Indian Overseas Bank

(Incorporated in India)

Central Office: 763, Anna Salai, Chennai 600 002

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2026

(₹ in '000s)

	Schedules	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
CAPITAL & LIABILITIES			
Capital	01	19256 58 98	19256 58 98
Reserves and Surplus	02	18258 74 23	13284 32 95
Deposits	03	368191 25 42	311204 17 55
Borrowings	04	51602 57 20	42227 66 32
Other Liabilities and Provisions	05	16010 69 90	9044 20 83
TOTAL		**473319 85 73**	**395016 96 63**
ASSETS			
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India	06	16605 92 89	18115 54 82
Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice	07	8616 64 50	2954 71 60
Investments	08	119809 53 33	111044 83 64
Advances	09	306621 81 47	245555 16 84
Fixed Assets	10	5074 54 35	4654 82 10
Other Assets	11	16591 39 19	12691 87 63
TOTAL		**473319 85 73**	**395016 96 63**
Contingent Liabilities	12	153282 73 84	159405 16 51
Bills for Collection		18383 96 22	17088 33 51
Significant Accounting Policies	17		
Notes on Accounts	18		
		2025 – 26	**2024 – 25**
Tier 1 Ratio (Tier 1 capital as a percentage of RWAs)		16.94%	16.44%
Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) (Total Capital as a percentage of RWAs)		19.78%	19.04%

STANDALONE PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2026

(₹ in '000s)

	Schedules	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
INCOME			
Interest Earned	13	31895 67 85	28131 00 87
Other Income	14	5636 47 04	5545 06 84
TOTAL		**37532 14 89**	**33676 07 71**
EXPENDITURE			
Interest Expended	15	19322 04 24	17240 80 29
Operating Expenses	16	8183 97 89	7747 26 38
Provisions and Contingencies		4818 09 40	5353 30 54
TOTAL		**32324 11 53**	**30341 37 21**
PROFIT / LOSS (-)			
Net Profit / Loss (-) for the year		5208 03 36	3334 70 50
Profit / Loss (-) brought forward		(12533 32 52)	(14469 29 17)
TOTAL		**(7325 29 16)**	**(11134 58 67)**
APPROPRIATIONS			
Transfer to Statutory Reserve		1302 00 84	833 67 63
Transfer to Other Reserves		38 61 55	421 37 16
Transfer to Capital Reserve		67 42 68	43 69 06
Transfer to Investment Fluctuation Reserve		0	100 00 00
Proposed Dividend (including Dividend Tax)		0	0
Balance carried over to Balance Sheet		(8733 34 23)	(12533 32 52)
TOTAL		**(7325 29 16)**	**(11134 58 67)**
Basic & Diluted Earnings per Share (Rs.)		2.70	1.76
Nominal Value per Equity Share (Rs.)		10.00	10.00

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To
The Members of
Indian Overseas Bank

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

OPINION

1. We have audited the accompanying Standalone Fnancial Statements of **Indian Overseas Bank** ("the Bank"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2026, the Profit and Loss Account, Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended and Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements including Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information, in which are included the returns for the year ended on that date of :

(i) The Central Office and 20 branches audited by us,
(ii)1073 domestic branches and 14 other offices audited by the respective Statutory Branch Auditors and;
(iii) 04 foreign branches audited by the respective Local Auditors.

The branches audited by us and those audited by other auditors have been selected by the Bank in accordance with the guidelines issued to the Bank by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Also incorporated in the Balance Sheet, the Profit and Loss Account antd the Cash Flow Statement are the returns from 2377 domestic branches and 56 other offices which have not been subjected to audit. These unaudited branches and other offices account for 24.27% of advances, 50.79% of deposits, 11.89% of Interest Income and 26.56% of Interest expenses.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Banking Regulation Act 1949 (The "Act"), in the manner so required for the bank and are in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India and:

(a) the Balance Sheet, read with the notes thereon is a full and fair Balance Sheet containing all the necessary particulars, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank as at 31st March, 2026;
(b) the Profit and Loss Account, read with the notes thereon shows a true balance of profit ; and
(c) the Cash Flow Statement gives a true and fair view of the Cash Flows for the year ended on that date.

BASIS FOR OPINION

2. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SAs") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (" the ICAI"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the ICAI together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements, prepared in accordance with the Accounting Principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards notified unter the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021, as amended from time to time subject to Directions/Guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India and provisions of section 29 of Banking Regulation Act,1949 and circular and guidelines issued by the RBI from time to time and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

EMPHASIS OF MATTER

3. We draw attention to Note No. 9 (AS-22) in Schedule 18 of Standalone Financial Statements regarding carried balance of ₹ 2780.97 crores relating to Deferred tax asset and reversal of ₹ 1050.14 crores during the year on estimated basis and the management's assessment of the realizability of the carried balance of the Deferred tax asset as on March 31,2026.

Our Opinion is not modified in respect of above matter.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

4. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the Key Audit Matters of the Bank to be communicated in our report:

I. Classification of Advances, Income Recognition, Identification of and provisioning for non-performing Advances (Refer Para 5 of Schedule 17 to the financial statements)

The net advances of the Bank constitute 64.78 percent of the total assets, which is the significant part of the financial statements. They are, inter-alia, governed by income recognition, asset classification and provisioning (IRACP) norms and other circulars and directives issued by the RBI from time to time which provides guidelines related to classification of Advances into performing and non-performing Advances (NPA) except in case of foreign offices in which case the classification of advances and provisioning thereof is made as per local regulations or RBI guidelines, whichever is more stringent. The Bank classifies these Advances based on IRACP norms as per its accounting policy followed.

Identification of performing and non-performing Advances involves establishment of proper mechanism. The Bank accounts for all the transactions related to Advances in its Information Technology System (IT System) viz. Core Banking Solution (CBS) which also identifies whether the advances are performing or non-performing.

Besides following the prudential norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning relating to Advances issued by the Reserve Bank of India ("RBI"), the Bank also has certain policies for provisioning on non- performing assets.

The carrying value of these advances (net of provisions) may be materially misstated if, either individually or in aggregate, the IRACP norms are not properly followed.

Considering the nature of the transactions, regulatory requirements, existing business environment, estimation/ judgement involved in valuation of securities and calculation of provisions, it is a matter of high importance for the intended users of the Standalone Financial Statements.

Further due to reliance placed on data submitted by the borrowers & lead Bank for Drawing Power calculations, third party for security valuation, computation of provisions as per various guidelines issued by the RBI, and recognition of interest income including in non-performing advances, we determined the above area as a Key Audit Matter.

Auditors' Responses
Principal Audit Procedures

We assessed the Bank's system in place to identify and provide for non-performing assets. Our audit approach consisted testing of the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls and substantive testing including the following:

a) We had obtained understanding from the Bank about the controls built in the system, checks and balances incorporated with respect to adherence to the RBI guidelines and related Bank's Policies for identification of non-performing assets, provisioning to determine the nature, timing and extent of the substantive procedures and had accordingly planned our audit procedures.

b) The accuracy of the data input in the system for income recognition, classification into performing and non performing Advances and provisioning in accordance with the IRACP norms in respect of the top 20 branches allotted to us. In carrying out substantive procedures at the branches allotted to us, we have examined large advances/ stressed advances while other advances have been examined on a sample basis including review of valuation reports of independent valuers as provided by the Bank's management.

c) Existence and effectiveness of monitoring mechanisms such as Internal Audit, Systems Audit, Credit Audit and Concurrent Audit as per the policies and procedures of the Bank.

d) Relied on the returns received from the branches not subject to audit and in that regard reviewed the internal monitoring mechanisms/systems of the Bank to satisfy the correctness of the sample data made available to us and ensured exceptions/deviations/errors noticed during our audit procedures were adequately considered by the Bank.

e) Test checked the identification and provisioning of non-performing assets and corresponding reversal of income ,in accordance with RBI Guidelines issued from time to time.

f) Evaluated and tested the management estimates and judgements for the purpose of identification of NPA and adequacy of provision required as per RBI's Prudential norms.

g) Evaluated the effectiveness of automated IT based system of asset classification implemented by the Bank in accordance with the directives of RBI.

h) We have also relied on the work done by the branch auditors for other domestic and foreign branches selected by the Bank.

i) Review of files of the borrowers selected on sample basis and operations of such accounts.

j) Ensured exceptions noticed during our audit procedures are duly corrected.

II. Information Technology (IT) and controls impacting Financial Reporting

The Bank's financial accounting and reporting systems are highly dependent on the effective working of the Core Banking Solution (CBS) and other IT systems linked to the CBS or working independently.

Our areas of focus relate to the logic that is fed into the system, sanctity and reliability of the data, access management and segregation of duties. These underlying principles are important because they ensure that changes to applications and data are appropriate, authorized, cleansed and monitored, so that the system generates accurate and reliable reports/ returns and other financial and non-financial information that is used for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements.

Technology (IT) systems are used in financial reporting process. The Bank's operational and financial processes generate extensive volume on daily basis and process varied and complex transactions which are highly dependent on IT systems. There is a Risk that automated accounting procedures and related internal controls may not be accurately designed and operating effectively, hence considered as a key audit matter.

Auditors' Responses
Principal Audit Procedures

Our audit procedures include assessment and identification of key IT applications, and further verifying, testing and reviewing the design and operating effectiveness of the IT system on the basis of reports / returns and other financial and non-financial information generated from the system on a test check basis. Our audit procedures included:

a) Obtained an understanding of the Bank's IT control environment and key changes during the audit period that may be relevant to the audit.

b) Reviewed the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the Bank's IT controls including application, access controls that are critical to financial reporting on test check basis.

c) Where we identified the need to perform additional procedures, we placed reliance on manual compensating controls; such as reconciliations between systems and other information sources or performing additional testing; extended our sample sizes, to obtain adequate and appropriate audit evidence.

d) Reliance on the work performed by the statutory branch auditors and the rectification entries (MOCs) passed based on branch audits.

e) Reliance on external vendor inspection reports wherever made available.

f) Reviewed the IS Audit Reports and discussed with IT Department on compliance with key IT controls.

III. Classification and Valuation of Investments, Identification of and provisioning for Non-Performing Investments (Refer Para 4 of Schedule 17 read with Note 3 of Schedule 18 to the financial Statements).

Investments include investments made by the Bank in various Government Securities, Bonds, Debentures, Shares, Security receipts and other approved securities.

Investments constitute 25.31% of the Bank's total assets. These are governed by the circulars and directives of the RBI. These directions of RBI, inter-alia, cover valuation of investments, classification of investments, identification of non-performing investments, the corresponding non-recognition of income and provision there against.

The valuation of unquoted investments and thinly traded investments is an area of inherent risk because of market volatility, unavailability of reliable prices and macroeconomic uncertainty.

Accordingly, our audit was focused on valuation of investments, classification, identification of nonperforming investments and provisioning related to investments.

The valuation of each category (type) of the aforesaid securities is to be done as per the method prescribed in circulars and directives issued by the RBI which involves collection of data/information from various sources such as FIBIL rates, rates quoted on BSE/NSE, financial statements of unlisted companies etc.

Considering the complexities and extent of judgment involved in the valuation, volume of transactions, investments on hand and degree of regulatory focus, we determined the above area as a Key Audit Matter.

Auditors' Responses
Principal Audit Procedures

Our audit approach towards Investments with reference to the RBI Circulars/directives included the understanding of internal controls and substantive audit procedures in relation to valuation, classification, identification of non-performing investments (NPIs), provisioning/depreciation related to Investments.

Our audit procedures with respect to audit of Treasury, focused on –

a) We evaluated and understood the Bank's internal control system to comply with relevant RBI guidelines regarding valuation, classification, identification of NPIs, provisioning/depreciation related to investments.

b) For the selected sample of investments in hand, we tested accuracy and compliance with the RBI Master Circulars and directions by re-performing valuation for each category of the security. Samples were selected after ensuring that all the categories of investments (based on nature of security) were covered in the sample.

c) Independently test-checked valuation of unquoted investments, based on the latest available financial statements or on the basis of other prescribed procedures in terms of the RBI guidelines.

d) We assessed and evaluated the process of identification of NPIs and corresponding reversal of income and creation of provision.

e) We carried out substantive audit procedures to re-compute independently the provision to be maintained and depreciation to be provided in accordance with the circulars and directives of the RBI. Accordingly, we selected samples from the investments of each category and tested for NPIs as per the RBI guidelines and recomputed the provision to be maintained in accordance with the RBI Circular for those selected sample of NPIs.

IV. Assessment of Provisions and Contingent liabilities including in respect of certain litigations, various claims filed by other parties not acknowledged as debt (Refer 13 of Schedule 17 read with Note 14 (AS-29) of Schedule 18 and Schedule 12 to the financial statements) :

The Bank has disputed claims against it including matters pending at various levels in Tax and non tax matters which are pending at various courts/forums and are at various stages in the judicial process. The management has exercised significant judgement in assessing the possible outflow in such matters.

There is high level of judgement required in estimating the level of provisioning. The Bank's assessment is supported by the facts of matter, their own judgment, past experience, and advice from legal and independent tax consultants wherever considered necessary. Accordingly, unexpected adverse outcomes may significantly impact the Bank's reported profit and state of affairs presented in the Balance Sheet.

We determined the above area as a Key Audit Matter in view of associated uncertainty relating to the outcome of these matters which requires application of judgment in interpretation of law. Accordingly, our audit was focused on analysing the facts of subject matter under consideration and judgments/ interpretation of law involved.

Auditors' Responses
Principal Audit Procedures

a) We have evaluated the appropriateness of the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the management's controls over the tax litigation matters.
b) We reviewed the management's underlying assumptions in estimating the possible outflow and the possible outcome of the disputes. The legal precedence and other rulings were considered in evaluating management's position on these uncertain tax /non tax positions.
c) Further we have relied upon the management judgements, industry level deliberations and estimates for possible outflow and opinion of internal experts of the Bank in relations to such disputed tax positions.
d) Read and analysed select key correspondences, internal/external legal opinions / consultations by management for key disputed non tax matters.
e) Reviewed and verified other legal pronouncements wherever available in similar matters in the case of the Bank/other corporate.
f) Discussed with appropriate senior management and evaluated management's underlying key assumptions in estimating the provisions.
g) Assessed management's estimate of the possible outcome of the disputed non tax cases and relied on the management judgments in such cases.

5. **Other Matters**

a) We did not audit the financial statements / financial information of 1073 domestic branches, 14 other Offices and 04 foreign branches included in the standalone financial statements of the Bank whose financial statements / financial information reflect total Assets of ₹ 2,45,922.24 crores as at March 31, 2026 and total revenue of ₹ 19,96,056.78 crore for the year ended on that date, as considered in the standalone financial statements. These branches and offices cover 50.14% of total advances, 44.02% of total deposits, and 25.83% of Non-performing assets as at 31st March 2026 and 53.18% of revenue for the year ended 31st March 2026.
The financial statements / information of these branches, have been audited by the Bank's Statutory Branch Auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included n respect of branches, is based solely on the reports of such branch auditors.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of above matters.

INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITORS' REPORT THEREON

6. The Bank's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Directors' Report, Corporate Governance report, Key Financial Indicators and Shareholder's Information but does not include the Standalone Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Other Information is expected to be made available to us after that date of this auditors' report.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover the other information and Pillar 3 disclosures under the Basel III Disclosure and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Directors' Report, Corporate Governance report, Key Financial Indicators and Shareholder's information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. The Bank's Board of Directors is responsible with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Bank in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the applicable Accounting Standards, provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and the circulars and guidelines issued by RBI from time to time. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Bank and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs,we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter, or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

9. The Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

Subject to the limitations of the audit indicated in paragraph 5,7 to 8 above and as required by the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980, and subject also to the limitations of disclosure required therein, we report that:

(a) We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit and have found them to be satisfactory;

(b) The transactions of the Bank, which have come to our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank; and

(c) The returns received from the offices and branches of the Bank have been found adequate for the purposes of our audit.

10. As required by letter No. DOS.ARG.No.6270/08.91.001/2019-20 dated March 17, 2020 on "Appointment of Statutory Central Auditors (SCAs) in Public Sector Banks – Reporting obligations for SCAs from FY 2019-20", read with subsequent communication dated May 19, 2020 issued by he RBI, we further report on the matters specified in paragraph 2 of the aforesaid letter as under:

a) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the applicable accounting standards, to the extent they are not inconsistent with the accounting policies prescribed by RBI;

b) There are no observations or comments on financial transactions or matters which have any adverse effect on the functioning of the bank.

c) As the Bank is not registered under the Companies Act, 2013, the disqualifications from being a director of the Bank under sub-section (2) of Section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013 do not apply to the Bank.

d) There are no qualifications, reservations or adverse remarks relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected there with.

e) Our Audit report on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Bank's internal financial controls over financial Reporting with reference to financial statments is given in Annexure 'A' to this report. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the Banks's operating effectiveness of internal financial controls over financial Reporting with reference to financial statements as at March 31, 2026.

11. **We further report that:**

a) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Bank so far as it appears from our examination of those books and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from branches not visited by us;

b) The Balance Sheet, the Profit and Loss account and Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account and with the returns received from branches not visited by us;

c) The reports on the accounts of the branch offices audited by branch auditors of the Bank as per the provisions of section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 have been sent to us and have been properly dealt with by us in preparing this report; and

d) In our opinion, the Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Account and the Cash Flow Statement comply with the applicable accounting standards, to the extent they are not inconsistent with the accounting policies prescribed by the RBI.

Disclosure as required in MAS Notice 608:

"We wish to state that in the event of receivership, winding up proceedings or such equivalent proceedings of the bank, the regulatory authority in the country where the bank is incorporated does not require our Head Office to confer a lower priority in the repayments of deposits to depositors of the branches of the bank located outside of the home country, as compared to depositors of the bank in its home country."

AJAY KUMAR SRIVASTAVA
MANAGING DIRECTOR & CEO

SRINIVASAN SRIDHAR
NON-EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

MADHAW CHANDRA JHA
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

DHANARAJ T
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

JOYDEEP DUTTA ROY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

NEELAM AGRAWAL
DIRECTOR

THOMAS MATHEW
DIRECTOR

VENKATARAMANAN G
DIRECTOR

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For **R. Devendra Kumar & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 114207W

Anand Golas
Partner
M. No.: 400322
UDIN: 2640322WFFBTN7506

For **Tej Raj & Pal**
Chartered Accountants
FRN:304124E

Dinakar Mohanty
Partner
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For **Laxmi Tripti & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
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L N Agrawal
Partner
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For **Sanjeev Omprakash Garg & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 008773C

Vikas Mittal
Partner
M. No.: 407833
UDIN: 26407833DORGRB7060

29.04.2026 Chennai, India

The Notes to the accounts form an integral part of the audited financial statements and a full understanding of the statements and the state of affairs of the Bank can only be achieved by referring the complete set of the Bank's audited financial statements. This can be obtained upon request from

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