Pillar 3 Disclosures under Basel III Framework as on 31.03.2026

Table	Disclosure	Applicability on the Bank	Disclosure Nature (Qualitative, Quantitative or both)
DF-1	Scope of application	Applicable	Qualitative
DF-2	Capital Adequacy	Applicable	Both
DF-3	Credit risk: general disclosures	Applicable	Both
DF-4	Credit risk: disclosures for portfolios subject to the standardised approach	Applicable	Both
DF-5	Credit risk mitigation: disclosures for standardised approaches	Not applicable	Not applicable
DF-6	Securitisation exposures: disclosure for standardised approach	Not applicable	Not applicable
DF-7	Market risk in trading book	Applicable	Qualitative
DF-8	Operational risk	Applicable	Qualitative
DF-9	Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)	Applicable	Both
DF-10	General disclosure for exposures related to counterparty credit risk	Not applicable	Not applicable
DF-11	Composition of capital	Applicable	Quantitative
DF-12	Composition of capital - reconciliation requirements	Applicable	Quantitative
DF-13	Main features of regulatory capital instruments	Not applicable	Not applicable
DF-14	Full terms and conditions of regulatory capital instruments	Not applicable	Not applicable
DF-15	Disclosure requirements for remuneration	Applicable	Both
DF-16	Equities – Disclosure for banking book positions	Not Applicable	Not applicable
DF-17	Summary comparison table	Applicable	Both
DF-18	Common disclosure template	Applicable	Quantitative

Table DF-1: Scope of application

Qualitative disclosures:

The framework of disclosure applies to India Post Payments Bank Limited (hereinafter referred to as the bank). Disclosures are made as a standalone entity since the bank doesn't have any subsidiary, associate and Joint Ventures for consolidation purpose.

Table DF-2: Capital Adequacy

Qualitative disclosures

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

Payment Banks are subject to Credit Risk, as stipulated in the Reserve Bank of India (Payments Banks – Prudential Norms on Capital Adequacy) Directions, 2025, issued vide reference no. RBI/DOR/2025-26/211 DOR.CAP.REC.130/21-01-002/2025-26 dated November 28, 2025. Accordingly, the Bank follows the Standardized Approach for computing the capital charge for credit risk. Under this approach, the Bank applies the specific risk weights prescribed in the aforesaid Directions for the purpose of calculating its credit risk capital requirements.

Quantitative Disclosures

S. No.	Particulars	Amount (Rs. crore) / %
(a)	Capital Requirement for Credit Risk	**263.82**
i.	Portfolios subject to Standardized approach (Risk Weighted Assets)	1758.80
ii.	Securitization exposures	Nil
(b)	Capital requirements for Market Risk	**Nil**
(c)	Capital requirements for Operational Risk	**Nil**
(d)	Total Risk Weighted Assets	**1758.80**
(e)	Total Capital funds of Bank	**1904.39**
i.	Core (Tier One) Capital (CC)	1858.49
ii.	Supplementary (Tier Two) Capital	45.90
(f)	Capital Adequacy Ratios for the Bank (No bank subsidiaries exist)	
i.	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Ratio	105.67%
ii.	Tier 1 (T1) or Core Capital Ratio	105.67%
iii.	Total Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR)	108.28%

g) Risk exposure and assessment

The Bank has set up a Risk Framework Structure headed by the Chief Risk Officer overseeing the activities of Risk Management Function. viz. Operational Risk Management, Fraud Risk Management and ALM & Market Risk Management.

The Bank has implemented a comprehensive Risk Management Framework supported by Board approved policies and strategies to identify, assess, monitor, and mitigate risks effectively, in alignment with the Bank's overall risk appetite and tolerance levels. Key risk-related policies approved by the Board include the Treasury Investment Policy, Asset Liability Management Policy, Market Risk Management Policy, Operational Risk Management Policy, Outsourcing Policy, Business Continuity Policy, ICAAP Policy, Stress Testing Policy, Fraud Risk Management Policy, Information Security Policy, and Cyber Security Policy.

To ensure efficient oversight, the Bank follows a multilayered risk governance structure with clearly defined roles, responsibilities, and periodic reporting to the Board, Risk Management Committee of the Board (RMCB), and other Internal Committees.

h) General qualitative disclosure requirement - Credit risk

- Credit Risk refers to the possibility that an obligor may fail to meet contractual obligations, either due to unwillingness or inability to perform, resulting in financial loss to the Bank.
- As Payment Banks are not permitted to undertake lending activities and investment portfolio is limited to government securities (SLR / Non -SLR eligible securities), credit risk for the Bank arises primarily from its placement of Demand Deposit Balances (DDBs) and own funds in the form of demand and time deposits with other banks. In addition, all other assets and contingent liabilities

are assigned risk weights for credit risk exposure in accordance with the Reserve Bank of India (Payments Banks – Prudential Norms on Capital Adequacy) Directions, 2025.

- The Bank adheres to the exposure limits prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India, which stipulate that exposure to any single scheduled commercial bank must not exceed five percent of the Payment Bank's total outside liabilities. Further, the Bank has established additional internal counterparty-wise limits for the placement of funds with other banks.

Table DF-3: Credit Risk: General Disclosures

Qualitative Disclosures

a) The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to credit risk, including:

i. Definitions of past due and impaired (for accounting purposes) – **Not applicable**

ii. Policies and processes:

- Bank computes the capital requirement for Credit Risk under Standardized Approach as per the RBI guidelines.
- As Payment Banks are not permitted to undertake lending activities and its investment portfolio is limited to government securities (SLR / Non -SLR eligible securities), credit risk for the Bank arises primarily from its placement of Demand Deposit Balances (DDBs) and own funds in the form of demand and time deposits with other banks. In addition, all other assets and contingent liabilities are assigned risk weights for credit risk exposure in accordance with the Reserve Bank of India (Payments Banks - Prudential Norms on Capital Adequacy) Directions, 2025.
- The Bank adheres to the exposure limits prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India, which stipulate that exposure to any single scheduled commercial bank must not exceed five percent of the Payment Bank's total outside liabilities. Further, the Bank has established additional internal counterparty-wise limits for the placement of DDBs and own funds in demand and time deposits with other banks.

Quantitative Disclosures

a) The total credit risk exposure, including both fund-based and non-fund-based exposures, is as follows:

Category	**Amt. in Rs. Crore**
Fund-based facilities	32910.12
Non-fund-based facilities	400.47
Total	**33310.59**

b) Geographic distribution of exposures, Fund based, and Non-fund based separately:

Category	**Fund-based facilities (Amt. in Rs. Crore)**	**Non-fund-based facilities (Amt. in Rs. Crore)**
Domestic	32910.12	400.47
Overseas	-	-
Total	**32910.12**	**400.47**

c) Industry type distribution of exposures, fund based and non-fund based separately: **Not Applicable**

d) Residual contractual maturity breakdown of assets (Advances, Investments, Placement of Fixed Deposits with other banks and Foreign Currency Assets)

Particulars	Advances (Amt. in Rs. Crore)	Investments (Amt. in Rs. Crore)	Placement of Fixed Deposits with other banks (Amt. in Rs. Crore)	Foreign Currency Assets (Amt. in Rs. Crore)
1 day	Nil	0.00	0.00	0.94
2 to 7 days	Nil	0.00	60.00	0.00
8 to 14 days	Nil	1,125.31	0.00	0.00
15 to 30 Days	Nil	1,510.20	0.00	0.00
31 Days to 2 months	Nil	355.06	102.99	0.00
Over 2 months to 3 months	Nil	1,924.30	95.68	0.00
Over 3 months to 6 months	Nil	2,276.41	363.99	0.00
Over 6 months to 1 year	Nil	14,459.36	5,060.88	0.00
Over 1 year to 3 years	Nil	324.31	1,058.47	0.00
Over 3 years to 5 years	Nil	588.85	50.00	0.00
Over 5 years	Nil	1,058.17	0.00	0.00
Total	**Nil**	**23,621.97**	**6,792.01**	**0.94**

e) Amount of NPAs (Gross): **Not Applicable**

f) Net NPAs: **Not Applicable**

g) NPA Ratios: **Not Applicable**

h) Movement of NPAs (Gross): **Not Applicable**

i) Movement of provisions (Separate disclosure shall be made for specific provisions and general provisions held by the bank with a description of each type of provisions held): **Not Applicable**

j) Amount of Non-Performing Investments: **Not Applicable**

k) Amount of provisions held for non-performing investments: **Not Applicable**

l) Movement of provisions for depreciation on investments: **Not Applicable** ***(as no depreciation was recorded on the investment portfolio during the reporting period).***

m) By major industry or counterparty type: **Not Applicable**

n) Amount of NPAs and, if available, past due loans provided separately broken down by significant geographic areas including, if practical, the amounts of specific and general provisions related to each geographical area. The portion of general provisions that is not allocated to a geographical area should be disclosed separately: **Not applicable**

Table DF-4: Credit risk - disclosures for portfolios subject to the standardized approach

Qualitative Disclosures

a) **For portfolios under the standardized approach:**

Payment Banks are subject to Credit Risk, as stipulated in the Reserve Bank of India (Payments Banks – Prudential Norms on Capital Adequacy) Directions, 2025, issued vide reference no. RBI/DOR/2025-26/211

DOR.CAP.REC.130/21-01-002/2025-26 dated November 28, 2025. Accordingly, the Bank follows the Standardized Approach for computing the capital charge for credit risk. Under this approach, the Bank applies the specific risk weights prescribed in the aforesaid Directions for the purpose of calculating its credit risk capital requirements.

Following are the Risk Weights prescribed by RBI which is used at present to arrive at Risk Weighted Assets (RWA):

S. No.	Particulars	Risk Weight (%)
i.	Cash and RBI	0%
ii.	Claims on Banks	20%
iii.	SLR - Investment in Govt Securities	0%
iv.	Other assets - Tax paid in advance/tax deducted	0%
v.	Other assets	100%
vi.	Contingent Liabilities – With 100% CCF	20%
vii.	Contingent Liabilities – With 100% CCF	0%
viii.	Contingent Liabilities – With 0% CCF	0%

Quantitative Disclosures

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

S. No.	Particulars	Amt. in Rs. Crore
i.	Below 100% risk weight exposure outstanding	32935.09
ii.	100% risk weight exposure outstanding	375.50
iii.	More than 100% risk weight exposure outstanding	Nil
iv.	Deduction	Nil
v.	**Total**	**33310.59**

Table DF-7: Market risk in trading book

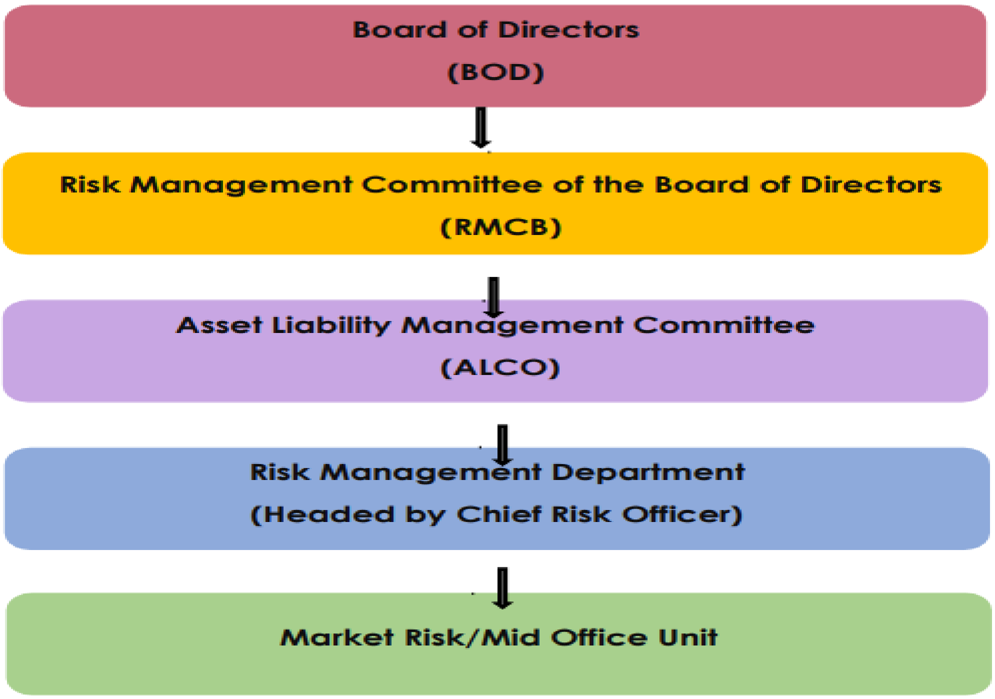
Qualitative Disclosures:

Market Risk

Market Risk is the risk to the Bank's earnings and capital due to changes in the market level of Interest Rates or prices of securities, foreign exchange and equities, as well as the volatilities of those changes. In the Bank, the market risk arises from the operations related to domestic treasury. A dedicated Market Risk Team under the Risk Management Department monitors risks on regular basis and apprise the management of various limit compliances or any limit breaches.

Market Risk Organization Structure at the Bank

The Market Risk team form a part of the Risk Management Department headed by Chief Risk Officer of the Bank. Market Risk team is independent of Treasury Front Office and Treasury Back Office to ensure risks related to treasury operations are monitored independently. The Market Risk Management Governance Structure of the Bank is depicted below. The roles of various units are defined in the Market Risk Management Policy of the Bank which is reviewed periodically.



Market Risk Management

The Bank's Market Risk management framework comprises of Market Risk Management Policy, Treasury Investment Policy, and ALM Policy. These policies are reviewed yearly to align with regulatory guidelines and market best practices.

Quantitative Disclosures

As per the Reserve Bank of India (Payments Banks– Prudential Norms on Capital Adequacy) Directions, 2025 issued on November 28, 2025, no specific capital charge is being prescribed for market risk and operational risk for Payments Banks for the time being.

Table DF-8: Operational risk

Qualitative Disclosures

The Bank's Operational Risk Management (ORM) Policy is instituted in accordance with the RBI's April 2024 Guidance Note on Operational Risk Management and Operational Resilience. The ORM policy remains fully aligned with the 17 principles across three core pillars: Prepare and Protect, Build Resilience, and Learn and Adapt. The three pillars on which the Operational Risk Management framework and Operational Resilience shall be built are mentioned below:

Broad Areas / topics across these

Pillar 1: Prepare and Protect	Pillar 2: Build resilence	Pillar 3: Learn and Adapt
•Governance and Risk Culture •Responsibilities of Board of directors and senior management •Risk management: Identification and Assessment •Change Management •Monitoring and Reporting •Control and Mitigation	•Business Continuity Planning and Testing •Mapping Interconnections & Interdependencies •Third party dependency management •Incident management •ICT including cyber security	•Disclosure and Reporting •Lessons Learned Exercise and Adapting •Continuous improvement through feedback systems
Covering 9 Underlying Principles	Covering 5 Underlying Principles	Covering 3 Underlying Principles

Governance and oversight of the Operational & Fraud Risk Management framework are structured across three distinct tiers:

- Board of Directors: Holds primary responsibility for understanding operational risks and ensuring they are managed through appropriate procedures, information, and technology.
- Risk Committees: The Board is supported by the Risk Management Committee of the Board (RMCB), Audit Committee of the Board (ACB) and Special Committee for monitoring & follows up of cases of frauds at the director level, and the Executive Level Risk Management Committee (ELRMC) at the executive level.
- Chief Risk Officer (CRO): Oversees and manages all daily aspects of operational and fraud risk management through dedicated risk management teams.

Quantitative Disclosures

As per the Reserve Bank of India (Payments Banks– Prudential Norms on Capital Adequacy) Directions, 2025 issued on November 28, 2025, no specific capital charge is being prescribed for market risk and operational risk for Payments Banks for the time being.

Table DF-9: Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)

Qualitative Disclosures:

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Books

Interest Rate risk in Banking Book (IRRBB) refers to the risk of loss in earnings (i.e. NII) or economic value (i.e. networth) of the Bank's Banking Book as a consequence of movement in interest rates. Interest rate risk arises from the assets and liabilities with different amount, maturity dates or re-pricing dates thereby creating exposure to changes in levels of interest rates. The Bank is exposed to interest rate risk on account of investment in securities/ instruments such as- Central Govt Dated Securities, State Govt Dated Securities, TBILLs.

Organization Structure

The ALCO as the decision-making body responsible for the balance sheet planning from risk-return perspective including strategic management of Interest Rate Risk. The Bank's ALM Policy covers the issues related to the Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book. The ALM Policy covers aspects such as- Roles & Responsibilities of Treasury Mid Office, and Risk identification, measurement, monitoring and reporting framework. The ALCO meeting is convened on a quarterly basis to review risks, market conditions, and its impact on balance sheet.

Quantitative Disclosures

Interest Rate Risk is the risk where changes in market interest rates affect the Bank’s financial position. Changes in interest rate impact Bank’s earnings (i.e. reported profit) through changes in its Net Interest Income (NII) and Bank’s Market Value of Equity (MVE) or Net worth through changes in economic value of its Rate Sensitive Assets (RSA) and Rate Sensitive Liabilities (RSL). Interest Rate Risk when viewed from these two perspectives is known as “Earning Perspective” and “Economic Value Perspective” respectively. The former perspective is measured using Traditional Gap Analysis (TGA) and latter is measured using Duration Gap Analysis (DGA).

i) Earnings Perspective Approach

As per RBI Guidelines the Bank is conducting Interest Rate Sensitivity (IRS) based on Traditional Gap Analysis (TGA) in order to measure the impact on NII due to changes in interest rate on the Banking Book.

ii) Economic Value Approach

As per RBI Guidelines the Bank performs Interest Rate Sensitivity (IRS) based on Duration Gap Analysis (DGA). The focus of the DGA is to measure the level of a Bank’s exposure to Interest Rate Risk in terms of sensitivity of Market Value of Equity (MVE) to interest rate movements.

The estimated impact on NII/ MVE due to change in interest rates on interest sensitive positions as on 31st March 2026, assuming a parallel shift in the yield curve is presented below:

(₹ in Crore)

	+200bps	**-200bps**
Impact on Net Interest Income	58.74	(58.74)
Impact on Market Value of Equity	300.02	(300.02)

Table DF-11: Composition of Capital

(₹ in crore)

Basel III common disclosure template			
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves		Ref No
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	2,355.00	A1+B2
2	Retained earnings	(490.74)	B3
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	169.19	B1+C+E
3a	Revaluation Reserves	-	
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)	-	
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**	2,033.45	
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	-	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	
9	Intangibles (net of related tax liability)	82.62	N3
10	Deferred tax assets	92.34	N4
11	Cash-flow hedge reserve	-	
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	-	
13	Securitization 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+26e+26f+26g)	-	
26a	of which: Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	
26b	of which: Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries	-	
26c	of which: Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	
26d	of which: Unrealized profits arising because of transfer of loans	-	
26e	of which: deductions applicable on account of SRs guaranteed by the Government of India	-	
26f	of which: Intra-group exposures beyond permissible limits	-	
26g	of which: net unrealized gains arising on fair valuation of Level 3 financial instruments (including derivatives)	-	
26h	of which: contribution in the form of subordinated units of an AIF scheme	-	
26i	of which: full amount of the Default Loss Guarantee (DLG), if the bank is the DLG provider	-	
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**	174.96	
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	1858.49	
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	of which: Investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	
41b	of which: Shortfall in the Additional Tier 1 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital**	-	
44	**Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)**	-	
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) (29 + 44)**	1858.49	
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	45.90	B4

51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	45.90	
	Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments		
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	-	
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments	-	
54	Investments in the capital of banking, financial, and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold)	-	
55	Significant investments in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	
56	National specific regulatory adjustments (56a+56b)	-	
56a	of which: Investments in the Tier 2 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	
56b	of which: Shortfall in the Tier 2 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital**	-	
58	**Tier 2 capital (T2)**	45.90	
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) (45 + 58)**	1904.39	
60	**Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)**	1758.80	
60a	of which: total credit risk weighted assets	1758.80	
60b	of which: total market risk weighted assets	-	
60c	of which: total operational risk weighted assets	-	
	Capital ratios and buffers		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	105.67%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	105.67%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	108.28%	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation plus countercyclical buffer requirements plus higher of G-SIB buffer requirement and D-SIB buffer requirement, 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: higher of G-SIB and D-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)	-	
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	-	
71	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	-	
	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		

72	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financial entities	-	
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-	
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)		
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach		
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)		
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach		

Notes to the template

Row No. of the template	Particular	(₹ in crore)
10	Deferred tax assets associated with accumulated losses	-
	Deferred tax assets (excluding those associated with accumulated losses) net of Deferred tax liability	92.34
	Total as indicated in row 10	92.34
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	-
50	Eligible Provisions included in Tier 2 capital	45.90
	Eligible Revaluation Reserves included in Tier 2 capital	-
	Total of row 50	45.90

Table DF-12: Composition of capital - reconciliation requirements

(₹ in crore)

Step 1		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation
		As on reporting date	As on reporting date
A	**Capital & Liabilities**		
i	Paid-up Capital	2355.00	
	Reserves & Surplus	(275.64)	
	Minority Interest	-	
	Total Capital	2079.36	
ii	Deposits	29104.13	
	of which: Deposits from banks	-	
	of which: Customer deposits	29104.13	
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	
iii	Borrowings	500	
	of which: From the Reserve Bank	500	
	of which: From banks	-	
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	-	
	of which: Others (pl. specify)	-	
	of which: Capital instruments	-	
iv	Other liabilities & provisions	1401.59	
	Total	**33085.08**	

Step 1		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation
		As on reporting date	**As on reporting date**
B	**Assets**		
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	1677.41	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	6797.46	
ii	Investments:	23621.97	
	of which: Government securities	23621.97	
	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.)	-	
iii	Loans and advances	-	
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	-	
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	-	
iv	Fixed assets	285.91	
v	Other assets	702.33	
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	82.62	
	of which: Deferred tax assets	92.34	
vi	Goodwill on consolidation	-	
vii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	
	Total Assets	**33085.08**	

(₹ in crore)

Step 2		Ref No.	Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation
			As on reporting date	As on reporting date
A	**Capital & Liabilities**			
i	Paid-up Capital	A	2355.00	
	of which: Amount eligible for CET1	A1	2355.00	
	of which: Amount eligible for AT1	A2	-	
ii	Reserves & Surplus	B	(275.64)	
	of which: Statutory Reserve	B1	192.18	
	of which: Securities Premium	B2	-	
	of which: Balance in Profit & Loss Account	B3	(490.74)	
	of which: Investment Fluctuation Reserve	B4	45.90	
	of which: Employees stock option outstanding	C	-	
	of which: Minority Interest	D	-	
	of which: AFS Reserve	E	(22.99)	
	Total Capital	A+B+C+D+E	2079.36	
iii	Deposits	F	29104.13	
	of which: Deposits from banks	F1	-	
	of which: Customer deposits	F2	29104.13	
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	F3	-	
iv	Borrowings	G	500	
	of which: From the Reserve Bank	G1	500	
	of which: From banks	G2	-	
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	G3	-	
	of which: Others (pl. specify)	G4	-	
	of which: Capital instruments	G5	-	
v	Other liabilities & provisions	H	1401.59	
	of which: DTLs related to goodwill	H1	-	
	of which: DTLs related to intangible assets	H2	-	
	Total		**33085.08**	

Step 2		Ref No.	Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation
			As on reporting date	**As on reporting date**
B	**Assets**			
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	I	1677.41	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	J	6797.46	
ii	Investments	K	23621.97	
	of which: Government securities	K1	23621.97	
	of which: Other approved securities	K2	-	
	of which: Shares	K3	-	
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	K4	-	
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	K5	-	
	of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	K6	-	
iii	Loans and advances	L	-	
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	L1	-	
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	L2	-	
iv	Fixed assets	M	285.91	
v	Other assets	N	702.33	
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets Out of which:	N1	82.62	
	Goodwill	N2	-	
	Other intangibles (excluding MSRs)	N3	82.62	
	Deferred tax assets	N4	92.34	
vi	Goodwill on consolidation	O	-	
vii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	P	-	
	Total Assets		**33085.08**	

Table DF-15: Disclosure Requirements for Remuneration

Remuneration		
Qualitative disclosures (only cover Whole Time Directors / Chief Executive Officer / Other Risk Takers)	(a)	**Information relating to the composition and mandate of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee:** o The Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) of the Board oversees the remuneration of the Managing Director & CEO, who has been identified as the Material Risk Taker (MRT) of the Bank. The remuneration framework, including the fixed and variable components of remuneration, is reviewed by the NRC and recommended to the Board of Directors for approval. The remuneration is subject to the approval of the Reserve Bank of India, as applicable. o No external remuneration consultant was engaged during FY 2025-26. o The Bank does not have any overseas branches or foreign subsidiaries. o The disclosure relates only to the Managing Director & CEO, being the identified MRT of the Bank.
	(b)	**Information relating to the design and structure of remuneration processes:** o The remuneration framework for the Managing Director & CEO comprises fixed and variable components. The remuneration structure is designed to support prudent risk-taking, effective governance and long-term interests of the Bank, while complying with applicable regulatory and Government requirements. o The framework has been approved by the NRC, the Board and RBI, as applicable and is reviewed as required.
	(c)	**Description of the ways in which current and future risks are considered in the remuneration processes:** o In determining the remuneration of the Managing Director & CEO, the NRC considers the Bank's financial performance, regulatory compliance, risk management, governance standards and overall organizational performance. Qualitative parameters, including compliance, conduct and prudent risk management, are considered along with financial performance to ensure that remuneration does not encourage excessive risk-taking.

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3"></td><td>(d)</td><td colspan="2">Description of the ways in which the bank seeks to link performance during a performance measurement period with levels of remuneration:
o The variable component of the Managing Director & CEO's remuneration is linked to the achievement of performance parameters approved by the competent authority. Performance evaluation considers both financial and non-financial criteria, including strategic objectives, governance, risk management and regulatory compliance. The variable remuneration is determined based on the overall performance assessment.</td></tr>
<tr><td>(e)</td><td colspan="2">Description of the ways in which the bank seeks to adjust remuneration to take account of the longer-term performance.
o The Bank follows a deferred variable remuneration structure for the MD & CEO) in accordance with the applicable regulatory requirements.
o 100% of the Variable remuneration is deferred and is payable over a period of three years in the following manner:
▪ 30% after completion of the first year;
▪ 37% after completion of the second year;
And
▪ 33% after completion of the third year
o The deferred remuneration is subject to malus provisions, whereby unvested deferred remuneration may be reduced or forfeited in the event of material adverse outcomes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>(f)</td><td colspan="2">Description of the different forms of variable remuneration that the bank utilizes and the rationale for using these different forms:
o The remuneration of the Managing Director & CEO comprises fixed and variable components. A prescribed portion of the variable remuneration is paid upfront, while the balance is deferred and released over the applicable vesting period, subject to the prescribed malus conditions. The Bank does not provide share-linked instruments, stock options or any other equity-based compensation.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Quantitative disclosures
(The quantitative disclosures should only cover Whole Time Directors / Chief Executive Officer / Other Risk Takers)</td><td>(g)</td><td>*</td><td>Number of meetings held by the main body overseeing remuneration during the financial year and remuneration paid to its member.
o Board level Committee which oversee the remuneration of MD & CEO is Nomination & Remuneration Committee of the Board. Two meetings were convened in FY 2025-26.
o In FY 2025-26 the Bank paid Rs. 20000/- per meeting per member to the Independent Directors who were member in the NRC and Rs. 25000/- to the Chairman (Independent Director) of the NRC.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">(h)</td><td>*</td><td>Number of employees having received a variable remuneration award during the financial year. NIL</td></tr>
<tr><td>*</td><td>Number and total amount of sign-on awards made during the financial year. NIL</td></tr>
</table>

		*	**Number and total amount of guaranteed bonuses awarded during the financial year.** **NIL**
		*	**Details of severance pay, in addition to accrued benefits, if any.** **NIL**
	(i)	*	**Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration, split into cash, shares and share-linked instruments and other forms.** **NIL**
		*	Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out in the financial year. **NIL**
	(j)	*	**Breakdown of amount of remuneration awards for the financial year to show** • fixed and variable • deferred and non-deferred • different forms used **NIL**
	(k)	*	**Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration and retained remuneration exposed to ex post explicit and / or implicit adjustments.** **NIL**
		*	**Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex- post explicit adjustments.** **NIL**
		*	**Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex- post implicit adjustments.** **NIL**

Table DF-17: Summary Comparison of Accounting Assets vs. Leverage Ratio Exposure Measure

a. As the payments bank does not have significant risk weighted assets, its compliance with a minimum capital adequacy ratio of 15 per cent would not reflect the true risk. Therefore, as a backstop measure, the payments banks are required to have a leverage ratio of not less than 3 per cent, i.e., its outside liabilities should not exceed 33.33 times its net worth (paid-up capital and reserves).
b. Under Basel III Framework, leverage ratio is defined as a non-risk-based metric computed by dividing the "capital measure" (the numerator) by the "exposure measure i.e. on- and off-balance-sheet exposures" (the denominator) and is expressed as a percentage.
c. The Bank's compliance status for this ratio is reported quarterly on the Reserve Bank of India CIMS Portal.
d. The details as on 31st March, 2026 are as follows:

	Item	**(₹ in Crore)**
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	**33085.08**
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	**Nil**
3	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	**174.96**
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	**Nil**
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e., repos and similar secured lending)	**Nil**
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e., conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off- balance sheet exposures)	**6.14**
7	Other adjustments	**Nil**
8	**Leverage ratio exposure**	**32916.27**

Table DF-18: Leverage ratio common disclosure

	Item	Leverage ratio framework (₹ in crore)
On-balance sheet exposures		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	33085.08
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	174.96
3	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)**	32910.12
Derivative exposures		
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e., net of eligible cash variation margin)	**Nil**
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	**Nil**
6	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	**Nil**
7	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	**Nil**
8	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	**Nil**
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	**Nil**
10	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	**Nil**
11	**Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)**	**Nil**
Securities financing transaction exposures		
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	**Nil**
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	**Nil**
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	**Nil**
15	Agent transaction exposures	**Nil**
16	**Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)**	**Nil**
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	**6.14**
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	**Nil**
19	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)**	**6.14**
	Capital and total exposures	
20	**Tier 1 capital**	**1858.49**
21	**Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)**	**32916.27**
Leverage ratio		
22	**Basel III leverage ratio**	**5.65%**