Loan Review Mechanism (LRM) and Credit Audit

The Bank has implemented LRM and Credit Audit framework. The primary objective includes monitoring effectiveness of loan administration, compliance with internal policies of Bank and regulatory framework, monitor portfolio quality, concentrations, post sanction follow-ups and appraising top management with information pertaining to the audit finding for further corrective actions.

xiv. Classification of Loan Account:

Loan account can be classified as

- i) Standard (performing well),
- ii) Special Mention Accounts (SMA-0, SMA-1, SMA-2) for increasing levels of delinquency, up to 90 days overdue; and
- iii) Non-Performing Asset (NPA) - loan account which are overdue for 90+ days, further NPA is classified into Sub-standard, Doubtful, and Loss assets based on duration and recovery prospects, with Sub-standard being NPAs for up to 12 months.

xv. Non-performing Assets (NPA)

An asset, including a leased asset, becomes non-performing when it ceases to generate income for the Bank. The Bank follows RBI prescribed norms for identification of NPA. Some of parameters of non-performing asset (NPA) is a loan or an advance where:

- i) Interest and/ or instalment of principal remain overdue for a period of more than 90 days in respect of a term loan. Any amount due to the bank under any credit facility is 'overdue' if it is not paid on the due date fixed by the bank.
- ii) The bill remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in the case of bills purchased and discounted;
- iii) Instalment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for two crop seasons for short duration crops, and one crop season for long duration crops;
- iv) The account remains 'out of order' in respect of an Overdraft/ Cash Credit (OD/CC). An account is treated as 'out of order' if:
 - a. the outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit / drawing power for more than 90 days; or
 - b. where outstanding balance in the CC/OD account is less than the sanctioned limit/drawing power but there are no credits continuously for 90 days, or the outstanding balance in the CC/OD account is less than the sanctioned limit/drawing power but credits are not enough to cover the interest debited during the previous 90 days period ;
- v) The regular/ ad hoc credit limits have not been reviewed/ renewed within 180 days from the due date / date of ad-hoc sanction;
- vi) Drawings have been permitted in working capital account for a continuous period of 90 days based on drawing power computed on the basis of stock statements that are more than 3 months old, even though the unit may be working or the borrower's financial position is satisfactory;
- vii) Bank Guarantees/ Letters of Credits devolved on the Bank which are not reimbursed by the customer within 90 days from the date of payment;
- viii) A loan for an infrastructure / non-infrastructure project will be classified as NPA during any time before commencement of commercial operations as per record of recovery (90 days overdue), unless it is restructured and becomes eligible for classification as 'standard asset';

- ix) A loan for an infrastructure (/ non-infrastructure) project will be classified as NPA if it fails to commence commercial operations within 3 years (/2 year) from original date of Scheduled Commencement of Commercial Operations, even if it is regular as per record of recovery. Project Loan would also be classified as NPA in case cost overrun above 10% is funded by the Bank or in case a Resolution Plan is implemented wherein Asset Classification benefit is not available as per Rbi Guidelines on Credit Risk. In case of rise in original project cost by 25% or more on accounts of Change in Scope & Size of project, one time Asset Classification benefit is available.
- x) The amount of liquidity facility remains outstanding for more than 90 days, in respect of a securitization transaction undertaken in terms of RBI guidelines on securitization;
- xi) 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.
- xii) Interest on non-performing assets is not recognised in the profit / loss account until received. Specific provision for non-performing assets is made based on Management's assessment of their degree of impairment subject to the minimum provisioning level prescribed by RBI.

xvi. Non- performing Investments (NPI)

NPI is one where:

- i) Interest / instalment (including maturity proceeds) is due and remains unpaid for more than 90 days.
- ii) The fixed dividend is not paid in case of preference shares;
- iii) In case of equity shares, in the event investment in shares of any company is valued at Re.1 per company on account of non-availability of latest balance sheet in accordance with RBI instructions;
- iv) If any credit facility availed by the issuer is NPA in the books of the bank, investment in any of the securities issued by the same issuer would be treated as NPI and vice versa;
- v) The investments in debentures / bonds which are deemed to be in the nature of advance would also be subjected to NPI norms as applicable to investments.

Quantitative Disclosures

- (a) Total gross credit risk exposures, Fund based and Non-fund** based separately:

(₹ In Millions)

Category	30.06.2026
Fund Based	17,26,347.79
Gross Advances	11,73,185.18
Investment in Banking book	2,94,746.81
All other Assets	2,58,415.80
Non-Fund Based	2,47,379.00
Total	19,73,726.79

** Fund-based exposures include on-balance sheet exposures subject to capital charge for credit risk, which includes loans and advances, investments in banking book and all other on-balance sheet assets. With regards to non-fund-based exposures, credit equivalent of off balance-sheet in terms of prudential norms on capital adequacy directions, is reported here, which comprises of bank guarantees, SBLCs, acceptances, letter of credit, undrawn commitments, unconditionally

cancellable commitments for CC/WCDL facilities and market-related off-balance sheet exposures (derivatives).

(b) Geographic distribution of exposure, Fund and Non-fund** based separately

(₹ In Millions)

Category	30.06.2026		
	Domestic	Overseas	Total
Fund Based	16,77,875.70	48,472.09	17,26,347.79
Non-Fund Based	2,40,033.08	7,345.92	2,47,379.00
Total	19,17,908.78	55,818.01	19,73,726.79

** Fund-based exposures include on-balance sheet exposures subject to capital charge for credit risk, which includes loans and advances, investments in banking book and all other on-balance sheet assets. With regards to non-fund-based exposures, credit equivalent of off balance-sheet in terms of prudential norms on capital adequacy directions, is reported here, which comprises of bank guarantees, SBLCs, acceptances, letter of credit, undrawn commitments, unconditionally cancellable commitments for CC/WCDL facilities and market-related off-balance sheet exposures (derivatives).

(c) Industry type distribution of exposures - Fund and Non-fund**

(₹ In Millions)

Industry Code	Industry Name	30.06.2026	
		Fund Based	Non Fund Based
1	A. Mining and Quarrying (A.1 + A.2)	3,569.18	3,585.01
11	A.1 Coal	2,410.85	3,216.27
12	A.2 Others	1,158.33	368.74
2	B. Food Processing (Sum of B.1 to B.5)	24,656.10	12,713.49
21	B.1 Sugar	5,179.83	462.42
22	B.2 Edible Oils and Vanaspati	4,447.25	11,618.67
23	B.3 Tea	863.38	0.21
24	B.4 Coffee	0.00	0.00
26	B.5 Others	14,165.64	632.19
3	C. Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco (Sum of C.1 & C.2)	4,676.15	871.35
31	C.1 Tobacco and tobacco products	0.00	0.00
32	C.2 Others	4,676.15	871.35
4	D. Textiles (Sum of D.1 to D.6)	10,742.63	3,459.57
41	D.1 Cotton	3,713.93	701.64
42	D.2 Jute	3.43	0.00
43	D.3 Handicraft/ Khadi (Non Priority)	4.33	0.00
44	D.4 Silk	0.00	0.00
45	D.5 Woolen	43.34	0.00
46	D.6 Others	6,977.61	2,757.93
47	Out of D (i.e. Total Textiles) to Spinning Mills	0.00	0.00
5	E. Leather and Leather Products	451.84	19.48
6	F. Wood and Wood products	2,376.97	566.94
7	G. Paper and Paper Products	2,826.71	512.96
8	H. Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	3,064.59	3,013.99

Industry Code	Industry Name	30.06.2026	
		Fund Based	Non Fund Based
9	I. Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints etc.) Sum of I.1 to I.4)	55,025.14	17,863.79
91	I.1 Fertilizers	3,630.63	3,928.39
92	I.2 Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	25,173.57	6,052.89
93	I.3 Petro-chemicals (excluding under Infrastructure)	6.85	979.36
94	I.4 Others	26,214.10	6,903.14
10	J. Rubber, Plastic and their products	3,511.97	345.60
11	K. Glass & Glassware	2,130.52	75.02
12	L. Cement and Cement Products	8,366.76	6,548.29
13	M. Basic Metal and Metal Products (M.1 & M.2)	26,879.13	14,919.29
131	M.1 Iron and Steel	18,916.42	12,332.74
132	M.2 Other Metal and Metal Products	7,962.71	2,586.55
14	N. All Engineering (N.1 & N.2)	26,959.12	25,308.67
141	N.1 Electronics	5,869.38	4,014.74
142	N.2 Others	21,089.74	21,293.93
15	O. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	19,423.43	5,880.68
16	P. Gems and Jewellery	21,425.19	3,961.07
17	Q. Construction	16,269.88	29,851.26
18	R. Infrastructure (Sum R.1 to R.4)	50,156.78	45,383.84
181	R.1 Transport(Sum of R.1.1 to R.1.5)	14,600.04	9,724.13
1811	R.1.1. Railways	300.58	775.25
1812	R.1.2 Roadways	3,249.42	5,501.52
1813	R.1.3 Air	6,311.74	1,387.88
1814	R.1.4 Waterways	3,601.95	251.33
1815	R.1.5 Ports	1,136.36	1,808.15
182	R.2 Energy (Sum of R.2.1 to R.2.4)	32,537.46	33,051.00
1821	R.2.1 Electricity (generation-transportation and distribution)	31,799.96	28,952.22
18211	R.2.1.1 State Electricity Boards	0.00	0.00
18212	R.2.1.2 Others	0.00	0.00
18213	R.2.1.3 Power Generation	8,433.92	8,519.69
18214	R.2.1.4 Power transmission / Distribution	6,720.95	3,194.77
18215	R.2.1.5 Power -Non-Conventional Energy	16,645.10	17,237.75
1822	R.2.2 Gas/LNG/Oil (Storage and pipeline)	737.49	4,098.79
1823	R.2.3 Others	0.00	0.00
183	R.3 Telecommunication	1,534.96	1,213.32
184	R.4 Others	1,484.32	1,395.38
1841	R.4.1 Water sanitation	405.30	574.10
1842	R.4.2 Social & Commercial Infrastructure	928.06	46.58
1843	R.4.3 Others	150.96	774.70
19	S. Other Industries	45,194.04	10,760.77
20	T. Other Services	42,437.40	12,378.90
21	U. NBFC	77,529.15	2,289.67
22	V. Housing Finance Companies (HFC)	19,109.46	397.94
23	W. Micro-Finance Institutions (MFI)	16,469.67	268.09
24	X. Core Investment Compnies (CIC)	0.00	65.99
25	Y. Asset Finance Compnies (AFC/IFC)	11,330.67	607.58

Industry Code	Industry Name	30.06.2026	
		Fund Based	Non Fund Based
26	Z. Financial Intermediation	14,090.93	28,371.26
27	AA.Traders	45,089.67	6,963.43
28	All Industries (Sum of A to AA)	5,53,763.06	2,36,983.94
29	Residuary Other Advances	6,19,422.13	5,663.54
291	Other Residuary	6,19,422.13	5,663.54
30	Total	11,73,185.19	2,42,647.48

The Bank's exposure to the industries stated below was more than 5% of the total gross credit exposure:

Sr. No.	Industry classification	Percentage of the total gross credit exposure as on 30.06.2026
1.	Infrastructure	6.75%
2.	NBFC	5.64%
3.	Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints etc.)	5.15%

** Fund-based exposures include on-balance sheet exposures subject to capital charge for credit risk, which includes loans and advances, With regards to non-fund-based exposures, credit equivalent of off balance-sheet in terms of prudential norms on capital adequacy directions, is reported here, which comprises of bank guarantees, SBLCs, acceptances, letter of credit, undrawn commitments, unconditionally cancellable commitments for CC/WCDL facilities and market-related off-balance sheet exposures (derivatives).

(d) Residual contractual maturity breakdown of assets as on 30.06.2026

(₹ In Millions)

Maturity bucket	Cash, balances with RBI and other Banks*	Investments *	Advances*	Other assets including fixed assets*
1 day	91,372.18	74,183.41	6,979.39	6,194.17
2 to 7 days	37,971.55	86,604.93	57,512.40	1,507.53
8 to 14 days	25,898.00	8,586.81	60,148.65	322.38
15 to 30 days	6,856.05	14,022.25	1,11,428.71	2,762.34
31 days to 2 months	22,909.75	12,755.44	51,050.75	2,894.34
2 to 3 months	1,640.71	9,992.92	59,248.36	2,209.51
3 to 6 months	4,808.10	34,710.02	80,595.92	9,810.14
6 to 12 months	6,223.27	45,693.90	1,03,269.24	14,205.42
1 to 3 years	14,288.02	82,436.81	3,65,155.67	15,148.38
3 to 5 years	76.86	1,532.92	88,327.46	8,005.24
5 to 7 years	538.12	2,948.60	33,606.96	34,449.76
7 to 10 years	31.45	196.57	45,312.48	0.00
10 to 15 years	24.46	152.89	66,785.53	0.00
Over 15 years	3.49	3,949.26	32,808.76	5,409.29
Total	2,12,642.01	3,77,766.73	11,62,230.28	1,02,918.50

(Note: Classification of assets and liabilities under the different maturity buckets in the above table is based on the same estimates and assumptions as used by the Bank for compiling the return submitted to the RBI.)

* Includes foreign currency balances.

(e) Asset Quality

▪ **NPA Ratios**

Particulars	30.06.2026
Gross NPAs to gross advances	1.30%
Net NPAs to net advances	0.37%

▪ **Net NPAs**

(₹ In Millions)

Particulars	30.06.2026
Gross NPAs	15,215.94
Less: Provisions	10,929.94
Less: Balance in Sundries Account (Interest Capitalization - Restructured Accounts), in respect of NPA Accounts	24.97
Net NPAs	4,261.03

▪ **Classification of gross NPAs**

(₹ In Millions)

Particulars	30.06.2026
Sub-standard	8,167.68
Doubtful*	3,382.99
▪ Doubtful 1	1,029.43
▪ Doubtful 2	513.49
▪ Doubtful 3	1,840.07
Loss	3,665.27
Total Gross NPAs	15,215.94

* Doubtful 1, 2 and 3 categories correspond to the period for which asset has been doubtful viz., up to one year ('Doubtful 1'), one to three years ('Doubtful 2') and more than three years ('Doubtful 3')

Note: NPAs include all assets that are classified as non-performing.

▪ **Movement of Gross NPAs**

(₹ In Millions)

Particulars	01.04.2026 to 30.06.2026
Opening balance	16,749.52
Additions during the year	9,397.89
Fx Fluctuation (Addition)	0.00
Reductions	10,931.47
Closing balance	15,215.94

▪ **Movement of Provisions for NPAs***

(₹ In Millions)

Particulars	01.04.2026 to 30.06.2026		
	Provision	FITL	Total
Opening balance	12,297.22	24.97	12,322.19
Provisions made during the year	8,902.55	0.00	8,902.55
Write-off	9,431.11	0.00	9,431.11
Any other adjustment, including transfer between provisions	0.00	0.00	0.00
Write-back of excess provisions	838.72	0.00	838.72
Closing balance	10,929.94	24.97	10,954.91

Recoveries from written off accounts aggregating of ₹ 1,331.78 million and NPA write-offs aggregating ₹ 9,431.11 million (including FITL write-off) have been recognized in the statement of profit and loss

* excluding provision towards Interest Capitalization on Restructured Accounts

(f) **Non-performing Investment**

(₹ In Millions)

Particulars	30.06.2026
Gross non-performing investments	34.19
Amount of provisions held for NPI	34.19
Net non-performing investments	-

(g) Movement of MTM and specific provision on Investments

(₹ In Millions)

Particulars	01.04.2026 to 30.06.2026
Opening balance as on 1 st April 2026	(497.16)
Addition/Write Back & MTM (Gain/Loss)/specific provision on AFS and FVTPL Portfolio	(312.01)
Closing balance	(809.17)

(h) Provision for Standard Asset

(₹ In Millions)

Particulars	Amount
Opening balance as on 1 st April 2026	6,424.61
Provisions made/reversed during the period*	(732.92)
Closing balance	5,691.69

**Includes foreign currency translation adjustment relating to provision for standard assets and country risk*

▪ **Geographic Distribution**

(₹ In Millions)

Particulars	30.06.2026		
	Domestic	Overseas	Total
Gross NPA	15,215.94	0.00	15,215.94
Provisions for NPA*	10,929.94	0.00	10,929.94
FITL	24.97	0.00	24.97
Provision for standard assets	5,273.10	418.59	5,691.69

*excluding provision towards Interest Capitalization on Restructured Accounts

(i) Industry-Wise Distribution

(₹ In Millions)

Industry Name	As on 30.06.2026		For the quarter ended 30.06.2026	
	Gross NPA	Provision For NPA*	Write offs	Additional Provision
A. Mining and Quarrying (A.1 + A.2)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
A.1 Coal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
A.2 Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B. Food Processing (Sum of B.1 to B.5)	54.52	54.52	0.00	0.00
B.1 Sugar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B.2 Edible Oils and Vanaspati	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B.3 Tea	35.00	35.00	0.00	0.00
B.4 Coffee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B.5 Others	19.52	19.52	0.00	0.00
C. Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco (Sum of C.1 & C.2)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C.1 Tobacco and tobacco products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C.2 Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D. Textiles (Sum of D.1 to D.6)	23.40	23.40	0.00	23.40
D.1 Cotton	12.70	12.70	0.00	12.70
D.2 Jute	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D.3 Handicraft/ Khadi (Non Priority)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D.4 Silk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D.5 Woolen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D.6 Others	10.70	10.70	0.00	10.70
Out of D (i.e. Total Textiles) to Spinning Mills	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E. Leather and Leather Products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F. Wood and Wood products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
G. Paper and Paper Products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H. Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
I. Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints etc.) Sum of I.1 to I.4)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
I.1 Fertilizers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
I.2 Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
I.3 Petro-chemicals (excluding under Infrastructure)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
I.4 Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
J. Rubber, Plastic and their products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
K. Glass & Glassware	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
L. Cement and Cement Products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
M. Basic Metal and Metal Products (M.1 & M.2)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
M.1 Iron and Steel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
M.2 Other Metal and Metal Products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N. All Engineering (N.1 & N.2)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N.1 Electronics	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N.2 Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Industry Name	As on 30.06.2026		For the quarter ended 30.06.2026	
	Gross NPA	Provision For NPA*	Write offs	Additional Provision
O. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
P. Gems and Jewellery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Q. Construction	37.81	37.81	0.00	2.07
R. Infrastructure (Sum R.1 to R.4)	2,034.05	2,034.05	0.00	0.00
R.1 Transport(Sum of R.1.1 to R.1.5)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R.1.1. Railways	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R.1.2 Roadways	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R.1.3 Airport	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R.1.4 Waterways	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R.1.5 Ports	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R.2 Energy (Sum of R.2.1 to R.2.4)	2,034.05	2,034.05	0.00	0.00
R.2.1 Electricity (generation-transportation and distribution)	2,034.05	2,034.05	0.00	0.00
R.2.1.1 State Electricity Boards	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R.2.1.2 Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R.2.1.3 Power Generation	2,034.05	2,034.05	0.00	0.00
R.2.1.4 Power transmission / Distribution	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R.2.1.5 Power -Non-Conventional Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R.2.2 Gas/LNG/Oil (Storage and pipeline)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R.2.3 Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R.3 Telecommunication	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R.4 Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R.4.1 Water sanitation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R.4.2 Social & Commercial Infrastructure	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R.4.3 Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S. Other Industries	4.66	3.42	0.00	0.00
T. Other Services	521.81	521.28	240.05	21.75
U. NBFC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
V. Housing Finance Companies (HFC)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
W. Micro-Finance Institutions (MFI)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
X. Core Investment Companies (CIC)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Y. Traders	770.91	665.53	1.50	30.67
All Industries (Sum of A to Y)	3,447.16	3,340.01	241.55	77.89
Residuary Other Advances [a+b]	11,743.81	7,589.93	9,189.56	8,824.66
a. Aviation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b. Other Residuary Advances	11,743.81	7,589.93	9,189.56	8,824.66
Total	15,190.97	10,929.94	9,431.11	8,902.55
Details with respect to FITL				
R.2.1.3 Power Generation	24.97	24.97	0.00	0.00
Total including FITL	15,215.94	10,954.91	9,431.11	8,902.55

*Excluding provision towards Interest Capitalization on Restructured Accounts

IV. Credit Risk: Disclosures for Portfolios Subject to the Standardized Approach

Ratings used under Standardized Approach:

As stipulated by RBI, the Bank applies ratings assigned to domestic counterparties by following Eligible Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAI's) namely:

- CRISIL Limited;
- CARE Limited;
- India Ratings & Research Private Limited (earlier known as Fitch India);
- ICRA Limited;
- ACUTIE (SMERA);
- Infomerics Valuation and Rating Pvt Ltd.
- Brickwork Ratings (BWR)

The Bank applies the ratings assigned by the following international credit rating agencies, approved by the RBI, for risk weighting claims on overseas entities:

- Fitch Ratings
- Moody's
- Standard & Poor's

The Bank reckons external ratings for risk weighting purposes, if the external rating assessment complies with the guidelines stipulated by RBI.

The RBI recognized Care Edge Global IFSC Ltd. as an eligible international Credit Rating Agency. This allows for risk weighting of claims on non-resident corporates originating at GIFT IFSC, in addition to the three existing international CRAs: Fitch, Moody's, and Standard & Poor's.

Types of exposures for which each agency is used:

The Bank has used the solicited ratings assigned by the above approved credit rating agencies for all eligible exposures, both on balance sheet and off-balance sheet, whether short term or long term, as prescribed in the RBI guidelines.

Process used for application of issue ratings to comparable assets in banking book:

Key aspects of the Bank's external ratings application framework are as follows:

1. The Bank uses only those ratings that have been solicited by the counterparty;
2. Where the facility provided by the Bank possesses rating assigned by approved ECAI, the risk weight of the claim is based on this rating;
3. The Bank also reckons external rating at the borrower (issuer) level as follows:
 - a. In case the Bank does not have exposure in a rated issue, the Bank would use the long term issue rating (inferred rating) for its comparable unrated exposures to the same borrower, provided that the Bank's exposures is pari-passu or senior and of similar or shorter maturity as compared to the rated issue, then this rating is applied on all unrated facilities of the borrower;
 - b. Where a short term rating is used as an inferred rating for a short term un-rated claim, the risk weight applied shall be one notch higher than corresponding to the risk weight of the inferred rating.

Issue Specific Ratings

1. All long term and short-term ratings assigned by the credit rating agencies specifically to the Bank's long term and short-term exposures respectively are considered by the Bank as issue specific ratings.
2. For assets in the Bank's portfolio that have contractual maturity less than or equal to one-year, short term ratings accorded by the chosen credit rating agencies are considered relevant. For other assets, which have a contractual maturity of more than one-year, long term ratings accorded by the chosen credit rating agencies are considered relevant.
3. Long-term ratings issued by the chosen domestic credit rating agencies have been mapped to the appropriate risk weights applicable as per the standardized approach. The rating to risk weight mapping furnished below was adopted for domestic corporate exposures, as per RBI guidelines:

Long Term Rating	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB & Below	Unrated*
Risk weight	20%	30%	50%	100%	150%	100%

4. In respect of issue specific short term ratings the following risk weight mapping has been adopted by the Bank, as provided in the RBI guidelines:

Short Term Rating equivalent	A1+	A1	A2	A3	A4 & D	Unrated*
Risk weight	20%	30%	50%	100%	150%	100%

5. Claims on corporates and NBFCs, except CICs having aggregate exposure from banking system of more than INR 100 crore which were rated earlier and subsequently have become unrated are applied a risk weight of 150%. Additionally, all unrated claims on corporates and NBFCs, except CICs having aggregate exposure from banking system of more than INR 200 crore are applied a risk weight of 150%.

Quantitative Disclosures

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

(₹ In Millions)

Particulars***	30.06.2026
- Below 100% risk weight	10,24,674.97
- 100% risk weight	3,28,050.79
- More than 100% risk weight	3,64,462.96
- Deducted	3,799.58

*** Represents gross advances and investments through credit substitute.

*** Guarantees given on behalf of constituents, Acceptances, Endorsements & other Obligations and Liability on account of outstanding forward exchange contracts (credit equivalent amount).

Treatment of undrawn exposures

As required by regulatory norms, the Bank holds capital even for the undrawn portion of credit facilities which are not unconditionally cancellable without prior notice by the Bank, by converting such exposures into a credit exposure equivalent based on the applicable Credit Conversion Factor (“CCF”). For credit facilities which are unconditionally cancellable without prior notice, the Bank applies a CCF of zero percent on the undrawn exposure, except as required under RBI guidelines for un-drawn CC/WCDL limits (even if the facilities are unconditionally cancellable without prior notice) for borrowers having aggregate fund based working capital limit of Rs.1,500 mn and above from the Banking system.

V. Leverage Ratio Disclosure

The leverage ratio act as a credible supplementary measure to the risk-based capital requirement. The Bank is required to maintain a minimum leverage ratio of 3.5%. The Bank's leverage ratio calculated in accordance with RBI guidelines under consolidated framework is as follows:

1. Leverage ratio common disclosure as of June 2026

(₹ In Millions)

S. No.	Leverage ratio framework	Amount
On-balance sheet exposures		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	1,752,682.24
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	3,799.58
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	1,748,882.66
Derivative exposures		
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	22,753.37
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	37,547.63
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)	60,301.00
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	80,121.90
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)	80,121.90
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	789,763.70
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(541,757.67)
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)	248,006.03
Capital and total exposures		
20	Tier 1 capital *	422,239.37
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19) **	2,137,311.59
Leverage ratio		
22	Basel III leverage ratio ***	19.76%

*Tier 1 Capital at September 30, 2025, December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2026 was ₹ 148,464.79 million, ₹ 149,283.83 million and ₹ 157,549.42 million respectively.

**Total Exposures at September 30, 2025, December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2026 were ₹ ₹ 1,797,535.69 million, ₹ 1,847,795.58 million, ₹ 2,068,981.73 million respectively.

*** Leverage Ratio at September 30, 2025, December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2026 was 8.26%, 8.08% and 7.61% respectively.

2. Comparison of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposure

(₹ In Millions)

S. No.	Particulars	Amount
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	1,855,557.51
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	37,547.63
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)	248,006.03
7	Other adjustments	(3,799.58)
8	Leverage ratio exposure	2,137,311.59

3. Reconciliation of total published balance sheet size and on balance sheet exposure under common disclosure

(₹ In Millions)

S. No.	Particulars	Amount
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	1,855,557.51
2	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions, i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin	(22,753.37)
3	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	(80,121.90)
4	Adjustment for entities outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-
5	On-balance sheet exposure under leverage ratio (excluding derivatives & SFTs)	1,752,682.24

VI. Composition of Capital:

Disclosures pertaining to the main features of equity and debt capital instruments, the terms and conditions of equity and debt capital instruments have been disclosed separately on the Bank's website under the 'Regulatory Disclosures Section'. The link to the Regulatory Disclosures Section is as follows:

<https://www.rbl.bank.in/investor-relations/regulatory/basel-capital-instruments-lcr-disclosures>

VII. Full Terms and Conditions of Regulatory Capital Instruments

The full terms and conditions of all instruments included in the regulatory capital are as below:

Sr N o.	Regulatory Capital Type	Unique Identifier	Instrument Issue Date	Full Terms and conditions (Term Sheets & Offer Circular)
1	Equity Shares	INE976G0 1028	Various	https://webassets.rbl.bank.in/ir_admin/regulatory/main-features-and-full-terms-and-conditions-of-regulatory-capital-instruments-q1-fy27.pdf
2	Tier 2 Notes	DFC-1	13th May 2022	https://webassets.rbl.bank.in/ir_admin/regulatory/main-features-and-full-terms-and-conditions-of-regulatory-capital-instruments-q1-fy27.pdf