Basel III Disclosures

For the Period ended December 31, 2024

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 Bank's subsidiary, RBL Finserve 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.

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 December 31, 2024, 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 for the year ended December 31, 2024 is 9% {11.5% including CCB}.

As on December 31, 2024, total CAR of the Bank stood at 14.86%, well above regulatory minimum requirement of 11.50% (including CCB). Tier I ratio of the Bank stood at 13.16% and CET I ratio at 13.16%.

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 takes into account 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
- 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, 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 December 31, 2024 is presented below:

(₹ In Millions)

SN	Particulars	31.12.2024
(a)	Capital requirements for Credit risk:	
	- Portfolios subject to standardized approach	106,209.26
(b)	Capital requirements for Market risk:	
	Standardized duration approach	
	- Interest rate risk	958.63
	- Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	691.10
	- Equity risk	12.88
(c)	Capital requirements for Operational risk:	
	- Basic indicator approach	16,584.76
(d)	Capital Adequacy Ratios	
	- Total Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	14.86%
	- Tier-1 Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	13.16%
	- Common Equity Tier-1 Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	13.16%

III. Credit Risk: General Disclosures

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 to board the Bank's Credit Policies (the entire gamut of policies, product programmes and operating guidelines) as per procedure, prudential exposure limits, credit assessment and approval system and 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.

The Bank's Credit 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, Investment Policy, Market Risk Policy, Internal Control Policy, FXC& Derivatives Policy, Recovery Policy, Enterprise Risk Policy, Co-Lending Policy , Provisioning Policy, Country Risk Framework & Inter Bank limits policy, Valuation Policy, Operational Risk management and Policy on Transfer of Asset through Securitization & Direct Assignment of Cash Flows, Customer Suitability & Appropriateness Policy etc 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.

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 policies on standards for presentation of credit proposals, financial covenants, ratings, prudential limits on large credit exposures, standards for loan collaterals, etc. MCC also oversees portfolio risk management, loan review mechanism, risk concentrations, provisioning and other regulatory/ legal compliances. 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 actual position submission of credit related returns/ MIS, 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 CRD.
- Sector Research Desk also reports to the CRO. This team conducts Sector and Industry Research with respect to the Bank's credit exposures. The team also carries out thematic reviews of the Bank's portfolio under specific events/ scenarios
- Credit Risk Department (CRD) – The CRD for Wholesale and Retail reports to Chief Credit Officer (CCrO) – Wholesale and Retail respectively. The CRD 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 CRD is not assigned any business targets.
- Credit Administration Department (CAD)/ Retail Operations – The CAD at Corporate / Regional level acts as the third eye after business and CRD to ensure compliance with the Bank's policies and prudent lending requirements. Similarly, Retail Operations manages the post sanction processes for retail business.

Credit risk measurement, mitigation, monitoring & reporting systems

Credit Origination and Appraisal System

There are separate Credit Origination and Appraisal Processes for Wholesale and Retail segments. Within the Wholesale segment, Bank has adopted Target Operating Model 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 takes into account 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.

Credit Rating Framework

The Bank has put in place an internal rating system for Wholesale segment. The rating system uses various models, depending upon size of company 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 rating system is based on 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 takes into account security structure, therefore is a combination of PD and LGD (Loss Given Default).
Besides, the Bank continues to endeavour to have all facilities above ₹ 7.5 crore, with borrower group's turnover being above ₹ 250 crore, to have external ratings.

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 of are not appropriate, the documentation would be done on transactional basis in consultation with the Legal department/ external counsel.

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) and Management Credit Committee (MCC), as per authority matrix.

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 Exception Management Committee with MIS to senior management.

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.

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.

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.

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. The Bank has also adopted Risk Based Pricing for different categories of customers.

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.

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.

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 2 years (/1 year) from original date of Scheduled Commencement of Commercial Operations, even if it is regular as per record of recovery, unless it is restructured and becomes eligible for classification as 'standard asset'or unless the Scheduled Commencement of Commercial Operations is extended as per extant norms.

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.

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	31.12.2024
Fund Based	**1,401,479.06**
Gross Advances	926,310.16
Investment in Banking book	273,458.65
All other Assets	201,710.25
Non-Fund Based	**226,188.79**
Total	**1,627,667.85**

* Represents book value including bill re-discounted.

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

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

(₹ In Millions)

Category	31.12.2024		
	Domestic	Overseas	Total
Fund Based	1,373,681.59	27,797.47	1,401,479.06
Non-Fund Based	217,239.37	8,949.42	226,188.79
Total	**1,590,920.96**	**36,746.89**	**1,627,667.85**

* Represents book value including bills re-discounted;

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

(a) Industry type distribution of exposures*- Funded & Non-funded**

(₹ In Millions)

Industry Name	31.12.2024	
	Fund Based	Non-Fund Based
A. Mining and Quarrying (A.1 + A.2)	**4,601.54**	**4,784.29**
A.1 Coal	2,527.97	3,830.34
A.2 Others	2,073.57	953.95
B. Food Processing (Sum of B.1 to B.5)	**21,709.41**	**17,406.38**
B.1 Sugar	1,455.01	1,349.64
B.2 Edible Oils and Vanaspati	4,313.86	14,959.91
B.3 Tea	3,803.70	0.03
B.4 Coffee	0.00	0.00
B.5 Others	12,136.84	1,096.80
C. Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco (Sum of C.1 & C.2)	**1,523.23**	**749.74**
C.1 Tobacco and tobacco products	0.00	0.00
C.2 Others	1,523.23	749.74
D. Textiles (Sum of D.1 to D.6)	**6,589.37**	**2,564.37**
D.1 Cotton	1,866.82	308.20
D.2 Jute	0.00	0.00
D.3 Handicraft/ Khadi (Non-Priority)	2.38	0.00
D.4 Silk	0.00	0.00
D.5 Woolen	52.06	0.00
D.6 Others	4,668.11	2,256.17
Out of D (i.e., Total Textiles) to Spinning Mills	0.00	0.00
E. Leather and Leather Products	481.94	19.87
F. Wood and Wood products	1,064.34	532.44
G. Paper and Paper Products	1,587.48	430.22

Industry Name	31.12.2024	
	Fund Based	Non-Fund Based
H. Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	346.21	2,435.20
I. Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints etc.) Sum of I.1 to I.4)	**31,059.03**	**16,048.70**
I.1 Fertilizers	862.25	7,405.81
I.2 Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	15,653.26	3,972.84
I.3 Petro-chemicals (excluding under Infrastructure)	84.32	572.55
I.4 Others	14,459.20	4,097.50
J. Rubber, Plastic and their products	835.09	218.13
K. Glass & Glassware	614.72	178.87
L. Cement and Cement Products	10,589.37	2,266.34
M. Basic Metal and Metal Products (M.1 & M.2)	**16,499.66**	**4,518.75**
M.1 Iron and Steel	12,396.79	2,959.23
M.2 Other Metal and Metal Products	4,102.87	1,559.52
N. All Engineering (N.1 & N.2)	**15,933.65**	**26,818.65**
N.1 Electronics	6,125.02	4,653.30
N.2 Others	9,808.63	22,165.35
O. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipment's	18,404.12	4,935.54
P. Gems and Jewelry	10,494.40	883.12
Q. Construction	15,707.69	29,874.92
R. Infrastructure (Sum R.1 to R.4)	**38,636.18**	**44,100.38**
R.1 Transport (Sum of R.1.1 to R.1.5)	**8,050.36**	**8,087.17**
R.1.1. Railways	148.96	851.45
R.1.2 Roadways	2,432.75	5,105.93
R.1.3 Airport	3,014.75	386.41
R.1.4 Waterways	1,635.41	165.61
R.1.5 Ports	818.49	1,577.77
R.2 Energy (Sum of R.2.1 to R.2.4)	**28,415.63**	**31,259.46**
R.2.1 Electricity (generation-transportation and distribution)	**27,224.57**	**25,404.95**
R.2.1.1 State Electricity Boards	0.00	0.00
R.2.1.2 Others	0.00	0.00
R.2.1.3 Power Generation	8,712.07	3,315.32
R.2.1.4 Power transmission / Distribution	6,695.15	868.55
R.2.1.5 Power -Non-Conventional Energy	11,817.35	21,221.08
R.2.2 Gas/LNG/Oil (Storage and pipeline)	1,191.06	5,854.51
R.2.3 Others	0.00	0.00
R.3 Telecommunication	997.22	2,369.77
R.4 Others	**1,172.97**	**2,383.98**
R.4.1 Water sanitation	306.17	766.31
R.4.2 Social & Commercial Infrastructure	843.47	354.28

Industry Name	31.12.2024	
	Fund Based	Non-Fund Based
R.4.3 Others	23.33	1,263.39
S. Other Industries	29,438.15	7,499.98
T. Other Services	29,870.78	15,754.31
U. NBFC	50,264.84	1,936.96
V. Housing Finance Companies (HFC)	13,641.13	6.00
W. Micro-Finance Institutions (MFI)	13,001.32	416.36
X. Core investment Companies (CIC)	1,431.64	131.98
Y. Asset Finance Companies (AFC/IFC)	12,188.56	415.92
Z. Financial Intermediation	12,373.24	24,722.77
AA. Traders	25,187.23	9,541.41
All Industries (Sum of A to Z)	**3,84,074.32**	**2,19,191.60**
Residuary Other Advances [a+b]	**5,53,495.08**	**3,671.83**
a. Other Residuary Advances	5,53,495.08	3,671.83
Total	**9,37,569.40**	**2,22,863.43**

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 31.12.2024
1.	Infrastructure	7.13

* Represents book value of gross advances and investments through credit substitutes;

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

(b) Residual contractual maturity breakdown of assets as on 31.12.2024

(₹ In Millions)

Maturity bucket	Cash, balances with RBI and other Banks	Investments	Advances	Other assets including fixed assets
1 day	54,745.55	1,16,343.92	5,344.82	4,861.03
2 to 7 days	19,811.68	2,929.47	48,794.83	1,852.47
8 to 14 days	1,398.29	7,753.19	49,005.19	649.74
15 to 30 days	2,392.29	11,484.34	63,148.23	1,505.51
31 days to 2 months	4,238.54	18,352.44	54,599.11	7,195.50
2 to 3 months	6,280.39	12,361.70	50,309.19	1,793.77
3 to 6 months	5,640.13	23,588.00	1,04,627.37	2,857.03
6 to 12 months	8,558.51	44,271.93	96,854.52	18,086.94
1 to 3 years	10,965.11	45,076.28	2,33,536.26	26,058.23
3 to 5 years	1,129.59	4,494.66	74,327.03	10,555.78
5 to 7 years	628.78	2,519.97	20,759.84	12,337.19
7 to 10 years	244.56	981.82	25,149.02	0.00
10 to 15 years	101.50	410.43	41,995.80	0.00
Over 15 years	20.05	4,852.67	35,665.40	5,556.14
Total	**1,16,154.97**	**2,95,420.82**	**9,04,116.61**	**93,309.33**

(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.)

(c) Asset Quality

- **NPA Ratios**

Particulars	31.12.2024
Gross NPAs to gross advances	2.92%
Net NPAs to net advances	0.53%

Net NPAs

(₹ In Millions)

Particulars	31.12.2024
Gross NPAs	27,009.96
Less: Provisions	22,168.59
Less: Balance in Sundries Account (Interest Capitalization - Restructured Accounts), in respect of NPA Accounts	24.97
Net NPAs	4,816.40

- **Classification of gross NPAs**

(₹ In Millions)

Particulars	31.12.2024
Sub-standard	13,983.00
Doubtful*	8,624.07
▪ Doubtful 1	1,663.14
▪ Doubtful 2	3,682.86
▪ Doubtful 3	3,278.07
Loss	4,402.89
Total Gross NPAs	**27,009.96**

** 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	01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024
Opening balance	22,709.74
Additions during the year	30,546.76
Reductions	26,246.54
Closing balance	**27,009.96**

- **Movement of Provisions for NPAs***

(₹ In Millions)

Particulars	01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024
Opening balance	16,356.61
Provisions made during the year	26,819.93
Write-off (provision utilized for write-offs)	19,591.24
Any other adjustment, including transfer between provisions	-
Write-back of excess provisions	1,416.71
Closing balance	**22,168.59**

* excluding provision towards Interest Capitalization on Restructured Accounts

Recoveries from written off accounts aggregating of ₹ 2,494.56 million and NPA write-offs aggregating ₹ 19,654.02 million (including FITL write-off) have been recognized in the statement of profit and loss

(d) Non-performing Investment

(₹ In Millions)

Particulars	31.12.2024
Gross non-performing investments	34.19
Amount of provisions held for NPI	34.19
Net non-performing investments	-

- **Provision for depreciation on Investment**

(₹ In Millions)

Particulars	01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024
Opening balance*	2,645.90
Addition/Write Back & MTM (Gain/Loss) on AFS and FVTPL Portfolio#	(2,355.60)
Closing balance	**290.30**

** Opening provision does not include provision/depreciation transferred to General Reserve at the beginning of the year.*

 # Includes net MTM gain/loss and specific provision on standard investment during the period.

- **Provision for Standard Asset**

(₹ In Millions)

Particulars	Amount
Opening balance	7,516.86
Provisions made/reversed during the year*	19.47
Closing balance	**7,536.33**

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

- **Geographic Distribution**

(₹ In Millions)

Particulars	31.12.2024		
	Domestic	Overseas	Total
Gross NPA	26,435.02	574.94	27,009.96
Provisions for NPA*	21,593.65	574.94	22,168.59
Provision for standard assets	7,390.57	145.76	7,536.33

*excluding provision towards Interest Capitalization on Restructured Accounts

(e) **Industry-Wise Distribution**

(₹ In Millions)

Industry Name	As on 31.12.2024		For Quarter ended 31.12.2024	
	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)	**3,154.99**	**3,154.99**	**355.48**	**30.42**
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	3,046.33	3,046.33	0.00	0.00
B.4 Coffee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B.5 Others	108.66	108.66	355.48	30.42
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)	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.20**
D.1 Cotton	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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	**2.62**	**0.39**	**0.00**	**0.39**
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)	**4.05**	**4.05**	**0.00**	**3.45**
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	4.05	4.05	0.00	3.45
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**

Industry Name	As on 31.12.2024		For Quarter ended 31.12.2024	
	Gross NPA	Provision For NPA*	Write offs	Additional Provision
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)	**186.76**	**186.76**	**0.00**	**20.92**
N.1 Electronics	41.18	41.18	0.00	0.00
N.2 Others	145.57	145.57	0.00	20.92
O. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipment	**26.76**	**26.76**	**0.00**	**0.09**
P. Gems and Jewellery	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Q. Construction	**188.49**	**174.35**	**12.66**	**2.50**
R. Infrastructure (Sum R.1 to R.4)	**2,148.11**	**1,545.89**	**0.00**	**211.76**
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)	2,148.11	1,545.89	0.00	211.76
R.2.1 Electricity (generation-transportation and distribution)	2,148.11	1,545.89	0.00	211.76
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	2,059.02	1,456.80	0.00	211.76
R.2.1.4 Power transmission / Distribution	89.09	89.09	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	**27.65**	**20.65**	**0.04**	**0.69**
T. Other Services	**972.75**	**952.93**	**29.40**	**27.18**
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	**2,153.80**	**1,986.00**	**501.13**	**42.10**

Industry Name	As on 31.12.2024		For Quarter ended 31.12.2024	
	Gross NPA	Provision For NPA*	Write offs	Additional Provision
All Industries (Sum of A to Y)	**8,865.99**	**8,052.77**	**898.71**	**339.71**
Residuary Other Advances [a+b]	18,143.97	14,115.82	18,755.31	26,480.22
a. Aviation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b. Other Residuary Advances	18,143.97	14,115.82	18,755.31	26,480.22
Total	**27,009.96**	**22,168.59**	**19,654.02**	**26,819.93**

*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) **(as per segments allowed by regulators)

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
- Brickwork Ratings India Private Limited (as per segments allowed by regulators)

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

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.

** Kindly refer circular RBI/2024-25/50 DOR.STR.REC.26/21.06.008/2024-25 dated July 10,2024

Issue Specific Ratings

a. 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.
b. 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.
c. Long term ratings issued by the chosen domestic credit rating agencies have been mapped to the appropriate risk weights applicable as per the standardised approach. The rating to risk weight mapping furnished below was adopted for domesstic corporate exposures, as per RBI guidelines:

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

d. 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%

* 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%.

* Further, inline with the RBI circular dated 16th November 23 "Regulatory measures towards consumer credit and bank credit to NBFCs", for all NBFCs excluding CICs, HFCs and NBFCs which are eligible for classification under priority sector lending, the Bank applies an additional 25% risk weight over and above the extant risk weight corresponding to an external rating where the extant risk weight is below 100%.

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	31.12.2024
- Below 100% risk weight	1,007,691.55
- 100% risk weight	229,342.84
- More than 100% risk weight	390,633.45
- Deducted	2,404.04

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 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. Securitisation and Transfer of loan Exposures: Disclosure for Standardised Approach

The Bank may undertake securitisation / loan assignment transactions with the objective of maximising return on capital employed, managing liquidity and maximising yield on asset opportunities.

The RBI issued Master Direction - Reserve Bank of India (Securitisation of Standard Assets) Directions, 2021' and 'Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Transfer of loan exposures) Directions, 2021 on September 24, 2021 (hereinafter, the 'revised securitisation guidelines'), updated on December 5, 2022. The said guidelines define minimum holding period, minimum retention requirements, due diligence, credit monitoring, stress testing requirements, etc. For loan assignment transactions, credit enhancement has been disallowed for transactions undertaken on or after May 7, 2012.

The Bank undertakes the 'purchase' and 'sale', transactions through both securitisation and loan assignment routes and has Board approved policies for the same.
The Bank participates in Securitisation and Loan Assignment transactions in the following roles:

- **Originator / Seller -** The Bank originates assets in its book and subsequently down-sells them through the securitisation or assignment route.
- **Servicing and Collection agent** - For assets securitized, the Bank undertakes the activity of collections and other servicing activities .
- **Investor -** The Bank invests in Pass Through Certificates ('PTCs') backed by financial assets originated by third parties for the purposes of holding/trading/maximizing yield opportunities and meeting priority sector lending requirements.
- **Assignee -** The Bank purchases loans through the direct assignment route for purposes of book building and yield optimisation.
- **Liquidity facility provider -** In case of sale transactions undertaken through the securitisation route, the Bank may also provide liquidity facility. This is a type of credit support used to meet temporary collection mismatches on account of timing differences between the receipt of cash flows from the underlying performing assets and the fulfilment of obligations to the beneficiaries.
- **Credit enhancement provider -** Under the revised securitisation guidelines, the Bank may provide credit enhancement on Securitisation 'sale' transactions undertaken by the Bank / a third party for meeting shortfalls arising on account of delinquencies and prepayment losses in the underlying pool sold.
- **Underwriter** - The Bank may underwrite in whole or part of an issuance of securitised debt instruments, with the intent of selling them at a later stage subject to stipulations under the extant RBI guidelines.

The major risks inherent in Securitisation/Loan Assignment transactions are given below:

- **Credit Risk**

  In case of Securitisation transactions, where credit enhancement is provided by the originator or any third party as permitted under the revised guidelines, the investor bears the loss in case the shortfalls in collections exceed the credit enhancement provided. If credit enhancement is provided in the form of a corporate guarantee, the investor bears the loss that could arise due to default by the guarantor which is also reflected in the rating downgrade of the corporate guarantor. In case of Loan Assignment transactions, the assignee bears the loss arising from defaults/delinquencies by the underlying obligors.

- **Market Risk:**

  a) Liquidity Risk

  This is the risk arising on account of absence of a secondary market, which provides exit options to the investor/participant.

  b) Interest Rate Risk

  This is the mark-to-market risk arising on account of interest rate fluctuations.

- **Servicer Risk**

  Servicer risk is the risk arising on account of the inability of a collection and processing agent to collect monies from the underlying obligors and operational difficulties in processing the payments. In long tenor pools, the investor is exposed to the risk of servicer defaulting or discontinuing its operations in totality.

- **Regulatory and Legal Risk:**

  These are risks arising on account of non-compliance of transaction structures with the extant regulatory guidelines which may result in higher risk weight and hence, higher capital charge being applied on the transaction or the Bank not being able to classify the transactions as priority sector lending. These risks also arise when transactions are not compliant with the applicable laws which may result in the transaction being rendered invalid. Conflict between the provisions of the transaction documents and those of the underlying financial facility agreement or non-enforceability of security/claims due to imperfection in execution of the underlying facility agreements with the borrowers could also lead to an increase in legal risk. Risk could also arise due to issues on interpretation of tax laws leading to changes in scheduled transaction cash flows.

  The overall framework for both the securitisation and loan assignments are specified in Bank's approved policies. The policy specifies the key requirements that need to be adhered for all such transaction such as assets eligible for securitisation, Minimum Holding Period (MHP), Minimum Retention Requirement (MRR), credit enhancement, structure and accounting treatment

- **Prepayment Risk**

  Prepayments in the securitised /assigned pool result in early amortisation and loss of future interest (reinvestment risk) to the investor on the outstanding amounts

- **Co-mingling Risk**

  This is the risk arising from co-mingling of funds belonging to the investor(s) with other funds of the originator and/or servicer. This risk occurs when there is a time lag between collection of amounts due from the obligors and payouts made to the investors/assignee.

Significant accounting policy for securitisation and transfer of assets

Assets transferred through securitisation and direct assignment of cash flows are de-recognised when they are sold (true sale criteria being fully met with) and consideration is received. Sales / transfers that do not meet true sale criteria are accounted for as borrowings. For a securitisation or direct assignment transaction, the Bank recognises profit upon receipt of the funds and loss is recognised at the time of sale.

On sale of stressed assets, if the sale is at a price below the net book value (i.e., funded outstanding less specific provisions held), the shortfall is charged to the Profit and Loss Account and if the sale is for a value higher than the net book value, the excess provision is credited to the Profit and Loss Account in the year when the sum of cash received by way of initial consideration and / or redemption or transfer of security receipts issued by SC/RC exceeds the net book value of the loan at the time of transfer.

In respect of stressed assets sold under an asset securitisation, where the investment by the bank in security receipts (SRs) backed by the assets sold by it is more than 10 percent of such SRs, provisions held are higher of the provisions required in terms of net asset value declared by the Securitisation Company ('SC') / Reconstruction Company ('RC') and provisions as per the extant norms applicable to the underlying loans, notionally treating the book value of these SRs as the corresponding stressed loans assuming the loans remained in the books of the Bank.

Bank recognizes Excess Interest Spread (EIS) only on cash basis.

Direct Assignment portfolio bought by the Bank, if any, are classified as advances. These are carried at acquisition cost unless it is more than the face value, in which case the premium is amortised over the tenor of the loans.

External credit rating agencies

In the banking book, following were the external credit rating agencies involved with the Bank's Securitisation transactions:

- CARE Ratings
- CRISIL Ratings

The ratings declared / issued by the above ratings were used to cover the following securitisation exposure:

- The pass-through certificates (PTCs) purchased by RBL Bank
- PTCs where RBL Bank is the Originator and a provider of credit enhancement.

Quantitative Disclosures: Banking Book

(₹ In Millions)

Particulars	Amount
The total amount of exposures securitised by the bank during the financial year	5,812.73
Securitised losses recognised by the bank during the current year	-
The total amount of exposures securitised	5,812.73
On-balance sheet securitisation exposures retained*	842.85
Risk weight bands break-up of securitisation exposures retained or purchased	-
- 75% Risk weight	-
- 100% Risk weight	-
- More than 100% Risk Weight	523.15
Exposures that have been deducted entirely from Tier I capital	319.70

* includes investment in subordinated tranche and credit enhancement in the form of fixed deposits

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 December, 2024**

(₹ In Millions)

S. No.	Leverage ratio framework	Amount
On-balance sheet exposures		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	1,356,405.48
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	2,404.04
3	**Total on-balance sheet exposures** (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	**1,354,001.44**
Derivative exposures		
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	7,796.24
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	41,424.86
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)**	**49,221.10**
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	44,800.00
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)**	**44,800.00**
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	647,811.22
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(470,217.14)
19	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)**	177,594.08
Capital and total exposures		
20	**Tier 1 capital ***	**142,423.29**
21	**Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19) ****	**1,625,616.62**
Leverage ratio		
22	**Basel III leverage ratio *****	**8.76%**

*Tier 1 Capital at September 30, 2024, June 30, 2024 and March 31, 2024 was ₹ 142,234.27 million, ₹ 141,943.24 million and ₹ 141,787.54 million respectively.

**Total Exposures at September 30, 2024, June 30, 2024 and March 31, 2024 were ₹ 1,650,956.65 million, ₹ 1,566,978.74 million and ₹ 1,681,706.71 million respectively

*** Leverage Ratio at September 30, 2024, June 30, 2024 and March 31, 2024 was 8.62%, 9.06% and 8.43% 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	1,409,001.72
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	41,424.86
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)	177,594.08
7	Other adjustments	(2,404.04)
8	**Leverage ratio exposure**	**1,625,616.62**

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	1,409,001.72
2	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions, i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin	(7,796.24)
3	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	(44,800.00)
4	Adjustment for entitles outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-
5	On-balance sheet exposure under leverage ratio (excluding derivatives & SFTs)	**1,356,405.48**

The Bank has transferred the non-performing assets (NPAs) as per the details below:

(₹ In Millions)

Particulars	Amount	Amount
No. of accounts	96*	-
Aggregate principal outstanding of loans transferred	834.73	-
Weighted average residual tenor of the loans transferred (in months)	147	-
Net book value of loans transferred (at the time of transfer)	352.77	-
Aggregate consideration	398.70	-
Additional consideration realized in respect of accounts transferred in earlier years	-	-
Excess Provision reversed to the profit and loss account on account of sale of stressed loans	45.93	

* During the quarter ended December 31, 2024, 96 retail non-performing accounts with aggregate outstanding of ₹ 834.73 millions were transferred to an ARC on Cash Basis.

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://ir.rblbank.com/Regulatory.aspx

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 No.	Regulatory Capital Type	Unique Identifier	Instrument Issue Date	Full Terms and conditions (Term Sheets & Offer Circular)
1	**Equity Shares**	INE976G01028	Various	https://ir.rblbank.com/pdfs/regulatory/main-features-and-full-terms-and-conditions-of-regulatory-capital-instruments-as-at-december-31-2023.pdf
2	**Tier 2 Notes**	DFC-1	13th May 2022	https://ir.rblbank.com/pdfs/regulatory/main-features-and-full-terms-and-conditions-of-regulatory-capital-instruments-as-at-december-31-2023.pdf