TABLE DF – 1: SCOPE OF APPLICATION

The consolidated capital adequacy disclosure is based on consolidated financial statements of Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) and its subsidiaries, prepared in accordance with Reserve Bank of India (All India Financial Institutions (AIFIs) - Prudential Norms on Capital Adequacy) Directions, 2025.

(i) Qualitative Disclosures:

a. List of group entities considered for consolidation for the period ended 30/09/2026:

#Name of the entity / (Country of Incorporation)	Whether the entity is included under accounting scope of consolidation (Yes/No)	Explain the method of consolidation	Whether the entity is included under regulatory scope of consolidation (Yes/No)	Explain the method of consolidation	Explain the reasons for difference in the method of consolidation	Explain the reasons if consolidated under only one of the scopes of consolidation
Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency Limited	Yes	Line by line	Yes	Line by line	NA	Nil
SIDBI Venture Capital Limited	Yes	Line by line	Yes	Line by line	NA	Nil
SIDBI Trustee Company Limited	Yes	Line by line	Yes	Line by line	NA	Nil
Acuite Ratings Pvt Ltd	Yes	Share of profit	No	NA	NA	Associate: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
India SME Technology Services Limited	Yes	Share of profit	No	NA	NA	
Receivables Exchange of India Limited	Yes	Share of profit	No	NA	NA	
KITCO Limited	Yes	Share of profit	No	NA	NA	

b. **List of group entities not considered for consolidation both under the accounting and regulatory scope of consolidation:**

Name of the entity / Country of incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (As stated in the accounting balance sheet)	% Of AIFI's holding in the total equity	Regulatory treatment of AIFI's investments in the capital instruments of the entity	Total balance sheet assets (As stated in the accounting balance sheet)	Remarks
Delhi Financial Corporation	Financing Activities	Not available	23.60%	Risk weighted	Not available	Not consolidated as company financials for the period ended September 30, 2026 is not available.
Bihar State Financial Corporation	Financing Activities	Not available	48.43%		Not available	The investment is classified as NPI, resulting in a diminution in value of investment to ₹1/- and full provision has been made
Gujarat State Financial Corporation	Financing Activities	Not available	28.41%		Not available	
Maharashtra Financial Corporation	Financing Activities	Not available	39.99%		Not available	
Punjab Financial Corporation	Financing Activities	Not available	25.92%		Not available	
Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation	Financing Activities	Not available	24.18%		Not available	
SIDBI Swavalamban Foundation (SSF)	Not-for-Profit Company	Not available	NA	NA	Not available	Not-for-Profit Company, SSF is not being considered for consolidation
Bihar Industrial & Technical Consultancy Organisation Ltd.	TCO	Not available	49.25%	Risk weighted	Not available	The investment is classified as NPI and there is a diminution of value to Rs.1, which is fully provided in books.
Karnataka Asset Management Co. Pvt. Ltd.	AMC	Not available	33.33%		Not available	As per the Govt mandate to build up the venture capital Eco system in these states, SIDBI invested in capital of these AMCs/Trustee Companies. Hence,
Rajasthan Asset Management Co. Pvt. Ltd.	AMC	Not available	24.50%		Not available	
Rajasthan Trustee Company Pvt. Ltd.	Trustee Co.	Not available	24.50%		Not available	

Hyderabad Information Technology Venture Enterprises Limited (HITVEL)	AMC	Not available	24.50%		Not available	SIDBI does not have any significant influence even though SIDBI is holding more than 20% of equity shares as per AS-23 and hence same is not considered for consolidation.
Cyberabad Trustee Co. Pvt Ltd (CTCPL)	Trustee Co.	Not available	24.50%		Not available	
Kerala Venture Capital Fund Pvt Ltd	AMC	Not available	50%		Not available	These entities are classified as NPI, and full provision has been made. Hence not consolidated.
Kerala Venture Capital Fund Trustee Pvt Ltd	Trustee Co.	Not available	50%		Not available	
Canbank Factors Ltd.	Factoring	Not available	20%		Not available	Disinvestment has been approved and hence not consolidated. Now a merchant banker has been appointed for disinvestment.

(ii) Quantitative Disclosures:

a. **List of group entities considered for consolidation both under the accounting and regulatory scope of consolidation as on 30/09/2026:**

(₹ in Crores)

Name of the entity / Country of Incorporation (as indicated in (a) above) &	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity) (₹in Crores) #	Total balance sheet assets (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity) (₹ in in Crores)
MUDRA Ltd.	Lending to banks and non-banks (NBFCs/MFIs, etc.) involved in lending under PM Mudra Yojana to Micro Enterprises.	5607.76	34,799.96
SIDBI Venture Capital Limited [SVCL]	Equity/equity linked investment for the early stage MSMEs/start-ups.	74.69	85.40
SIDBI Trustee Company Limited [STCL]	Trusteeship functions of investments	10.98	11.29

b. **The aggregate amount of capital deficiencies in all subsidiaries which are not included in the regulatory scope of consolidation i.e., that are deducted:**

Name of the Subsidiaries/ Country of incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (As stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity) (₹ in Crores)	% Of bank's holding in the total equity	Capital deficiencies
NIL				

c. The aggregate amounts (e.g., current book value) of the AIFI's total interests in insurance entities, which are risk-weighted:

Name of the insurance entities/ Country of Incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity) (₹ in Crores)	% of AIFI's holding in the total equity / proportion of voting power	Quantitative impact on regulatory capital of using risk weighting method versus using the full deduction method
Nil				

d. Any restrictions or impediments on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the banking group - Nil

TABLE DF – 2: CAPITAL ADEQUACY

(i) Qualitative Disclosures:

A summary discussion of the Bank's approach to assessing the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities:

a. The growth dynamics and the resultant competition in the financial markets have brought about significant changes in the banking industry in terms of its operations, products and services. Capital Adequacy framework not only prescribes minimum capital requirements for credit risk, market risk and operational risk, but also includes two additional areas namely, the Supervisory Review Process and Market Discipline through increased disclosure requirement for AIFIs.

b. SIDBI continuously monitors its capital level to ensure that SIDBI is able to absorb losses on both an ongoing and gone concern basis. Leverage ratio introduced under Capital Adequacy framework is also being monitored.

c. The major components of risk assessment in capital are adequacy, composition, quality, access to capital, shareholder assessment and economic capital. Hence, in all activities which the Bank undertakes, impact on earnings and capital would be focused and assessed.

d. Presently, the risk assessment under Pillar I is being undertaken as per the following methods:
   (A) Credit Risk - Standardised Approach
   (B) Market Risk - Standardised Duration Approach
   (C) Operational Risk - Basic Indicator Approach

e. Risk Assessment of Residual Risk is also undertaken to assess the capital requirement under Pillar II.

f. The Bank has put in place Board approved ICAAP Policy for capital assessment, to ensure that the level of internal capital is commensurate with the Bank's risk profile. The ICAAP details the capital planning process and carries out an assessment covering measurement, monitoring, internal controls, reporting, capital requirement and stress testing of various risks.

g. Further, in capital planning process, the Bank also reviews business line wise allocation of capital, as well as maintaining margin of safety over the regulatory capital requirement.

h. As part of ICAAP exercise, stress test is being conducted particularly in respect of the Bank's material risk exposures, in order to evaluate the potential vulnerability of the Bank to some unlikely but plausible events or movements in the market conditions that could have an adverse impact on the Bank. CRAR of the Bank as a whole is estimated to be above the Regulatory CRAR in the medium horizon of 3 to 5 years.

i. The Bank has put in place Risk Appetite Framework through which risk appetite is established, communicated and monitored, considering material risks to the Bank and covering aspects like credit risk, market risk, Operational risk, capital adequacy, etc.

(ii) Quantitative Disclosures:

S. No.	Items	Amount (₹ in Crores)
		30/09/2026
(a)	**Capital requirements for Credit Risk**	
	Portfolios subject to Standardized Approach	16127.21
	Securitization Exposures	NIL
(b)	**Capital requirements for Market Risk**	
	Standardized Duration Approach	1879.52
	- Interest Rate Risk	1207.90
	- Foreign Exchange Risk (including Gold)	90.00
	- Equity Risk	581.62
(c)	**Capital requirements for Operational Risk**	
	Basic Indicator Approach	1365.92
(d)	**Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1 and Total Capital**	
	Group	
	- CET 1 Capital	44128.99
	- Tier 1 Capital	44128.99
	- Tier 2 Capital	2197.37
	- Total Capital	46326.36
	Standalone	
	- CET 1 Capital	38754.57
	- Tier 1 Capital	38754.57
	- Tier 2 Capital	2098.52
	- Total Capital	40853.09
(e)	**Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1 and Total Capital ratios:**	
	Group CRAR	
	- CET 1 Ratio	20.08%
	- Tier 1 Ratio	20.08%
	- Tier 2 Ratio	1.00%
	- CRAR	21.08%
	Standalone CRAR	
	- CET 1 Ratio	18.43%
	- Tier 1 Ratio	18.43%
	- Tier 2 Ratio	1.00%
	- CRAR	19.43%

Risk exposure and assessment

A] Integrated Risk Management Approach:

The Bank follows an integrated risk management approach by –

i. Managing various businesses and control risks.
ii. Inculcating a Risk culture across the Bank by identifying risks involved in various activities / products and taking steps for controlling and monitoring the risks.
iii. Having an integrated risk management set up with the Board and the sub-Committee of the Board of Directors for Risk management at the apex level.
iv. Bringing all risk management operations under CRO/ CGM, RiMV.
v. Having CRO as a member of all major Committees pertaining to risk management.
vi. Having an integral view of the capital charge for credit, operational, market risk and other risks (assessed under ICAAP).

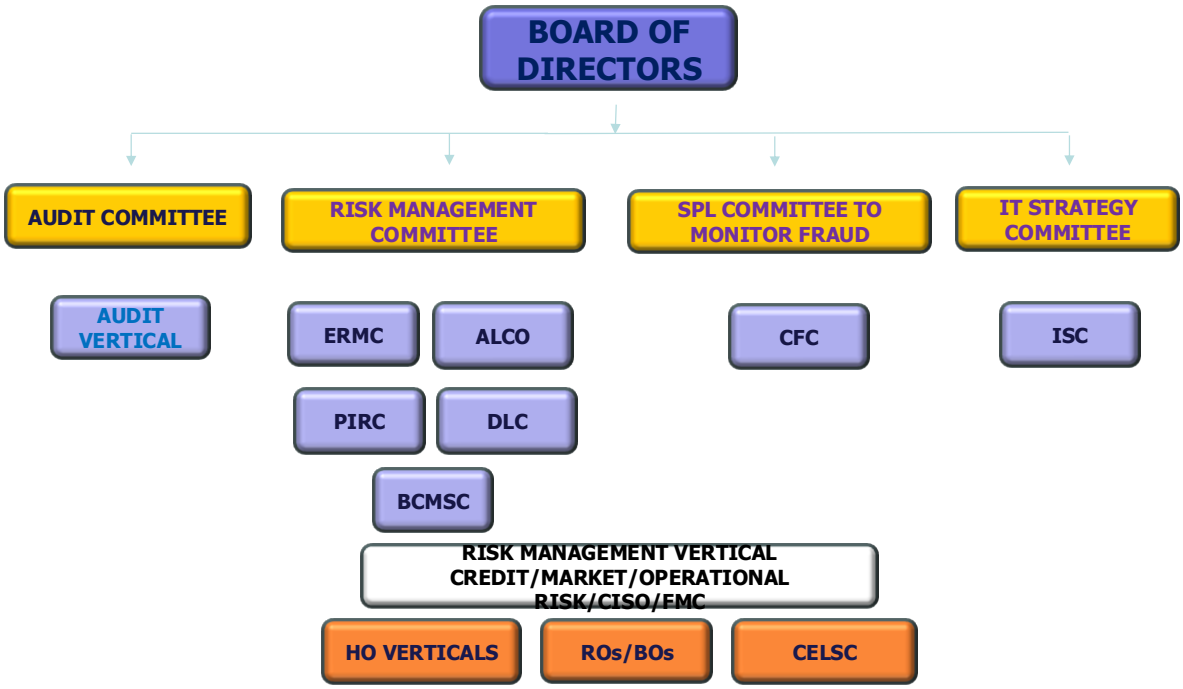
B] Risk Management Structure at SIDBI:

- Effective Risk Management is of primary importance for the success of any financial institution. It is thus considered necessary for the Bank to have a comprehensive Risk Management structure to measure, monitor and manage the principal risks it assumes while conducting its normal business operations.

- Enterprise-wide Risk Management is the identification and measurement of collective risks affecting the value of an enterprise and implementation of enterprise-wide strategy for monitoring and control of these risks by systematic actions in a planned manner through proper understanding and communication. The major elements of Risk Management are:
  - Risk Management philosophy
  - Risk management structure and strategy
  - Risk identification
  - Risk measurement/assessment
  - Risk monitoring and control
  - Risk aggregation and capital allocation
  - Risk audit and review

- The Risk Organization is designed to manage the Credit, Market and Operational risks faced by the Bank. The approach adopted is to have Risk Committees at the Board as well as Senior Management levels to have oversight of the risk / business units in implementation of the policies and processes to manage the risks. The operational departments/Verticals are structured to ensure proper segregation of functions of Credit, Treasury (Front-office & Back-office), Risk Management (inclusive of Treasury Mid-office) and Risk Based Internal Audit.

The following describes the hierarchy for Risk Management in the Bank:



C] Credit Risk:

- Credit risk reflects the risk of losses when one or more counter parties fail to meet all or part of their obligations towards the Bank. Credit risk could stem from both on - and off-balance sheet transactions and from diverse financial instruments such as trade finance products and acceptances, foreign exchange contracts, swaps, investment in bonds, commitments and guarantees.
- SIDBI's primary role is extending financial assistance to MSMEs through Refinance to Banks, NBFCs, MFIs etc. and direct credit through its branch network. The overall operations for SIDBI in the lending space are focused on refinance/ institutional lending to Banks/NBFCs/MFIs which accounted for 90% as on September 30, 2026 and direct lending to MSMEs catering to a fairly niche lending segment which accounted for 10% as on September 30, 2026.
- The Bank has a well laid down Loan Policy for each segment (Refinance as well direct credit to MSMEs). The Policy lays down the broad approach which the Bank adopts in respect of different credit processes, credit risk management, control and monitoring and is supplemented by specific circulars, manuals, guidelines issued from time to time. The policy gets amended from time to time in the light of changing business and economic environment and is reviewed annually. The focus of the Loan Policy is on quality asset growth coupled with growth in net income in each segment of business while maintaining the focus on customer needs.
- **Credit Risk Policy:** Credit risk policy, strategy, exposure limit framework at portfolio level as also measurement methodologies, risk mitigation at individual Proposal / transaction level, control systems such as Concurrent Audits, etc. form part of the Bank's (a) Policy framework for Institutional Finance (Banks), (b) Policy Framework for NBFC Vertical (c) Policy Framework for SFMC and (c) Loan Policy for Direct Finance.

  a) Credit Approval Process:

  - The Loan Policy and Handbook on Direct Credit Operations/Master Circulars/Scheme circulars lays down directions / cautions to be followed by the Bank while on-boarding customers, list of restricted industries, risk categorization of the customers, KYC norms, due diligence of the customers, collateral management, threshold of financial ratios, investment grades including higher investment grade ratings for select sectors, Early Warning Signal System, etc.
  - It also lays down guidelines for appraisal and sanction and practices to be followed by the Bank, which includes Straight Through Process (STP) for sanction / rejection of credit proposals, using the robust underwriting processes based on advanced digital tools.
  - Sanctioning Committees have been constituted for due approval process as per the type of loan/ exposure/ relaxations etc.

  b) Credit Rating Process:

  - The Bank has in place credit risk rating & assessment systems for its credit exposures in order to effectively mitigate credit risks and to identify potential risks in a particular asset. Thereby maintaining healthy asset quality and at the same time providing flexibility in pricing assets to meet the required risk return as per the Bank's overall strategy and credit policy.
  - The rating models categorize different dimensions of credit risk into management risk, financial risk, operational & business risk and industry risk. With a view to facilitating credit related decision-making in a consistent manner, the risk rating reveals the underlying risk of lending, critical input for setting pricing as also non-price terms of loans and presents meaningful information for management of loan portfolio. The rating models are being used for assessment/ grading of credit risk for all segments of the Bank's borrowers and for all Rupee/ foreign currency, fund and non-fund-based facilities.
  - The rating manual provides guidance to the users for applicability of rating

review, selection of the appropriate rating models for rating of borrowers of direct credit, refinance to Banks, NBFCs, MFIs, etc., process flow etc.

- As the best practice, rating validation of proposals above a threshold limit is carried out at arm's length and as an independent approach. This is to ensure not only critical risk aspects are examined in an independent manner but also to ensure proper risk-based differentiation of obligors for appropriate risk-based pricing.
- Further rating model validation policy has been implemented in the Bank to adopt an effective governance framework, procedures and controls to ensure appropriate and timely use of models; as also to maintain model inventory with its versions; undertake appropriate model validation to ensure consistent model performance and better understanding of inherent uncertainties.

c) Credit Monitoring Process:

- Credit monitoring is an on-going process. With a view to ensuring effective loan monitoring, the Bank has also put in place a calibrated post disbursement monitoring mechanism.
- Digitization of the Bank's operations has been undertaken by deploying and leveraging new tools and platforms, which apart from enhancing efficiency of operations, help in sound risk management.
- Review of Default Cases:

  Before a loan account turns into an NPA, the accounts are categorized into following subcategories:

  (i) SMA-0 Principal or interest payment not overdue for more than 30 days but account exhibits signs of incipient stress
  (ii) SMA-1 Principal or interest payment overdue between 31-60 days
  (ii) SMA-2 Principal or interest payment overdue between 61-90 days

  Default' means non-payment of debt when whole or any part or instalment of the amount of debt has become due and payable and is not repaid by the debtor or the corporate debtor. For revolving facilities like cash credit, default would also mean, without prejudice to the above, the outstanding balance remaining continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit or drawing power, whichever is lower, for more than 30 days.

  Default cases, SMAs are being reviewed at Branch Office / Regional Office/ Head Office level on monthly basis, as applicable. In such cases where the problems of the unit are of long term / structural in nature and it is observed that above mentioned measures are not likely to bring back the account(s) on track, comprehensive rehabilitation package is being offered to potentially viable units. All efforts are being made to prevent the account from slipping into NPAs.

d) Credit Concentration Risk:

- Concentration Risk refers to the risk arising from an uneven distribution of counterparties in credit or any other business relationship or from concentration in the portfolio of exposure to business sectors or geographical regions.
- The significant exposure of the Bank is towards Domestic Systemically Important Banks/ Large Banks. Exposures to DSIB are not considered for calculation of Credit Concentration Risk Charge.

D] Market Risk:

- Market Risk is the risk of losses in On or Off-Balance sheet positions arising from movements in equity and interest rate, currency exchange rates and commodity prices.
- The Investment Policy, The Consolidated Policy on ALM, Liquidity Risk and Market Risk and Internal Control Guidelines for Derivatives of the Bank cover

liquidity and market risk areas including scope, limit framework for management, reporting framework, policy guidelines, etc.

- There is a clear-cut separation between front office, back office, and mid-office in Treasury operations. Mid-office reports directly to the Risk Management Vertical.
- Various Market Risk Limits prescribed for Investments including Forex and derivative exposures, e.g.Net Overnight Open Position (NOOP) limit, VaR limits, Deal size limits, Stop Loss limits, PV01 limit, Duration limits, counterparty limits etc. are in place.
- Various Risk metrices such as VaR, duration / modified duration, PV01, etc. are used to quantify risks in the Government Securities/ fixed income investment portfolio. The liquidity gap statements, and interest rate sensitivity statements are used to quantify ALM risks in the Bank's balance sheet.
- Rate Scan mechanism is in place to ensure all bilateral / off- market deals in forex transactions are executed at fair and competitive manner and also aligned with prevailing market prices.

E] Operational Risk :

- Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Operational risk includes legal risk but excludes strategic and reputation risk. While Operational Risk Management is a crucial part of the enterprise-wide risk management framework, it is intrinsic to all financial products, activities, processes, and systems. Several internal and external factors, such as absence and / or lack of policies, and/or standardized processes, inadequate alignment to business goals and / or business plans, dependence of IT systems and infrastructure without business continuity plan may impact the business activities
- Following are the objectives of the operational risk management framework.

  a. To develop a robust and comprehensive operational risk management framework commensurate with the Bank's risk profile and risk appetite.
  b. Enable the senior management and the board of directors to take decisions involving operational risk.
  c. Provide guidance and framework for management of operational risks across the Bank's businesses and support functions to proactively assess and take necessary steps to manage these risks.
  d. Create risk culture for effective management of operational risk within the Bank

Operational Risk Management Governance and Framework

- The Bank has established a Board-approved Operational Risk Management Policy applicable across all branches, regions, verticals, and offices. This Policy sets out an overarching framework for the identification, assessment, measurement, monitoring, mitigation, and reporting of operational risk.
- The Policy further provides for robust governance and organisational arrangements, clearly defining the roles, accountabilities, and responsibilities of the BORMs (Risk Champions), the Risk Management Vertical (RiMV), the Chief Risk Officer (CRO), Enterprise Risk Management Committee (ERMC), and other relevant stakeholders in the effective management of operational risk.
- To strengthen oversight, the Bank has constituted an Enterprise Risk Management Committee (ERMC), a management-level committee comprising of senior executives. The ERMC is responsible for, inter alia, reviewing the implementation of the Operational Risk Management framework, overseeing operational risk activities, assessing key operational risk exposures, monitoring timely and appropriate responses to identified risk issues, and evaluating the adequacy and effectiveness of controls within operational risk areas.

- The Risk Management Vertical (RiMV) provides independent guidance and effective challenge to the first line of defence (business and support functions) to ensure consistent and effective implementation of the operational risk management framework across the Bank.
- The Bank adopts a principle-based and proportionate approach aligned with the Reserve Bank of India's Guidance Note on Operational Risk Management and Operational Resilience (dated 28th November 2025) and any subsequent regulatory updates, to support effective and smooth implementation of the operational risk management framework.
- Following is the methodology adopted by the Bank for assessing its operational risk:
  a. Risk and Control Self-Assessment
  b. Key Risk Indicators (KRIs)
  c. Loss Data Management framework
  d. Scenario Analysis
- The Bank also manages its operational resilience through following components:
  a. Business Continuity Management
  b. Third Party Risk Management
  c. Interconnections and Interdependencies
  d. Information, Communication and Technology
  e. Incident Management
- The Bank also has Board approved Information Security and Cyber Security Policy in place with clearly defined roles and responsibilities of all the concerned stakeholders to manage its risks arising out of Information Technology and Cyber risks.
- Additionally, the bank also manages its risk response strategy by adoption / combination of elements of risk treatment as follows:
  a. Risk Acceptance
  b. Risk Mitigation
  c. Risk Transfer
  d. Risk Avoidance

F] Interest Rate Risk :

- Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book refers to the current or prospective risk to earnings and capital arising from adverse movements in interest rates affecting the banking book assets, liabilities and off-balance-sheet positions.
- Bank carries out Duration Gap Analysis (DGA) to capture the impact of changes in interest rates by 200 bps on market value of equity in terms of RBI Guidelines.
- The Bank experiences moderate gap between the duration of assets and duration of liabilities indicating a moderate impact on Economic Value of Equity (EVE).

DF – 3: CREDIT RISK: GENERAL DISCLOSURES

Qualitative Disclosures:

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

- Definitions of past due and impaired (for accounting purposes)
- Discussion of the AIFI's credit risk management policy

A] An asset, including a leased asset, becomes non-performing when it ceases to generate income for the bank. A non-performing asset (NPA) is a loan or an advance where:

(i) interest and/ or instalment of principal remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in respect of a term loan,

(ii) The account remains 'Out of Order' in respect of an Overdraft/Cash Credit (OD/CC) if the outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit/drawing power for 90 days. In cases where the outstanding balance in the principal operating account is less than the sanctioned limit/drawing power, but there are no credits continuously for 90 days as on the date of Balance Sheet or credits are not enough to cover the interest debited during the same period, these accounts should be treated as 'out of order',

(iii) an account where the regular/ ad hoc credit limits have not been reviewed/ renewed within 180 days from the due date/ date of ad hoc sanction and

(iv) Stock statements relied upon by the banks for determining drawing power should not be older than three months. The outstanding in the account based on drawing power calculated from stock statements older than three months would be deemed irregular. A working capital borrower account will become NPA if such irregular drawings are permitted in the account for a continuous period of 90 days even though the unit may be working or the borrower's financial position is satisfactory.

(v) the bill remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in the case of bills purchased and discounted

B] Credit risk management policy:

SIDBI has credit risk management framework, policies, systems and control mechanisms for governing and monitoring credit risk across different products.

Following are the board approved policies defining the guidelines:

(a) Enterprise Risk Management Policy details the roles of various risk committees of the bank like the Board, RiMC, ERMC etc. Bank has also elaborated on the roles of various stakeholders in the form of governance pyramid which ensures that hierarchy of approvals and governance is followed

(b) **Direct & Indirect loan lending policies:** In line with the credit risk strategy for SIDBI, the Bank has laid out guidelines for assessing the direct and indirect lending exposures based on internal rating model/external rating, prudent due diligence with respect to obtaining satisfactory reports, undertaking visits, checking the credit bureau reports and GST report, conducting negative list / rating checks by RBI or reputed external agencies, conducting compliance and fraud checks, etc.

(c) **Internal credit rating system:** Master circular on rating & validation process, which ensures uniformity of assessment and segmenting the target market basis the risks of the borrower. SIDBI has different rating models for credit rating of different types of customers like MSMEs, Banks, NBFCs, MFIs, Corporates, etc.

(d) Delegation of power framework, which ensures that the sanctions and other operations are authorized based on the approval delegation

(e) Risk Appetite Framework

(f) Prudential limits (Exposure cap)

(g) Recovery policy

(h) Audit policy

(i) Provision and write-off policy

(j) Outsourcing Policy

(b) Total Gross Credit Risk Exposure

	Amount (₹ in Crores)
Fund Based Exposures	6,66,356.24
Non-fund Based Exposures	5,338.34
Total Gross Credit Exposures	6,71,694.58

(c) Geographic Distribution of Exposures:
Domestic operations: ^

	Amount (₹ in Crores)
Fund Based Exposures	6,66,356.24
Non-fund Based Exposures	5,338.34
Total Gross Credit Exposures	6,71,694.58

^ Being no overseas presence.

Overseas operations: No Overseas Operations of the Bank

(d) **Industry Type Distribution of Exposures:**

Amount (₹ in Crores)

Sr No	Industry	Fund Based	Non Fund Based / Off Balance Sheet Undisbursed
1	BANKING	4,64,010.46	53.69
2	FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	1,08,724.03	1,107.74
3	TEXTILES (INCLUDING JUTE)	9,825.62	275.96
4	METAL PRODUCTS	6,058.96	247.62
5	FOOD & FOOD PRODUCTS	3,495.43	99.92
6	PLASTIC	3,422.64	83.07
7	AUTO AND AUTO COMPONENTS	2,990.06	77.67
8	MACHINERY	2,950.91	126.13
9	IRON & STEEL	2,392.19	111.04
10	SCDF PROJECTS	2,294.45	811.81
11	ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	1,759.86	61.26
12	CHEMICAL & CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	1,365.97	81.83
13	PAPER & PAPER PRODUCTS	1,285.87	42.60
14	CONSTRUCTION	1,187.65	83.00
15	PHARMACEUTICAL	1,161.50	52.81

16	NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	1,135.54	47.49
17	ELECTRICITY GENERATION	1,107.52	22.88
18	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	1,085.91	31.96
19	MARKETING & DISTRIBUTION	1,082.69	4.24
20	Industries With Fund Based Exposure Less Than Rs.1000 Cr.	6,479.67	326.23
21	Other Services	4,731.20	107.59
22	Other Industry / Assets	37,808.11	1,481.80
Total		**6,66,356.24**	**5,338.34**

(e) Residual Contractual Maturity Breakdown of Assets: Position as on September 30, 2026:

(₹ in Crores)

Maturity Pattern	Advances*	Investments	Foreign Currency Assets^$
1 to 14 days	4,999.32	7,799.26	30.31
15 to 28 days	21,533.84	2,249.33	33.59
29 days and upto 3 months	97,201.55	12,300.45	410.25
Over 3 months and upto 6 months	81,537.95	25,194.69	109.67
Over 6 months and upto 1 year	1,06,827.50	10,526.08	315.77
Over 1 year and upto 3 year	2,62,064.81	150.00	3,322.79
Over 3 year and upto 5 year	48,740.35	-	5,208.13
Over 5 year and upto 7 year	5,492.41	-	110.65
Over 7 year upto 10 year	1,679.75	196.97	164.27
Over 10 year	1,237.05	2,677.29	109.51

*Advances (including FCTL and FC refinance).
^ all FC assets excluding interest receivable on loans and/or swaps.
$ converted to equivalent INR based on FEDAI revaluation rates as on September 30, 2026.

(f) Amount of Non-Performing Assets (NPA): as on 30/09/2026

S. No.	Items		(₹ in crore)
a)	Gross NPAs		851.82
		Sub-Standard	469.25
		Doubtful 1	243.87
		Doubtful 2	5.06
		Doubtful 3	0.01
		Loss	133.63
b)	Net NPAs		0.00
	NPA Ratios		
		Gross NPAs to Gross Advances (%)	0.14%
		Net NPAs to Net Advances (%)	0.00%
c)	Movement of NPAs (Gross)		
		Opening balance	684.11
		Additions	266.88
		Reductions@	99.17
		Closing Balance	851.82
	Movement of Provisions for NPAs		
d)	Specific Provisions		NA

S. No.	Items	(₹ in crore)
	Opening Balance	
	Provisions made during the period	
	Write-off	
	Write back of excess provisions	
	Any Other Adjustments, including transfers between provisions	
	Closing Balance	
	General Provisions	
	Opening Balance	682.94
	Provisions made during the period	265.37
	Write-off	1.21
	Write back of excess provisions	97.54
	Any Other Adjustments, including transfers between provisions (Provision maintained for FITL account)	2.26
	Closing Balance	851.82
	Write-offs and recoveries that have been booked directly to the income statement (Recovery out of PWO accounts)	46.37
e)	Amount of Non-Performing Investments	628.42
f)	Amount of Provisions held for Non-Performing Investments	628.42
g)	Movement of Provisions for Depreciation on Investments	-
	Opening Balance	1.66
	Provisions made during the period	3.14
	Write-off	0.00
	Write Back of excess Provisions	0.00
	Closing Balance	4.80

@ Reductions including write off

(g) By major Industry or Counter party type

(₹ in Crores)

Sr No	Industry /Counterparty	NPA	Specific & General Provisions
1	FOOD & FOOD PRODUCTS	79.45	79.45
2	MARKETING & DISTRIBUTION	76.64	76.64
3	FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	74.71	74.71
4	TEXTILES (INCLUDING JUTE)	73.51	73.51
5	PLASTIC	67.09	67.09
6	METAL PRODUCTS	40.30	40.30
7	WOOD & WOOD PRODUCTS	26.51	26.51
8	IRON & STEEL	25.48	25.48
9	ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	17.65	17.65
10	CONSTRUCTION	16.92	16.92
11	PHARMACEUTICAL	15.21	15.21
12	HOSPITALS	14.98	14.98
13	Others	209.88	209.88
14	Other Services	113.49	113.49

Total	**851.82**	**851.82**

(h) Ageing of past due loans

(₹ in Crores)

Age	NPA	Provision
Less than 1 year	584.36	584.36
1-3 years	248.79	248.79
3-5 years	0.05	0.05
5-10 years	18.62	18.62
Grand Total	**851.82**	**851.82**

(i) By Significant Geographical area wise

(₹ in Crores)

S. No.	Significant Geographical Area	NPA	Specific & General
1	MUMBAI	489.13	489.13
2	LUCKNOW	193.13	193.13
3	BENGALURU	44.17	44.17
4	INDORE	24.12	24.12
5	JAIPUR	17.72	17.72
6	LUCKNOW	16.50	16.50
7	KOLKATA	14.52	14.52
8	HYDERABAD	13.44	13.44
9	CHANDIGARH	10.32	10.32
10	OTHERS	28.77	28.77
Grand Total		**851.82**	**851.82**

(j) Portion of General Provision that is not allocated to a geographical area: Nil

TABLE DF - 4:
CREDIT RISK: DISCLOSURES FOR PORTFOLIOS SUBJECT TO THE STANDARDIZED APPROACH

(g) Qualitative Disclosures:

(a) For portfolios under the standardized approach:

Names of credit rating agencies used, plus reasons for changes, if any:

- External rating by RBI Accredited credit rating agencies (arranged in alphabetical order) is considered for the purpose of for all eligible exposures:
  (a) ACUITE Ratings & Research Ltd. (Acuité)
  (b) Brickwork Ratings India Private Limited
  (b) Credit Analysis and Research Limited (CARE);
  (c) CRISIL Ratings Limited;
  (d) ICRA Limited;
  (e) India Ratings and Research Private Limited (India Ratings); and
  (f) INFOMERICS Valuation and Rating Pvt Ltd. (INFOMERICS)

- The Reserve Bank has decided that AIFIs may use the ratings of the following international credit rating agencies (arranged in alphabetical order) for the

purposes of risk weighting their claims for capital adequacy purposes where specified:
(a) Care Edge Global IFSC Limited (for all non-resident corporate exposures);
(b) Fitch;
(c) Moody's; and
(d) Standard & Poor's

Types of exposure for which each agency is used, and description of the process used to transfer public issue ratings onto comparable assets in the Banking Book:

Corporate borrowers are being encouraged to solicit ratings from approved external rating agencies. The ratings available in public domain are mapped for the purpose of calculation of risk-weighted assets as per RBI guidelines on mapping. Long Term Ratings are used for various exposures.

- Bank Loan rating from RBI Accredited rating Agency is used for exposure of above Rs. 50 crore under Direct Credit and exposures under Indirect Credit (Refinance to Banks, NBFCs, MFIs, etc.) and operations on TReDS.

(i) Quantitative Disclosures:

Amount (₹ in Crores)

S. No.	Particulars	FUND BASED	NON-FUND BASED
		September 30, 2026	September 30, 2026
1	Below 100% Risk Weight	6,13,681.54	3,302.88
2	100% Risk Weight	31,472.82	1,784.66
3	More than 100% Risk Weight	10,949.10	250.80
4	Deducted (Risk Mitigants)	10,252.78	-
5	TOTAL	6,66,356.24	5,338.34

TABLE DF - 5:

CREDIT RISK MITIGATION: DISCLOSURES FOR STANDARDISED APPROACHES

(i) Qualitative Disclosures:

- Valuation of credit risk mitigants in a manner that allows regulatory capital adjustment to reflect them.
- The main types of collateral accepted by the bank are as under:

  i. Eligible financial collaterals, recognized as Credit Risk Mitigants under the Standardized Approach as per RBI guidelines on New Capital Adequacy Framework (NCAF), i.e. Cash or cash equivalent (bank deposits/ NSCs /KVP/LIC Policy, etc.) and
  ii. Units of Mutual Funds
- Bank reduces its credit exposure to a counter party with the haircut-adjusted value of eligible financial collaterals to factor risk mitigation effect of the collaterals.
- Further, for assistance to MSMEs, other collaterals such as movable and immovable assets/landed properties etc. are also permissible.
- The Bank accepts the following entities as eligible guarantors, in line with RBI guidelines: Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Ltd (NCGTC) and Export Credit & Guarantee Corporation (ECGC).
- The Bank has -diversified portfolio of assets which are secured by various types of collaterals, such as: -

  • Eligible financial collaterals listed above
  • Guarantees by sovereigns and
  • Fixed assets and current assets of the counterparty.

(ii) Quantitative Disclosures:

S. No.	Particulars	(₹ in Crores)
		As on September 30, 2026
(a)	The total exposure (after, where applicable, on- or off-balance *sheet netting*) that is covered by eligible financial collateral after the application of haircuts for each separately disclosed credit risk portfolio	10,528.43
(b)	The total exposure (after, where applicable, on- or off- balance sheet netting) that is covered by guarantees/credit derivatives (whenever specifically permitted by RBI) for each separately disclosed portfolio	506.56

TABLE DF – 6:
SECURITIZATION EXPOSURES: DISCLOSURE FOR STANDARDIZED APPROACH

During the period under consideration, the Bank did not securitize any of its assets and hence, the same is not applicable.

TABLE DF – 7:
MARKET RISK IN TRADING BOOK

(i) Qualitative Disclosures:

a) The general qualitative disclosure requirement for market risk including the portfolios covered by the standardized approach:

- Market risk refers to the potential loss that the Bank may incur due to adverse movements in market prices. The Bank considers the following aspects to manage and mitigate market risk.

    - Strategies and processes
    - The structure and organization of the relevant risk management function
    - The scope and nature of risk reporting and/or measurement systems
    - Policies for hedging and/or mitigating risk and strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges/mitigants

- In addition to Umbrella Enterprise Risk Management policy which lays out the overall risk management and governance at SIDBI, The Bank has following board approved policies in place for market risk management:

(a) The Consolidated Policy on ALM, Market risk and Liquidity Risk
(b) Investment policy
(c) Internal control guidelines for derivatives
(d) Risk appetite framework

- For liquidity risk management, the Bank conducts liquidity gap analysis with the use of a maturity ladder and calculation of cumulative surplus or deficit of funds at selected maturity dates. The gap analysis is prepared in line with format prescribed by RBI for structural liquidity report. Besides liquidity gap analysis, monitors the liquidity on a weekly basis to ensure availability of adequate liquid asset to service the debt during the week. Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) is prepared on quarterly basis and reviewed on monthly basis.

- For interest rate risk management, The Bank has adopted following approaches:

    i) GAP Analysis between Rate Sensitive Assets and Rate Sensitive Liabilities in the format prescribed by RBI and measuring the impact of mismatches of earning profile (NII approach)

    ii) Duration Based Approach/ Net Economic Value Approach to understand the impact of changes in interest rates on the economic value of the Bank (EVE approach).

- Further, Bank uses Value-at-Risk, duration, modified duration & PV01 to quantify risks in the fixed income investment portfolio.

- Bank also has a limit framework in place with the objective of keeping the Bank's net exposure to various risks within a level consistent with Bank's business strategy, risk tolerance, capital allocation to risk types etc. Limit framework comprises of limits setup on liquidity risk, interest rate risk, FX risk, domestic & derivatives operations.

- Bank prepares a monthly compliance report consisting of various risk parameters like Duration, Modified Duration, PV01 and Value at Risk etc. for the purpose of monitoring market risk against limits set on above risk factors corresponding to investment in G-Sec, Bonds & Debentures held in Trading Book. It also prepares liquidity gap statements, and interest rate sensitivity statements which are used to quantify ALM risks in the Bank's balance sheet.

- Policies for hedging and/or mitigating risk and strategies have been covered under Board approved policy for Internal Control Guidelines for Derivatives. The Policy lays down guidelines for hedge qualifying criterion and valuation. The monitoring is being undertaken by way of setting exposure limits. Mid-office prepares hedge documents for swap deals based on the characteristics of hedge and its underlying asset. Further, on a quarterly basis a hedge effectiveness report on the outstanding hedging deals is obtained from the forex consultant. Further, Audit Vertical (AV) ensures that the concurrent auditor scrutinizes the derivatives deals and reports on the operations on derivatives and its adherence to SIDBI & regulatory policies in its monthly report.

(ii) Quantitative Disclosures:

(₹ in Crores)

Sr. No.	Amount of capital required for	As on September 30, 2026
(a)	Interest Rate Risk	1207.90
(b)	Equity Position Risk	581.62
(c)	Foreign Exchange Risk	90.00
	Total Market Risk Capital Charge	1879.52

TABLE DF – 8:
OPERATIONAL RISK

(i) Qualitative Disclosures:

- The Bank has Board approved policy for operational risk management (hereafter referred to as 'ORM policy') which includes framework for identification, assessment, monitoring, and measurement of operational risk. The ORM policy defines operational risk (as defined by RBI/Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS)), as 'the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems or from external events.
- Further, the policy classifies operational loss events into seven types viz. (i) Business disruption and system failure, (ii) clients, products, and business practices, (iii) damage to physical assets, (iv) employment practices and workplace safety, (v) execution, delivery, and process management, (vi) external frauds and (vii) internal fraud. Further, loss events shall be classified as (i) Actual Loss Event, (ii) Potential Loss Event, or (iii) Near-miss Event. The policy details out each of the above loss types.

- Additionally, the policy defines the risk appetite for operational risk for the Bank within the Board approved framework / limits wherein the limit may be stated in terms of:
  (a) Assessment of risk and control defined in terms of percentage effective controls.
  (b) Acceptable self-assessment ratings for risk and control assessment.
  (c) KRI thresholds and acceptable breach limits.

- Bank's ORM policy also includes frameworks, such as Loss Incident Reporting process, Key Risk Indicator (KRI), and Risk & Control Self-Assessment (RCSA).

- The Bank has also developed and implemented Business Continuity Management Policy and Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) ; the BCP / DRP shall help the Bank to recover or maintain its critical services in the event of incident / crisis or disruption affecting normal business operations. The plans are tested annually to ensure that their objectives are met.

- Basic Indicator Approach with capital charge of 15% of average gross income for previous 3 years is applied for Operational Risk.

(iii) **Quantitative Disclosures: As per RBI Master Direction on Capital Adequacy , The Bank follows Basic Indicator Approach for calculation of capital required for operation risk.** The capital requirement for Operational Risk under Basic Indicator Approach is ₹1365.92 crores.

TABLE DF – 9:
INTEREST RATE RISK IN THE BANKING BOOK (IRRBB)

(i) Qualitative Disclosures:

- The general qualitative disclosure requirement including the nature of IRRBB and key assumptions, including assumptions regarding loan prepayments and behaviour of non- maturity deposits, and frequency of IRRBB measurement.

- Interest rate risk may arise where changes in market interest rates might adversely affect Bank's financial position. The immediate impact of changes in interest rates is on Bank's earnings through changes in its Net Interest Income (NII). A long-term impact of changes in interest rates is on Bank's Market Value of Equity (MVE) or Networth through changes in the economic value of its assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions. Bank holds assets, liabilities and off balance sheet items with different maturities or re-pricing dates which may be linked to different benchmark rates. This creates exposure to unexpected movements in interest rates.

- Re-pricing Gap Approach- is used to measure and monitor Interest rate risk through Rate Sensitive Gap (RSG). Impact on the one-year Net Interest Income (NII) due to the RSG is observed using this analysis. Currency wise Interest rate sensitivity statements as per RSG are prepared as on the last day of each month to identify the Bank's interest rate risk and to develop strategy to manage the same. ALCO reviews the same on monthly basis.

- Economic Value Approach: Under this approach, the Bank analyses the dynamic behavior of economic value of equity with response to varying interest rate scenarios. Bank carries out Interest Rate Sensitivity as per Duration Gap Analysis (DGA) on quarterly basis to capture impact of changes in interest rates on economic value of Bank's assets and liabilities in banking book and thereby on Market Value of Equity (MVE). The impact is worked out, assuming 200 bps parallel shift in yield curve.

(k) Quantitative Disclosures:

Position as on September 30, 2026:

Scenario	Drop in Equity Value	Change in Economic Value of Equity (₹ Crores)

For a 200 bps Rate shock the drop in equity value	0.95%	368.98

TABLE DF – 10:
GENERAL DISCLOSURE FOR EXPOSURES RELATED TO COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK

- The Bank deals in Over the Counter (OTC) derivative transactions viz. Forward Rate Agreement, Interest Rate Swaps, Cross Currency Swap within the framework of RBI guidelines. Derivative transactions in the Bank are guided by Internal Control Guidelines (ICG). SIDBI's policy on derivatives is restricted to hedging its exchange risk and / or interest rate risk on the underlying foreign exchange / rupee liability.
- Exposures in various foreign currency loans denominated in USD, EUR, JPY & SDRs, carry the risk of adverse movements in both the exchange rates as well as interest rates. Therefore, there is a need for the management of these risks from the date of borrowing of the loan or conversion / drawal into Rupees till the full repayment of FC loan which requires Bank to undertake OTC transactions.
- To manage Credit Risk emanating from derivatives, the hedging transactions are undertaken only with approved counterparties for which counterparty limits are fixed. No standalone transactions are initiated. If a hedge becomes naked in part or full owing to shrinking of the portfolio, it is allowed to continue till the original maturity and are marked to market at regular intervals.
- Responsibilities of transaction, follow-up, monitoring and management roles are clearly defined through functional demarcation of front, back and mid offices. Management responsibilities are defined through appropriate reporting mechanism at weekly/monthly/quarterly intervals besides presentation of reports in ALCO/Investment/Board meetings.
- **Quantitative Disclosures:**
- The 'capital charge for default risk' is calculated using Current Exposure Method. The details are as under: (₹ Crores)

Type of Contract Exchange Rate Contracts and Gold	Credit Equivalent Exposure	Risk Weighted Assets	Credit valuation adjustment – RWA (CVA)
As on September 30, 2026	981.61	199.62	550.05

TABLE DF – 11:
COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL

Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves		September 30, 2026	Ref No
1)	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (Share premium)	8,387.85	A+C
2)	Retained earnings	315.52	H
3)	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	41,040.58	D+E+F
4)	*Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)*	Nil	
5)	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (Amount allowed in group CET1)	Nil	
6)	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	49,743.95	A+C+D+E+F+H
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
7)	Prudential valuation adjustments	Nil	
8)	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	Nil	
9)	Intangibles (net of related tax liability)	2,744.14	Q
10)	Deferred tax assets	1,119.77	R
11)	Cash-flow hedge reserve	Nil	
12)	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	Nil	
13)	Securitization gain on sale	Nil	
14)	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	Nil	
15)	Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	Nil	
16)	Investments in own shares (if not already netted off paid-up capital on reported balance sheet)	Nil	
17)	Reciprocal crossholdings in common equity	Nil	
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 AIFI does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	Nil	

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)	1,751.05	
20)	Mortgage servicing rights(amount above 10% threshold)	Nil	
21)	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences19 (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	Nil	
22)	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	Nil	
23)	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	Nil	
24)	of which: mortgage servicing rights	Nil	
25)	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	Nil	
26)	National specific regulatory adjustments (26a+26b+26c+26d)	Nil	
26a)	of which: Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated-insurance subsidiaries	Nil	
26b)	of which: Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries	Nil	
26c)	of which: Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the AIFI23	Nil	
26d)	of which: Unamortized pension funds expenditures	Nil	
27)	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	Nil	
28)	Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1	5,614.96	
29)	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	44,128.99	
Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments			
30)	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus (share premium) (31+32)	Nil	
31)	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares)	Nil	
32)	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting	Nil	

	standards (Perpetual debt Instruments)		
33)	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1	Nil	
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)	Nil	
35)	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	Nil	
36)	Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	Nil	
Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments			
37)	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	Nil	
38)	Reciprocal crossholdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	Nil	
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 AIFI does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	Nil	
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)	Nil	
41)	National specific regulatory adjustments (41a+41b)	Nil	
41a)	*of which:* Investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	Nil	
41b)	*of which:* Shortfall in the Additional Tier 1 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the AIFI	Nil	
42)	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	Nil	
43)	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital**	Nil	
44)	**Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)**	Nil	
45)	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) (29 + 44)**	44,128.99	

Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions			
46)	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	Nil	
47)	*Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2*	Nil	
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)	Nil	
49)	*of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out*	Nil	
50)	Provisions	2,197.37	
51)	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	2,197.37	
Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments			
52)	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	Nil	
53)	Reciprocal crossholdings in Tier 2 instruments	Nil	
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 AIFI does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold)	Nil	
55)	Significant investments in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	Nil	
56)	National specific regulatory adjustments (56a+56b)	Nil	
55a)	of which: Investments in the Tier 2 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	Nil	
55b)	of which: Shortfall in the Tier 2 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the AIFI	Nil	
57)	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	Nil	
58)	Tier 2 capital (T2)	2,197.37	
59)	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) (45 + 58)	46,326.36	
60)	Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)	2,19,759.23	

60a)	of which: total credit risk weighted assets	1,79,191.27	
60b)	of which: total market risk weighted assets	23,494.01	
60c)	of which: total operational risk weighted assets	17,073.95	
Capital ratios and buffers			
61)	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	20.08%	
62)	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	20.08%	
63)	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	21.08%	
64)	NA	Nil	
65)	NA	Nil	
66)	NA	Nil	
67)	NA	Nil	
68)	NA	Nil	
National minima (if different from Basel III)			
69)	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	Nil	
70)	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	Nil	
71)	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	Nil	
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)			
72)	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financial entities	Nil	
73)	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	Nil	
74)	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	Nil	
75)	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	Nil	
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
76)	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardized approach (prior to application of cap)	Nil	
77)	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardized approach	Nil	
78)	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	Nil	

79)	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	Nil	
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements			
80)	*Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements*	Nil	
81)	*Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)*	Nil	
82)	*Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements*	Nil	
83)	*Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)*	Nil	
84)	*Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements*	Nil	
85)	*Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)*	Nil	

TABLE DF – 12:
Composition of Capital – Reconciliation Requirements

Step -1

(₹in crore)

		Balance sheet as in financial statements As on reporting date - 30/09/2026	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation As on reporting date - 30/09/2026
A	**Capital & Liabilities**		
I	Paid-up Capital	621.30	2,312.28
	Reserves & Surplus	52,272.44	47,431.67
	Minority Interest	0	0.00
	Total Capital	**52,893.74**	49,743.95
II	**Deposits**	**2,15,917.38**	2,15,917.38
	of which: Deposits from banks	1,95,427.08	1,95,427.08
	of which: (Retail Deposits)	20,490.30	20,490.30
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	0.00
III	**Borrowings**	**4,09,942.15**	4,09,942.15
	of which: From RBI	0	0.00
	of which: From banks	1,58,281.74	1,58,281.74
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	2,51,316.96	2,51,316.96
	of which: Others (Govt. of India)	343.45	343.45
	of which: Capital instruments	0	0.00
IV	**Other liabilities & provisions**	**20,480.27**	25,382.07
	Total	**6,99,233.54**	**7,00,985.55**
B			**Assets**
I	**Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India**	0.06	0.06
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	26,439.63	26,497.70
II	**Investments:**	**33,689.08**	**35,390.65**
	of which: Government securities	17,392.16	17,392.16
	of which: Other approved securities	-	-
	of which: Shares	158.91	281.18

	of which: Debentures & Bonds	2,399.76	2,355.08
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	112.96	1,751.05
	of which: Others (Commercial *Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)*	13,625.29	13,611.18
III	Loans and advances	**6,30,233.42**	**6,31,314.52**
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	4,88,172.84	4,88,172.84
	of which: Loans and advances to *customers*	1,42,060.58	1,43,141.68
IV	Fixed assets	**373.49**	**310.05**
V	Other assets	**8,497.86**	**7,472.56**
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	2,743.90	2,744.14
	of which: Deferred tax assets	1119.77	1,119.77
VI	Goodwill on consolidation	0	-
VII	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	0	-
Total Assets		**6,99,233.54**	**7,00,985.55**

Step: 2

		Balance sheet as in financial statements As on reporting date	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation As on reporting date	Ref No
A	**Capital & Liabilities**			
I	Paid-up Capital	621.3	2,312.28	A
	of which: Amount eligible for CET1	621.3	**2,312.28**	
	of which: Amount eligible for *AT1*	-	-	
	Reserves & Surplus	45,804.61	**41,356.10**	B
	Share Premium	6,001.50	**6,075.57**	C
	General Reserve	35,679.39	37,810.93	D
	Special Reserve created and maintained u/s 36 (1) (viii) of The Income Tax Act, 1961	2,462.00	2,462.00	E
	Statutory Reserve created u/s 45-IC of Reserve Bank of India Act.	816.72	767.65	F

	Investment Fluctuation Reserve	128.40	**128.40**	G
	Surplus in Profit and Loss account	**6,846.49**	**315.52**	H
	Funds	**337.92**	**340.17**	
	Minority Interest	-	-	
	Total Capital	**52,893.73**	**49,743.95**	
II	Deposits	2,15,917.38	2,15,917.38	I
	of which: Deposits from banks	1,95,427.08	1,95,427.08	
	of which: Customer deposits	0.00	0.00	
	of which: Other deposits (Retail Deposits)	20,490.30	20,490.30	
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	0.00	0.00	
III	Borrowings	4,09,942.15	4,09,942.15	J
	of which: From RBI	0.00	0.00	
	of which: From banks	1,58,281.74	1,58,281.74	
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	2,51,316.96	2,51,316.96	
	of which: Others (pl. Govt. of India)	343.45	343.45	
	of which: Capital instruments	0.00	0.00	
IV	Other liabilities & provisions	20,480.27	25,382.07	K
	of which: DTLs related to goodwill	0.00	0.00	
	of which: DTLs related to *intangible assets*	0.00	0.00	
	Total	**6,99,233.54**	**7,00,985.55**	**L**
B	**Assets**			
I	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	0.06	0.06	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	26,439.63	26,497.71	
II	Investments	33,689.08	35,390.65	**M**
	of which: Government securities	17,392.16	17,392.16	
	of which: Other approved securities	0.00	-	
	of which: Shares	158.91	281.18	
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	2,399.76	2,355.08	
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	112.96	1,751.05	
	of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	13,625.29	13,611.18	

III	Loans and advances	6,30,233.42	6,31,314.52	**N**
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	4,88,172.84	4,88,172.84	
	of which: Loans and advances *to customers*	1,42,060.58	1,43,141.68	
IV	Fixed assets	373.49	310.05	**O**
V	Other assets	8,497.86	7,472.56	P
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets *Out of which:*	2,743.90	2,744.14	Q
	Goodwill	0.00	-	
	Other intangibles (excluding MSRs)	0.00	-	
	Deferred tax assets	1,119.77	1,119.77	R
VI	Goodwill on consolidation	0.00	-	
VII	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	0.00	-	
	Total Assets	**6,99,233.54**	**7,00,985.55**	

Step: 3

Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves			
		Component of regulatory capital reported by AIFI	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation from step 2
1	Directly issued qualifying common share (and equivalent for non-joint stock companies) capital plus related stock surplus	8,387.85	A +C
2	Retained earnings	315.52	H
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	41,040.58	D+E+F
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**	49,743.95	A+C+D+E+F+H
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	-	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	

TABLE DF – 13:
MAIN FEATURES OF REGULATORY CAPITAL INSTRUMENTS

		(₹ in Crores)
1	Issuer	Small Industries Development Bank of India
2	Unique identifier (e.g., CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	-
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	(a) The Small Industries Development Bank of India Act, 1989 (SIDBI Act, 1989), (b) Small Industries Development Bank of India General Regulations, 2000
	Regulatory treatment	
4	Basel III rules	Common Equity Tier 1
5	Eligible at solo/group/ group & solo	Group & solo
6	Instrument type	Equity Shares
7	Amount recognized in regulatory capital (Rs. in Crores, as of most recent reporting date)	
8	Par value of instrument	
9	Accounting classification	Equity Share Capital
10	Original date of issuance	Various dates
11	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
12	Original maturity date	No Maturity
13	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Nil
14	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	Not Applicable
15	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	Not Applicable
16	Coupons / dividends	
	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	If Dividend on Equity Shares, as recommended by the Board is approved at the AGM, it will be paid within thirty days from the date of declaration to all Beneficial Owners/ Members in respect of shares held and whose names are on SIDBI's Register of Members. The same would be done in accordance with the Dividend Distribution Policy of the Bank.
17	Coupon rate and any related index	Nil
18	Existence of a dividend stopper	Nil
19	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Fully Discretionary
20	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	Nil
21	Noncumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative
22	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible
23	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	Nil
24	If convertible, fully or partially	Nil
25	If convertible, conversion rate	Nil
26	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	Nil
27	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	Nil
28	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	Nil

		(₹ in Crores)
29	Write-down feature	No
30	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	Nil
31	If write-down, full or partial	Nil
32	If write-down, permanent or temporary	Nil
33	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	Nil
34	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Nil
35	Non-compliant transitioned features	Nil
36	If yes, specify non-compliant features	Nil

TABLE DF – 14:
FULL TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF REGULATORY CAPITAL INSTRUMENTS

Instruments	Full Terms and Conditions
(a) Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	The instrument is governed by the following laws: (a) The Small Industries Development Bank of India Act, 1989 (SIDBI Act, 1989), (b) Small Industries Development Bank of India General Regulations, 2000
(b) Accumulated other comprehensive income and other reserves [Sum of General Reserve, Special Reserve created and maintained u/s 36 (1) (viii) of The Income Tax Act, 1961]	

TABLE DF – 15:
DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR REMUNERATION

Not applicable, as this disclosure is applicable for Private sector and foreign banks operating in India and Private AIFIs.

Table DF-16:
Equities – Disclosure for Banking Book Positions

The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to equity risk, including differentiation between holdings on which capital gains are expected and those taken under other objectives including for relationship and strategic reasons; and

discussion of important policies covering the valuation and accounting of equity holdings in the banking book. This includes the accounting techniques and valuation methodologies used, including key assumptions and practices affecting valuation as well as significant changes in these practices.

- All equity HTM investments are in Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures and Associates.

- As per the RBI guidelines, investments classified under HTM category need not be marked to market and carried at acquisition cost. Any diminution, other than temporary, in the value of equity investment is provided for. Any loss on sale of investments in HTM category is recognized in the profit and loss statement. Any profit on sale of investments under HTM category is recognized in the profit and loss statement and is then appropriated to capital reserve, net of taxes and statutory reserve.

Qualitative Disclosures

As on September 30, 2026:

			/ (₹ in Crore)
Sr No	Investments	Value disclosed in Balance Sheet	Fair Value
a)	Investments in G-Sec	598.31	590.74
b)	Investment in Long term Bonds of banks	1925.24	1926.90
c)	Investments in Shares of Subsidiaries	1751.05	5455.49
d)	Other Investments including Venture Capital Funds	136.70	453.25

For quoted securities a comparison to publicly quoted share values where share price is materially different from fair value.

			Amount (₹ in Cr)
2	Type and Nature of Investments	Publicly traded	Privately held
	Nil		

3	The cumulative realized gains (losses) arising from sales and liquidations in the reporting period.	Nil
4	Total unrealized gains (losses)	
5	Total latent revaluation gains (losses)	
6	Any amounts of the above included in Tier 1 and /or Tier 2 capital	
7	Capital requirements broken down by appropriate equity groupings, consistent with the Bank's methodology, as well as the aggregate amounts and the type of equity investments subject to any supervisory transition or grandfathering provisions regarding regulatory capital requirements.	

TABLE DF – 17:
SUMMARY COMPARISON OF ACCOUNTING ASSETS Vs. LEVERAGE RATIO EXPOSURE MEASURE

		(₹ in Crore)
	Item	September 30, 2026
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	7,00,985.56
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	(5,614.96)
3	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognized on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	-
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	981.61
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)	4,356.74
7	Other adjustments	-
8	**Leverage ratio exposure**	7,00,708.95

TABLE DF-18: LEVERAGE RATIO COMMON DISCLOSURE TEMPLATE

	Item	Leverage ratio framework (₹ in crore) As on September 30, 2026
	On-balance sheet exposures	
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	7,00,985.56
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(5,614.96)
3	**Total on-balance sheet exposures** (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	6,95,370.60
	Derivative exposures	
4	Replacement cost associated with all *derivatives* transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	400.40
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with *all* derivatives transactions	581.21
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)**	981.61
	Securities financing transaction exposures	
12	Gross SFT *assets* (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	-
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	
15	Agent transaction exposures	-
16	**Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)**	
	Other off-balance sheet exposures	
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	4,356.74
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	-
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)	4,356.74
	Capital and total exposures	

	Item	Leverage ratio framework (₹ in crore) As on September 30, 2026
20	**Tier 1 capital**	44,128.99
21	**Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)**	7,00,708.95
	Leverage ratio	
22	**Basel III leverage ratio**	6.30%

Leverage Ratio (Consolidated) for last quarter-ends of the Bank

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	31/12/2025	31/03/2026	30/06/2026	30/09/2026
Tier 1 capital	35,436.83	42,596.08	43,504.35	44,128.99
Total exposures	6,48,540.65	6,63,743.41	6,82,821.11	7,00,708.95
Leverage Ratio	5.46%	6.42%	6.37%	6.30%

Leverage Ratio (Standalone) for last quarter-ends of the Bank

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	31/12/2025	31/03/2026	30/06/2026	30/09/2026
Tier 1 capital	30,597.73	37,221.80	38,129.50	38,754.57
Total exposures	6,14,826.39	6,28,760.17	6,47,686.36	6,65,877.33
Leverage Ratio	4.98%	5.92%	5.89%	5.82%