

DF 1. Scope of application

1. Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures:

The Bank is subject to the capital adequacy guidelines stipulated by RBI, which are based on the framework of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. As per Basel III guidelines, the Bank is required to maintain a minimum Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of 9% (12.5% including Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) and additional CET 1 requirement under Global Systemically Important Bank), with minimum Common Equity Tier I (CET1) of 5.5% (8% including CCB) as on March 31, 2025. These guidelines on Basel III have been implemented on April 01, 2013 in a phased manner. The minimum capital required to be maintained by the Bank for the year ended March 31, 2025 is 9% with minimum Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) of 5.5%. The risk management framework of Indian operations is integrated with the Bank's strategy and business planning processes at global level. The Bank has comprehensive risk management framework to monitor, evaluate and manage the principal risks assumed in conducting its activities. The risk management function in India is as per directives and framework set out at Head Office level. As at March 31, 2025, the Bank does not have any investment in subsidiaries/Joint Ventures and Associates, financial and commercial entities.

Regulatory Framework

The Bank operates as a scheduled commercial bank and is required to maintain capital ratios at par with locally incorporated banks.

Capital Adequacy requirements are outlined in the following circulars:

- Master Circular – Prudential Guidelines on Capital Adequacy and Market Discipline – New Capital Adequacy Framework ('NCAF')
- Master Circular - Basel III Capital Regulations

As per Basel III guidelines, currently banks should adopt Standardized Approach (SA) for credit risk, Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) for operational risk and Standardized Duration Approach (SDA) for computing capital requirement for market risks.

Basel III guidelines are structured around three 'Pillars' which are outlined below:

- Pillar 1 sets out minimum regulatory capital requirements.
- Pillar 2 sets out key principles for supervisory review of Bank's risk management framework and its capital adequacy.
- Pillar 3 aims to encourage market discipline by developing set of disclosure requirements by banks that allow market participants to assess key pieces of information on the scope of application, capital, risk exposures, risk assessment processes and hence the capital adequacy of the bank. Further, providing disclosures that are based on a common framework is an effective means of informing the market about exposure to those risks and provides a consistent and comprehensive disclosure framework that enhances comparability.

Basel III introduced a much stricter definition of capital. The predominant form of Tier 1 capital will be Common Equity, since it is critical that banks' risk exposures are backed by high quality capital base. Further, Basel III introduced Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) and Countercyclical buffer with a view to ensure that banks maintain a cushion of capital that can be used to absorb losses during periods of financial and economic stress and to increase capital requirements in good times and decrease the same in bad times.

In terms of RBI circular dated 12 December, 2006 on Financial Regulation of Systemically Important NBFCs and banks' Relationship with them, NBFCs promoted by the parent / group of a foreign bank having presence in India, which is a subsidiary of the foreign bank's parent / group or where the parent / group is having management control would be treated as part of that foreign bank's operations in India and brought under the ambit of consolidated supervision. As at March 31, 2025, no such SG group owned NBFC is in operations in India, accordingly framework for consolidated supervision does not apply to the Bank.

The Bank does not have any subsidiaries in India and consequently not required to prepare Consolidated Financial Statements. The Bank does not have any interest in insurance entities.

2. Capital structure

Qualitative Disclosures

Bank's regulatory capital consists of two components – Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital. Both components of capital provide support for banking operations and protect depositor. As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines, the composition of capital instruments for foreign banks in India would include the following elements:

Tier 1 Capital:

- Interest-free funds received from Head Office
- Statutory reserves kept in Indian books
- Remittable surplus retained in Indian books which is not repatriable so long as the bank functions in India
- Capital Reserves
- AFS Reserve



- Interest-free funds remitted from Head Office for acquisition of property

Tier 2 Capital:

- General provisions and loss reserves:
General provisions and loss reserves can be reckoned up to a maximum of 1.25 per cent of the total Credit risk-weighted assets. Such provisions and reserves include provisions on Standard Assets, Country Risk Exposures, Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposures and Investment Reserve Account'.
- Any other item permitted by RBI.

Quantitative Disclosure

a) Tier 1 Capital	(₹ '000s)
Amount Received from Head Office	26,974,653
Statutory Reserves	2,213,539
Remittable Surplus Retained in India for CRAR	1,573,896
Capital Reserves	788,918
Less: Intangible Assets	(39,860)
Less: LEF Capital under section 11 2bi	(4,308,500)
Total Tier 1 Capital	27,202,646
b) Tier 2 Capital	(₹ '000s)
General Provisions and loss Reserves reckoned up to a maximum of 1.25 per cent of the total Credit risk-weighted assets	335,322
Amount eligible to be reckoned as capital funds	335,322
c) Debt Capital Instruments Eligible for inclusion in Upper Tier 2 Capital	(₹ '000s)
Total Amount Outstanding	-
of which amount raised during the current year	-
Amount eligible to be reckoned as capital funds	-
d) Subordinated Debt Eligible for inclusion in Lower Tier 2 Capital	(₹ '000s)
Total amount outstanding	-
of which amount raised during the current year	-
Amount eligible to be reckoned as capital funds	-
e) Any other item permitted by RBI for inclusion in Lower Tier 2 Capital	(₹ '000s)
Total amount outstanding	1,194,907
of which amount raised during the current year	239,095
Amount eligible to be reckoned as capital funds	1,194,907
Total Tier 2 Capital (b) + (c) + (d)+(e)	1,530,230
f) Other deduction from capital:	
There are no other deductions from capital.	
g) Total Eligible Capital:	
The Total Eligible Capital is ₹ 28,732,876 ('000s).	

DF 2. Capital Adequacy

Qualitative Disclosures

The Bank has assessed its capital requirement taking into account the 3 main risks as defined by Pillar 1 of the Basel III norms viz: Credit Risk, Market Risk and Operational Risk. The Credit Risk is computed using the Standardized Approach, the Market Risk is calculated using the Standardized Duration Approach and the Operational Risk is calculated using the Basic Indicator Approach. The risk computation under each of these 3 categories is adequately covered by the Capital of the Bank.

The Bank assesses its future capital requirement which will be documented in the ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process) based on the position as of March 31, 2025.



The existing level of Capital is adequate to meet the Bank's current and future business requirements and the CRAR ratio of the Bank is significantly higher than that prescribed by the regulator. A summary of the Bank's capital requirement for credit, market and operational risk and the capital adequacy ratio as on March 31, 2025 is presented below:

Quantitative Disclosures

(₹ '000s)

(a) Capital Requirements for Credit Risk:	
Portfolios subject to Standardized Approach	8,173,836
Securitization Exposures	-
(b) Capital Requirements for Market Risk: Standardized Duration Approach:	
Interest Rate Risk	3,410,859
Foreign Exchange risk (including Gold)	1,523,438
Equity Risk	-
(c) Capital Requirement for Operational Risk:	
Basic Indicator Approach	697,884
Total Eligible Capital	28,732,876
Total Risk Weighted Assets	110,448,132
Total Capital Ratio	26.01%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	24.63%

DF 3. Credit risk: general disclosures

Qualitative Disclosures

Credit Risk has been defined as the risk of financial loss if counterparty defaults on an obligation under a contract. It arises mainly from direct lending, off-balance sheet exposures such as guarantees & derivatives and from the Bank's investments in debt securities.

Strategy and processes (including credit risk management policy of the Bank)

The credit risk management framework is based upon Société Générale group policies and revolves around certain key principles.

- All transactions and facilities must be authorized in advance.
- All requests for authorizations relating to a specific client or client group are handled by a single operating division.
- All authorizations are given by an independent risk department, and approval rests on a framework based on internal counterparty risk ratings, Loss given default and a risk-adjusted return on capital analysis.
- There are internal caps on the total sub-investment grade exposure (defined as internal rating of 6 (six) or below), exposure to sensitive sectors and on the extent of unsecured exposure as well as based on the internal rating of the counterparty.
- There are also specific controls on exposures to banks and financial institutions, designed to ensure against excessive risk concentration.

Structure and Organization:

The risk ratings are proposed by the operating divisions and are validated by the respective Risk Divisions at the Regional/Head Office (HO) Hubs. The Risk department is independent of the operating divisions. Risk ratings are included in all credit proposals and are factored into all credit decisions.

There is a specialized and centralized department for financial institutions which is located at Regional/HO hubs.

Scope and nature of risk reporting and measurement:

The internal rating models measure counterparty risk (expressed as a probability of default by the borrower in one year) and transaction risk (expressed as the amount that will be lost should a borrower default). An in-house database stores all credit limits.

The risk on counterparty exposure on market transactions is measured by modeling the future mark to market value of transactions, after taking into account netting and correlation effects.

Non-performing advances:

Non-performing advances are identified by regular appraisals of the portfolio by management or in accordance with RBI guidelines, whichever is earlier. Specific provision is made on a case-by-case basis, subject to minimum provisioning levels prescribed by RBI. Special attention is paid to early identification of problem exposures. The Bank's approach towards problem exposures is:

- Quick identification and isolation of potential weak /non-performing credits for concentrated attention through inclusion in the watch list. Watch list discussions are attended by Senior Management, Head of Risk and the Relationship Manager.
- Continued and rigorous follow up of these credits with the intention to monitor a possible turnaround or an early exit.
- A structured and sustained pro-active approach complemented by a rigorous follow up procedure.



For recognition of past due and impaired loans and advances, the Bank follows guidelines prescribed by Reserve Bank of India as contained in the Master Circular on Prudential norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning, as amended from time to time and other relevant circulars/notifications issued by RBI during the course of the year in this regard.

Quantitative Disclosures

a) Total gross credit risk exposure

(₹' 000s)

	Fund Based	Non-Fund Based	Total
As at March 31, 2025	13,665,877	28,171,467	41,837,345

b) Geographic distribution of exposures

(₹' 000s)

	As at March 31, 2025		
	Fund Based	Non-Fund Based	Total
Overseas	-	-	-
Domestic	13,665,877	28,171,467	41,837,345
Total	13,665,877	28,171,467	41,837,345

c) Industry type distribution of exposures

(₹' 000s)

Industry	Funded	Non-Funded	Grand Total
All Engineering – Others	-	4,653,101.62	4,653,102
Banking & Finance	178,896	-	178,896
Basic Metal & Metal Products	650,000	-	650,000
Cement and Cement Products	-	312,864.60	312,865
Chemical and chemicals products	115,000	-	115,000
Financial Institution	3,393,819	-	3,393,819
Food Processing	1,595,000	-	1,595,000
Infrastructure	110,142	16,127,276.64	16,237,419
Mining and Quarrying – Others	-	4,320.98	4,321
NBFC	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	700,000	-	700,000
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipment	2,750,000	-	2,750,000
Services - Others	50,000	-	50,000
Other Industries	2,623,020	7,073,903.58	9,746,923
Total	13,665,877	28,171,467.41	41,837,345

- Fund-based exposure represents funded products such as nostro, loans & advances including overdrafts, cash credits and bill discounting etc.
- Non-fund-based exposures are guarantees given on behalf of constituents, Letters of Credit, acceptances and endorsements.
- The exposure amount is the net outstanding (i.e., net of provisions, if any)
- The increase in exposures by 25% due to unhedged foreign currency exposure is not considered in the above figures.



d) Residual contractual maturity breakdown of assets

(₹' 000s)

	Loans and Advances	Investment Securities	Deposits	Borrowing	FCY Assets	FCY Liabilities	TOTAL Assets
Day - 1	7,513	48,960,337	28,954	4,720,333	17,157,577	10,958,879	67,433,953
2-7 Days	45,078	-	435,576	3,029,651	(0)	53,070	45,078
8-14 Days	52,592	-	440,680	-	-	61,916	65,414
15-30 Days	120,209	1,437,292	1,887,269	-	-	151,481	1,824,381
31 days and upto 2months	275,504	203,252	952,087	-	-	46,430	10,406,710
over 2months and upto 3months	275,504	2,798,951	3,733,063	-	-	42,093	3,594,169
Over 3 Months and upto 6 months	826,511	530,158	4,981,338	-	-	980,299	1,455,200
Over 6 Months and upto 1 year	1,653,022	1,970,340	7,571,357	-	14	266,692	5,296,579
Over 1 Year and upto 3 years	4,959,067	3,838,045	519,939	-	-	152,964	8,911,878
Over 3 Years and upto 5 years	-	5,073	41,805	-	-	14,537	6,015
Over 5 years and upto 7 years	55,142	1,919	3,799	-	0	5,616	771,184
Total	8,270,142	59,745,367	20,595,868	7,749,984	17,157,592	12,733,977	99,810,562

e) Amount of NPAs (Gross) – ₹ 39,422 (P.Y. ₹ 56,371) in '000'

f) Net NPAs- ₹ Nil (P.Y. ₹ Nil)

g) NPA Ratios

- Gross NPAs to gross advances 0.47 % (P.Y. 0.40 %)
- Net NPAs to net advances- ₹ Nil (P.Y. ₹ Nil)

h) Movement of NPAs

(₹' 000s)

	Gross NPAs	Provision	Net NPA
Opening balance	56,371	56,371	-
Additions	-	-	-
Reduction (Recoveries)	16,949	16,949	-
Reduction (including write backs / write offs) – Technical write off	0	0	-
Closing balance	39,422	39,422	-

i) Non-performing investments – ₹ Nil (P.Y. ₹ Nil) in '000'

j) Provisions held for non-performing investments – ₹ Nil (P.Y. ₹ Nil) in '000'

k) Movement of provisions for depreciation on investments

(₹' 000s)

	2024-25
Opening Balance at beginning of the year	584,160
Add: Provisions made during the year	-
Less: Write-off/write-back of excess provisions during the year*	584,160
Closing Balance at end of the year	-

*As per RBI Master direction – Classification, Valuation and Operations of Investment Portfolio of Commercial Banks (Directions), 2023 dated September 12, 2023, as of date of transition (i.e., on April 1, 2024) the bank has reversed balance in provision for depreciation as at March 31, 2024 for amount of ₹ 584,160 into General reserves.

DF 4. Credit risk: disclosures for portfolios subject to the standardized approach**Qualitative Disclosures**

The Bank uses short term / long term issuer rating instruments of the accredited rating agencies viz. Credit Rating Information Services of India Limited, ICRA Limited, India Ratings and Research Private Limited (India Ratings), Credit Analysis and Research Limited, SME Rating Agency of India Limited and Brickworks Ratings India Pvt Limited to assign risk weights as per RBI guidelines. For Non-resident corporate and foreign banks ratings issued by the international rating agencies like Moody's and Standard and Poor's are used for assigning risk weights.

For assets having a contractual maturity of more than a year long term credit ratings assigned by the above-mentioned rating agencies are used.



Amount outstanding under various risk buckets:

(₹' 000s)

	As at March 31, 2025
Below 100 % risk weight	128,604,281
100 % risk weight	6,291,486
More than 100 % risk weight	16,489,998
Deducted	0
Total**	151,385,765

** The increase in exposure due to undrawn committed/uncommitted lines is not considered in the above figures.

DF 5. Credit risk mitigation: disclosures for standardized approaches:

Qualitative Disclosures

Policy for collateral valuation and Management

All corporate and institutional facilities are reviewed (and hence revalued) at least on an annual basis. All deeds of ownership/ titles related to collateral are held in physical custody under the control of executive's independent of the business. Unsecured exposures cannot exceed the overall ceiling fixed for such facilities.

The main categories of recognized collateral taken by the Bank conform to the list of eligible financial collateral advised in RBI's Prudential guidelines on Capital Adequacy and Market discipline and include cash on deposits, marketable equities, and recognized debt securities.

The Bank also extends credit facilities against guarantees from international corporates and banks. For a corporate guarantee to be recognized as a credit risk mitigant, the guarantor must have a rating of A or above from Standard & Poor's, Fitch and / or Moody's.

The Bank is not active in securitization of standard assets in India.

Quantitative Disclosures:

As on March 31, 2025, the total exposure covered by eligible financial collateral after application of haircuts was ₹ 9,505,424 (P.Y. ₹ 14,904,978).

DF 6. Securitization: disclosure for standardized approach

The Bank has not undertaken any securitization operation during the year.

DF 7. Market risk in trading book

Qualitative Disclosures

Market risk arises out of the fluctuation in the interest rates, foreign exchange rates and the consequent change in the prices of various financial instruments held by the Bank. The financial instruments are revalued daily as per the guidelines issued by the regulatory authorities. The change in the valuation of the financial instruments may result in profit or loss for the Bank.

The primary objective of Bank's market risk management is the continuous and independent monitoring of positions, market and counterparty risks incurred by the Bank's trading activities, and the comparison of these positions and risks with established limits.

Strategy and Process:

All open Market Risk is subject to approved limits. The limits are set based on the projected business plan of the Risk-Taking Unit, market environment and the risk perception. The internal HO Market Risk limits are defined as per the HO Market Risk policy under which the requests for limits are made by the relevant business line accompanied by supporting rationale (viz. projected business plan and historical utilizations). Market Risk team at the Regional/HO level then reviews and validates the limits in discussion with the business lines. All approved limits are then recorded in the reference systems for Market Limits (Colibris). The approved Market Risk limits are also presented to the Bank's ALCO, which reviews and revalidates the limits. The limits are reviewed on an annual basis or if circumstances arise.

In addition to the HO Market Risk limits, SG India also has local Stress Test, portfolio-wise VaR and PV01 limits. The local limits setting process involves, initiation of the request for limits by Treasury Front Office (TFO) to Chief Risk Officer (CRO), which then reviews and validates the limits based on the rationale provided by the TFO. While reviewing the proposed limits, the CRO considers the business plan forecasts, past utilizations, market environment and risk perception. Subsequently, the limits are then presented to ALCO for its approval. The ALCO takes into consideration TFO's capacity and capability to perform within the proposed limits evidenced by the experience of the Traders, controls and risk management, audit ratings and trading revenues.



Post approval by the ALCO, the limits are documented in the limits package of SG India and updated in all the relevant risk monitoring reports. SG India also has Stop Loss limits applicable to the trading desk that is approved by the ALCO and the respective business head at the SG's Regional Office.

Structure and organization of market risk management

The local CRO is overall responsible for the management of Market Risk under support and guidance from the Market Risk Department (RISQ/RMA) at the HO Level. The local CRO, functions within the broad framework defined by RISQ/RMA, HO and ensures compliance with the local regulatory requirements. It works independently of Front Office, who have no hierarchical authority over CRO and no pressure may be brought to bear by traders in relation to allocated limits or calculated risk amounts used by CRO. The TFO is the Risk-Taking Unit within the bank. The primary responsibility for risk management of market transactions is held by TFO as part of the ongoing management of their activities and the continuous monitoring of their positions.

Scope and nature of risk measurement, risk reporting and risk monitoring system

Market risk is monitored and controlled using parameters, such as, Value at Risk (VaR), Sensitivity limits (parallel shift in interest rates), net open position limit (Foreign exchange positions) and stress test. The bank has set limits on each of these parameters and the utilizations are reported on a daily basis to the senior management.

All trading transactions are booked in the front office deal booking system called X-ONE. This system is capable of calculating the position and sensitivity on treasury transactions that are used by TFO to view the risk on their portfolio. Additionally, TFO refers to another system called 'Mercury' to view the sensitivities on their positions. The Market Risk parameters like VaR, stress tests, Interest Rate sensitivity (10bps) and Forex Spot Position are computed by the Market Risk Department at HO (RISQ/RMA) using systems called RISK-ONE. The local CRO compiles the sensitivities and VaR report for the Bank's portfolio using reports received from the Regional Office as well as those that are generated locally using RISK-ONE system. The SG's VaR model uses historical simulation methodology based on a 1-day time horizon at the 99% confidence interval using a 1-year sliding window.

The bank has adopted stress testing as an integral part of its risk management framework and as such it is used to evaluate potential vulnerability to some unlikely but plausible events or movements in financial variable. While there is a well-defined global framework designed at the SG's HO level on stress test, that covers all the geographical locations and markets including the Indian branches of SG, the bank has adopted a localized stress test framework to incorporate the local risk factors having an impact on the Bank's portfolio. The Bank performs Market Risk Stress Test on a quarterly basis for both the Trading and accrual portfolios. The methodology, assumptions, scenarios and results of the Stress Test are presented to ALCO and APEX Committee for discussion and review.

Capital requirements for market risk:

	(₹' 000s)
	March 31, 2025
Standardized duration approach	
Interest rate risk	3,410,859
Foreign exchange risk	1,523,438
Equity risk	-
Capital requirements for market risk	4,934,296

DF 8. Operational Risk:

Qualitative disclosures

The operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. This definition includes legal risk but excludes strategic and reputation risks.

Strategy and Process

The Bank has an Incident Management policy in place which classifies Operational Risk events into 8 major heads and 58 sub heads to map with the Basel II Loss Event Type Classifications, Event Description, Corrective & Preventive Action plan and loss amounts & recoveries. The risk is managed through a system of prevention, control and coverage that comprises detailed procedures, permanent supervision, and insurance policies, further supported by reviews of the Regional/Head-office teams.

Structure and Organization

Implementation of the Operational Risk framework of the bank is done by the Head-Operational Risk Management under guidance from the regional Regulatory, Oversight & Cyber Security (ROCS) team responsible for Operational Risk topics. The framework rests on the following pillars: -

- ❖ Operational Loss Collection.
- ❖ Risk & Controls Self-Assessment
- ❖ Permanent Supervision



- ❖ Key Risk Indicators
- ❖ New Product Approval process
- ❖ Outsourcing of Essential Services process
- ❖ Business Continuity & Crisis Management
- ❖ Information & Cyber Security

The Operational Risk aspects are discussed in the APEX Committee meetings, Operational Risk Management Committee and Outsourcing Committee meetings chaired by the India CEO/COO and participants from the respective Business/Support Functions.

Scope and nature of Risk reporting / measurement system

The Bank has clearly defined the nature, scope of risk reporting by putting in place systems and thresholds for loss data collection, measurement and reporting by category and subcategory of events. The Bank's internal classification has been mapped to the Basel II Loss Event Type Classifications. Based on this classification Risk Drivers (KRIs) that convey any control weakness that could cause an Operational Risk Event are identified and assessed through multiple evaluation questions.

The Bank also has a RCSA (Risk Control & Self-Assessment) process in place which helps to evaluate the inherent risk in the business and the controls in place to mitigate it. The process covers all business units of the bank.

Hedging / Mitigating techniques

Permanent Supervision controls framework is in place to ensure risk mitigants or controls are identified and monitored periodically to prevent or reduce operational losses and impacts. The gaps / residual risks identified during the RCSA exercises are addressed by implementing additional controls to ensure a robust ORM structure.

The Bank has adopted the Basic Indicator approach to compute the capital requirement for operational risk as prescribed by RBI

DF 9. Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)

In order to manage the risk optimally, the Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) is centralized within the ALM desk in Finance department. The Head Office has assigned sensitivity limits on the IRRBB which also covers the capital and investments held in the HTM category. The risks arising out of various commercial banking activities are transferred to the ALM desk using the internal funds transfer pricing mechanism.

The ALM desk manages and hedges, if required, the IRRBB with Treasury under the guidance of the ALCO.

Quantitative Disclosures

Market Risk Limits

1- Value at Risk: VAR 99%

(₹ '000s)

VAR	Limit	Usage	
FX VaR	450,000	216,333	48.07%
Interest Rate Trading VaR	450,000	315,066	70.01%
Consolidated Trading VaR (FX and IR)	450,000	254,041	56.45%

2- Sensitivity Limits

Parallel	Limit	Usage	
Total Investments PVBPO1 (HFT + AFS + HTM)	24,500	-17501.34	71.43%
IRD Trading PVBPO1	11,250	9721.01	86.41%

*economic hedges are not included here.

3- Stress Tests

	Limit	Usage	
Stress Test	5,500,000	3,932,440	71.49%

*Note – Limit – 6,000,000



As required under Pillar III norms, the increase / decline in earnings and economic value for an upward / downward rate shock of 200 basis points as on March 31, 2025, broken down by currency is as follows:

Earnings Perspective

(₹ '000s)

Currency	Interest Rate Shock	
	2% Increase	2% Decrease
Rupees and other major currencies	381,081	-381,081
US Dollar	57,524	-57,524

Economic Value Perspective

(₹ '000s)

Currency	Interest rate shock	
	2% increase	2% Decrease
Rupees and other major currencies	2,767,774	-2,767,774
US Dollar	-119,234	119,234

DF-10: General Disclosure for Exposures Related to Counterparty Credit Risk-

Qualitative Disclosures:

Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR) is the risk that the counterparty to a transaction could default before the final settlement of the transaction's cash flows. An economic loss would occur if the transactions or portfolio of transactions with the counterparty has a positive economic value at the time of default. Unlike a firm's exposure to credit risk through a loan, where the exposure to credit risk is unilateral and only the lending bank faces the risk of loss, CCR creates a bilateral risk of loss: the market value of the transaction can be positive or negative to either counterparty to the transaction. The market value is uncertain and can vary over time with the movement of underlying market factors. SG India Bank computes the exposure amount for counterparty credit risk using the Current Exposure Method (CEM). The credit equivalent amount of a market related off-balance sheet transaction is calculated by taking the sum of current credit exposure and potential future credit exposure.

The Bank has entered into CSAs with some Bank counterparties which requires maintenance of collateral due to valuation changes on transactions under the CSA framework. Exposures to central counterparties arising from OTC derivatives transactions, exchange traded derivatives transactions and securities financing transactions (SFTs) are arrived at basis the counterparty credit risk treatment as stipulated in the regulatory guidelines. The Bank has exposure to only one QCCP, CCIL. The Bank does not take into account netting while computing exposures with counterparties except for the exposures with CCIL.

Quantitative Disclosure:

The derivative exposure (Excluding QCCP) is calculated using Current Exposure method, as seen in the table below

Type (₹ '000s)	Notional Amount	Exposure as per Current Exposure Method (net of CRM)
I. Interest rate Swap	517,940,407	8,109,161
II. Currency Swap	236,345,152	20,888,435
III. Forex Forwards	83,452,430	4,131,785
IV. Swap	59,368,673	653,317
V. FRA	5,187,601	45,445
VI. Caps & Floor	-	-
Total Currency Exposure	902,294,263	33,828,143

DF 11. Composition of capital:

(₹ in '000s)

Particulars	Amount	Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	Ref No.	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves				
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium) (Funds from Head Office)	26,974,653	-	Schedule 1
2	Retained earnings	1,573,896	-	Schedule 2
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	3,002,457	-	Schedule 2
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)	-	-	
	Public sector capital injections grandfathered until January 1, 2018	-	-	
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	31,551,006	-	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments				



	Particulars	Amount	Amounts Subject to Pre- Basel III Treatment	Ref No.
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	-	-	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	-	
9	Intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	39,860	-	Schedule 18 Note 22 (vi)
10	Deferred tax assets	-	-	
11	Cash-flow hedge reserve	-	-	
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	-	-	
13	Securitization gain on sale	-	-	
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-	-	
15	Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	-	-	
16	Investments in own shares (if not already netted off paid-up capital on reported balance sheet)	-	-	
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	-	-	
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	
19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	
20	Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-	-	
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	-	-	
23	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-	-	
24	of which: mortgage servicing rights	-	-	
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-	-	
26	National specific regulatory adjustments (26a+26b+26c+26d)	-	-	
26b	of which: Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries	-	-	
26c	of which: Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	-	
26d	of which: Unamortized pension funds expenditures	-	-	
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Common Equity Tier 1 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-	-	
	of which: HO Debit Balance	-	-	
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	-	
27a	Other Regulatory deduction from CET 1 (LEF Capital u/s 11 2b(i))	4,308,500	-	
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1	4,348,360	-	
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	27,202,646	-	
Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments				
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus (share premium) (31+32)	-	-	
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares)	-	-	
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual debt Instruments)	-	-	
33	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1	-	-	
34	Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1)	-	-	
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	-	
36	Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	-	-	



Particulars		Amount	Amounts Subject to Pre- Basel III Treatment	Ref No.
Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments				
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	-	
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	-	
39	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	
40	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	-	
41	National specific regulatory adjustments (41a+41b)	-	-	
41a	Investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	-	
41b	Shortfall in the Additional Tier 1 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	-	
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Additional Tier 1 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment of which:	-	-	
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	-	
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital	-	-	
44	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	-	-	
44a	Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned for capital adequacy	-	-	
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + Admissible AT1) (29 + 44a)	27,202,646	-	
Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions				
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	-	-	
47	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2*	-	-	
48	Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	-	-	
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	-	
50	Provisions (Please refer to Note to Template Point 50)	335,322	-	
50a	Any other item permitted by RBI	1,194,908	-	
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	1,530,230	-	
Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments				
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	-	-	
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments	-	-	
54	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold)	-	-	
55	Significant investments ¹³ in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	-	
56	National specific regulatory adjustments (56a+56b)	-	-	
56a	of which: Investments in the Tier 2 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	-	
56b	of which: Shortfall in the Tier 2 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	-	
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Tier 2 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment of which: Investment in Subsidiaries	-	-	
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	-	-	
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	1,530,230	-	
58a	Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy	1,530,230	-	



Particulars		Amount	Amounts Subject to Pre- Basel III Treatment	Ref No.
58b	Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital	-	-	
58c	Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)	1,530,230	-	
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + Admissible T2) (45 + 58c)	28,732,876	-	
	Risk Weighted Assets in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-	-	
	of which: ...	-	-	
60	Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)	110,448,128	-	
60a	of which: total credit risk weighted assets	65,390,688	-	
60b	of which: total market risk weighted assets	39,474,369	-	
60c	of which: total operational risk weighted assets	5,583,071	-	
Capital ratios				
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	24.63%	-	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	24.63%	-	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	26.01%	-	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	-	-	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	-	-	
66	of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	-	-	
67	of which: G-SIB buffer requirement	-	-	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	-	-	
National minima (if different from Basel III)				
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	5.50%	-	
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	7.00%	-	
71	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	12.50%	-	
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)				
72	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financial entities	-	-	
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-	-	
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-	-	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	-	
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2				
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardized approach (prior to application of cap)	335,322	-	
76a	Any other item permitted by RBI	1,194,908	-	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardized approach	1,530,230	-	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	N.A.	-	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	N.A.	-	
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between March 31st, 2018 and March 31st, 2022)				
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	N.A.	-	
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	N.A.	-	
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	N.A.	-	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	N.A.	-	
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	N.A.	-	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	N.A.	-	



Step 1

₹ in '000

Particulars	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Balance sheet as in published financial statements
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Capital & Liabilities		
Paid-up Capital (funds from HO)	26,974,653	26,974,653
Reserves & Surplus	6,343,087	5,306,260
Minority Interest	-	-
Total Capital	33,317,740	32,280,913
Deposits	20,595,868	16,553,668
of which: Deposits from banks	-	-
of which: Customer deposits	20,595,868	16,553,668
of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	-
Borrowings	7,749,984	4,704,042
of which: From RBI	4,250,000	-
of which: From banks	-	4,704,042
of which: From other institutions & agencies	3,499,984	-
of which: Others (pl. specify) (Borrowings outside India)	-	4,704,042
of which: Capital instruments	-	-
Other liabilities & provisions	38,146,971	47,203,350
Total	99,810,563	100,741,973
Assets		
Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	5,145,869	2,309,331
Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	178,896	118,150
Investments:	59,745,367	52,262,743
of which: Government securities	56,525,399	52,262,743
of which: Other approved securities	-	-
of which: Shares	-	-
of which: Debentures & Bonds	3,219,968	-
of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	-
of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	-	-
Loans and advances	8,270,142	14,228,655
of which: Loans and advances to banks	-	-
of which: Loans and advances to customers	8,270,142	14,228,655
Fixed assets	404,205	433,253
Other assets	26,066,084	31,389,841
of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	-	-
of which: Deferred tax assets	147,702	144,803
Goodwill on consolidation	-	-
Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-
Total Assets	99,810,563	100,741,973



Step 2

₹ in '000

Particulars		Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	
		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	
Capital & Liabilities				
A	Paid-up Capital (funds from HO)			
	of which: Amount eligible for CET1	26,974,653	26,974,653	
	of which: Amount eligible for AT1	-	-	
	Reserves & Surplus	6,343,087	5,306,260	
	Minority Interest	-	-	
	Total Capital	33,317,740	32,280,913	
	Deposits	20,595,868	16,553,668	
	of which: Deposits from banks	-	-	
	of which: Customer deposits	20,595,868	16,553,668	
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	-	
	Borrowings	7,749,984	4,704,042	
	of which: From RBI	4,250,000	-	
	of which: From banks	-	4,704,042	
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	-	-	
	of which: Others (pl. specify) (Borrowings outside India)	3,499,984	4,704,042	
	of which: Capital instruments	-	-	
	Other liabilities & provisions	38,146,971	47,203,350	
	of which: DTLs related to goodwill	-	-	
	of which: DTLs related to intangible assets	-	-	
	Total	99,810,563	100,741,973	
Assets				
B	i.	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	5,145,869	2,309,331
		Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	178,896	118,150
	ii.	Investments:	59,745,367	52,262,743
		of which: Government securities	56,525,399	52,262,743
		of which: Other approved securities	-	-
		of which: Shares	-	-
		of which: Debentures & Bonds	3,219,968	-
		of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	-
	of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	-	-	
	iii.	Loans and advances	8,270,142	14,228,655
		of which: Loans and advances to banks	-	-
		of which: Loans and advances to customers	8,270,142	14,228,655
	iv.	Fixed assets	404,205	433,253
	v.	Other assets	26,066,084	31,389,841
		of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	-	-
		of which: Goodwill	-	-
		of which: Intangible assets	-	-
		Deferred tax assets	147,702	144,803
	vi.	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-
	vii.	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-
Total Assets		99,810,563	100,741,973	



Step 3: Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves			
	Component of regulatory capital reported by bank	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
1	Directly issued qualifying common share (and equivalent for non- joint stock companies) capital plus related stock surplus	26,974,653	26,974,653
2	Retained earnings	1,573,896	1,573,896
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	3,002,457	2,266,629
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	31,551,006	30,815,178
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	-	-
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	-
9	Other intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	39,860	45,644
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	-
11	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	4,308,500	4,308,500
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	27,202,646	26,461,034

DF-13: Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments

Nil Capital Infusion during Financial Year 2024-25.

In line with circular RBI/2021-22/97 DOR.CRE.REC.47/21.01.003/2021-22 dated September 09,2021 on LEF exposure compression, infusion from Head office during the year for CRM purpose is NIL (Previous year - nil)

DF -14: Full Terms and Conditions of Regulatory Capital Instruments

Nil Capital Infusion during Financial Year 2024-25.

DF-15: Disclosure Requirements for Remuneration:

The Bank's compensation policies are in conformity with the Financial Stability Board principles and standards. In accordance with the requirements of the RBI Circular No. DOR.Appt.BC.No.23/29.67.001/2019-20 dated November 4, 2019, the Head Office of the Bank in Paris, France has submitted a declaration to RBI confirming the aforesaid matter. Accordingly, no disclosure is required to be made in this regard.

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

The Bank does not have any investment in equities outstanding as at March 31, 2025.

Leverage Ratio Disclosures

The Basel III leverage ratio is defined as the capital measure (Tier-1 capital of the risk-based capital framework) divided by the exposure measure, with this ratio expressed as a percentage. As per RBI guidelines, the Basel III leverage for the Group at the consolidated level at March 31, 2025 along with the figures of the prior three quarter-end is as follows: -

	(₹ in Millions)				
Particulars	31-Mar-25	31-Dec-24	30-Sep-24	30-Jun-24	31-Mar-24
Tier-1 Capital (A)	27,202.65	27,575.24	27,327.62	26,718.60	26,461.03
Total Exposure (B)	133,831.11	129,618.49	124,579.49	127,501.79	131,574.12
Leverage Ratio (A/B)	20.33%	21.27%	21.94%	20.96%	20.11%



DF 17- Summary comparison of accounting assets vs. leverage ratio exposure measure:

	Item	(₹ in Millions)
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	99,811
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 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	37,095
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)	19,406
7	Other adjustments	(22,481)
8	Leverage ratio exposure	133,831

DF 18. Leverage ratio common disclosure template:

	Item	(₹ in Millions)
	On-balance sheet exposures	
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	77,370
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(40)
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	77,330
	Derivative exposures	
4	Replacement cost associated with all <i>derivatives</i> transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	14,418
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with <i>all</i> derivatives transactions	22,677
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)	37,095
	Securities financing transaction exposures	
12	Gross SFT <i>assets</i> (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	70,185
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(50,779)
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)	19,406
	Capital and total exposures	
20	Tier 1 capital	70,185
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)	(50,779)
	Leverage ratio	
22	Basel III leverage ratio	20.33

Meghna

