

ANNUAL
REPORT
2025—26

**ANNUAL
REPORT**
2025—26

Notes to the NABARD Annual Report 2025–26

1. AY before a calendar year denotes the agricultural year or the 12-month period ending 30 June of the year. For instance, AY2026 ends on 30 June 2026.
2. FY before a calendar year denotes the fiscal year or the 12-month period ending 31 March of the year. For instance, FY2026 ends on 31 March 2026.
3. Given the phasing of projects, disbursement in any FY may not correspond to sanction for that FY.
4. As a result of rounding off, numbers in tables (or percentages in figures) may not add to the totals (or 100%).
5. Unless otherwise mentioned, '\$' in this report refers to US\$.
6. Regions as defined by NABARD:
South: Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, and Lakshadweep
West: Gujarat, Goa, Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
North: Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Delhi, and Chandigarh
Central: Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand
East: Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands
North East: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, and Sikkim
7. Arrows at the end of boxes, showcases, tables, etc., indicate that the exhibit is continuing to the next page.

On the cover: The cover portrays the diverse journeys of rural women and communities, reflecting their pivotal role in shaping an inclusive, resilient, and sustainable rural economy.

Photo credits: NABARD.

Custom publishing for NABARD: Lucid Solutions, www.lucidsolutionsonline.com.



अध्यक्ष

Chairman

Ref.No. NB.Secy./43955 / AR-1 /2026-27

16 July 2026

The Secretary

Department of Financial Services

Ministry of Finance

Government of India

New Delhi – 110 001

The Governor

Reserve Bank of India

Central Office

Mumbai – 400 001

Dear Sir

Letter of Transmittal

In pursuance of Section 48(5) of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981, I transmit herewith the following documents:

- i. A copy of the audited Annual Accounts of National Bank for the year ended 31 March 2026 along with a copy of the Auditors' Report, and
- ii. Two copies of the Annual Report of the Board of Directors on the working of National Bank during the year ended 31 March 2026.

Yours faithfully

(Dr. Shaji Krishnan V)

राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

प्लॉट नं. सी-24, 'जी' ब्लॉक, बांद्रा-कुर्ला कॉम्प्लेक्स, बांद्रा (पूर्व), मुंबई - 400 051. • टेली. : +91 22 2653 9005, +91 22 6812 0003 • ई-मेल : chairman@nabard.org
Plot No. C-24, 'G' Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai - 400 051. • Tel.: +91 22 2653 9005, +91 22 6812 0003 • E-mail : chairman@nabard.org

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

as on 31 March 2026

Chairman
appointed under
Section 6(1)(a) of the
NABARD Act, 1981



Dr Shaji Krishnan V.

Directors
appointed under
Section 6(1)(c) of the
NABARD Act, 1981



Dr Poonam Gupta



Dr Ravindra H. Dholakia



Shri Satish K. Marathe

Directors
appointed under
Section 6(1)(d) of the
NABARD Act, 1981



Shri Ashish Madhaorao More



Shri T.K. Anil Kumar

Directors
appointed under Section
6(1)(e) of the NABARD
Act, 1981



Shri Apurba Roy



Shri C.G. Rajini Kaanthan



Smt. Shahla Nigar



Shri Budithi Rajsekhar

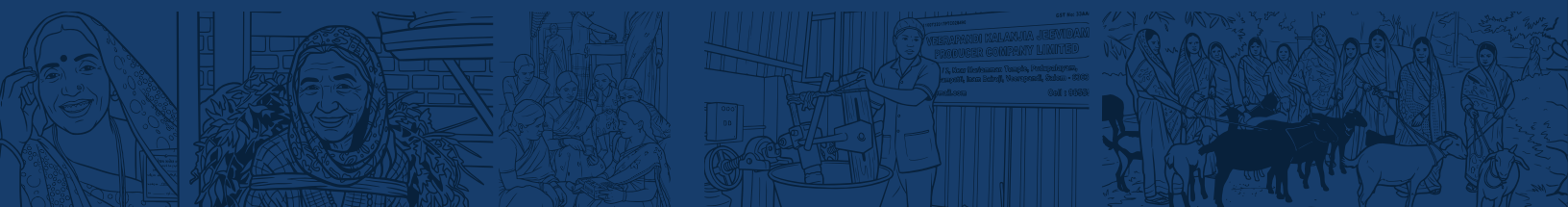
Directors
appointed under Section
6(3) of the NABARD Act,
1981



Shri Goverdhan Singh Rawat



Dr Ajay Kumar Sood





FROM THE CHAIRMAN ...



India's rural economy is at a defining moment in its development journey. Rapid technological advancement, expanding market linkages, stronger community institutions, rising rural entrepreneurship, and growing awareness of sustainability are reshaping the contours of agriculture and rural development. At the same time, farmers, rural households, women, cooperatives, producer organisations, and rural enterprises continue to navigate evolving challenges relating to productivity, climate vulnerability, market integration, and access to quality services. As India's apex development finance institution for agriculture and rural development, NABARD remains steadfast in its commitment to fostering inclusive, resilient, and sustainable rural prosperity through a combination of finance, institution building, infrastructure creation, innovation, and grassroots engagement.

India's remarkable rural transformation over the past decade has been enabled by the visionary leadership and sustained support of the Government of India. Flagship initiatives such as Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Digital India, PM Kisan Samman Nidhi, PM Gati Shakti, the National Rural Livelihoods Mission, the Aspirational Districts Programme, the National Mission on Natural Farming, and the transformative reforms spearheaded by the Ministry of Cooperation have expanded opportunities for rural communities, accelerated financial inclusion, strengthened digital connectivity, enhanced infrastructure, and improved access to livelihoods and markets. These initiatives, coupled with the national vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat and Viksit Bharat@2047, have created a strong foundation for inclusive and sustainable rural development. NABARD has been privileged to partner with the government in translating these national priorities into impactful interventions across credit, infrastructure, institution building, climate resilience, livelihoods, and rural enterprise development.

Against this backdrop, FY2026 was a year of purposeful growth, strategic consolidation, and renewed developmental focus for NABARD. During the year, NABARD expanded its balance sheet to about ₹11 lakh crore. As on 31 March 2026, loans and advances stood at ₹9.3 lakh crore, including ₹5.6 lakh crore in refinance for rural production and investment, and ₹3.1 lakh crore for infrastructure creation. These achievements reflect not only institutional scale but also our responsibility to deploy capital prudently, align it with national priorities, and ensure that developmental outcomes reach the grassroots.



To align financial resources with local development needs, NABARD prepared 774 potential-linked credit plans covering 784 districts across the states, as well as the Union Territories of India, supported by 552 district-level officers, 60 new district offices, a sub-office in Ladakh, and specialised outreach in hilly and remote regions. Agricultural ground-level credit reached nearly ₹30 lakh crore as on 31 March 2026, while NABARD's short- and long-term refinance stood at ₹4.5 lakh crore, surpassing the annual target. Going forward, our focus will remain on improving credit absorption, strengthening institutional capacities, and deepening outreach in underserved and aspirational geographies.

Strong last-mile institutions remain at the heart of rural transformation. Regional rural banks (RRBs), rural cooperative banks, and primary agricultural credit societies (PACS) continue to serve as critical channels for financial inclusion and local development. Reforms such as RRB amalgamation, cooperative governance strengthening, PACS computerisation, JanSethu and Sahakar Sarathi reinforce a common direction—building technology-enabled and responsive institutions rooted in local communities. These efforts have gained significant momentum under the Government of India's cooperative reform agenda and the Ministry of Cooperation's vision for creating vibrant, transparent, and multipurpose cooperatives. The nationwide PACS Computerisation Programme, model bye-law reforms, and the diversification of PACS into business and service centres are creating new opportunities for strengthening rural financial ecosystems and expanding economic opportunities in villages. More than one lakh PACS continue to anchor grassroots outreach and local development.

Institutional strengthening must be complemented by digital transformation and forward-looking supervision. NABARD's Digital First agenda focuses on simplified processes, data-driven decision-making, technology-enabled monitoring, and secure service delivery. During FY2026, NABARD conducted 364 inspections, strengthened the supervisory approach, and expanded cyber-resilience initiatives through technology examinations, advisories, and capacity-building programmes. India's globally recognised Digital Public Infrastructure, including Aadhaar, UPI, DigiLocker, and other digital platforms, has transformed financial inclusion and service delivery. These innovations provide new opportunities for enhancing efficiency, transparency, and security across rural financial systems and improving the customer experience for millions in rural India.

Climate resilience is no longer a peripheral concern; it is central to the future of rural development. During FY2026, NABARD supported 41 climate change projects, expanded green financing, launched the NABARD Green Impact Fund, and initiated carbon finance mechanisms. The Government of India's commitment to Mission LiFE, sustainable agriculture, renewable energy transition, and climate adaptation provides a strong policy foundation for these efforts. Watershed and related projects now cover 27.5 lakh hectares cumulatively and are increasingly linked with geospatial technologies, agroecological approaches, and community participation. NABARD will continue to promote climate-resilient agriculture, natural resource management, and sustainable livelihoods to strengthen long-term rural resilience.

Infrastructure development remains a powerful enabler of rural prosperity. As on 31 March 2026, cumulative sanctions under NABARD-managed infrastructure funds stood at ₹9.8 lakh crore and cumulative disbursements at ₹7.5 lakh crore. Investments supported through the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund have contributed to irrigation potential of 480.8 lakh hectares and 5.9 lakh kilometres of rural roads. These efforts complement broader national initiatives such as PM Gati Shakti, helping improve connectivity, logistics efficiency, access to markets, and overall economic competitiveness in rural areas. Our focus remains on improving implementation efficiency, strengthening outcomes, and ensuring disciplined capital deployment.

Empowering rural communities through collective action continues to be a cornerstone of NABARD's developmental approach. The Self-Help Group–Bank Linkage Programme has extended formal financial services to 17 crore rural households. During FY2026, banks supported 43.2 lakh joint liability groups, improving access to collateral-free credit. NABARD has supported the promotion of 7,517 farmer producer organisations covering 31.4 lakh farmer shareholders, of whom 82% were small and marginal farmers. These institutions convert finance into enterprise, market access, collective bargaining power, and sustainable livelihoods.

The declaration of 2026 as the International Year of the Woman Farmer by the United Nations reinforces the importance of advancing women's economic empowerment. NABARD's support to women-led collectives, self-help groups, producer organisations, and rural enterprises aligns closely with the Government of India's vision of women-led development, recognising women not merely as beneficiaries but as key drivers of growth, innovation, and community leadership. The coming decade presents a historic opportunity to place women at the centre of India's rural transformation as farmers, entrepreneurs, professionals, and leaders of community institutions.

Looking ahead, rural development will increasingly depend on convergence across government programmes, financial institutions, cooperatives, community organisations, development partners, and technology platforms. Aligned with flagship initiatives such as Digital India, PM Gati Shakti, cooperative reforms, sustainable agriculture missions, and Viksit Bharat@2047, NABARD will continue to connect national priorities with local aspirations, using data, innovation, and grassroots insights to support rural entrepreneurship, climate resilience, women-led development, strong institutions, and last-mile service delivery.

Guided by national priorities and supported by the Government of India, NABARD will remain a trusted catalyst for resilient, inclusive, and sustainable rural transformation—strengthening cooperatives, digital rural finance, women-led development, climate-resilient investments, rural entrepreneurship, and sustainable infrastructure.

I express my sincere gratitude to the Government of India, the Reserve Bank of India, state governments, financial institutions, cooperatives, development partners, and all our stakeholders for their continued guidance, trust, and support. Above all, I place on record my deep appreciation for the dedication, professionalism, and commitment of every member of Team NABARD. Together, we shall continue to strengthen livelihoods, revitalise rural institutions, unlock opportunities, and build a stronger, greener, and more prosperous rural India for the generations to come.

Dr Shaji Krishnan V.
Chairman

NABARD AT A GLANCE

(Amount in ₹ crore as on 31 March)

<i>Sources of funds</i>	<i>Amount as on 31 March 2026</i>	<i>Amount as on 31 March 2025</i>	<i>% growth over FY2025</i>
Own funds (Capital, Reserves & Surplus)	87,657	80,494	8.9
National Rural Credit (Long term operations) & National Rural Credit (Stabilisation) Funds	16,114	16,110	0
Deposits	2,95,312	2,75,991	7.0
Short-Term Cooperative Rural Credit Fund	35,000	32,079	9.1
Short-Term Fund for Regional Rural Banks	7,500	7,024	6.8
Long Term Rural Credit Fund	35,678	38,945	-8.4
Tea, coffee, & rubber deposits	37	40	-7.5
Rural Infrastructure Development Fund deposits	2,14,547	1,94,483	10.3
Warehouse Infrastructure Fund	2,070	2,870	-27.9
Food Processing Fund	480	550	-12.7
Borrowings in bond market	3,45,517	3,27,367	5.5
Bonds and debentures	2,21,876	2,01,837	9.9
Tax free bonds	3,111	5,000	-37.8
Bonds for Long Term Irrigation Fund	57,667	57,667	0
Bonds for Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana–Gramin	48,810	48,810	0
Bonds for Swachh Bharat Mission–Grameen	12,298	12,298	0
Bonds for Micro Irrigation Fund	1,755	1,755	0
Borrowings in money market	3,15,131	2,51,220	25.4
Certificates of deposit (discounted value)	57,124	37,939	50.6
Commercial papers (discounted value)	56,981	57,386	-0.7
Term money borrowings	5	10	-50
Term loans from banks	1,40,416	1,03,656	35.5
Foreign currency loan	1,240	518	139.4
Borrowings for Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission	3	3	0
Tri-party Repo Dealing and Settlement & Repo	59,362	51,708	14.8
Borrowings against short-term deposits	0	0	0
Others (liabilities and funds)	36,136	33,449	8.0
Other liabilities	28,612	26,110	9.6
Other funds	7,524	7,339	2.5
Total	10,95,867	9,84,631	11.3

<i>Uses of funds</i>	<i>Amount as on 31 March 2026</i>	<i>Amount as on 31 March 2025</i>	<i>% growth over FY2025</i>
(A) Cash and investments	1,52,680	1,37,111	11.4
Cash and bank balance	49,183	44,360	10.9
Government securities and other investments	1,03,497	91,752	12.8
Tri-party repo lending	0	999	-100.0
Refinance to enhance ground-level credit for rural production and investment	5,57,358	4,91,367	13.4
Production and marketing credit	1,81,069	1,69,225	7
Medium- & long-term project loans*	2,89,293	2,52,697	14.5
Direct Refinance Assistance to district central cooperative banks	33,786	27,768	21.7
Producers' Organisation Development Fund	0	0	0
Credit Facility to Federations	53,210	41,677	27.7
Infrastructure creation loans	3,11,553	2,85,820	9.0
Rural Infrastructure Development Fund	1,98,552	1,84,724	7.5
Long Term Irrigation Fund	50,238	51,804	-3.0
Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund	1,171	1,367	-14.3
Warehouse Infrastructure Fund	1,824	2,582	-29.4
NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance	53,575	40,879	31.1
Food Processing Fund	295	386	-23.6
Micro Irrigation Fund	3,037	2,872	5.7
Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund	1,629	1,141	42.8
Rural Infrastructure Assistance to States	77	65	18.5
NABARD Green Lending Facility	1,155	0	-
Social sector investments	61,662	61,635	0
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana–Gramin	48,819	48,819	0
Swachh Bharat Mission–Grameen	12,298	12,298	0
Green Climate Fund	545	518	5.2
Others	260	298	-12.8
Other loans (including Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission)	0	2	-100.0
Long-term non-project loans	260	296	-12.2
(B) Sub-total of loans and advances	9,30,833	8,39,120	10.9
(C) Fixed assets and other assets	12,354	8,400	47.1
Total = A+B+C	10,95,867	9,84,631	11.3

* including amount subscribed to Special Development Debentures of SCARDBs which are in the nature of Deemed Advances.

NABARD AT A GLANCE

(Amount in ₹ crore)

A) Financial support (disbursements)

i. Refinance: Short-term credit (maximum outstanding) (₹ crore)

Particulars	FY2026	FY2025	% change from FY2025
ST-SAO, StCB	35,000	32,079	9.1
ST-SAO, RRB	7,500	7,024	6.8
ST-OSAO, StCB	37,698	31,124	21.1
ST-OSAO, RRB	17,032	16,439	3.6
Additional ST-SAO, StCB	69,041	72,866	-5.2
Additional ST-SAO, RRB	28,006	29,351	-4.6

Notes:

- RRB = Regional Rural Bank; StCB = State Cooperative Bank; ST-SAO = Short-Term Credit for Seasonal Agricultural Operations; ST-OSAO = Short-Term Credit for Purposes Other than Seasonal Agricultural Operations
- RRB figures include disbursements to small finance banks (SFBs). Under ST-OSAO, ₹301.1 crore was disbursed to SFBs.

ii. Refinance: Investment credit (₹ crore)

Particulars	FY2026	FY2025	% change from FY2025
Agriculture and allied activities	71,044	41,457	71.4
Non-farm sector	69,808	25,010	179.1
Self-help groups	54,374	28,657	89.7
Rural housing	5,517	4,274	29.1

iii. Credit support (₹ crore)

Particulars	FY2026	FY2025	% change from FY2025
Rural Infrastructure Development Fund	44,547	42,714	4.3
Long Term Irrigation Fund	1,893	1,441	31.4
Warehouse Infrastructure Fund	56	106	-47.2
Food Processing Fund	0	61	-100.0
NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance	22,489	11,868	89.5
Direct refinance assistance to cooperative banks	54,319	37,217	46.0
Credit facility to federations	90,382	65,991	37.0
Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund	2	49	-96.0
Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund	631	443	42.4
Rural Infrastructure Assistance to State Governments	12	65	-81.5

B) Development initiatives

Particulars	FY2026	FY2025	% change from FY2025
Watershed development projects (no.)	25	11	127.3
Area (hectare)	25,000	2,193	1,040.0
Families benefitted (no.)	10,100	4,448	127.1
Springshed development projects (no.)	9	3	200.0
Area (hectare)	2,700	900	200.0
Families benefitted (no.)	567	189	200.0
Projects under Tribal Development Fund (no.)	55	4	1,275.0
Area (acre)	9,718	200	4,759.0
Families benefitted (no.)	17,059	1,675	918.4

CHIEF GENERAL MANAGERS



Gyanendra Mani
NBSC, Lucknow



Purushottam Kumar Bhardwaj
West Bengal



Nirupam Mehrotra
BIRD, Lucknow



M.R. Gopal
Andhra Pradesh



B. Uday Bhaskar
Telangana



Bhupesh Kumar Singhal
Gujarat



Neeraja Nandamudi
NABFINS – Karnataka



Sanjeev Dalip Singh Rohilla
DCAS



Manikumar Sivaramakrishnan
SPPID



Sudhir K. Roy
DOS, RAJBHASHA



Subrat Kumar Nanda
IDD



Dinesh Poolakkunnath
HRMD, LAW



C. Saraswathi
Madhya Pradesh



Rashmi Darad
Maharashtra



Pankaj Kumar
Uttar Pradesh



Dr K.S. Mahesh
DOR



Dr A.V. Bhavani Shankar
FSDD



Sanjay Kumar Gupta
CSDD



Nivedita Tiwary
Haryana



Dr K. Inkarsal
PFD



Loken Das
Assam



Vivek Pathania
Himachal Pradesh



Dr Milind R. Bhirud
DPSP



Dr Hara Gopal Yandra
NABCONS, New Delhi



Ramendra Pal Singh
DSSI



Pankaj Yadav
Uttarakhand



G.V. Sunil Kumar
DIT



Prasad Rao
NABKISAN – Mumbai



R. Inigo Arul Selvan
SECY



Vinod Chandrasekharan
FD, AD



Pushphas Pandey
SPD



Archana Singh
GSD



Surendra Babu
Karnataka



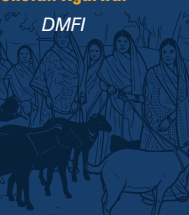
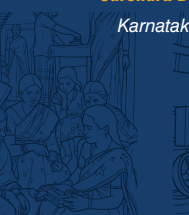
B.R. Premi
RMSMED



Gautam K. Singh
Bihar



Shefali Agarwal
DMFI





Vinod Kumar Arya
Odisha



Nagesh Kumar Anumala
Kerala



Rajat Mohanty
RMD



Dr R. Ravi Babu
Rajasthan



Sanjoy Ghosh
CPD, CCD



Suman Kumar
ID, DEAR



V. Balasubramanian
DDMABI



Deepmala Ghosh
Jharkhand



H. Manoj
Tamil Nadu



D.K. Gawali
Chhattisgarh



Ramesh Babu Borigadda
Punjab



Nabin Kumar Roy
New Delhi



U. Dinesh Shanbhag
CVD

OFFICER ON DEPUTATION

OICs OF HO/ROs/TEs/CELL



Arobinda Kumar Sarkar
BIRD Kolkata



Anil S. Kotmire
Tripura



Partha Mandal
Manipur



V.S. Balasubramanian
BIRD Mangaluru



J.R. Blah
Meghalaya



Ajay Kumar Sinha
Sikkim



Vikas Mittal
Jammu & Kashmir



Sandeep Dharkar
Goa



Pankaja Borah
Mizoram



Pauliankap Bulte
Nagaland



Rajkumar Yaiphaba Meitei
DDSI



Gopalan Santhanam
Andaman & Nicobar

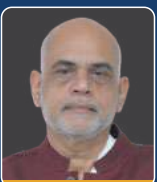


S.V. Ranga Rao
Arunachal Pradesh



Surinder Singh
Srinagar Cell

MDs/CEOs OF SUBSIDIARIES



Bibhu Prasad Kar
NABFoundation



Damodar Mishra
NABSanrakshan



Vikas Bhatt
NABVENTURES

All designations and affiliations as on 31 March 2026.

CONTENTS

ANNUAL REPORT 2025–26

1.	India and the World—The Economy in 2025–26	1
1.1	Global Macro-Financial Conditions	2
1.2	Domestic Macroeconomic Developments	3
1.3	Farm Sector Economic Activity	5
1.4	Agricultural Credit Flows	7
1.5	State of the Rural Economy	8
1.6	The Macroeconomic Outlook	11
	Appendix to Chapter 1	13
2.	Empowering Women Farmers—Transforming Rural India	15
2.1	Women in Indian Agriculture	18
2.2	Economic Agency for Women Farmers	18
2.3	Women Farmers: Contribution–Recognition Gap	21
2.4	Building an Enabling Ecosystem for Women Farmers	23
2.5	Advancing Gender Parity on Farms	27
2.6	Way Forward	33
	Notes	34
	Appendix to Chapter 2	35
3.	Investing in a Sustainable Tomorrow	37
3.1	NABARD’S Integrated Sustainability and Climate-Resilience Approach	38
3.2	Climate Action and Green Finance	39
3.3	Regenerative Landscapes and Agroecology	43
3.4	Resilient Livelihoods for Vulnerable Communities	48
3.5	Looking Ahead: Strategies and Action Plan	50
4.	Inclusive Development through Sustainable Livelihoods	51
4.1	Microfinance and Community-based Financial Inclusion	52
4.2	Skill, Entrepreneurship, and Livelihood Development	54
4.3	Farmer Producer Organisations and Farm-Sector Value Chains	57
4.4	Driving Growth in Rural MSME and Producer Ecosystems	65
4.5	Rural Entrepreneurship, Incubation, Start-Ups, and Innovation	69
4.6	Market Access and Rural Product Visibility	71
4.7	Focused Interventions in the North Eastern Region	72
4.8	New Initiatives and Policy Interventions for the Rural MSME Sector in FY2026	73
4.9	Evidence, Research, Surveys, and Knowledge Sharing	74
4.10	Way Forward	75
	Note	76
5.	Rural Infrastructure Financing and Development	77
5.1	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund	80

5.2	Rural Infrastructure Promotion Fund	82
5.3	Long Term Irrigation Fund	83
5.4	Micro Irrigation Fund	83
5.5	NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance	84
5.6	Post-harvest Infrastructure	86
5.7	Other Infrastructure Initiatives	89
5.8	Way Forward	92
	Notes	92
6.	Credit Planning and Delivery for Financial Inclusion	93
6.1	Credit Planning and District-Level Institutional Presence	94
6.2	Refinance Support for Rural Credit Delivery	95
6.3	Process Strengthening and New Refinance Initiatives	97
6.4	Policy-linked Instruments for Credit Expansion	98
6.5	Deepening Financial Inclusion	105
6.6	Way Forward	106
	Notes	106
7.	Supervisory Role of NABARD	107
7.1	Supervising Diverse Rural Credit Institutions	108
7.2	Strengthening the Supervisory Approach	109
7.3	Enhancing Digital Financial Security	111
7.4	Strengthening Compliance, Enforcement, and Depositor Protection	112
7.5	Way Forward	115
	Notes	115
	Appendix to Chapter 7	116
8.	Empowering Rural Financial Institutions	117
8.1	Performance and Financial Health of RCBs	118
8.2	Strengthening Cooperative Governance, Customer Protection, and Institutional Resilience	119
8.3	PACS Transformation, Cooperative Expansion, and Business Diversification	121
8.4	Shared Services, CBS, and Cooperative Development Support	126
8.5	Regional Rural Banks—Network, Performance, and Consolidation	129
8.6	Digital Transformation and Viability Planning for RRBs	130
8.7	Way Forward	132
	Notes	133
	Appendices to Chapter 8	134
9.	People—Process—Policy Systems	137
9.1	Nurturing and Supporting Our People	138
9.2	Managing Risk with Effective Internal Control	140
9.3	Strengthening Transparency and Vigilance	142
9.4	Building Sustainable Digital Infrastructure	143
9.5	Managing and Modernising Information Systems	145
9.6	Parliamentary Committee Visits and Parliamentary Questions	147
9.7	Advancing Rajbhasha	147
9.8	Aligning Marketing and Communications Strategy	148
9.9	A Dynamic NABARD for India's Rural Development	149

Notes	152
Appendix to Chapter 9	153
10. Leveraging Finance for Growth	155
10.1 Sources of Funds	156
10.2 Uses of Funds	158
10.3 Income and Expenditure	160
10.4 Subsidiaries and Strategic Investments	161
10.5 Way Forward	164
Notes	164
Annexes	165
Annexe to Chapter 8	166
Annexe to Chapter 10	172
Corporate Governance	181
Annual Accounts 2025–26: Standalone Balance Sheet, Profit & Loss Account, and Cash Flow of NABARD	197
Independent Auditor's Report	
Annexure 1 to Independent Auditor's Report	
Schedule 18	
Annual Accounts 2025–26: Consolidated Balance Sheet, Profit & Loss Account, and Cash Flow of NABARD	255
Independent Auditor's Report	
Annexure 1 to Independent Auditor's Report	
Schedule 18	
Social Bond – Issuer Disclosure Report (Annual Update)	299
E-Mail Addresses of NABARD Head Office Departments and Subsidiaries at Mumbai	301
Regional Offices/Cells/Training Establishments/Subsidiaries	302
TABLES	
1.1 Global macroeconomic indicators	3
B2.1 Gender distribution of operational landholdings in India	19
A2.1 Government schemes and interventions by sector	35
3.1 Performance under Climate and Green Financing, FY2026 (₹ crore)	39
4.1 Performance of the Self-Help Group–Bank Linkage Programme up to FY2026	52
4.2 Pilots on digital and institutional models in financial inclusion	53
4.3 Graduated Rural Income Generation Programme pilot	54
4.4 Promotion of FPOs by fund and scheme	58
4.5 Fisheries sector engagement in FY2026	64
4.6 Progress of physical market-access initiatives	71

4.7	New initiatives for rural MSME development	73
4.8	Strategies for scaling rural MSMEs	74
5.1	Funding status and region-wise performance of WIF as on 31 March 2026	87
8.1	Financial performance of StCBs and DCCBs, FY2025	119
A8.1	Consolidated performance of StCBs and DCCBs (amount in ₹ crore)	134
A8.2	Overview of financial position of SCARDBs and PCARDBs (amount in ₹ crore)	134
A8.3	Fund utilisation under CDF in FY2026	135
A8.4	Consolidated performance of RRBs (amount in ₹ crore)	136
A8.5	Achievement of PSL targets by RRBs	136
9.1	Digital infrastructure and Software Factory outputs in FY2026	144
A9.1	Parliamentary Committee visits relevant to NABARD in FY2026	153
10.1	NABARD's strategic investments and returns	163

FIGURES

1.1	Trends in key macroeconomic indicators	4
1.2	Growth in Agriculture Gross Value Added	5
1.3	Food production and inflation	6
1.4	Compositional shifts in new national accounts estimates	7
1.5	Agricultural ground level credit (GLC) disbursement	8
1.6	Rural unemployment rate	8
1.7	State of rural income and consumption demand	9
1.8	Growth in high frequency indicators of activity	10
S2.1	Tara Devi Farmer Producer Company Limited in FY2025	16
S2.2	The Tara Devi transformation at a glance	17
B2.1	Rural workers in agriculture (%) in usual status (ps + ss)	19
2.1	Key achievements of major enabling schemes	23
2.2	Platforms for women-led farmer-producer collectives	24
2.3	Snapshot of selected NABARD initiatives supporting economic empowerment of women farmers	26
3.1	NABARD's sustainability approach in FY2026	38
3.2	Climate action and green finance at a glance	42
3.3	Achievements under watershed development fund	44
3.4	TRIBES—resilient livelihoods for tribal communities	48
4.1	Skilling and entrepreneurship development programmes in FY2026	55
4.2	Components of GVN	66
4.3	NABARD support to RBICs as on 31 March 2026 (cumulative)	70

5.1	NABARD-managed infrastructure funds for rural India as on 31 March 2026 (₹ crore)	78
5.2	Performance of RIDF as on 31 March 2026	80
5.3	Performance of LTIF as on 31 March 2026	83
5.4	Performance of MIF as on 31 March 2026	84
5.5	Performance of NIDA as on 31 March 2026	85
5.6	Outputs and expected outcomes of projects funded under NIDA as on 31 March 2026	86
5.7	NABARD-supported food processing infrastructure as on 31 March 2026	88
5.8	Performance of DIDF and AHIDF as on 31 March 2026	90
5.9	Performance of FIDF as on 31 March 2026	91
6.1	Agricultural GLC by agency as on 31 March 2026 (₹ lakh crore)	94
6.2	Long- and short-term refinance support (₹ crore)	96
6.3	Share (%) of short-term refinance disbursement by agency and region (amount in ₹ crore)	96
6.4	Share (%) of long-term refinance disbursement by agency and region (amount in ₹ crore)	97
7.1	Rural institutional credit structure, as on 31 March 2026	108
7.2	Supervision by NABARD in FY2026	109
7.3	Enforcement actions taken during FY2026	113
7.4	Complaints received against SEs during FY2026	115
9.1	Staff composition as on 31 March 2026	138
9.2	Training outputs in FY2026	139
10.1	Sources of funds (amount in ₹ crore)	157
10.2	Uses of funds (amount in ₹ crore)	159
10.3	Shoring up credit for agriculture and rural development	160
10.4	Income analysis	161
10.5	Shareholding in subsidiaries of NABARD (amount in ₹ crore)	162

BOXES

2.1	Women farmers and farm workers of India	19
2.2	Who is a woman farmer?	20
2.3	Key responsibility–recognition gaps identified	22
2.4	NABARD initiatives to empower women farmers	25
2.5	NABARD support for women-centric producer collectivisation	28
2.6	Empowering tribal women through livelihood support	30
2.7	Women as custodians of water commons	31
2.8	Women as change agents in agroecological transition	32
6.1	Financial Inclusion Fund support at a glance	105
6.2	REAP—digital learning support for RSETIs	106

7.1	New modules of SuperSoft 2.0 operationalised in FY2026	110
7.2	Activities undertaken by NABARD to create greater cyber security awareness during FY2026	112
7.3	Key inputs from RBI–DICGC–NABARD coordination meetings	114
A7.1	Guidelines issued by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India for fraud prevention	116
8.1	Scheduled status for Mizoram Cooperative Apex Bank	120
8.2	Model bye-laws and the multi-service role of PACS	122
8.3	PACS digital governance and process reform	124
8.4	National cooperative platforms and data systems	125
8.5	Sahakar Sarathi Private Limited—shared services for RCB modernisation	127
8.6	Cooperative Development Fund support architecture	128
8.7	Phase IV amalgamation of RRBs—coordination and implementation role of NABARD	130
8.8	JanSethu: Centralised digital credit infrastructure for RRBs	131
9.1	Vigilance Awareness Week 2025	142
9.2	Rajbhasha initiatives and recognitions in FY2026	148
9.3	Institutional communication and outreach in FY2026	149
9.4	UNNATI strategic workstreams in FY2026	150
9.5	UNNATI progress and accelerators at a glance	151
9.6	EARTH Summit 2025 and Global Fintech Fest 2025	152

SHOWCASES

2.1	Breaking the glass ceiling: Tara Devi FPCL (an all-women enterprise)	16
3.1	Community-based early warning preparedness for landslide disasters	41
3.2	Amrit Dhara Vikas Springshed Development Project	45
3.3	Bhadradi Kothagudem JIVA Project	47
3.4	Journey to empowerment and prosperity	49
4.1	Developing livelihood skills under MEDP in Dibang Valley, Arunachal Pradesh	55
4.2	Women-led FPO strengthening institutional capacity and market access in Odisha	59
4.3	Women-led groundnut processing and value addition in Yadgir, Karnataka	62
4.4	Women-led REPO for natural dye-based cotton and Eri silk handloom in Mayurbhanj	67
4.5	AgHub, PJTSAU, and rural innovation through incubation	69
4.6	Rural haat for local market access in Wadona village, Wardha	72
5.1	Indus Best Mega Food Park, Chhattisgarh	88
6.1	Millet value-chain enterprise under ACABC	100
6.2	Cooperative-led seed processing under WLGSP	102
6.3	PACS-led storage and enterprise diversification under WLGSP	103

ABBREVIATIONS

AI	Artificial Intelligence
CBS	Core Banking Solution
CLF	Cluster-Level Federation
DAY–NRLM	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana–National Rural Livelihoods Mission
DCCB	District Central Cooperative Bank
FIF	Financial Inclusion Fund
FPO	Farmer Producer Organisation
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLC	Ground-Level Credit
KCC	Kisan Credit Card
LREDP	Landscape-based Regenerative Resilient Rainfed Ecosystem Development Programme
MSME	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise
NER	North Eastern Region
NGLF	NABARD Green Lending Facility
PACS	Primary Agricultural Credit Societies
PMAY-G	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana–Gramin
PODF	Producers' Organisation Development Fund
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RCB	Rural Cooperative Bank
RFI	Rural Financial Institution
RIDF	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
RRB	Regional Rural Bank
SHG	Self-Help Group
StCB	State Cooperative Bank
TRIBES	Tribal Resilience Initiative for Building Environmentally Sustainable Livelihoods
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WLGSP	World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector



INDIA AND THE WORLD— THE ECONOMY IN 2025–26

-
- 1.1 Global Macro-Financial Conditions
 - 1.2 Domestic Macroeconomic Developments
 - 1.3 Farm Sector Economic Activity
 - 1.4 Agricultural Credit Flows
 - 1.5 State of the Rural Economy
 - 1.6 The Macroeconomic Outlook
- Appendix to Chapter 1
-



The global economy was afflicted by strong spillovers from two major geopolitical events in the form of US tariff escalation and the war in West Asia, dampening the prospects of global growth, trade and investment while amplifying uncertainty and financial market volatility. Advances in Artificial Intelligence (AI) innovations with expanding adoption levels and lingering climate risk concerns nevertheless continued to drive new strategic investments, imparting resilience to the global economy. Energy and food security concerns brought back policy focus on domestic structural and strategic policies to contend with shockwaves from global geoeconomic shifts.

The Indian economy registered a robust growth of 7.7% during FY2026, aided by strong domestic macroeconomic fundamentals and continuing structural reforms that helped in weathering external shocks and sustaining its position among the fastest-growing major economies in the world. Low inflation, fiscal deficit and debt consolidation alongside unwavering commitment to raise public sector capital expenditure (capex), an accommodative monetary policy stance all through the year accompanied by ample surplus liquidity, robust balance sheets of non-financial corporates and banks and financial institutions, deepening financial inclusion, and a sustainable level of current account deficit position provided the salubrious environment to propel high growth while also bolstering resilience to external shocks.

1.1 GLOBAL MACRO-FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

The global economy withstood the US tariff escalation shock well in 2025, but the outlook deteriorated following the onset of the war in West Asia. In the April 2025 edition of the World Economic Outlook (WEO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had projected global growth to slow down by 0.5% in 2025 to 2.8% reflecting high tariffs and uncertainty, but by July 2026, it appeared that global growth was sustained at 3.5% level in 2025, at the same rate as in 2024 (Table 1.1). Fiscal support by countries, increased AI technology-related investment, selective exemptions given by the US from high tariffs that reduced the adverse impact of tariffs, and greater resilience of services trade to geopolitical tensions helped in stabilizing global growth. The war in West Asia that started on February 28, 2026, however, not only led to elevated oil and gas prices but also created supply disruptions, posing food and energy security concerns and stagflation risks. As a result, in the WEO of July 2026 global growth was projected to decelerate to 3.0% while global inflation was projected to rise to 4.7% in 2026.

Global trade volume (goods and services) growth in 2025 at 5% was higher than the previous year, as technology (AI and digital) related exports gained momentum. Asia accounted for 71% of the merchandise trade volume increase in 2025, as per WTO's Global Trade Outlook of March 2026. Commercial services trade volume is expected to decelerate in 2026 reflecting the impact of the war on transport and travel services in the conflict affected region, and also everywhere generally due to higher fuel prices. Merchandise trade volume growth is also likely to moderate in 2026 as oil and gas production capacity has been partially damaged in the war affected countries, which may require time to fully normalize. Additionally, supply chain disruptions in the Strait of Hormuz significantly constrained regional trade flows, further weighing on global trade momentum.

Crude oil prices increased by 57.6% between August 2025 and March 2026, peaking at USD 119 per barrel on March 10, 2026. Natural gas trading prices in Europe surged by 61% and liquefied natural gas (LNG) prices in Asia rose by 80.6% during the corresponding period. Metal prices also jumped by 36.6%, led by precious metals such as gold whose prices increased by 4.4% (Source: IMF WEO, April 2026). Such elevated price increases entail the risk of dampening the overall global macro-financial outlook through multiple transmission channels. First, they may exert upward pressure on domestic inflation via full or partial pass-through of the supply shock to consumer prices. Alternatively, it could lead to higher fiscal stress reflecting limited pass-through due to partial or full absorption of the shock by the fiscal authority. Second, heightened uncertainty may trigger risk-off sentiment in financial markets, resulting in downward corrections in asset prices, exchange rate pressures,

Table 1.1: Global macroeconomic indicators

	2024	2025	2026 (P)
World Output Growth (% change)	3.5	3.5	3.0
Advanced Economies (AEs)	1.9	1.9	1.7
Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDEs)	4.5	4.5	3.8
Gross Capital Formation (% of GDP)	26.2	25.8	25.9
Trade Volume - Goods and Services (% Change)	3.7	5.0	3.5
Merchandise Trade Volume Growth (%)	2.7	4.6	1.9
Commercial Services Trade Volume Growth (%)	7.8	5.3	4.8
Inflation (% Change in Consumer Prices)	5.8	4.1	4.7
Advanced Economies (AEs)	2.6	2.5	3.0
Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDEs)	8.0	5.2	5.8

Sources: IMF (World Economic Outlook, July 2026) for output, trade volume (goods and services), gross capital formation and inflation; World Trade Organisation (WTO) for merchandise trade and commercial services volume growth (Global Trade Outlook, March 2026).

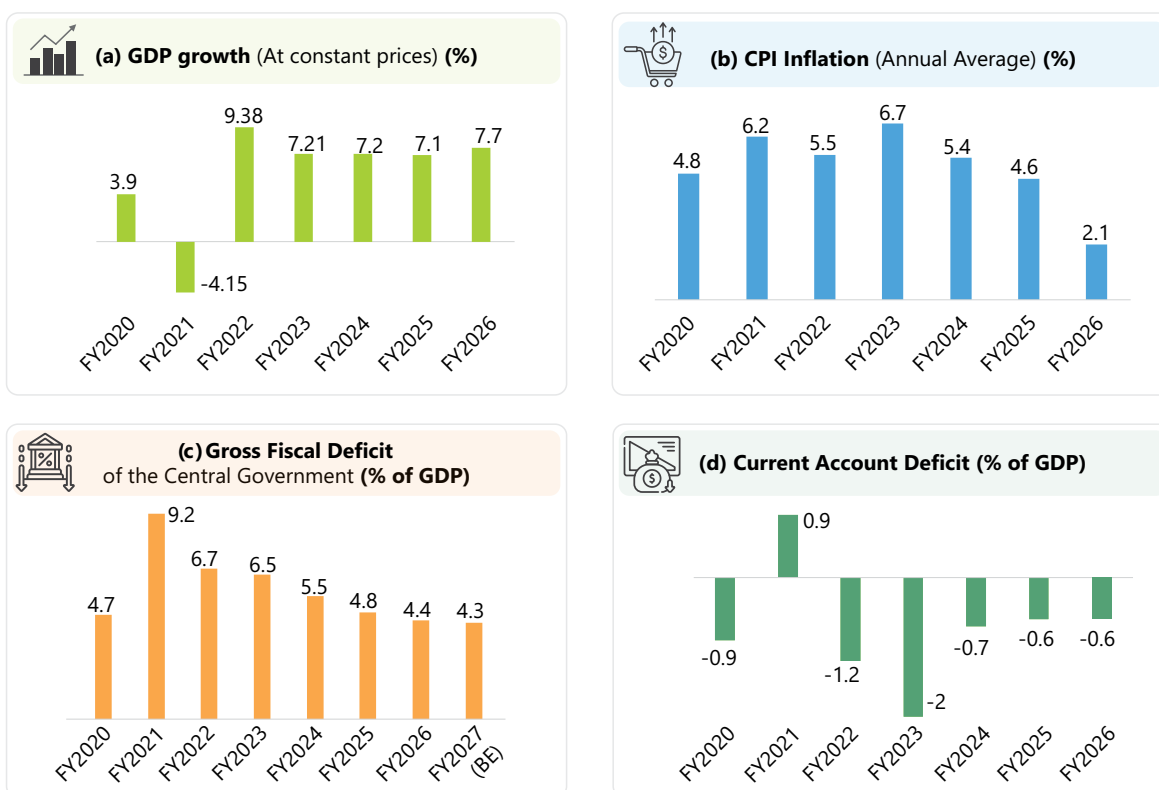
Note: P = Projected

and higher sovereign and corporate bond yields, thereby raising the cost of borrowed funds in the domestic market. Finally, persistent price pressures may weaken consumer sentiment and investor confidence, leading to deferment of planned private investment and loss of growth momentum.

Despite supply shock induced escalation of uncertainties, world food prices, as per the monthly Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) food price index, remained stable, with year-on-year increase of only 1% in the index value in March 2026. The decline in food prices that had started in September 2025, however, reversed in February 2026, and the price index rose by 3% in March 2026 reflecting the impact of the war in West Asia. The global food system, which had adjusted well during trade disruptions caused by COVID-19 and the war in Ukraine, faced a different type of challenge from the war in West Asia, given that 30% of global fertilizer trade and 20% of LNG (a key fertilizer feedstock) passed through the Strait of Hormuz in the pre-war period, as per the assessment of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). The higher cost and restricted availability of food, fuel and fertilizer, given their welfare eroding impact on the common people, triggered varied domestic policy responses to soften the blow, notwithstanding the fiscal constraint arising from already high public debt levels.

1.2 DOMESTIC MACROECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

India's sound domestic macroeconomic setting buffered economic growth from intense geo-economic shocks. Real GDP growth in 2025-26 at 7.7% was higher than 7.1% recorded in the previous year, with private final consumption expenditure (PFCE) and gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) registering higher growth, at 7.7% and 7.1%, respectively, than last year, and export growth at 6.5% remaining nearly similar to what was achieved in the previous year (Figure 1.1). Domestic demand, thus, remained the mainstay of growth in an unfavorable global environment for trade and capital flows. From the supply side, manufacturing gross value added (GVA) registered a strong growth of 10.7% and services activities (tertiary sector) taken together grew by 9.3%. Revisions in national accounts data (from base year 2011-12 to 2022-23) based on improved methodology and expanded coverage of economic activities, reaffirmed India's robust growth performance of recent years.

Figure 1.1: Trends in key macroeconomic indicators


Source: MoSPI and RBI Handbook of Statistics

Notes: Revised GDP data (base year 2022-23) and CPI data (Base 2024=100) were released during the year. In the above charts, while recent data points are based on revised GDP and CPI, past data relate to the old base. Moreover, data are sourced from RBI Handbook of Statistics and MoSPI, which give data for recent years based on the new series and past data based on the old series. In RBI's Monetary Policy Report, April 2026, it is stated that inflation based on old and new series are not strictly comparable.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation declined sharply in 2025-26, moving closer to RBI's lower tolerance band of the inflation target. In fact, inflation at 0.3% in October 2025 was the lowest level in the old CPI series (2012=100). In the new CPI series (2024=100), inflation exhibited a rising trajectory in the last three months of the year.

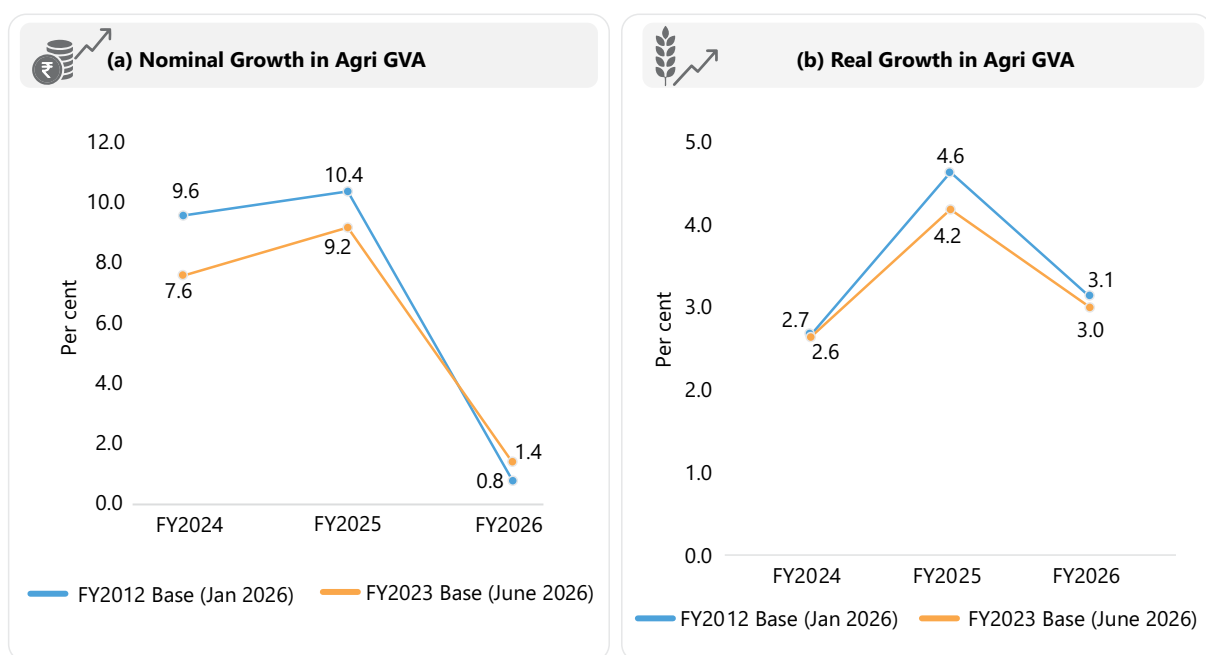
India's macroeconomic policy environment has been strengthened through credible fiscal consolidation, as evident from the gradual decline in gross fiscal deficit (GFD) as % of GDP (to 4.4% of GDP in 2025-26 and budgeted at 4.3% for 2026-27), and the commitment to reduce debt to GDP ratio of the central government to 50 ($\pm$ 1%) of GDP by 2030-31. As per provisional accounts of State Governments, GFD of states as a percentage of GSDP, however, increased to 3.3% in 2025-26 from 3.0% in 2024-25.

India's external balance position in terms of current account deficit in the balance of payments as percentage of GDP remained unchanged within sustainable level (at 0.6% of GDP), that helped in limiting external vulnerability. Services exports and remittance inflows continued to be robust amidst subdued performance of merchandise exports. In Q4 of the year, the current account balance position was in a surplus of USD 7.1 billion (0.7% of GDP).

1.3 FARM SECTOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Growth in Gross Value Added (GVA) of the agriculture and allied sector decelerated in 2025-26, in both nominal (at current prices) and real (at constant prices) terms (Figure 1.2). In the revised national accounts data (base year 2022-23), real agri GVA growth has been estimated lower compared with the earlier estimates (base year 2011-12). While nominal agri GVA growth slowed sharply from 9.2% in 2024-25 to 1.4 % in 2025-26, real agri GVA growth during the corresponding period also moderated from 4.2% to 3.0%.

Figure 1.2: Growth in Agriculture Gross Value Added



Source: MoSPI

Note: Old base (2021-22) data for 2025-26 relate to the first advance estimates (FAE) released on January 06, 2026 while new base (2022-23) data for 2025-26 were released on February 27, 2026.

Total foodgrain production during 2025-26 is estimated at 376.56 million tonnes (TAE), compared with 357.73 million tonnes (FE) in 2024-25. Oilseed production estimate in 2025-26 is placed at 43.06 million tonnes (TAE) as against 42.99 million tonnes in 2024-25 (FE). While the growth deceleration in real agri GVA resulted from lower growth in production of kharif foodgrains and horticulture crops, the sharp drop in growth of nominal agri GVA was also on account of decline in food prices (both wholesale and retail), which also manifested in the form of CPI-food inflation slipping to deflation in 6 out of 12 months of 2025-26 (Figure 1.3).

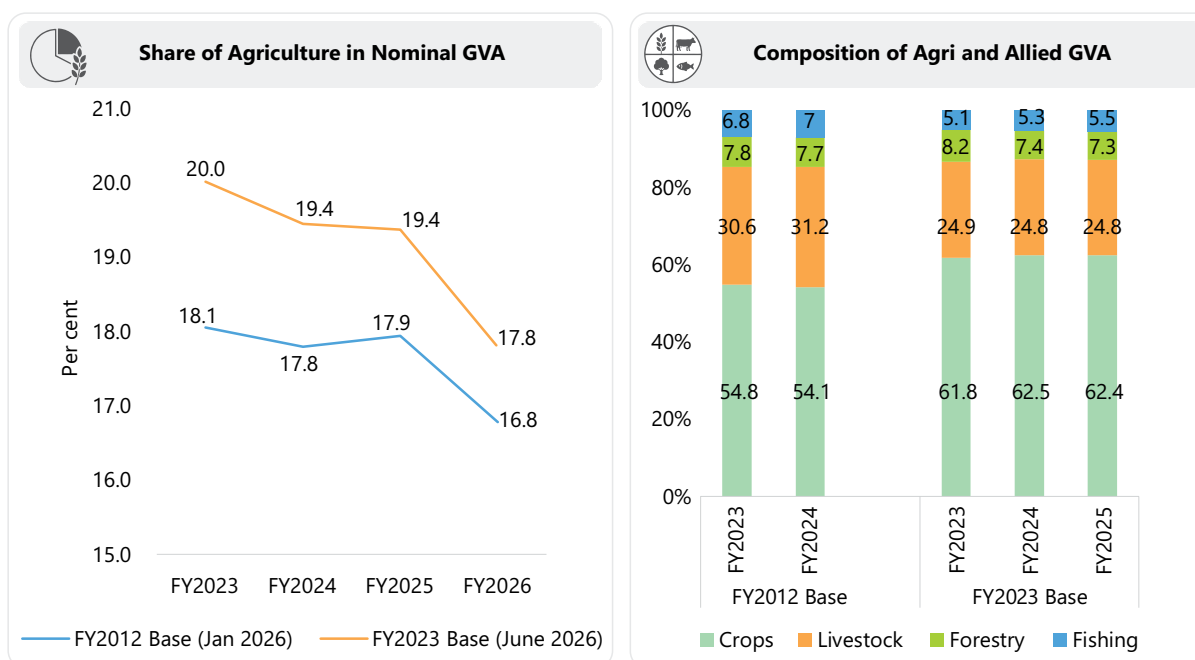
In the revised national accounts data (base 2022-23), while primary sector GVA (that includes agriculture and mining) was revised up, GVA estimates for the secondary sector and tertiary sector were revised down. The upward revision in Agri GVA, according to MoSPI, reflected the impact of inclusion of new fruits and vegetables, drop in input value and upward revision in crop and forestry estimates. As a result, the share of agri GVA in total GVA increased, from 18.1% in old estimates (base 2011-12) to 20% in new estimates

Figure 1.3: Food production and inflation


Source: MoA&FW; MoSPI

Notes: FAE: First Advance Estimates; SAE: Second Advance Estimates; TAE: Third Advance Estimates; FE: Final Estimates; CPI food deflation/inflation data up to December 2025 relate to base (2012=100) and from January 2026 the numbers relate to base (2024=100).

(base 2022-23) for the year 2022-23, and this pattern holds even for the subsequent years (Figure 1.4). Notably, there has also been a distinct shift in the composition within agri GVA, with the share of crops rising significantly in the new estimates and the share of allied activities dropping correspondingly, largely driven by a moderation in the GVA of the livestock sector.

Figure 1.4: Compositional shifts in new national accounts estimates

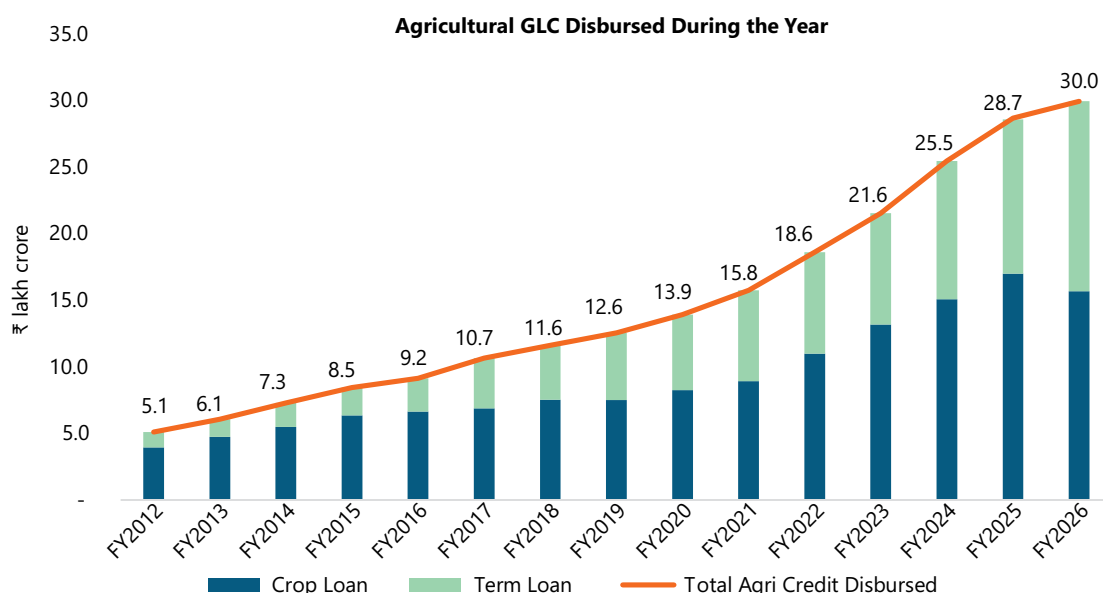
Source: MoSPI

1.4 AGRICULTURAL CREDIT FLOWS

The agricultural credit system of India has been systematically developed over the years through three key policy interventions – priority sector lending (PSL) norms allocating 18% of adjusted net bank credit (ANBC) to agriculture and allied activities, Kisan Credit Card (KCC) policy aiming to cover all farmers in the country backed by the incentive of lower cost of credit through the Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS), and annual targets set by the Government for enhancing credit flows to agriculture – which has enhanced significantly the supply of credit for the sector over the years. The ongoing KCC saturation drive aims at enabling universal access to concessional institutional credit in the farm sector. The Digital Agriculture Mission of the government also envisages setting up a robust digital infrastructure for agriculture, using AgriStack - Geo-Referenced Village Maps, Crop Sown Registry and the Farmers Registry with useful data on farmers' demographic details and land holdings, and Krishi Decision Support System (KDSS), which would enhance information based access to credit (and other services like insurance and procurement) for the farmers, and also enable scaling up the Unified Lending Interface (ULI) as a technology led path to deepen financial inclusion in future. At the core of the credit need assessment shaping the flow of credit to agriculture has been the Potential Linked Credit Plan (PLP), prepared by NABARD at the district level, with inputs from various stakeholders, including government departments, banks, farmers, NGOs, and others.

Reflecting the impact of this comprehensive policy approach to improve credit flow to agriculture, there has been steady rise in disbursement of ground level credit (GLC). The GLC disbursed in 2025-26 rose to ₹29.9 lakh crore from ₹28.7 lakh crore in 2024-25 (Figure 1.5). Importantly, the trend of rising share of term loans (or investment credit) was also maintained – in 2025-26, the share of term loans in total ground level credit (GLC) disbursed was 47.6%. Despite adequate overall availability of farm credit, certain challenges remain, such as improving the regional balance in credit flows, limiting effectively the role of agricultural gold loans in perpetuating the regional imbalance and achieving the PSL target for agriculture, better access to credit for small and marginal farmers, improving the credit absorptive capacity in the farm sector by promoting productivity enhancing cropping practices, and further tilting the flow of credit in favour of investment credit.

Figure 1.5: Agricultural ground level credit (GLC) disbursement

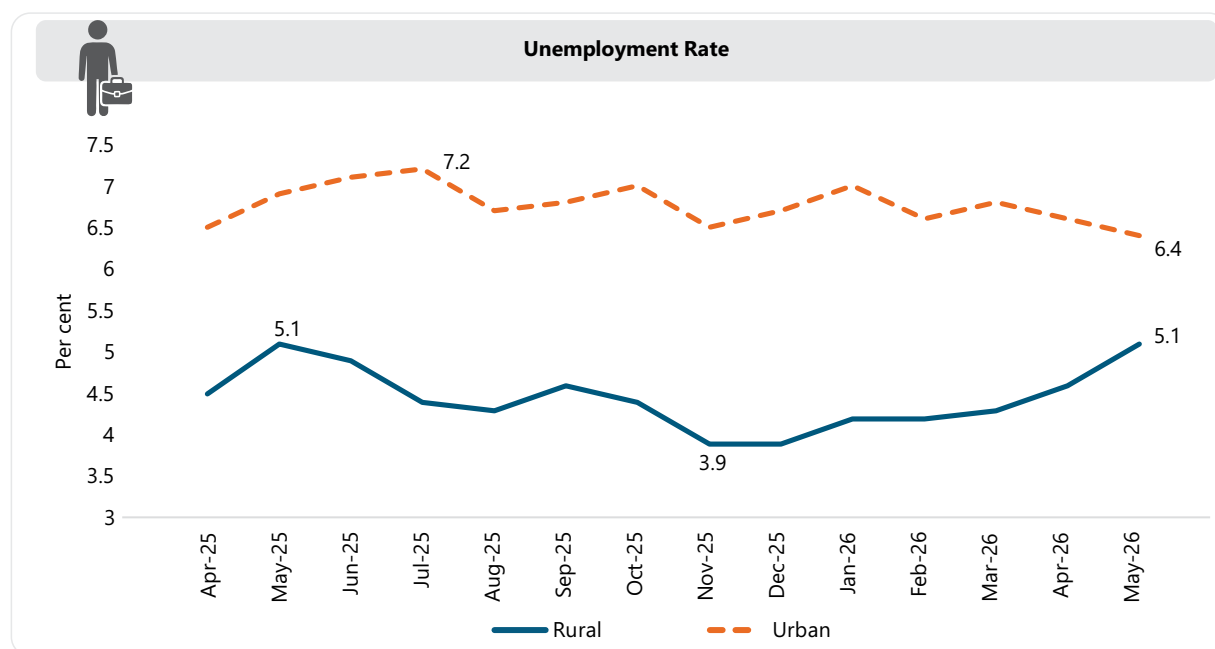


Source: NABARD.

1.5 STATE OF THE RURAL ECONOMY

Upbeat rural demand conditions of last year persisted in the first half of 2025-26, but subsequently both domestic and external developments dampened the momentum. Sharp deceleration in nominal agri GVA and

Figure 1.6: Rural unemployment rate



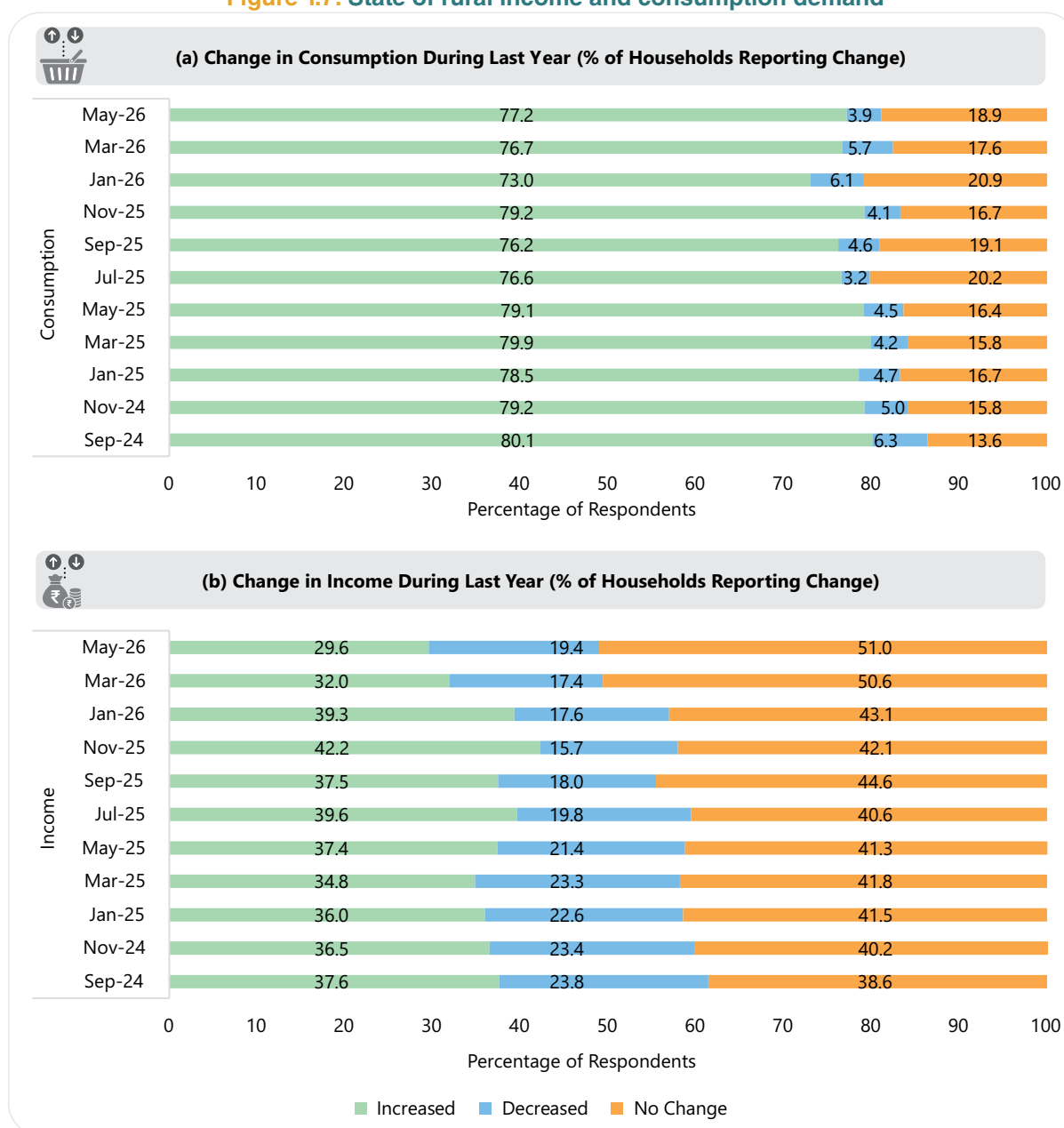
Sources: MoSPI (Monthly PLFS)

Note: Unemployment relates to 15 years and above age group, as per current weekly status

decline in food prices impacted farm income, a key driver for rural demand. Towards the end of the year, the war in West Asia posed risks to rural income and employment conditions, as uncertainty amplified about the prospects of remittances from the gulf region, and retaining jobs in urban areas in India in sectors affected by war-induced supply chain disruptions. Rural unemployment rate, which showed gradual decline during the year up to November 2025, also started to rise thereafter (Figure 1.6).

The shift in rural income and consumption pattern within the year was also evident from the findings of NABARD's bi-monthly survey of rural economic conditions and sentiments. In the survey rounds conducted during 2025-26, the percentage of rural households reporting to have experienced an increase in income and consumption peaked in November 2025, before declining thereafter (Figure 1.7). The rationalisation of goods and services tax (GST) announced in September 2025 and the subsequent festival period boosted demand, which, however, did not sustain after November.

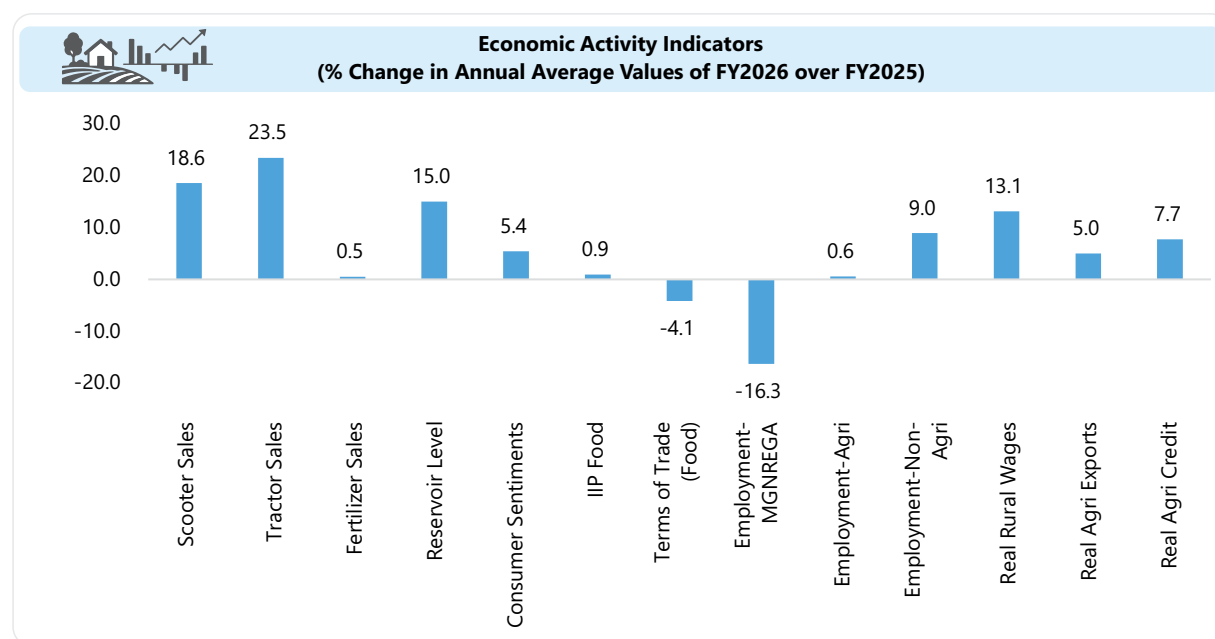
Figure 1.7: State of rural income and consumption demand



Source: Rural Economic Conditions and Sentiments Survey (RECSS).

High frequency indicators of rural economic activity – such as monthly sales of scooters, fertilizers, and tractors; agricultural and non-agricultural employment; agricultural exports and bank credit flows to agriculture; MGNREGA demand; rural wages; terms of trade (*i.e.*, the ratio of food prices to non-food prices, as sourced from the wholesale price index), reservoir water level (which could impact crop prospects), and rural sentiment (as per the CMIE survey) – showed a mixed picture (Figure 1.8). Scooter and tractor sales growth (2025-26 average monthly numbers over average monthly numbers in 2024-25) remained strong, which might have been credit-led. Relatively subdued growth in agri GVA explains weak fertiliser sales growth. Terms of trade clearly moved against agriculture during the year. Non-farm employment increased notably, which may explain the fall in MGNREGA employment. Despite no major increase in real rural wages, higher non-farm employment would have imparted resilience to rural demand conditions.

Figure 1.8: Growth in high frequency indicators of activity



Note: Three nominal indicators (agricultural exports, agricultural credit and rural wages) are deflated by CPI-rural inflation to enable assessment based on real (or inflation adjusted) growth.

Source: NABARD.

In recent years, a multipronged policy approach with targeted policy interventions has brought about transformative changes in the rural areas. Several such impactful interventions include Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) connecting rural habitations, Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) to achieve the objective of housing for all, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for livelihood security through guaranteed wage employment, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) enabling the poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) to achieve universal household electrification, and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) to provide demand-driven skill training linked to assured placements. In the Union Budget 2026-27, emphasising the policy thrust on Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas, and with a view to fulfilling aspirations of people, building their capacity and ensuring access to resources, amenities and opportunities for every family, community, region and sector, several new measures for the agriculture sector and the rural economy were announced (Annexure 1). The Viksit Bharat Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) Act,

2025 (VB-G RAM G), a significant reform in India's rural employment policy, was also announced during the year. The Act modernises the employment guarantee regime by strengthening accountability mechanisms and aligning job creation with objectives of infrastructure development and climate resilience.

1.6 THE MACROECONOMIC OUTLOOK

India's robust macroeconomic fundamentals and sound macroeconomic policy setting have helped in weathering adverse spillovers from intense geoeconomic shocks, but the war in West Asia brought to the fore several strategic and structural gaps due to excessive dependence on imports for critical inputs, which are vital to energy and food security in the most populous country of the world. Supply chain disruptions in the Strait of Hormuz – impacting cost and availability of oil, gas and fertiliser – raised the risk of stagflation, i.e., stoking inflation and dampening growth, but also increased external sector vulnerability. The longer the war related supply disruptions from the region continue, larger will be the scale of the adverse impact. Moreover, depending on how other countries respond to the global shock, other supply constraints may also emerge for India, going ahead. For example, with Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand aiming for higher biodiesel blending targets using palm oil, uncertainties surrounding India's palm oil imports are likely to intensify; and China, a major global exporter of chemical fertilisers, banning exports to secure supply in the domestic market, could also necessitate urgent efforts for diversification of India's import sources, which may be feasible only at higher costs. Even when the war ends, due to destruction of production capacity and logistics infrastructure in the war affected region, supply situation may also take time to fully normalise. Following the ceasefire and subsequent memorandum of understanding to end the war in June 2026, and the reopening of the strait of Hormuz for commercial trade traffic, geopolitical risks have receded, which would help in brightening the macroeconomic outlook.

With geoeconomic shocks turning out to be more frequent in recent years, bolstering resilience of the domestic economy by augmenting domestic production capacity of critical inputs and essential outputs through targeted strategic policy actions and prioritised allocation of resources would be essential. Oftentimes, after a global shock dissipates, when the supply situation normalises and prices of imports decline, the temptation to revert to cheaper imports may justify deferring or abandoning high-cost strategic projects and programmes that aim at strengthening the country's resilience in the medium to long-run. Pursuing various national strategic policies that are already in place to bolster resilience with unwavering commitment can only help in resisting such temptations to opportunistically fall back on the cheaper import option in future.

Several strategic policy programmes are already at different stages of implementation in India, which need to be scaled up and expedited. The national green hydrogen mission aims at producing 5 million metric tonnes (MMT) of green hydrogen by 2030; for production of fertilisers, fossil-fuel-based feedstocks could be replaced by green ammonia. The national coal gasification mission has a target of 100 million tonnes of gasification by 2030; syngas from coal could be used to produce fertilisers. As widely reported, in China, 78% of fertiliser feed is from coal and not natural gas, ensuring its self-sufficiency in urea production. Second-generation ethanol production from crop residues, forestry waste, and municipal solid waste, is a more sustainable path to energy security that needs greater policy support in India. Given that sugarcane and paddy together use 70% of the country's irrigation water, depleting availability for other crops, as highlighted in the NITI Aayog Expert Committee Report on roadmap for ethanol blending, second-generation ethanol would be more suitable. Moreover, India's annual food wastes, as assessed by the World Resources Institute (WRI) in its latest available food waste index report, are about 55 kg per capita, amounting to 78.2 million tonnes for the country, which can meet 26.5% of the total per person annual staple food requirement in the country. A policy of setting a "net zero increase in use of chemical fertilisers" over the next few years, by promoting scientific fertilisation and organic alternatives would help India in not only greening Indian agriculture but also in reducing import dependence, besides facilitating rationalisation of fertiliser subsidy. Under the PM Programme for Restoration, Awareness Generation, Nourishment, and Amelioration of Mother-Earth (PM-PRANAM), scientific fertilisation and use

of organic alternatives are already being promoted, with incentives given to states to reduce consumption of chemical fertilisers. The scheme would be more effective by making it goal oriented, *i.e.*, to achieve the net zero increment in chemical fertilisers target within a specific number of years. There is also vast scope for faster adoption of solar power in the farm sector; currently Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) aims to solarise the farm sector and PM Surya Ghar scheme promotes adoption of solar power in houses, and progress under both has been impressive. Large scale adoption of solar power by farmers and rural households, incentivised through carbon credits, besides the current provision of fiscal subsidies, can help in enhancing resilience of the sector.

The near-term outlook for the Indian economy faces strong global headwinds and also the growing risk of El Nino conditions impacting southwest monsoon precipitation, as reflected in the below normal rainfall projected by both India Meteorological Department (IMD) and Skymet. As a pro-active risk mitigating strategy, the Government of India has already announced a special contingency plan for 315 vulnerable districts on June 23, 2026. As a part of this plan, a multi layered preparation strategy emphasises water conservation through ponds, check dams and farm reservoirs; shifting to short-duration crops; and securing input supply, in particular seeds, fertilisers and fodder. A ‘Khet Bachao Abhiyan’ (‘Save the Farm Campaign’) has also been launched with the aim of promoting balanced fertiliser use through a mass movement.

Global growth slowdown in 2026, as assessed by the IMF in its World Economic Outlook of April 2026, assumes a short-lived war in West Asia, but with a caution that a more protracted period of tension would entail larger adverse impact on global output. Multiple channels, according to the IMF, pose risks to the medium-term outlook of many countries, namely, the catalytic role of international trade is expected to weaken; limited migration and remittance flows; lower foreign direct investment (FDI) flows as firms turn cautious before investing amid uncertainty; and restricted technology diffusion. Fiscal sustainability worries may also raise borrowing costs. AI disruptions and climate events would remain lingering concerns globally.

Against this global outlook, under the shadow of several risks, India faces its own challenges, as noted in the RBI’s Monetary Policy Report of April 2026. Given the high import intensity of exports, higher war-induced input prices along with a depreciated INR may raise the cost of production of exports; weaker global growth may also dampen external demand and reduce remittance flows. Risk aversion may lead to capital outflows. Disruptions in energy markets and fertilisers may lower output of industry and agriculture, in turn depressing domestic demand. Changing risks perceptions could tighten domestic financial conditions and raise the cost of borrowings. Importantly, what may start as a supply shock in the form of energy supply and logistics disruptions, could transform into a domestic demand slowdown.

In this environment of extreme uncertainty and possible risk scenarios, the RBI in April 2026 projected India’s GDP growth at 6.9% and average inflation of 4.6% for 2026-27, as per baseline assumptions of oil price at USD 85 per barrel, exchange rate of INR 94 per USD, a consolidated fiscal deficit of 6.8% of GDP, and more importantly, a normal monsoon. If oil prices rise by 10% from the baseline level and fully passed on to petroleum product prices in India, inflation could increase by 50 bps and growth moderate by 15 bps. If the INR depreciates by 5%, inflation will rise by 40 bps and projected GDP growth improve by 25 bps. Higher consolidated fiscal deficit than assumed, along with below normal monsoon and associated rainfall deficiency pose additional risks to the projected inflation trajectory. In June 2026, the RBI revised down its growth projection for 2026-27 to 6.6% and raised its inflation projection for the year to 5.1%, factoring in amplification of war induced risks. With moderation in geopolitical risks since mid-June 2026, the growth-inflation balance could be expected to improve, unless geopolitical tensions flare up again and El Nino induced rainfall disruptions are significant. Against this uncertain outlook for the economy, and accompanying risks to the farm sector and non-farm rural income, along with resilience enhancing structural measures for the farm sector to entrench the country’s food and energy security, it would be necessary to sustain targeted direct income support for the vulnerable in rural areas and also ensure domestic supply of key inputs at reasonable prices to mitigate risks to production loss in agriculture and small and micro enterprises, and thereby support rural income and demand.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 1

Measures Announced in the Union Budget 2026-27 for the Farm Sector and Rural Economy

Bharat-VISTAAR (Virtually Integrated System to Access Agricultural Resources): A multilingual AI tool shall integrate the AgriStack portals and the ICAR package on agricultural practices with AI systems. This will enhance farm productivity, enable better decisions for farmers and reduce risk by providing customised advisory support.

Fisheries: Initiatives (i) for integrated development of 500 reservoirs and Amrit Sarovars, and (ii) to strengthen the fisheries value chain in coastal areas and enable market linkages involving start-ups and women-led groups together with Fish Farmers Producer Organisations (FFPOs).

Animal Husbandry: To provide quality employment opportunities in rural and peri-urban areas, support the Animal Husbandry Sector in entrepreneurship development through: (a) a Credit-Linked Subsidy Programme, (b) scaling-up and modernisation of livestock enterprises, (c) enhance creation of livestock, dairy and poultry-focused integrated-value chains, and (d) encourage creation of Livestock Farmer Producers Organisations (LFPOs).

High Value Agriculture: To diversify farm outputs, increase productivity, enhance farmers' incomes, and create new employment opportunities, support high value crops such as coconut, sandalwood, cocoa and cashew in our coastal areas. Agar trees in North-East and nuts such as almonds, walnuts and pine nuts in our hilly regions to be also supported.

Coconut Promotion Scheme: To increase production and enhance productivity through various interventions including replacing old and non-productive trees with new saplings/plants/varieties in major coconut growing States.

Indian Cashew and Indian Cocoa promotion: A dedicated programme to make India self-reliant in raw cashew and cocoa production and processing, enhance export competitiveness and transform Indian Cashew and Indian Cocoa into premium global brands by 2030.

Sandalwood: To promote focused cultivation and post-harvest processing to restore the glory of the Indian Sandalwood ecosystem.

Promote cultivation of walnuts, almonds and pine nuts: To rejuvenate old, low-yielding orchards and expand high-density cultivation of walnuts, almonds and pine nuts, support a dedicated programme to enhance farmer incomes and in bringing value addition by engaging youth.

Augment availability of veterinary professionals by more than 20,000: Through a loan-linked capital subsidy support, scheme for establishment of veterinary and para-vet colleges, veterinary hospitals, diagnostic laboratories and breeding facilities in the private sector. Collaboration between Indian and foreign institutions will also be facilitated.

Integrated programme for labour-intensive Textile Sector: A National Handloom and Handicraft programme to integrate and strengthen existing schemes and ensure targeted support for weavers and artisans.

Mahatma Gandhi Gram Swaraj initiative: To strengthen khadi, handloom and handicrafts. This will help in global market linkage and branding.

EMPOWERING WOMEN FARMERS— TRANSFORMING RURAL INDIA

- 2.1 Women in Indian Agriculture
 - 2.2 Economic Agency for Women Farmers
 - 2.3 Women Farmers: Contribution–Recognition Gap
 - 2.4 Building an Enabling Ecosystem for Women Farmers
 - 2.5 Advancing Gender Parity on Farms
 - 2.6 Way Forward
- Appendix to Chapter 2

The United Nations declaration of 2026 as the International Year of the Woman Farmer (IYWF) underscores the urgent need to strengthen women farmers’ recognition, access, and agency. For India, IYWF 2026 is also an opportunity for institutional redesign that provides the women farmers with identity, finance, technology, markets, and leadership within the agricultural economy. This chapter, therefore, attempts to view women farmers not as beneficiaries alone, but as economic agents whose empowerment is central to productivity, resilience, and rural transformation.

Globally, bridging gender gaps in agriculture is recognised as essential for food security and climate resilience. In India, this is crucial to mitigate risk, enhance incomes, and strengthen resilience in tribal, marginal, and poor farming communities—an area in which NABARD has the institutional mandate, field architecture, financial products, and ecosystem partnerships to support a gender-transformative roadmap.

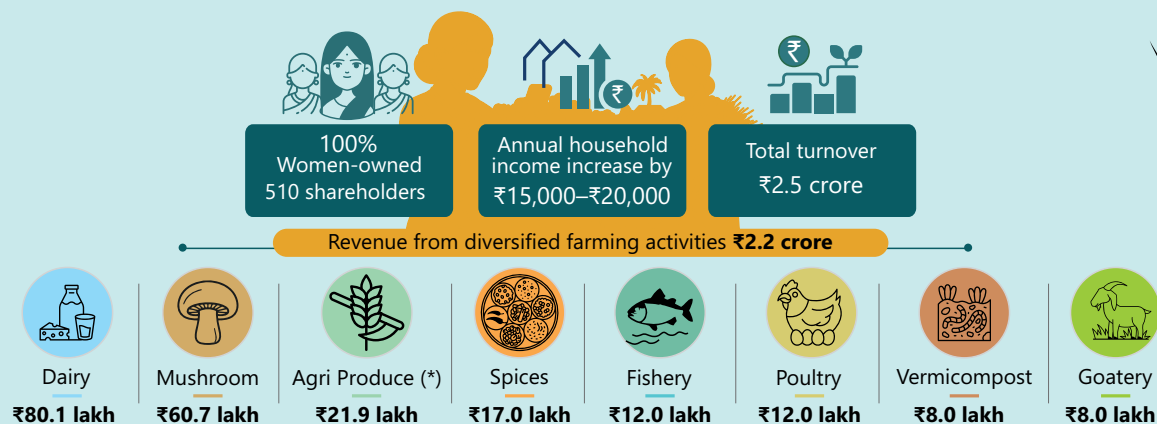
As a field-level starting point, the experience of the Tara Devi Farmer Producer Company Limited (FPCL) opens up the wider inquiry: what does it take to transition women farmers from informal contribution to recognised economic agency, and what institutional architecture is needed to scale such outcomes across India?

Showcase 2.1: Breaking the glass ceiling: Tara Devi FPCL (an all-women enterprise)

A story worth telling

When a nascent farmer producer organisation (FPO) strengthens livelihoods of more than 500 tribal families, it becomes a story worth telling. The journey of Tara Devi Farmer Producer Company Limited (FPCL) in Jajpur, Odisha demonstrates how collectivising and organising landless, marginal, and poor tribal women as producer-owners through diversification, value addition, and stronger market linkages—backed by timely institutional support from NABARD and its partner organisations—can create sustainable livelihoods.

Figure S2.1: Tara Devi Farmer Producer Company Limited in FY2025



Context

Prior to collectivisation, the women farmers of Jajpur and their families were economically vulnerable. They faced low and unstable incomes, limited market access, and constrained ability to add value or improve productivity due to inadequate production, aggregation, storage, and processing infrastructure. Lack of land ownership further restricted access to institutional support systems, reinforcing dependence on informal channels.

Initiative

To address these challenges, NABARD mobilised the women farmers of Jajpur into the all-women Tara Devi FPCL in August 2020, and nurtured it with a PODF grant assistance of ₹16.6 lakh towards its formation, establishment, training, and capacity-building along with ₹5 lakh as BDA (Figure S2.2). Saheli—as POPI—played a pivotal role in supporting women cultivators to build the organisational base, operational readiness, and confidence required for the FPO to engage externally on finance, compliance, and markets.

The FPO leased a 12-acre land parcel for 15 years, overcoming the individual land-title barrier, which enabled its landless members to participate in organised and diversified farming as well as integrated livelihood activities. It created multiple income streams and reduced exposure to seasonal and market shocks by combining crop production with mushroom cultivation, dairy, poultry, goatery, fishery, agri-processing, and other livelihood activities.

With financial and technical assistance from NABARD, common infrastructure and facilities for office, storage, mini dairy, processing, etc. were built on the leased land. Landless women shareholders participated in backyard poultry, goat rearing, and sweet water shrimp farming—bypassing the need for individual land ownership. By FY2025, the FPO was producing and marketing a range of products including organic groundnuts, desi A2 milk (and milk products), mushrooms, desi chicken, goat, and fish/shrimp.

By enabling members to move beyond primary production, market participation improved. Aggregation, value addition, registered-brand marketing and institutional linkages helped the women strengthen their position within agricultural value chains, while access to inputs and technical support improved their ability to plan production more reliably. Market linkages led to increased demand, reduced dependence on middlemen, and significantly improved price realisation, which resulted in enhanced and more stable annual household income for the member families.

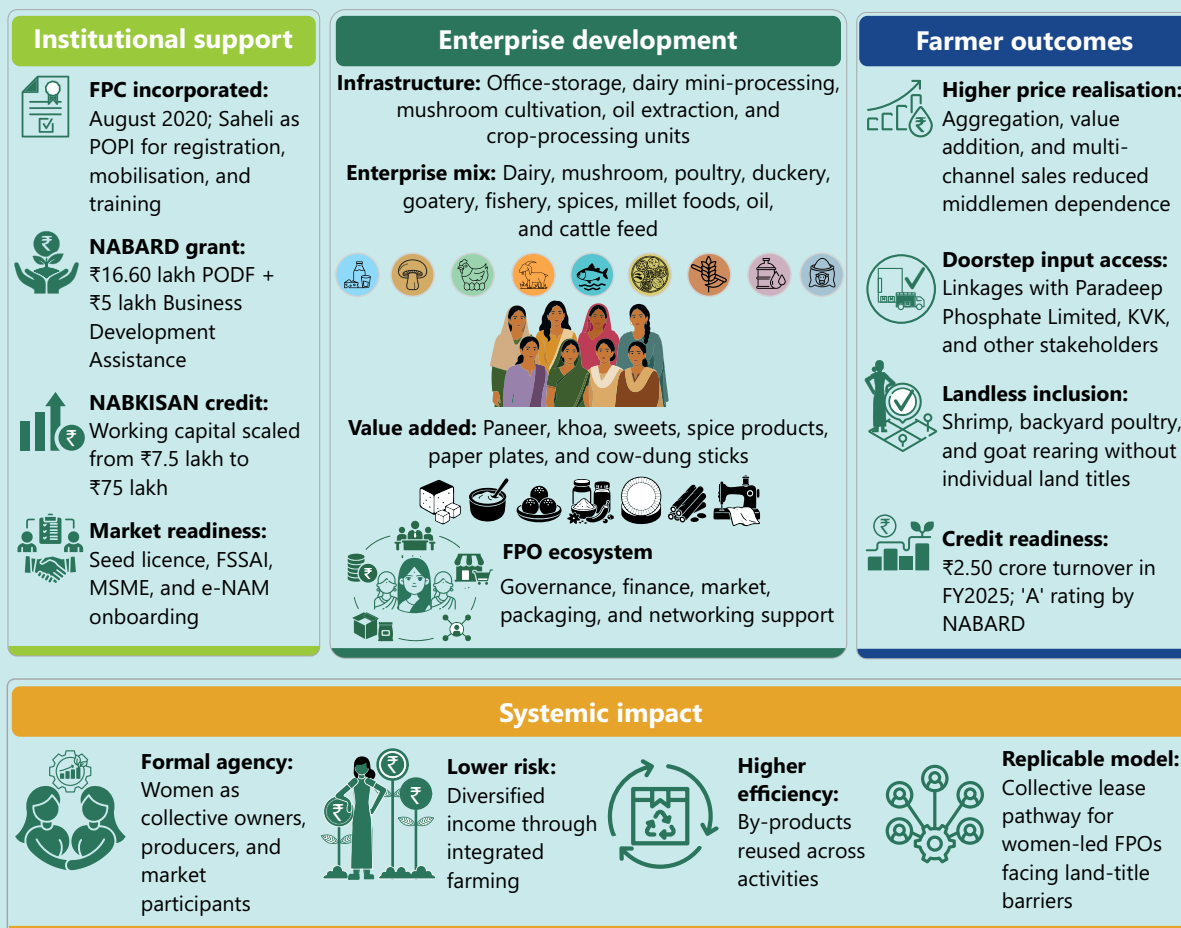




The FPO distributed the produce and value-added products through multiple marketing channels including OMFED, MILK MOO, PRAGATI, local buyers, and the e-NAM platform. This ensured broader market access and better price realisation for the landless, small, and marginal farmers. By FY2025, the FPO had developed into a functioning producer organisation with diversified activities and market linkages.

By addressing the land-title barrier through collective leasing, Tara Devi FPCL's women members are well-positioned for the next phase of enterprise growth. The multi-layered institutional support helped translate institutional assistance into creating enterprise assets, transformative farmer-level outcomes, and systemic impact.

Figure S2.2: The Tara Devi transformation at a glance



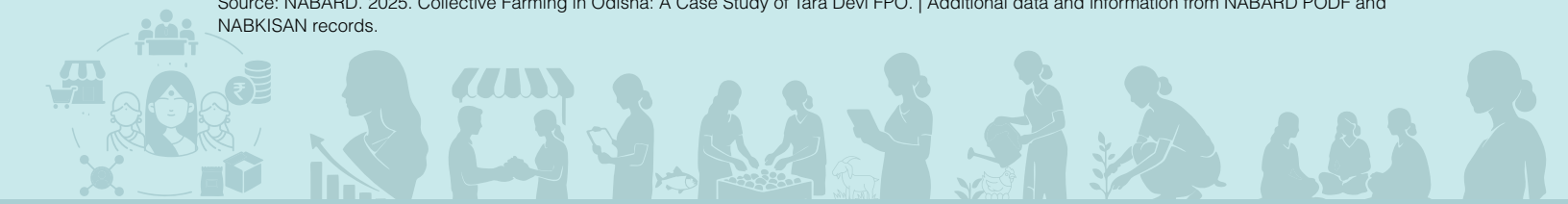
Conclusion

The Tara Devi FPCL demonstrates how collective institutional models can overcome land-title constraints and enable women farmers to transition into formal economic actors with improved income stability and market access.

* Groundnut, green gram, black gram

BDA = Business Development Assistance; e-NAM = e-National Agriculture Market; FPC = Farmer Producer Company; FPCL = Farmer Producer Company Limited; FPO = Farmer Producer Organisation; FSSAI = Food Safety and Standards Authority of India; KVK = Krishi Vigyan Kendra; MILK MOO = a dairy brand acquired by Hatsun Agro Product Ltd.; MSME = Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise; OMFED = Odisha State Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation; PODF = Producers' Organisation Development Fund; POPI = Producer Organization Promoting Institution; PRAGATI = a private dairy company.

Source: NABARD. 2025. Collective Farming in Odisha: A Case Study of Tara Devi FPO. | Additional data and information from NABARD PODF and NABKISAN records.



NABARD in action: Tara Devi FPCL



2.1 WOMEN IN INDIAN AGRICULTURE

In India, women have long played a pivotal role across agricultural value chains as cultivators, livestock keepers, dairy producers, fisherfolk, processors, and seed savers, and have actively participated in post-harvest operations. More recently, as agripreneurs, they are leading farmer producer organisations (FPOs) and rural enterprises. However, feminisation of Indian agriculture has accelerated in the past few decades due to male outmigration, diversification of rural livelihoods, and demographic changes. This has altered the structure of rural farm-dependent households and made women's economic agency in agriculture a policy necessity, not merely a social aspiration.

2.2 ECONOMIC AGENCY FOR WOMEN FARMERS

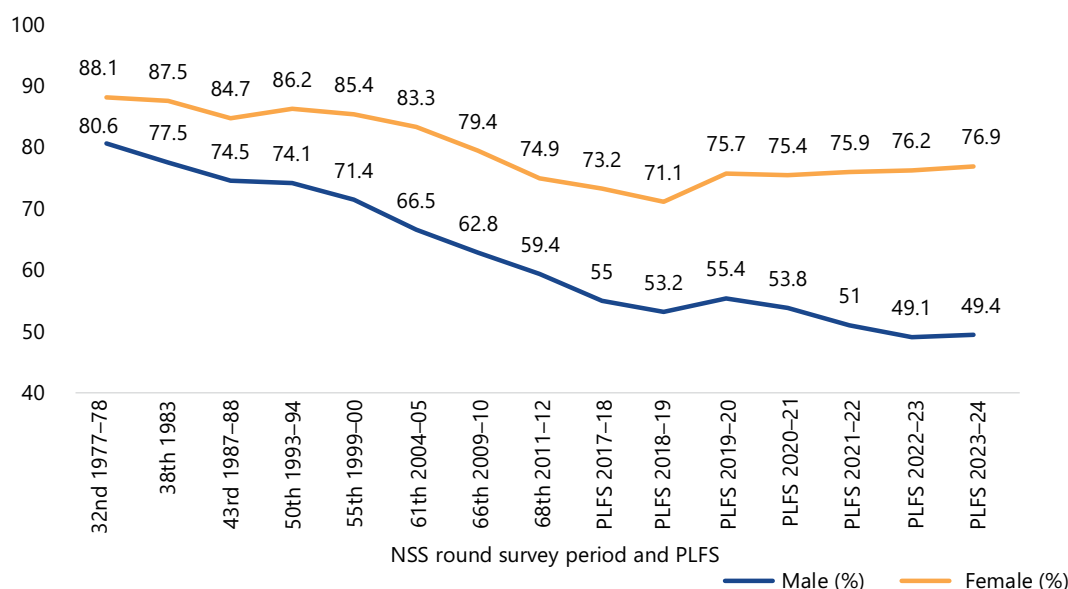
Creating an ecosystem in which the success story of the Tara Devi FPCL (Showcase 2.1) can be replicated at an all-India level requires careful appraisal of the on-ground situation of women farmers for whom there is a significant divergence between land cultivation and land ownership (Box 2.1). Scaling up therefore, requires a roadmap that moves through three linked stages:

1. Identification of the structural, socioeconomic, and psychosocial barriers that block formal economic agency for women farmers of India.

Box 2.1: Women farmers and farm workers of India

Agriculture has historically been the primary employer for India's rural workers. In 1977–78, ~88.1% of female workers and ~80.6% of male workers were employed in agriculture (Figure B2.1). Over subsequent decades, the share of rural male workers in agriculture declined sharply, while the drop in rural female workers was milder. This has increased the relative presence of women in farm work and reinforced their pivotal role in the rural production economy.

Figure B2.1: Rural workers in agriculture (%) in usual status (ps + ss)



According to PLFS 2023–24, almost 77% of rural female workers were engaged in agriculture. And yet, they owned only 14% of the operational landholdings covering just 11.8% of the operated area according to the Agriculture Census 2015–16 (Table B2.1). This divergence between work participation and operational control shows that the question is not whether women farm, but whether institutions recognise them as farmers.

Table B2.1: Gender distribution of operational landholdings in India

Facts about India	Agriculture Census 2010–11			Agriculture Census 2015–16		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
No. of operated landholdings (crore persons)	13.81	12.04	1.77	14.62	12.58	2.04
No. of operated landholdings (%)	100.00	87.20	12.80	100.00	86.02	13.98
Area of operated landholdings (lakh hectare)	1580.50	1415.40	165.10	1562.80	1377.80	184.90
Area of operated landholdings (%)	100.00	89.55	10.45	100.00	88.17	11.83
Average holdings size (hectare)	1.14	1.18	0.93	1.07	1.10	0.90

ICAR = Indian Council of Agricultural Research; PLFS = Periodic Labour Force Survey; ps = principal status; ss = subsidiary status.

Note: In Figure B2.1, PLFS years refer to the agricultural year, 1 July to 30 June.

Sources:

- Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare. Agriculture Census 2010–11: All India Report on Number and Area of Operational Holdings; and Agriculture Census 2015–16: All India Report on Number and Area of Operational Holdings. Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi.
- National Sample Survey Office. Various years. Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, various NSS rounds. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, New Delhi.
- National Statistics Office. Various years. Periodic Labour Force Survey: Annual Reports, various years. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, New Delhi.
- ICAR-Central Institute for Women in Agriculture. 2023. Gender Disaggregated Data in Agriculture. https://icar-ciwa.org.in/pdf/GDD_PocketBook_CIWA.pdf.

2. Building systemic solutions that can adapt collective leasing, group-based credit, enterprise support, and market access to different agro-economic contexts.
3. Developing customised pathways and delivering adequate institutional support for the collectives to take shape and gather self-sustaining momentum.

Since land titles continue to determine access to institutional credit, Kisan Credit Card (KCC) loans, crop insurance, irrigation schemes, compensation frameworks, and membership in producer institutions, women farmers without formal land titles remain excluded despite their central role in cultivation and allied activities. This is the core de facto–de jure gap: women may be the actual cultivators, livestock managers, and processors, but institutional systems often recognise only the formal landholder as the farmer. Unless this gap is closed, women’s contribution will continue to exceed their control over assets, finance, entitlements, and markets.

Breaking the cycle of invisibility requires more than acknowledging women’s labour participation. It requires institutional redesign so that women farmers are recognised as independent economic actors with secure rights, entitlements, and access to productive resources. A twin approach may be envisaged:

- First, the policy definition of *farmer* (Box 2.2) needs to formally include cultivators without independent land titles—tenant farmers, joint cultivators, oral lessees, and women cultivating family land. This will bring them within the purview of institutional credit and risk-cover schemes.
- Second, at present, policy is calibrated to the needs of an average farmer, where the policy subject persona does not factor in differentiated realities of an average woman farmer. To change this, gender-disaggregation must be made the leitmotif across all data gathering and reporting exercises in agriculture and finance. This will help design and deliver well-intentioned and effective interventions to close the recognition gap.

Box 2.2: Who is a woman farmer?

Women play a central role in India’s agricultural economy and agrarian systems. Across regions and historical periods, they have contributed labour, knowledge, and ecological stewardship to cultivation, livestock rearing, fisheries, post-harvest work, seed preservation, food processing, and household-level farm decisions, mostly without formal recognition in institutional systems.

Historically, the household functioned as a basic economic unit and farming was embedded within household production, placing agriculture, food, fertility, livestock, and the household economy at the centre of social life. While agrarian production and household economic cooperation did assign a significant role to women, male-dominated land ownership and institutional definitions constrained their formal recognition as farmers. This has left most women farmers administratively invisible despite their contribution to farming and allied activities.

The IYWF 2026 offers an opportunity for India to institutionalise equal recognition of ‘women farmers as economic agents’ at scale. A clear and inclusive definition of a woman farmer is essential for policy, planning, and delivery. A useful working draft could be the following definition by ICAR-Central Institute for Women in Agriculture:

“A woman living in a rural area, who is primarily involved in agricultural activity but does non-agricultural activity occasionally, is a woman farmer. Women engaged in agriculture in urban and semi-urban areas, and tribal women directly or indirectly involved in agriculture, shifting cultivation or collection (of agricultural produce), and the use and sale of minor or non-timber forest produce, are also considered women farmers. A woman can be considered a ‘woman farmer’ irrespective of marital status and land ownership.”

Some of the other significant groups of women farmers that are not explicitly included in this starting definition are leaseholders, livestock rearers, and SHG entrepreneurs. For maximum inclusion and enablement of policy implementation, a periodic review and necessary additions to the groups of women who depend upon agriculture and allied activities in rural settings must be made integral to the articulation of the final adopted definition.

IYWF = International Year of the Woman Farmer, SHG = Self-Help Group.

Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Women in Agriculture. General Knowledge System in Agriculture. <https://icar-ciwa.org.in/gks/index.php/resources-section/143-faq-wia>.

An inclusive definition is not a semantic exercise. It is the first step in making women visible to credit systems, insurance frameworks, extension networks, producer institutions, digital farmer registries, and climate-resilience programmes.

2.3 WOMEN FARMERS: CONTRIBUTION–RECOGNITION GAP

The Tara Devi FPCL experience shows that when enabling institutional pathways are created, women cultivators can move from invisible farm labour to ownership, enterprise, and formal economic agency. The wider reality, however, is that feminisation of Indian agriculture has not yet been matched by ownership of land, access to productive finance, technology adoption, market participation, or institutional leadership.

A 2026 NABARD study, ‘The Invisible Farmers: Gender Gap in Indian Agriculture’, identified key gender asymmetries in Indian agriculture:¹

- Women account for a substantial proportion of the agricultural workforce, while operating only a small fraction of agricultural land. The majority cultivate land owned by male household members or other relatives.
- Lack of land titles constrains women farmers’ access to institutional credit.
- Nearly 7 out of 10 respondents did not have a KCC in their own name, with absence of land title cited as the most common barrier.
- Women farmers continued to have limited access to agricultural extension services; less than half reported receiving extension support during the preceding year.
- Access to extension support was often mediated through male household members.
- Mobility constraints, unpaid care responsibilities, digital literacy gaps, and prevailing social norms further limited women farmers’ access to agricultural and associated knowledge.
- Access to land ownership and formal credit closely tracked access to modern inputs, formal financial integration, and improvements in farm productivity.
- Women farmers identified time poverty from unpaid care work as the most binding constraint, followed by limited mobility, lack of land ownership, limited credit access, inadequate extension outreach, and restricted participation in decisions related to farm income, daily household spending, family, and community matters.

The changing structure of rural farm-dependent households has disproportionately increased the workload of women farmers responsible for cultivation, livestock management, fisheries, post-harvest operations, and agri-enterprises (Box 2.3). In addition to farm work, these women also run their household and shoulder most of the care burden in the family. Consequently, women farmers contribute substantially to agriculture without proportionate economic agency, thereby posing a serious challenge to inclusive rural transformation.

These are binding constraints because they are embedded in institutional design. Land-title-based farmer identity, collateral-heavy credit appraisal, technology delivery that assumes device ownership and mobility, and market channels mediated through household or community structures together convert women’s social disadvantage into an economic and institutional exclusion.

Box 2.3: Key responsibility–recognition gaps identified

1. Land Ownership and Institutional Recognition



- Land ownership remains the gateway to credit, KCC, crop insurance, irrigation, tenancy recognition, compensation and producer institutions.
- Without secure tenure, women remain institutionally invisible and have weaker bargaining power.
- Agriculture Census 2015–16 shows women account for only around 14% of operational landholders.

2. Gender Gaps in Credit and Financial Access



- According to NITI Aayog (report cited below), women account for nearly 26% of India's total credit portfolio and about 16 crore active borrowers.
- Much borrowing remains concentrated in consumption rather than productive investment or business finance.
- Asset constraints, collateral-heavy lending and gendered risk perceptions restrict access to KCC, agri-infrastructure finance, warehouse receipt finance and enterprise credit.

3. Technology, Extension and the Digital Divide



- Extension, digital advisory, mechanisation, and input systems have largely been designed around male landholders.
- Women farmers have lower access to climate information, digital tools, mechanisation, precision farming, market intelligence, or formal training.
- Time poverty, limited smartphone access, and lower digital literacy reduce participation in agri-tech systems.

4. Market Exclusion and Value Chain Inequities



- Women remain concentrated in unpaid family labour, subsistence farming, backyard livestock, and primary processing.
- Their participation in aggregation, branding, logistics, high-value markets, and agri-enterprise leadership remains limited.
- Marketing decisions and income flows are often mediated through household or community structures.

5. Leadership and Institutional Representation



- Women's representation in cooperatives, FPOs, water user associations, and rural commodity institutions remains low relative to their contribution.
- Underrepresentation weakens women's influence in local planning, infrastructure and value-chain investments.
- Many institutions still reflect nominal participation rather than transformative leadership.

6. Climate Vulnerability and the Care Burden



- Women are highly exposed to climate risks because of their role in rainfed farming, smallholder systems, livestock livelihoods and ecologically fragile regions.
- Water scarcity, biomass decline, extreme weather and crop volatility increase productive responsibilities and unpaid care burdens.
- Limited access to irrigation, resilient technologies, insurance and adaptive finance deepens vulnerability.

FPO = Farmer Producer Organisation, KCC = Kisan Credit Card, SHG = Self-Help Group.

Source for 'Gender Gaps in Credit and Financial Access': NITI Aayog, 2026. From Borrowers to Builders, Women and India's evolving credit market. A joint report by TransUnion CIBIL, WEP (NITI Aayog) and Microsave Consulting, April. <https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2026-04/From-Borrowers-To-Builders-Women-and-India-Evolving-Credit-Market.pdf>.

2.4 BUILDING AN ENABLING ECOSYSTEM FOR WOMEN FARMERS

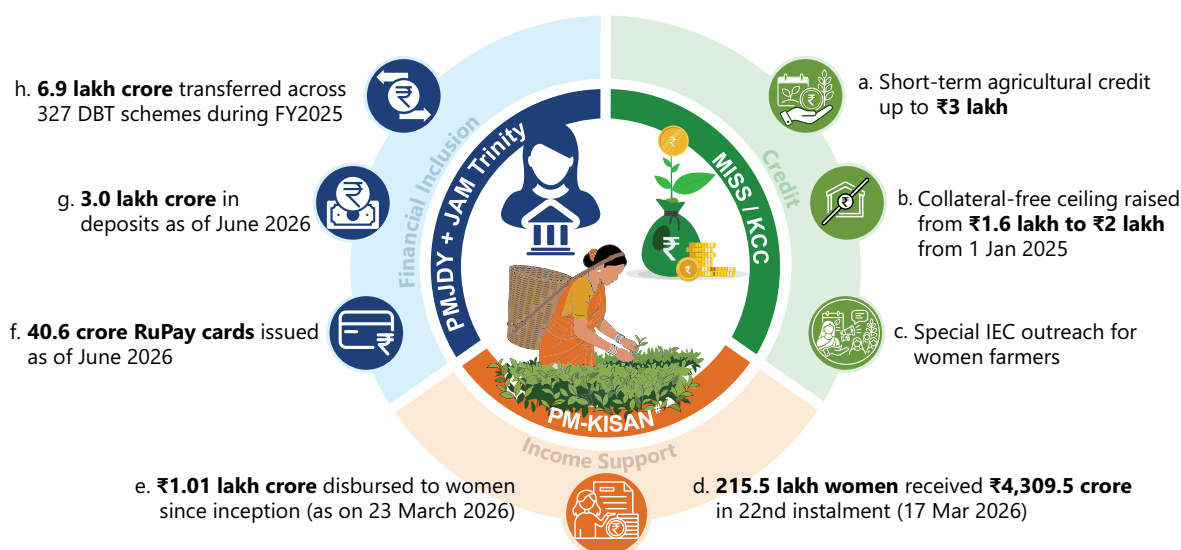
The recognition gaps identified above show that women farmers' economic agency cannot be strengthened through recognition alone. It requires an enabling ecosystem that can translate women's participation in agriculture into access to identity, credit, insurance, technology, markets, collective platforms, and enterprise pathways.

Over the past decade, this ecosystem has expanded through a broader financial-inclusion architecture, women's collectives, sectoral schemes, and NABARD-supported institutional interventions. At the macro level, the Jan Dhan–Aadhaar–Mobile (JAM) Trinity strengthened the financial-inclusion architecture for low-income households and extended formal financial and social-protection channels to the poor.

2.4.1 Access enablers—finance, insurance, identity and income support

Government of India schemes have expanded access to credit, insurance, digital finance, and income support, thus strengthening the ecosystem for enabling women farmers. These have improved financial inclusion, enhanced access to institutional support, and deepened women's participation in formal agricultural systems (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1: Key achievements of major enabling schemes



Women-specific data

DBT = Direct Benefit Transfer; IEC = Information, Education and Communication; JAM Trinity = Jan Dhan, Aadhaar, Mobile Trinity; KCC = Kisan Credit Card; MISS = Modified Interest Subvention Scheme; PMJDY = Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana; PM-KISAN = Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi.

Notes:

- MISS/KCC: Short-term credit @ 7% interest—effectively, 4% for prompt re-payers. For scheme design and FY2026 reporting on KCC and MISS, see Chapter 6.
- PM-KISAN: Direct income support of ₹6,000 per year.
- PMJDY: 19.72 crore accounts.

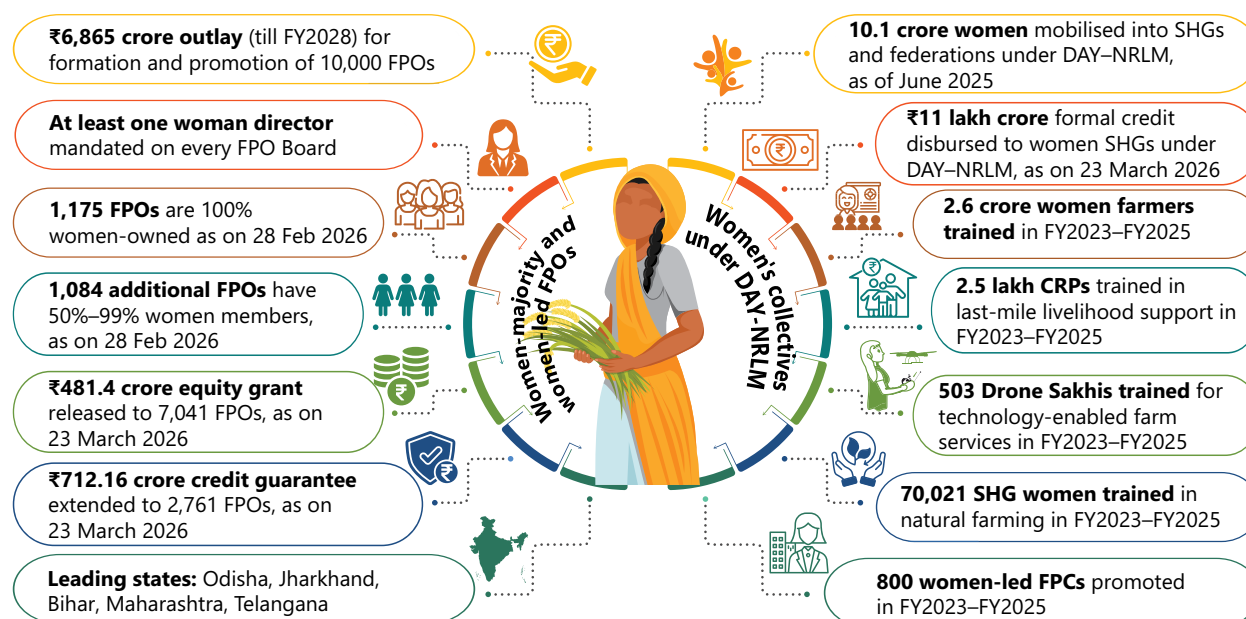
Sources:

- Data in a. to e. above: Press Information Bureau (PIB). 23 March 2026. Empowering Women Farmers in Agriculture – Policies, Innovations, and Institutional Support. <https://static.pib.gov.in/WriteReadData/specificdocs/documents/2026/mar/doc2026323831801.pdf>.
- Data in f. to h. above: PIB. 15 June 2026. Ease of Living: India's Journey of Inclusive Progress. <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2273017>.

2.4.2 Institutional platforms for women-farmer collectivisation

Equally beneficial have been the pathways that strengthen financial autonomy and institutional inclusion. Collectivisation—in the form of self-help groups (SHGs), joint liability groups (JLGs), FPOs, cooperatives, and community-based rural enterprises—has helped build women’s collective agency by enhancing access to finance, improving bargaining power, enabling market participation, and giving them institutional voice (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Platforms for women-led farmer–producer collectives



CRP = Community Resource Person, DAY–NRLM = Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana–National Rural Livelihoods Mission, FPC = Farmer Producer Company, FPO = Farmer Producer Organisation, JLG = Joint Liability Group, SHG = Self-Help Group.

Sources:

- Data on mobilisation of SHGs and federations: Press Information Bureau (PIB), 8 August 2025. Achievement of Target under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana–National Rural Livelihoods Mission. <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2154249>.
- All other data points: PIB, 23 March 2026. Empowering Women Farmers in Agriculture – Policies, Innovations, and Institutional Support. <https://static.pib.gov.in/WriteReadData/specificdocs/documents/2026/mar/doc2026323831801.pdf>.

2.4.3 Sectoral empowerment—allied livelihoods, processing, and rural enterprises

Sectoral schemes are strengthening income opportunities for women farmers beyond primary cultivation in newer segments such as dairy, fisheries, livestock, agri-processing, and rural enterprises.

The interventions span agricultural insurance, physical infrastructure, finance, marketing support, drone-enabled services, agroecological practices, livestock management, horticulture, pulses, natural resource management, and coir-based livelihoods (Appendix Table A2.1).

Many of the schemes include women-specific allocations, higher subsidies, targeted training, and dedicated support to strengthen women’s collectives. Together, they mark a shift from welfare-oriented support towards productive economic participation in farm and allied activities. These are helping women farmers diversify their income, access finance, and reduce dependence on low-value farm work.

2.4.4 NABARD as the financial and developmental support institution

NABARD's role goes beyond financing individual interventions. As a development financial institution with refinance products, grant funds, district-level planning presence, relationships with banks and cooperatives, and experience in institution building, NABARD can connect policy intent with field-level delivery. Its value proposition lies in building the ecosystem through which women farmers can be identified, organised, financed, skilled, linked to markets, and supported as producers and entrepreneurs.

NABARD's contribution lies in converting the wider ecosystem of access, collectivisation, and sectoral opportunity into bankable, scalable, and institutionally anchored models.

The principal NABARD interventions and their operating instruments are outlined in Box 2.4.

Box 2.4: NABARD initiatives to empower women farmers

Access and credit initiatives

- **eKCC Portal:** An end-to-end digital KCC platform integrating state land records, satellite imagery, CIBIL, and UIDAI.
- **JLG Programme:** A group-based, collateral-free credit pathway for tenant farmers, sharecroppers, oral lessees, and women cultivators outside the conventional KCC framework.
- **NRLM-IS Portal:** A digital platform for submission and processing of interest-subvention claims by RRBs and RCBs financing WSHGs.
- **SHG-BLP:** A savings-led, group-based, collateral-free microfinance architecture linking rural households, especially women, to formal finance.

Collectivisation and institutional platforms

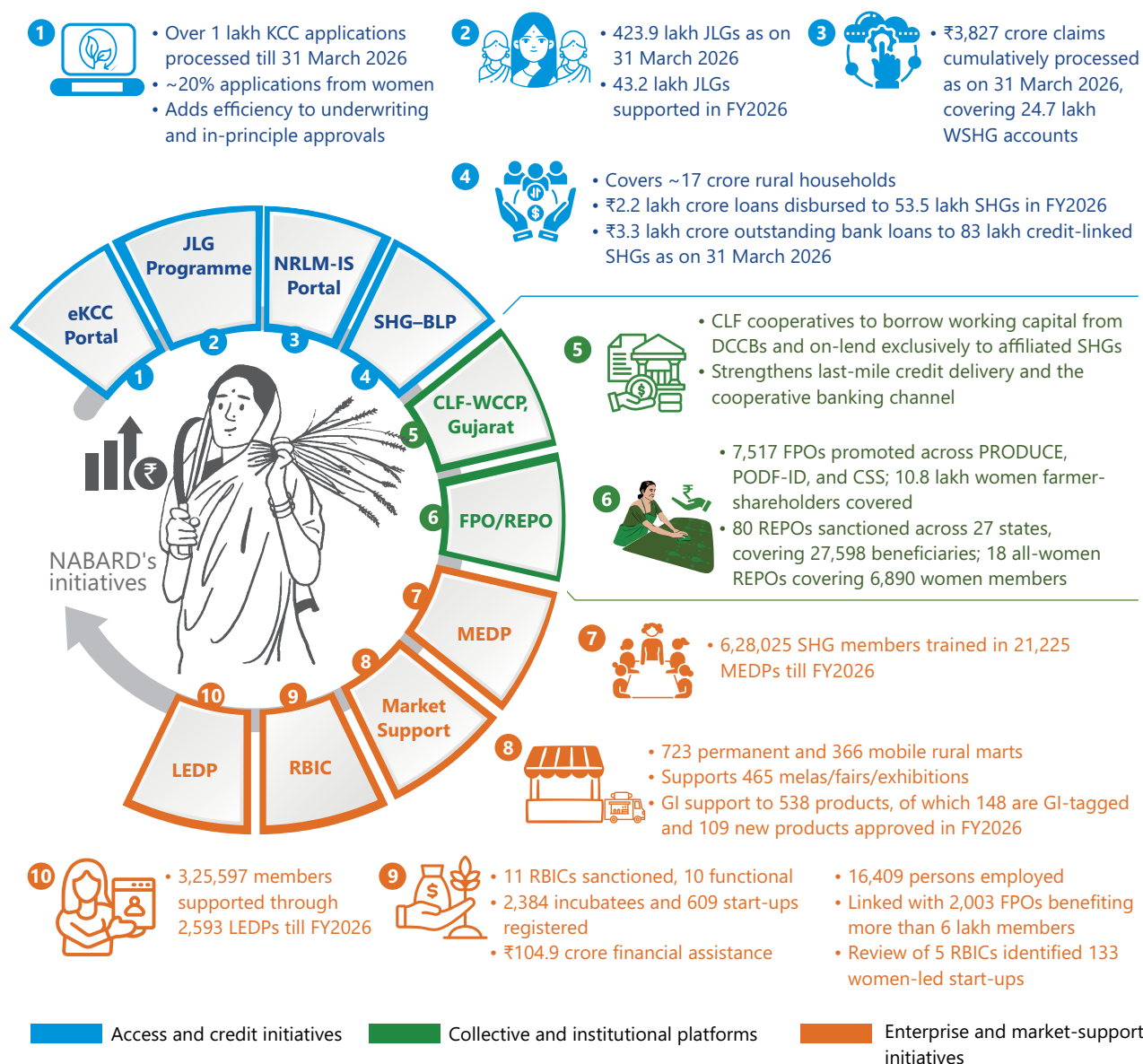
- **CLF-WCCP, Gujarat:** A women-led credit cooperative model using mature CLFs registered as credit cooperative societies and linked to DCCBs for timely, renewable, and flexible SHG credit.
- **FPO/REPO:** Institutional platforms that formalise women's non-farm and enterprise skills into structured producer organisations, supported through credit, technology, inputs, training, and market access.

Enterprise and market-support initiatives

- **MEDP:** Grant-based training for SHG women in agri-based and farm/non-farm activities, including processing, value addition, and allied enterprises.
- **Market Support:** Bridging the farm-gate-to-market gap through Rural Marts, Rural Haats, Mobile Rural Marts, Food Cafés/Dhaabas, melas, exhibitions, and GI-linked market development.
- **RBIC:** Incubation support for rural and women-led enterprises in agri value chains through formalisation, mentoring, branding, finance access, and market linkage.
- **LEDP:** End-to-end support enabling SHG women to move beyond subsistence activities through technical training, entrepreneurship development, financial literacy, and market linkage.

CIBIL = Credit Information Bureau India Limited, CLF = Cluster-Level Federation, CLF-WCCP = CLF-led Women Credit Cooperative Pilot, DCCB = District Central Cooperative Bank, eKCC = eKisan Credit Card, FPO = Farmer Producer Organisation, GI = Geographical Indication, JLG = Joint Liability Group, KCC = Kisan Credit Card, LEDP = Livelihood and Enterprise Development Programme, MEDP = Micro Enterprise Development Programme, NRLM-IS = National Rural Livelihoods Mission-Interest Subvention Portal, RBIC = Rural Business Incubation Centre, RCB = Rural Cooperative Bank, REPO = Rural Enterprise Producer Organisation, RRB = Regional Rural Bank, SHG = Self-Help Group, SHG-BLP = Self-Help Group-Bank Linkage Programme, UIDAI = Unique Identification Authority of India, WSHG = Women Self-Help Group.

Figure 2.3: Snapshot of selected NABARD initiatives supporting economic empowerment of women farmers



CLF = Cluster-Level Federation, CLF-WCCP = CLF-led Women Credit Cooperative Pilot, CSS = Central Sector Scheme, DCCB = District Central Cooperative Bank, eKCC = eKisan Credit Card, FPO = Farmer Producer Organisation, GI = Geographical Indication, JLG = Joint Liability Group, KCC = Kisan Credit Card, LEDP = Livelihood and Enterprise Development Programme, MEDP = Micro Enterprise Development Programme, NRLM-IS = National Rural Livelihoods Mission-Interest Subvention Portal, PODF-ID = Producers' Organisation Development Fund-Interest Differential, PRODUCE = Producers Organisation Development and Upliftment Corpus Fund, RBIC = Rural Business Incubation Centre, REPO = Rural Enterprise Producer Organisation, SHG = Self-Help Group, SHG-BLP = Self-Help Group-Bank Linkage Programme, WSHG = Women Self-Help Group.

Notes:

- These initiatives are discussed here only in terms of their relevance to women farmers' access, agency and institutional pathways.
- For detailed credit-delivery and financial-inclusion reporting, see Chapter 6.
- For the institutional-development treatment of CLF integration into the cooperative structure, see Chapter 8.
- The data pertains to the latest available reporting period.

Figure 2.3 presents an impact snapshot of the selected NABARD interventions (Box 2.4) relevant to women farmers' access, collective agency, enterprise development, and market participation.

Many of these initiatives have been designed keeping women at the centre, with special attention to tribal, marginal, and poor farming populations. NABARD has also been facilitating convergence of SHGs with cooperative banks, RRBs, and formal institutions through its Self-Help Group–Bank Linkage Programme. Taken together, these interventions position NABARD not only as an implementing agency, but also as an ecosystem builder that aligns finance, institutions, capacity, technology, and markets around women farmers' economic agency.

2.5 ADVANCING GENDER PARITY ON FARMS

The initiatives mapped above provide a foundation, but advancing gender parity on farms requires a broader systems-reform agenda. The existing policy and institutional mechanism needs to be converted into an advantage to serve the future agenda for gender-transformative agriculture.

For India, the agenda is not merely one of social inclusion; greater agency for women farmers is central to improving productivity, strengthening rural livelihoods, enhancing climate resilience, and accelerating inclusive rural transformation.

The next leap will require coordinated action across land systems, financial architecture, technology ecosystems, local institutions, and climate resilience frameworks.



From inclusion to systems reform

Women farmers' agency is not only a social-inclusion priority. It is fundamental to improving productivity, rural income growth, climate resilience, and inclusive transformation.

2.5.1 Secure tenure and land access innovations

Land remains the most important gateway to farmer identity, credit, insurance, compensation, irrigation access and participation in producer institutions. For women farmers, however, land rights are constrained by fragmented holdings, inheritance practices, and the fact that formal titles are often held by male household members.

While long-term transformation requires legal and administrative reforms, practical pathways can be developed in the near term (Box 2.5). The Tara Devi FPCL (Showcase 2.1) shows how collective leasing can enable landless and marginal women farmers to access land, organise production, and build enterprise without waiting for individual title ownership. Similar community-based models can be explored where state-owned or community land may be leased to women-led producer collectives.

States can also strengthen women's recognition through simplified joint titling, gender-sensitive land record modernisation, activity-based farmer identification, and recognition of women cultivators under tenancy and leasing frameworks. Such reforms can help bridge the gap between women's actual participation in farming and their formal recognition within agricultural systems.

Box 2.5: NABARD support for women-centric producer collectivisation

Women-centric producer collectivisation has proven to be an important pathway for women to gain economic agency in agriculture. However, women's participation in agriculture through collectivisation does not automatically translate into decision-making power unless it is supported by institutional platforms that recognise them as producers and economic actors. NABARD's support for FPOs through the PODF and PRODUCE has not only catalysed innovative collectives but also created a pathway to integrate women farmers with the formal credit system by bridging the crucial recognition gap through such FPOs.

This systems approach to collectivisation has also assisted in capacity-building of women farmers in governance, familiarisation (exposure visits), business planning, enterprise management, credit linkage, market access, and digital record-keeping. As a result, women farmers have overcome individual constraints and limits in production and moved towards collective ownership, shared enterprise management, access to institutional finance, and engagement with input and output markets.

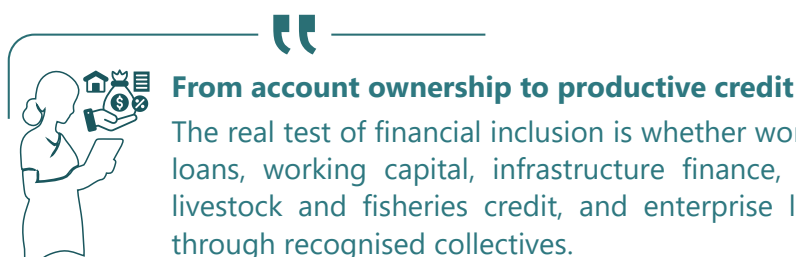
NABARD's support for institutionalising women's collectives has thus been enabling women farmers to aggregate produce, access quality inputs, engage with buyers, mobilise share capital, seek credit, and participate in the governance of rural enterprises. The relevance of these interventions lies not only in business performance but also in the way they help women build confidence, exercise voice in collective decision-making, and participate more directly in value-chain activities.

FPO = Farmer Producer Organisation, PODF = Producers' Organisation Development Fund, PRODUCE = Producers Organisation Development and Upliftment Corpus Fund.

Note: A detailed discussion of NABARD-supported FPOs, including women-led producer collectives, and the Sahayaka Women Producer Company Limited example, is presented in Chapter 4.

2.5.2 Gender-responsive credit architecture

For women farmers, financial inclusion must move from account ownership to productive and investment credit. The test is whether women can access loans, working capital, infrastructure finance, warehouse receipt finance, livestock and fisheries credit, and enterprise loans in their own right or through recognised collectives. Greater focus on strengthening alternative credit assessment based on cash flows, group performance, value-chain participation, and digital transaction histories will reduce dependence on collateral-heavy lending practices. This will enable women cultivators, tenant farmers, livestock rearers, and women-led collectives to access KCC loans.



The real test of financial inclusion is whether women farmers can access KCC loans, working capital, infrastructure finance, warehouse receipt finance, livestock and fisheries credit, and enterprise loans in their own right or through recognised collectives.

Strengthening financial support for women-led FPOs, agri-processing enterprises, dairy cooperatives, fisheries, and rural non-farm enterprises is a practical and achievable intervention. Also, creating dedicated refinancing windows, blended finance mechanisms, and risk-sharing instruments can help improve institutional lending to women-led rural enterprises. Together they will help women progress from being mere bank account holders to having productive credit access, enabling them to invest, scale, and participate more effectively in agricultural value chains.

2.5.3 Women-centric agri-tech and digital public goods

As a starting point, interventions could prioritise gender-responsive local-language digital advisory platforms, accessible mechanisation solutions, and affordable climate-smart technologies tailored to smallholder production systems. Bridging the rural digital divide will require investments not only in connectivity, but also in digital literacy, community resource centres, and women-led extension networks.

Greater convergence between extension systems and digital public infrastructure could improve accessibility and usability for women farmers. It could align agri-tech start-ups, research institutions, cooperatives, and grassroots organisations for last-mile delivery of technology solutions, and also expand the role of women extension workers and community resource persons.

As India's digital agriculture ecosystem evolves, ensuring the inclusion of women farmers will be essential to reducing the productivity gap and strengthening their economic resilience. The Government of India's Digital Agriculture Mission (DAM),² which is building a digital public infrastructure (AgriStack) as a foundational public good for Indian agriculture, promises to achieve this.

AgriStack can strengthen access to credit, direct benefit transfers, crop insurance, scheme delivery, and personalised advisories related to agriculture, markets, weather services, and financial services. Farmer Registry, Geo-Referenced Village Maps Registry, and Crop Sown Registry, supported by interoperable systems such as the Unified Farmer Service Interface, Krishi Decision Support System, and soil-profile mapping are key components of DAM.

NABARD advocates leveraging AgriStack to capture women cultivator-linked data that is gender-responsive by design via state-level engagement, financial institutions, farmer collectives, and information systems. Farmer identity cards for women in agriculture can help joint cultivators, oral lessees, tenants, daughters-in-law cultivating family holdings, livestock rearers, and other women producers to become identifiable economic actors who are visible to credit, insurance, advisory, and scheme-delivery systems.



Digital identity can unlock delivery

Gender-responsive farmer identity cards can help make women cultivators, oral lessees, tenants, daughters-in-law cultivating family land, livestock rearers, and other women producers visible to credit, insurance, advisory, and scheme-delivery systems.

2.5.4 Developing skills-to-livelihood-to-enterprise pathways

Women's economic agency in agriculture is a function of access to skills, technology, value addition, institutional finance, and markets. NABARD's Farm Sector Promotion Fund (FSPF) has been supporting livelihoods of women farmers in tandem with producer collectivisation models, skill development programmes, and support for technology-enabled skills and enterprises. Sector-specific interventions include value-chain development, livestock and poultry, fisheries, millet and spice processing, agroecology, precision farming, floriculture, beekeeping, sericulture, and technology-enabled agriculture.³

NABARD's Tribal Resilience Initiative for Building Environmentally Sustainable Livelihoods (TRIBES) is aimed at strengthening livelihoods for tribal families, addressing food insecurity, and reducing distress migration through locally anchored enterprise pathways (Box 2.6).

Box 2.6: Empowering tribal women through livelihood support

Neenamol, a Kani Scheduled Tribe from Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, relied on irregular wage labour and MGNREGA work, and her family managed with unstable household income. The situation changed with her association with TRIBES—a targeted livelihood support initiative to strengthen tribal women's income security and social recognition. Under TRIBES, she received a poultry unit along with structured training in scientific poultry management.

Over 17 months, her enterprise evolved into a sustainable livelihood. The intervention also enhanced the tribal woman's confidence, decision-making power, and social recognition, empowering her in the long term.

MGNREGA = Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, TRIBES = Tribal Resilience Initiative for Building Environmentally Sustainable Livelihoods.

In association with local institutions, NABARD's interventions have improved income opportunities, reduced drudgery, strengthened productive skills, and enabled engagement with new technologies and markets for over 5,500 women farmers. Together, these interventions provide a practical pathway for women to move from agricultural labour and subsistence activity to skilled livelihoods, collective enterprise, and market-facing rural entrepreneurship.



Skills must lead to enterprise

Women's economic agency strengthens when training is connected to technology, value addition, institutional finance, and markets, enabling the shift from subsistence activity to skilled livelihoods and rural entrepreneurship.

2.5.5 Women's leadership in rural community-based institutions

As women's participation in agriculture expands, their presence in cooperatives, FPOs, water user associations, and local governance systems must move beyond tokenism or compliance-based inclusion towards meaningful engagement in financial, managerial, and strategic functions.



Participation must become leadership

Women's presence in cooperatives, FPOs, water user associations, and local governance systems must move beyond tokenism into financial, managerial, and strategic decision-making roles.

Rural community-based institutions can create better-defined leadership pathways through targeted capacity building, governance training, mentorship networks, and institutional incentives that encourage women's participation in decision-making roles (Box 2.7). Such women-led producer institutions and cooperatives can serve as platforms for aggregation, value addition, local entrepreneurship, and social capital formation in rural areas.

Box 2.7: Women as custodians of water commons

The REASSURE 3.0 project has transformed three WUAs in the Shanarpatti Block of Dindigul, Tamil Nadu into women-led and women-governed enterprises.

The project established women-led decision-making in three WUAs (*Kalanjia Vayalagam*) at Periyakuttikulam, Alangulam, and Dharumarkulam with women holding key positions and authorised signatory powers. As part of the initiative, 62 women farmers were trained in water governance and equitable distribution; 55 women leaders were oriented on climate risk mitigation including crop insurance, drip irrigation, and climate-resilient practices; and 750 women farmers were supported to establish backyard nutrition gardens.

Implemented by NABFOUNDATION Ltd with CSR support from NABKISAN Finance Ltd, the project has transformed water governance by placing women at the centre of institutional decision-making, thus drawing away from traditional oversight by men. Each restored tank was supported by a women-managed endowment fund, invested as a fixed deposit, to institutionalise financial self-reliance beyond the project lifecycle. The project illustrates how gender-transformative outcomes can emerge when women are positioned as institutional custodians of natural resources.

Project REASSURE 3.0

- improved domestic and irrigation water access for 1,417 households;
- enhanced agricultural productivity across 76 acres; and
- strengthened women's leadership in water governance (climate-resilience and natural resource management) by mobilising 126 WUA members.

CSR = Corporate Social Responsibility, REASSURE = Restoring irrigation tanks for Augmenting Surface water and to Sustain climate Resilience through people institutions, WUA = Water Users' Association.

2.5.6 Integrating climate resilience with the care economy

Women farmers are often concentrated in climate-sensitive livelihood systems such as rainfed farming, livestock rearing, fisheries, and forest-based livelihoods. Climate shocks therefore not only intensify livelihood risks, but also increase household responsibilities linked to water collection, fuel access, caregiving, and food security.

Climate resilience policy must therefore recognise the intersection between environmental stress, agricultural vulnerability, and unpaid care responsibilities borne by women. When women farmers are more systematically integrated into climate adaptation programmes, natural resource management initiatives, resilient agriculture systems, and green livelihood opportunities, interventions are more likely to deliver sustainable and inclusive outcomes.



Climate risk also raises care work

Climate shocks intensify livelihood risks while increasing women's responsibilities for water, fuel, caregiving, and food security. Resilience planning must therefore address both productive and unpaid care burdens.

Investments in water security, decentralised renewable energy, fodder systems, climate-resilient infrastructure, and drudgery-reducing technologies can significantly improve women's resilience and productivity (Box 2.8). There is also a need to strengthen women's access to climate information services, crop insurance, adaptive finance, and community-based disaster preparedness systems, including through modern information and communication technologies.

Box 2.8: Women as change agents in agroecological transition

In 2023, after 20 years of chemical-intensive farming, high input costs, declining soil health, and persistent indebtedness, the family of Sumantai Borole from Babhulgaon village in Nanded (Marathwada), Maharashtra transitioned to natural farming practices under NABARD's JIVA initiative.

Systematic adoption of agroecological practices helped the family reduce dependence on external inputs while restoring soil fertility and farm biodiversity. These ecological outcomes also changed household dynamics and Sumantai emerged as the leader of the family. She is now taking the primary farm decisions, managing accounts, and establishing market linkages. She is also mentoring other women farmers. The Borole farm, too, evolved into a demonstration site for agroecological practices.

Note: JIVA is an agroecology-based programme of NABARD to promote natural farming.

2.5.7 Women farmers for sustainability and resilience

NABARD-supported natural-resource and climate-resilience interventions strengthen women farmers' access to productive assets, technical knowledge, leadership opportunities, financial services, and markets. This has enabled them to move from participation in livelihood activities towards decision-making, enterprise development, and natural-resource stewardship.



From beneficiaries to stewards

Watershed, springshed, and natural-resource interventions can move women farmers from participation in livelihood activities to decision-making, enterprise development, and natural-resource stewardship.

Grassroots interventions such as Landscape-based Regenerative Resilient Rainfed Ecosystem Development Programme and springshed initiatives engage women farmers in governance, climate adaptation, enterprise development, and market engagement. Specific gender-responsive provisions include mandatory representation of women in watershed committees, promotion of women SHGs, support for women-led livelihood activities such as nursery raising, vermicomposting, fodder cultivation, backyard enterprises, and value-addition activities, as well as targeted capacity-building programmes in natural resource management and climate adaptation.

Enhanced water availability has reduced drudgery, improved access to productive resources and strengthened the resilience of women farmers in water-stressed regions. Through their participation in planning, implementation, and maintenance of watershed assets, women farmers have assumed stronger roles in climate adaptation, natural resource conservation and risk mitigation in rainfed and vulnerable landscapes. These programmes have directly benefited an estimated 11.7 lakh women, including 11.4 lakh women under watershed projects and 27,200 women under springshed projects.⁴

2.5.8 A shared and collective agenda for transformation

The transformation of Indian agriculture into a more inclusive and resilient system cannot be achieved by a single institution alone. It will require coordinated action across governments, financial institutions, cooperatives, producer organisations, civil society, and private-sector stakeholders.



Transformation needs shared ownership

States, banks, cooperatives, FPOs, community institutions, civil society, and private-sector stakeholders must align around formal recognition, productive finance, collective enterprise, technology access, climate resilience, and institutional leadership.

States must strengthen land governance, farmer identification, gender-responsive extension, and implementation frameworks. Banks and financial institutions must move beyond collateral-heavy lending and develop cash-flow, group-performance, and value-chain-based credit models. Cooperatives, FPOs, and community institutions must create real space for women's ownership, voice, and leadership across value chains.

The next phase of women-led agricultural transformation must therefore combine formal recognition, productive finance, collective enterprise, technology access, climate resilience, and institutional leadership.

2.6 WAY FORWARD

As India pursues inclusive growth, climate resilience, and rural prosperity, strengthening women farmers' agency must be treated as a national development imperative. IYWF 2026 gives India an opportunity to demonstrate global leadership by moving from recognition of women's agricultural contribution to institutional systems that enable women's ownership, productivity, enterprise, and leadership.

As India's premier development finance institution for agriculture and rural development, NABARD will continue to catalyse institutional innovations, expand access to finance, strengthen women-led producer collectives, promote technology adoption, and foster an enabling ecosystem that recognises women farmers as equal partners in India's agricultural transformation. Its focus will be to help convert women's participation in agriculture into recognised farmer identity, productive finance, enterprise capability, climate resilience, and institutional leadership.

Towards this, NABARD will prioritise the following agenda:

- **Champion inclusive farmer recognition** by supporting an activity-based definition of "farmer" to include women cultivators, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, and those engaged in allied agricultural activities, irrespective of land ownership.
- **Strengthen access to productive assets and formal recognition** by supporting institutional mechanisms that improve women farmers' access to land-linked entitlements, credit, insurance, income support, extension services, and development schemes within the rural credit and development ecosystem.
- **Deepen gender-responsive rural finance** by strengthening refinance, credit-linkage, and risk-sharing models that help women-led FPOs, SHGs, enterprises, and allied rural livelihoods access productive and investment credit.
- **Enable digital and technology inclusion** by supporting innovation ecosystems, digital literacy, gender-responsive advisory systems and extension services, and technology-enabled rural enterprises that improve women farmers' access to knowledge, markets, and financial services.
- **Promote women-led collectives and leadership** by strengthening women's participation in producer organisations, cooperatives, community institutions, and rural enterprises through capacity building, governance training, and institutional support.

- **Integrate gender into climate and natural-resource interventions** by strengthening women's participation in climate adaptation, watershed development, natural resource management, sustainable livelihoods, and care-sensitive resilience planning.
- **Convene coordinated action** across states, banks, cooperatives, producer organisations, civil society, and private-sector stakeholders so that women-led agricultural and rural transformation becomes a shared national agenda.

The shift required is therefore clear: women farmers must be counted, recognised, financed, trained, organised, represented, and supported as leaders of India's rural transformation. NABARD's roadmap is to help make that shift operational through finance, institutions, partnerships, and field-tested models that can be adapted across regions.

NOTES

1. Department of Economic Analysis and Research, NABARD. 2026. INSIGHT Issue IV: The Invisible Farmers. NABARD. <https://www.nabard.org/auth/writereaddata/tender/pub1304261610016348.pdf>. This study drew from primary data collected through an online questionnaire administered to 2,039 women farmers across 272 districts in all 28 states of India. The survey was designed to capture ground-level insights from women farmers across diverse agro-economic settings, ensuring broad geographic representation and a comprehensive understanding of the structural barriers affecting their economic and social empowerment.
2. Approved in September 2024 with an outlay of ₹2,817 crore, the Digital Agriculture Mission targets issuing 11 crore farmer identity cards, of which 8 crore have already been issued. For details, <https://agriwelfare.gov.in/en/DigiAgriDiv>.
3. For a detailed programme-wise reporting of FSPF interventions, fisheries engagement, skilling programmes, and market-access initiatives, see Chapter 4.
4. See Chapter 4 for details.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 2

Table A2.1: Government schemes and interventions by sector

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Scheme design</i>	<i>Output</i>
Agricultural Insurance	- Protects against risk for notified food crops, oilseeds, and annual horticultural/commercial crops - Includes PMFBY, WBCIS and CPIS	Coverage for crop failure due to natural calamities, pests, and diseases
AIF	- Loans up to ₹2 crore 9% interest 3% interest subvention - Up to 7 years - Eligibility: women, FPOs, SHGs, JLGs	₹2,377 crore approved till 28 February 2025 8,190 women-led projects
ATMA	- Training, demonstrations and capacity building - FSGs receive ₹25,000 for training and inputs - Minimum two FSGs per block annually	Women beneficiaries increased from 9.9 lakh in FY2025 to 11.6 lakh in FY2026 up to 28 February 2026
Dalhan Aatmanirbharta Mission	₹11,440 crore Central Sector Mission over 6 years - Focus: tur, urad, and masoor - Assured procurement through NAFED/NCCF under PM-AASHA	At least 20% of mission funds mandated for women farmers
ISAM-AMI	- Women farmers receive 33.3% subsidy - General subsidy in plains: 25%	10,631 women-led storage projects 395.5 lakh MT capacity ₹1,739.7 crore subsidy 1,095 non-storage projects ₹117.67 crore subsidy till 31 January 2026
Krishi Sakhi Programme	- Joint MoA&FW-MoRD initiative - Trains active women farmers as para-extension professionals - Doorstep guidance on natural farming and soil health	- Target: 70,000 Krishi Sakhis - Outreach through SHGs, schools, Anganwadis and Gram Panchayats
Mahila Coir Yojana	100% women-targeted - Skill training, equipment, and working capital support for coir production	Focus geographies: Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka
Mahila Kisan Yojana	- Haryana scheme for eligible Scheduled Caste women - Loans for self-employment in agriculture and allied activities - Implemented with NSFDC	- Unit cost up to ₹50,000 - Margin money support at 10% of project cost
MIDH	- Women farmer groups with at least 10 horticulture members eligible for mechanisation assistance - Group bears 40% of balance cost	- Tractor assistance for women: 35% of cost, up to ₹1 lakh per unit - Higher than general support of 25%, up to ₹0.75 lakh per unit

Scheme	Scheme design	Output
MKSP	- Dedicated Mahila Kisan initiative under DAY-NRLM - Skilling, capacity building, agro-ecology, livestock, and NTFP livelihoods	4.6 crore Mahila Kisans supported in agro-ecological practices 2.1 crore trained in livestock management 3.5 lakh+ Krishi / Pashu / Van / Matsya Sakhis active by June 2025
Namo Drone Didi	₹1,261 crore outlay - Target: 15,000 women SHGs 80% CFA up to ₹8 lakh per SHG 15-day pilot training	1,094 drones distributed across 22 states in FY2024 - Projected income: ₹1 lakh per SHG per year
NFSM	- At least 30% allocation for women farmers - One-time FPO marketing support for pulses and millets	₹2 lakh per group of 15 farmers for unregistered farmer groups or WSHGs
NMSA	- At least 50% allocation earmarked for small and marginal farmers - At least 30% of this for women beneficiaries/ farmers	Supports sustainable agriculture interventions: soil and water conservation, water-use efficiency, soil health, and rainfed development

AIF = Agriculture Infrastructure Fund, AMI = Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, ATMA = Agricultural Technology Management Agency, CFA = Central Financial Assistance, CPIS = Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme, DAY-NRLM = Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana–National Rural Livelihoods Mission, FPO = Farmer Producer Organisation, FSG = Farm Women's Food Security Group, ISAM = Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing, JLG = Joint Liability Group, MIDH = Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, MKSP = Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana, MoA&FW = Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, MoRD = Ministry of Rural Development, MT = Metric Tonne, NAFED = National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India, NCCF = National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India, NFSM = National Food Security Mission, NMSA = National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, NSFDC = National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation, NTFP = Non-Timber Forest Produce, PM-AASHA = Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshana Abhiyan, PMFBY = Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, SHG = Self-Help Group, WBCIS = Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme, WSHG = Women Self-Help Group.



INVESTING IN A SUSTAINABLE TOMORROW

-
- 3.1 NABARD'S Integrated Sustainability and Climate-Resilience Approach
 - 3.2 Climate Action and Green Finance
 - 3.3 Regenerative Landscapes and Agroecology
 - 3.4 Resilient Livelihoods for Vulnerable Communities
 - 3.5 Looking Ahead: Strategies and Action Plan
-



During FY2026, NABARD further advanced climate-resilient and inclusive rural development by integrating sustainable financing, ecosystem restoration, and livelihood security across its interventions. These initiatives reflect NABARD’s strategic emphasis on convergence, resilience-building, and long-term sustainability.

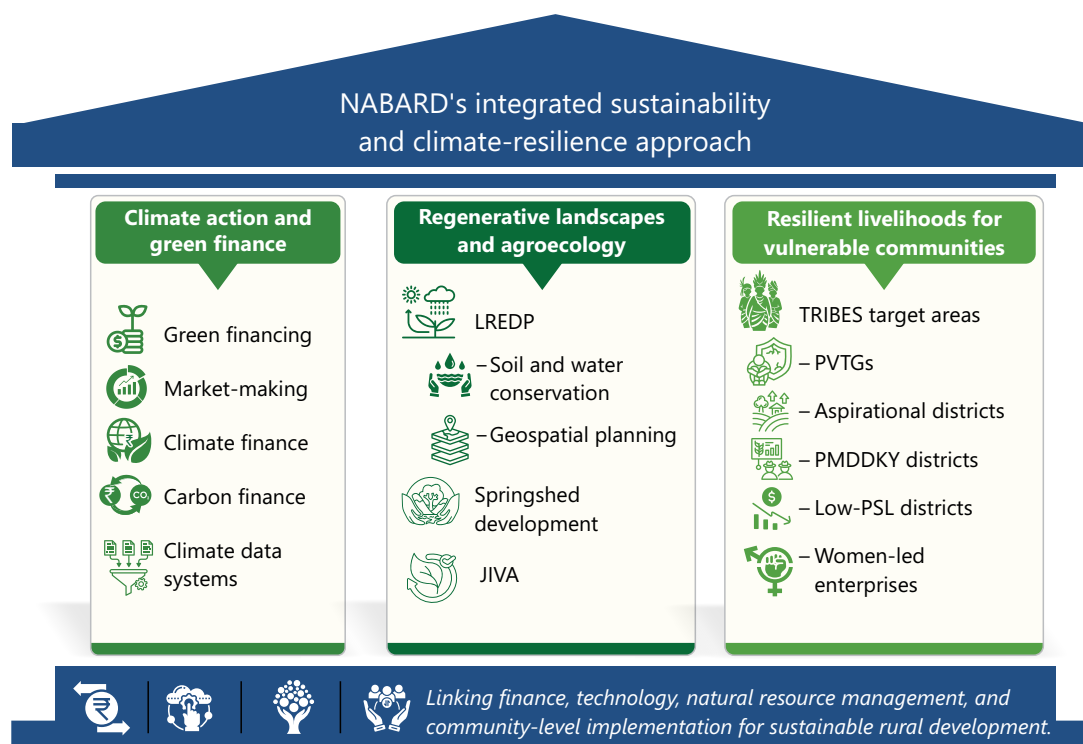
The operationalisation of the NABARD Climate Strategy @2030 provided a structured framework for scaling green financing, strengthening NABARD’s market-making role, and mobilising resources for climate action. Concurrently, the evolution of watershed interventions into the Landscape-based Regenerative Resilient Rainfed Ecosystem Development Programme (LREDP) and the repositioning of the Tribal Development Programme as Tribal Resilience Initiative for Building Environmentally Sustainable Livelihoods (TRIBES) signify a shift towards integrated, climate-resilient, and inclusive development models.

Building on this strategic foundation, NABARD’s approach during the year was anchored in an integrated sustainability framework.

3.1 NABARD’S INTEGRATED SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE-RESILIENCE APPROACH

During FY2026, NABARD’s sustainability approach was anchored in the interlinked challenges of climate change, agriculture, water security, land degradation, and rural livelihoods. Recognising that these risks disproportionately affect small and marginal farmers, women, and tribal communities, NABARD adopted an integrated approach linking finance, technology, natural resource management, and community-level implementation.

Figure 3.1: NABARD’s sustainability approach in FY2026



LREDP = Landscape-based Regenerative Resilient Rainfed Ecosystem Development Programme, PMDDKY = Pradhan Mantri Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana, PSL = Priority Sector Lending, PVTGs = Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, TRIBES = Tribal Resilience Initiative for Building Environmentally Sustainable Livelihoods.

This approach is structured around three mutually reinforcing pillars: (i) climate action and green finance, (ii) regenerative landscapes and agroecology, and (iii) resilient livelihoods for vulnerable communities. Collectively, these pillars align NABARD's interventions with climate resilience, ecological restoration, and inclusive livelihood security (Figure 3.1).

3.2 CLIMATE ACTION AND GREEN FINANCE

Recognising the growing implications of climate change for rural development, NABARD strengthened its climate action initiatives during FY2026 through a combination of climate and green finance, institutional capacity-building, market development initiatives, digital public goods, strategic partnerships and community-centric implementation for advancing climate-resilient, low-carbon and sustainable rural development.

3.2.1 Climate Strategy @2030

During the year, NABARD operationalised its Climate Strategy @2030 to provide a strategic framework for advancing climate action across its financing and operational systems. The strategy is based on four pillars: accelerating green financing, strengthening a broader market-making role, internal green transformation and strategic resource mobilisation.

In pursuit of these objectives, NABARD worked in close coordination with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Department of Economic Affairs, state governments, multilateral agencies, and other key stakeholders to implement climate action initiatives aligned with national priorities and global commitments.

3.2.2 Climate finance portfolio, green finance, and impact finance

As on 31 March 2026, NABARD's climate finance portfolio comprised projects supported under National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC), Adaptation Fund (AF), and Green Climate Fund (GCF), with interventions focused on adaptation, resilience-building, disaster risk reduction, ecosystem restoration and conservation, climate-resilient agricultural practices, and clean and sustainable energy solutions.

In this context, with accelerated green financing as a key area of focus during FY2026, NABARD launched the NABARD Green Impact Fund, with an initial corpus of ₹1,000 crore, under the NABARD Green Lending Facility. Together, climate and green financing during the year covered support under GCF, NAFCC, Climate Change Fund–Interest Differential (CCF-ID), and NGLF (Table 3.1 and Showcase 3.1).

Table 3.1: Performance under Climate and Green Financing, FY2026 (₹ crore)

Particulars	Sanction	Disbursement
GCF	188.0	129.5
NAFCC	NA	85.4
CCF-ID	14.7	6.4
NGLF	4,114.7	1,301.5
Total	4,317.4	1,522.8

CCF-ID = Climate Change Fund–Interest Differential, GCF = Green Climate Fund, NA = Not Applicable, NAFCC = National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change, NGLF = NABARD Green Lending Facility.



1,363 MW hybrid renewable energy greenfield project (solar and wind) in Khavda, Kutch district, Gujarat, supported under NGLF



70 MW (AC)/97 MW (DC) solar photovoltaic project at Hongunta village, Kalaburagi district, Karnataka, supported under NGLF

Showcase 3.1: Community-based early warning preparedness for landslide disasters

Project

The Community Based Early Warning Preparedness Programme for Landslide Disasters was implemented by the Hume Centre for Ecology and Wildlife Biology in Kalpetta Block of Wayanad district, Kerala. Sanctioned under the Climate Change Fund–Interest Differential, the project aimed to strengthen community-level preparedness for landslide risks in vulnerable high-risk clusters. The project had a total financial outlay of ₹28.6 lakh, with NABARD support of ₹16.6 lakh. It was approved on 13 December 2024 and completed on 30 April 2026.



Early Warning Preparedness Programme for Landslide Disaster at Kalpetta Block, Wayanad, Kerala

Institutional pathway illustrated

This showcase demonstrates how climate finance can strengthen community-led early warning systems, local capacity-building, and disaster preparedness in climate-vulnerable rural landscapes.

Challenge

Increased rainfall intensity, erratic weather patterns, steep terrain, and the history of landslides have heightened landslide risks in vulnerable parts of Wayanad district, particularly in Chembra in Meppadi Panchayat and Kurichiyarmala and Sugandhagiri in Pozhuthana

Panchayat. These risks were compounded by weak early warning systems and limited community-level awareness and preparedness.

Intervention

The project assessed landslide vulnerability in the target area and evaluated the socioeconomic conditions and disaster risks faced by residents. A dense, hyper-local weather monitoring network was established across the high-risk clusters of Chembra, Kurichiyarmala, and Sugandhagiri. A total of 260 precision instruments were installed and geotagged with GPS coordinates, including manual rain gauges, thermometers, soil thermometers, and soil pH meters. Hands-on training was provided to 35 Climate Managers and more than 200 household members to support community-led monitoring, preparedness, and response.

Output ► Outcomes ► Impact

- The project established a hyper-local early warning system and supported use of an integrated Landslide Runout Model across high-risk project clusters.
- Households began monitoring weather conditions against local risk indices, enabling timelier self-evacuation and reducing panic during risk events.
- Climate Managers undertook daily reviews, strengthening local ownership, including among tribal groups and women first responders.
- Farmers used localised weather information to adjust agricultural practices, including timing of coffee sowing.
- Panchayat officials used dashboard alerts to support decisions such as closure of schools and roads, while cross-cluster WhatsApp communication helped share risk information across vulnerable areas.
- No casualties were reported in the project clusters during the 2025 monsoon season.
- The project contributed to a shift from reactive disaster response towards routine preparedness, community monitoring, and locally informed risk management.



On-site installation of environmental monitoring device in a hilly Kerala landscape

GPS = Global Positioning System, Soil pH Meter = a device to measure the acidity (or alkalinity) of a soil sample (water, which is non-reactive has a pH value of 7, whereas acids have pH value of less than 7 and alkaline substances have a pH value of greater than 7).

The climate-finance architecture also provides a platform for gender-responsive climate action, especially where adaptation, resilience-building, ecosystem restoration, clean energy, and sustainable agriculture intersect with smallholder livelihoods.

3.2.3 Market-making, partnerships, and carbon finance

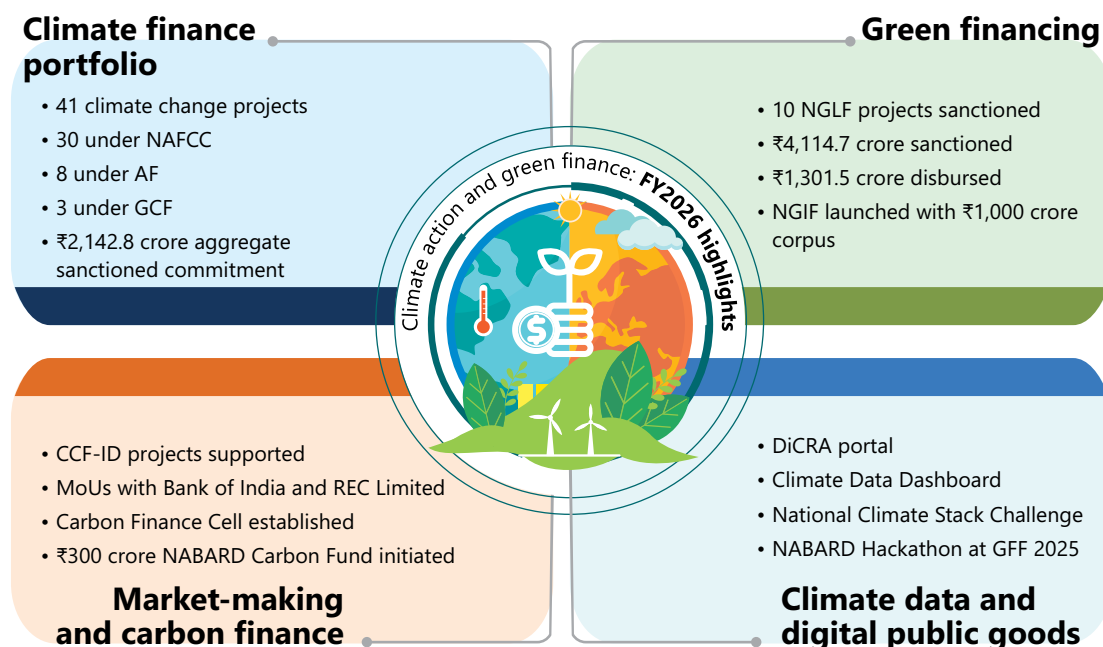
NABARD further strengthened its market-making role through innovative climate-linked interventions, co-funding support from state governments, and strategic partnerships for renewable energy and green infrastructure. For example, CCF-ID projects on indigenous bee conservation and climate-resilient cashew value chains were co-funded by state governments.

In parallel, institutional mechanisms for carbon finance were also initiated to support India's emerging carbon markets.

3.2.4 Climate data, disclosure, and digital public goods

To strengthen data-led climate action in FY2026, NABARD expanded climate data systems and digital public goods, complemented by innovation-led initiatives such as the National Climate Stack Challenge and the NABARD Hackathon. Going forward, NABARD's focus will include strengthening climate data and disclosure systems, gamification of the Green Literacy module, automation of green tagging, and building a National Climate Stack for Rural India.

Figure 3.2: Climate action and green finance at a glance



AF = Adaptation Fund, CCF-ID = Climate Change Fund–Interest Differential, DiCRA = Data in Climate Resilient Agriculture, FY = Financial Year (12-month period ending 31 March), GCF = Green Climate Fund, GFF = Global Fintech Fest, MoU = Memorandum of Understanding, NAFCC = National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change, NGIF = NABARD Green Impact Fund, NGLF = NABARD Green Lending Facility.

3.2.5 Resource mobilisation and institutional partnerships

Strategic resource mobilisation remained a key pillar of NABARD's climate action during the year. NABARD was re-accredited as the National Implementing Entity for AF-supported projects in January 2026, strengthening its role in accessing and implementing climate finance.

NABARD's partnership with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) under the Climate Adaptation, Resilience and Climate Finance in Rural India (CAFRI) II project continued to promote women's participation in local development, strengthen climate risk-informed planning through capacity-building, and advance the use of climate finance instruments for adaptive and resilient business models. Building on this engagement, NABARD is in advanced negotiations for the next phase, CAFRI III.

Together, these initiatives reflect NABARD's effort to deepen green and carbon finance, strengthen climate data and disclosure systems, enhance institutional partnerships, and support climate-resilient, low-carbon and inclusive rural development (Figure 3.2).

3.3 REGENERATIVE LANDSCAPES AND AGROECOLOGY

3.3.1 Landscape-based Regenerative Resilient Rainfed Ecosystem Development Programme

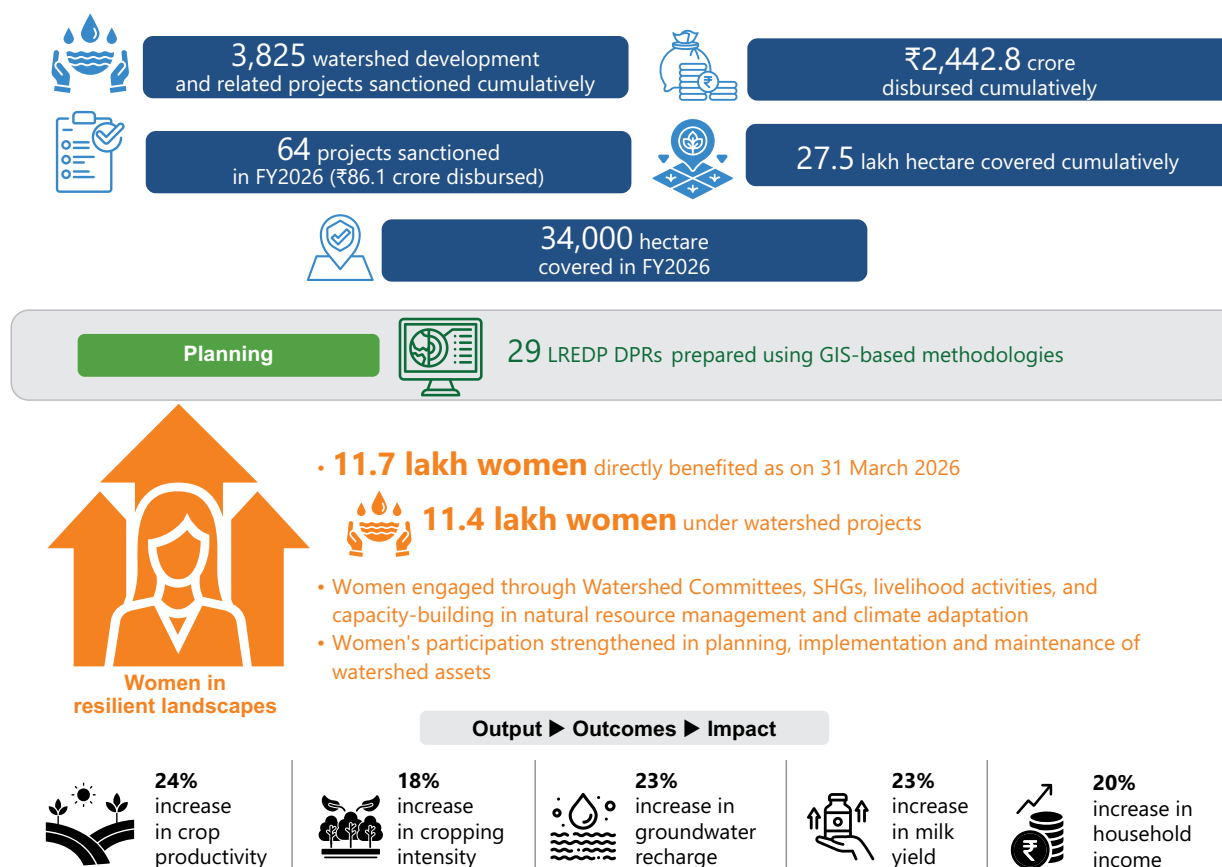
NABARD has been promoting participatory watershed development to address challenges relating to rainfed agriculture, soil and water conservation, land degradation, and rural livelihoods since 1992.

Over the years, the programme has evolved into the LREDP, integrating climate resilience, agroecology, and sustainable livelihoods. Anchored in the principles of circular economy, soil regeneration, and livelihood resilience, LREDP prioritises water conservation, soil health, regenerative practices, biodiversity enhancement, and livelihood security. The programme is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, India's Nationally Determined Contributions, and Land Degradation Neutrality targets.

The programme has embedded strong technology-driven planning and evidence-based assessment mechanisms to enhance transparency and effectiveness. The integration of satellite remote sensing and geographic information system (GIS)-based tools enabled NABARD to assess land use and land cover changes across watershed projects and strengthen the preparation of LREDP detailed project reports (DPRs) through accurate site-suitability analysis, precise placement of soil and water conservation structures, and standardised project design. This marked a shift towards data-driven planning in rainfed regions, in alignment with the National Geospatial Policy 2022 (Figure 3.3).

To address increasing water stress in vulnerable rainfed areas, NABARD launched a pilot on Participatory Sustainable Groundwater Management in overexploited blocks and watersheds. The initiative promotes community-led, demand-side groundwater management at the micro-watershed and village levels, with the objective of supporting the transition of project villages from overexploited to safe groundwater status. As on 31 March 2026, 13 projects have been sanctioned across Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu and an amount of ₹1.3 crore has been released.

Figure 3.3: Achievements under watershed development fund



DPR = Detailed Project Report, FY = Financial Year (12-month period ending 31 March), GIS = Geographic Information System, LREDP = Landscape-based Regenerative Resilient Rainfed Ecosystem Development Programme, SHG = Self-Help Group.

3.3.2 Soil restoration and agroecological capacity building

NABARD has partnered with GIZ to implement the global programme “Soil Matters—Innovations for Soil Health and Agroecology”, to strengthen capacities for agroecological and sustainable land management practices, supporting policy frameworks for soil health restoration, and advancing soil conservation knowledge. The programme is being implemented across Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Telangana.

NABARD is also implementing NABARD Support for Agroecological Transformation in India (NAB-SUATI), a GIZ-supported technical collaboration project, to provide technical support for strengthening the implementation of JIVA (NABARD’s agroecology-based programme to promote natural farming). With a total financial outlay of €3 million, the project is being implemented over 5 years, from January 2023 to December 2027. The project supports training, thematic capacity-building, DPR preparation, strategic support, farmer mentoring on natural farming practices, and training on nutrition education.

In partnership with Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) under the One World – No Hunger initiative, NABARD implemented the KfW Soil Programme from August 2016, supporting soil restoration and climate-resilient agriculture. Phase I and Phase II were completed in 2020 and 2023, respectively, while Phase III concluded in June 2025. Under the programme, support for erosion control, land reclamation, soil health

improvement, and farmer capacity-building contributed to improved agricultural practices and an increase in individual farmer incomes.

“

KfW Soil Programme

- **Scale:** 226 projects implemented across 10 states
- **Area treated:** Over 51,000 hectares
- **Additional soil health improvement:** Over 60,000 hectares
- **Farmer outreach:** Over 1.4 lakh farmers
- **Capacity-building:** 6,490 training sessions
- **Income outcome:** 27% increase in individual farmer incomes

”

3.3.3 Springshed development for climate change adaptation

The Springshed Development Programme for Climate Change Adaptation aims to rejuvenate drying springs across the Himalayan region, the North Eastern Region (NER), and other hilly terrains, thereby improving access to drinking and irrigation water. Implemented since 2017, the programme has strengthened water security, increased farm incomes, enabled livelihood diversification for landless communities, and fostered ecologically sustainable, community-led natural resource management in fragile hill ecosystems (Showcase 3.2).

Showcase 3.2: Amrit Dhara Vikas Springshed Development Project

Project

The Amrit Dhara Vikas Springshed Development Project was implemented in Pakshep, Kazoor, and Lingding Ringdang villages in Mangan, North Sikkim.

Institutional pathway illustrated

This showcase demonstrates how NABARD's springshed development approach integrates climate adaptation, water security, soil conservation, livelihood diversification, and community institution-building to strengthen resilience in fragile hill ecosystems.

Challenge

The project area was vulnerable to acute water stress due to drying and disappearing springs, erratic rainfall, and lack of water storage infrastructure near source points. Severe soil erosion and landslide-prone terrain further affected agricultural productivity and livelihood stability. These conditions increased vulnerability among small, marginal, and landless households and contributed to migration pressures.



Construction of gabion wall under the Amrit Dhara Vikas Springshed Development Project in Mangan, North Sikkim

Intervention

The project adopted an integrated springshed development approach to revive spring discharge, improve groundwater recharge, reduce soil erosion, and strengthen access to water for drinking and irrigation. Livelihood diversification activities such as poultry, piggery, goatery, and micro-enterprises were also promoted. Women-led SHGs were strengthened, and local employment opportunities were supported through project interventions.

Output ► Outcomes ► Impact

- The project strengthened water security for 489 households across 599.3 hectares. Improved spring discharge, groundwater recharge, and reduced soil erosion contributed to greater livelihood stability.
- Livelihood diversification helped augment incomes, with landless beneficiaries earning up to ₹52,000 annually.
- Strengthening of women-led SHGs, generation of local employment, and reported reduction in migration reflected improved community resilience and more sustainable local resource management.



Construction of spring box under the Amrit Dhara Vikas Springshed Development Project in Mangan, North Sikkim

SHG = Self-Help Group.



Springshed Development Programme

- ➔ **Cumulative scale:** 169 projects sanctioned
- ➔ **Geographic coverage:** NER and hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, and Uttarakhand
- ➔ **Cumulative disbursement:** ₹40.3 crore
- ➔ **Women beneficiaries:** 27,200
- ➔ **FY2026 progress:** 9 new projects sanctioned; ₹7.2 crore disbursed



3.3.4 JIVA—agroecology programme

Agroecological transition: Recognising the need to integrate agroecological principles into natural resource management, NABARD has been implementing the JIVA Programme to promote natural farming. The programme responds to the growing demand for low-input, climate-resilient, and inclusive farming systems, and is being implemented across diverse agro-climatic regions.

Local input systems and peer learning: JIVA promotes locally prepared bio-inputs, diversified cropping systems, and regenerative soil practices, enabling farmers to transition towards natural farming at scale. Bio-Resource Centres, custom hiring centres, and seed banks have been established to strengthen local input systems. Lead farmers, including a large number of women, have been trained to facilitate peer learning and knowledge dissemination. As on 31 March 2026, 42 JIVA projects are being implemented across 18 states.

Women in agroecological transition: Under JIVA, women farmers serve as community resource persons, demonstration farmers, and trainers, enabling peer learning in agroecological practices. Capacity-building focuses on bio-inputs, seed conservation, nutrition gardens, soil health, and diversified farming, strengthening women's role in farm decision-making and climate-resilient agriculture (Showcase 3.3).

Showcase 3.3: Bhadradi Kothagudem JIVA Project

Project

The Bhadradi Kothagudem JIVA Project was implemented in Dibbagudem village, Bhadradi Kothagudem district, Telangana. The showcase highlights the experience of Modium Ramulamma, a woman tribal farmer who adopted diversified farming and natural farming practices under the project.

Institutional pathway illustrated

This showcase illustrates how JIVA supports the transition from input-intensive farming to low-input, diversified, and climate-resilient agroecological systems, strengthening both farm productivity and household food security.

Challenge

Ramulamma faced uncertainty in farming due to dependence on a limited set of crops, rising costs of chemical inputs, declining soil fertility, and crop stress caused by erratic rainfall. Household food requirements were largely met through market purchases, which increased exposure to income instability and reduced control over household nutrition.

Intervention

Under the JIVA approach, Ramulamma adopted diversified cropping, regenerative soil practices, and locally prepared bio-inputs. She developed an integrated farm system with a pond, fish farming, indigenous paddy varieties, fruits, vegetables, and leafy greens. Her use of chemical inputs was replaced by bio-inputs such as Ghana Jeevamruth, which she prepared herself. She also created an additional income stream by selling cow urine at subsidised rates to other farmers to encourage chemical-free agriculture.

Output ► Outcomes ► Impact

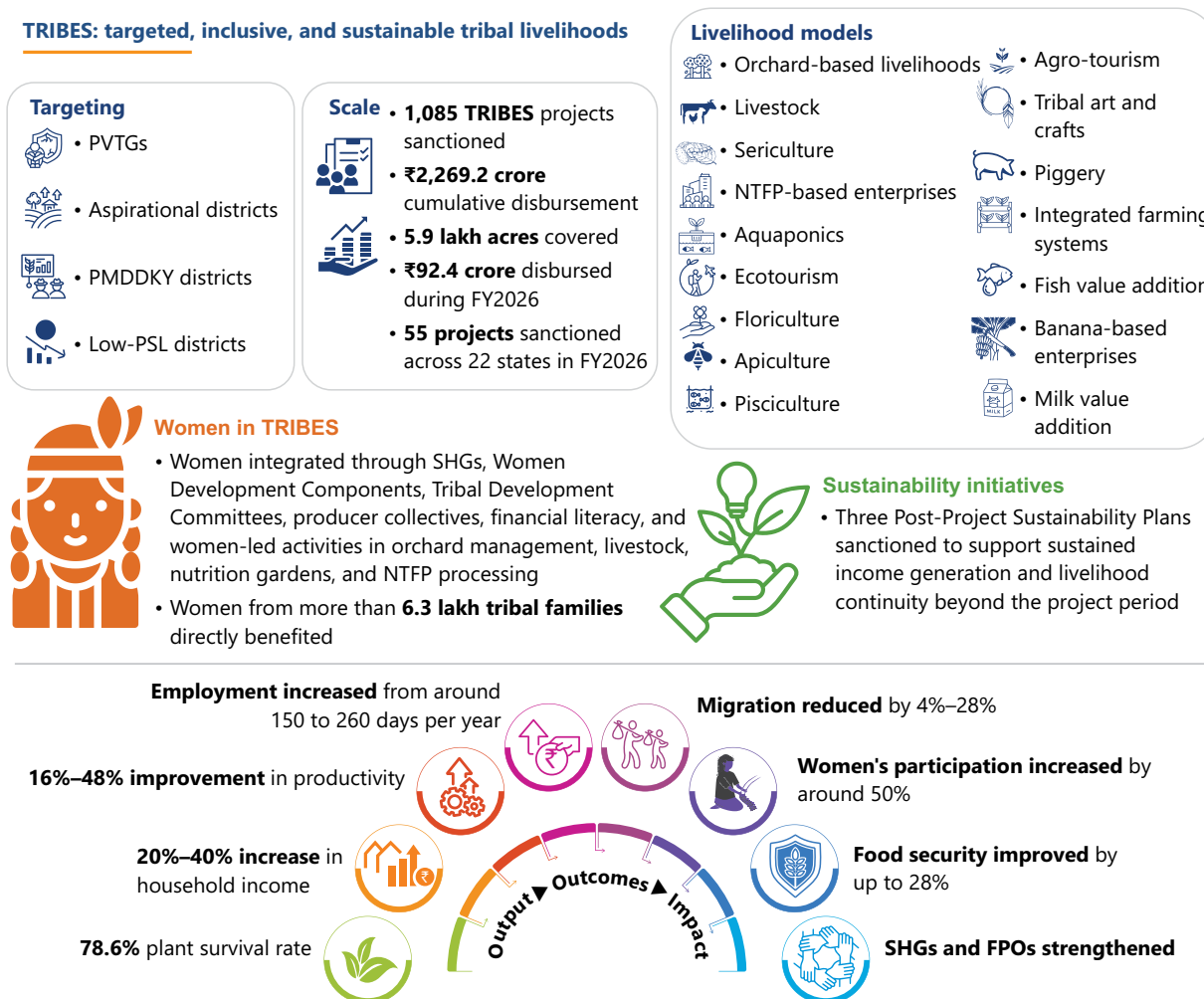
- Ramulamma diversified her farm to include nearly 60 plant varieties, fish farming, indigenous paddy, and multiple horticultural and vegetable crops.
- Fish farming alone earned her ₹15,000.
- Paddy productivity improved, with more than 50 tillers per plant compared with about 20 during chemical farming.
- By producing a larger share of household food requirements on her farm, she reduced market dependence and strengthened household food security.

The intervention demonstrates how JIVA can support low-input, diversified, and climate-resilient farming systems.

3.4 RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS FOR VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES

NABARD's tribal development interventions have evolved from orchard-based livelihood support into a broader approach for promoting resilient, environmentally sustainable, and diversified livelihoods among tribal communities. Established in FY2004, the Tribal Development Fund (TDF) serves as NABARD's primary financing instrument for TRIBES. While the programme initially focused on orchard-based interventions, its scope has since expanded to include non-orchard livelihood activities, region-specific livelihood models, value addition, and sustainability-focused interventions (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4: TRIBES—resilient livelihoods for tribal communities



FPO = Farmer Producer Organisation, FY = Financial Year (12-month period ending 31 March), NTFP = Non-Timber Forest Produce, PMDDKY = Pradhan Mantri Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana, PSL = Priority Sector Lending, PVTGs = Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, SHG = Self-Help Group, TDF = Tribal Development Fund, TRIBES = Tribal Resilience Initiative for Building Environmentally Sustainable Livelihoods.

Note: Fish value addition is achieved through sustainable solar- and biomass-based drying technologies; banana-based enterprises include banana chips manufacturing, fruit processing, and banana winery units.

Source: Output, outcomes, and impact are drawn from an impact evaluation study conducted by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai.

TRIBES represents an expanded and strengthened implementation framework within NABARD's broader tribal development strategy, focused on targeted, inclusive, and sustainable development. It supports both land-based and non-land-based livelihood activities to enhance resilience and sustainability. It lays emphasis on targeted and inclusive development for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), aspirational districts, Pradhan Mantri Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana (PMDDKY) districts, and districts with low priority sector lending achievement, thereby aligning tribal livelihood interventions with areas requiring focused development support.

The programme's current approach combines livelihood diversification, convergence with government departments and corporate social responsibility partners, post-project support, value addition, capacity-building, and impact evaluation to strengthen livelihood resilience among tribal communities.

During FY2026, NABARD continued to expand TRIBES across states and livelihood activities, with dedicated support for PVTGs and other geographies requiring focused development support. The programme also strengthened convergence with government departments and corporate social responsibility partners to leverage additional financial resources. Innovative livelihood models were introduced, while post-project support and value-addition initiatives were used to strengthen sustainability (Showcase 3.4). Capacity-building initiatives included Social Stock Exchange training for non-profit organisations and impact evaluation by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (findings of which are already captured in Figure 3.4).

Showcase 3.4: Journey to empowerment and prosperity

Project

The TRIBES project was implemented in Swaragdwar village, Sankarghola Gram Panchayat, Boitamari Block, Bongaigaon district, Assam, through SeSTA. The 5-year project covered 200 beneficiaries, comprising 183 orchard farmers and 17 non-orchard farmers. Activities included areca nut, coconut, cocoa, Assam lemon cultivation, and piggyery. The project received grant support of ₹129.6 lakh.

Institutional pathway illustrated

This showcase illustrates how TRIBES links targeted livelihood support, credit linkage, skill-building, and enterprise diversification to strengthen tribal household resilience.

Challenge

Earlina Marak faced livelihood insecurity in the early years of her married life. To support household needs and her children's education, she reared pigs and collected non-timber forest produce, such as firewood, for sale in the local market, earning an annual income of about ₹8,000. The household's income was insufficient, and emergency expenses often required borrowing from microfinance institutions. Although the family owned a half-acre paddy field, they often had to purchase rice to meet annual food requirements.

Intervention

- Through the project, Marak diversified into lemon sapling production, pickle-making, pig rearing, integrated farming with cocoa, turmeric, and cattle rearing.
- Credit linkage through Mariyam SHG and a bank loan from Assam Gramin Vikas Bank supported financial stability.
- Her leadership roles in Mariyam SHG and Veronica Village Organisation also enabled her to support other women in adopting livelihood activities.
- Training and support through institutions and programmes such as Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, agriculture institutions, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, and Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana contributed to skill-building in activities including tailoring, pickle-making, cake-making, and soap-making.

Output ► Outcomes ► Impact

- During the project period, Marak earned ₹7,36,000 from Assam lemon, ₹3,60,000 from cocoa, and ₹67,500 from piggery, totalling ₹11,63,500.
- She cleared her debts, built a commercial pig shed, and expects additional income from areca nut and coconut.
- The intervention contributed to financial independence, improved family well-being, support for her daughters' education, and enhanced confidence and leadership as an SHG member.

"I am privileged to get NABARD's support in establishing my livelihood. The trainings and exposures throughout the project have made me a better farmer and mother. I will be ever thankful to the TRIBES project, NABARD, and SeSTA."



Earlina Marak in her cocoa orchard

SeSTA = Seven Sisters Development Assistance, SHG = Self-Help Group, TRIBES = Tribal Resilience Initiative for Building Environmentally Sustainable Livelihoods.

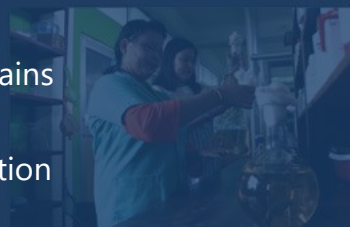
3.5 LOOKING AHEAD: STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLAN

Going forward, NABARD will scale landscape-based and agroecological interventions under LREDP and JIVA in programme mode, covering contiguous clusters in priority districts. Under TRIBES, expansion will focus on PVTG-dominated and aspirational districts, with emphasis on women-led enterprises, value addition, and market linkages.

These strategic priorities will guide NABARD's efforts to align rural development finance with climate resilience, ecological restoration, and sustainable livelihood security through strengthened convergence, institutional partnerships, and technology-enabled implementation.

INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

-
- 4.1 Microfinance and Community-Based Financial Inclusion
 - 4.2 Skill, Entrepreneurship, and Livelihood Development
 - 4.3 Farmer Producer Organisations and Farm-Sector Value Chains
 - 4.4 Driving Growth in Rural MSME and Producer Ecosystems
 - 4.5 Rural Entrepreneurship, Incubation, Start-Ups, and Innovation
 - 4.6 Market Access and Rural Product Visibility
 - 4.7 Focused Interventions in the North Eastern Region
 - 4.8 New Initiatives and Policy Interventions for the Rural MSME Sector in FY2026
 - 4.9 Evidence, Research, Surveys, and Knowledge Sharing
 - 4.10 Way Forward
-



Inclusive development has evolved from expanding financial access to strengthening the capabilities, institutions, and livelihood ecosystems that enable rural households to participate more productively in promoting economic growth. NABARD's approach integrates financial inclusion with skill development, enterprise promotion, market access, innovation, and evidence-based policy support. Together, these interventions reflect an integrated development-finance approach aimed at strengthening sustainable livelihoods, promoting rural enterprise, and enhancing the resilience of rural communities.

The following sections outline NABARD's interventions across financial inclusion, livelihood development, enterprise ecosystems, and innovation.

4.1 MICROFINANCE AND COMMUNITY-BASED FINANCIAL INCLUSION

NABARD's microfinance interventions support community-based financial inclusion by strengthening group institutions, deepening access to formal credit, and fostering financial discipline. They leverage platforms such as the Self-Help Group–Bank Linkage Programme (SHG–BLP) and joint liability group (JLG) financing, alongside capacity-building, digital initiatives, and targeted support for vulnerable households, enabling rural livelihoods across farm and non-farm sectors, with added emphasis on market access.

4.1.1 Self-Help Group–Bank Linkage Programme

The SHG–BLP remains a major programme for extending affordable and sustainable credit and financial services to rural households. With the support of mainstream banks, the programme has extended access to formal financial services to around 17 crore rural households. Beyond credit linkage, self-help groups (SHGs) support savings habits, peer-based financial discipline, repayment culture, and local leadership, particularly among women and vulnerable households.

During FY2026, the programme continued to demonstrate strong performance across savings mobilisation, credit disbursement, loans outstanding, and portfolio quality (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Performance of the Self-Help Group–Bank Linkage Programme up to FY2026

Particulars	No. of SHGs (lakh)	Amount (₹ crore)	Change over FY2025 (%)	
			No. of SHGs	Amount
Loans disbursed in FY2026	53.5	2,21,944.3	–3.8	6.6
Loans outstanding as on 31 March 2026	83.2	3,33,077.2	–2.0	9.5
Savings with banks as on 31 March 2026	145.6	79,669.4	1.6	11.5
Non-performing assets (%)	2.0		14.8	
Average loan disbursed per SHG in FY2026 (₹ lakh)	4.2		10.7	

SHG = Self-Help Group.

The programme continues to demonstrate steady expansion in savings, credit linkage, and portfolio quality, indicating sustained strengthening of the financial inclusion ecosystem.

Village Level Programmes (VLPs), implemented in collaboration with banks and the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana–National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY–NRLM), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of

India, further strengthen SHG–BLP. These programmes facilitate SHG account opening, access to formal banking, credit linkage, repayment discipline, and integration with the formal financial system.

4.1.2 Deepening the impact of JLGs

JLG financing complements the SHG–BLP by enabling banks to extend collateral-free credit to rural borrowers who may have limited individual collateral but are able to access formal finance through group-based lending. NABARD encourages banks to support JLGs for farm and non-farm activities, thereby helping members meet working capital requirements, diversify livelihood activities, and reduce dependence on informal sources of credit. During FY2026, banks extended financial support to 43.2 lakh JLGs, taking the cumulative outreach to 423.9 lakh JLGs.

4.1.3 Capacity-building for programme implementation

NABARD supports capacity-building for stakeholders involved in microfinance and community-based financial inclusion, including bankers, non-governmental organisations, government officials, SHGs, SHG federations, and trainers. During FY2026, around 20,000 participants were trained, with cumulative outreach exceeding 49.6 lakh under the Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF) and 5.2 lakh participants under the Women Self-Help Group (WSHG) programme.

4.1.4 Digital and institutional pilots in financial inclusion

NABARD is piloting digital and institutional approaches to improve the delivery, monitoring, and sustainability of financial inclusion interventions. These pilots focus on real-time SHG transactions and bookkeeping, institutional strengthening of small microfinance institutions, and livelihood graduation support for ultra-poor rural women (Table 4.2 and Table 4.3).

Table 4.2: Pilots on digital and institutional models in financial inclusion

<i>Pilot</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Description</i>
Real-time banking solution for SHGs	To enable SHG members to undertake financial transactions through a digital platform supported by Business Correspondents.	The Money Purse Application supports group and individual account opening, savings and loan collections, credit linkage, internal loan disbursement, real-time bookkeeping, and automated SHG grading. The pilot has been initiated in collaboration with Odisha Grameen Bank and Kerala Bank in selected branches. Onboarding of SHGs and credit-linkage activities have commenced.
MFI Accelerator Programme	To support small MFIs in strengthening governance, technology, operations, risk management, human resources, compliance, and access to funding.	The pilot supports 21 identified small microfinance institutions with assets under management ranging from ₹10 crore to ₹500 crore, primarily in rural and underserved geographies. Support is mentor-led and based on outcomes identified through an initial baseline assessment.

MFI = Microfinance Institution, SHG = Self-Help Group.

Table 4.3: Graduated Rural Income Generation Programme pilot

Element	Details
Target group	2,500 ultra-poor rural women from deprived women-headed households classified under the D3 category of SECC 2011
Geography	Five districts across Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Jharkhand, and Meghalaya
Design features	The pilot uses a rating scale and a returnable grant model. Beneficiaries receive livelihood assets and are expected to return up to 50% of the asset cost. Repayment behaviour and other financial parameters are used to develop a rating score to support future access to formal financial services.
Livelihood assets	As on 31 March 2026, 3,138 livelihood assets amounting to ₹367.9 lakh have been distributed to all 2,500 beneficiaries.
Returnable grant	As on 31 March 2026, ₹103.9 lakh (55% of the expected ₹187.5 lakh) has been received from 2,491 beneficiaries, with several beneficiaries remitting ahead of schedule.
Monitoring system	The GRIP Management System was developed in-house and rolled out. The mobile version of the application has also been made available on the Google Play Store.

GRIP = Graduated Rural Income generation Programme, SECC = Socio Economic and Caste Census.

Note: Under the SECC 2011 rural deprivation criteria, D3 category includes those households which are female-headed, with no male member in the 16–59 years age group.

4.1.5 Market access support for SHGs and JLGs

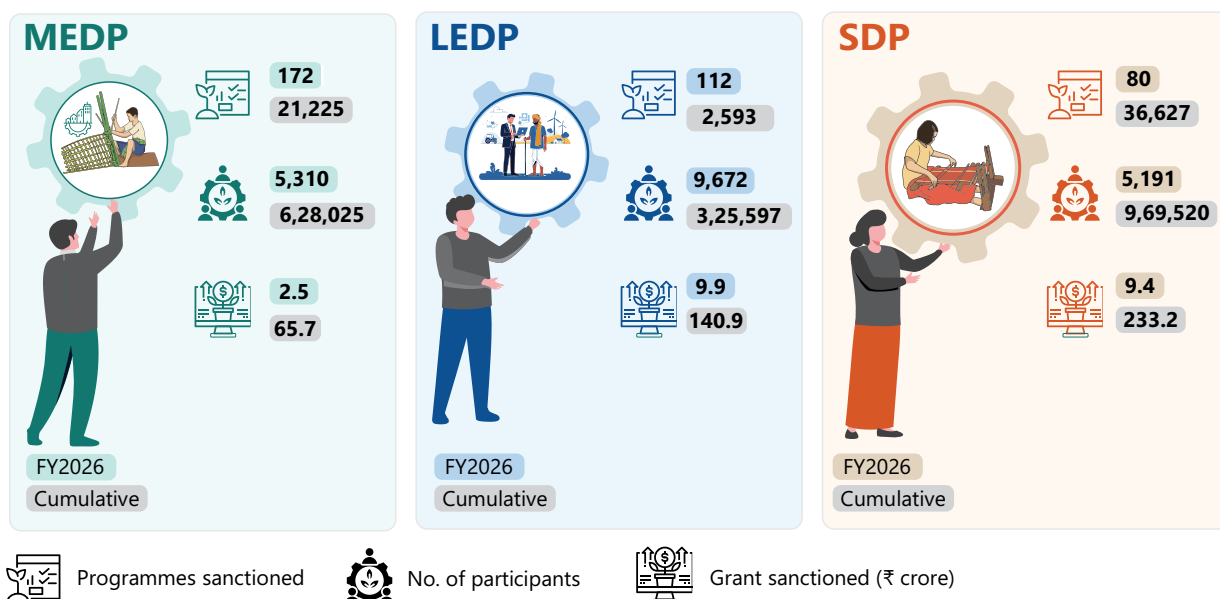
Market access forms an important extension of NABARD’s microfinance interventions, as SHGs and JLGs require credit, capacity-building, product aggregation, visibility, and sale channels. During FY2026, NABARD supported physical and digital marketing initiatives for community-based institutions, including Gram Dukans, movable carts, stalls, melas, exhibitions, outlets under the Airport as Venue for Skilled Artisans of the Region (AVSAR) scheme of the Airports Authority of India, e-commerce training, onboarding support, Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC), and MyStore. Detailed progress under these physical and digital market-access channels is consolidated in Section 4.6.

4.2 SKILL, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, AND LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT

NABARD supports livelihood development through skilling, enterprise promotion, capacity-building, institutional partnerships, and access to emerging financing platforms. These interventions are aimed at strengthening income-generating capacity, supporting microenterprise development, and enabling rural households and community-based institutions to participate more effectively in local and wider markets.

4.2.1 Skilling and entrepreneurship development programmes

NABARD implements Micro Enterprise Development Programmes (MEDPs), Livelihood and Enterprise Development Programmes (LEDPs), and Skill Development Programmes (SDPs) to strengthen livelihood and enterprise opportunities for rural communities (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1: Skilling and entrepreneurship development programmes in FY2026

LEDP = Livelihood and Enterprise Development Programme, MEDP = Micro Enterprise Development Programme, SDP = Skill Development Programme.

During FY2026, MEDPs, LEDPs, and SDPs provided support for capacity-building, skill development, enterprise formation, market linkage, and access to finance, based on local demand and livelihood potential (Showcase 4.1).

Showcase 4.1: Developing livelihood skills under MEDP in Dibang Valley, Arunachal Pradesh

Project

Three MEDPs on soap and detergent making were conducted in Dibang Valley, Arunachal Pradesh, in November 2023, with AMYAA as the Programme Implementing Agency. The programmes trained 90 SHG members across three batches of 30 participants each.

Institutional pathway illustrated

The intervention illustrates the pathway from targeted livelihood skilling and post-training handholding to microenterprise formation, financial inclusion, and local market participation.

Challenge

The intervention covered remote villages where trainees were difficult to identify and mobilise. Small and marginal farmers had limited livelihood options, low awareness of microenterprise opportunities, limited capital for enterprise start-up, and difficulty in sourcing raw material because of last-mile logistics constraints.

Intervention

- Each batch received 15 days of training combining theory and practical demonstrations.
- Post-training handholding included support for identifying raw material sources, linking beneficiaries to local markets, and encouraging the use of locally available organic inputs such as rose petals, tulsi leaves, and neem leaves.

- The intervention also supported financial inclusion through opening of savings bank accounts, coverage under PMSBY and PMJJBY, and reinforcement of regular savings and inter-lending practices.

Output ► Outcomes ► Impact

- More than 60% of trainees established their own businesses, with several accessing bank finance from institutions such as SBI and StCB.
- Monthly profit after the programme was reported at ₹7,000–₹8,000 per member.
- The average loan size was about ₹40,000 per SHG member.
- Average monthly turnover was reported at about ₹15,000 per unit.
- Around 30 home-based candle production units were also set up, with reported income of ₹10,000 per unit and ₹6,000 per person.



MEDP on soap and detergent making for women SHG members, Dibang Valley, Arunachal Pradesh

Next steps

The women SHG members currently sell their products in local markets. Further handholding in product design, branding, and onboarding on e-commerce platforms can support wider market access. Formation of federations among individual and nearby units may also help improve scale, bargaining power, and member returns.

MEDP = Micro Enterprise Development Programme, PMJJBY = Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, PMSBY = Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, SBI = State Bank of India, SHG = Self-Help Group, StCB = State Cooperative Bank.

4.2.2 m-Suwidha for women-led microenterprises

The m-Suwidha (Microenterprises through Skill Upgradation for Women) programme provides location-specific skill development and enterprise support to women-led microenterprises through a project-based approach.



m-Suwidha support for women-led microenterprises

- ➔ **m-Suwidha projects sanctioned up to FY2026: 5**
- ➔ **States covered (no. of projects):** Tamil Nadu (2), Telangana (1), Andhra Pradesh (1), and Assam (1)
- ➔ **Grant assistance sanctioned: ₹2.7 crore**
- ➔ **SHG members supported: 2,300**
- ➔ **Districts covered: 9**



4.2.3 DAY–NRLM partnership for skilling, digital transactions, and market infrastructure

NABARD and DAY–NRLM signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 27 February 2024 to strengthen support for women SHGs and their federations. The partnership covers digital transactions through SHG federations, improved transparency and efficiency in member-level services, and the possible deployment of women SHG members as Business Correspondents of banks.

The collaboration also supports livelihood and enterprise development through market infrastructure, capacity-building, e-commerce support, and VLPs, in accordance with NABARD's Gramya Vikas Nidhi (GVN) guidelines. Detailed market-access interventions, including rural haats, rural marts, exhibitions, melas, Stall in Mall initiatives, Gram Dukans, and smart carts, are consolidated in Section 4.6.

“

DAY–NRLM partnership support as on 31 March 2026

- **Amount sanctioned to state rural livelihoods missions under the MoU with DAY–NRLM:** ₹1,223 lakh
- **Amount released for various interventions:** ₹485.6 lakh

”

4.2.4 Capacity Building Fund–Social Stock Exchange

The Capacity Building Fund–Social Stock Exchange (SSE) was set up in FY2023 with a corpus of ₹100 crore as an administrative fund of NABARD. The fund supports awareness generation and capacity-building for stakeholders in the SSE ecosystem, including non-profit organisations (NPOs), for-profit enterprises, social impact assessors, investors, and related entities. NABARD, Small Industries Development Bank of India, National Stock Exchange (NSE), and Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) contributed ₹10 crore in 2023 to support the SSE ecosystem.

Through coordinated efforts involving NABARD, NSE, BSE, and other stakeholders, 14 NPOs have been listed on the SSE (as on 31 March 2026). To support onboarding, NABARD offered one-time remuneration of ₹5 lakh to the first 20 listed NPOs.

“

SSE ecosystem support as on 31 March 2026

- **NPOs registered on both BSE–SSE and NSE–SSE:** Around 150
- **Zero Coupon Zero Principal instruments subscribed by NABARD:** ₹95 lakh
- **SSE listings supported through subscription:** 3

”

4.3 FARMER PRODUCER ORGANISATIONS AND FARM-SECTOR VALUE CHAINS

Farmer producer organisations (FPOs) play a critical role in improving the participation of small and marginal farmers in agricultural value chains. Through collective action, FPOs help address constraints related to fragmented production, limited bargaining power, market access, input supply, and access to finance.

NABARD supports FPO promotion and development through the Producers' Organisation Development Fund (PODF), the Producers Organisation Development Fund–Interest Differential (PODF-ID), and the Producers Organisation Development and Upliftment Corpus Fund (PRODUCE), and as an implementing agency under the Central Sector Scheme (CSS) for formation and promotion of 10,000 FPOs.

4.3.1 FPOs as producer institutions

Programme-wise progress on FPO sanctions, registrations, grant sanctioned, grant utilised, farmers covered, share capital, and corpus position is presented in Table 4.4.

FPO institutional progress as on 31 March 2026

- ➔ **FPOs promoted across PRODUCE, PODF-ID, and CSS: 7,517**
- ➔ **Farmer-shareholders covered: 31.4 lakh**
- ➔ **Women farmer-shareholders: 10.8 lakh**
- ➔ **Share of small and marginal farmers: 82%**
- ➔ **FPOs onboarded and updated on NABFPO portal: 4,833**
- ➔ **FPOs under CSS updated on CSS management information system portal: 1,694**
- ➔ **FPOs that have availed credit from banks or other financial institutions: 3,054**

Table 4.4: Promotion of FPOs by fund and scheme

Particulars		PRODUCE	PODF-ID	CSS	Total
FPOs sanctioned (no.)	Overall target	2,000	3,000	1,694	6,694
	Cumulative	2,154	3,669	1,694	7,517
	In FY2026	–	78	–	78
FPOs registered (no.)	Cumulative	2,094	2,500	1,694	6,288
	In FY2026	–	73	–	73
Grant sanctioned (₹ crore)	Cumulative	221.3	497.7	832.8	1,551.8
	In FY2026	–	39.9	26.6	66.5
Grant utilised (₹ crore)	Cumulative	200.0	294.4	426.7	921.1
	In FY2026	–	37.2	88.0	125.2
Farmers covered as shareholders (lakh)		10.2	11.5	9.7	31.4
Cumulative share capital collected by FPOs (₹ crore)		113.3	128.6	160	401.9
Balance corpus, 31 March 2025 (₹ crore)		0	223.7	NA	223.7
Corpus used during FY2026 (₹ crore)		0	37.2	88	125.2
Balance corpus, 31 March 2026 (₹ crore)		0	192.7 ^a	NA	192.7

^a The corpus also includes the interest and refund(s) credited during the year.

CSS = Central Sector Scheme, FPO = Farmer Producer Organisation, PODF-ID = Producers' Organisation Development Fund–Interest Differential, NA = Not Applicable, PRODUCE = Producers Organisation Development and Upliftment Corpus Fund.



Women-led FPOs at a glance as on 31 March 2026

- **Women-led FPOs promoted:** 151
- **States covered:** 23
- **Women shareholders:** 97,623
- **Small and marginal women farmers:** 85,822
- **Turnover:** ₹9,665.0 lakh
- **Share capital mobilised:** ₹1,181.4 lakh
- **Women-led FPOs with sanctioned credit:** 82
- **Credit sanctioned:** ₹2,228.2 lakh
- **Women-led FPOs rated A or B:** 79%



The scale and outreach of FPO interventions reflect NABARD's continued emphasis on collective enterprise development and value-chain integration. NABARD's support to FPOs combines promotion, registration, grant assistance, institutional strengthening, digital record-keeping, and facilitation of credit access (Showcase 4.2).

Showcase 4.2: Women-led FPO strengthening institutional capacity and market access in Odisha

Project

Sahayaka Women Producer Company Limited, established on 27 May 2016 in Papadahandi block of Nabarangpur district, Odisha, is a women-led FPO promoted under NABARD's PODF-ID initiative with implementation support from Harsha Trust.

Institutional pathway illustrated

The case illustrates the pathway from women-led producer collectivisation and institutional strengthening to credit access, input services, and direct market engagement.

Challenge

The FPO was formed to address constraints faced by small and marginal women farmers, including low productivity, limited access to quality inputs and institutional credit, weak market access, and dependence on intermediaries.

Institution building

- The FPO has mobilised 3,536 members, all of whom are women, including members from SC/ST communities.
- Share equity has increased to more than ₹10.8 lakh from FY2025 onwards, reflecting member ownership in the institution.
- Continuous training and exposure visits have supported leadership, governance, and decision-making capacities among members.
- The FPO has also adopted digital tools, including online banking, UPI, Tally, and the NABFPO portal, to improve operational efficiency and transparency.

Business activities and credit linkage initiatives

- The FPO's business model includes input supply, output aggregation, and service delivery.
- It deals primarily in maize, tamarind, and pulses, while also supplying quality seeds, fertilisers, and pesticides.
- Collection centres have improved aggregation, grading, and weighing.

- The FPO has availed a working capital loan of ₹32.0 lakh from NABKISAN and cash credit support of ₹46.0 lakh from Axis Bank to support business operations.

Business performance

- Business turnover increased from about ₹1.6 crore in FY2024 to ₹2.3 crore in FY2025.
- Profit stood at more than ₹0.5 lakh in FY2025 and is estimated at up to ₹3.7 lakh in FY2026, with audit under process.

Social impact

The FPO has strengthened women's participation in collective enterprise management by supporting leadership, governance, and decision-making capacities through training and exposure visits. Direct market engagement has reduced members' dependence on intermediaries and contributed to greater confidence in negotiating with buyers. Linkages with formal credit systems and shareholding have also encouraged saving and investment habits among members, while the women-led institutional model has supported wider grassroots participation in FPO operations.



Seeds being made available at concessional prices through the FPO input shop

FPO = Farmer Producer Organisation, PODF-ID = Producers' Organisation Development Fund–Interest Differential, SC = Scheduled Caste, ST = Scheduled Tribe, UPI = Unified Payments Interface.

4.3.2 FPO development and market integration in FY2026

During FY2026, NABARD promoted 78 FPOs with grant support of ₹39.9 crore. An amount of ₹37.2 crore was released under PODF-ID during FY2026. Under the CSS for the promotion of 10,000 FPOs, ₹88.0 crore was disbursed during FY2026. These efforts were complemented by initiatives for value-chain development, digital market access, social security outreach, and operational digitisation of FPOs.

There are 430 NABARD-promoted FPOs across 70 of the 100 districts identified under the Prime Minister Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana (PMDDKY).¹ These FPOs, covering approximately 2.4 lakh farmers, have demonstrated strong institutional maturity, with 73% securing A or B ratings. Leveraging this ecosystem, NABARD anchored a crop diversification and edible-oil value chain initiative in Baramulla (Jammu & Kashmir) with grant support of ₹55.0 lakh. Implemented through five FPOs, the initiative covers 286 hectares and supports oilseed production and integrated cropping, along with input supply, nutrient management, agri-advisories, processing through FPO-based mini oil expeller units, grading, packaging, branding, and market linkage.

Other key FPO development initiatives undertaken during the year aimed to improve the following:

- **Digital market access:** ₹14.2 crore sanctioned to ONDC under the Amazing India Programme, targeting over 1.2 lakh incremental orders from 1,200 nano sellers and enabling long-term digital access for more than one lakh rural sellers.
- **Market integration:** FPO Price Protection Programme with the National Commodity & Derivatives Exchange benefiting 80 FPOs and over 1.33 lakh farmers across six states through commodity hedging in spices.
- **Social security outreach:** MoU signed with Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority on 1 October 2025, followed by 19 National Pension System outreach programmes covering more than 1,000 farmers.

- **Digitisation:** Development of an Enterprise Resource Planning solution to support end-to-end digitisation and improve transparency, operational efficiency, and decision-making in FPOs.

4.3.3 Farm Sector Promotion Fund and farm-sector innovation

FSPF performance and portfolio

The Farm Sector Promotion Fund (FSPF) supports the adoption of improved agricultural practices, technology transfer, farm innovations, and capacity-building in agriculture and allied sectors. The FY2026 portfolio covers climate-resilient agriculture, precision farming, livestock development, seed systems, fisheries, agri-entrepreneurship, and technology-enabled interventions across diverse agroecological regions.

Farm Sector Promotion Fund in FY2026

- ➔ **Fund corpus:** ₹60.0 crore
- ➔ **Cumulative disbursements as on 31 March 2026:** ₹325.1 crore
- ➔ **Projects sanctioned during FY2026:** 82
- ➔ **Grant assistance sanctioned during FY2026:** ₹44.6 crore
- ➔ **Allocation during FY2026:** ₹54.0 crore
- ➔ **Disbursement during FY2026:** ₹43.2 crore
- ➔ **Share of allocation disbursed:** 80.0%

DPR-mode projects under FSPF

Under the detailed project report (DPR) mode, NABARD supports innovative projects in agriculture and allied sectors to enhance productivity, improve market connectivity, promote innovation, and strengthen agricultural value chains. Priority is accorded to projects that promote climate-resilient agriculture in vulnerable districts, strengthen farmer collectives, and support the adoption of emerging technologies such as the Internet of Things, information and communication technology, artificial intelligence, and machine learning. These interventions are generally implemented over a period of 2 to 3 years. Illustrative interventions include internet-of-things (IoT)-based water quality monitoring in fisheries (Arunachal Pradesh), robotic weeders (Andhra Pradesh), phygital fisheries platforms (Assam), IoT-enabled solar drying in cashew processing (Kerala), and innovative piggery housing models (Nagaland).

DPR-mode projects under FSPF

- ➔ **Cumulative projects sanctioned since inception:** 2,152
- ➔ **Innovative DPR-mode projects identified during FY2026:** 16

Thematic FSPF interventions in FY2026

During FY2026, FSPF supported projects across livestock development, climate-resilient and technology-enabled agriculture, seed systems, crop-specific value chains, fisheries, and agri-start-up promotion.



Women's participation in FSPF-supported interventions as on 31 March 2026

- **Women farmers reached:** Over 5,500
- **Illustrative intervention areas:** Chilli value chains, Kadaknath poultry, wetland-based enterprises, precision agriculture, spice clusters, millet processing, Agriculture 4.0 technologies, floriculture, beekeeping, aquaculture, fisheries value addition, agroecology, and sericulture.



Livestock development: In Rajsamand, Rajasthan, an amount of ₹2.5 crore was sanctioned for establishing 20 Integrated Livestock Development Centres for breed improvement. In Uttar Pradesh, a breed improvement initiative using sex-sorted semen was launched across 10 districts under the Nandini Krishak Samriddhi Yojana (₹3.0 crore), while ₹1.3 crore was sanctioned in Bihar for sex-sorted semen-based artificial insemination services.

Climate-resilient and technology-enabled agriculture: Support included ₹89.4 lakh for a climate-resilient cotton project in Adilabad (Telangana), ₹1.3 crore for IoT-based precision farming in Sehore (Madhya Pradesh), ₹1.9 crore for strengthening seed systems in Telangana through 93 primary agricultural credit societies (PACS) across 31 districts, and ₹46.0 lakh for developing climate-resilient coastal fishing villages in Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh).

Seed systems, traditional crop value chains, and agri-start-up promotion: In Rajasthan, ₹1.3 crore was sanctioned for regeneration of Nagauri Paan Methi, ₹68.4 lakh for large cardamom trials in Sikkim, and ₹75.0 lakh for an Agri Startup Seed Fund at Council of Scientific and Industrial Research–North East Institute of Science and Technology, BioNEST, Jorhat, Assam. Additional initiatives included climate-smart agriculture in the Cauvery Delta and integrated interventions in West Godavari focusing on FPOs, value chains, and livelihoods.

Value addition and infrastructure: FSPF supported Farmers' Training and Common Facility Centres in Kalyana Karnataka. The groundnut processing centre in Yadgir district illustrates this approach through post-harvest infrastructure, farmer training, women-led FPO management, and market linkage in Showcase 4.3.

Showcase 4.3: Women-led groundnut processing and value addition in Yadgir, Karnataka

Project

- The Farmers' Training and Common Facility Centre (FTCFC) for groundnut processing has been established at Baddepalli in Yadgir district, Karnataka, to strengthen post-harvest infrastructure and promote value addition in groundnut.
- The project is implemented by NABFOUNDATION, executed by NABCONS, and supported by NABARD in convergence with the MPLADS.
- The centre, with a total project cost of ₹261.5 lakh, is managed by Baddepalli Women Farmers Producer Company Ltd., a fully women-led FPO.

Institutional pathway illustrated

The project illustrates the pathway from common-facility infrastructure and farmer training to value addition, women-led FPO management, wider market access, expansion opportunities, and income enhancement.



Challenge

Groundnut farmers in the region faced limited access to processing facilities, post-harvest losses, and dependence on local mandis, resulting in lower price realisation.

Intervention

The project established an FTCFC with processing infrastructure for peanut butter, groundnut oil, and salted and roasted peanuts, with an annual processing capacity of 480 MT. Capacity-building was provided through structured training on processing, quality control, packaging, branding, and digital marketing at institutions including Sahyadri Farms and University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur. The project also facilitated quality assurance through NABL-accredited testing and developed market linkages across local markets and digital platforms, including ONDC.

Output ► Outcomes ► Impact

- The intervention has linked groundnut production of 22,500 MT per year with local value-addition potential and created annual processing capacity of 480 MT through the FTCFC.
- It has supported 727 women farmers through their FPO, strengthening women's ownership and leadership in agribusiness operations.
- Value-added products such as peanut butter, groundnut oil, and roasted and salted peanuts have enabled entry into organised markets, with estimated annual revenue of ₹4.7 crore.
- The centre has created direct employment opportunities for women in processing and operations, along with indirect employment across aggregation, logistics, packaging, and marketing.
- It has also helped reduce post-harvest losses and expanded market access from local mandis to regional and digital marketplaces, supporting local value addition and rural enterprise activity.



Women farmers driving groundnut value addition under FSPF



Kalyana Karnataka value-added groundnut products from Yadgir District, Karnataka

CSIR = Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, FPO = Farmer Producer Organisation, FSPF = Farm Sector Promotion Fund, FTCFC = Farmers' Training and Common Facility Centre, MPLADS = Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme, MT = Metric Tonne, NABL = National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories, ONDC = Open Network for Digital Commerce.

Capacity Building for Adoption of Technology

The Capacity Building for Adoption of Technology (CAT) programme provides grant assistance for training and exposure visits to farmers to support the adoption of improved technologies and best practices in agriculture and allied sectors.

CAT-supported exposure visits under FSPF

- ➔ **Cumulative exposure visits supported since inception:** 2,903
- ➔ **Cumulative grant assistance:** ₹24.5 crore
- ➔ **Farmers benefited cumulatively:** 85,405
- ➔ **Exposure visits conducted during FY2026:** 37
- ➔ **Farmers covered during FY2026:** 920
- ➔ **Grant assistance during FY2026:** ₹0.5 crore

4.3.4 Fisheries sector engagement

In collaboration with the Department of Fisheries, Government of India, NABARD has supported digital enablement, credit outreach, institutional development, innovative projects, and skill-building in the fisheries sector. The interventions cover integration of fisheries credit processes with digital platforms, capacity-building of banks and fisheries institutions, support for producer organisations and aquaparks, and promotion of value-chain and resilience-building projects in coastal and inland fisheries.

The collaboration also supports knowledge dissemination and livelihood diversification through financial literacy, seaweed-sector knowledge events, and entrepreneurship and skill-development programmes for SHG women engaged in fisheries-linked and local livelihood activities. Details of key interventions during FY2026 are provided in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Fisheries sector engagement in FY2026

Area	Interventions	Progress/details
Digital enablement and credit outreach	eKCC–NFDP integration and bank enablement	The eKCC portal has been integrated with NFDP; 233 banks have been onboarded, with awareness and capacity-building programmes conducted for RRBs, StCBs, DCCBs, and commercial banks.
	Fisheries KCC loans	44 loans sanctioned on a pilot basis
Credit planning	Unit costs and scales of finance	Unit costs finalised for 16 fisheries activities and scales of finance finalised for 13 fisheries activities in Government of India-notified fisheries clusters
Insurance	Aquaculture insurance	Collaboration initiated with Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd for developing new aquaculture insurance products
Financial literacy	Fishermen cooperatives	Financial literacy programmes conducted across multiple states
Institutional and capacity-building support	NFDP training partner	NABARD registered as a training partner on the NFDP portal
	Fisheries FPOs	12 fisheries FPOs have been sanctioned or activated across brackish water aquaparks, saline water clusters in Haryana and Punjab, integrated aquaparks in Tamil Nadu, and CRCFVs.
Innovative projects	Seaweed cultivation and processing	₹39.9 lakh sanctioned in Pudukkottai, Tamil Nadu
	Fisheries value-chain strengthening	₹45.6 lakh sanctioned in climate-resilient coastal villages in Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh

Area	Interventions	Progress/details
Knowledge and skill development	Saline soil reclamation	₹12.4 lakh sanctioned for integrated farming in Purba Medinipur, West Bengal
	Seaweed technology transfer	₹22.7 lakh sanctioned in Chetlath Island, Lakshadweep
	Resilience-building project	₹1.6 crore sanctioned across five climate-resilient coastal villages in Mayiladuthurai and Nagapattinam, Tamil Nadu
	Financial literacy in climate-resilient coastal villages	Programmes conducted across 10 villages
	Seaweed knowledge events	Supported the National Seaweed Farmers' Meet and the International Symposium on Seaweeds 2026 in Kerala
	Entrepreneurship and skill development	4 LEDPs and 9 MEDPs conducted on value addition, pisciculture, dry fish processing, and local handicrafts, covering around 1,000 SHG women across Odisha, West Bengal, and Andhra Pradesh

CRCFV = Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages, DCCB = District Central Cooperative Bank, eKCC = eKisan Credit Card, FPO = Farmer Producer Organisation, KCC = Kisan Credit Card, LEDP = Livelihood and Enterprise Development Programme, MEDP = Micro Enterprise Development Programme, NFDP = National Fisheries Digital Platform, RRB = Regional Rural Bank, SHG = Self-Help Group, StCB = State Cooperative Bank.

4.4 DRIVING GROWTH IN RURAL MSME AND PRODUCER ECOSYSTEMS

4.4.1 Rural MSMEs in livelihood diversification

Rural micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) support livelihood diversification by creating income and employment opportunities beyond agriculture, while also strengthening local production, value addition, and enterprise activity. In rural areas, these enterprises often operate in close association with agriculture, handloom, handicrafts, food processing, services, and other local resource-based activities.

The Government of India's recent MSME policy measures, including facilitation of courier exports and the focus on Champion MSMEs, provide a wider enabling context for rural enterprises seeking access to larger domestic and global markets.

NABARD's interventions in the rural MSME sector adopt a comprehensive and integrated approach, encompassing skill development, product diversification, enterprise promotion, branding and packaging, geographical indication (GI) registration, design innovation, market linkage, and the development of producer institutions. These initiatives are implemented through dedicated funds, schemes, and programmes through its channel partners that support a wide range of stakeholders, including individual entrepreneurs, artisans, weavers, SHGs, JLGs, FPOs, and Rural Enterprise Producer Organisations (REPOs), with a strategic focus on strengthening sustainable off-farm livelihoods.

4.4.2 Gramya Vikas Nidhi

Established in FY2016, GVN supports off-farm activities and the rural MSME sector (Figure 4.2). During FY2026, disbursements under GVN amounted to ₹37.9 crore, while ₹53.1 crore was sanctioned for various projects across schemes.

Figure 4.2: Components of GVN



DPR = Detailed Project Report, GI = Geographical Indication, GVN = Gramya Vikas Nidhi, RBIC = Rural Business Incubation Centre, REPO = Rural Enterprise Producer Organisation, SSE = Social Stock Exchange.

4.4.3 Rural enterprise and local identity promotion

The GVN promotes entrepreneurship, skill-building, and livelihood opportunities beyond agriculture, while also supporting grassroots institutions, including SHGs, JLGs, FPOs, and REPOs (Showcase 4.4).



REPO promotion and development as on 31 March 2026

- ➔ **Grant assistance sanctioned:** ₹41.8 crore
- ➔ **REPOs promoted and developed:** 80
- ➔ **States covered:** 27
- ➔ **Beneficiaries covered:** 27,598
- ➔ **All-women REPOs:** 18
- ➔ **Members in all-women REPOs:** 6,890



Showcase 4.4: Women-led REPO for natural dye-based cotton and Eri silk handloom in Mayurbhanj

Project

Tanta Gatha Women Weavers Producer Company Limited, located in Udala, Khunta block of Mayurbhanj district, Odisha, is a women-led REPO engaged in natural dye-based cotton and Eri silk handloom production. The REPO is implemented by Mauna Dhwani Foundation and has received NABARD grant support of ₹85.8 lakh under GVN. The project was sanctioned in 2022.

Institutional pathway illustrated

The intervention illustrates the pathway from rural MSME policy support and targeted enterprise-development instruments to stronger producer ecosystems, local value addition, and market-oriented rural livelihoods.

Intervention

The intervention mobilised tribal women weavers into a registered producer company to build collective strength and a formal institutional identity. It supported the revival of natural dye-based cotton and Eri silk weaving practices, along with skill development in weaving, dyeing, design innovation, quality improvement, soft skills, production infrastructure, and technology upgrade. The intervention also supported branding, digital and corporate sales channels, and market linkages.

Output ► Outcomes ► Impact

- The REPO has strengthened traditional natural dye-based cotton and Eri silk weaving, improved product quality, and established a formal production and marketing system.
- It has tied up with 16 emporiums and marketplaces across states and has corporate linkages for bulk and customised orders.
- Around 300 tribal women weavers have been organised into a functional women-led producer company.
- Average monthly income of individual weavers increased from about ₹10,000 to ₹17,000 after the formation of the producer company.
- The REPO has achieved annual turnover of about ₹1.5 crore and annual profit of about ₹6.8 lakh, supporting the enterprise's operational sustainability and collective ownership model.



GVN = Gramya Vikas Nidhi; MSME = Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise; REPO = Rural Enterprise Producer Organisation.

4.4.4 Strengthening Geographical Indications

Support for Geographical Indications strengthens product identity, authorised-user registration, local value chains, and market visibility for rural producers. During FY2026, NABARD continued to support GI registration and authorised-user registration across states and union territories, while also using GI-linked approaches to strengthen product-specific rural enterprise opportunities.



GI registration and authorised-user support

- ➔ **Products sanctioned for GI registration support:** 538
- ➔ **Products that have secured GI registration:** 176
- ➔ **Authorised users supported cumulatively:** 21,165
- ➔ **Cumulative grant sanctioned:** ₹11.85 crore
- ➔ **New products supported during FY2026:** 109
- ➔ **Products receiving GI registration during FY2026:** 35
- ➔ **States/UTs where products received GI registration during FY2026:** Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Ladakh, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim, and Uttar Pradesh
- ➔ **Authorised users supported during FY2026:** 1,050
- ➔ **Grant sanctioned during FY2026:** ₹2.37 crore



4.4.5 Gram Vihar—transforming rural livelihoods through eco and cultural tourism

Gram Vihar supports rural and eco-tourism as a livelihood diversification initiative. The scheme covers homestays, day tourism, and activities that showcase local arts, culture, and traditions, enabling rural households and communities to participate in tourism-linked enterprise opportunities.



Gram Vihar support during FY2026

- ➔ **Projects sanctioned:** 3
- ➔ **Grant assistance sanctioned:** ₹72.3 lakh
- ➔ **States covered:** Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Tripura



4.4.6 Innovative DPR-mode projects for rural MSME development

Innovative projects under DPR mode support enterprise development in rural areas by backing locally relevant, replicable, and livelihood-oriented interventions. These projects are intended to strengthen rural microenterprise ecosystems through skill development, product development, local value addition, technology adoption, and market-oriented enterprise models.



Innovative DPR-mode projects for rural MSME development as on 31 March 2026

- ➔ **Cumulative projects sanctioned:** 75
- ➔ **Cumulative grant assistance sanctioned:** ₹21.1 crore
- ➔ **Projects sanctioned during FY2026:** 33
- ➔ **Projects under Rural Start-up and Venture Capital initiative during FY2026:** 3
- ➔ **Grant assistance sanctioned during FY2026:** ₹11.8 crore



Illustrative projects sanctioned during the year include the Homestay Entrepreneurship as Local Livelihood Opportunities (HELLO) initiative in Leh and Kargil districts of Ladakh; upskilling of rural artisans engaged in traditional stone and marble-dust painting in Faridabad district, Haryana; and promotion of Ghurni

clay models, fibre crafts, and terracotta products in Nadia district, West Bengal. Once implemented, these interventions are expected to support the creation and scaling of similar rural enterprises across project areas, thereby strengthening sustainable livelihood opportunities.

4.5 RURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP, INCUBATION, START-UPS, AND INNOVATION

NABARD supports rural entrepreneurship and innovation through incubation infrastructure, catalytic capital, mentoring, market and investor linkages, and start-up support. These interventions are intended to strengthen the rural enterprise ecosystem by enabling agri- and rural start-ups to develop, test, and scale solutions relevant to agriculture, allied sectors, and rural livelihoods.

4.5.1 Rural Business Incubation Centres

Rural Business Incubation Centres (RBICs) provide early-stage support to rural and agri-enterprises through infrastructure, incubation services, mentoring, networking, and enterprise-development support. NABARD extends financial assistance for setting up RBICs at agricultural universities and other institutions to strengthen innovation and entrepreneurship in the agri-rural sector (Showcase 4.5).

Showcase 4.5: AgHub, PJTSAU, and rural innovation through incubation

Project

NABARD sanctioned a project in 2021 to PJTSAU, Telangana, for setting up a Rural Business Incubation Centre. AgHub has been developed as an incubation platform to support agri-innovation, entrepreneurship, climate-resilient farming practices, and rural enterprise development.

Institutional pathway illustrated

The incubation model illustrates the pathway from incubation infrastructure, mentoring, and rural innovation networks to agri-start-up development, farmer linkages, investment mobilisation, and employment generation.

Incubation model

AgHub follows a hub-and-spoke model, with rural innovation spokes at Jagtial, Warangal, and Tandur, and an innovation hub at PJTSAU, Hyderabad. The incubation ecosystem supports start-ups at different stages through financial and non-financial interventions, including funding assistance, incubation and co-innovation programmes, a Community Enterprise Development Programme, and student innovation programmes such as Design Thinking, Idea Sprout, and Student Incubation. These are supported by co-working and innovation facilities for mentoring, collaboration, prototyping, and enterprise development.

Output ► Outcomes ► Impact

AgHub has incubated 112 start-ups and enabled incubatees to attract ₹189.0 crore in funding through engagements with 45 start-ups and investors. It is supported by a network of 29 mentors from industry, academia, and the start-up ecosystem, and has engaged 40 FPOs, reaching more than 10,000 farmers. Start-ups supported through the incubation ecosystem have contributed to the creation of more than 950 employment opportunities.

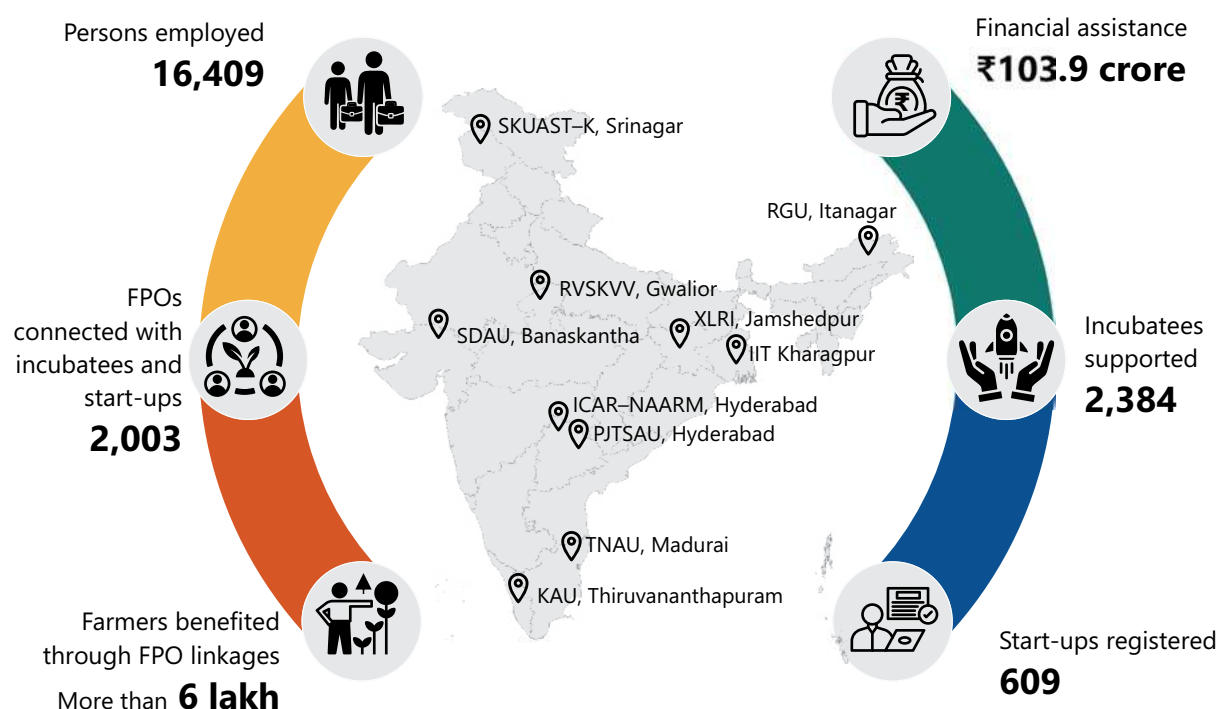
Recognition

AgHub received the Startup Incubator Creating Impact in Agriculture award at the Agri Business Summit and Awards 2024. It was featured by the Food and Agriculture Organization as one of Asia's distinctive incubator models, received the Agriculture Leadership Award 2023 under the Entrepreneur Leadership category from Agriculture Today Group, and was selected under the Food and Agriculture Organization's STODAS Project to support capacity-building for agri-business incubators in Fiji, Samoa, and Solomon Islands.

FPO = Farmer Producer Organisation, PJTSAU = Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University, STODAS = Sustainable Transformation of Domestic Agrifood Systems.

During FY2026, one RBIC was sanctioned at XLRI, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand. As on 31 March 2026, 11 RBICs have been sanctioned, of which 10 are functional (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3: NABARD support to RBICs as on 31 March 2026 (cumulative)



FPO = Farmer Producer Organisation, ICAR-NAARM = Indian Council of Agricultural Research – National Academy of Agricultural Research Management, Hyderabad; IIT = Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur; KAU = Kerala Agricultural University, Thiruvananthapuram; PJTSAU = Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University, Hyderabad; RGU = Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar; RVSKVV = Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Gwalior; SDAU = Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Banaskantha; SKUAST-K = Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Kashmir, Srinagar; TNAU = Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Madurai; XLRI = Xavier's School of Management, Jamshedpur.

Note: Start-ups are registered with the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

4.5.2 NABARD Rural Startup Catalytic Fund

The Catalytic Capital Fund, introduced by NABARD in March 2020, has been renamed the NABARD Rural Startup Catalytic Fund (NRSCF). The fund supports agri- and rural start-ups entering the “valley of death” stage, where early-stage enterprises require patient support after developing a prototype or minimum viable product but before they are able to scale commercially.

Under NRSCF, grant assistance of up to ₹10.0 crore can be sanctioned to eligible NABARD subsidiaries, NABARD-supported RBICs, and other incubation centres in the agriculture and rural sectors. These entities, in turn, may extend support of up to ₹1.0 crore per incubatee as soft loan, debt, equity, or a combination of these instruments.

An impact evaluation of NRSCF indicates that the fund has supported start-ups during the “valley of death” stage and helped de-risk early-stage rural enterprises. The evaluation also noted improved credit access and third-party investments among supported start-ups, with sectoral focus across agriculture, food, and climate-related technologies.

NRSCF support as on 31 March 2026

- ➔ **Cumulative amount disbursed under NRSCF:** ₹14.26 crore
- ➔ **Cumulative recipient institutions:** NABKISAN, a-IDEA, AgHub, and Madurai Agribusiness Incubation Forum
- ➔ **Amount disbursed during FY2026:** ₹183.5 lakh
- ➔ **Recipient institutions during FY2026:** a-IDEA and AgHub Foundation
- ➔ **Start-ups supported during FY2026:** 13
- ➔ **Employment opportunities generated by NRSCF-supported start-ups:** 1,300
- ➔ **Cumulative turnover reported by NRSCF-supported start-ups:** ₹499.0 crore

4.6 MARKET ACCESS AND RURAL PRODUCT VISIBILITY

Market access is vital for enhancing the competitiveness of rural producers by connecting them to broader consumer networks, enhancing income opportunities, and promoting sustainable growth through improved visibility, branding, and digital outreach. It transforms local production into scalable enterprises, driving inclusive rural prosperity.

NABARD supports physical market access through rural haats, rural marts, mobile vans, Gram Dukans, movable carts, stalls, melas, fairs, exhibitions, and Stall in Mall initiatives (Table 4.6). These channels help rural producers, SHGs, JLGs, artisans, and other community-based institutions improve product visibility, reduce dependence on local intermediaries, and access wider markets. Stalls have also been supported at railway stations and airports under the AVSAR scheme.

Table 4.6: Progress of physical market-access initiatives

Initiative	Progress during FY2026	Cumulative progress as on 31 March 2026
Rural haats	19 sanctioned; financial assistance of ₹3.0 crore	463 supported; financial assistance of ₹59.0 crore
Rural marts	14 permanent rural marts and 31 mobile vans sanctioned; financial assistance of ₹2.9 crore	723 permanent rural marts and 366 mobile vans supported; financial assistance of ₹48.3 crore
Melas, fairs, and exhibitions	64 supported; financial assistance of ₹11.3 crore	465 supported; financial assistance of ₹49.4 crore
Stall in Mall	5 supported; financial assistance of ₹0.5 crore	24 supported; financial assistance of ₹2.6 crore
Gram Dukans, movable carts, stalls, and marketing events for community-based institutions	48 Gram Dukans, 38 movable carts, 46 stalls, and 48 marketing events sanctioned	77 Gram Dukans, 62 movable carts, 46 AVSAR stalls, and 236 marketing events supported over the last 3 years

AVSAR = Airport as Venue for Skilled Artisans of the Region.

These initiatives collectively strengthen rural producer integration into wider markets and reduce dependence on intermediaries (Showcase 4.6).

Showcase 4.6: Rural haat for local market access in Wadona village, Wardha

Project

The rural haat at Wadona village in Arvi block, Wardha, was set up by the Kamalnayan Jamnalal Bajaj Foundation (the PIA). The project covered Wadona and nearby villages, with a total financial outlay of ₹27.8 lakh, including NABARD support of ₹15.5 lakh and margin contribution of ₹12.3 lakh by the PIA. The project was sanctioned on 6 March 2024, completed on 31 March 2025, and inaugurated on 6 June 2025.

Institutional pathway illustrated

The project illustrates the pathway from local market infrastructure to improved vendor participation, customer access, digital payments, and community-level enterprise activity.

Intervention

The project created market infrastructure comprising three sheds with 72 vendor platforms, an office and storage room, solar lights, toilets, drainage, fencing, a vermicompost unit, and drinking water facilities. The intervention provided a structured marketplace for vendors and surrounding villages, improved shelter during summer and monsoon periods, supported waste management through composting, and enabled safer evening operations through lighting facilities.



Wadhona Rural Haat, Wardha, Maharashtra

Output ► Outcomes ► Impact

- The rural haat increased the number of vendors from 70 to 120 and customer footfall from 1,200 to 2,600.
- Weekly sales turnover is reported at ₹4.0 lakh, with average weekly sales of ₹4,000 per vendor.
- Vendor income increased by 25%, and use of digital payments increased by 35%.
- The intervention has strengthened local market access, improved trading conditions for vendors, and supported community-level enterprise activity in the area.

PIA = Programme Implementation Agency.

Under the rural mart scheme, a new activity was introduced in FY2025 to support SHG women entrepreneurs in operating food cafés/dhaabas. During FY2026, one food café was sanctioned in Kerala.

4.7 FOCUSED INTERVENTIONS IN THE NORTH EASTERN REGION

Taking cognisance of the North Eastern Region's (NER's) rich cultural and ecological heritage, NABARD has actively supported the registration of unique and niche products as GI to promote indigenous crafts and strengthen rural livelihoods in economically sensitive areas. Of the 176 NABARD-supported GI products across India, 36 are from the NER, including 18 from Arunachal Pradesh, 8 from Assam, 5 from Meghalaya, 3 from Tripura, and 2 from Sikkim, while Mizoram, Nagaland, and Manipur indicate further potential for GI development.

To scale this effort, NABARD has partnered with the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region to support registration of 150 additional products over the next 2 years. During FY2026, support was sanctioned for 60 products under this initiative, which is expected to strengthen product identity, value chains, market access, and rural enterprise opportunities in the NER.

4.8 NEW INITIATIVES AND POLICY INTERVENTIONS FOR THE RURAL MSME SECTOR IN FY2026

During FY2026, NABARD strengthened its rural MSME engagement through a combination of policy direction, new instruments, technology-linked initiatives, product-visibility measures, and enterprise-support mechanisms. A comprehensive Rural MSME Policy was approved by the Board and introduced during the year, providing a structured framework for NABARD's engagement with rural MSMEs. The policy seeks to provide targeted and holistic support, improve institutional clarity, and align NABARD's rural enterprise interventions with national priorities, including Viksit Bharat 2047.

Within this policy context, NABARD introduced and advanced several initiatives to improve visibility of rural products, identify and support innovative projects, promote appropriate technology, strengthen enterprise incubation, and create market-facing platforms for rural producers. These initiatives support artisans, weavers, producer organisations, microenterprises, and other rural producers by combining enterprise development with market access, product identity, technology adoption, and institutional support (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7: New initiatives for rural MSME development

Initiative	Purpose/status
Digital product inventory	A digital product gallery has been created in ENGAGE and subsequently on the NABARD website to improve visibility of products made by NABARD-supported artisans, producer organisations, weavers, and other rural producers. Around 350 products have been onboarded. Linkage of the gallery with ONDC/MyStore is being explored.
Framework and scoring matrix for identifying and implementing innovative projects	A structured scoring matrix has been introduced to identify, assess, and select innovative projects that respond to rural development challenges. The framework prioritises high-impact and scalable proposals, while discouraging routine projects that do not meet defined quality standards. Project proposals are assessed against parameters such as technology integration, feasibility, potential impact, environmental sustainability, cost-effectiveness, scalability, convergence potential, and post-project sustainability.
Returnable grant product	A new financial instrument has been introduced to combine the flexibility of grants with the sustainability of fund recycling. Returnable grants will support revenue-generating components in projects, while enabling return of a portion of the grant provided.
NABUnnati Kendra	NABUnnati Kendra has been conceived as a district-level, single-window support mechanism for rural enterprise development. The centres are proposed as local microbusiness incubation hubs, preferably housed in existing government or bank premises, and are proposed to be operationalised in FY2027 as a pilot.
Grameen Emporium	Grameen Emporium is a newly conceptualised grant-based initiative to establish dedicated physical retail spaces in urban and other potential centres for marketing and sale of products made by rural producers supported through NABARD interventions.

ENGAGE = ENTERprise GrAnt manaGEment, MSME = Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise; ONDC = Open Network for Digital Commerce.

Among these initiatives, the Rural Technology Action Group (RuTAG) Smart Village Centre (RSVC) model provides a technology-delivery pathway for rural MSME and livelihood development by linking local needs with validated, deployable solutions.

4.8.1 RuTAG Smart Village Centre

The RSVC is a cluster-level rural technology hub that links local needs with validated, deployable technologies. It functions as a last-mile platform for technology delivery, skilling, services, and enterprise development. Each RSVC covers 15–20 villages and seeks to improve income generation, productivity, and access to services across agriculture, livelihoods, water, energy, health, and education. RSVCs are demand-driven, monitored digitally through the AMRIT portal, and implemented under standardised national frameworks for governance, technology validation, and performance monitoring.

To support the RSVC ecosystem, a National Centre of Excellence (NCoE) on RSVC has been established in NABARD under an MoU with the Office of the Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government of India. The NCoE serves as the nodal institution for innovation, research, and capacity-building. Its role includes providing national-level guidance, validating technologies using technology readiness level/village readiness level standards, overseeing the RSVC lifecycle, supporting appraisal and sanction processes, mobilising finance through credit, grants, and corporate social responsibility funds, managing the AMRIT digital platform, and strengthening market linkages and ecosystem coordination.

During FY2026, three RSVC projects were sanctioned, including two through PACS in Telangana and one through the BAIF Development Research Foundation, Maharashtra.

NABDrishti complements these implementation-focused initiatives by generating enterprise-level evidence on rural microenterprises, credit gaps, and scheme usage.

4.8.2 NABDrishti: Rural Micro Enterprise Survey

NABDrishti is a pan-India survey of 25,000 rural microenterprises across 2,500 villages. It covers four sectors: handloom and handicrafts, food processing, bamboo and wooden furniture, and tourism and hospitality. The survey seeks to assess the performance of rural microenterprises, document operational challenges faced by formal and informal units, estimate state-wise and overall credit gaps, and examine the use of MSME schemes. Its findings are intended to provide empirical inputs for policy formulation and future interventions in the rural MSME sector.

4.8.3 Strategies for scaling rural MSMEs

NABARD's rural MSME strategy places emphasis on identifying high-potential products and artisans, supporting smaller producer collectives, and creating pathways for rural enterprises to access markets, finance, and institutional support. The approach combines assessment tools, group-based enterprise models, and market facilitation to strengthen the scale and sustainability of rural MSMEs (Table 4.8).

Table 4.8: Strategies for scaling rural MSMEs

Strategy	Purpose/status
Ranking framework for products and artisans	A structured ranking matrix has been introduced to assess products made by NABARD-supported artisans, weavers, SHGs, and producer organisations. The framework considers innovation, efficient resource use, market reach, sales performance, branding, packaging, and compliance with quality standards. It provides a basis for identifying high-potential artisans and products for focused support and improved market linkages.
Small Artisan Group for Empowerment (SAGE)	SAGE is envisaged as an entry-level, flexible model for small, craft-specific collectives of 10–25 artisans. It aims to address production discipline, quality standardisation, and collective marketing, while providing a preparatory pathway for mature groups to graduate to higher-order producer institutions such as REPOs, where feasible. Support may include capacity-building, shared infrastructure, working capital support, and market facilitation.

REPO = Rural Enterprise Producer Organisation, SAGE = Small Artisan Group for Empowerment, SHG = Self-Help Group.

4.9 EVIDENCE, RESEARCH, SURVEYS, AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING

NABARD supports evidence generation, applied research, surveys, seminars, publications, student engagement, and knowledge dissemination through its Research and Development Fund. These activities strengthen the knowledge base on agriculture and rural development, support evidence-led policymaking, and provide insights for programme design and stakeholder engagement.

4.9.1 Rural Economic Conditions and Sentiments Survey

The Rural Economic Conditions and Sentiments Survey (RECSS) captures macroeconomic information from 6,000 households across 600 villages in all states on a bimonthly basis. The survey covers parameters such as income, consumption, financial savings, borrowings, interest rates, and inflation expectations. RECSS provides inputs for policymakers and researchers, including the Government of India, state governments, Reserve Bank of India, and academic institutions. Eleven rounds of the survey have been published to date.

4.9.2 Rural Credit Market Conditions Survey

The Rural Credit Market Conditions Survey provides updated information on rural credit markets, including access to credit, cost and purpose of credit, Kisan Credit Card penetration, fees and charges, debt and recovery practices, new credit products, and household expectations from the formal credit market. The survey, covering around 20,000 households across the country, has been conducted during FY2026.

4.9.3 Research studies, seminars, and conferences

Under the Research and Development Fund, NABARD supports in-house and collaborative research studies, seminars, and conferences on themes relevant to agriculture and rural development. Of the 19 ongoing in-house and collaborative research studies, seven were sanctioned during FY2026. During the year, 81 seminars and conferences were sanctioned on themes including agricultural and environmental sustainability, soil health management, agri-entrepreneurship opportunities, the start-up ecosystem, climate-resilient livestock production, and sustainable groundwater management.

4.9.4 Student engagement

NABARD engages with students through the NABARD Student Internship Scheme and the NABARD Citation for Outstanding Ph.D. Thesis. Under the Student Internship Scheme, postgraduate students from reputed academic institutions undertake short-term research tasks, studies, and projects, gaining field-level exposure and providing feedback on rural development issues. During FY2026, 39 students interned with NABARD across India and conducted studies on priority themes such as negotiable warehouse receipt financing, non-banking financial company financing, tenant farmers, and value-chain development.

4.9.5 Publications and impact reporting

NABARD's research publications and knowledge products support internal deliberations and wider policy discourse. Periodic research bulletins such as *EcoThink* (monthly) and *EcoWatch* (fortnightly) inform discussions of NABARD's Asset Liability Committee, Investment Committee, and user departments. As on 31 March 2026, 14 papers have been published under NABARD's *Research and Policy* series on relevant development issues, offering policy prescriptions and suggestions for future research.

NABARD released the third edition of its *Impact Report* for FY2025. The report (based on the triple bottom line framework of **people, planet, and profit**) assesses NABARD's economy-wide impact on employment and output using the input-output model and presents social, economic, and environmental effects of NABARD-supported interventions across the country, mapped against the Sustainable Development Goals.

4.10 WAY FORWARD

NABARD's inclusive development approach will continue to focus on strengthening community-based institutions, including SHGs, JLGs, FPOs, and REPOs, as vehicles for financial inclusion, livelihood promotion,

enterprise development, and local economic participation. Greater emphasis will be placed on linking these institutions with skills, technology, credit, market access, and value-chain opportunities so that rural households can move from access to finance towards sustainable livelihood outcomes.

Digital systems, fintech-enabled services, e-commerce platforms, incubation networks, and data-driven programme design are expected to play an increasing role in deepening the access, usage, and quality of rural financial and livelihood services. NABARD will continue to support rural MSMEs, producer collectives, start-ups, and local enterprises through instruments that promote product identity, market visibility, innovation, and resource-efficient scaling.

As rural economies respond to climate change, market transitions, and technological change, NABARD's development-finance interventions will continue to combine institutional strengthening, capacity-building, innovation, partnerships, and evidence-led approaches to support inclusive, sustainable, and resilient rural livelihoods.

NOTE

1. PMDDKY launched by Government of India in 2025, focused on productivity, diversification, value addition, irrigation, sustainable incomes, and convergence.

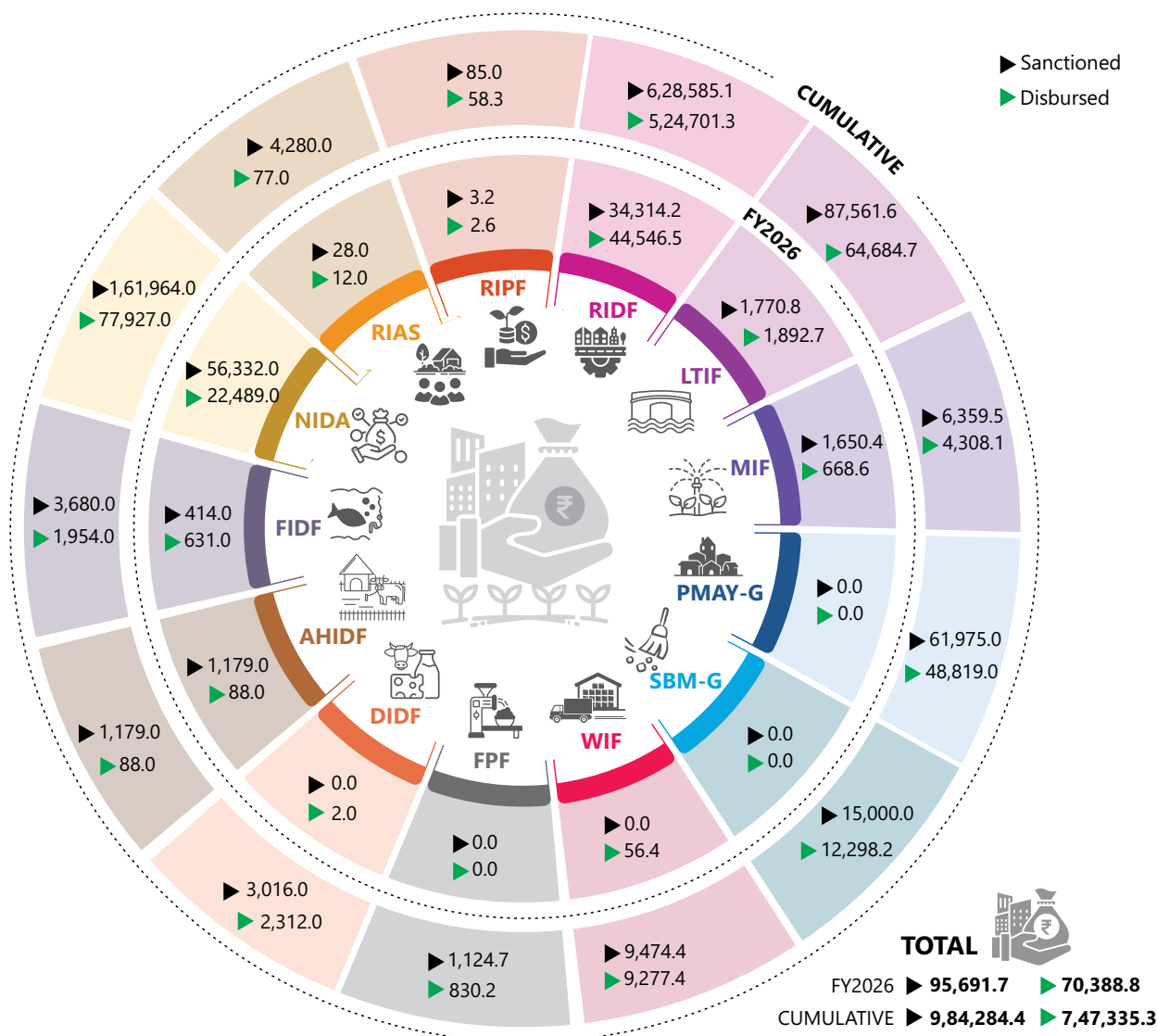
RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING AND DEVELOPMENT

-
- 5.1 Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
 - 5.2 Rural Infrastructure Promotion Fund
 - 5.3 Long Term Irrigation Fund
 - 5.4 Micro Irrigation Fund
 - 5.5 NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance
 - 5.6 Post-harvest Infrastructure
 - 5.7 Other Infrastructure Initiatives
 - 5.8 Way Forward
-



As on 31 March 2026, cumulative sanctions under NABARD-managed infrastructure funds stood at ₹9.8 lakh crore, while cumulative disbursements stood at ₹7.5 lakh crore (Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1: NABARD-managed infrastructure funds for rural India as on 31 March 2026 (₹ crore)



AHIDF = Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund, DIDF = Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund, FIDF = Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund, FPF = Food Processing Fund, FY = Financial Year (12-month period ending 31 March), LTIF = Long Term Irrigation Fund, MIF = Micro Irrigation Fund, NIDA = NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance, PMAY-G = Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin, RIAS = Rural Infrastructure Assistance to State Governments, RIDF = Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, RIPF = Rural Infrastructure Promotion Fund, SBM-G = Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen, WIF = Warehouse Infrastructure Fund.

Note: Disbursed amount for FY2026 may exceed sanctioned amount as it may include earlier sanctions.

NABARD in action: RIDF for rural development



i. Chhaigaon Makhan Lift Irrigation Project, Madhya Pradesh (2022): 35,000 hectare irrigated | 1.50 lakh farmers benefited | 73 villages covered | Higher productivity and farm incomes; ii. Dobra-Chanthi Heavy Motor Vehicle Suspension Bridge, Uttarakhand (2020): Travel reduced from about 117 km to 42 km | Better access to markets | Improved access to education and healthcare | Support to tourism and livelihoods; iii. Reconstruction of Steel Suspension Bridge over River Siang at Nubo, Arunachal Pradesh (2015): Avoided 106 km of additional travel | 40 villages connected | 5 marketing centres linked | Faster movement of goods and services; iv. Jawai Dam-based Drinking Water Supply Project, Rajasthan (2023): Safe water for 3.1 lakh people | 224 villages covered | 121 habitations served | Reduced water-collection burden; v. Reconstruction of Kochedega-Ramrekha Dham Road, Jharkhand (2021): Around 15 villages connected | Better access to the district headquarters | Improved mobility in forested and hilly areas | Support to tourism and local economic activity; vi. Extension of Breakwater at Tanur Fishing Harbour, Kerala (2021): Safer movement of fishing boats | Around 6,000 fishermen supported | Expected annual income gain of about ₹6,000 per fisherman

Note: Year of completion in parenthesis.

NABARD supports the rural infrastructure financing pathway to regional development by extending concessional and long-term finance to state governments, state-owned entities, and other eligible institutions for the creation of rural infrastructure. Its infrastructure financing architecture covers core rural infrastructure, irrigation, micro irrigation, post-harvest storage and processing, renewable energy, drinking water, sanitation, social infrastructure, and allied-sector value-chain assets.

5.1 RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND²

The Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) is NABARD's principal instrument for supporting state-led rural infrastructure creation across agriculture and allied sectors, rural connectivity, and the social sector.

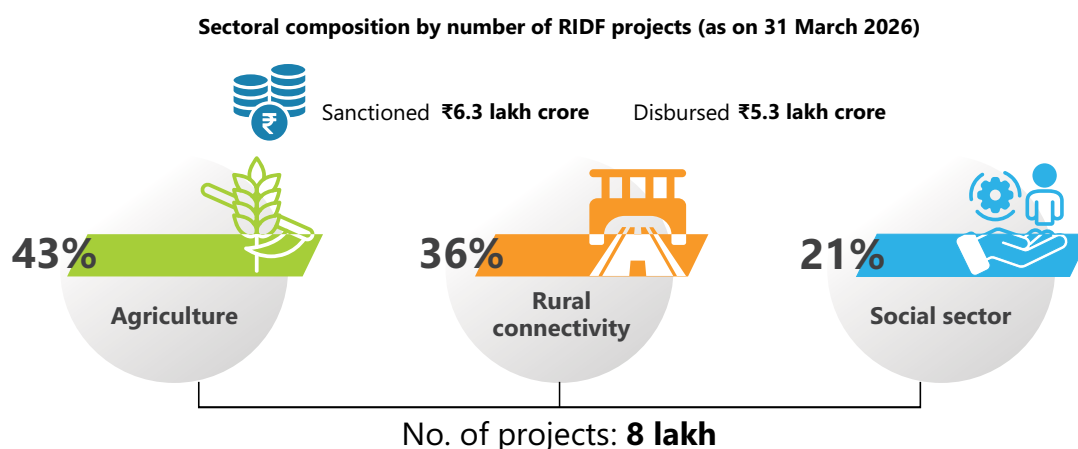
Fund mechanics: RIDF³

- ↳ **Instituted:** 1996
- ↳ **Eligible borrowers:** State governments and state-owned entities
- ↳ **Loan assistance:** Up to 95% or 100% of project cost, as applicable
- ↳ **State government share:** To be provided where applicable

5.1.1 Trends and patterns

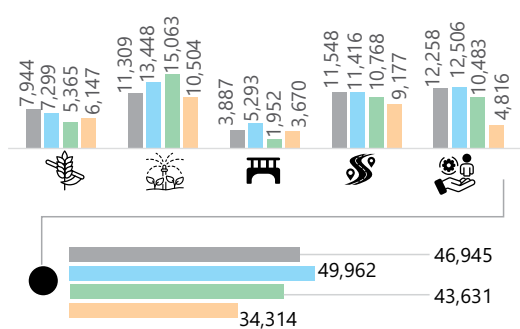
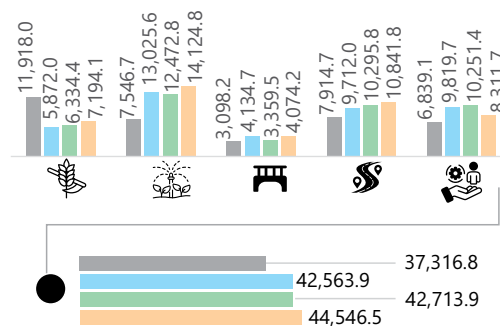
During FY2026, NABARD received an allocation of ₹35,000 crore under RIDF Tranche XXXI and sanctioned ₹34,314.2 crore for rural infrastructure projects in agriculture and allied sectors, rural connectivity, and the social sector. NABARD also supported the state share component of key Government of India schemes under RIDF, sanctioning ₹745.8 crore under the Jal Jeevan Mission and ₹464.6 crore under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan. The sector-wise and region-wise sanctions and disbursements is presented in Figure 5.2.

Figure 5.2: Performance of RIDF as on 31 March 2026



**FUNDING BY SECTOR**

Agriculture
 Irrigation
 Rural bridges
 Road
 Social sector
 Total

Amount sanctioned (₹ crore)**Amount disbursed (₹ crore)**

■ FY2023 ■ FY2024 ■ FY2025 ■ FY2026

Sectoral composition by number of RIDF projects (FY2023–FY2026) | Total: 7,133 projects

Agriculture & related

2,871 40%

- Agriculture: **1,633 (23%)**
- Irrigation: **1,238 (17%)**



Rural connectivity

3,383 48%

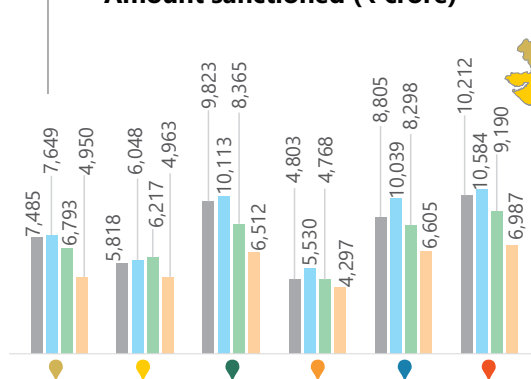
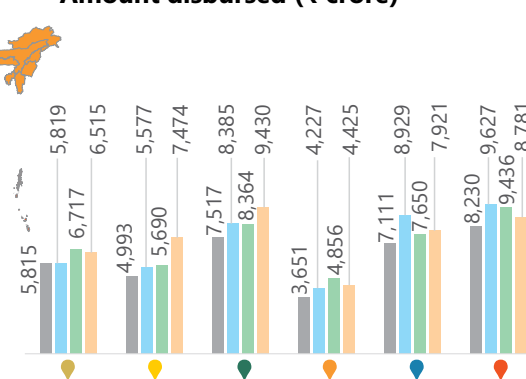
- Bridges: **585 (8%)**
- Roads: **2,798 (40%)**



Social sector

879 12%**FUNDING BY REGION**

North
 West
 South
 North East and Sikkim
 Central
 East

Amount sanctioned (₹ crore)**Amount disbursed (₹ crore)**

■ FY2023 ■ FY2024 ■ FY2025 ■ FY2026

FY = Financial Year (12-month period ending 31 March), RIDF = Rural Infrastructure Development Fund.

Note: States and Union Territories by region

- South: Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, and Lakshadweep.
- West: Gujarat, Goa, Maharashtra, and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.
- North: Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Delhi, and Chandigarh.
- Central: Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand.
- East: Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- North East: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura, along with Sikkim.

5.1.2 Output ► Outcomes ► Impact

RIDF-supported investments have contributed to durable rural assets in irrigation, roads, bridges, and other priority infrastructure. These assets support agricultural activity, improve rural connectivity, and strengthen the infrastructure base of regions with critical development gaps.

Output and outcomes under RIDF as on 31 March 2026

- **Irrigation potential:** 480.8 lakh hectares
- **Rural roads:** 5.9 lakh kilometres
- **Rural bridges:** 14.9 lakh metres
- **Non-recurring employment generation:** 3,18,442 lakh person-days



5.1.3 Operational reforms in the RIDF architecture

During FY2026, following the recommendations of the Committee for RIDF and with the approval of the Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, RIDF operations were further streamlined. The changes included enhanced loan eligibility limits, rationalised minimum project size with flexibility to consider smaller projects where duly justified, provisions for cost deviations supported by adequate justification, reallocation of savings within the same state and tranche, and other procedural improvements aimed at strengthening project execution and improving disbursement efficiency.

The disbursement mechanism under RIDF was also revised from the earlier advance-cum-reimbursement system to an instalment-based disbursement mode. This shift is intended to ensure upfront availability of funds for sanctioned projects, facilitate smoother implementation, and simplify and standardise the disbursement process.

5.2 RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROMOTION FUND⁴

The Rural Infrastructure Promotion Fund (RIPF) supports promotion, capacity-building, and project-development initiatives for rural infrastructure, including innovative and technology-enabled approaches.

Fund mechanics: RIPF⁵

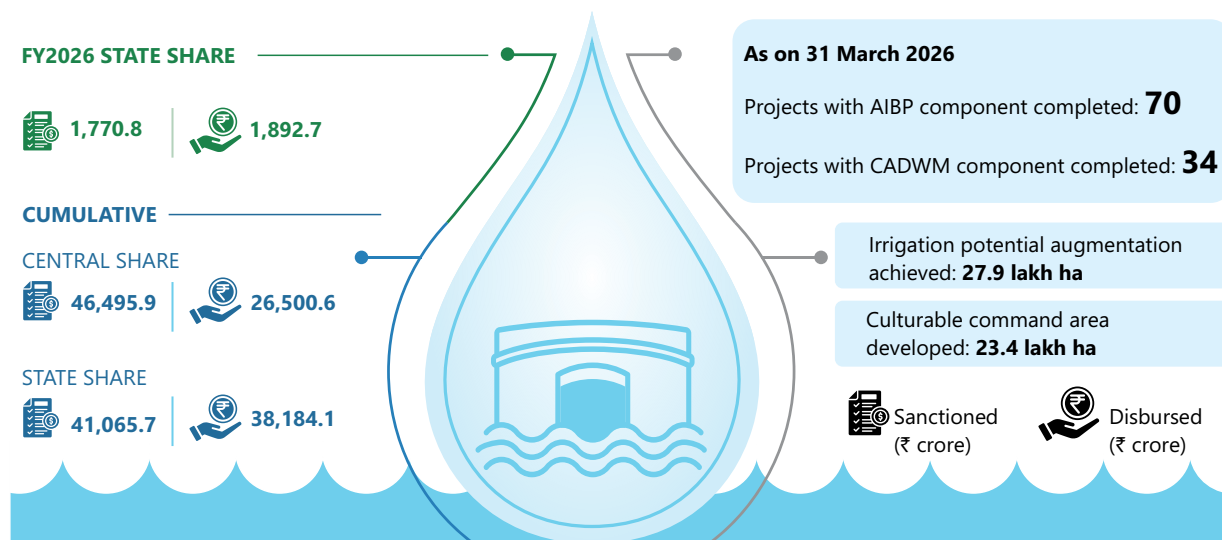
- **Purpose:** Promotion, capacity-building, and project-development support for rural infrastructure initiatives
- **Focus:** Innovative, experimental, and technology-enabled approaches for rural infrastructure development
- **Support orientation:** Identification, piloting, and scaling up of good practices

As on 31 March 2026, cumulative sanctions under RIPF stood at ₹85 crore, with cumulative disbursements of ₹58.3 crore. During FY2026, the operational guidelines of RIPF were revised to place greater emphasis on innovative and experimental projects, give preference to projects with potential business prospects, and rationalise grant limits for different categories of implementing agencies.

5.3 LONG TERM IRRIGATION FUND

The Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF) supports concessional financing for identified irrigation projects under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), including the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) components. Since its inception, assistance under LTIF has been extended towards 99 irrigation projects (including 7 phases) targeting an irrigation potential augmentation of 34.6 lakh hectares in addition to 88 identified CADWM projects (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3: Performance of LTIF as on 31 March 2026



AIBP = Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, CADWM = Command Area Development and Water Management, FY = Financial Year (12-month period ending 31 March), ha = hectare, LTIF = Long Term Irrigation Fund.

Source: Data on projects completed under AIBP and CADWM and irrigation potential augmentation have been provided by the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India. The rest of the data is drawn from NABARD.

Fund mechanics: LTIF⁶

- ➔ **Introduced:** Union Budget FY2017
- ➔ **Purpose:** Concessional financing for identified irrigation projects
- ➔ **Scheme coverage:** PMKSY, including AIBP and CADWM components
- ➔ **Funding support:** Central/state share support extended where applicable
- ➔ **Interest subvention:** Up to 2% from the Government of India

5.4 MICRO IRRIGATION FUND⁷

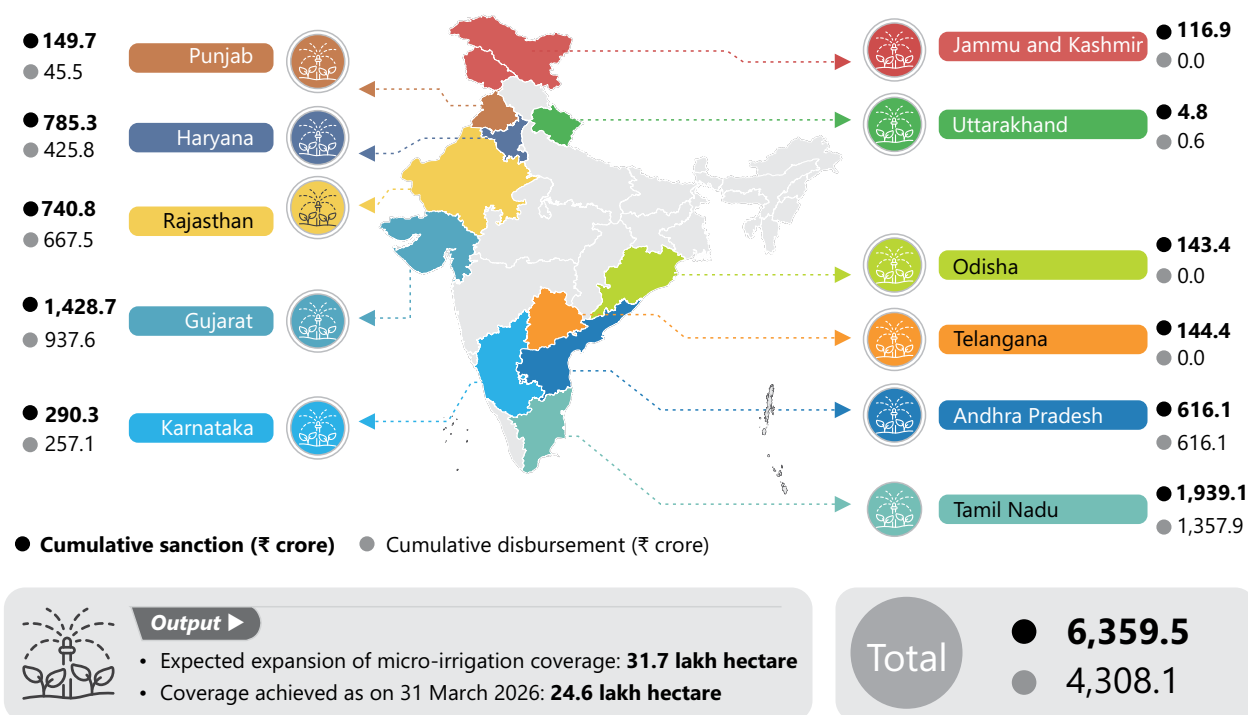
The Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF) complements larger irrigation investments by supporting state governments in expanding micro-irrigation coverage and promoting efficient water use.

Fund mechanics: MIF⁸

- ➔ **Initial corpus:** ₹5,000 crore
- ➔ **Augmentation:** ₹5,000 crore during the 15th Finance Commission period
- ➔ **Purpose:** Additional resources for expanding micro-irrigation coverage beyond the provisions of PMKSY–Per Drop More Crop
- ➔ **Interest subvention:** 2% from the Government of India
- ➔ **Current operational status:** Extended up to 30 September 2026 or till approval of schemes for the 16th Finance Commission cycle, whichever is earlier

During FY2026, ₹1,650.4 crore was sanctioned and ₹668.6 crore was disbursed under MIF. Cumulatively, as on 31 March 2026, ₹6,359.5 crore has been sanctioned and ₹4,308.1 crore has been disbursed (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4: Performance of MIF as on 31 March 2026



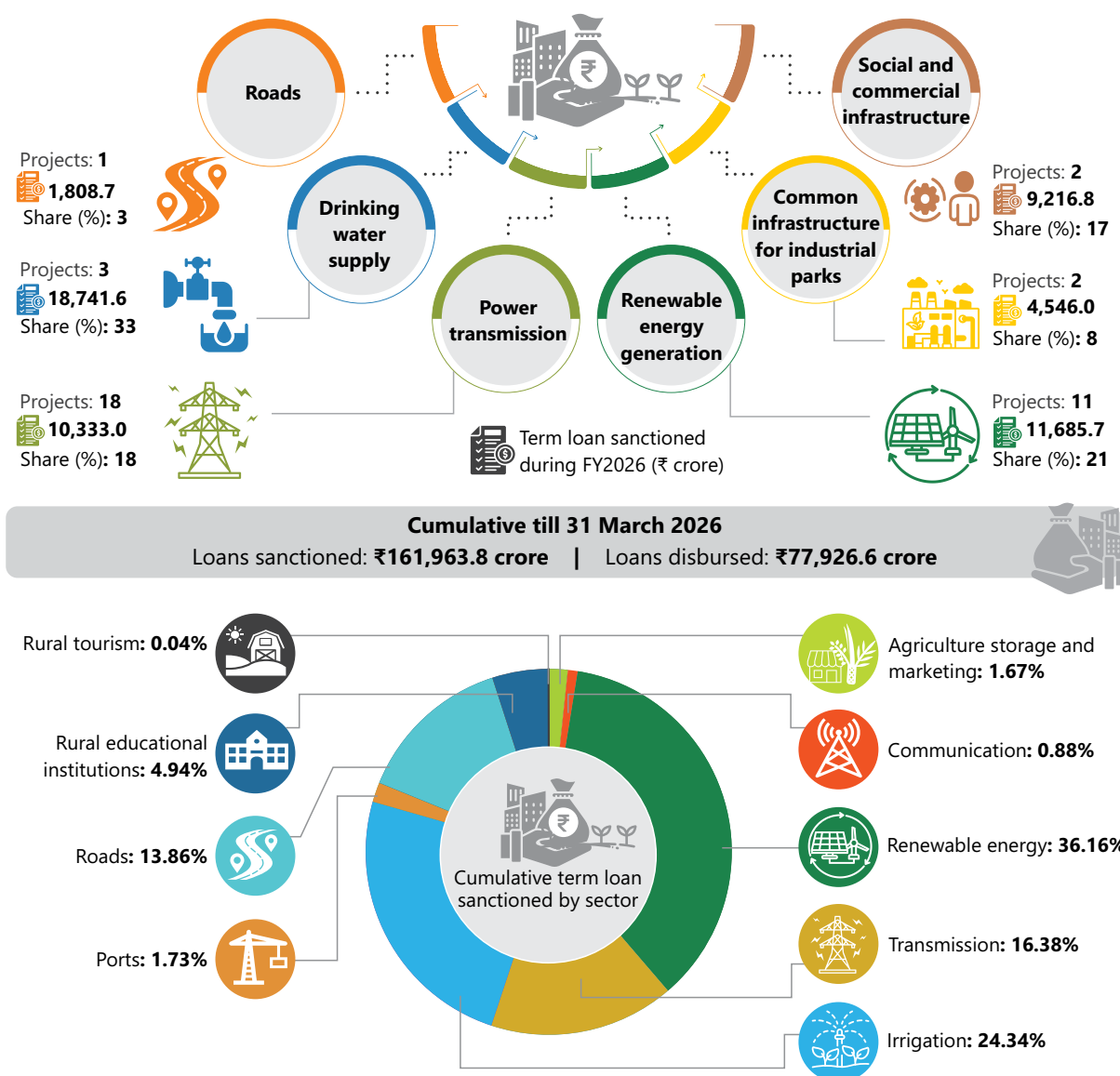
MIF = Micro Irrigation Fund.

Note: Totals may not match the sum of rounded values.

5.5 NABARD INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE⁹

NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance (NIDA) provides flexible, long-term financing to state governments, their agencies, and other eligible entities for a diverse portfolio of projects, including social and commercial infrastructure, renewable energy, power transmission, drinking water and sanitation, and rural connectivity. NIDA sanctions during FY2026 were concentrated in drinking water supply, renewable energy and power transmission infrastructure, reflecting growing emphasis on climate-resilient and utility-linked infrastructure (Figure 5.5 and Figure 5.6).

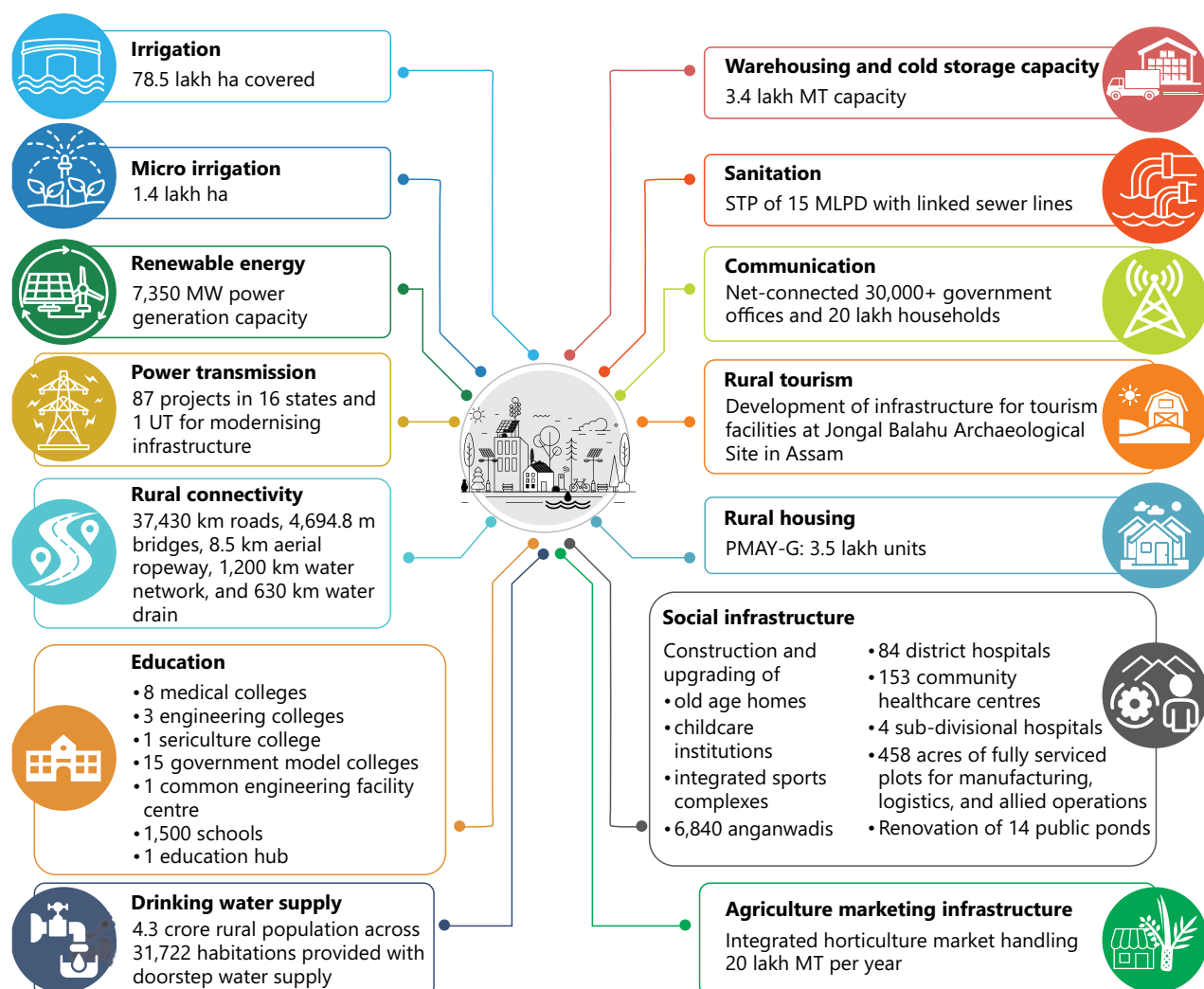
Figure 5.5: Performance of NIDA as on 31 March 2026



NIDA = NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance.

Beyond drinking water supply, renewable energy, and power transmission, NIDA's cumulative portfolio extends across irrigation, rural connectivity, education, sanitation, housing, warehousing, social infrastructure, and agriculture-related facilities. Figures 5.5 and 5.6 together show how this financing has translated into a wide range of physical assets and service outcomes, from power generation and transmission capacity to roads, drinking water systems, educational institutions, healthcare facilities, housing, storage infrastructure, and other amenities that strengthen the rural development base.

Figure 5.6: Outputs and expected outcomes of projects funded under NIDA as on 31 March 2026



ha = hectare, km = kilometre, m = metre, MLPD = million litres per day, MT = metric tonne, MW = megawatt, NIDA = NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance, PMAY-G = Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana–Gramin, STP = sewage treatment plant, UT = Union Territory.

5.6 POST-HARVEST INFRASTRUCTURE

Post-harvest infrastructure forms a specialised part of NABARD's infrastructure-financing architecture, linking storage, cold-chain capacity, processing, packaging, and digital pledge-finance systems with improved value-chain efficiency.

5.6.1 Warehouse Infrastructure Fund¹⁰

The Warehouse Infrastructure Fund supports the development of warehouses, silos, cold storage facilities, and other cold-chain infrastructure by public and private sector entities (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Funding status and region-wise performance of WIF as on 31 March 2026

	Corpus allocated	Sanctioned	Disbursed
Funding status (₹ crore)	9,481.0	9,474.4	9,277.4

Region	Number of projects		Capacity created	
	Sanctioned	Share (%)	Capacity ('000 MT)	Share (%)
South	3,496	53.0	3,678.4	37.2
West	1,780	27.0	678.2	6.9
North	227	3.4	3,586.1	36.3
Central	50	0.8	170.0	1.7
East	808	12.2	1,329.2	13.4
North East	220	3.3	80.5	0.8
Multi-state	22	0.3	364.0	3.7
Total	6,603	100.0	9,886.3	100.0

MT = metric tonne, WIF = Warehouse Infrastructure Fund.



NABARD-funded initiatives to improve storage infrastructure (as on 31 March 2026)

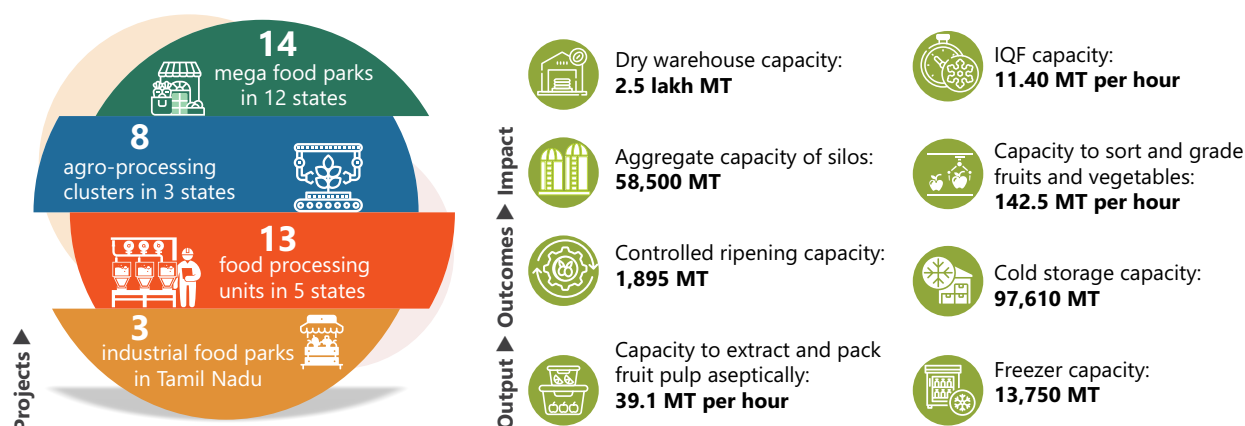
- **Storage structures supported:** 6,603
- **Storage structures completed:** 6,217
- **Storage capacity created:** 99 lakh MT
- **Integrated value-chain support:** Fruits and vegetables
- **North Eastern Region (NER) warehouses:** Modern, scientific, and earthquake-resistant warehouses supported



5.6.2 Food Processing Fund¹¹

The Food Processing Fund (FPF) supports infrastructure for designated food parks and food processing units. As on 31 March 2026, NABARD has committed ₹1,124.7 crore in financial assistance for projects across 16 states, including NER states such as Assam, Manipur, and Meghalaya (Figure 5.7 and Showcase 5.1). With effect from 5 March 2026, the balance corpus under FPF is being utilised exclusively for refinancing credit extended to food processing units that have received grants from the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

Figure 5.7: NABARD-supported food processing infrastructure as on 31 March 2026



IQF = Individual Quick Freezing, MT = metric tonne.

Showcase 5.1: Indus Best Mega Food Park, Chhattisgarh

Project

Indus Best Mega Food Park, implemented by M/s Indus Best Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. with NABARD support of ₹4,034.4 lakh, has become operational and serves multiple districts across Chhattisgarh, including Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg, and Bastar.

Institutional pathway illustrated

The showcase illustrates the pathway from post-harvest infrastructure and cluster-based processing capacity to value-chain efficiency, employment generation, and improved market opportunities for farmers.

Intervention

The project established enabling and core processing infrastructure for food processing units within a cluster-based framework. The facilities created include:

- aseptic pulp processing capacity of 12 MT per hour,
- sorting and grading capacity for fruits and vegetables of 10 MT per hour,
- deep-freeze storage of 1,900 MT,
- ripening chamber capacity of 460 MT,
- cold storage capacity of over 4,500 MT, and
- dry warehousing capacity.

Output ► Outcomes ► Impact

The project has created storage and processing infrastructure that has reduced post-harvest losses in agricultural and horticultural produce. It provides opportunities for farmers to secure better prices for their produce and generates recurring employment for about 55 persons annually, equivalent to 16,500 person-days, along with approximately 37,000 person-days of non-recurring employment.

MT = metric tonne.

5.6.3 Initiatives towards eNWR-based pledge financing

NABARD's post-harvest infrastructure support is being complemented by digital systems that strengthen access to pledge finance against electronic negotiable warehouse receipts (eNWRs). In collaboration with NABARD, the Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA) developed the e-Kisan Upaj Nidhi platform to facilitate linkages among depositors, warehousemen, banks, and repositories in the warehouse receipt-based pledge-financing ecosystem.

eNWR-based pledge-finance pathway

- ➔ Depositor / farmer / trader ► warehouse receipt ► e-Kisan Upaj Nidhi ► bank onboarding ► pledge finance ► credit guarantee support

During a meeting held in October 2025, NABARD, the Department of Food and Public Distribution, and WDRA addressed issues related to eNWR financing and the onboarding of banks on e-Kisan Upaj Nidhi and the Credit Guarantee Scheme for eNWR-based Pledge Financing.

5.7 OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE INITIATIVES

NABARD's infrastructure support also extends to allied sectors and state-government facilities where processing, aggregation, value-chain assets, and regional infrastructure gaps require dedicated financing instruments.

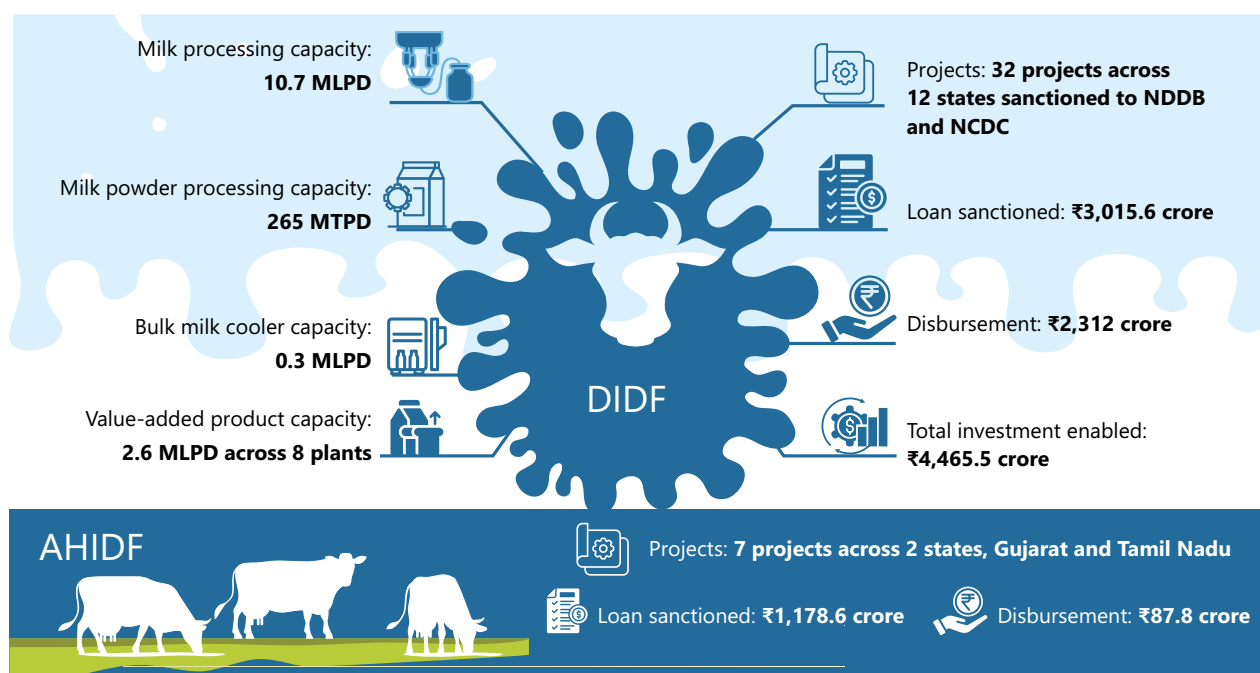
5.7.1 Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund and Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund¹²

The Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) supported modernisation and expansion of milk-processing infrastructure, mainly in the cooperative sector. Subsequently, the Union Cabinet approved the subsumption of DIDF under the Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF), which was launched in 2020. NABARD was included as one of the lending institutions under the extended AHIDF framework (Figure 5.8).

DIDF to AHIDF transition

- ➔ **DIDF announced:** Union Budget 2017–18
- ➔ **DIDF corpus:** ₹8,004 crore
- ➔ **DIDF lending channel:** Loans through the National Dairy Development Board and the National Cooperative Development Corporation during FY2019 to FY2023
- ➔ **Transition:** DIDF subsumed under AHIDF
- ➔ **AHIDF outlay:** ₹29,110.2 crore up to FY2026
- ➔ **NABARD's role under AHIDF:** Lending institution for extending loans to dairy cooperatives

Figure 5.8: Performance of DIDF and AHIDF as on 31 March 2026



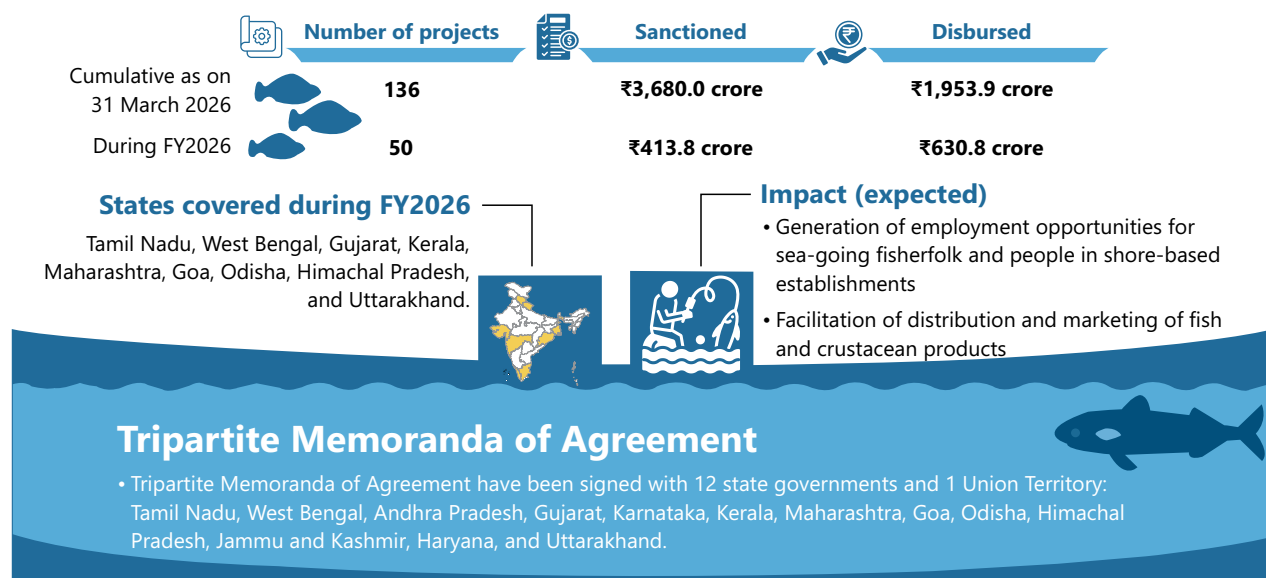
AHIDF = Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund, DIDF = Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund, MLPD = million litres per day, MTPD = metric tonnes per day, NCDC = National Cooperative Development Corporation, NDDB = National Dairy Development Board.

5.7.2 Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund¹³

The Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) supports fisheries infrastructure through concessional finance and risk-mitigation support for eligible public, cooperative, and private-sector borrowers (Figure 5.9).

Fund mechanics: FIDF¹⁴

- **Introduced:** Union Budget FY2019
- **Approved corpus:** ₹7,522.5 crore
- **Current status:** Extended up to 30 September 2026 within the approved fund size
- **Eligible borrowers:** States, Union Territories, cooperatives, and private entrepreneurs
- **Interest subvention:** 3%
- **Repayment:** Up to 12 years, including a moratorium of up to 2 years
- **Credit guarantee:** NABSanrakshan guarantee covers up to 25%, subject to a ceiling of ₹12.5 crore

Figure 5.9: Performance of FIDF as on 31 March 2026

FIDF = Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund, FY = Financial Year (12-month period ending 31 March).

Note: Disbursed amount for FY2026 may exceed sanctioned amount as it may include earlier sanctions.

Beyond sector-specific infrastructure funds, NABARD also supports state governments through a dedicated infrastructure financing window.

5.7.3 Rural Infrastructure Assistance to State Governments

The Rural Infrastructure Assistance to State Governments (RIAS) was introduced by NABARD in FY2021 to provide financial assistance to state governments for developing critical rural infrastructure that supports rural livelihoods and strengthens local economies.

RIAS focuses on infrastructure-deficient and priority geographies, including parts of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, eastern Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal, as also states in the NER.¹⁵ Priority is given to aspirational districts, border districts, and districts covered under the Prime Minister Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana or any other scheme approved by the Government of India. Infrastructure projects across the country, however, remain eligible for funding under RIAS.

A differentiated approach is applied in focus areas in terms of loan quantum, margin requirements, and pricing to promote infrastructure development in regions with significant deficits.

During FY2026, RIAS was strengthened through expanded geographical coverage, enhanced programme-mode financing, and a credit-plus approach. A term loan of ₹28.4 crore was sanctioned to the Government of Goa for the installation of a 5.0 MW ground-mounted solar photovoltaic power plant and a 100 kW solar rooftop system at Goa College of Engineering. As on 31 March 2026, cumulative disbursement under RIAS stood at ₹76.8 crore.

5.8 WAY FORWARD

As India advances towards resilient, inclusive, and sustainable rural development, NABARD will continue to strengthen infrastructure financing with a focus on climate-resilient assets, integrated value-chain infrastructure, and digital enablement of rural infrastructure systems. Future interventions will prioritise investments that improve irrigation efficiency, renewable energy adoption, post-harvest management, logistics, storage, processing, and market connectivity, while addressing infrastructure gaps in underserved and aspirational regions.

NABARD will also deepen its support to state governments, state-owned entities, cooperatives, and other eligible institutions through innovative financing models, convergence with Government of India programmes, and technology-enabled monitoring systems. Going forward, greater attention will be given to infrastructure that enhances productivity, reduces rural vulnerabilities, promotes climate adaptation, and strengthens rural livelihoods, thereby contributing to sustainable agricultural growth and balanced regional development.

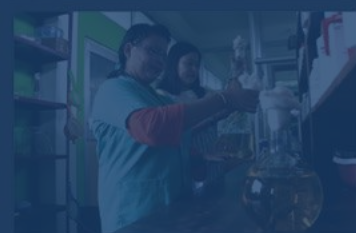
NOTES

1. Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, *Economic Survey 2025–26*, New Delhi, 2026, <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/economicsurvey/doc/echapter.pdf>.
2. <https://www.nabard.org/content1.aspx?id=573&catid=8&mid=8>.
3. This is a concise overview and not a substitute for the official fund guidelines.
4. [https://www.nabard.org/auth/writereaddata/File/Rural%20Infrastructure%20Promotion%20Fund%20\(RIPF\).pdf](https://www.nabard.org/auth/writereaddata/File/Rural%20Infrastructure%20Promotion%20Fund%20(RIPF).pdf).
5. This is a concise overview and not a substitute for the official fund guidelines.
6. This is a concise overview and not a substitute for the official fund guidelines.
7. <https://www.nabard.org/content1.aspx?id=1720&catid=8&mid=8>.
8. This is a concise overview and not a substitute for the official fund guidelines.
9. <https://www.nabard.org/content1.aspx?id=2800&catid=8&mid=8>.
10. <https://www.nabard.org/content1.aspx?id=571&catid=8&mid=8>.
11. <https://www.nabard.org/content.aspx?id=570>.
12. <https://www.dahd.gov.in/schemes/programmes/didf>.
13. <https://www.fidf.in/>.
14. This is a concise overview and not a substitute for the official fund guidelines.
15. For states and Union Territories by region, see note to Figure 5.2.



CREDIT PLANNING AND DELIVERY FOR FINANCIAL INCLUSION

-
- 6.1 Credit Planning and District-level Institutional Presence
 - 6.2 Refinance Support for Rural Credit Delivery
 - 6.3 Process Strengthening and New Refinance Initiatives
 - 6.4 Policy-linked Instruments for Credit Expansion
 - 6.5 Deepening Financial Inclusion
 - 6.6 Way Forward
-

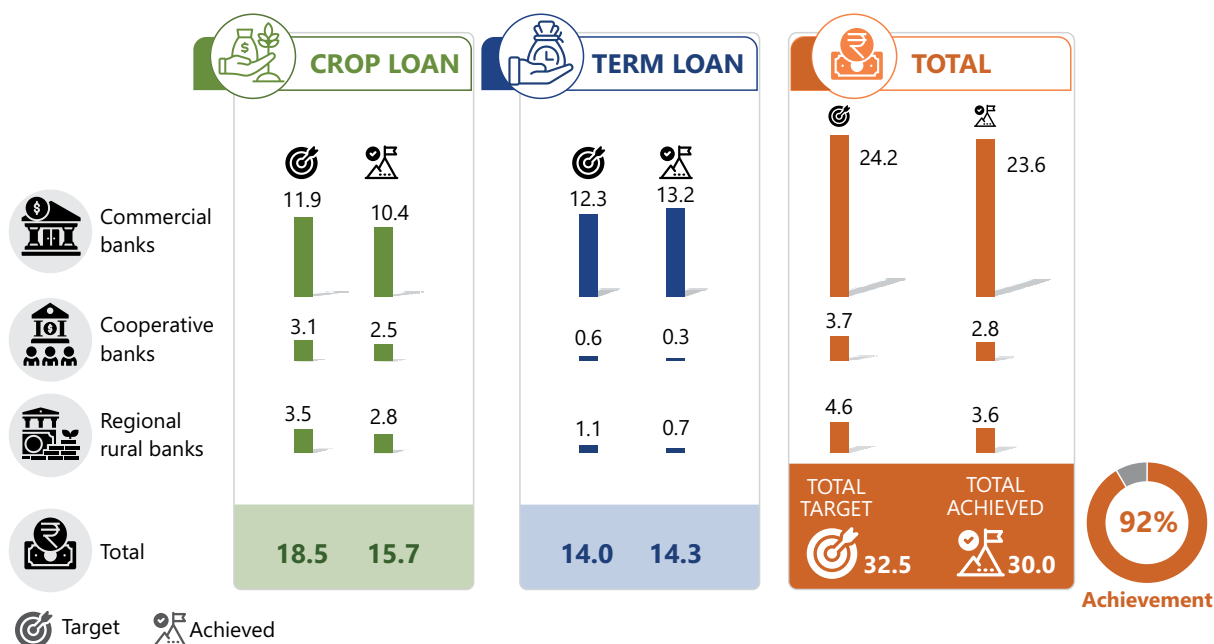


NABARD’s credit planning and delivery architecture integrates district-level assessment, refinance support, credit-linked policy implementation, and financial-inclusion interventions to strengthen institutional credit flow across rural and agricultural sectors. During FY2026, this role was strengthened further through expanded district presence, preparation of potential-linked credit plans (PLPs) and state focus papers (SFPs), enhanced refinance support to rural financial institutions (RFIs),¹ process strengthening in refinance operations, implementation of Government of India credit-linked schemes, and focused support for primary agricultural credit societies (PACS), cooperative infrastructure, and financial inclusion through the Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF). The chapter presents NABARD’s work across these interlinked channels, from credit planning and refinance to policy delivery, cooperative and PACS-led interventions, technology-enabled outreach, and last-mile financial inclusion.

6.1 CREDIT PLANNING AND DISTRICT-LEVEL INSTITUTIONAL PRESENCE

Credit planning provides the district-level analytical base for aligning institutional credit with local development priorities, sectoral potential, and credit and infrastructure gaps. NABARD prepares annual PLPs at the district level to assess priority-sector credit potential and identify opportunities and support requirements. During FY2026, 774 PLPs covering 784 districts and Union Territories were prepared. These district-level assessments are consolidated into SFPs, which present the overall credit potential, sectoral and infrastructural gaps, and strategic interventions required at the state level and complementary support required from government departments.

Figure 6.1: Agricultural GLC by agency as on 31 March 2026 (₹ lakh crore)



Note: Totals may not be exact sum of components due to rounding off.

GLC = Ground-Level Credit.

“

Expanded field presence for credit planning and monitoring in FY2026

- **District-level officers:** 552 district-level officers and cluster officers supported credit planning, credit-flow monitoring, and coordination with banks, government departments, and development agencies.
- **New sub-office:** 1 sub-office was opened in the Union Territory of Ladakh.
- **New district offices:** 60 new district offices were opened across states to deepen field-level engagement.
- **Support for hilly and remote regions:** 12 district development consultants were deployed—2 in Kargil and Leh and 10 across districts in Arunachal Pradesh.

”

This expanded field presence strengthened the district-level feedback loop between credit planning, bank coordination, and monitoring of ground-level credit (GLC), which remains a key indicator of institutional credit delivery to agriculture. During FY2026, banks disbursed nearly ₹30 lakh crore of GLC as of 31 March 2026, against a target of ₹32.5 lakh crore for the year, reflecting an achievement of 92%. Agency-wise crop loan and term loan performance is presented in Figure 6.1.

While PLPs and SFPs identify credit potential and institutional priorities, refinance support enables RFIs to convert these plans into timely credit delivery across seasonal and investment-credit needs.

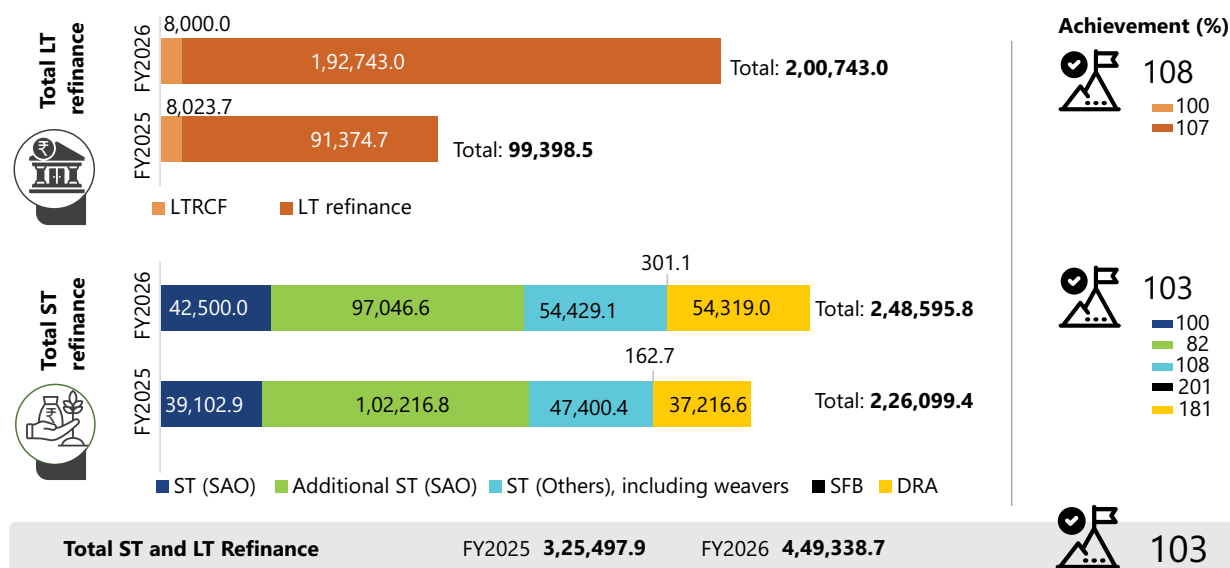
6.2 REFINANCE SUPPORT FOR RURAL CREDIT DELIVERY

Short-term (ST) and long-term (LT) refinance perform complementary roles in NABARD's rural credit architecture. ST support enables RFIs to meet seasonal agricultural and working-capital requirements, while LT refinance supports investment credit, capital formation, and the creation of productive rural assets. Figure 6.2 shows that both windows expanded in FY2026, taking total refinance from about ₹3.3 lakh crore in FY2025 to ₹4.5 lakh crore. Total disbursement exceeded the annual target, reflecting stronger credit demand across both seasonal and investment-oriented activities. The combined expansion of these two windows strengthens institutional credit delivery by addressing immediate production needs alongside long-term financing requirements for rural development.

The composition of refinance across ST and LT windows also indicates how different institutional channels supported seasonal and investment-credit requirements during the year.

The agency-wise composition of ST refinance reflects the continuing importance of the cooperative credit structure in meeting seasonal agricultural and other short-duration credit requirements. State cooperative banks accounted for the dominant share of disbursement in FY2026, while regional rural banks and small finance banks provided the remaining support. Within these channels, refinance covered seasonal agricultural operations, additional seasonal agricultural operations, other eligible short-term activities, including support for weavers, and direct refinance assistance.

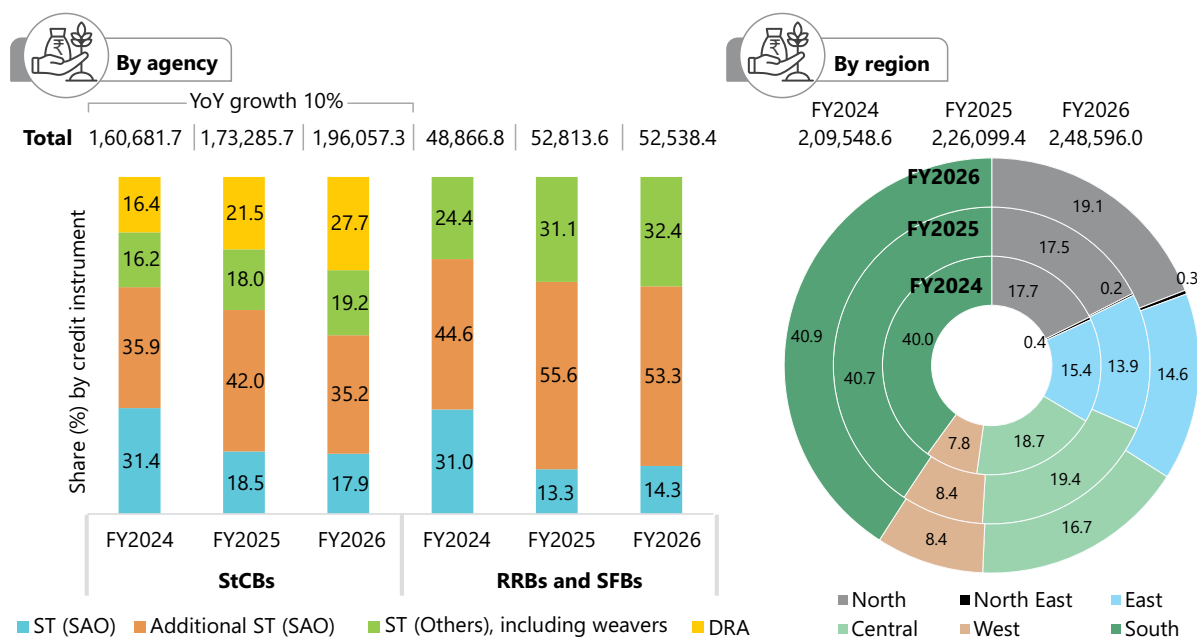
Regionally, short-term refinance remained concentrated in the southern region, which accounted for about two-fifths of total disbursement in FY2026 (Figure 6.3).² The northern, central, and eastern regions also represented significant shares, while disbursement through the western and north eastern regions remained comparatively lower. The pattern points to the strength of established cooperative and RRB networks in areas with greater credit absorption, while also underlining the scope for widening short-term refinance outreach in less represented regions.

Figure 6.2: Long- and short-term refinance support (₹ crore)


DRA = Direct Refinance Assistance, FY = Financial Year (12-month period ending 31 March), LT = Long Term, LTRCF = Long Term Rural Credit Fund, SFB = Small Finance Bank, ST = Short Term, ST (SAO) = Short-Term Credit for Seasonal Agricultural Operations.

Notes:

- Achievement (%) is calculated against the FY2026 target.
- Totals may not be exact sum of components due to rounding off.

Figure 6.3: Share (%) of short-term refinance disbursement by agency and region (amount in ₹ crore)


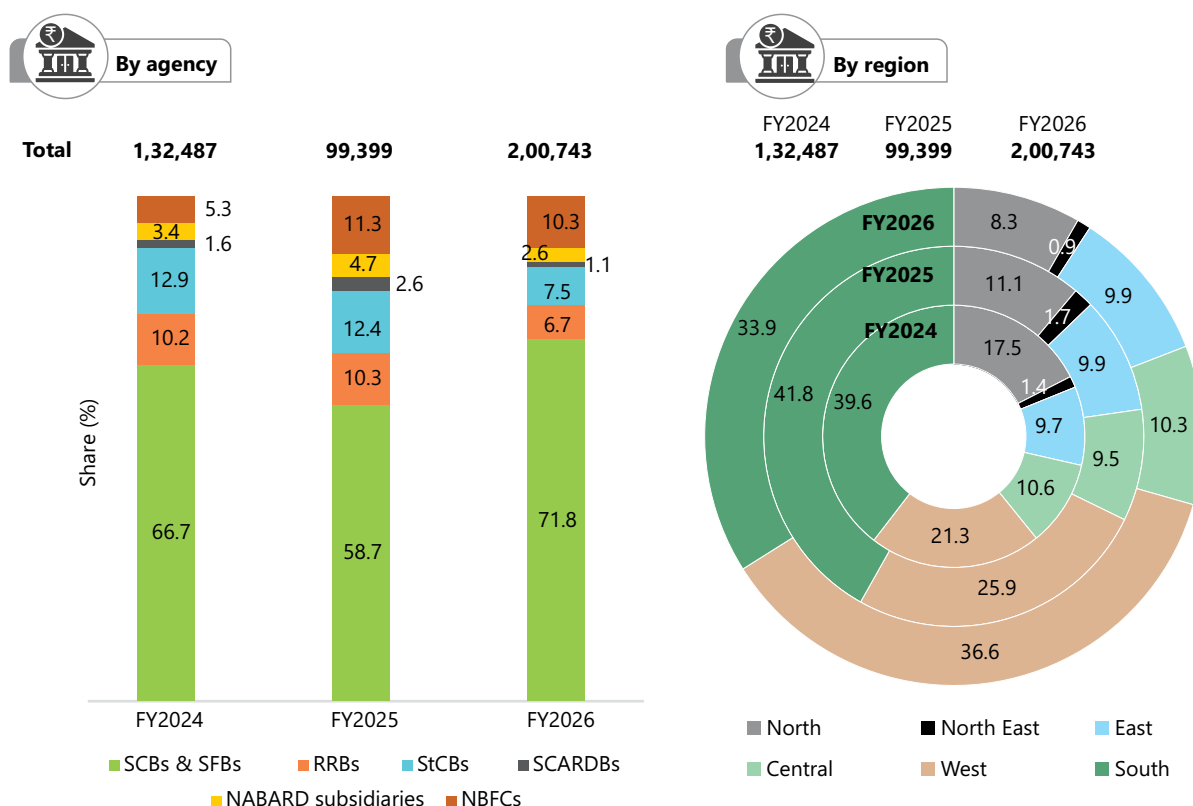
DRA = Direct Refinance Assistance, FY = Financial Year (12-month period ending 31 March), RRB = Regional Rural Bank, SFB = Small Finance Bank, ST = Short-Term, ST (SAO) = Short-Term Credit for Seasonal Agricultural Operations, StCB = State Cooperative Bank, YoY = Year-on-Year.

Notes:

- Within refinance disbursed by RRBs and SFBs in FY2026 under "ST (Others), including weavers", ₹301.1 crore was disbursed to SFBs.
- Totals may not be exact sum of components due to rounding off.
- For the list of states and Union Territories by region, see Note 2.

Alongside this seasonal-credit architecture, LT refinance supported investment-led lending through a broader institutional mix, including scheduled commercial banks (SCBs), small finance banks (SFBs), non-banking financial companies (NBFCs), and cooperative institutions (Figure 6.4).

Figure 6.4: Share (%) of long-term refinance disbursement by agency and region (amount in ₹ crore)



FY = Financial Year (12-month period ending 31 March), NBFC = Non-Banking Financial Company, RRB = Regional Rural Bank, SCARDB = State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank, SCB = Scheduled Commercial Bank, SFB = Small Finance Bank, StCB = State Cooperative Bank.

Notes:

- Totals may not be exact sum of components due to rounding off.
- For the list of states and Union Territories by region, see Note 2.

The region- and agency-wise distribution of refinance points to both the strength of established institutional credit channels and the continuing need to deepen credit absorption in underserved regions. The expansion in LT refinance during FY2026 also indicates stronger demand for investment-led credit, particularly through SCBs, SFBs, and NBFCs. NABARD's refinance operations therefore continue to support both seasonal credit requirements and longer-tenor investment needs, while highlighting the importance of institutional capacity, regional outreach, and channel diversification in rural credit delivery.

6.3 PROCESS STRENGTHENING AND NEW REFINANCE INITIATIVES

During FY2026, NABARD's refinance initiatives focused on strengthening process efficiency, risk assessment, monitoring, and channel diversification. These included the following:

- **Faster processing:** A centralised mechanism was introduced for receipt, appraisal, and sanction of refinance proposals from NBFC–housing finance companies (NBFC–HFCs) and micro-finance

institutions (MFIs). During the year, 31 proposals were processed, resulting in the disbursement of ₹20,700 crore and a reduction in turnaround time.

- **Stronger risk assessment:** An external agency was engaged to strengthen due diligence for refinance sanctions to NBFC clients. Credit information reports were obtained for 31 NBFC clients to support credit assessment and risk evaluation.
- **Channel diversification:** Refinance to NBFC–HFCs was introduced against their non-housing or qualifying loan portfolio. One proposal was sanctioned during the year and ₹500 crore was released. General refinance agreements were also executed with State Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, and City Union Bank, with refinance disbursed to City Union Bank.
- **Enhanced ST credit availability:** Under ST credit, the refinance limit under the ST additional seasonal agricultural operations scheme was enhanced from 60% to 80% of the realistic lending programme for eligible RFIs.
- **Improved monitoring:** The NABNetra Portal has been operationalised to monitor the book debts of NBFCs and NBFC–MFIs. From 1 April 2026, all NBFC clients are required to submit book debt information through the portal, strengthening monitoring, risk management, and transparency.

6.4 POLICY-LINKED INSTRUMENTS FOR CREDIT EXPANSION

In addition to refinance support, NABARD facilitates credit expansion through a range of policy-linked instruments and institutional mechanisms. These include concessional refinance schemes, Government of India credit-linked programmes, subsidy channelisation, interest subvention support, and policy initiatives undertaken in collaboration with the Government of India, the Reserve Bank of India, and financial institutions. During FY2026, these interventions supported priority geographies, PACS-led infrastructure development, agricultural value chains, renewable energy, cooperative development, entrepreneurial activities, and financial inclusion, thereby strengthening the broader rural credit ecosystem.

6.4.1 Special refinance schemes and new refinance products: Highlights

- **Aspirational districts:** Special refinance scheme (SRS) support was extended for sustainable economic activities, livelihoods, and employment generation in aspirational districts and districts with low priority-sector credit flow. Disbursement during FY2026 stood at ₹96.6 crore.
- **Solar rooftop systems:** SRS support was extended for installation of rooftop solar systems in the residential sector, with disbursement of ₹155 crore during FY2026. A separate SRS is available for bundling rural home loans with rooftop solar systems, supported by a corpus of ₹200 crore and an interest rebate of 0.5% on a reimbursement basis.
- **PACS as MSCs:** SRS support continued for conversion of PACS into multi-service centres (MSCs) over a 3-year period commencing in FY2021. Disbursement during FY2026 stood at ₹195.4 crore.
- **World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in the Cooperative Sector (WLGSP):** Concessional refinance support was extended for implementation of the WLGSP, piloted by the Ministry of Cooperation, Government of India. Under Phase II, the project is being rolled out across five PACS per district.
- **Micro food processing:** Concessional refinance assistance was provided for promotion of micro food processing units under the Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan. Disbursement during FY2026 stood at ₹90.3 crore.
- **Financing under the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF):** Concessional refinance assistance was extended to RRBs, rural cooperative banks (RCBs), and NABARD subsidiaries for financing activities eligible under AIF. Disbursement during FY2026 stood at ₹50.7 crore.
- **Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH):** Concessional refinance support was available to banks and eligible financial institutions for financing WASH-related activities in rural and semi-urban areas.

6.4.2 Government of India schemes administered by NABARD: Highlights

The following Government of India schemes administered by NABARD extend credit-linked subsidy, interest subvention, and institutional support mechanisms across farm, livelihood, enterprise, and cooperative infrastructure segments.



Modified Interest Subvention Scheme

The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme (introduced in 1998), simplifies farmers' access to short-term institutional credit for crop production. It also provides working capital and investment credit for allied activities and covers post-harvest and marketing expenses, supporting comprehensive credit access for farm households. The Modified Interest Subvention Scheme operates through this KCC framework by providing interest subvention to lending institutions and prompt repayment incentive to farmers on eligible KCC loans up to ₹3 lakh. This enables crop and allied-activity credit to be delivered at affordable rates.

As on 31 March 2026, RFIs had issued over 5 crore KCCs, with ₹4.4 lakh crore outstanding.

- **Eligible institutions:** RCBs and RRBs.
- **Eligible loans:** KCC loans up to ₹3 lakh for crop production, loans against negotiable warehouse receipts, and allied activities such as animal husbandry and fisheries.
- **Interest subvention to banks:** 1.5%.
- **Prompt repayment incentive to farmers:** 3% on eligible KCC loans up to ₹3 lakh.
- **Beneficiaries covered:** 5.9 crore farmers during FY2023–FY2025.
- **Amount released:** ₹9,110 crore during FY2023–FY2025.
 - ◊ **Break-up by support type:** ₹3,843.3 crore for interest subvention to banks and ₹5,266.7 crore for prompt repayment incentives to farmers.
 - ◊ **Agency-wise release:** ₹5,833.9 crore for cooperatives and ₹3,276.1 crore for RRBs.



National Rural Livelihoods Mission–Interest Subvention

- **Eligible borrowers:** Women's self-help groups (SHGs) in rural areas financed by banks.
- **Loans up to ₹3 lakh:** Banks extend credit at a concessional interest rate of 7% per annum; banks are subvented at a uniform rate of 4.5% on the outstanding credit balance.
- **Loans above ₹3 lakh and up to ₹5 lakh:** Banks extend credit at the lower of the 1-year marginal cost of funds-based lending rate, board-approved lending rate, external benchmark-based lending rate, or 10% per annum; additionally, banks are subvented at a uniform rate of 5% per annum on the outstanding credit balance.
- **Beneficiaries covered:** 18 lakh SHGs during FY2023–FY2025.
- **Amount released:** Interest subvention of ₹1,607.8 crore during FY2023–FY2025 comprising:
 - ◊ cooperatives: ₹44.6 crore;
 - ◊ RRBs: ₹1,563.2 crore.



Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres Scheme

- **Purpose:** Agri-clinics provide expert advice and services to farmers on productivity, soil health, cropping practices, plant protection, post-harvest technology, and allied areas. Agri-business centres support commercial agri-ventures by trained agriculture professionals.
- **Subsidy:** Back-ended composite subsidy on project capital cost—44% for women, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries, and all categories from the North Eastern Region (NER) and hilly states; 36% for other categories.
- **Eligible project cost:** Up to ₹20 lakh for individual projects, ₹25 lakh for exceptional individual projects, and ₹100 lakh for group projects of five individuals.
- **FY2026 support:** Subsidy of ₹18.5 crore for 350 units.

Showcase 6.1 illustrates how credit-linked subsidy support under Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres Scheme can translate into agri-processing capacity, farmer advisory services, market linkages, and rural employment.

Showcase 6.1: Millet value-chain enterprise under ACABC

Project

Basani Agro Innovations Pvt. Ltd., located at Hesaraghatta Hobli in Bengaluru Rural district, Karnataka, is a value-added agri-enterprise promoted by Dr Swarupa Rani Basani and Mr Vijay Bhasker Reddy Basani. The enterprise processes and markets millet-based food products under the brand Hektapy, while also working with spice powders, spice blends, honey, and other agri-commodities.

Institutional pathway illustrated

The enterprise illustrates the pathway from credit-linked subsidy support and institutional finance to agri-processing infrastructure, market linkages, farmer advisory services, and rural employment.

Challenge

Millet farmers in the region faced limited processing facilities, weak market linkages, low consumer awareness, and inadequate value realisation. These constraints reduced the scope for value addition and limited farmers' ability to access remunerative markets for millet and other agri-produce.

NABARD support and intervention

The project was implemented with a total financial outlay of ₹53.35 lakh, financed by State Bank of India and supported by NABARD under the ACABC scheme, with subsidy assistance of ₹16 lakh. The support enabled the enterprise to create processing infrastructure, strengthen working-capital and marketing systems, and develop an integrated processing, marketing, and advisory model.

Enterprise and market linkages

The enterprise positions millet-based products for urban and semi-urban consumers through value addition, branding, and market outreach. It also provides extension and advisory services to around 145 farmers in Chikkaballapur district, including support for seed production technologies in maize and sunflower, buy-back arrangements for sweet corn, and technical support for rose onion cultivation with export linkages.

Output ► Outcomes ► Impact

- Processing and marketing infrastructure established for millet-based and other agri-products; advisory services extended to around 145 farmers.
- Improved value addition, branding, market access, and price realisation opportunities for farmers linked to the enterprise.
- The enterprise reported a turnover of ₹489 lakh during FY2026, provided direct employment to 15 women, generated indirect employment across processing, logistics, and marketing, and contributed to strengthening the local millet value chain.



(Left to Right) Processing facility | Seedling production and crop practices | Hektapy millet-based products at Basani Agro Innovations Pvt. Ltd

ACABC = Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres, FY = Financial Year (12-month period ending 31 March).

Other Government of India schemes administered or supported through NABARD during the year are summarised below.



Ethanol production capacity

- **Scheme:** Government of India scheme for financial assistance to sugar mills and grain-based distilleries for increasing ethanol production capacity.
- **Nodal department:** Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.
- **NABARD role:** Nodal agency for channelising interest subvention.
- **Interest subvention:** 6% per annum or 50% of the rate of interest charged by the financial institution, whichever is lower.
- **Support period:** 5 years, including 1 year of moratorium.
- **Reported support:** ₹600 crore interest subvention released in FY2026 against 736 claims.



Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure

- **Scheme:** Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) sub-scheme of the Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing.
- **Eligible projects:** Credit-linked projects where term loans have been sanctioned by eligible financial institutions from 22 October 2018 onwards.
- **Eligible infrastructure:** Storage infrastructure and non-storage infrastructure such as processing units, market yards, and upgrade of Gramin Haats.
- **Subsidy:** 25% to 33.33% of eligible capital cost.



Short-term credit to federations

- **Instrument:** Credit Facility to Federations (CFF) is an ST credit facility extended by NABARD to agricultural marketing federations, civil supplies corporations, dairy cooperatives, milk unions, and federations.
- **Purpose:** It supports procurement, marketing, dairy, fisheries, renewable energy, and post-harvest infrastructure interventions through state-level and cooperative institutions.
- **Procurement support:** CFF support was extended to marketing federations and state civil supplies corporations for foodgrain procurement under minimum support price operations, enabling timely payment to farmers.
- **State coverage for procurement support:** Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, and Uttarakhand.



Credit Facility to Federations in FY2026

- ➔ **Sanction:** ₹64,680 crore
- ➔ **Disbursement:** ₹90,382 crore
- ➔ **Outstanding as on 31 March 2026:** ₹53,210 crore
- ➔ **Beneficiaries supported:** Over 80 lakh farmers
- ➔ **Foodgrains procured:** Over 559 lakh metric tonne





World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in the Cooperative Sector

Building on procurement, storage, and marketing-infrastructure support, the WLGSP focuses on decentralised foodgrain storage at the village level through PACS.

- **Institutional focus:** Decentralised foodgrain storage at the village level through PACS.
- **Objective:** Strengthen PACS as MSCs, reduce post-harvest losses, reduce transport costs, support better price realisation, and create additional income avenues for PACS.
- **Convergence structure:** PACS receive AMI subsidy; RCBs are eligible for interest subvention under AIF; credit guarantee is available through NABSanrakshan.
- **Monitoring:** A monitoring and tracking portal has been developed in-house to capture progress under WLGSP.
- **Progress:** 211 PACS; 1.7 lakh metric tonne storage capacity; ₹33 crore storage subsidy; ₹3.8 crore ancillary subsidy; and ₹18.4 crore released as 50% advance subsidy.

Showcases 6.2 and 6.3 illustrate how WLGSP-linked convergence can support cooperative seed processing, scientific storage, farmer services, and PACS-led enterprise diversification.

Showcase 6.2: Cooperative-led seed processing under WLGSP

Project

Ghamurwali PACS, located in Sri Ganganagar district, Rajasthan, established a seed processing unit with a 250 metric tonne godown as a pilot project under Phase I of the WLGSP. The processed seed is marketed under the cooperative brand Sahakar Shakti Seeds through the cooperative network.

Institutional pathway illustrated

The case illustrates the pathway from scheme convergence and cooperative infrastructure to seed processing, local value addition, PACS income diversification, and improved access to quality seed for farmers.

Challenge

The north-western region of Rajasthan has strong potential for seed production, but farmers and cooperatives faced limited seed processing infrastructure in the cooperative sector, inadequate scientific storage, and dependence on private seed companies. Certified seeds were not adequately available in local markets, limiting farmer participation in seed production and affecting access to quality seed at affordable prices.

NABARD support and convergence

The project was financed by Ganganagar Kendriya Sahakari Samiti Ltd., the district central cooperative bank, with capital subsidy under the AMI scheme and interest subvention under the AIF. The intervention brought together cooperative credit, storage infrastructure, seed processing, and market access within a PACS-led enterprise model.

Output ► Outcomes ► Impact

- A seed processing unit and 250 metric tonne godown were established under WLGSP, with processed seed marketed under the Sahakar Shakti Seeds brand.
- During FY2025, more than 500 farmers participated in seed production activities and 76,820 quintals of certified seed were processed. The PACS earned ₹97.5 lakh from the sale of seed, fertilisers, and pesticides, and held certified seed stock worth about ₹1 crore.



- The PACS became the first in the district to establish a seed processing unit. It also secured a contract from Bhartiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Ltd. to grade 11,000 quintals of breeder and foundation seed, expected to generate additional income of ₹15 lakh. The initiative provided direct employment to more than 100 persons, including women, and improved local availability of quality seed at affordable prices.



Ghamurwali PACS office, Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan | 250 MT seed processing unit and godown established under WLGS

AIF = Agriculture Infrastructure Fund, AMI = Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, FY = Financial Year, PACS = Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, WLGS = World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in the Cooperative Sector.

Showcase 6.3: PACS-led storage and enterprise diversification under WLGS

Project

Nerpinglai Vivid Karyakari Sahakari Society Ltd., a PACS located in Morshi taluka of Amravati district, Maharashtra, has diversified from a conventional crop-loan society into a multi-service cooperative institution. Established in 1944 and converted into a multipurpose cooperative in 1957, the PACS now provides agricultural inputs through seven Krishi Sahaya Kendras, gold loans, locker facilities, CSC services, warehouse services, fair price shops, textile shops, and cement shops.

Institutional pathway illustrated

The case illustrates the pathway from PACS diversification and scientific storage infrastructure to pledge-based liquidity, reduced distress sales, stronger member services, and cooperative financial sustainability.

Challenge

Farmers in the area faced distress sales because of limited storage facilities and liquidity constraints immediately after harvest. The absence of accessible scientific storage reduced their ability to hold produce and realise better prices.

Intervention and institutional model

Under the WLGS, a Government of India initiative, the PACS established a 3,000 metric tonne scientific warehouse on its own land at a cost of ₹268.4 lakh, with banking support. The warehouse is operated by the PACS and provides storage for soybean, tur, gram, and cotton, along with insurance and fumigation facilities. The PACS also extends credit up to 60% of the market value of stored produce, helping farmers meet immediate cash needs while avoiding distress sales. In cases of non-repayment, the PACS facilitates sale through APMC markets, recovers dues, and returns the balance to farmers.

Output ► Outcomes ► Impact

- A 3,000 metric tonne scientific warehouse was established and operationalised by the PACS, adding to its existing diversified business activities and warehouse services across five locations.



- The warehouse benefited 400 farmers, enabling them to store produce safely, access liquidity against stored produce, and avoid immediate post-harvest sale. The PACS's diversified business model supported loan repayment, member services, and financial stability.
- As on 31 March 2025, the PACS had
 - ♦ around 2,300 members,
 - ♦ ₹76.6 lakh in share capital,
 - ♦ ₹121.5 lakh in reserves,
 - ♦ other funds exceeding ₹1,100 lakh, and
 - ♦ working capital of over ₹1,100 lakh.
- Consistent profitability enabled distribution of a 15% dividend to members.
- The PACS provides direct employment to more than 40 persons and supports indirect livelihoods for about 100 individuals.
- It also undertakes farmer awareness programmes, soil-testing camps, women-centric initiatives, health activities, and rainwater harvesting.

APMC = Agricultural Produce Market Committee, CSC = Common Service Centre, PACS = Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, WLGSP = World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in the Cooperative Sector.

Alongside these scheme-linked interventions, NABARD also supported policy coordination and institutional guidance to strengthen the enabling framework for rural credit delivery.

6.4.3 Policy support and institutional guidance

During FY2026, NABARD continued to work with the Government of India, the Reserve Bank of India, and financial institutions to strengthen the institutional framework for rural credit delivery. Key initiatives focused on augmenting concessional refinance resources, streamlining credit processes, and improving access to credit for farmers, SHGs, and rural enterprises.

- The Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, and the Reserve Bank of India allocated ₹35,000 crore, ₹7,500 crore, and ₹8,000 crore from priority sector shortfall funds to NABARD for concessional refinance under the Short-Term Co-operative Rural Credit Fund, Short-Term RRB Credit Fund, and Long Term Rural Credit Fund, respectively.
- NABARD was designated as the single nodal agency from FY2027 for National Rural Livelihoods Mission–Interest Subvention for all banks.
- A working group set up by the Department of Financial Services and chaired by NABARD standardised KCC documents, including the application form, sanction letter, and loan agreement, for use by all banks from FY2027. The group included representatives from the Indian Banks' Association, selected SCBs, RRBs, StCBs, and district central cooperative banks.

Credit delivery is complemented by financial-inclusion interventions that strengthen access, awareness, technology readiness, and last-mile service capacity.

6.5 DEEPENING FINANCIAL INCLUSION

The FIF, administered by NABARD, supports interventions that address both demand- and supply-side gaps in rural financial inclusion. On the demand side, it supports financial literacy, awareness, and capacity building. On the supply side, it enables technology adoption, digital and regulatory platform onboarding, last-mile connectivity, and banking infrastructure support, with priority accorded to special focus districts, including aspirational and credit-deficient districts, hilly regions, the NER, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

As on 31 March 2026, cumulative sanctions under FIF stood at ₹6,420.2 crore and cumulative disbursements at ₹3,763.9 crore. FIF-supported interventions, during the year and cumulatively, strengthened financial literacy, business correspondent support, banking technology demonstration, micro-ATM and point-of-sale deployment, platform onboarding, and social-security enrolments through RRBs, as summarised in Box 6.1.

Box 6.1: Financial Inclusion Fund support at a glance



Cumulative FIF support: ₹6,420.2 crore sanctioned; ₹3,763.9 crore disbursed as on 31 March 2026.



Financial literacy camps: ₹469 crore cumulative support extended to banks for 8.5 lakh financial literacy camps across rural areas.



BC/CSP incentive support: More than 13,000 business correspondents/customer service points benefited from monthly incentive support of ₹1,500 (for successfully conducting over 30 financial transactions) in Tier V and Tier VI centres in the NER and hilly states/Union Territories.



BC/BF training support: Nearly 1.3 lakh BCs/BFs benefited from reimbursement of examination fees and training/refresher programmes.



Banking technology demonstration: ₹93.4 crore support provided for deployment of more than 860 demonstration vans for banking technology.



Micro-ATMs: More than 98,561 micro-ATMs deployed with PACS.



PoS and mPoS devices: 81,962 PoS and mPoS devices supported in Tier III to Tier VI centres.



Platform onboarding: Support enabled onboarding of banks to the PFMS, BBPS, CKYCR, PPS, and AUA/KUA framework.



JanSuraksha enrolments: Onboarding of RRBs onto the JanSuraksha Portal has enabled end-to-end digital enrolment and faster claim settlement under social-security schemes. It facilitated more than 1.5 crore enrolments under PMJJBY and PMSBY, with ₹188.6 crore in premiums.

Together, these interventions reinforce access, awareness, technology readiness, and last-mile delivery in rural and underserved regions.

ATM = Automated Teller Machine, AUA = Authentication User Agency, BBPS = Bharat Bill Payment System, BC = Business Correspondent, BF = Business Facilitator, CKYCR = Central Know Your Customer Records Registry, CSP = Customer Service Point, FIF = Financial Inclusion Fund, KUA = Know Your Customer User Agency, mPoS = Mobile Point of Sale, NER = North Eastern Region, PACS = Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, PFMS = Public Financial Management System, PMJJBY = Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, PMSBY = Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, PoS = Point of Sale, PPS = Positive Pay System, RRB = Regional Rural Bank.

In addition to FIF-supported interventions, NABARD supported a digital-learning initiative for rural self-employment training institutes, aimed at strengthening training delivery in the livelihood ecosystem (Box 6.2).

Box 6.2: REAP—digital learning support for RSETIs

The RSETI e-Learning AI Platform (REAP) is under development as a digital learning repository for RSETIs. Developed in consultation with the Ministry of Rural Development, the National Academy of RUDSETI, and IIT Madras, the platform is envisaged to host a total of 64 NSQF-aligned RSETI courses.

REAP is designed to supplement classroom-based physical training through video-based learning modules. The planned content covers approximately 4,400 hours of instructional material and is being developed in 12 languages, including Hindi and English, to support wider outreach and inclusion.

AI = Artificial Intelligence, IIT = Indian Institute of Technology, NSQF = National Skills Qualifications Framework, REAP = RSETI e-Learning AI Platform, RSETI = Rural Self-Employment Training Institute, RUDSETI = Rural Development and Self-Employment Training Institute.

6.6 WAY FORWARD

Going forward, NABARD's credit planning, refinance, policy-support, and financial-inclusion interventions will continue to be aligned with the National Strategy for Financial Inclusion 2025–30, with emphasis on last-mile delivery, community-based intermediation, and targeted financial literacy.

During FY2027, community resource entities are proposed to be piloted as a community-anchored social intermediation layer within the skilling-for-livelihood ecosystem. The pilot will seek to strengthen linkages among skilling institutions, banks, employers, and local communities, and is proposed to cover 20,000 individuals across Gaya and Nawada in Bihar and Bastar and Baloda Bazar in Chhattisgarh, with intended outcomes through wage employment and self-employment.

To strengthen last-mile financial service delivery, incentive support to fixed-point business correspondents operating in Tier VI centres is proposed to be expanded in a calibrated and phased manner beyond the NER and hilly states and Union Territories. The expansion will prioritise regions with higher development deficits, while retaining focus on operational sustainability and outcome-based targeting.

NABARD will also explore the establishment of financial literacy units at select farmer producer organisations and community-based organisations. These units are expected to support contextualised, targeted, and need-based financial-literacy interventions, thereby strengthening informed participation in the formal financial system.

NOTES

1. Rural financial institutions include rural cooperative banks, regional rural banks, scheduled commercial banks, small finance banks, non-banking financial companies—micro-finance institutions, and local area banks.
2. States and Union Territories by region
 - South: Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, and Lakshadweep.
 - West: Gujarat, Goa, Maharashtra, and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.
 - North: Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Delhi, and Chandigarh.
 - Central: Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand.
 - East: Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
 - North East: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura, along with Sikkim.



SUPERVISORY ROLE OF NABARD

- 7.1** Supervising Diverse Rural Credit Institutions
- 7.2** Strengthening the Supervisory Approach
- 7.3** Enhancing Digital Financial Security
- 7.4** Strengthening Compliance, Enforcement, and Depositor Protection
- 7.5** Way Forward

Appendix to Chapter 7



As the statutory supervisor of regional rural banks (RRBs) and rural cooperative banks (RCBs), NABARD's mandate spans financial soundness, governance, compliance, depositor protection, and institutional resilience.¹ NABARD also undertakes voluntary inspections of select refinance-linked cooperative institutions, such as state cooperative agriculture and rural development banks (SCARDBs), apex weavers' societies, marketing federations, and other entities availing refinance from NABARD.

In FY2026, the supervisory landscape evolved with increased digitalisation and expanded participation of supervised entities (SEs) in payment systems, resulting in a more complex risk environment.

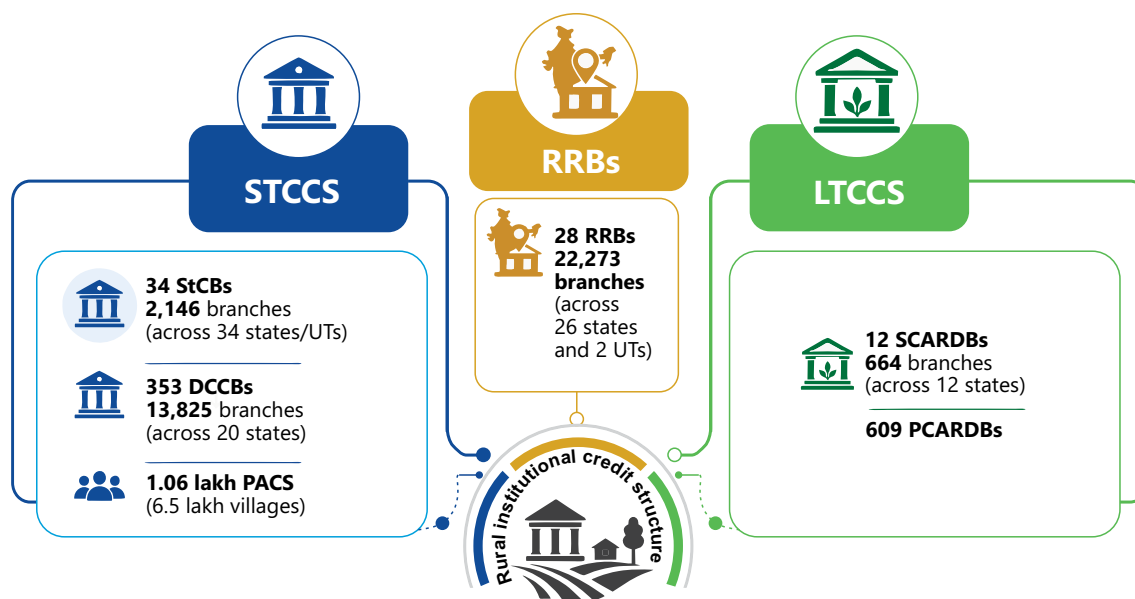
During the year, 97 NABARD officers were trained in enhanced risk-based supervisory capabilities covering risk identification and early warning signals at the College of Supervisors of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to strengthen supervisory effectiveness.

7.1 SUPERVISING DIVERSE RURAL CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

NABARD's SEs are institutionally diverse and operationally heterogeneous. They vary in scale, governance, technology maturity, capital strength, business models, and exposure to operational and cyber risks.

In recent years, RRBs have expanded digital and rural outreach, and state cooperative banks (StCBs) and district central cooperative banks (DCCBs) within short-term cooperative credit structures (STCCS) have been expected to support credit diversification beyond crop loans and deepen digitisation (Figure 7.1). Institutions of the long-term cooperative credit structure (LTCCS), including SCARDBs, continue to operate through varied unitary, federal, and mixed models, while sectoral and function-specific cooperative institutions remain linked to NABARD's voluntary inspection framework where they avail refinance.

Figure 7.1: Rural institutional credit structure, as on 31 March 2026



AACS = As Applicable to Cooperative Societies, BR = Banking Regulation, DCCB = District Central Cooperative Bank, DICGC = Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, LTCCS = Long-Term Cooperative Credit Structure, PACS = Primary Agricultural Credit Society, PCARDB = Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank, RRB = Regional Rural Bank, SCARDB = State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank, SE = Supervised Entity, StCB = State Cooperative Bank, STCCS = Short-Term Cooperative Credit Structure, TAICO = Tamil Nadu Industrial Cooperative Bank Ltd, UT = Union Territory.

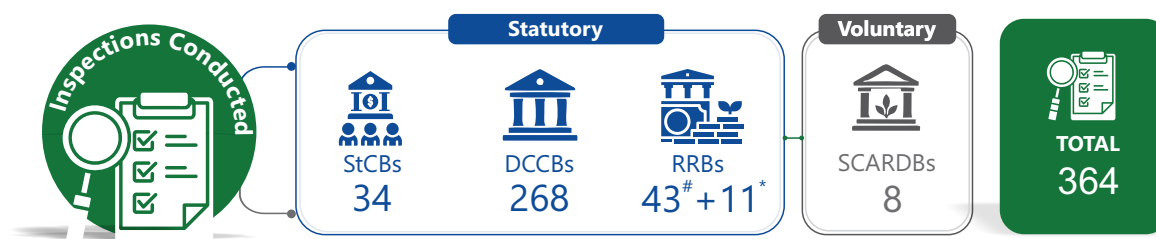
Notes:

- i. Number of SEs as on 31 March 2026.
- ii. PACS and PCARDBs are not statutorily supervised entities.
- iii. Number of PACS as on 31 March 2026.
- iv. Of the 34 StCBs, 25 are scheduled under the Second Schedule of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (AACS), and NABARD has been authorised under Section 35(6) of the BR Act, 1949 to conduct inspections of these institutions.
- v. The 353 DCCBs include TAICO and Namakkal DCCB. Malappuram DCCB has since been merged with Kerala StCB but the matter is sub judice.
- vi. There are variations in the cooperative credit structure across states. Not all STCCS have three tiers; some states have a two-tier structure as well.
- vii. SCARDBs (12) are categorised by nature of operations:
 - Unitary (lending directly) (4): Gujarat, Puducherry, Tripura, and Uttar Pradesh;
 - Federal (lending through PCARDBs) (6): Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, and Tamil Nadu; and
 - Mixed (lending through both PCARDBs as well as directly) (2): Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal.
- viii. LTCCS
 - The provisions of the BR Act, 1949 are not applicable in these institutions.
 - They do not have access to low-cost deposits.
 - They depend heavily on borrowed funds for lending.
- ix. RRBs
 - With effect from 1 May 2025, 26 RRBs were amalgamated into 11 banks bringing the total number of RRBs to 28. These 28 RRBs are sponsored by 10 scheduled commercial banks.
 - RRBs are operational in the UTs of Puducherry and Jammu & Kashmir.
 - 92% of the RRB branches are located in rural/semi-urban areas.
 - There are no RRBs in the states of Goa and Sikkim.
- x. SCARDBs and PCARDBs are also not governed by the BR Act, 1949; they are not permitted to mobilise demand deposits from non-members, and such deposits are not covered by the DICGC.
- xi. PACS are outside the purview of the BR Act and are not permitted to use the words “bank”, “banker”, or “banking” as part of their name or in connection with their business.

Source: ENSURE portal of NABARD.

The inspection coverage highlights the diversity of supervised entities and NABARD’s comprehensive supervisory engagement (Figure 7.2).

Figure 7.2: Supervision by NABARD in FY2026



* 43 Regular inspections for RRBs were conducted prior to the amalgamation of 26 RRBs into 11 RRBs.

* Snap inspection conducted for 11 amalgamated RRBs as on 1 May 2025.

DCCB = District Central Cooperative Bank, RRB = Regional Rural Bank, SCARDB = State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank, StCB = State Cooperative Bank.

Notes:

- i. DCCBs include Tamil Nadu Industrial Cooperative Bank Ltd.
- ii. Supervision undertaken in FY2026 with respect to status of supervised entities as on 31 March 2025.

Source: SuperSoft Portal of NABARD.

7.2 STRENGTHENING THE SUPERVISORY APPROACH

7.2.1 Supervision for institutional resilience—Enhanced CAMELSC

In FY2026, NABARD identified 157 banks based on their business size and inspected them by deploying the Enhanced CAMELSC (E-CAMELSC) rating framework,² which integrates quantitative and qualitative indicators to assess institutional resilience and risk exposure. Four key process-improvement initiatives by NABARD during the fiscal year deepened its commitment to risk-based supervision (RBS).

1. NABARD continued to refine the E-CAMELSC model through an institutional consultative process and integrated the refinements into the SuperSoft application (Box 7.1), further strengthening the supervisory approach.
2. In July 2025, revised guidance notes on E-CAMELSC were issued to all regional offices (ROs) and SEs to facilitate a clearer understanding of the evolving assessment architecture and encourage more informed supervisory engagement.
3. A series of capacity-building and training programmes on the theoretical and practical aspects of inspection under the E-CAMELSC model were organised during FY2026 for the inspecting officers and the banks.
4. The Department of Supervision at NABARD Head Office (HO) also developed a repository comprising 20 training sessions on various risk-management subjects to establish a sustainable knowledge repository that NABARD officers can revisit, thereby helping strengthen the institutional capacity.

Box 7.1: New modules of SuperSoft 2.0 operationalised in FY2026

The SuperSoft 2.0* platform used for statutory inspections during FY2026 had the following software improvements along with better reporting and monitoring features for supervision:

1. The application module was upgraded with a modern technology stack and dual-tier architecture, which improved performance and response time.
2. The MANC module was implemented to streamline enforcement actions by EFD, RBI.
3. The checklist tracking module enabled consolidated, year-wise tracking of inspection observations for better monitoring and timely corrective action.
4. SuperSoft Assist was introduced for in-application reporting, tracking, and resolving operational and technical issues.

* All statutory inspections have been conducted using the SuperSoft application ever since the digital platform was launched on 12 July 2022—NABARD's 41st Foundation Day.

EFD, RBI = Enforcement Department, Reserve Bank of India; MANC = Major Areas of Non-Compliance.

7.2.2 Fraud reporting and credit monitoring

A unified fraud reporting system was implemented across all SEs and 281 instances of fraud were reported by RRBs and RCBs, amounting to ₹550 crore in FY2026. The Central Fraud Monitoring Cell at NABARD scrutinised the modus operandi of frauds that occurred in RRBs and RCBs, undertook root cause analysis, and suggested mitigating measures to prevent future frauds. In the case of 'ingenious' frauds (employing new or innovative methods), NABARD issued 'cautionary advice' to RRBs and RCBs.



Fraud risk management in FY2026

Circulars to provide guidance to the supervised entities on the reporting of incidents of fraud and theft/burglary/dacoity/robbery to NABARD were issued to:

- ➔ State Cooperative Banks and District Central Cooperative Banks
- ➔ Regional Rural Banks



NABARD also examines credit monitoring arrangement violations by RCBs under individual, unit-wise, and sector categories to ascertain timely supervisory follow-up on persistent or material violations.

7.3 ENHANCING DIGITAL FINANCIAL SECURITY

Building on fraud reporting and monitoring, NABARD also supported rural financial institutions in bringing about systemic changes and process upgrades for crime prevention and reporting.

7.3.1 Cyber fraud prevention and digital financial security initiatives

In view of the rising incidence of digital financial crimes, the Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System (CFCFRMS) was set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) for swift and coordinated response to financial cyber frauds. The Government of India (GoI) and the RBI emphasised the urgent need for banks to strengthen their cyber fraud reporting and response mechanisms (GoI and RBI fraud-prevention guidelines are listed in Appendix Box A7.1).

NABARD facilitated the onboarding of RCBs and RRBs on the National Cybercrime Reporting Portal (NCRP), which is managed by the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C).

1. NABARD represented RCBs and RRBs at the high-level meetings at the Ministry of Cooperation and MHA to prioritise onboarding all RCBs and RRBs on the NCRP and Application Programming Interface (API) integration of the banks' Core Banking Systems with NCRP/CFCFRMS. The RBI and I4C also participated in these meetings.
2. The bank onboarding and API integration together enable real-time identification and expedite blocking of fraudulent funds, thereby preventing their movement outside the financial ecosystem.
3. To prevent unauthorised and fraudulent calls, particularly those targeting vulnerable sections, RCBs and RRBs were advised to use:
 - i. '1600' number series exclusively for transactional and service-related voice calls
 - ii. '140' number series for promotional voice calls

7.3.2 Enhancing cyber security preparedness

NABARD's cyber security preparedness efforts during FY2026 comprised Information Technology/Information System (IT/IS) examinations, advisories, coordination with specialist agencies, awareness workshops, and capacity augmentation.³

IT/IS examinations were undertaken by the Cyber Security and Information Technology Examination (CSITE) cell (established in 2018) in NABARD HO for 28 SEs (8 RRBs, 11 StCBs, and 9 DCCBs). Additionally, ROs conducted IT/IS examinations for 63 DCCBs. The Board of Supervision had approved the operationalisation of IT/IS examinations of RRBs and RCBs at its 88th meeting in December 2022, based on their digital maturity and degree of integration with the payment ecosystem.

During the year, the CSITE cell circulated 51 alerts and advisories to SEs on the basis of periodic inputs from the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), the RBI, National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre and other agencies. These alerts and advisories help SEs in their cyber security preparedness while continuously upgrading and maintaining their IT/IS infrastructure. Important advisories issued in FY2026 included:

1. Compliance with IS 17802 (Part I & Part II) standards published by the Bureau of Indian Standards
2. Outsourcing of Information Technology (IT) Services for RRBs and RCBs
3. Due Diligence of Aadhaar-enabled Payment System (AePS) Touchpoint Operators based on RBI Circular on AePS
4. Migration to the '.bank.in' domain
5. Deployment of honeypot sensors for all RRBs and StCBs
6. Solar Spider Threat Group

Senior officials from the CSITE cell participated in 8 high-level meetings with I4C, CERT-In, and MHA to stay updated on emerging cyber threats, underscoring NABARD's commitment to combating digital fraud and strengthening the cyber resilience of SEs.

The CSITE cell provided faculty support to 72 (33 virtual and 39 physical) cyber security awareness workshops to benefit 9,043 participants from SEs, of which 64 focused on cyber security best practices. The remaining 8 workshops were organised for the ROs, aimed at capacity building for SEs and NABARD officers in IT/IS examination.

To augment its human resource capabilities, CSITE cell inducted 6 external consultants. This enabled it to expand IT/IS examinations, undertake desk-based scrutiny of Vulnerability Index for Cyber Security returns, examine compliance responses of SEs to IT/IS findings, and issue alerts and advisories in time.

To build a rural credit ecosystem with greater awareness of cyber security, NABARD also observed October 2025 as the Cyber Security Awareness Month. The various activities were designed to help individuals and institutions proactively recognise threats and deal with them within a highly digitally connected rural credit infrastructure (Box 7.2).

Box 7.2: Activities undertaken by NABARD to create greater cyber security awareness during FY2026

1. Cyber Security Session at NABARD HO for HoDs, OiCs, CTO, and CISO of NABARD and top management/ CISOs of SEs
2. Panel Discussion at Global Fintech Fest 2025 on 'Cyber Resilience in a Digitally Interconnected Rural Credit System'
3. One-day workshop at BIRD, Lucknow for CISOs and IT personnel of SEs
4. Webinar for faculty members from CTIs
5. Webinar for chairpersons, CEOs, and MDs of RRBs, StCBs, and DCCBs
6. Dissemination of digital content on cyber security:
 - i. Cyber Security Handbook for SEs
 - ii. Fortnightly email bulletin on tasks, updates, and awareness
 - iii. Cyber security myth busters: debunking common misconceptions to reveal hidden cyber risks
 - iv. Posters: visually engaging posters conveying key cyber security messages in a simple and impactful manner
 - v. Cyber meme and jingle competition for all NABARD staff
 - vi. 31-Day Challenge to enhance cyber security awareness among SE staff

BIRD = Bankers Institute of Rural Development, CEO = Chief Executive Officer, CISO = Chief Information Security Officer, CTI = Cooperative Training Institute, CTO = Chief Technology Officer, DCCB = District Central Cooperative Bank, HO = Head Office, HoD = Head of the Department, IT = Information Technology, MD = Managing Director, OiC = Officer-in-Charge, RRB = Regional Rural Bank, SE = Supervised Entity, StCB = State Cooperative Bank.

7.4 STRENGTHENING COMPLIANCE, ENFORCEMENT, AND DEPOSITOR PROTECTION

NABARD continued to strengthen coordination on compliance, enforcement, and depositor protection. In FY2026, it was also invited to join the coordination meeting of the Enforcement Department, RBI (EFD, RBI) and the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC).

7.4.1 High-level coordination with the Reserve Bank of India

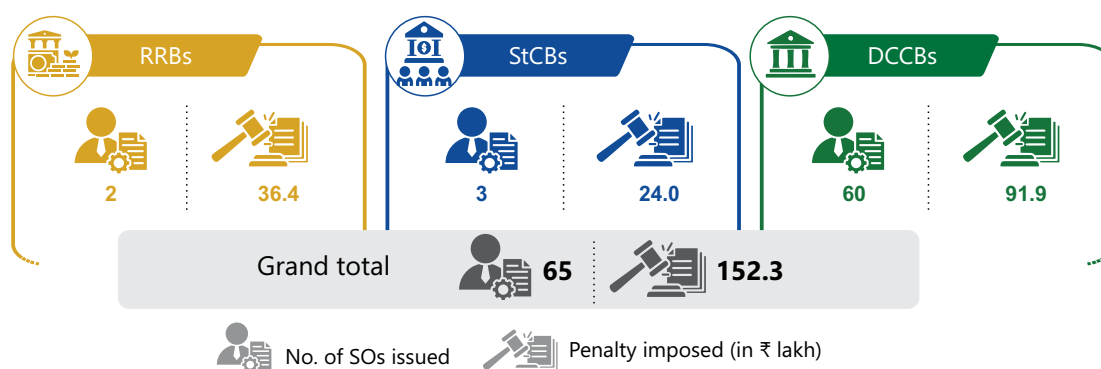
In the coordination meetings held on 25 June 2025⁴ and 12 September 2025⁵ between the EFD, RBI and NABARD at Mumbai, both institutions reiterated their commitment to working closely for more focused supervision of large cooperative banks and RRBs, covering compliance and enforcement. Key action points emerging from the meetings include:

- engaging experienced officers and retired consultants to strengthen the Centralised Quality Assurance Section team for prompt scrutiny to ensure high-quality inspection reports;
- preparing and circulating a half-yearly enforcement compendium (not naming banks);
- sharing of the annual inspection plan with EFD, RBI in advance to help plan enforcement action and avoid delays;
- continuing the half-yearly interactions between the ROs of NABARD and EFD, RBI; and
- standardising the format on major areas of non-compliance into the SuperSoft application as part of inspection reporting.

7.4.2 References from the Enforcement Department of the RBI

The EFD, RBI was established in 2017 to ensure regulatory compliance and undertake enforcement actions against various entities that are regulated by the RBI. The EFD, RBI issues Show Cause Notices (SCNs) and Speaking Orders (SOs) to SEs of NABARD—RRBs, StCBs, and DCCBs (Figure 7.3).

Figure 7.3: Enforcement actions taken during FY2026



DCCB = District Central Cooperative Bank, RRB = Regional Rural Bank, SO = Speaking Order, StCB = State Cooperative Bank.

Source: Reserve Bank of India. www.rbi.org.in.

7.4.3 RBI–DICGC–NABARD coordination

In its 15 May 2025 meeting in Mumbai, the DICGC⁶ Board advised co-opting a nominee from NABARD to the RBI–DICGC coordination committee. This was aimed at improving synchronisation on important operational issues related to the deposit insurance cover provided to StCBs, DCCBs, and RRBs. The RBI–DICGC–NABARD coordination committee is required to meet once every six months.

Two meetings of the reconstituted coordination committee with representatives from RBI, DICGC, and NABARD were held on 22 September 2025 and 7 April 2026 (Box 7.3).

Box 7.3: Key inputs from RBI–DICGC–NABARD coordination meetings

1. DICGC apprised committee members of new facilities and features, including SCV application, DIA chatbot, 'UNNATI'—the medium-term action plan of DICGC, and 'DICGC: The Safety Net' awareness material.
2. Supervisory departments of RBI and NABARD were advised to actively use SCV outputs to assess data quality, identify KYC anomalies, and strengthen supervisory observations.
3. Highlighted issues related to misclassification of assessable deposits by banks and emphasised recovery of additional deposit insurance premium.
4. Delays and non-migration of some banks to the Samyak portal were reviewed, and the need for focused supervisory follow-up was discussed.
5. Flagged non-compliance by insured banks—including non-display of the DICGC logo and deficiencies in DI returns—for corrective supervisory action.
6. Acknowledged advancements in SCV Phase-2 implementation and improved accuracy and timeliness of ESR submissions through Samyak.
7. Noted recovery of significant additional premium amounts arising from corrected deposit classification as a positive supervisory outcome.
8. Took note of the implementation of RBP with effect from 1 April 2026 and discussed supervisory readiness.
9. Reviewed supervisory concerns related to unlicensed DCCBs and pending DEA Fund transfers with emphasis on timely regulatory closure.

DCCB = District Central Cooperative Bank, DEA Fund = Depositor Education and Awareness Fund, DI = Deposit Insurance, DIA = Artificial Intelligence-based DICGC Assistant, DICGC = Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, ESR = Error and Summary Report, KYC = Know Your Customer, RBI = Reserve Bank of India, RBP = Risk Based Premium, SCV = Single Customer View.

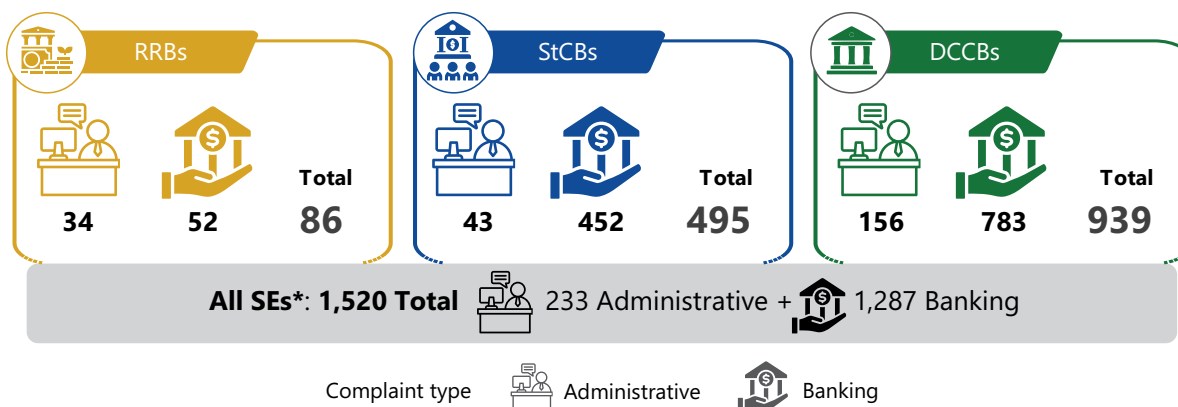
Sources:

- i. Minutes of meetings held on 22 September 2025 and 7 April 2026.
- ii. Letter to 'All Insured Banks registered with DICGC' dated 1 October 2025 about DICGC (Payment of Deposit Insurance Premium and Submission of Returns by Insured Banks) Master Directions, 2025.
- iii. Letter to 'All Insured Banks' dated 6 February 2026 about Implementation of Risk Based Premium Framework.
- iv. Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation. <https://www.dicgc.org.in/public-awareness>.
- v. SCV User Manual.

7.4.4 Centralisation of complaint handling

With effect from 1 April 2025, NABARD centralised the management of complaints through the CPGRAMS portal.⁷ For registration in the portal, all complaints are routed through HO, instead of ROs directly lodging complaints. The purpose of centrally handling the grievance redressal process is to ensure consistent tracking and resolution of grievances against SEs.

The ROs have been advised to monitor CPGRAMS on a daily basis, ensure prompt disposal of complaints, upload Action Taken Reports, and onboard SEs for effective complaint tracking. After this move, the earlier complaint management system was discontinued on 3 October 2025. Figure 7.4 offers a snapshot of complaints received against SEs during FY2026, based on the CPGRAMS report.

Figure 7.4: Complaints received against SEs during FY2026

* Includes SEs under statutory supervision.

CPGRAMS = Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System, DCCB = District Central Cooperative Bank, RRB = Regional Rural Bank, SE = Supervised Entity, StCB = State Cooperative Bank.

Source: CPGRAMS portal.

7.5 WAY FORWARD

NABARD will continue to strengthen its supervisory framework by adopting risk-based approaches, enhancing digital and off-site supervision, and improving early warning signals.

Key focus areas include deploying advanced supervisory models, strengthening data analytics for risk detection, enhancing inspection processes through automation and artificial intelligence tools, and building institutional capacity for emerging risks.

These efforts will help build a more proactive, technology-enabled ecosystem to support RBS, cyber resilience, complaint tracking, and data analytics.

NOTES

1. Regional rural banks (RRBs) and rural cooperative banks (RCBs, which include all state cooperative banks or StCBs and district central cooperative banks or DCCBs) are regulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and supervised by NABARD under Section 35(6) of the Banking Regulation (BR) Act, 1949 and the BR Act, 1949 (As Applicable to Cooperative Societies or AACS), respectively.
2. CAMELSC = Capital Adequacy, Asset Quality, Management, Earnings, Liquidity, Systems and Controls, and Compliance.
3. The IT/IS examinations of SEs cover their IT/IS and cyber security policies; adequacy of the frameworks; functioning of relevant committees; implementation of prescribed cyber security controls based on entity classification; and compliance with advisories and alerts issued by RBI, National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre, Indian Computer Emergency Response Team, and Institute for Development and Research in Banking Technology.
4. The coordination meeting was chaired by Chief General Manager, Enforcement Department of the Reserve Bank of India.
5. The high-level coordination meeting was chaired by Executive Director, Reserve Bank of India.
6. Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India. It was established on 1 January 1962, under the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961 for the purpose of insurance of deposits and guaranteeing of credit facilities. It is governed by 'The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation General Regulations, 1961' framed by the Reserve Bank of India.
7. CPGRAMS = Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System. <https://pgportal.gov.in/>.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 7

Box A7.1: Guidelines issued by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India for fraud prevention

- The CFCFRMS has been introduced as a unified, system-driven platform to enable coordinated and real-time action among key stakeholders, including LEAs, banks, RBI, financial intermediaries, payment systems, NPCI, and other relevant stakeholders, for swift response to financial cyber frauds.
- For enhanced fraud risk monitoring, banks were advised to utilise the MNRL available on the DIP of the DoT on a daily or frequent basis to scan accounts linked to revoked or suspicious mobile numbers.
- Banks were also encouraged to integrate fraud risk indicators with the FRI framework and other analytics-based monitoring systems to strengthen proactive surveillance and early warning mechanisms.
- Various advisories have been issued to supervised entities highlighting the preventive, detective, and corrective measures to be taken to combat cyber frauds. These advisories also emphasised customer awareness initiatives, including sensitisation against emerging threats such as digital arrest scams, phishing, and social engineering-based frauds.
- Further, to combat the growing menace of money mule accounts, several initiatives have been taken at the Ministry and inter-agency level to strengthen detection and disruption of mule networks. In this regard, banks have been encouraged to deploy robust money mule detection tools and mechanisms, including advanced analytics-based solutions such as RBIH's MuleHunter.AI or other tools, to enable proactive identification, monitoring, and timely action against mule accounts.

AI = Artificial Intelligence, CFCFRMS = Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System, DIP = Digital Intelligence Platform, DoT = Department of Telecommunications, FRI = Fraud Risk Indicator, LEA = Law Enforcement Agency, MNRL = Mobile Number Revocation List, NPCI = National Payments Corporation of India, RBI = Reserve Bank of India, RBIH = Reserve Bank Innovation Hub.



EMPOWERING RURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

-
- 8.1 Performance and Financial Health of RCBs
 - 8.2 Strengthening Cooperative Governance, Customer Protection, and Institutional Resilience
 - 8.3 PACS Transformation, Cooperative Expansion, and Business Diversification
 - 8.4 Shared Services, CBS, and Cooperative Development Support
 - 8.5 Regional Rural Banks—Network, Performance, and Consolidation
 - 8.6 Digital Transformation and Viability Planning for RRBs
 - 8.7 Way Forward

Appendices to Chapter 8

Rural financial institutions (RFIs) form an important part of India’s rural institutional infrastructure. The rural cooperative banks (RCBs), primary agricultural credit societies (PACS), and regional rural banks (RRBs), together constituting RFIs, connect rural households, farmers, collectives, and enterprises with savings, credit, payments, and government-linked financial services. Their local presence gives them a distinctive role in last-mile credit delivery, particularly in agriculture, allied activities, small businesses, and rural livelihoods.

NABARD’s institutional-development support to RFIs is directed at strengthening this grassroots network so that it remains better governed, financially resilient, digitally enabled, and responsive to changing rural financial needs.

FY2026 marked a period of significant institutional transformation across the rural financial system. Key developments included strengthening governance and customer protection mechanisms in RCBs, expansion and diversification of PACS, large-scale digitalisation through the ePACS platform, establishment of shared-service infrastructure for RCBs, consolidation of RRBs, and rollout of digital credit platforms. Together, these initiatives enhanced the resilience, efficiency, outreach, and future readiness of RFIs.



Institutional-development pathway for RFIs

- **Governance and customer protection:** Grievance redressal, governance assessment, and institutional monitoring
- **Financial resilience:** Bank strengthening, capital adequacy, asset quality, and viability planning
- **Digitalisation:** PACS computerisation (through ePACS platform), core banking solutions (CBS), shared services, and digital credit platforms
- **Diversified services:** Multi-service PACS, business diversification, and competitive rural banking services



The chapter first reviews the performance and strengthening of rural cooperative institutions, including cooperative banks, PACS, shared-service infrastructure, and cooperative development support. It then turns to RRBs, covering their network, financial performance, consolidation, digital credit infrastructure, and viability planning.¹

8.1 PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL HEALTH OF RCBs

8.1.1 Short-term cooperative credit structure—reach and financial performance

The short-term cooperative credit structure (STCCS) comprised 34 state cooperative banks (StCBs) with 2,146 branches, 353 district central cooperative banks (DCCBs) with 13,825 branches, and nearly 1.06 lakh PACS.^{2,3} Together, these institutions provide the principal cooperative banking channel for short-term rural credit, while PACS continue to anchor village-level outreach. Historically centred on short-term crop finance, the STCCS has expanded to support allied activities, non-farm activities, rural housing, micro and small enterprises, and microfinance, reflecting more diversified rural credit needs.

As financial performance data for StCBs and DCCBs is available with a 1-year lag, the latest financial indicators relate to FY2025. During FY2025, both StCBs and DCCBs expanded their balance sheets, supported by growth in deposits, borrowings, investments, and loans outstanding (Table 8.1). StCBs recorded stronger growth in reserves and loans outstanding, although net profit declined during the year. DCCBs also reported growth across major business indicators, with an improvement in net profit and a higher credit-to-deposit (CD) ratio, indicating stronger deployment of deposit resources. The continued growth in deposits, borrowings, and

lending activities reflects the sustained relevance of RCBs as important providers of credit and financial services in rural areas. The improvement in business indicators despite evolving operating conditions demonstrates the sector's resilience and ability to support changing rural credit requirements.

Table 8.1: Financial performance of StCBs and DCCBs, FY2025

Indicator cluster	Measure	StCBs	DCCBs
Reserves	YoY growth (%)	14.3	15.4
Deposits		6.8	6.8
Borrowings		9.5	11.1
Investments		8.2	8.7
Loans outstanding		8.4	7.9
Total assets/liabilities		7.7	8.1
Net profit	YoY movement (%)	-3.0	6.7
CD ratio	Level (%)	116.5	87.6

CD ratio = Credit-to-Deposit Ratio, DCCB = District Central Cooperative Bank, StCB = State Cooperative Bank, YoY = Year-on-Year.

Source: Offsite surveillance returns submitted by banks through the Ensure Portal of NABARD.

The capital and asset-quality position of the STCCS showed a mixed but broadly stable picture. Capital adequacy improved for both StCBs and DCCBs, while asset-quality indicators remained broadly steady for StCBs and improved for DCCBs. The improvement in capital adequacy and broadly stable asset quality indicate strengthening financial fundamentals within the STCCS. Nevertheless, continued focus on recovery performance, profitability, and governance will remain critical for sustaining long-term institutional viability. Detailed financial indicators, including institutional numbers, profitability, capital adequacy, asset quality, and provisioning, are provided in Appendix Table A8.1.

8.1.2 Long-term cooperative credit structure—financial position

During FY2025, institutions within the long-term cooperative credit structure (LTCCS) showed signs of gradual financial stabilisation. State cooperative agriculture and rural development banks recorded growth in total assets, reserves, deposits, and investments, while their consolidated position improved from a net loss in FY2024 to a net profit in FY2025. Asset quality also improved marginally, reflecting progress in financial strengthening efforts. These developments indicate the gradual recovery and strengthening of LTCCS institutions, although continued attention to asset quality and business expansion remains necessary.

The detailed financial position of LTCCS institutions, including institutional numbers, profit/loss position, loans outstanding, investments, borrowings, deposits, reserves, and asset-quality indicators, is provided in Appendix Table A8.2.

8.2 STRENGTHENING COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE, CUSTOMER PROTECTION, AND INSTITUTIONAL RESILIENCE

Strengthening RCBs requires attention not only to business growth but also to governance, customer protection, regulatory positioning, and financial resilience. During FY2026, NABARD's institutional-development work with cooperative banks covered initiatives relating to grievance redressal, governance assessment, depositor confidence measures, and turnaround planning. These initiatives reflect a shift towards a more preventive and governance-oriented approach to institutional strengthening (Box 8.1). These measures are expected

to improve accountability, transparency, customer protection, and overall institutional resilience within the cooperative banking system.

Box 8.1: Scheduled status for Mizoram Cooperative Apex Bank

Mizoram Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd. was included in the Second Schedule of the RBI Act, 1934 on 12 March 2026 and attained scheduled bank status. This enables it to access RBI liquidity support, participate in clearing and settlement systems, use currency storage facilities, and operate more effectively within the formal banking system.

The status is expected to strengthen public confidence in the bank and support its deposit mobilisation efforts, thereby reinforcing the role of the cooperative banking structure in Mizoram.

RBI = Reserve Bank of India.

8.2.1 NIVARAN—grievance redressal for rural cooperative banks

To strengthen customer protection and internal complaint handling in RCBs, NABARD has developed NIVARAN, a white-label, web-based grievance redressal platform. The platform enables customers to submit, track, and escalate complaints online, while allowing banks to monitor resolution, identify recurring issues, strengthen internal controls, and integrate complaint handling with CBS. It also enables regulators, state governments, and other stakeholders to review complaint trends for supervisory and governance discussions.

In the first phase, 93 RCBs have been onboarded and are live on NIVARAN. Onboarding of the remaining RCBs is under way.



NIVARAN grievance-redressal workflow

Complaint submission → Tracking and escalation → Bank-level resolution monitoring → Stakeholder review → Systemic issue identification → corrective measures



8.2.2 Cooperative Governance Index

NABARD has developed a web-based Cooperative Governance Index (CGI) portal to assess and strengthen governance standards across RCBs. The framework captures qualitative and quantitative aspects of governance and provides a structured assessment of governance maturity and compliance. The CGI was soft-launched on 5 December 2025 and the portal went live on 1 April 2026. Training-cum-sensitisation programmes for managing directors and chief executive officers of banks were conducted in April 2026 to support adoption and effective use.



CGI assessment architecture

11 categories | 18 sub-categories | 131 parameters | 0–100 score | Negative marking for non-compliance



8.2.3 Turnaround plans for weak cooperative banks

NABARD has advised weak RCBs—classified in Category C and Category D as per the latest inspection ratings, and those covered under the Supervisory Action Framework—Self Initiative for Turn Around (SAF–SITA)—to prepare and implement comprehensive Turn Around Plans (TAPs). To support implementation, five zonal capacity-building programmes were conducted during October–November 2025. State governments in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Jammu & Kashmir have also infused capital into their weak cooperative banks to help meet regulatory capital requirements and support business expansion.

TAP implementation in weak RCBs

- ➔ **Coverage:** Category C/D and SAF–SITA banks
- ➔ **Implementation from:** 1 April 2025
- ➔ **Banks covered:** 96
- ➔ **Monitoring:** Quarterly review by officers-in-charge of NABARD regional offices
- ➔ **Capacity building:** Five zonal programmes for banks

8.2.4 Depositor confidence and enabling policy support

To strengthen depositor confidence in PACS and support deposit mobilisation at the grassroots level, NABARD has conceptualised the PACS Deposit Insurance Fund Scheme for consideration by the Government of India. The scheme is intended to provide a formal deposit-protection mechanism for depositors in PACS, which is presently outside the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation framework.

Alongside customer-protection measures, enabling policy and tax measures have also supported the viability and liquidity position of cooperative societies by reducing selected compliance burdens and easing cash-flow constraints. Detailed measures relating to tax treatment, cash transactions, and withdrawal thresholds are provided in Annexe Table A8.6.

8.3 PACS TRANSFORMATION, COOPERATIVE EXPANSION, AND BUSINESS DIVERSIFICATION

PACS transformation is being pursued through linked reforms aimed at expanding the primary cooperative network, diversifying PACS into multi-service institutions, and connecting grassroots cooperatives with wider cooperative and digital platforms. NABARD's approach recognises that long-term sustainability requires PACS to move beyond traditional credit functions. The ongoing reforms therefore combine institutional expansion, business diversification, technology adoption, and ecosystem integration to widen coverage, strengthen viability, and enable PACS to meet a broader range of rural economic and service needs.

8.3.1 Expanding the primary cooperative network

The 5-year plan for formation and strengthening of 2 lakh new multipurpose primary cooperatives aims to extend cooperative coverage across uncovered and underserved areas, including through multipurpose primary agricultural credit societies (M-PACS), dairy cooperatives, and fisheries cooperatives.

“

Progress in formation of new multipurpose cooperatives (as on 31 March 2026)

- **National plan:** 2 lakh new multipurpose primary cooperatives
- **Joint targets agreed with state governments:** 95,327 M-PACS
- **Total new societies formed:** 36,310
 - **M-PACS:** 9,478
 - **Multipurpose dairy cooperative societies:** 24,582
 - **Multipurpose fisheries cooperative societies:** 2,250

”

Progress in cooperative formation strengthens the grassroots cooperative network and provides the institutional base for wider credit, input, dairy, fisheries, and other member-facing services.

8.3.2 Model bye-laws and PACS as multi-service institutions

The model bye-laws for PACS provide an enabling framework for their transition from primarily credit-oriented societies to multi-service rural institutions (Box 8.2). They support business diversification, broader membership, and improved governance, while allowing adoption with suitable modifications under the respective State Cooperative Acts.

Box 8.2: Model bye-laws and the multi-service role of PACS

Purpose

The model bye-laws are intended to improve the viability of PACS and enable them to provide multiple services at the panchayat and village levels.

Activities enabled

They enable PACS to undertake more than 25 economic activities beyond traditional crop credit, including dairy, fisheries, input distribution, storage, procurement, fuel services, business correspondent services, and common service centre services.

Membership and governance provisions

The bye-laws include provisions to make PACS membership more inclusive and broad-based, including representation for women, Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes.

Adoption status

As reported, 31 states and Union Territories have adopted the model bye-laws with suitable modifications.

Institutional effect

Adoption of the model bye-laws is expected to support PACS in functioning as multi-service centres, improving operational efficiency, transparency, accountability, and access to both credit and non-credit services.

PACS = Primary Agricultural Credit Societies. The consultation process, adoption status, and detailed activity scope of the model bye-laws are provided in Annexe Table A8.6.

8.3.3 PACS Accelerator Programme

The PACS Accelerator Programme supports PACS in identifying viable business activities, preparing bankable projects, accessing timely finance from DCCBs, and receiving handholding support for implementation. The programme links PACS diversification with local market assessment, project design, financing, infrastructure enablement, and capacity building, thereby helping PACS move from activity identification to operational execution.



PACS Accelerator Programme—four-pillar model

- **Market-based activity selection:** Identifying locally viable business opportunities
- **Timely financing by DCCBs:** Linking project proposals with credit support
- **On-ground enablement and infrastructure support:** Supporting implementation readiness
- **Capacity building:** Strengthening PACS capacity to manage diversified activities

Pilot scale and future expansion: 28 PACS across three states; detailed project reports (DPRs) prepared for 36 non-credit activities to facilitate financing by DCCBs; scale-up envisaged to 10,000 PACS.



Detailed process elements relating to project preparation, tools, platform support, and scale-up design are provided in Annexe Table A8.7.

8.3.4 Digital transformation of PACS

Digital transformation of cooperative institutions is moving from basic system deployment to operational discipline, data quality, process reform, and service readiness. In PACS, the Centrally Sponsored Project for Computerization of PACS (CSPCP) is supporting the transition from manual and paper-based operations to standardised, real-time digital workflows. During FY2026, the programme evolved beyond technology deployment into a wider institutional reform initiative, combining digitalisation with governance improvements, operational standardisation, audit readiness, and data-quality enhancement.



Key achievements of CSPCP as on 31 March 2026

Coverage base: PACS covered under CSPCP

- **Hardware installation completed:** 65,225 PACS
- **Legacy data digitised:** 63,525 PACS
- **Go-live on enterprise resource planning (ERP) platform:** 60,645 PACS
- **Static day-end achieved:** 59,690 PACS
- **Unique audits completed:** 51,267 PACS
- **ePACS-only adoption achieved:** 46,792 PACS



The operationalisation of the ePACS-only framework was a major step during the year. It helped PACS move from parallel manual systems to standardised digital workflows, improving transparency, financial discipline, audit readiness, and service delivery. Focused work on reconciliation, audit processes, and data validation further strengthened system credibility. More than 47,000 PACS achieved zero unreconciled balances, while NABARD initiated development of a PACS Data Quality Index to support continuous improvement and evidence-based governance.

The programme was also supported by geo-tagging and GIS mapping of PACS, business intelligence dashboards, data archival and retrieval systems, broadband-connectivity initiatives, mobile-application readiness, customer-transaction dashboards, registration-certificate digitisation, compliance tracking, and knowledge products such as the *Sahi Dagar* newsletter and repository of State Cooperative Acts.

Institutional capacity building remained central to implementation. ERP training reached 61,476 PACS, refresher training covered 25,644 PACS, and handholding support was extended to 45,320 PACS. A network of 436 support centres, against a target of 356, strengthened last-mile support across the country.

The project has created one of the world’s largest digital platforms for cooperative institutions. By combining technology adoption with governance reform, audit readiness, data-quality enhancement, and capacity building, CSPCP has laid the foundation for digitally enabled PACS capable of supporting financial inclusion, value-chain financing, and data-driven policymaking. The main process reforms under the programme are summarised in Box 8.3.

Box 8.3: PACS digital governance and process reform

1. **Business process re-engineering:** Standardised workflows for digital operations, accounting, reporting, and audit readiness.
2. **eKYC and AgriStack integration:** Digital member verification and integration with farmer databases to strengthen identity, eligibility, and service delivery.
3. **Data quality and PDQI:** Structured assessment of PACS data completeness, consistency, and usability for monitoring and decision-making.
4. **ePACS-only and day-end compliance:** Transition from parallel manual systems to digital-only operations, supported by day-end discipline.
5. **Dashboard-based monitoring:** Visibility of implementation progress, data quality, and operational compliance for banks, NABARD, and other stakeholders.

BPR = Business Process Re-engineering, eKYC = Electronic Know Your Customer, PACS = Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, PDQI = PACS Data Quality Index.

8.3.5 Cooperation among Cooperatives

The National Campaign on Cooperation among Cooperatives seeks to route the financial transactions of primary dairy cooperative societies and other cooperative bodies through cooperative banks. Initiated as a pilot in Gujarat, the campaign used grant support from NABARD’s Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF) for micro-ATMs and financial literacy activities, while DCCBs facilitated deposit accounts and issued RuPay Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) to dairy farmers. The initiative demonstrates how stronger linkages among cooperatives can enhance deposit mobilisation, expand digital financial services, and improve member access to formal banking channels. The Gujarat experience provides a scalable model for strengthening the cooperative ecosystem through greater institutional convergence.

To support wider implementation, a national standard operating procedure (SOP) has been issued, and NABARD has developed a dashboard to monitor campaign progress across states and Union Territories, using prescribed returns from StCBs and DCCBs in Ensure 2.0. NABARD has also prepared an action plan to expand the campaign to Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh. Detailed chronology and stakeholder-role arrangements are provided in Annexe Table A8.6.



Cooperation among Cooperatives—key outcomes of Gujarat pilot

- ➔ **Number of micro-ATMs deployed:** 13,086 (cumulative); 9,081 (FY2026)
- ➔ **Deposit accounts with RCBs:** 1.2 crore (cumulative); 23.1 lakh (FY2026)
- ➔ **Deposit mobilisation through RCBs:** ₹65,662 crore (cumulative); ₹17,650 crore (FY2026)
- ➔ **Number of RuPay KCCs:** 8.8 lakh (cumulative); 2.5 lakh (FY2026)
- ➔ **Digital transactions through micro-ATMs:** 2.5 crore; amount sanctioned under FIF: ₹15.6 crore
- ➔ **Bank Mitras deployed:** 12,850
- ➔ **Financial literacy and awareness programmes:** 6,783 with grant assistance of ₹323.2 lakh.



8.3.6 Integrating cluster-level federations into cooperative structure

The integration of cluster-level federations (CLFs) of self-help groups (SHGs) into the cooperative structure is being piloted in Gujarat to connect women-led community institutions with the formal cooperative framework.



Pilot status (as on 31 March 2026): CLF integration into cooperative structure

- ➔ **Pilot state:** Gujarat
- ➔ **CLFs registered:** 753 out of 1,190
- ➔ **Implementation support:** Action plan and SOP
- ➔ **Coordination mechanism:** State-level project management unit



This integration can help women-led community institutions access the formal cooperative framework, strengthen their institutional identity, and expand their role in local economic activity, credit linkage, and member-facing services.

Detailed consultation, study, and implementation chronology of the pilot is provided in Annexe Table A8.6.

8.3.7 National cooperative platforms and data systems

National data systems and national-level cooperative societies are being developed to strengthen the wider cooperative ecosystem. National-level cooperative societies for exports, organic products, and seed systems are intended to connect primary cooperatives with larger value chains and markets (Box 8.4). Detailed membership numbers, database fields, ranking parameters, certification and laboratory support, and implementation arrangements are provided in Annexe Table A8.6.

Box 8.4: National cooperative platforms and data systems

Data and assessment systems

The National Cooperative Database and Cooperative Ranking Framework support data-based monitoring, institutional visibility, and comparative assessment of cooperative institutions.

National-level cooperative societies

NCEL, NCOL, and BBSSL provide institutional platforms for linking cooperatives with exports, organic products, and quality seed systems.

National cooperative platform scale

- NCD: 8.25 lakh+ cooperatives
- NCEL: 15,790 members
- NCOL: 11,822 members
- BBSSL: 34,078 members

Institutional effect

Together, these platforms support better information, performance tracking, market linkage, and integration of primary cooperatives with sector-level opportunities.

BBSSL = Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited, NCD = National Cooperative Database, NCEL = National Cooperative Exports Limited, NCOL = National Cooperative Organics Limited.

8.3.8 National Cooperation Policy 2025 and Task Force on Cooperatives

The National Cooperation Policy 2025 provides an overarching strategic framework for the cooperative sector and is expected to guide reforms relating to governance, technology adoption, professionalisation, and institutional sustainability over the long term. Launched on 24 July 2025, the policy is structured around 6 mission pillars, 16 objectives, and 83 recommendations, with implementation to be supported through an Implementation Cell, a National Steering Committee, and a Policy Implementation and Monitoring Committee.

To support this agenda, the Task Force on Cooperatives, chaired by the Deputy Managing Director, NABARD, has been mandated to examine the STCCS and LTCCS and recommend a roadmap for strengthening these institutions. During FY2026, the Task Force became operational, with participation from the Ministry of Cooperation, National Federation of State Cooperative Banks, National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation, and other stakeholders.

Detailed policy pillars, objectives, recommendations, implementation arrangements, and Task Force meeting details are provided in Annexe Table A8.6.

8.3.9 Activities during the International Year of Cooperatives 2025

Alongside institutional and policy initiatives, under the International Year of Cooperatives (IYC) 2025, NABARD conducted over 2,500 outreach activities nationwide, including programmes for women-SHG, joint liability groups, and non-credit cooperatives, along with quizzes, debates, expert talks, Board Member video messages, and state cooperative conclaves. Marking its 44th Foundation Day, NABARD recognised top-performing PACS and DCCBs, while district development managers launched the 'Ek Ped Maa ke Naam' campaign during the monsoon. Cooperative literacy camps were also organised to enhance grassroots awareness, alongside a focused initiative to promote specialised cooperatives in pulses, oilseeds, seeds, and allied sectors. Beyond commemorative activities, IYC 2025 provided an opportunity to enhance awareness of the cooperative model and reinforce its role in promoting inclusive and community-led development. The outreach undertaken during the year helped strengthen stakeholder engagement and improve the visibility of cooperative institutions across the country.

The institutional expansion agenda was supported by parallel investments in shared services and common technology infrastructure.

8.4 SHARED SERVICES, CBS, AND COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

Shared services, common technology platforms, and development funds form the systems-support layer for cooperative institutions. This layer is intended to help RCBs modernise operations, access standardised digital services, strengthen technology resilience, and build institutional capacity without requiring each bank to develop all capabilities independently.

8.4.1 Sahakar Sarathi—shared-service infrastructure for RCBs

Sahakar Sarathi Private Limited (SSPL) is a shared-service entity approved by the Reserve Bank of India and established as a non-financial private limited company to help RCBs provide safe, standardised, and scalable digital banking services (Box 8.5).

Box 8.5: Sahakar Sarathi Private Limited—shared services for RCB modernisation

Role: SSPL provides centralised and cost-efficient shared services across information technology, administration, and digital banking for RCBs to modernise operations and align with evolving banking standards.

Ownership and capital: SSPL has an authorised capital of ₹1,000 crore, with equal shareholding of 33.33% each by NABARD, the NCDC, and participating RCBs. It was registered on 21 July 2025, commenced operations on 9 September 2025, and mobilised equity of ₹803.18 crore as on 31 March 2026.

Service scope: The service scope covers digital banking channels, cyber security and information technology governance, loan-processing tools, centralised reconciliation, and other standardised shared services.

FY2026 outputs: During FY2026, SSPL delivered pilots and shared services relating to generative artificial intelligence bots, bank.in domain migration, collections support, and a centralised digital credit platform.

Forward path: SSPL plans to deepen the RCB digital ecosystem through shared technology infrastructure, security operations, cloud services, integrated payment rails, middleware, upgraded CBS support, and centralised communication services.



Key digital and governance-enabling services were launched at the EARTH Summit held in Gandhinagar, Gujarat on 5–6 December 2025

CBS = Core Banking Solution, EARTH = Empowering Agriculture, Rural Tech and Humanity, NCDC = National Cooperative Development Corporation, RCB = Rural Cooperative Bank, SSPL = Sahakar Sarathi Private Limited.

Note: Detailed pilot outputs, service inventory, bank.in migration, artificial intelligence bot use cases, call-centre recovery details, and planned technology services are provided in Annexe Table A8.8.

“

FY2026 SSPL pilots

- Generative artificial intelligence bot pilots taken up
- Vehicle-loan cross-sell leads of ₹191 crore generated from 23,000 customers
- 315 banks migrated to the bank.in domain
- ₹2.91 crore recovered through a collections call-centre pilot
- Digital credit platform live in 4 banks

”

8.4.2 NABARD-facilitated CBS

NABARD-facilitated CBS support has helped RCBs move to standardised, cloud-based banking platforms and strengthen digital service delivery.



CBS support at a glance

- **RCBs on NABARD-facilitated CBS platforms:** 195
- **Platform distribution:** Tata Consultancy Services BaNCS cloud: 136; Finacle cloud: 59
- **Finacle upgrade:** 38 RCBs migrated to Finacle 10.x during FY2026 to support upgraded core banking functionality and improved digital service readiness



This support provides smaller RCBs access to upgraded core banking functionality without each bank having to develop standalone technology infrastructure.

8.4.3 Cooperative Development Fund

The Cooperative Development Fund (CDF) was established by NABARD in FY1993 with an initial corpus of ₹10 crore and has been augmented periodically through contributions from NABARD's annual profits.



Cooperative Development Fund at a glance

- **Cumulative disbursement since inception:** ₹487.6 crore as on 31 March 2026
- **Corpus balance after replenishment and appropriation:** ₹300 crore as on 1 April 2026
- **FY2026 utilisation:** ₹10,608.18 lakh
- **Major utilisation heads:** Capacity building/professionalisation of RCB personnel, business diversification, product innovation, and PACS computerisation



The CDF supports institutional development across the cooperative credit system by funding training, professionalisation, PACS strengthening, business diversification, regional support, and digital transformation (Box 8.6). Detailed fund utilisation during FY2026 is provided in Appendix Table A8.3.

Box 8.6: Cooperative Development Fund support architecture

Training and professionalisation: Training support, exposure visits, professional-development institutions, and capacity building for cooperative credit institutions.

PACS strengthening: PACS development cells, infrastructure support, and support for PACS as multi-service centres.

Business diversification: Support for business diversification and product innovation within cooperative institutions.

Regional support: Capacity-building and infrastructure support for identified regions, including the North Eastern Region, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Jammu & Kashmir.

Digital transformation: Support for PACS computerisation and new digital-transformation initiatives for the rural short-term cooperative credit system.

CDF = Cooperative Development Fund, PACS = Primary Agricultural Credit Societies.

8.5 REGIONAL RURAL BANKS—NETWORK, PERFORMANCE, AND CONSOLIDATION

8.5.1 Network and institutional role of RRBs

RRBs were established in 1975, initially through an Ordinance promulgated on 26 September 1975 and subsequently formalised under the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976. Their mandate is to promote rural economic development by providing credit and other financial services, particularly to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans, small entrepreneurs, and rural households engaged in agriculture, trade, commerce, industry, and other productive activities. With most of the branches located in rural or semi-urban areas, RRBs remain a major institutional channel for rural savings mobilisation, credit delivery, and last-mile financial services.



Network of RRBs as on 31 March 2026

- ➔ **Operational RRBs:** 28
- ➔ **No. of branches:** 22,273
- ➔ **Deposit accounts (no.):** 32.4 crore
- ➔ **Loan accounts (no.):** 3.2 crore
- ➔ **Geographic coverage:** 26 states and 3 Union Territories (Puducherry, Jammu & Kashmir, and Ladakh)
- ➔ **Rural and semi-urban branches:** 92%



8.5.2 Financial performance and asset quality

During FY2026, RRBs recorded robust financial performance characterised by strong profitability, growth, higher capital adequacy, improved credit deployment, and continued moderation in asset-quality stress. Advances grew faster than deposits, leading to higher credit deployment and improved financial intermediation. The performance demonstrates the continued importance of RRBs in supporting rural credit delivery and financial inclusion.

Consolidated net profit increased sharply, while the capital-to-risk (weighted) assets ratio (CRAR) improved to 14.9%. Credit growth outpaced deposit growth, raising the credit-to-deposit ratio and indicating stronger deployment of resources for lending.

Asset quality also improved, with the gross non-performing assets (GNPA) ratio declining to 5.3%, even as loan outstanding expanded. However, movement in net non-performing assets and provision coverage should continue to be monitored.⁴ Detailed financial indicators are provided in Appendix Table A8.4.



Performance highlights of RRBs in FY2026

- ➔ **Consolidated net profit:** ₹10,250 crore | 50.3% year-on-year (YoY) growth
- ➔ **CRAR:** 14.9%, improved from 14.4% in FY2025
- ➔ **GNPA ratio:** 5.3%, lowest in 14 years
- ➔ **CD ratio:** 75.7%, highest in 36 years
- ➔ **Total business:** ₹13.5 lakh crore | 9.3% YoY growth
- ➔ **Loans outstanding:** ₹5.8 lakh crore | 11.4% YoY growth
- ➔ **Deposits:** ₹7.7 lakh crore | 7.7% YoY growth



RRBs also continued to exceed the overall priority sector lending target in FY2025. The latest available sector-wise achievement against priority sector targets is provided in Appendix Table A8.5.

8.5.3 Phase IV amalgamation of RRBs

Phase IV amalgamation of RRBs was a major institutional-development milestone during FY2026. The exercise created a more consolidated RRB structure, reducing the number of RRBs from 43 to 28 and strengthening the basis for common systems, improved oversight, and post-amalgamation performance monitoring. NABARD supported the transition through coordination, monitoring, and issue resolution across the implementation process (Box 8.7). Detailed operational activities related to the amalgamation are provided in Annexe Table A8.9.

Box 8.7: Phase IV amalgamation of RRBs—coordination and implementation role of NABARD

Notification

The GoI initiated Phase IV amalgamation of RRBs on 7 April 2025 on the principle of “One State One RRB”.

RRBs consolidated

On 1 May 2025, 26 RRBs across 11 states and Union Territories consolidated into 11 RRBs. Total RRBs were reduced from 43 to 28.

Monitoring structure

- National-level project monitoring unit with representation from DFS, NABARD, and sponsor banks
- State-level monitoring committees

Role of NABARD

NABARD coordinated with sponsor banks, RRBs, information technology vendors, and other stakeholders, and ensured smooth implementation of the amalgamation by resolving operational, technical, and other issues.

Implementation status

Over 100 joint meetings were held to monitor progress and resolve implementation issues.

Completion of tasks

Appointment of directors, transfer of shares, product and policy harmonisation, CBS alignment, special audit, consolidated balance sheet, IT integration, websites, and CBS/NPCI integration were completed across all 11 states and Union Territories on 13 October 2025. Information-systems audit was completed in all amalgamated RRBs on 31 December 2025.

CBS = Core Banking Solution, DFS = Department of Financial Services, GoI = Government of India, IT = Information Technology, NPCI = National Payments Corporation of India, RRB = Regional Rural Bank. Following consolidation, the emphasis has shifted to digital integration, common identity, and structured viability monitoring.

8.6 DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND VIABILITY PLANNING FOR RRBs

Digital transformation and structured viability planning form the next layer of institutional strengthening for RRBs. These initiatives seek to improve credit-processing efficiency, strengthen data-based decision-making, enhance institutional visibility, and support performance monitoring across the consolidated RRB network. The implementation of JanSethu, the One RRB One Logo initiative and Viability Plan 2.0 collectively indicate that institutional strengthening of RRBs is increasingly being pursued through a combination of technology, operational efficiency, improved governance, and enhanced customer experience.

8.6.1 JanSethu—centralised digital credit infrastructure

NABARD deployed JanSethu as a centralised digital lending platform for automated loan processing across RRBs (Box 8.8). The platform supports a standardised digital loan journey while allowing business rules to be

configured by individual RRBs. Detailed integration with external data sources and public digital infrastructure is provided in Annexe Table A8.9.

Box 8.8: JanSethu: Centralised digital credit infrastructure for RRBs

Purpose

JanSethu provides a centralised digital lending platform for automated processing of loan applications across RRBs. The platform integrates with external data sources and digital public infrastructure, including the Unified Lending Interface of the Reserve Bank Innovation Hub for DigiLocker services and Udyam data from the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Loan journey

Loan applications may be self-initiated by applicants or processed through assisted mode with support from bank-appointed partners.

System design

The platform uses a scalable, application programming interface-driven architecture and enables digital processing in accordance with business rules defined by individual RRBs.

Institutional value

JanSethu is intended to improve operational efficiency, transparency, turnaround time, and data-driven policy and monitoring insights.

Adoption status

All 28 RRBs have been onboarded to JanSethu and have commenced processing loan applications through the platform.

RRB = Regional Rural Bank.

8.6.2 Unified post-amalgamation identity: One RRB One Logo

Following Phase IV amalgamation, NABARD supported the One RRB One Logo initiative to provide a unified visual identity for the consolidated RRB network. The initiative is intended to improve institutional visibility, customer recognition, and brand consistency across RRBs. The common identity, covering 28 RRBs with more than 22,000 branches across more than 700 districts, reinforces the collective commitment of RRBs to financial inclusion and rural development.

One RRB One Logo



FINANCE & TRUST LIFE & GROWTH

- ➔ **Upward arrow:** Progress and growth
- ➔ **Hands:** Nurturing support for rural communities
- ➔ **Flame:** Enlightenment and empowerment
- ➔ **Dark blue:** Finance and trust
- ➔ **Green:** Life and growth

8.6.3 Viability Plan 2.0

The Department of Financial Services (DFS) had introduced a 3-year Viability Plan for RRBs covering FY2022 to FY2025. The results were very encouraging. In view of evolving financial-sector challenges and the need for continued oversight, DFS approved Viability Plan 2.0 for a further 3-year period, FY2026 to FY2028. NABARD supports structured monitoring under this framework, which is organised around 30 parameters grouped under four pillars: operational excellence, asset quality, profitability, and growth. It provides a framework for tracking institutional performance after amalgamation, supporting focused review of business growth, asset quality, profitability, operational efficiency, and technology adoption.



Viability Plan 2.0—four-pillar monitoring framework

- **Operational excellence:** Digital adoption, process efficiency, customer service, compliance discipline, and progress in implementation of Government of India schemes.
- **Asset quality:** GNPA reduction, recovery, provisioning, and portfolio monitoring.
- **Profitability:** Income generation, cost efficiency, and sustainable returns.
- **Growth:** Business expansion, credit deployment, deposits, and outreach.



8.7 WAY FORWARD

RFIs will continue to play a vital role in advancing financial inclusion, agricultural development, and rural economic transformation. The initiatives undertaken during FY2026 reflect a comprehensive institutional-development approach covering governance reform, digital transformation, cooperative revitalisation, shared-service infrastructure, and RRB consolidation. Sustained implementation will be critical for strengthening institutional viability, improving service quality, and enhancing the effectiveness of the rural financial architecture.

8.7.1 Institutional development of cooperatives

The way forward for cooperative institutions will include the following priorities:

- Finalising the bifurcation framework and state-wise and district-wise targets for M-PACS, in consultation with state governments.
- Expanding the Cooperation among Cooperatives campaign in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Tamil Nadu.
- Monitoring the pilot for registering CLFs as cooperatives in Gujarat and exploring possible scale-up across the country.
- Supporting the Task Force on Cooperatives in examining issues and challenges relating to the STCCS, LTCCS, and other cooperatives, and in recommending a strengthening roadmap.
- Promoting engagement with international cooperative-sector organisations such as the International Cooperative Alliance and the World Council of Credit Unions.
- Implementing the Cooperative Governance Index for RCBs as a tool to assess corporate governance standards in cooperative banks.
- Scaling up the PACS Accelerator Programme to facilitate diversification of non-credit activities and promote member engagement in 10,000 PACS in a phased manner.
- Developing the PACS Accelerator Digital Platform portal for implementation monitoring and milestone-based disbursement tracking.
- Developing a generative artificial intelligence-enabled tool for automated preparation of DPRs.

8.7.2 Institutional development of RRBs

The way forward for RRBs will include the following priorities:

- Promoting shared technology platforms and information technology solutions for RRBs.
- Operationalising the RRB Development Fund to support identified activities.
- Promoting greater adoption of technology platforms, including JanSethu.
- Monitoring implementation of Viability Plan 2.0.
- Facilitating implementation of the Enhanced Access and Service Excellence reform agenda.

- Supporting the Government of India in rolling out and implementing the revised human-resource policy.
- Developing online grievance redressal for RRB customers.
- Strengthening engagement with NABARD's nominee directors on the boards of RRBs through capacity-building measures such as workshops, online meetings, and a ready-reckoner handbook.

NOTES

1. Unless otherwise mentioned, data on RFIs in this chapter is drawn from offsite surveillance returns submitted by banks in the Ensure Portal of NABARD.
2. Refer to section 7.1 of NABARD *Annual Report 2025–26* for structure and regulatory position of cooperative credit institutions.
3. Data on DCCBs and StCBs are as on 31 March 2025, while data on RRBs and PACS are as on 31 March 2026. The count of 353 DCCBs includes Tamil Nadu Industrial Cooperative Bank Ltd. and Namakkal DCCB. Malappuram DCCB has since been merged with Kerala StCB, but the matter is sub judice. The PACS count includes farmer service societies and large-sized agricultural multipurpose societies. PACS data is sourced from the National Cooperative Database of the Ministry of Cooperation, Government of India.
4. RRBs meeting any one of the following criteria—CRAR below 10%, GNPA above 10%, or return on assets below 0% for the last 2 consecutive years—are categorised as “RRBs in Focus” for closer monitoring.

APPENDICES TO CHAPTER 8

Table A8.1: Consolidated performance of StCBs and DCCBs (amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Parameter	StCBs: 31 Mar 2024	StCBs: 31 Mar 2025	StCBs: Change % (YoY)	DCCBs: 31 Mar 2024	DCCBs: 31 Mar 2025	DCCBs: Change % (YoY)
1.	Banks (no.)	34	34	0.0	351	351	0.0
2.	Branches (no.)	2,140	2,146	0.3	13,759	13,825	0.5
3.	Share capital	10,531	10,992	4.4	28,661	30,951	8.0
4.	Reserves	22,861	26,127	14.3	31,701	36,573	15.4
5.	Deposits	2,56,819	2,74,162	6.8	4,76,610	5,08,982	6.8
6.	Borrowings	1,73,116	1,89,549	9.5	1,61,728	1,79,751	11.1
7.	Investments	1,55,826	1,68,649	8.2	2,65,692	2,88,716	8.7
8.	Loans outstanding	2,94,577	3,19,461	8.4	4,13,161	4,45,750	7.9
9.	Assets/liabilities	4,88,266	5,25,748	7.7	7,65,577	8,27,515	8.1
10.	Banks in profit (no.)	32	32	–	312	301	Decreased
11.	Amount of profit	2,726	2,673	-2.0	3,297	3,639	10.4
12.	Banks in loss (no.)	2	2	–	39	50	Increased
13.	Amount of loss	35	63	80.0	1,403	1,617	15.3
14.	Net profit/loss	2,691	2,609	-3.0	1,894	2,021	6.7
15.	CD ratio (%)	114.7	116.5	Increased	86.7	87.6	Increased
16.	CRAR (%)	12.9	13.6	Increased	11.9	12.1	Increased
17.	Banks with CRAR <9% (no.)	2	2	–	39	38	Decreased
18.	GNPA (%)	4.9	4.9	–	8.9	8.6	Decreased
19.	NNPA (%)	2.0	2.1	Increased	3.4	3.0	Decreased
20.	PCR (%)	68.5	64.5	Decreased	83.9	84.3	Increased

Note: Figures are rounded to the nearest ₹ crore. Percentage changes and derived indicators have been computed using underlying values and may not exactly match calculations based on the rounded figures shown in the table.

Source: Offsite surveillance returns submitted by banks through the Ensure Portal of NABARD.

Table A8.2: Overview of financial position of SCARDBs and PCARDBs (amount in ₹ crore)

Parameter	SCARDBs: 31 Mar 2024	SCARDBs: 31 Mar 2025P	PCARDBs: 31 Mar 2024	PCARDBs: 31 Mar 2025P
Number of institutions	13	13	609	609
Number of institutions for which data is available	13	13	608	609
Share capital	1,007	1,022	1,058	1,067

Parameter	SCARDBs: 31 Mar 2024	SCARDBs: 31 Mar 2025P	PCARDBs: 31 Mar 2024	PCARDBs: 31 Mar 2025P
Reserves	6,081	6,834	4,627	4,736
Deposits	2,679	2,858	1,804	1,964
Borrowings	12,514	13,568	16,938	17,551
Loans outstanding	21,156	22,109	15,922	16,460
Investments	2,837	3,553	2,502	2,597
Total assets/liabilities	28,854	30,832	33,330	34,868
Banks in profit (no.)	9	9	344	273
Amount of profit	304	213	220	149
Banks in loss (no.)	4	4	264	336
Amount of loss	563	198	422	524
Net profit/loss	-259	15	-202	-375
GNPA (amount)	8,071	8,237	6,144	5,827
GNPA (%)	38.1	37.3	38.6	35.4

Source: Data reported by SCARDBs.

Table A8.3: Fund utilisation under CDF in FY2026

S. No.	Purpose	Beneficiary agency	Support area / institutional purpose	Utilisation (₹ lakh)
1.	SOFTCOB	CTIs	Training and professionalisation	2,138.74
2.	Infrastructure support to PACS	PACS	PACS strengthening	4.00
3.	ODI	DCCBs	Strengthen the internal functioning and performance of cooperative banks	5.52
4.	Training conducted by BIRD	BIRD (Lucknow, Mangaluru, Kolkata)	Training and professionalisation	342.22
5.	Exposure visits	StCBs/DCCBs/PACS	Training and professionalisation	90.72
6.	Conference/seminar/workshop	NABARD/StCBs/DCCBs	Training and professionalisation	305.23
7.	Comprehensive Support Plan for NER States	StCBs (NER, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Jammu & Kashmir)	Regional capacity-building and infrastructure support; grant support of up to ₹100 lakh each was sanctioned to eligible StCBs, with cumulative sanction of ₹1,023.23 lakh as on 31 March 2026.	14.23
8.	PACS computerisation	StCBs/DCCBs	Digital transformation of PACS	6,612.68
9.	BDPICs	StCBs	Business diversification and product innovation in cooperatives	80.95
10.	C-PEC	C-PEC / CTIs / STCCS	Training, certification, and professional development of staff working in cooperative banks	391.07
11.	PACS as MSCs	PACS	PACS strengthening and business diversification	55.20
12.	Publications	RCBs	Knowledge support	4.90
13.	Other interventions	RCCIs	Cooperative institutional support	562.72
	Total			10,608.18

Table A8.4: Consolidated performance of RRBs (amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Parameter	31 Mar 2025	31 Mar 2026	Change/growth (%) / status
1.	Branches (no.)	22,158	22,273	0.5
2.	Share capital	19,303	19,303	0.0
3.	Reserves	53,060	60,984	14.9
4.	Deposits	7,13,800	7,68,621	7.7
5.	Borrowings	92,268	91,427	-0.9
6.	Investments	3,21,213	3,19,586	-0.5
7.	Loan outstanding	5,21,913	5,81,535	11.4
8.	Total assets/liabilities	9,03,925	9,63,148	6.6
9.	Banks in profit (no.)	38	25	Not directly comparable due to amalgamation
10.	Banks in loss (no.)	5	3	
11.	Net profit/loss	6,820	10,250	50.3
12.	CD ratio (%)	73.1	75.7	Increased
13.	CRAR (%)	14.4	14.9	Increased
14.	Banks with CRAR <9% (no.)	3	3	-
15.	GNPA (%)	5.4	5.3	Decreased
16.	NNPA (%)	2.0	2.1	Increased
17.	PCR (%)	65.1	61.2	Decreased

Note: FY2026 data is provisional.

Source: Offsite surveillance returns submitted by banks to Ensure Portal and RRB Darpan Portal of NABARD.

Table A8.5: Achievement of PSL targets by RRBs

Sector/sub-sector	Target (% of ANBC)	Achievement (% of ANBC)	RRBs not meeting target/sub-target
Overall priority sector	75	91.7	Meghalaya Rural Bank (73.6%)
Agriculture	18	35.9	–
Small and marginal farmers	10	23.0	–
Non-corporate farmers	14	45.7	–
Micro enterprises	7.5	25.1	–
Weaker sections	15	39.7	–

Note: Target and achievement presented as a percentage of ANBC for FY2025 are computed on an average basis of achievement for all 4 quarters as per RBI guidelines. ANBC is as on corresponding date of the previous year.

Consolidated list of abbreviations used in Appendix Tables A8.1–A8.5

ANBC = Adjusted Net Bank Credit; BDPIC = Business Diversification and Product Innovation Cell; BIRD = Bankers Institute of Rural Development; CDF = Cooperative Development Fund; CD ratio = Credit-to-Deposit Ratio; C-PEC = Centre for Professional Excellence in Cooperatives; CRAR = Capital-to-Risk (Weighted) Assets Ratio; CTI = Cooperative Training Institute; DCCB = District Central Cooperative Bank; GNPA = Gross Non-Performing Assets; MSC = Multi-Service Centre; NER = North Eastern Region; NNPA = Net Non-Performing Assets; ODI = Organisational Development Initiative; P = Provisional; PACS = Primary Agricultural Credit Societies; PCARDB = Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank; PCR = Provision Coverage Ratio; PSL = Priority Sector Lending; RCB = Rural Cooperative Bank; RCCI = Rural Cooperative Credit Institution; RRB = Regional Rural Bank; SCARDB = State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank; SOFTCOB = Scheme of Financial Assistance for Training of Cooperative Banks Personnel; SICB = State Cooperative Bank; STCCS = Short-Term Cooperative Credit Structure, YoY = Year-on-Year.

PEOPLE—PROCESS— POLICY SYSTEMS

-
- 9.1 Nurturing and Supporting Our People
 - 9.2 Managing Risk with Effective Internal Control
 - 9.3 Strengthening Transparency and Vigilance
 - 9.4 Building Sustainable Digital Infrastructure
 - 9.5 Managing and Modernising Information Systems
 - 9.6 Parliamentary Committee Visits and Parliamentary Questions
 - 9.7 Advancing Rajbhasha
 - 9.8 Aligning Marketing and Communications Strategy
 - 9.9 A Dynamic NABARD for India's Rural Development
- Appendix to Chapter 9
-



NABARD's institutional effectiveness rests on the strength of its people, governance systems, risk-management architecture, transparency mechanisms, digital infrastructure, and data capabilities. During FY2026, NABARD continued to strengthen these foundations through investment in human resource development, internal controls, information systems, communications, workplace infrastructure, and organisational transformation initiatives aligned with its rural development mandate.

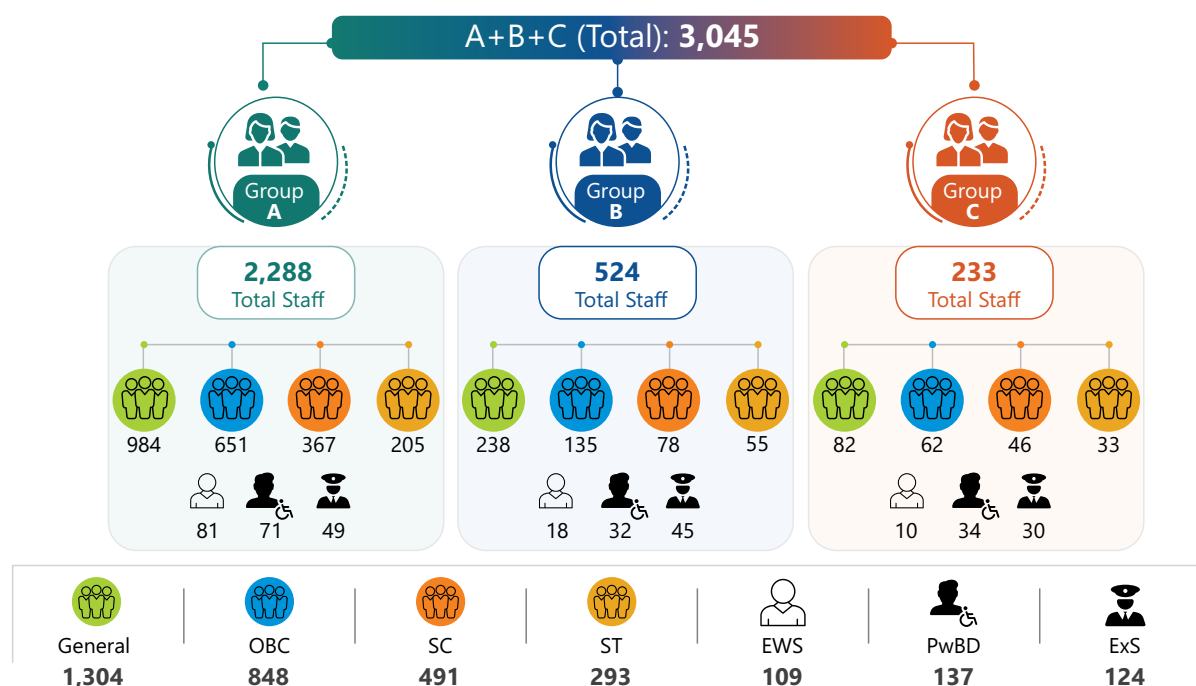
9.1 NURTURING AND SUPPORTING OUR PEOPLE

NABARD continued to strengthen its human resource systems through staff development, career progression, welfare measures, workplace safeguards, and digital human resource (HR) initiatives during FY2026.

9.1.1 Staff composition and career progression

As on 31 March 2026, NABARD's workforce comprised staff across Groups 'A', 'B', and 'C', with representation across categories as shown in Figure 9.1.

Figure 9.1: Staff composition as on 31 March 2026



EWS = Economically Weaker Section, ExS = Ex-Servicemen, OBC = Other Backward Classes, PwBD = Person with Benchmark Disability, SC = Scheduled Caste, ST = Scheduled Tribe.

In line with Government of India reservation norms, the promotion exercise for Panel Year 2026 resulted in the empanelment of 235 officers for elevation to higher grades. During the year, 73 Group 'B' employees were promoted to Grade 'A' under the Rural Development Banking Service. A special promotion drive for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees, conducted in April 2025, led to the promotion of eight Group 'B' employees to Grade 'A' under the Rural Development Banking Service.

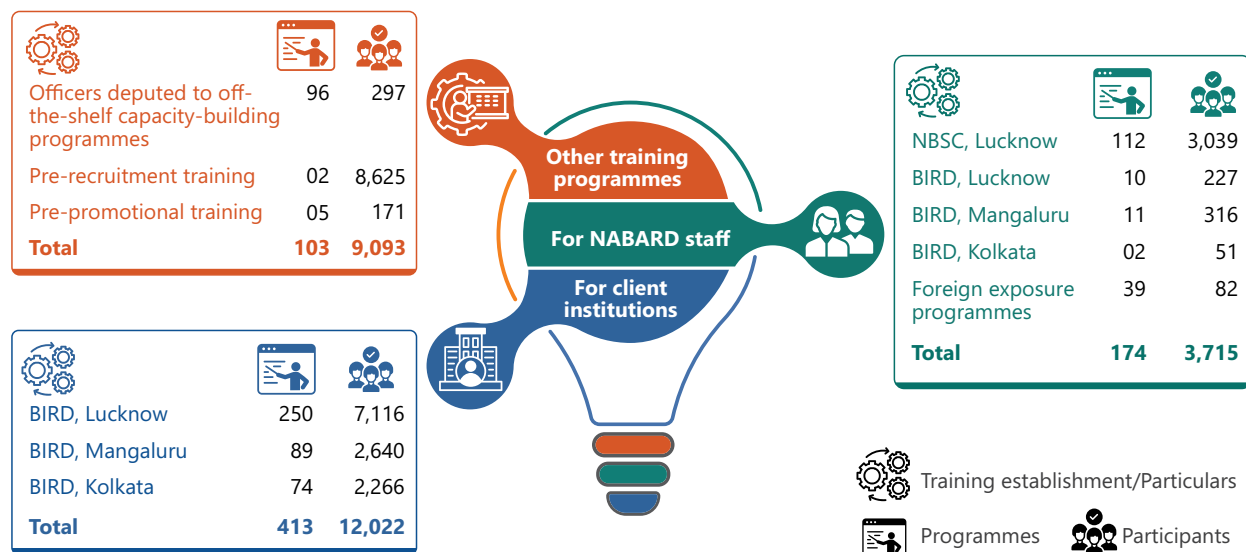
A departmental promotion examination was conducted in December 2025 for eligible Group ‘C’ employees for promotion as development assistants in Group ‘B’. In all, 28 employees were promoted as development assistants on a seniority-cum-suitability basis against available vacancies in the Head Office (HO), regional offices (ROs), and training establishments (TEs). Further, 23 Group ‘C’ employees were promoted to Group ‘B’ as assistant caretakers, while seven assistant caretakers were upgraded to caretakers.

In addition, six Grade ‘A’ officers and 28 office attendants joined the organisation during FY2026 from the previous recruitment cycle. The number of women employees stood at 735, constituting nearly one-fourth of NABARD’s workforce.

9.1.2 Competency and capacity development

NABARD continued to strengthen its capacity-building framework through structured learning and development initiatives. The National Bank Staff College and the Bankers Institute of Rural Development campuses delivered programmes for NABARD staff and client institutions, supplemented by foreign exposure programmes, off-the-shelf capacity-building programmes, pre-recruitment training, and pre-promotional training (Figure 9.2).

Figure 9.2: Training outputs in FY2026



BIRD = Bankers Institute of Rural Development, NBSC = National Bank Staff College.

Note: Participants and programmes are not mutually exclusive. One participant may have attended more than one programme.

These initiatives used e-learning modules, case studies, and exposure visits to support role-specific capacity development. Under the Incentive Study Scheme, 55 employees enrolled in professional and distance-learning courses offered by premier institutions.

9.1.3 Staff welfare initiatives

NABARD continued to provide staff welfare support through group insurance schemes covering outstanding housing loans and healthcare-related needs. Employees were also covered under the Group Term Insurance Policy, providing life insurance protection to the workforce. During the year, the scales of pay and allowances

of staff in Groups ‘A’, ‘B’, and ‘C’ were revised with effect from 1 November 2022. Pension and family pension for pre-1 November 2017 retirees were also revised.

9.1.4 Other human resource initiatives

1. **Industrial relations:** Industrial relations remained cordial and constructive during the year, supported by regular engagement with staff associations.
2. **Gender sensitivity:** NABARD continued to ensure compliance with the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 through its Central and Regional Complaints Committees. Awareness and capacity-building programmes, including sessions on prevention of sexual harassment, were conducted at the HO and across ROs and TEs. Onboarding on the SHe-Box portal further supported access to complaint-redressal mechanisms.
3. **Skill Repository Module:** NABARD launched the Skill Repository Module on Empower to create a central database of employees’ skills, qualifications, and experience. The repository is expected to support role-fitment analysis, training, development, and succession planning initiatives.
4. **NabVichaar:** An employee survey was conducted to gather inputs on HR policies, work practices, communication, and overall employee experience.
5. **NabDisha:** An Individual Development Plan assessment was undertaken to translate assessment outputs into structured development plans and support targeted training for officers.

9.1.5 Enhancement of the work environment

During FY2026, NABARD undertook targeted initiatives in capital development, refurbishment, safety and security, access control, asset management, and staff welfare infrastructure to strengthen the quality, resilience, and efficiency of the work environment.

NABARD is also constructing RO buildings and staff residential quarters in Sikkim, Tripura, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, and Goa to improve workplace facilities and expand staff accommodation. At the Head Office, a state-of-the-art Experience Centre has been established to support institutional engagement and knowledge dissemination.

9.2 MANAGING RISK WITH EFFECTIVE INTERNAL CONTROL

9.2.1 Risk management initiatives

During FY2026, NABARD strengthened its risk-management framework through clearer governance, systematic risk identification, improved assessment methodologies, proactive mitigation, continuous monitoring, policy oversight, and risk-culture initiatives. Critical risk-related policies and standard operating procedures were reviewed and updated during the year. To promote risk awareness, three regional risk awareness workshops were conducted, and Risk Awareness Day was observed with the involvement of NABARD leadership.

9.2.2 Activity analysis

Credit risk

A comprehensive risk reassessment exercise covering proposals worth ₹2,33,555 crore across 80 clients was undertaken during FY2026. Under the Enterprise Risk Management System, 16 Internal Risk Rating (IRR) models—13 for loan products and 3 for investment products—were developed and deployed. An Early Warning Signals (EWS) module was also introduced to enable timely identification of stressed accounts.

To standardise credit-risk management processes, new standard operating procedures (SOPs) were introduced for IRR models, the validation of IRRs, and the analysis of EWS. An SOP was also launched for the assessment of reputational and strategic risks under Pillar II of the Basel III capital framework.

Operational risk

A framework for monitoring grant-based projects was introduced to provide additional oversight through the Operational Risk Management Committee at the HO and risk management committees at ROs. The risk and control self-assessment exercise was conducted through the re-engineered application after streamlining risk records. Key risk indicators and their thresholds were reviewed, updated, and tested. A business continuity management–business impact analysis exercise was completed across all HO departments, ROs, and TEs.

Market risk

During FY2026, the interest-rate fixation exercise was carried out every month by the Asset–Liability Committee across multiple products. The NABARD Benchmark Lending Rate was structured, deliberated upon, and tested as a pricing model for business products.

IRR models were also introduced for NABARD’s investments in banks, financial institutions, non-banking financial companies, corporates, fixed deposits, and certificates of deposit.

Other initiatives

The Incident and Loss Data Management framework was digitised and made live. All four modules of the Asset–Liability Management (ALM) software were operationalised, strengthening the monitoring of liquidity and interest-rate risks.

9.2.3 Internal inspection

During FY2026, NABARD strengthened its internal control framework through a comprehensive risk-based internal audit function comprising risk-based internal audit (RBIA), concurrent audit, credit audit, and information systems audit. The RBIA, concurrent audit, and information systems audit have been fully digitised and are being conducted through I-Soft, while the digitisation of the credit audit process is at an advanced stage of development. During FY2026, NABARD conducted internal audits of 50 auditee units, comprising 19 HO departments, 24 ROs, 2 TEs, and 5 subsidiaries. A credit audit of 81 loan accounts across business departments at the HO and ROs was also conducted during FY2026.

A major milestone was the implementation of the “Carry Forward” functionality in the I-Soft module for submission of sustainable compliance, which went live on 17 March 2026. I-Soft was further refined through additional modules and functionalities, including compliance submission by auditee units and compliance scrutiny and closure of audit reports. This risk-based inspection tool operates on a risk matrix framework, assessing key parameters of inherent business risk and controls to support effective monitoring.

NABARD convened several key meetings to reinforce governance and oversight mechanisms.



Key oversight and accountability meetings convened in FY2026

- ➔ **Audit Committee of the Board: 6**
- ➔ **Fraud Monitoring Committee: 9**
- ➔ **Central Staff Accountability Committee: 6**
- ➔ **Special Committee of the Board for Monitoring and Follow-up of Fraud Cases: 3**



9.3 STRENGTHENING TRANSPARENCY AND VIGILANCE

9.3.1 Vigilance structure and activities

Vigilance administration in NABARD is an integral part of its management function, promoting clean business transactions, professionalism, productivity, and ethical practices, in addition to the control, monitoring, and supervision of various vigilance functions. NABARD's strong and transparent vigilance function is administered by the Central Vigilance Department at the HO, headed by the Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO), who is appointed by the Government of India in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC).

Among the three aspects of the vigilance function—preventive, punitive, and participative vigilance—NABARD continued to emphasise preventive and participative vigilance through system and process improvements and streamlining of guidelines informed by past experiences.

Major activities during the year included 10 preventive vigilance visits, 17 CTE-type inspections,¹ scrutiny of 12 inspection reports, resolution of complaints received, and submission of periodic returns to the CVC, Department of Financial Services, Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Advisory Board for Banking and Financial Frauds, and other authorities. The CVO addressed new direct-recruit officers during their induction training and district development managers in 14 bimonthly structured meetings held at ROs.

Key activities under Vigilance Awareness Week 2025 are summarised in Box 9.1.

Box 9.1: Vigilance Awareness Week 2025

Vigilance Awareness Week was observed in NABARD from 27 October 2025 to 2 November 2025 on the theme “Vigilance: Our Shared Responsibility” / “सतर्कता: हमारी साझा जिम्मेदारी”. Staff members took the Integrity Pledge, and public-awareness activities were conducted at educational institutions and in villages through Gram Sabhas.

At the Head Office in Mumbai, Deputy Managing Directors administered the Integrity Pledge to staff on 27 October 2025. NABARD's 950-plus Head Office staff also participated in a walkathon around the Bandra–Kurla Complex. Staff-engagement activities included a thematic quiz, slogan competition, extempore elocution, talent hunt, and drawing/painting competition for children of staff members.



NABARD staff take the Integrity Pledge on 27 October 2025.



Vigilance Awareness Week 2025: Walkathon organised at NABARD, Mumbai, on 28 October 2025.

In collaboration with the National Bank Staff College, Lucknow, pan-India Massive Open Online Courses were organised on conduct rules, cyber security and hygiene, systems and procedures, ethics and governance, and the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers framework. As advised by the Central Vigilance Commission, courses on the iGOT platform covering ethics, conduct rules, integrity, attitudinal change, cyber hygiene, and public procurement were also identified; 3,159 NABARD staff members completed around 2,803 courses during the Vigilance Awareness Week campaign period.

iGOT = Integrated Government Online Training.

9.3.2 Right to Information Act, 2005

NABARD's transparency framework: NABARD continued to meet its statutory obligations under the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005. Central Public Information Officers have been designated at the HO, ROs, and TEs. Shri R. Inigo Arul Selvan, Chief General Manager (CGM), is the First Appellate Authority at the HO, Mumbai, and Shri Sanjeev Dalip Singh Rohilla, CGM, has been designated as Transparency Officer.

Applications, appeals, and proactive disclosure: During the period ended 31 March 2026, NABARD received 1,816 RTI applications, including those received at ROs and those transferred to other public authorities, and 159 appeals; information was provided to applicants and appellants within the timelines prescribed under the Act. NABARD also continued the annual third-party audit of proactive disclosures through the portal-driven module on the Central Information Commission website, updated the disclosed information annually, and complied with advisories issued by the Central Information Commission.

Grievance redressal: During FY2026, NABARD received eight grievance applications, including two rejoinders, and one appeal application. The Grievance Redressal Committee met four times and disposed of all eight cases. The Grievance Redressal Appellate Committee met once and disposed of one appeal.

9.4 BUILDING SUSTAINABLE DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE

During FY2026, NABARD's digital infrastructure agenda was shaped by heightened regulatory scrutiny, evolving cyber risks, and increased dependence on digital platforms. Information technology (IT) interventions during the year focused on infrastructure, governance, cyber resilience, service delivery, and application development.

9.4.1 IT governance, cyber resilience, and regulatory assurance

NABARD strengthened digital governance, cyber resilience, and audit readiness during FY2026. IT interventions, infrastructure augmentation, and application stabilisation contributed to improved system availability, scalability, user experience, continuity of operations, and reduced service disruptions across NABARD's operational footprint.

NABARD continued to maintain ISO 27001 certification, reinforcing the Information Security Management System. NABARD also underwent RBI's Cyber Security and IT Examination for the first time, marking an important regulatory-compliance milestone. The implementation of the RBI (Information Technology Governance, Risk, Controls, and Assurance Practices) Master Directions, 2023, effective April 2024, further expanded the scope of IT governance, cyber security governance, IT risk management, control effectiveness, data protection, IT general controls, and continuous audit readiness.

Service delivery, traceability, and coordination with HO departments, ROs, and TEs were strengthened through structured Information Technology Service Management processes, clearer role definitions, and decentralised support through IT nodal officers. Artificial intelligence (AI)-enabled productivity tools, including M365 Copilot and chatbots, were also recognised as opportunities for improving efficiency, standardisation, and convergence within an enterprise-wide digital governance framework.

9.4.2 Applications and software development

Under the NABARD Software Factory model, applications were developed using low-code platforms and agile methodologies to address business requirements across departments. The year's outputs are summarised in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1: Digital infrastructure and Software Factory outputs in FY2026

Initiative	FY2026 progress
NAB Drishti	Enabled end-to-end lifecycle management of book debts for NABARD, covering 135 NBFCs and tracking 234 projects
GRIP Platform	Supported digital tracking of livelihood assets and beneficiary progress under the Returnable Grant and Rating Scale, reaching 2,500 beneficiaries; facilitated disbursement of assets worth ₹3.7 crore and repayment of ₹100 lakh
NIVARAN	Developed a white-labelled internal grievance-redressal platform for RCBs, with 99 cooperative banks onboarded as on 31 March 2026
MPCS Portal	Facilitated lifecycle monitoring of 2 lakh MPCS formations across states and agencies, with role-based access from the national to the district level and live connectivity with the Ministry of Cooperation, Gol, and state authorities
WLGSP	Created the digital backbone for WLGSP, identifying 263 PACS, planning storage capacity of 2.2 lakh MT, and sanctioning ₹2.2 crore
ILDm	Digitised end-to-end incident lifecycle management through the ILDM application
KMAT	Developed a centralised application for recording key meeting details and tracking compliance across the organisation; configured 7 applications and 36 events as on 31 March 2026
NABARD E-Office/ ECM Revamp	Developed a modern ReactJS-based platform with an intelligent viewer and intuitive UI/UX; integrated it with DigiDak for end-to-end digital file movement; strengthened access controls, audit trails, and regulatory compliance; completed development, with deployment imminent
CBS 2.0	Designed a lean-core and surround-systems architecture covering CBS Core, Enterprise General Ledgers, payments, KYC/AML, a centralised API integration layer, and LOS; progressed RFPs towards finalisation, with partner selection as the next milestone
RuralTech CoLab	Supported problem-led fintech and agritech engagement; empanelled 21 partners in Round 1 across traceability, FPO digital enablers, and geospatial and drone monitoring; initiated Round 2 with an AI-powered intelligent document generator; advanced the first project RFQ for ERP for FPOs to the partner selection stage
Rural Tech Sandbox	Enabled controlled real-world experimentation through hackathons and digital challenges; developed the Innovation Sandbox platform as a repeatable pathway from pilot to enterprise adoption, with identification of the technical partner in progress

AI = Artificial Intelligence, AML = Anti-Money Laundering, API = Application Programming Interface, CBS = Core Banking Solution, ECM = Enterprise Content Management, ERP = Enterprise Resource Planning, FPO = Farmer Producer Organisation, Gol = Government of India, GRIP = Graduated Rural Income Generation Programme, ILDM = Incident and Loss Data Management, KMAT = Key Meeting and Action Tracker, KYC = Know Your Customer, LOS = Loan Origination System, MPCS = Multipurpose Cooperative Society, MT = Metric Tonne, NBFC = Non-Banking Financial Company, PACS = Primary Agricultural Credit Society, RCB = Rural Cooperative Bank, RFP = Request for Proposal, RFQ = Request for Quotation, UI/UX = User Interface/User Experience, WLGSP = World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in the Cooperative Sector.

9.5 MANAGING AND MODERNISING INFORMATION SYSTEMS²

Building on a strengthened digital infrastructure, NABARD advanced its data management and information systems architecture during FY2026 to support evidence-based decision-making, regulatory compliance, enterprise integration, and data-led programme management.

9.5.1 ENGAGE

ENTERprise GrAnt manaGement (ENGAGE), an end-to-end portal for grant origination, management, and impact assessment, was rolled out in April 2025. During the year, 95 ongoing schemes and 82 closed schemes across multiple NABARD business and development verticals were onboarded. Historical data was migrated from NABCBS. Application programming interface integrations were implemented for data exchange and validation across PAN, GST, DARPAN, NAB Contacts, NABCBS, and HRMS. Capacity-building programmes were conducted for staff at the HO and ROs, as well as for NGOs, CTIs, and banks, to familiarise users with the portal's features.

The ENGAGE mobile application, in Android and iOS versions, was also developed to facilitate field-level data capture. Other related initiatives rolled out during the year included a Digital Product Gallery showcasing NABARD-supported products and a GIS dashboard displaying NABARD's interventions on a map.

An LOS for NGLF was developed under ENGAGE and made operational up to the sanction-letter issuance stage.

9.5.2 ENSURE

ElectroNic SUBmission of RETURNS (ENSURE), the redesigned data collection and management portal, went live on 3 March 2025 and became fully functional during FY2026, with 310 returns, 415 reports, and 39 capabilities developed and deployed. During the year, 29 new returns were developed and deployed for a variety of use cases.

The CFS report of NABARD and its subsidiaries was developed by capturing subsidiary data through a standardised return. This enables the generation of CFS reports, along with all schedules, through system-generated reports, eliminating manual preparation.

9.5.3 Digital Crop Survey

ENSURE was integrated with AgriStack to obtain Digital Crop Survey data in support of evidence-based credit planning. The integration provides authenticated and granular crop data to support the identification of gaps in scale of finance fixation, geo-referenced analysis of cropping patterns, and crop-wise credit-potential estimation, thereby strengthening NABARD's planning and analytical outputs.

The integration was facilitated following the execution of a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Farmers Welfare and Project Implementation Society, a society under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

9.5.4 NABDATA

Following completion of the development phase in December 2024, NABDATA progressed during FY2026 as a self-service analytics platform.

- i. Ingestion of four new systems under Source System 2.0—NABRAJKOSH, ENSURE 2.0, LMS, and LOS of NABKISAN—was completed.

- ii. To transform NABDATA into a self-service portal, all existing dashboards and reports were recreated in Intellicus, a new reporting-cum-BI tool.
- iii. NABDATA enabled enhanced self-service analytics through data catalogues and governed sandboxes for departmental exploration, while providing users with a dedicated development environment to create and design dashboards and reports independently.

9.5.5 ENVISAGE

The ENterprise data VISualisation and manAGEMENT (ENVISAGE) portal, a data governance and management software solution, was developed to implement enterprise-wide data governance and management. The project, which commenced on 14 July 2025, covers 28 internal applications.

ENVISAGE provides a scalable and governance-driven data platform with key capabilities for metadata integration and extraction, development of a data dictionary and business glossary, creation of visual data models, including ER diagrams and data-flow diagrams, establishment of an enterprise data catalogue, and implementation of data classification and data quality controls. The project will support implementation of the data governance framework through automated validation.

Implementation is at an advanced stage, and the portal is expected to go live in Q1 FY2027.

9.5.6 RAG-based GenAI platform

NABARD is implementing a RAG-based GenAI platform as part of its digital transformation agenda to enhance productivity, improve access to institutional knowledge, and support data-driven decision-making. The platform will use technologies such as RAG, vision models, and multi-LLM architecture for knowledge discovery, document drafting, advanced data analysis, and enterprise integration.

Customisation of the web and mobile applications has been completed, with use cases covering internal document search, analysis, summarisation, insight generation, and personal-assistant functions. To ensure responsible AI adoption, a Board-approved AI Policy has been put in place. The application is expected to go live in early FY2027.

9.5.7 Compliance with the DPDP Act, 2023

To ensure compliance with the DPDP Act, 2023, NABARD has onboarded a consultancy firm with expertise in data privacy regulations such as the DPDP Act, GDPR, and CPRA. The consultant will work across three phases: applicability and gap assessment of current policies and data flows; design of a privacy framework, including DPIA SOPs, training programmes, initial assessments, and audit integration; and implementation support for software solutions and validation.

The DGMP was revised to align with the DPDP Act, 2023, and its Rules; the RBI (Information Technology Governance, Risk, Controls and Assurance Practices) Master Directions, 2023; and key data governance requirements.

9.5.8 Information systems roadmap for FY2027

1. **GenAI platform:** Rollout of the GenAI platform, along with a set of high-impact use cases, will be a priority during FY2027. The AICoE will also be operationalised to support strong governance for responsible, secure, and ethical adoption of AI across NABARD. Some of the innovative use cases under development or consideration are:

- i. implementation of DDM Dual-Identity Architecture to facilitate DDMs in creating and managing localised knowledge repositories;
 - ii. Ground Pulse, a real-time field-level intelligence collection mechanism, to enable TMT to gather, collate, summarise, and compile field inputs at scale and in real time;
 - iii. integration with enterprise-level applications for seamless data access, data verification, and automated form-filling; and
 - iv. other possible use cases, including generation of draft RFPs and evaluation of submitted bids.
2. **ENGAGE:** Additional modules for monitoring and reporting, field-level data capture, impact measurement, and dashboards are planned to make ENGAGE fully end-to-end for grant management. In addition, a new invoice management system, currently under development, will replace the extant FAMS and is expected to be rolled out in Q1 FY2027. This will facilitate online submission of invoices by NABARD's suppliers, seamless processing of such invoices, and management of the Fixed Assets Register.
 3. **NABDATA:** NABDATA will continue to be expanded through the addition of new dashboards and reports, ingestion of data from new source systems such as ALM 2.0, ENGAGE, applications created by Software Factory, and PACS ERP; integration with GenAI; and establishment of automated data pipelines for regular updates from diverse sources.
 4. **ENSURE:** Building on the progress already made, FY2027 will focus on revamping PLP/SFP preparation, streamlining submission of GLC returns, and digitisation of legal audit reports for improved scrutiny and compliance tracking.
 5. **Compliance with DPDP Act, 2023:** NABARD will onboard a system integrator and implement a software solution to comply with the provisions of the DPDP Act, 2023 and the Rules thereunder.

9.6 PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE VISITS AND PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS

During FY2026, various Parliamentary committees held deliberations with multiple financial institutions, including NABARD. Details of the Parliamentary committee visits relevant to NABARD during the year are provided in Appendix Table A9.1.

NABARD responded to 449 Parliamentary questions during the year. These covered a wide range of subjects, including the Modified Interest Subvention Scheme, Kisan Credit Card, strengthening of cooperatives and rural financial institutions, computerisation of PACS and agriculture and rural development banks, climate funds, farmer welfare schemes implemented by NABARD, crop loans, the Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure scheme, farmer producer organisations (FPOs), microfinance, women entrepreneurship schemes, and the AgriSURE Fund.

9.7 ADVANCING RAJBHASHA

During FY2026, NABARD continued to strengthen implementation of the Official Language Policy through compliance measures, monitoring, capacity-building, incentive schemes, seminars, and multilingual outreach. These efforts were supported by guidance from the Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, and the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs (Box 9.2).

Box 9.2: Rajbhasha initiatives and recognitions in FY2026

A. Recognitions

- First Prize from the Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance
- Second Prize from the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs

B. Compliance and inspections

- Compliance with the Official Languages Act, 1963; the Official Language Rules, 1976; and the implementation of the Annual Programme 2025–26 at the Head Office, regional offices, and training establishments
- Inspections by the Parliamentary Committee on Official Language at offices in Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, and Karnataka, and at National Bank Staff College and Bankers Institute of Rural Development, Lucknow
- Inspections of the West Bengal and Tamil Nadu Regional Offices by the Drafting and Evidence Sub-Committee of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language

C. Capacity-building

- Staff nominated for training under the Hindi Teaching Scheme
- Regular Hindi workshops
- Desk-based training sessions

D. Initiatives

- “Shabd Sampada Varsh” declared during 2025–26
- 19 competitions on departmental terminology
- “Rajbhasha Shabd Mani” Award conferred on the staff member winning the highest number of prizes
- Three glossaries developed
- Desk calendar published in Hindi and 11 other languages under the linguistic inclusion initiative
- Four Hindi seminars organised, including an all-India seminar on “Cyber Security”
- Seminar under the aegis of Bank Town Official Language Implementation Committee, Mumbai, on “Contribution of Hindi and Indian Languages in Inclusive Development”
- Seminars on Kalidasa Jayanti and “Language, Society and Culture”
- NABARD stalls and support at exhibitions during all-India events and programmes
- The Hon'ble Union Home Minister, Shri Amit Shah, visited the NABARD stall at the All-India Hindi Conference held in Gandhinagar on 14–15 September 2025.

9.8 ALIGNING MARKETING AND COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY

During FY2026, NABARD’s marketing and communications work focused on institutional visibility, stakeholder engagement, media relations, digital outreach, brand consistency, campaign support, and participation in thought-leadership platforms. Key communication and outreach initiatives during the year are summarised in Box 9.3.

Box 9.3: Institutional communication and outreach in FY2026

A. Strategic outreach

- Communication and branding support for the inauguration of Farmers' Training and Common Facility Centres in the Kalyana Karnataka region, graced by the Hon'ble Union Finance Minister, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman
- Conceptualised and executed NABARD's showcase at EARTH Summit 2025 (Gandhinagar and Hyderabad editions)
- 360-degree communication strategy across advertising, branding, public relations, and digital outreach

B. Digital engagement

- NABARD's official WhatsApp channel launched in July 2025
- Growth in digital channels: WhatsApp channel, 318%; Instagram, 200%; LinkedIn, 119%
- Storytelling-led digital outreach and proactive advisories to counter misinformation

C. Media relations

- Over 80 media opportunities facilitated
- Engagement with national and regional media, including *The Economic Times*, *Business Standard*, and Doordarshan News
- Senior management interactions supported during flagship events, including *The Hindu BusinessLine* Agri Commodity Summit 2026, MSME Growth Conclave, CIEU Digital Commerce Summit, and Seafood Bharat Expo

D. Brand and campaign initiatives

- Reimagined Corporate Identity Manual developed
- "One State One RRB" communication campaign supported
- AI-generated desk calendar themed on the International Year of the Woman Farmer developed

AI = Artificial Intelligence; CIEU = Council for International Economic Understanding; EARTH = Empowering Agriculture, Rural Tech and Humanity; MSME = Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise; RRB = Regional Rural Bank.

9.9 A DYNAMIC NABARD FOR INDIA'S RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NABARD's investments in human capital, governance systems, risk management, transparency mechanisms, digital infrastructure, data capabilities, and institutional transformation during FY2026 strengthened its organisational capacity to fulfil its development mandate and respond to emerging opportunities in rural India.

9.9.1 UNNATI

The key initiatives undertaken through Unveiling the New NABARD for Tomorrow's India (UNNATI), NABARD's repositioning exercise, are summarised in Box 9.4.³

Box 9.4: UNNATI strategic workstreams in FY2026

- A. Cooperative-sector interventions
 - Strategy developed to enhance value realisation for PACS by leveraging PACS computerisation
 - POWERing platform under development to support data-driven decision-making for PACS
 - DCCB–CLF operating model designed for women farmers' cooperatives, with a pilot proposed in Gujarat
- B. Grant portfolio strategy
 - Grant portfolio reviewed to benchmark best practices, study key funds, and identify improvements in utilisation
 - Contours developed for NABARD Rural Samriddhi Fund
 - Proposed design includes outcomes, thematic convergence, multiple funding instruments, and coordinated execution model
- C. Digital strategy and GenAI
 - Focus on strengthening data systems, AI/GenAI capabilities, and CBS modernisation
 - Construct developed for GenAI Centre of Excellence
 - Guiding strategy for CBS 2.0 developed, including target-state design and transition pathway
- D. Leadership capability and innovation enablement
 - HR diagnostic, structured leadership assessment framework, and strengthening of the DDM role taken up
 - NABVichaar survey identified four focus areas: performance management, new-recruit onboarding, postings and handover, and learning and development
 - Leadership assessment framework developed for senior officers
 - DDM role strengthened through refined KRAs, improved L&D and skill mapping, enhanced R&R framework, and rollout of DDM Innovation Academy
- E. Organisational effectiveness
 - Senior leaders aligned on key principles
 - Structural and cultural barriers diagnosed through focus group discussions, spans-and-layers analysis, and belief audits
 - Priority culture and behaviour shifts identified

AI = Artificial Intelligence, CBS = Core Banking Solution, CLF = Cluster-Level Federation, DCCB = District Central Cooperative Bank, DDM = District Development Manager, GenAI = Generative Artificial Intelligence, HR = Human Resources, KRA = Key Responsibility Area, L&D = Learning and Development, PACS = Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, R&R = Rewards and Recognition.

9.9.2 UNNATI Phase 1 and Phase 2 initiatives

Progress under UNNATI initiatives across PACS, cluster financing, rural enterprises, microfinance institutions, and FPOs is summarised in Box 9.5.

Box 9.5: UNNATI progress and accelerators at a glance

A. PACS accelerator

- Pilot launched with 30 PACS in Rajasthan, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh to support diversification beyond credit
- Non-credit business opportunities identified for broader implementation
- Sanctions of over ₹21 crore and disbursements exceeding ₹2.6 crore made to 24 PACS across Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, and Rajasthan
- Activities included LPG distribution and rooftop solar projects

B. Cluster financing pilot

- Cluster Financing Pilot launched to finance select clusters in collaboration with stakeholders
- Objective: identify value-chain opportunities and address challenges through measurable outcomes and impact deliverables
- MoU executed with Aqua Exchange on 11 August 2025 for piloting the ACFR model and building banking capacity
- Pilot implemented with APGB and Aqua Exchange Pvt. Ltd. in West Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh

C. Rural SME and off-farm enterprise development

- Project sanctioned with NSDC for creation of 4,000 enterprises pan-India over 3 years
- Features include sector-specific skilling, one-on-one mentorship, and real-time tracking through LMS

D. MFI accelerator

- MFI Accelerator Programme launched in association with the industry body to support smaller MFIs
- Target group: small MFIs with AUM of ₹10 crore–₹250 crore operating in rural and underserved geographies
- Activities include training and mentorship on governance, regulatory ecosystem, digital transformation, operations, risk management, HR, compliance, funding, and product innovation
- Pilot project on MFI Accelerator Programme sanctioned to Sa-Dhan
- Mentor-led support to be tracked against outcomes identified through baseline assessment

E. FPO accelerator

- FPO Accelerator Programme implemented in Maharashtra with BIRD, SMART Project, Government of Maharashtra, and Syngenta Foundation India
- Commodity-specific and export-oriented market linkages established by several FPOs
- 30 FPOs achieved over 100% growth in turnover
- 15 FPOs secured credit linkages with financial institutions
- Progress monitored through review meetings and Steering Committee sessions

ACFR = Aquaculture Credit and Farm Rating, APGB = Andhra Pradesh Grameen Bank, AUM = Assets Under Management, BIRD = Bankers Institute of Rural Development, FPO = Farmer Producer Organisation, HR = Human Resources, LMS = Learning Management System, LPG = Liquefied Petroleum Gas, MFI = Microfinance Institution, MoU = Memorandum of Understanding, NSDC = National Skill Development Corporation, PACS = Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, SMART = State of Maharashtra Agribusiness and Rural Transformation, SME = Small and Medium Enterprise.

9.9.3 Flagship engagements and global showcases

NABARD also participated in national and global platforms during FY2026 to engage with rural innovation, fintech, agritech, investment, and development stakeholders (Box 9.6).

Box 9.6: EARTH Summit 2025 and Global Fintech Fest 2025

EARTH Summit 2025

- NABARD partnered with IMAI for the EARTH Summit 2025—Empowering Agriculture, Rural Tech and Humanity
- Theme: “Empowering Rural Innovation for Global Change”
- Held in Hyderabad on 20–21 November 2025 and Gandhinagar on 5–6 December 2025
- Attended by over 6,000 delegates and more than 250 speakers
- Served as a platform for rural innovation, investment, and inclusive development

Global Fintech Fest 2025

- NABARD participated in the sixth edition of the Global Fintech Fest, held on 7–9 October 2025 at Jio World Convention Centre, Mumbai
- NABARD’s participation included panel discussions, a fireside chat with the Chairman, a national hackathon, and announcement of the AgriSURE Fund’s first investment and of the RuralTech CoLab
- Interactive stalls showcased NABARD-supported start-ups, fintechs, and subsidiaries

EARTH = Empowering Agriculture, Rural Tech and Humanity; IMAI = Internet and Mobile Association of India.

NOTES

1. CTE = Chief Technical Examiner.
2. Abbreviations used in Section 9.5: AI = Artificial Intelligence, AICoE = Artificial Intelligence Centre of Excellence, ALM = Asset–Liability Management, BI = Business Intelligence, CFS = Consolidated Financial Statements, CPRA = California Privacy Rights Act, CTI = Cooperative Training Institute, DDM = District Development Manager, DGMP = Data Governance and Management Policy, DPDP = Digital Personal Data Protection, DPIA = Data Protection Impact Assessment, ER = Entity–Relationship, ERP = Enterprise Resource Planning, FAMS = Fixed Asset Management System, GDPR = General Data Protection Regulation, GenAI = Generative Artificial Intelligence, GIS = Geographic Information System, GLC = Ground-Level Credit, GST = Goods and Services Tax, HRMS = Human Resource Management System, LMS = Learning Management System, LOS = Loan Origination System, multi-LLM = multi-large-language-model, NGLF = NABARD Green Lending Facility, NGO = Non-Governmental Organisation, PACS = Primary Agricultural Credit Society, PAN = Permanent Account Number, PLP/SFP = Potential Linked Credit Plan / State Focus Paper, Q1 = First Quarter, RAG = Retrieval-Augmented Generation, RBI = Reserve Bank of India, RFP = Request for Proposal, SOP = Standard Operating Procedure, TMT = Top Management Team.
3. UNNATI is NABARD’s repositioning exercise with the Boston Consulting Group as the strategy partner.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 9

Appendix Table A9.1: Parliamentary Committee visits relevant to NABARD in FY2026

S. no.	Parliamentary committee visits	Date	Nodal agency	Place visited
1.	Visit of the Third Sub-Committee of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language	24 April 2025	Geological Survey of India	Shillong
2.	Study visit of the Standing Committee on Finance (2024–25) on 'Performance review of NABARD in empowering and providing credit to the agriculture and rural sector'	6 May 2025	Canara Bank	Bengaluru
3.	Study visit of the Joint Committee on the Constitution (129th Amendment) Bill, 2024 and the Union Territories Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2024, on 'One Nation–One Election'	17 May 2025	Union Bank of India	Mumbai
4.	Study visit of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing on 'Formulation of new schemes and programmes for the development of cooperative societies in the country'	27 May 2025	Ministry of Cooperation, Government of India	Coimbatore
5.	Visit of the Third Sub-Committee of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language	28 May 2025	Canara Bank	Mysuru
6.	Study visit of the Department-related Standing Committee on Commerce on 'Measures taken to provide financial assistance, credit, and insurance facility for enhancement of domestic trade and export of tea, rubber, and spices'	28 May 2025	State Bank of India	Guwahati
7.	Study visit of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2024–25) on 'Activities performed under corporate social responsibility and the current status of implementation of reservation policy of Government of India for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Divyangjan'	3 June 2025	Union Bank of India	Mumbai
8.	Visit of the Third Sub-Committee of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language	16 June 2025	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	Dehradun
9.	Study visit of the Standing Committee on Finance (2024–25) on 'Empowering and providing credit to the agriculture and rural sector'	4 September 2025	Bank of Baroda	Mumbai
10.	Briefing by NABARD to the Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj on 'Role of NABARD in the implementation of rural development schemes'	9 September 2025	Oral evidence	New Delhi
11.	Study visit of the Department-related Standing Committee on Commerce on 'Ease of doing business, with special focus on action plan for ensuring access to credit, reduction in cost of credit, and banking services in the Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh'	17 September 2025	State Bank of India	Leh

➔

S. no.	Parliamentary committee visits	Date	Nodal agency	Place visited
12.	Visit of the Drafting and Evidence Sub-Committee of the Committee on Official Language	29 October 2025	Food Corporation of India	Puducherry
13.	Study visit of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing on 'Fodder and feed security: Ensuring year-round feed availability and promoting silage technology'	5 January 2026	Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India	Chennai
14.	Visit of the Third Sub-Committee of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language	20 January 2026	Central Goods and Services Tax (Audit)	Lucknow

10



LEVERAGING FINANCE FOR GROWTH

-
- 10.1 Sources of Funds
 - 10.2 Uses of Funds
 - 10.3 Income and Expenditure
 - 10.4 Subsidiaries and Strategic Investments
 - 10.5 Way Forward
-



Financial outcomes in FY2026

- ➔ **Balance sheet size:** ₹10.9 lakh crore; ↑ 11.3% (over FY2025)
- ➔ **Income:** ₹60,675 crore
 - Profit before tax: ₹9,317 crore
 - Profit after tax: ₹7,168 crore
- ➔ **Capital adequacy ratio:** 30.6%

FY2026 was marked by sustained balance-sheet growth, strong resource mobilisation, prudent capital management, and continued support for NABARD's developmental mandate. Growth in lending and investments was accompanied by healthy profitability and robust capital adequacy, reflecting the institution's financial resilience and its ability to scale developmental interventions.

As on 31 March 2026, NABARD's balance sheet crossed ₹10.9 lakh crore, registering 11.3% growth over FY2025. Over the last 4 years, the balance sheet expanded from ₹7.6 lakh crore in FY2022, reflecting sustained growth supported by prudent resource mobilisation and financial management. This financial strength enabled NABARD to expand credit support, infrastructure financing, and developmental interventions aligned with its mandate of promoting sustainable and inclusive rural development.

10.1 SOURCES OF FUNDS

10.1.1 Capital, reserves, and NRC funds

NABARD's resource mobilisation strategy during the year focused on maintaining diversified funding sources while ensuring cost efficiency and adequate liquidity to support expanding developmental and refinance operations.

As on 31 March 2026, paid-up capital stood at ₹17,080 crore, against authorised share capital of ₹30,000 crore (Figure 10.1). Together, own funds (including capital, reserves, and surplus) and National Rural Credit (NRC) funds amounted to ₹1,03,771 crore, comprising 9.5% of the balance sheet. Additionally, NABARD contributed ₹1 crore each to the NRC Long-Term Operations (LTO) Fund and the NRC Stabilisation Fund during the year. The capital adequacy ratio stood at 30.6% as on 31 March 2026, remaining comfortably above the regulatory requirement and reflecting NABARD's strong capital position and resilience.

10.1.2 Deposits

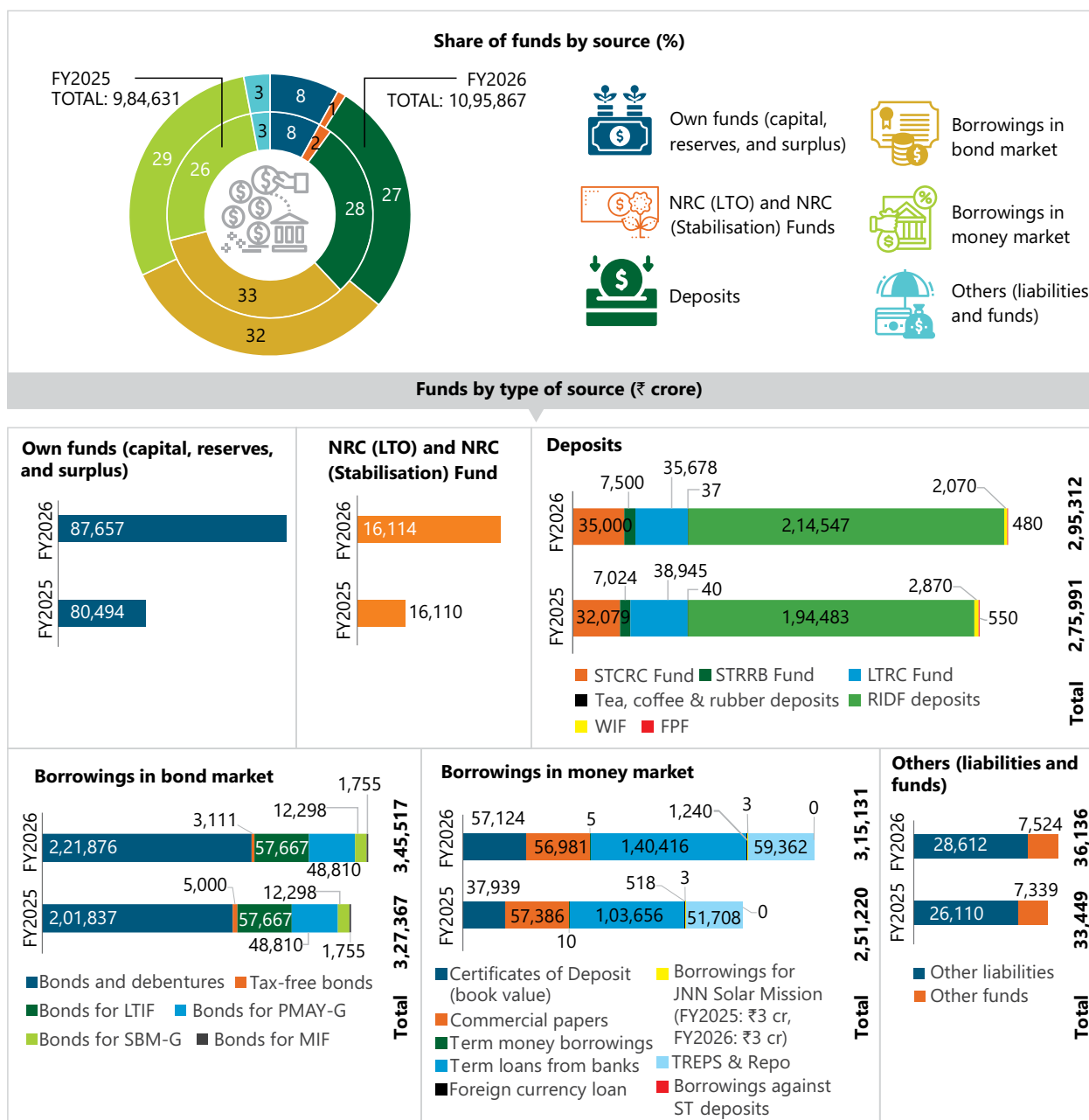
NABARD continued to leverage deposits generated from priority sector lending shortfalls of commercial banks to support rural infrastructure, cooperative credit, and other developmental initiatives. These resources were deployed through various dedicated funds, such as the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), Short-Term Cooperative Rural Credit Fund, Short-Term Regional Rural Bank Fund, Long-Term Rural Credit Fund, Warehouse Infrastructure Fund (WIF), and Food Processing Fund (FPF).

As on 31 March 2026, the aggregate outstanding under such funds was ₹2.95 lakh crore, accounting for 27% of total liabilities (Figure 10.1). In FY2026, the Government of India (GoI) allocated ₹35,000 crore for RIDF. During the year, NABARD mobilised ₹48,156 crore and repaid ₹28,092 crore under various tranches of RIDF deposits. Another ₹70 crore was repaid under FPF deposits. At the end of the financial year, outstanding deposits under WIF stood at ₹2,070 crore and those under FPF at ₹480 crore.

10.1.3 Borrowings and investment portfolio

As on 31 March 2026, NABARD's total mobilised corpus stood at ₹5.2 lakh crore and total outstanding borrowings at ₹6.6 lakh crore. Commercial papers, certificates of deposit, term loans, and non-convertible debentures together accounted for more than 90% of the borrowing portfolio.

Figure 10.1: Sources of funds (amount in ₹ crore)



FPF = Food Processing Fund, JNN Solar Mission = Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, LTIF = Long-Term Irrigation Fund, LTO = Long-Term Operations, LTRC = Long-Term Rural Credit, MIF = Micro-Irrigation Fund, NRC = National Rural Credit, PMAY-G = Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin, RIDF = Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, SBM-G = Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen, ST = Short Term, STCRC = Short-Term Cooperative Rural Credit, STRRB = Short-Term Regional Rural Bank, TREPS = Tri-party Repo Dealing and Settlement, WIF = Warehouse Infrastructure Fund.

NABARD issued bonds worth ₹59,456 crore and redeemed bonds worth ₹41,298 crore during FY2026, reflecting a 5.54% increase in the outstanding amount under bonds and debentures. There was no mobilisation under the GoI's Extra-Budgetary Resources scheme during the year. Therefore, the outstanding amount against bonds raised for GoI schemes remained unchanged from the previous year.

In the money market, NABARD raised ₹1,10,035 crore through commercial papers and borrowed term loans of ₹2,84,750 crore from commercial banks. As on 31 March 2026, the outstanding amount under certificates of deposit stood at ₹61,165 crore at face value.

NABARD also deployed surplus funds across government securities, treasury bills, short-term deposits, mutual funds, and certificates of deposit for optimum fund utilisation. Such investments stood at ₹1,32,162.9 crore, accounting for over 12.1% of the balance sheet at the end of FY2026. Of this, government securities and other financial instruments accounted for 76%, while ₹31,554 crore was retained as short-term bank deposits for liquidity and contingency needs.

10.2 USES OF FUNDS

In FY2026, NABARD secured funding to enhance ground-level credit (GLC) for rural production and investment, infrastructure development, social sector growth promotion, cash and investment management, and creation of fixed assets as part of its development agenda (Figure 10.2).

NABARD's loans and advances were ₹9.3 lakh crore on 31 March 2026, growing 10.9% over FY2025. These enabled rural financial institutions to extend GLC to farmers, weavers, and artisans for production, marketing, and investment purposes. They also supported infrastructure development, warehousing, food processing, and other mandate-aligned financing requirements (Figure 10.3).

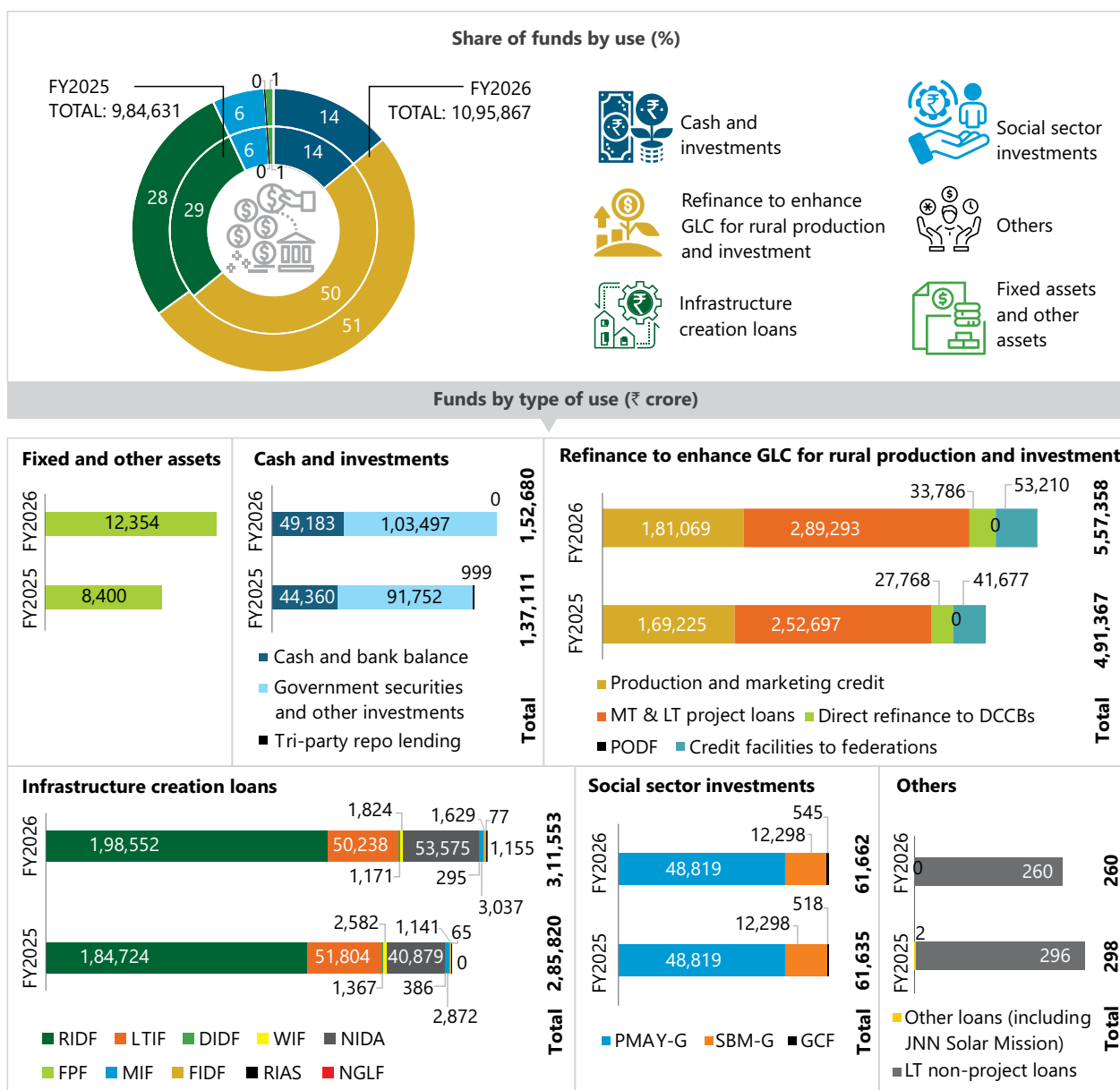


NABARD, Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited (AICIL), and Dvara E-Dairy sign a memorandum of understanding on technology-based livestock insurance.

From left to right: Smt. Aparna Atul Kolte, Deputy General Manager, Farm Sector Development Department (FSDD); Shri Bhavani Shankar, Chief General Manager (CGM), FSDD; Smt. Sangeeta P. Mehra, General Manager (GM), Department of Subsidiaries and Strategic Investments (DSSI); Shri Balaji Lakshmanan, Chief Executive Officer and Co-founder, Dvara E-Dairy; Shri Ramendra Pal Singh, CGM, DSSI; Dr Shaji Krishnan V., Chairman, NABARD; Smt. Mini George, Executive Director, AICIL; and Shri Lalit Kharbanda, GM, AICIL.

For details, please see Section 10.4.2.

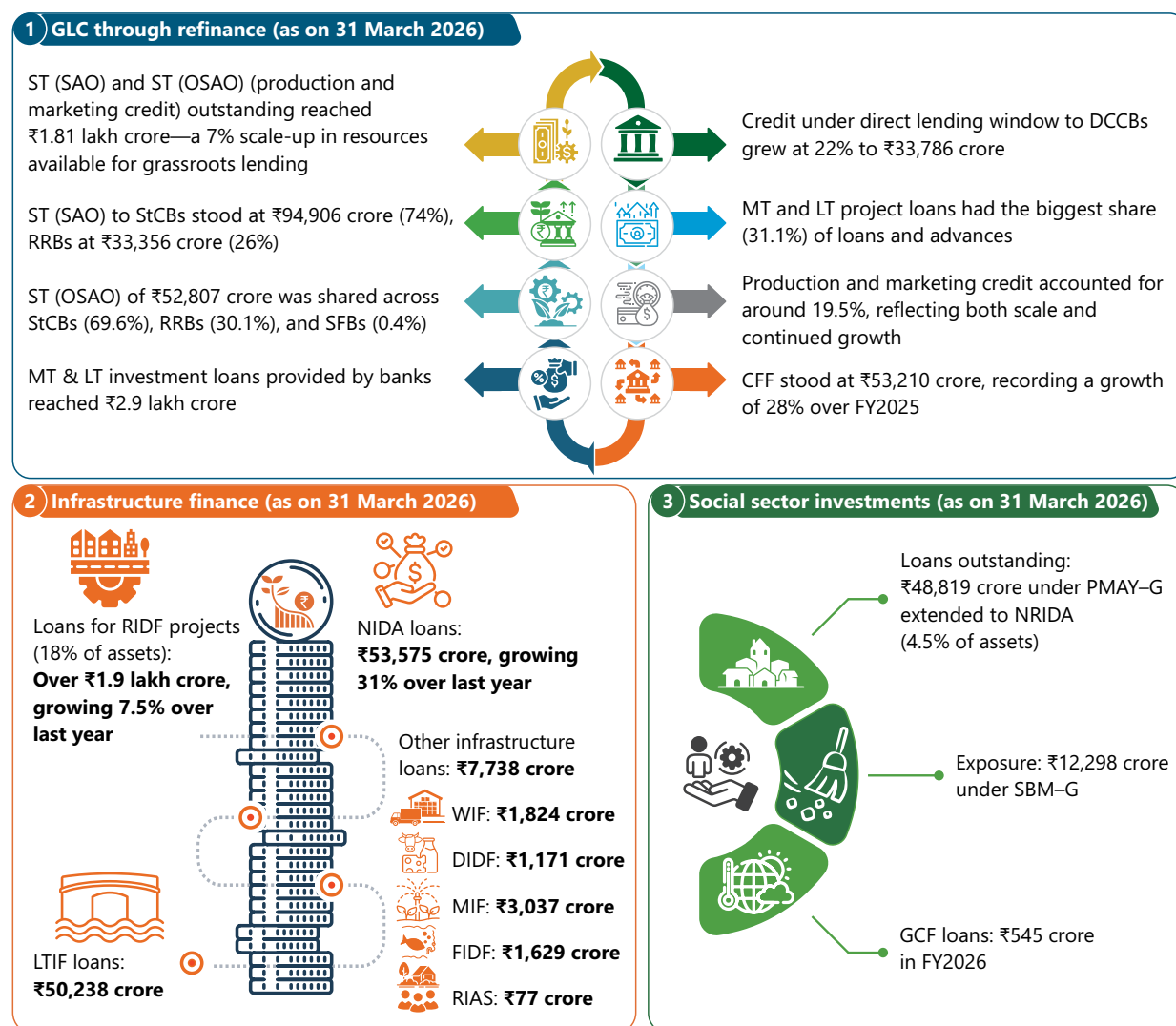
Figure 10.2: Uses of funds (amount in ₹ crore)



DCCB = District Central Cooperative Bank, DIFD = Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund, FIDF = Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund, FPF = Food Processing Fund, GCF = Green Climate Fund, GLC = Ground Level Credit, JNN Solar Mission = Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, LT = Long-Term, LTIF = Long-Term Irrigation Fund, MIF = Micro-Irrigation Fund, MT = Medium-Term, NGLF = NABARD Green Lending Facility, NIDA = NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance, PMAY-G = Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin, PODF = Producers' Organisation Development Fund, RIAS = Rural Infrastructure Assistance to State Government, RIDF = Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, SBM-G = Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen, WIF = Warehouse Infrastructure Fund.

Note: MT & LT project loans include the amount subscribed to special development debentures of state cooperative agriculture and rural development banks which are in the nature of deemed advances.

Figure 10.3: Shoring up credit for agriculture and rural development

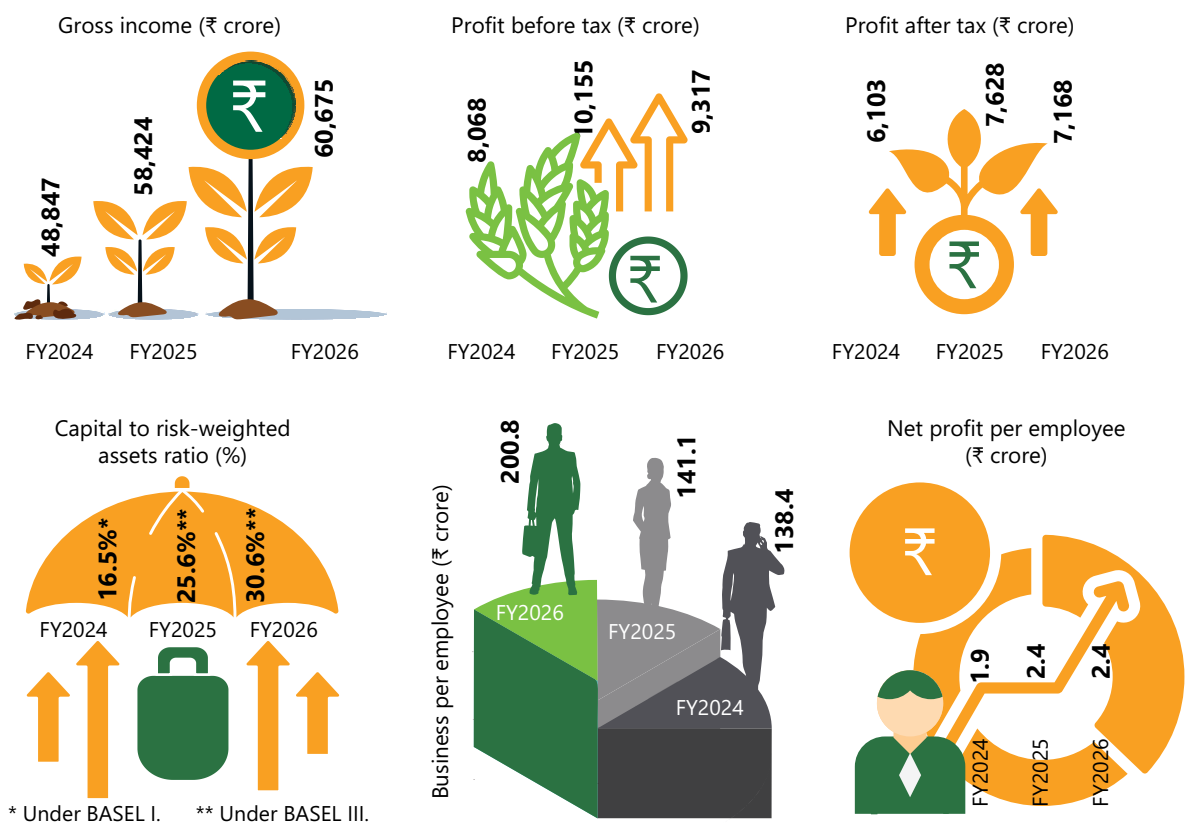


CFF = Credit Facility to Federations, DCCB = District Central Cooperative Bank, DIDF = Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund, FIDF = Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund, GCF = Green Climate Fund, GLC = Ground Level Credit, LT = Long-Term, LTIF = Long Term Irrigation Fund, MIF = Micro-Irrigation Fund, MT = Medium-Term, NIDA = NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance, NRIDA = National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency, PMAY-G = Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin, RIAS = Rural Infrastructure Assistance to State Government, RIDF = Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, RRB = Regional Rural Bank, SBM-G = Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen, SFB = Small Finance Bank, StCB = State Cooperative Bank, ST (OSAO) = Short-Term (Other than Seasonal Agricultural Operations), ST (SAO) = Short-Term Seasonal Agricultural Operations, WIF = Warehouse Infrastructure Fund.

Note: The amounts shown are outstanding figures.

10.3 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

NABARD's income was ₹60,675 crore in FY2026, a 3.9% increase y-o-y (Figure 10.4). The profit before tax was ₹9,317 crore, down from ₹10,155 crore in the previous fiscal, and profit after tax was ₹7,168 crore, compared to ₹7,628 crore in FY2025. The net surplus has been allocated to various funds maintained by NABARD, including the Research and Development Fund, Reserve Funds, NRC (LTO) Fund, and NRC (Stabilisation) Fund.

Figure 10.4: Income analysis

10.4 SUBSIDIARIES AND STRATEGIC INVESTMENTS

During FY2026, NABARD continued to strengthen the agricultural and rural ecosystem through a calibrated approach encompassing institutional consolidation, improved compliance and governance standards, capital infusion in subsidiaries, and alignment of strategic investments with emerging priorities. The emphasis during the year was on improving scale efficiency, deepening developmental impact, and aligning the portfolio with long-term priorities in rural finance and livelihoods. The investment portfolio continued to support NABARD's developmental objectives through equity participation in institutions that strengthen rural finance, financial inclusion, and agriculture and rural ecosystems.

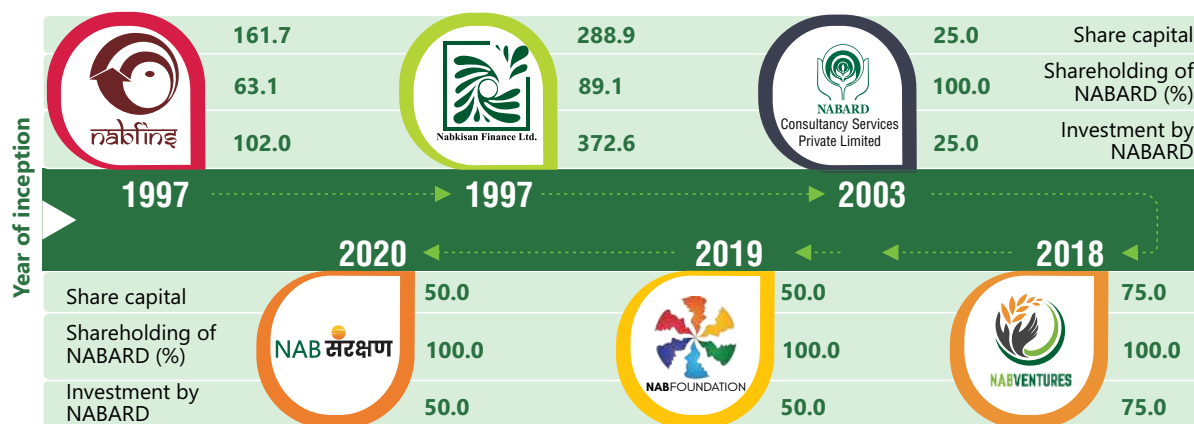
10.4.1 Investment in NABARD subsidiaries

NABARD continued to enable farmer producer organisations, non-banking financial companies, self-help groups, joint liability groups, and micro, small, and medium enterprises through credit, consultancy, guarantees, and venture capital offered by its subsidiaries.

A key milestone during the year was the strategic merger of NABSAMRUDDHI with NABKISAN, effective 16 December 2025, undertaken to create a stronger and more efficient entity with enhanced scale and unified credit delivery capacity.

As on 31 March 2026, NABARD had consolidated its subsidiaries into six entities, from seven at the end of FY2025, with a total shareholding of ₹674.6 crore (Figure 10.5).¹ In FY2026, NABARD received dividends of ₹3.0 crore from NABKISAN and ₹0.1 crore from NABCONS.

Figure 10.5: Shareholding in subsidiaries of NABARD (amount in ₹ crore)



Notes:

- NABFINS Limited, a Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC), is a subsidiary of NABARD. Started as Karnataka Agri Development Finance Company Ltd, it transitioned to NABARD Financial Services Ltd in 2009–10, which was rebranded to NABFINS Ltd in 2019–20.
- NABKISAN Finance Limited (NKFL)—formerly “Agri Development Finance (Tamil Nadu) Limited”—was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 as an NBFC. In 1997, NABARD established two subsidiaries, Agri Business Finance Ltd in Hyderabad and Agri Development Finance Ltd in Chennai to unlock rural potential in (undivided) Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. These later evolved into NABSAMRUDDHI Finance Limited (NSFL) and NKFL. In FY2026, NSFL was merged with NKFL.
- NABARD Consultancy Services Private Limited (NABCONS), a wholly owned subsidiary of NABARD, is registered as a private limited company under the Companies Act, 1956.
- NABVENTURES Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of NABARD, incorporated as a public company to manage Alternative Investment Funds.
- NABFOUNDATION Limited is a Section 8, not-for-profit, wholly owned subsidiary company of NABARD.
- NABSanrakshan Trustee Private Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary company of NABARD, was created to manage various credit guarantee funds.
- NABKISAN and NABSAMRUDDHI figures include premium.
- Components may not add up to total due to rounding off.

During the year, NABARD focused on strengthening governance and management frameworks across subsidiaries through the development of a comprehensive *Compendium of Instructions for Management and Oversight of Subsidiaries*, the introduction of a unified Capital Infusion Policy, and the issuance of a Performance-Linked Incentive Framework for financing subsidiaries. These initiatives established a more transparent and performance-driven approach to capital allocation and accountability. A Department of Subsidiaries and Strategic Investments corner was created as a centralised knowledge repository on subsidiaries.

In addition to governance reforms, compliance strengthening, and strategic investments, significant emphasis was placed on capacity building and capability enhancement of subsidiaries. NABARD organised targeted workshops and structured engagements covering governance standards, compliance, treasury management, and website management. These contributed to strengthening managerial capacity, improving internal processes, and enhancing overall institutional effectiveness across the subsidiaries.

This was complemented by closer engagement through structured review mechanisms and deeper integration with NABARD’s field network, resulting in improved operational alignment, outreach, and recovery performance.

10.4.2 Strategic investments and returns

During FY2026, NABARD continued to pursue a calibrated investment strategy aligned with its developmental mandate. Key investments during the year included the incorporation of Sahakar Sarathi Private Limited to enable digitisation of rural cooperative banks, acquisition of a strategic stake in North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd, and investment in Sahakar Taxi Cooperative Limited to support cooperative-led livelihood generation.

NABARD undertook portfolio rationalisation by exiting its investment in Multi Commodity Exchange of India Limited, which was no longer aligned with its mandate, thereby unlocking value and redeploying capital towards emerging priority areas.

NABARD also collaborated with the investee company Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited and Dvara eDairy to pilot innovative muzzleprint-based cattle identification, enabling simplified and technology-enabled livestock insurance solutions.

As on 31 March 2026, cumulative strategic investments stood at ₹1,623.69 crore across a diversified portfolio of 15 entities (Table 10.1).

Table 10.1: NABARD's strategic investments and returns

S. No.	Entity name	Year of investment	Amount invested (₹ crore)	NABARD's stake (%)	Dividend (₹ crore)
1.	AFC India Limited	FY2000	1.00	6.67	-
2.	Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited	FY2004	60.0	30.00	15.00
3.	Small Industries Development Bank of India	FY2003; FY2018	966.28*	8.56	10.64
4.	National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange Limited	FY2004	16.88*	11.10	-
5.	CSC e-Governance Services India Limited	FY2016	9.75*	9.44	0.33
6.	National E-Governance Services Limited	FY2017	1.50	2.00	0.15
7.	Agriculture Skill Council of India	FY2017	0.004	4.00	-
8.	National e-Repository Limited	FY2018	10.53	13.00	-
9.	Ferbine Private Limited	FY2022	0.005	10.00	-
10.	Open Network for Digital Commerce	FY2022; FY2024	40.0	5.34	-
11.	Online PSB Loans Limited	FY2025	56.76*	7.26	-
12.	24X7 Moneyworks Consulting Private Limited	FY2025	3.84*	10.00	-
13.	Sahakar Taxi Cooperative Limited	FY2026	2.00	12.50	-
14.	Sahakar Sarathi Private Limited	FY2026	333.33	41.50	-
15.	North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Limited	FY2026	121.82*	10.00	-
TOTAL			1,623.69		

* Figures include premium.

Notes:

- A dividend of ₹1.13 crore was received from Multi Commodity Exchange of India Limited in FY2026.
- Figures are presented up to two or three decimal places where required.

10.4.3 Investment in Alternative Investment Funds

NABARD invests in Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs)² to encourage entrepreneurship, facilitate the development of replicable income-generating sustainable units, and promote innovation and technological dissemination in agriculture and rural sectors.

As on 31 March 2026, NABARD's total commitments across 37 AIFs stood at ₹1,093.4 crore, with cumulative disbursement of ₹750 crore. During the year, these funds drew a total of ₹126.3 crore, with capital refund of ₹38 crore.

The AIF framework, supported by a minimum 2x deployment covenant (requiring at least twice the committed capital to be deployed), enabled amplification of capital flows into agriculture, agri-processing, and sustainable rural enterprises. During the year, the AIF policy was revised to enhance sectoral focus, strategic alignment, and investment governance.

10.5 WAY FORWARD

NABARD maintained a strong financial position during FY2026, supported by robust capital adequacy, sound asset quality, and sustained profitability. These strengths provide a stable foundation for expanding developmental finance interventions and supporting inclusive rural transformation in the years ahead.

NOTES

1. Also see Annexe to Chapter 10: Performance of NABARD Subsidiaries in FY2026.
2. Registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India.



Annexes

Annexe to
Annexe to

Chapter 8

Chapter 10

ANNEXE TO CHAPTER 8

Table A8.6: Cooperative policy, governance, expansion, and depositor-confidence initiatives

<i>Initiative / measure</i>	<i>Institution(s) concerned</i>	<i>Detail / status</i>	<i>Institutional purpose</i>	<i>Reference section</i>
Surcharge reduction for cooperative societies	Cooperative societies	Surcharge reduced from 12% to 7% for cooperative societies with taxable income between ₹1 crore and ₹10 crore.	To reduce tax burden and improve liquidity for cooperative societies.	8.2.4
Alternate Minimum Tax reduction	Cooperative societies	Alternate Minimum Tax reduced from 18.5% to 15%.	To reduce tax burden and bring greater parity with companies.	8.2.4
Section 269ST clarification	Cooperative societies	Clarification issued to address practical difficulties by treating eligible cash receipts below ₹2 lakh per day separately, without aggregation for penalty.	To reduce compliance risk in genuine business situations.	8.2.4
Concessional tax rate for new manufacturing cooperatives	New manufacturing cooperatives	Concessional 15% tax rate provided for eligible new manufacturing cooperatives commencing production within the notified timeline.	To encourage cooperatives in manufacturing and value addition.	8.2.4
PACS/PCARDB cash deposit and loan threshold	PACS and PCARDBs	Limit for cash deposits and cash loans by PACS and PCARDBs enhanced from ₹20,000 to ₹2 lakh per member.	To support last-mile operations where cash use remains significant.	8.2.4
Tax-deducted-at-source-free withdrawal threshold	Cooperative societies	Tax-deducted-at-source-free cash withdrawal threshold increased from ₹1 crore to ₹3 crore per year.	To improve liquidity and reduce working-capital blockage.	8.2.4
Model bye-laws for PACS	PACS	Model bye-laws prepared by a National Level Committee with representation from NABARD, StCBs, VAMNICOM, NCCT, and other stakeholders. The draft was placed in the public domain, received more than 1,500 suggestions, and was circulated to states and Union Territories on 5 January 2023. As reported, 31 states and Union Territories have adopted the model bye-laws with suitable modifications.	To enable PACS to function as multi-service institutions with broader business activities, inclusive membership, improved governance, and better access to credit and non-credit services.	8.3.2
Model bye-laws: activity scope	PACS	The activity scope includes more than 25 economic activities, such as dairy, fisheries, floriculture, godowns, foodgrain procurement, fertilisers and seeds, fuel distributorships, custom hiring centres, fair price shops, community irrigation, business correspondent services, and common service centre services.	To support PACS diversification beyond traditional crop credit and improve their viability as rural service centres.	8.3.2
Model bye-laws: member service scope	PACS members	The model bye-laws support access to short-, medium-, and long-term credit; inputs; storage; basic banking; social security; micro-insurance; and common service centre e-services.	To make PACS more relevant to member households, producers, and rural enterprises.	8.3.2

Initiative / measure	Institution(s) concerned	Detail / status	Institutional purpose	Reference section
National campaign on Cooperation among Cooperatives: campaign chronology	PDCS, other cooperatives, DCCBs, RCBs	Pilot initiated in Banaskantha and Panchmahal districts of Gujarat; pilot launch on 12 July 2023; Gujarat statewide expansion from 15 January 2024; national SOP launched on 19 September 2024; state conference held on 17 February 2026; sensitisation meeting held on 12 March 2026.	To scale a transaction-routing campaign from pilot to wider cooperative-sector adoption.	8.3.5
National campaign on Cooperation among Cooperatives: implementation architecture	PDCS, other cooperatives, DCCBs, RCBs	The campaign routes financial transactions of PDCS and other cooperatives through cooperative banks. NABARD provided FIF support for micro-ATMs and financial literacy activities; DCCBs facilitated deposit accounts and RuPay KCCs; a dashboard was developed using prescribed returns in Ensure 2.0. Expansion is planned to Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh.	To strengthen cooperative banks by routing cooperative-sector deposits and digital transactions through them.	8.3.5
National campaign on Cooperation among Cooperatives: member-facing benefits	PDCS, dairy farmers, cooperative members	The campaign supports doorstep banking through Bank Mitras and micro-ATMs, wider digital-transaction adoption, and transaction routing through cooperative banks, reducing dependence on commercial-bank channels where high or uneven interest rates were a concern.	To improve access to cooperative banking services and strengthen member-facing financial services.	8.3.5
CLF integration into cooperative structure	CLFs, SHGs, cooperative societies	Concept note submitted on 4 November 2025; Ministry-level meeting held on 18 November 2025; Gujarat pilot decision taken on 19 November 2025; IDD-BCG joint study undertaken; action plan and SOP prepared; sensitisation workshop held on 11 March 2026; state-level project management unit constituted.	To connect women-led community institutions with the cooperative framework.	8.3.6
CLF integration: pilot progress	CLFs, SHGs, cooperative societies	As on 31 March 2026, NABARD's Gujarat regional office had facilitated the registration of 753 out of 1,190 CLFs under the State Cooperative Societies Act.	To test institutional convergence between SHG federations and cooperative structures before wider replication.	8.3.6
National Cooperative Database	Cooperatives across tiers	National digital repository launched on 8 March 2024; covers information on more than 8.25 lakh cooperatives; captures location, membership, economic activities, and institutional linkages.	To support data-based monitoring, gap identification, and targeting of cooperative development support.	8.3.7
Cooperative Ranking Framework	Primary cooperatives	Framework launched on 24 January 2025 to rank primary cooperatives sector-wise and state/district/block-wise using weighted parameters, including audit compliance, operations, financial performance, infrastructure, and identity information.	To support comparative assessment and performance visibility.	8.3.7
NCEL	Cooperatives across tiers	National Cooperative Exports Limited set up as a national-level multi-state cooperative society under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002; reported membership of 15,790. Cooperatives across tiers are eligible for membership.	To link cooperatives with export markets.	8.3.7

Initiative / measure	Institution(s) concerned	Detail / status	Institutional purpose	Reference section
NCOL	Cooperatives across tiers	National Cooperative Organics Limited was set up as a national-level multi-state cooperative society under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002; reported membership stood at 11,822. The society is facilitating accredited laboratory support and certification pathways for organic products, including support linked to NPOP standards, APEDA systems, and FSSAI-recognised food laboratory systems.	To link cooperatives with organic-product value chains.	8.3.7
BBSSL	Cooperatives across tiers	Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited set up as a national-level multi-state cooperative society under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002; reported membership of 34,078. Cooperatives across tiers are eligible for membership.	To link cooperatives with quality seed systems.	8.3.7
National-level cooperative societies: implementation route	NCEL, NCOL, BBSSL, state-level nodal agencies	Implementation is supported through membership mobilisation and arrangements with state-nominated nodal agencies, including Memoranda of Understanding where applicable. No separate fast-track scheme has been notified specifically for small and marginal farmers; expansion is being pursued through membership mobilisation and arrangements with state-nominated nodal agencies so that member cooperatives and their farmer members can derive benefits.	To connect primary cooperatives with national-level market, organic, and seed-system platforms.	8.3.7
National Cooperation Policy 2025: context and process	Cooperative sector	The policy is positioned against a cooperative-sector base of more than 8.25 lakh cooperatives with over 30 crore members. It was prepared through a 48-member committee chaired by Shri Suresh Prabhu, with regional workshops and stakeholder consultations.	To frame cooperative reform in alignment with Sahkar-se-Samridhi and Viksit Bharat 2047.	8.3.8
National Cooperation Policy 2025: policy architecture	Cooperative sector	Policy launched on 24 July 2025; structured around six mission pillars, 16 objectives, and 83 recommendations. Implementation architecture includes an Implementation Cell, National Steering Committee, and Policy Implementation and Monitoring Committee.	To provide a long-term policy frame for cooperative-sector reform, governance, technology adoption, professionalisation, and wider economic participation.	8.3.8
Task Force on Cooperatives	STCCS, LTCCS, StCBs, DCCBs, PACS, ARDBs	Constituted under the chairmanship of Deputy Managing Director, NABARD, pursuant to the National Cooperation Policy 2025; two meetings convened on 11 February 2026 and 2 March 2026, with participation from the Ministry of Cooperation, NAFSCOB, NCARDBF, and other stakeholders.	To examine the structure, functioning, and challenges of cooperative credit institutions and recommend a strengthening roadmap.	8.3.8
Task Force on Cooperatives: monitoring role	STCCS, LTCCS, cooperative credit institutions	The Task Force is expected to support roadmap development and monitor progress over a two-year horizon.	To provide a structured mechanism for strengthening the short-term and long-term cooperative credit structures.	8.3.8

Table A8.7: PACS diversification and process support

<i>Initiative / process area</i>	<i>Institution(s) concerned</i>	<i>FY2026 status / progress</i>	<i>Institutional purpose</i>	<i>Reference section</i>
PACS Accelerator Programme: pilot and scale-up	PACS, DCCBs	Implemented under Unnati Phase II as a pilot across 28 PACS in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Telangana; detailed project reports prepared for 36 non-credit activities; NABARD aims to scale up the initiative to cover 10,000 PACS in a phased manner.	To support PACS diversification through market-based activity selection, project preparation, financing, infrastructure enablement, capacity building, and handholding.	8.3.3
PACS Accelerator Programme: process support	PACS, DCCBs	Process support includes a GenAI-enabled DPR tool, end-to-end project monitoring, streamlined documentation, and continuous handholding.	To help PACS move from activity identification to bankable projects and operational execution.	8.3.3

Table A8.8: Shared services support for RCBs

<i>Initiative / process area</i>	<i>Institution(s) concerned</i>	<i>FY2026 status / progress</i>	<i>Institutional purpose</i>	<i>Reference section</i>
Sahakar Sarathi Private Limited (SSPL): institutional role	RCBs	Sahakar Sarathi Private Limited was approved by the Reserve Bank of India and established as a non-financial private limited company to provide shared services to RCBs.	To support RCB modernisation through centralised, standardised, and cost-efficient shared services.	8.4.1
SSPL: ownership and capital	NABARD, National Cooperative Development Corporation, participating RCBs	Authorised capital stood at ₹1,000 crore, with equal shareholding of 33.33% each by NABARD, the National Cooperative Development Corporation, and participating RCBs. Equity mobilisation stood at ₹803.18 crore as on 31 March 2026.	To create a jointly owned shared-service infrastructure for cooperative-bank modernisation.	8.4.1
SSPL: operational timeline	SSPL, RCBs	Registered on 21 July 2025 and commenced operations on 9 September 2025.	To operationalise the shared-service platform during FY2026.	8.4.1
Shared-service scope for RCBs	RCBs	Service scope includes mobile banking, internet banking, UPI and AePS channels, cyber security and information technology governance, human-resource and administrative support, loan-processing tools, centralised reconciliation, and other standardised services.	To help RCBs access modern banking services and technology support without building all capabilities independently.	8.4.1
FY2026 SSPL pilots and services	SSPL, RCBs	Pilots and shared services were taken up in areas including generative artificial intelligence bots, bank.in domain migration, collections support, and a centralised digital credit platform. Outputs included vehicle-loan cross-sell leads of ₹191 crore from 23,000 customers, scheme-promotion onboarding, migration of 315 banks to the bank.in domain, recoveries of ₹2.91 crore in 2 months through a collections call-centre pilot, and a centralised digital credit platform live in 4 banks.	To test and scale common digital and operational services for RCBs.	8.4.1

Initiative / process area	Institution(s) concerned	FY2026 status / progress	Institutional purpose	Reference section
SSPL forward service architecture	SSPL, RCBs	Planned service areas include infrastructure-as-a-service, security operations services, hybrid cloud, integrated payment rails, middleware, upgraded CBS support, and centralised email and communication services.	To deepen the RCB digital ecosystem through common infrastructure and managed services.	8.4.1

Table A8.9: RRB amalgamation and digital credit infrastructure

Initiative / process area	Institution(s) concerned	FY2026 status / progress	Institutional purpose	Reference section
Phase IV RRB amalgamation: director appointments	Amalgamated RRBs	Government of India, RBI, NABARD, and sponsor-bank directors were appointed in all amalgamated RRBs.	To support governance continuity after amalgamation.	8.5.3
Phase IV RRB amalgamation: sponsor-bank share transfer	Sponsor banks, amalgamated RRBs	Transfer of sponsor-bank shares was completed at face value.	To align ownership and capital structure after amalgamation.	8.5.3
Phase IV RRB amalgamation: product and policy harmonisation	Amalgamated RRBs	Deposit and advance products, interest rates, charges, fees, and policies were harmonised.	To create operational consistency across amalgamated entities.	8.5.3
Phase IV RRB amalgamation: CBS product harmonisation	Amalgamated RRBs	Product harmonisation was undertaken in the CBS of transferor RRBs.	To ensure system-level alignment and customer-service continuity.	8.5.3
Phase IV RRB amalgamation: special audit and consolidated balance sheet	Amalgamated RRBs	Special audit was undertaken as on 30 April 2025 and consolidated balance sheets were prepared.	To support financial closure and consolidated reporting after amalgamation.	8.5.3
Phase IV RRB amalgamation: information technology integration	Amalgamated RRBs	Information technology integration was completed.	To enable operational integration of amalgamated RRBs.	8.5.3
Phase IV RRB amalgamation: websites	Amalgamated RRBs	Websites of amalgamated entities were launched.	To support public communication and institutional visibility after amalgamation.	8.5.3
Phase IV RRB amalgamation: CBS and NPCI payment-channel integration	Amalgamated RRBs	CBS and NPCI payment channels of transferor RRBs were integrated.	To maintain payment-system continuity and customer-service access.	8.5.3

Initiative / process area	Institution(s) concerned	FY2026 status / progress	Institutional purpose	Reference section
Phase IV RRB amalgamation: information-systems audit	Amalgamated RRBs	Information-systems audit was completed by independent auditors in amalgamated RRBs.	To provide technology assurance and control review after amalgamation.	8.5.3
JanSethu onboarding	RRBs	All 28 RRBs onboarded JanSethu; they have commenced processing loan applications through the platform.	To support adoption of a centralised digital credit-processing platform across RRBs.	8.6.1
JanSethu loan journey	RRBs, applicants, bank-appointed partners	Loan applications can be self-initiated by applicants or processed through assisted mode with support from bank-appointed partners.	To widen access to digital credit processing while retaining assisted-service channels.	8.6.1
JanSethu configurable business rules	RRBs	Loan processing is aligned with business rules defined by individual RRBs.	To allow institution-specific credit processing within common digital infrastructure.	8.6.1
JanSethu external integrations	RRBs	The platform integrates with the Unified Lending Interface of the Reserve Bank Innovation Hub for DigiLocker services, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises for Udyam data, and other relevant external data sources.	To support data-enabled loan processing and reduce manual documentation burden.	8.6.1
JanSethu data and monitoring value	RRBs, NABARD	The platform is expected to support data-driven insights for monitoring and policy-level interventions.	To strengthen review, monitoring, and evidence-based institutional support for RRBs.	8.6.1

Consolidated list of abbreviations used in Annexe Tables A8.6–A8.9

AePS = Aadhaar Enabled Payment System, APEDA = Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, ARDB = Agricultural and Rural Development Bank, ATM = Automated Teller Machine, BBSSL = Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited, BCG = Boston Consulting Group, CBS = Core Banking Solution, CLF = Cluster-Level Federation, DCCB = District Central Cooperative Bank, DPR = Detailed Project Report, FIF = Financial Inclusion Fund, FSSAI = Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, GenAI = Generative Artificial Intelligence, GST = Goods and Services Tax, IDD = Institutional Development Department, KCC = Kisan Credit Card, LTCCS = Long-Term Cooperative Credit Structure, NAFSCOB = National Federation of State Cooperative Banks, NCARDBF = National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation, NCCT = National Council for Cooperative Training, NCEL = National Cooperative Exports Limited, NCOL = National Cooperative Organics Limited, NPCI = National Payments Corporation of India, NPOP = National Programme for Organic Production, PACS = Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, PCARDB = Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank, PDCS = Primary Dairy Cooperative Society, RBI = Reserve Bank of India, RCB = Rural Cooperative Bank, RRB = Regional Rural Bank, SHG = Self-Help Group, SOP = Standard Operating Procedure, SSPL = Sahakar Sarathi Private Limited, StCB = State Cooperative Bank, STCCS = Short-Term Cooperative Credit Structure, UPI = Unified Payments Interface, VAMNICOM = Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management.

ANNEXE TO CHAPTER 10: PERFORMANCE OF NABARD SUBSIDIARIES IN FY2026

NABARD's subsidiaries continued to complement the institution's developmental objectives by extending outreach, strengthening advisory support, promoting financial inclusion, and catalysing investment in rural enterprises.



NABFINS Limited



NABFINS—Snapshot FY2026

Disbursement: ₹2,657 crore in FY2026	Branch network: 560 branches
Change over FY2025: 13.8% decline	Coverage: 18 states and 1 Union Territory
Balance sheet size: ₹3,901.17 crore as on 31 March 2026	Business correspondents: 96
Loan outstanding: ₹3,589.22 crore as on 31 March 2026	New branches opened in FY2026: 103
Profit before tax: ₹42.23 crore in FY2026 (provisional)	New branches included 8 aspirational districts and 13 credit-starved districts
GNPA: 5.57% as on 31 March 2026	Active borrower base: over 10.4 lakh
Cumulative microcredit disbursement since inception: over ₹20,702 crore	Households served since inception: over 32 lakh
Microcredit offered at one of the lowest interest rates among all NBFC-MFIs	Business models including individual business loans—business and development correspondent model, direct lending model, and institutional lending model



FY2026 performance and business direction

During FY2026, NABFINS Limited strengthened its role in microfinance delivery by extending credit both directly and through bulk loans to institutions serving microfinance borrowers. Its expansion and product initiatives supported deeper outreach to underserved populations, while progress in systems, customer access, and institutional recognition strengthened its operating platform.



Key initiatives and major highlights in FY2026

- ➔ Rolled out the new CFSS, including mobile app-based LOS and LMS.
- ➔ Introduced a customer-facing mobile application in eight vernacular languages.
- ➔ Implemented HRMS and Finance & Accounting systems to bring transparency and efficiency in systems.
- ➔ Received an 'AAA (Stable)' issuer rating from Care Edge Ratings (Care Ratings Limited).
- ➔ Registered as an MLI with NCGTC Limited under the CGFMU scheme.
- ➔ Introduced 'Emergency Loan', a new product for customers to ensure availability of credit at the time of need.
- ➔ Launched a business loan product underwritten with cash flows.



NABKISAN Finance Limited



NABKISAN—Snapshot FY2026

Balance sheet size: over ₹7,000 crore in FY2026	Gross loan book: ₹6,571.24 crore
Growth in balance sheet size: 35% over FY2025	Sanctions during FY2026: ₹4,904.77 crore
Disbursements during the year: ₹4,624.72 crore	Over 5,000 loans sanctioned to FPOs as on 31 March 2026
FPO loans sanctioned: more than ₹1,200 crore	Farmers covered cumulatively: 27 lakh
Coverage: 24 states and 3 Union Territories	NABSAMRUDDHI Finance Limited merged with NABKISAN on 16 December 2025



FY2026 performance and business direction

The merger of NABSAMRUDDHI Finance Limited with NABKISAN Finance Limited brought together complementary strengths in rural financing and expanded NABKISAN's presence across the FPO ecosystem, WASH financing, rural enterprises, and agri start-ups.



Key initiatives and major highlights in FY2026

- Supported the FPO ecosystem through multiple financing and guarantee-linked channels.
- Cumulatively sanctioned loans amounting to ₹27.72 crore to 166 FPOs under the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund.
- Extended credit support of ₹2.72 crore to 18 ITC-promoted FPOs in Bihar for wheat procurement.
- Extended credit guarantee coverage of ₹3.86 crore to 24 FPCs and obtained credit guarantee coverage of ₹131.92 crore for 699 FPC loans during FY2026, under the CGSFPO scheme managed by NABSANRAKSHAN Trustee Private Limited.
- Implemented the Government of Tamil Nadu's FPO Financing Schemes over the past 5 years, covering nearly 500 FPOs; the Revolving Fund Scheme has been extended for another 3 years.
- Availed ₹29.90 crore of credit guarantee for 14 entities, including 5 agri-start-ups and 9 FPOs, in partnership with the Rabobank Foundation.
- Onboarded into the NCGTC Credit Guarantee programme, under which cumulative coverage was extended to 4 agri-start-ups with a loan portfolio of ₹17.50 crore.
- Completed CGTMSE registration, enabling collateral-free credit guarantees to eligible borrowers.
- Became a member of the Finance Industry Development Council.
- Entered partnership arrangements with Villgro, ITC, and MAGNET to further strengthen credit outreach to FPOs and start-ups.
- Signed a memorandum of understanding with Water.org to promote its WASH initiative.
- Entered into a business correspondent partnership with Dvara E-Registry for access to collateral-free loans at competitive rates for over 250 underserved FPOs nationwide.
- Completed its first direct assignment transaction amounting to ₹198.83 crore, with tenures ranging

from 60 to 120 months, benefiting 2,800 MSME borrowers; ₹185.26 crore was disbursed during March 2026.

- ➔ Supported 8 CSR projects worth ₹2.84 crore during the year.
- ➔ Registered with PFRDA as a Point of Presence for National Pension System activities, enabling farmer onboarding through FPOs.



NABARD Consultancy Services Private Limited



NABCONS—Snapshot FY2026

Wholly owned subsidiary of NABARD	Revenue: ₹210 crore
Authorised and paid-up capital: ₹25 crore	Balance sheet size: ₹282 crore in FY2026
Certifications: ISO 9001:2015 and ISO/IEC 27001:2022	Balance sheet growth: 11.5%, from ₹253 crore in FY2025
Consultancy areas: PMC, monitoring and evaluation, feasibility and techno-financial studies, impact assessments, DPRs, policy formulation, diagnostic studies, and IT-enabled surveys	Business contracted during the year: ₹407 crore
Sector coverage: agriculture and allied activities, water resources management, climate change and natural resource management, socio-economic development, food processing and storage, banking and finance, skills and livelihoods, civil engineering, international business, and IT	Income from assignments: ₹200 crore



FY2026 performance and business direction

NABARD Consultancy Services Private Limited (NABCONS) provides end-to-end consultancy services to Gol ministries, state governments, statutory bodies, corporations, agencies, public sector undertakings, and international organisations.

As a consulting partner to Gol and state governments, NABCONS continued to support programmes and projects including JJM, Atal Bhujal Yojana, Agriculture Infrastructure Fund, DDU–GKY, PMKVY 4.0 and PM VIKAS, Kerala Agri Stack, Dairy Digitisation in SaaS model, and SME projects in LAC countries, among others.



Key initiatives and major highlights in FY2026

- ➔ Posted revenue of ₹210 crore.
- ➔ Increased balance sheet size from ₹253 crore in FY2025 to ₹282 crore in FY2026.
- ➔ Contracted business worth ₹407 crore during the year.
- ➔ Recorded income from assignments of ₹200 crore.
- ➔ Continued consultancy support across flagship programmes and projects of central and state governments.



NABVENTURES Limited



NABVENTURES—Snapshot FY2026

Wholly owned subsidiary of NABARD	Investment manager to NABVENTURES Fund I
Incorporated as a public company in April 2018	Investment manager to AgriSURE
Mandate: manage Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) in the agriculture and rural space	NABVENTURES Fund I corpus: ₹598 crore
NABVENTURES Fund I: Category II AIF; NABARD as anchor investor; NABVENTURES as sponsor and investment manager	AgriSURE corpus: ₹750 crore
AgriSURE: SEBI-registered Category II AIF, jointly promoted by GoI and NABARD	AgriSURE contributions: ₹250 crore each by Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, GoI, and NABARD; balance to be mobilised from other financial institutions
AgriSURE Fund of Funds Scheme corpus: ₹450 crore	AgriSURE Direct Scheme corpus: ₹300 crore



FY2026 performance and business direction

NABVENTURES Fund I is structured as a venture growth equity fund investing in early- to mid-stage start-ups in agri-tech, food-tech, agri/rural fintech, agri value chains, climate, and rural businesses. AgriSURE, which announced its first close on 11 February 2025, is intended to support innovative, technology-driven, high-risk, and high-impact activities in agriculture and the rural sector.



Key initiatives and major highlights in FY2026

- ➔ Deployed cumulative investments of ₹517 crore under NABVENTURES Fund I, representing 100% of the total deployable corpus.
- ➔ Invested ₹95 crore under the AgriSURE Direct Scheme across four start-ups: Fambo, Aquapulse, ELMED, and KissanSay.
- ➔ Sanctioned ₹130 crore under the AgriSURE Fund of Funds Scheme to Asha Ventures Fund I, OTP Ventures Fund I, Ankur Capital Fund III, Unicorn India Ventures Fund III, IAN Alpha Fund, and Greenstone Fund Scheme I for onward investments into agri-focused start-ups.
- ➔ Continued to work with portfolio companies to build sustainable and scalable businesses in agriculture and the rural economy.

Portfolio impact

Portfolio	Reported area of work and scale
Vilcart	Rural-to-rural commerce platform for village kirana stores; business revenue of over ₹1,170 crore; 2,70,699 rural retailers onboarded; 40,318 women entrepreneurs supported.
Unnati	Agri-tech platform for farm inputs, advisory services, and market linkages; partnerships with more than 300 input suppliers; across 389 districts; touchpoints across 21 states.
AdvaRisk	Artificial intelligence-powered collateral intelligence platform using a database of property records; partnered with more than 80 financial institutions; supported more than 12 lakh beneficiaries.
Krishitantra	Deep-tech start-up working on patented soil health technology for productivity optimisation, sustainability, and farmer support.
TraceX	SaaS-based traceability solution for agri-food and climate-focused sectors, supporting sustainable supply chains for enterprises.
KisaanSay	Direct-from-origin food brand sourcing from FPOs and FPCs; sourcing and distribution network across 9 states; directly links over 50,000 farmers to end consumers.
Homeville	Affordable housing fintech platform; partners with 65 financial institutions across 26 states; 75% of loans disbursed in Tier 2 and smaller cities; 63.6% of loans disbursed in Tier 4 regions; 5,308 women beneficiaries served.
Satyukt	Satellite-based advisory for more than 140 crops in more than 20 languages; uses patented soil nitrogen estimation method; covers India and major international markets.
Eggoz	Consumer brand offering eggs and egg-based products; footprint across 15 states and 28 cities, including 5 metros; supports 25 farmers across India.
Aquapulse	Vertically integrated hybrid model for premium shrimp processing and exports; procures from a network of 6,000+ farmers across Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.
Fambo	Food solutions company procuring fresh vegetables and other fresh inputs from FPOs and farm aggregators; works with 5,000+ farmers and manages 75 acres of GAP-certified farms across India.

Source: NABVENTURES.



NABFOUNDATION Limited



NABFOUNDATION—Snapshot FY2026

Total income: ₹23.67 crore	Cumulative footprint: 571 districts
Operational revenue: ₹19.02 crore	Aspirational districts covered: 81
Other income: ₹4.65 crore	Schools directly benefited: 1,014
Total expenses: ₹21.68 crore	SHGs directly benefited: 71
Project implementation expenditure: ₹19.20 crore, approximately 89% of total expenses	FPOs directly benefited: 102
Surplus: ₹1.99 crore	Artisans directly benefited: 35
New projects sanctioned: 24	Families directly benefited: 2,74,222+
Grant support for new projects: ₹24.98 crore	Ongoing projects: 27 projects in 13 states and 2 Union Territories



FY2026 performance and business direction

During FY2026, NABFOUNDATION designed and implemented development projects aligned with Schedule VII, Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. During the year, new projects were sanctioned across a wide range of areas such as WASH, education, health, livelihood and entrepreneurship, rural development, natural resource management, and climate change. Grant support was mainly from NABARD (64%), followed by NABARD subsidiaries (18%) and non-NABARD corporate entities (16%), with beneficiary contribution constituting 2% of the total financial outlay. The non-NABARD corporate component of ₹3.9 crore is the highest ever received since the inception of NABFOUNDATION.



Key initiatives and major highlights in FY2026

- ➔ Closed 27 projects across 12 states and the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir.
- ➔ Created water storage potential of 1,357.6 million litres in Rajasthan, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu through Jaisalmer Water Security 1.0 and 2.0 and ReASSURE 2.0 and 3.0.
- ➔ Established drinking water facilities in 12 villages through Nirmal Jal 2.0.
- ➔ Generated awareness on menstrual hygiene across 3,566 villages through My Pad My Right.
- ➔ Established agro-processing facilities for 7 FPOs in the Kalyana Karnataka region.
- ➔ Provided solar-powered mobility assistance for women students and persons with disabilities in Kerala through Project CAMPUS.
- ➔ Registered on the Social Stock Exchange of the National Stock Exchange and the National CSR Exchange portal of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, GoI.
- ➔ Renewed 80G and 12AA certificates and registered under the Maharashtra Shops and Establishments Act, 2017.
- ➔ Strengthened governance by adopting new or renewed policies and standard operating procedures, onboarding compliance software, and initiating development of in-house software for operations.
- ➔ Recorded over 2.6 lakh views across LinkedIn, YouTube, Instagram, and Facebook, with over 9,400 followers.
- ➔ Received the 8th ICC Social Impact Award in the Inclusive Growth category for the Jaisalmer Water Security and YESH projects.



NABSanrakshan—Snapshot FY2026

Wholly owned subsidiary of NABARD	Administered FPO Trust and AHD Trust
Established in November 2020	FPO Trust ELIs onboarded: 107
Mandate: manage credit guarantee funds to increase institutional finance to priority rural sectors	FPO Trust cumulative guarantees issued: 4,252
Schemes under FPO Trust: CGSFPO	FPO Trust loans covered: ₹959.33 crore
Schemes under AHD Trust: CGSAHD and CGSFIDF	FPO Trust guarantee cover: ₹801.08 crore
AHD Trust ELIs onboarded: 62	FPOs benefited: 2,979
CGSFIDF ELIs onboarded: 8	Farmers reached: nearly 30.79 lakh
Credit guarantees issued under AHD Trust: 6	Loan amount covered under AHD Trust: ₹110.60 crore



FY2026 performance and business direction

During FY2026, NABSanrakshan administered two flagship credit guarantee fund trusts (CGFTs)—the CGFT for FPOs (FPO Trust) and the CGFT-AHD (AHD Trust). CGSFPO financing is implemented through the FPO Trust, while the CGSAHD and the CGSFIDF loans are implemented through the AHD Trust.

During the year, eligible borrowers under the FPO Trust were expanded to include primary agricultural credit societies under the World's Largest Grain Storage Plan, and the first instalment of 20 claims aggregating ₹241.97 lakh was released under CGSFPO. The AHD Trust received tax exemption on income accruing from the fund and the corpus contributed. Under CGSFIDF, no credit guarantees were issued during the year.



Key initiatives and major highlights in FY2026

- Conducted bankers' workshops under FPO and AHD schemes.
- Made presentations at meetings convened by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI, SFAC, NFDB, and other stakeholders.
- Conducted outreach sessions with district development managers and regional offices of NABARD.
- Completed the first diagnostic study for the Government of Kerala to design a Partial Credit Guarantee Scheme for the plantation sector; the report was submitted to KERA, with deliberations underway on the implementation roadmap.
- Initiated a diagnostic study on credit guarantee support for agro-processing units promoted by rural cooperatives and collectives, with support from NABARD.
- Received in-principle approval from the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir for implementing a Credit Guarantee Scheme under Mission YUVA.
- Launched CGApply, an end-to-end, rule-based digital platform for processing credit guarantee operations.
- Completed the CSR initiative titled "Establishment of Training-cum-Agro Processing Centre in Kalyana Karnataka Region" in collaboration with NABFOUNDATION.

Going forward, NABSanrakshan will focus on expanding coverage of existing schemes, refining operational processes, facilitating credit flow to grassroots institutions, onboarding new schemes aligned with emerging sectoral needs, strengthening internal human resource capabilities, and stabilising and refining the CGApply portal.

Abbreviations used in Annexe to Chapter 10: AAA = Rating Grade; used in AAA (Stable); AHD = Animal Husbandry and Dairying; AIF = Alternative Investment Fund; CFSS = Core Financial Services Solution; CGFMU = Credit Guarantee Fund for Micro Units; CGFT-AHD = Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Animal Husbandry and Dairying; CGSAHD = Credit Guarantee Scheme for Animal Husbandry and Dairying; CGSFIDF = Credit Guarantee Scheme for Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund; CGSFPO = Credit Guarantee Scheme for FPO Financing; CGTMSE = Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises; CSR = Corporate Social Responsibility; DDU-GKY = Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana; DPRs = Detailed Project Reports; ELI/ELIs = Eligible Lending Institution(s); FPC/FPCs = Farmer Producer Company/Companies; FPO/FPOs = Farmer Producer Organisation(s); FY = Financial Year; GAP = Good Agricultural Practices; GNPA = Gross Non-Performing Assets; Gol = Government of India; HRMS = Human Resource Management System; ICC = Indian Chamber of Commerce; IEC = International Electrotechnical Commission; ISO = International Organization for Standardization; IT = Information Technology; JJM = Jal Jeevan Mission; KERA = Kerala Climate Resilient Agri-Value Chain Modernization Project; LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean; LMS = Loan Management System; LOS = Loan Origination System; MFI / MFIs = Microfinance Institution(s); MLI = Member Lending Institution; MSME = Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise; NABARD = National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development; NBFC = Non-Banking Financial Company; NBFC-MFI / NBFC-MFIs = Non-Banking Financial Company-Microfinance Institution(s); NCGTC = National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company; NFDB = National Fisheries Development Board; PFRDA = Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority; PMC = Project Management Consultancy; PMKVY = Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana; PM VIKAS = Pradhan Mantri Virasat ka Samvardhan; SaaS = Software as a Service; SEBI = Securities and Exchange Board of India; SFAC = Small Farmers' Agribusiness Consortium; SHG / SHGs = Self-Help Group(s); SME = Small and Medium Enterprise; WASH = Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene; YESH = Yatri Eco Sanitation and Hygiene.

Data sources for Annexe to Chapter 10: The information presented in this annexe has been provided by the respective subsidiaries through the Department of Subsidiaries and Strategic Investments, NABARD.

“

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

”



“Corporate governance” involves a set of relationships between a company’s management, its Board, its shareholders as well as other stakeholders which provide the structure through which objectives of a company are set, along with the means of attaining those objectives and monitoring performance. It helps define the way authority as well as responsibilities are allocated and how decisions are made.¹ Good governance aims at achieving high levels of accountability, efficiency, responsibility, transparency, and fairness in all areas of operation to increase the confidence of investors and other stakeholders.

In order to decentralise the decision-making on various policy and operational issues and ensure proper checks and balances thereof, several committees have been put in place at NABARD with the approval of the Board. The functioning/performance of these committees is reported to the Board at periodic intervals as a matter of effective control mechanism. The Board and various committees play a vital role in furthering corporate governance principles in NABARD as outlined in the following paragraphs.

Board of Directors

NABARD is governed by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development General Regulations, 1982 and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Additional) General Regulations, 1984. The composition of the Board of Directors is as per NABARD Act, 1981 (Table 1).

The Board of Directors is the top decision-making body of NABARD. As per section 5(1) of NABARD Act, 1981, the general superintendence, direction, and management of the affairs and

business of NABARD is vested in the Board of Directors, which exercises all powers and does all acts and things which may be exercised or done by NABARD.

TABLE 1: COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AS PER NABARD ACT, 1981

<i>NABARD Act—Section</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Strength</i>
6(1)(a)	Chairman	1
6(1)(b)	Experts from fields such as rural economics, rural development, cottage and village industries, cooperative banks, regional rural banks, etc.	3
6(1)(c)	Directors on Board of Reserve Bank of India (RBI)	3
6(1)(d)	Officials of the central government	3
6(1)(e)	Officials of the state government	4
6(1)(f)	Shareholders (other than RBI, central government and other institutions owned or controlled by the central government)	—
6(1)(g)	Managing Director	1
6(3)	Full-time directors appointed by the central government in consultation with RBI	2
	Total strength	17

SEBI’s Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements

Pursuant to the amendment in Securities and Exchange Board of India’s (SEBI’s) Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements (LODR) Regulations, 2015 framework in

¹ Reserve Bank of India’s ‘Discussion paper on Governance in Commercial Banks in India’, June 2020.

September 2021, Regulations 15 to 27 of the said framework related to the Corporate Governance were made applicable on “high-value debt listed entities” which have listed their specified securities and have an outstanding value of listed non-convertible debt securities of ₹500 crore and above as on 31 March 2021. By virtue of this amendment, NABARD qualifies as a “high-value debt listed entity” and thereby the applicability of Regulations 15 to 27 was on “comply or explain basis” until 31 March 2023, and on a mandatory basis thereafter. SEBI first extended the deadline for compliance to these regulations related to corporate governance norms (i.e., 15 to 27 of LODR Regulations) until 31 March 2024 and then extended the deadline for compliance until 31 March 2025, in its Board meeting held on 15 March 2024.

SEBI meanwhile notified the SEBI (LODR) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2024 (Amendment Regulations) on 12 December 2024, amending various regulations of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015. The Amendment Regulations ushered in numerous changes, broadly to address ease of doing business concerns.

On 27 March 2025, SEBI notified the SEBI (LODR) (Amendment) Regulations, 2025, which amend the SEBI

(LODR) Regulations, 2015. This amendment introduces Chapter VA, which pertains to Corporate Governance for Listed Entities that have listed Non-Convertible Debt Securities. The provisions of this Chapter apply to listed entities that exclusively have non-convertible debt securities with an outstanding value of ₹1,000 crore or more. Consequently, Chapter VA will apply to NABARD instead of Regulations 15 to 27.

Accordingly, the NABARD management has been taking necessary steps to comply with the provisions of corporate governance within the stipulated time. As on 31 March 2026, there are 12 directors, of which 3 directors are executive/ whole-time directors and 9 directors are non-executive directors. NABARD complies with regulation 62D(1)(a) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 which requires the Board of Directors to have an optimum combination of executive and non-executive directors with at least one woman director and not less than 50% of the Board of Directors shall comprise non-executive directors. Attendance, number of directorships, core skills and competencies of each director of the Board are detailed in Table 2.

TABLE 2: ATTENDANCE, NUMBER OF DIRECTORSHIPS, CORE SKILLS AND COMPETENCIES OF EACH DIRECTOR OF THE BOARD

S. no.	Name of Director	Category	Attendance		Number of other boards where director is a member	Core skills/ competencies	Remarks
			Board Meetings held*	Meetings attended			
1.	Dr Shaji Krishnan V.	Chairman	5	5	13	Agriculture Finance	
2.	Dr Poonam Gupta	Directors on RBI Board	5	0	1	Central Banking	
3.	Dr Ravindra H. Dholakia	Directors on RBI Board	5	5	4	Teaching, Research, Training and Consultancy	
4.	Shri Satish Kashinath Marathe	Directors on RBI Board	3	3	5	Banking and Cooperation	
5.	Smt Revathy Iyer	Directors on RBI Board	2	2	Nil	Central Banking	Tenure ended on 5 August 2025
6.	Shri Ashish Madhaorao More	Officials of the central government	4	2	Nil	Administrative Service (IAS)	
7.	Shri Devesh Chaturvedi	Officials of the central government	4	0	Nil	Administrative Service (IAS)	Tenure ended on 28 February 2026
8.	Shri Shailesh Kumar Singh	Officials of the central government	1	1	Nil	Administrative Service (IAS)	Tenure ended on 31 May 2025
9.	Shri T.K. Anil Kumar	Officials of the central government	4	3	Nil	Administrative Service (IAS)	

S. no.	Name of Director	Category	Attendance		Number of other boards where director is a member	Core skills/competencies	Remarks
			Board Meetings held*	Meetings attended			
10.	Shri Apurba Roy	Officials of the state government	1	1	2	Administrative Service (IAS)	
11.	Shri C.G. Rajini Kaanthan	Officials of the state government	1	0	5	Administrative Service (IAS)	
12.	Smt Shahla Nigar	Officials of the state government	1	1	Nil	Administrative Service (IAS)	
13.	Shri Nishant Warvade	Officials of the state government	2	0	Nil	Administrative Service (IAS)	Tenure ended on 19 December 2025
14.	Dr Surendra Narayan Pandey	Officials of the state government	3	3	Nil	Administrative Service (IAS)	Tenure ended on 19 December 2025
15.	Smt Y.W. Ringu	Officials of the state government	3	0	Nil	Administrative Service (IAS)	Tenure ended on 19 December 2025
16.	Shri M. Selvendran	Officials of the state government	1	1	Nil	Administrative Service (IAS)	Tenure ended on 5 July 2025
17.	Shri Budithi Rajsekhar	Officials of the state government	3	0	3	Administrative Service (IAS)	
18.	Shri Goverdhan Singh Rawat	Deputy Managing Director	5	5	2	Agriculture Finance	
19.	Dr Ajay Kumar Sood	Deputy Managing Director	5	5	2	Agriculture Finance	
Special Invitee on the Board of NABARD [#]							
20.	Shri Pankaj Kumar Bansal	Representing Ministry of Cooperation	5	4	NA	Administrative Service (IAS)	
21.	Dr Urvish Shah	Experts/Non-Official	5	5	NA	Audit and Consultancy	

Notes:

IAS = Indian Administrative Service.

* = 'Meetings held' include the number of meetings of the Board of Directors held during their tenure.

[#] = Invitee is not considered for quorum or total strength.

TABLE 2A: DIRECTORSHIPS OF EACH DIRECTOR OF THE BOARD AS ON 31 MARCH 2026

S. no.	Name	Other companies in which directorship is held	Nature of interest in such other companies
1.	Dr Shaji Krishnan V.	1. NABARD Consultancy Services Ltd 2. NABVENTURES Ltd. 3. Open Network Digital Commerce 4. Sahakar Sarathi Pvt Ltd	Director Director Director Director
		Governing Board	
		5. Bankers Institute of Rural Development 6. IBPS 7. Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India 8. Indian Institute of Bank Management, Guwahati 9. National Institute of Bank Management 10. National Cooperative Development Corporation 11. Indian Banks' Association (IBA) 12. Tribhuvan Sahakari University 13. National Fisheries Development Board	Member of Governing Council Member of Governing Board Member of Governing Body Member of Governing Board Member of Governing Board Member of the Board of Management Member of the Managing Committee Member of the Governing Board Member of the Governing Body
2.	Dr Poonam Gupta	1. Reserve Bank of India	Director
3.	Dr Ravindra H. Dholakia	1. Gujarat Industries Power Company Ltd 2. CareEdge Global IFSC Ltd 3. Adani Ports & Special Economic Zone Ltd 4. RBI	1. Independent part-time director 2. Independent part-time director 3. Independent part-time director 4. Independent part-time director
4.	Shri Satish Kashinath Marathe	1. National Housing Bank 2. Centre for Studies and Research in Cooperation 3. AlgoVision Data Sciences Pvt Ltd 4. Simplydesi Ventures Pvt Ltd 5. RBI	Director Director Additional Director Director Director
5.	Shri T.K. Anil Kumar	Nil	Nil
6.	Shri Ashish Madhaorao More	Nil	Nil
7.	Shri Apurba Roy	1. Tripura State Electricity Corporation Ltd 2. Tripura Nature Trails & Resorts Ltd	Director Director
8.	Shri C.G. Rajini Kaanthan	1. Haryana Medical Services Corporation Ltd 2. Haryana Airports Development Corporation Ltd 3. Gurgaon Technology Park Ltd 4. Haryana State Financial Services Ltd 5. Haryana Women Development Corporation Ltd, Chandigarh	Nominee Director Nominee Director Nominee Director Managing Director Nominee Director
9.	Shri Budithi Rajsekhar	1. AP State Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd 2. Rythu Sathikara Samstha 3. AP State Mega Seed Park Ltd	Nominee Director Director Director
10.	Smt Shahla Nigar	Nil	Nil
11.	Shri Goverdhan Singh Rawat	1. NABVENTURES Ltd. 2. NABSanrakshan	Nominee Director Nominee Director
12.	Dr Ajay Kumar Sood	1. NABARD Consultancy Services Ltd. 2. NABFOUNDATION	Nominee Director Nominee Director

Changes in the Board of Directors in FY2026

The following changes took place in the composition of the Board of Directors during FY2026 (Tables 3 and 4).

TABLE 3: BOARD MEMBERS WHO JOINED IN FY2026

<i>S. no.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Joined</i>
1.	Dr Poonam Gupta	Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India	23 May 2025
2.	Shri T.K. Anil Kumar	Additional Secretary, Department of Rural Development, Government of India	2 June 2025
3.	Shri Nishant Warvade	Secretary, Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Government of Madhya Pradesh	6 July 2025
4.	Shri Ashish Madhaorao More	Joint Secretary, Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, Government of India	24 July 2025
5.	Shri Satish Kashinath Marathe	Director on Central Board of Reserve Bank of India	22 August 2025
6.	Shri Apurba Roy	Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of Tripura	27 February 2026
7.	Shri C.G. Rajini Kaanthan	Commissioner & Secretary, Finance Department, Government of Haryana	27 February 2026
8.	Shri Budithi Rajsekhar	Ex-officio Special Chief Secretary, Agriculture & Cooperation Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh	27 February 2026
9.	Smt Shahla Nigar	Agriculture Production Commissioner cum Principal Secretary, Agriculture Development and Farmers' Welfare and Biotechnology Department, Government of Chhattisgarh	27 February 2026

TABLE 4: BOARD MEMBERS WHO CEASED TO BE A DIRECTOR IN FY2026

<i>S. no.</i>	<i>Name of Director</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Tenure ended</i>
1.	Shri Shailesh Kumar Singh	Secretary, Department of Rural Development, Government of India	31 May 2025
2.	Shri M. Selvendran	Secretary, Farmers' Welfare & Agriculture Development Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh	5 July 2025
3.	Smt Revathy Iyer	Director, Reserve Bank of India	5 August 2025
4.	Shri Budithi Rajsekhar	Ex-officio Special Chief Secretary, Agriculture & Cooperation Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh	19 December 2025 (reappointed w.e.f. 27 February 2026)
5.	Smt Y.W. Ringu	Commissioner, Finance Department, Government of Arunachal Pradesh	19 December 2025
6.	Shri Nishant Warvade	Secretary, Farmers' Welfare & Agriculture Development Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh	19 December 2025
7.	Dr Surendra Narayan Pandey	Secretary, Farmers' Welfare & Agriculture Development Department, Government of Uttarakhand	19 December 2025
8.	Shri Devesh Chaturvedi	Secretary, Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Government of India	28 February 2026

Meetings of the Board and its committees in FY2026

During FY2026, NABARD followed all the prescribed norms of good governance in letter and spirit, and the Board and its committees met regularly as mandated to maintain transparency and accountability of the organisation (Tables 5 and 6).

TABLE 5: NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HELD DURING FY2026

S. no.	Board Meeting No.	Date of the meeting
1.	262	27 May 2025
2.	263	1 August 2025
3.	264	12 November 2025
4.	265	4 February 2026
5.	266	25 March 2026

Committees of the Board of Directors

TABLE 6: NUMBER OF THE MEETINGS OF THE BOARD AND ITS COMMITTEES HELD DURING FY2026

S. no.	Board and its Committees	Meetings held
1.	Board	5
2.	Executive Committee	4
3.	Audit Committee	6
4.	Risk Management Committee	5
5.	Premises Committee	3
6.	Human Resources Committee	4
7.	IT Strategy Committee	4
8.	Sanctioning Committee	4
9.	Stakeholders Relationship Committee	1
10.	Special Committee of the Board for Monitoring and Follow-up of Cases of Frauds	3
11.	Review Committee on Wilful Defaulters	–
12.	Internal Sanctioning Committee	11
13.	Independent Directors Meeting	1

Audit Committee of the Board

The Audit Committee of the Board (ACB) was constituted by the Board under Section 13(3) of NABARD Act, 1981 (Table 7).

Brief description of terms of reference:

- The ACB may provide direction as also oversee the operation of the total audit functions. Total audit function will imply the organisation, operationalisation and quality control of internal audit and inspection within the

institution and follow-up on the statutory/external audit and inspections of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

- As regards internal audit, the ACB may review the internal inspection/audit function in the institution—the system, its quality, and effectiveness in terms of follow-up. It may also focus on the follow-up on frauds and major areas of housekeeping.
- Regarding statutory audits, the ACB may follow up on all the issues raised in the reports. It may interact with the external auditors before the finalisation of the annual financial accounts and reports.
- Review and follow up all the issues/concerns raised in the inspection reports of the RBI.
- Review of implementation of Ind AS.
- Review of implementation of Basel III norms.
- Review of implementation of risk-based internal audit.
- Review and follow-up of information security (IS) audit observations.
- Interaction with rating agencies.
- Any other matter that the Board may assign to it.
- All items specified in Part C of Schedule II of SEBI LODR.

TABLE 7: COMPOSITION OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD AND ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS DURING FY2026

S. no.	Name	Category	Meetings held*	Meetings attended
1.	Shri Satish Kashinath Marathe	Directors on RBI Board	4	4
2.	Dr Ravindra H. Dholakia	Directors on RBI Board	6	6
3.	Smt Revathy Iyer	Directors on RBI Board	2	2
4.	Shri Devesh Chaturvedi	Central government officials	5	0
5.	Smt Y.W. Ringu	State government officials	3	0
6.	Shri Apurba Roy	State government officials	1	1
7.	Shri Budithi Rajsekhar	State government officials	3	0
8.	Shri Goverdhan Singh Rawat	Deputy Managing Director	6	6
9.	Dr Ajay Kumar Sood	Deputy Managing Director	6	6
10.	Dr Urvish Shah®	Experts/Non-officials	6	6

Notes:

RBI = Reserve Bank of India.

* = 'Meetings held' include the number of ACB meetings held during their tenure.

® = Invitee is not considered for quorum or total strength.

Risk Management Committee of the Board

The Risk Management Committee of the Board (RMCB) was constituted by the Board under Section 13(3) of NABARD Act, 1981 (Table 8).

Brief description of terms of reference:

1. Devise policy and strategy for integrated risk management containing various risk exposures of the bank including the credit risk. For this purpose, the RMCB should effectively coordinate between the Enterprise Risk Management Committee (ERMC), the Asset Liability Management Committee and other risk committees of the bank, if any.
2. Decide the policy and strategy for integrated risk management containing various risk exposures of the bank including the market risk.
3. Setting policies and guidelines for market risk measurement, management, and reporting.
4. Ensure that market risk management processes (including people, systems, operations, limits, and controls) satisfy the bank's policy.
5. Reviewing and approving market risk limits, including triggers or stop-losses for traded and accrual portfolios.
6. Ensuring robustness of financial models, and the effectiveness of all systems used to calculate market risk.
7. Decide the operational risk policies and issues delegated to it by the Board.
8. Review profiles of operational risk throughout the organisation.
9. Decide operational risk capital methodology and resulting attribution.
10. Decide and review rating norms of various clients.
11. Decide the exposure norms for various clients/client groups.
12. Review the exposure to clients at quarterly rests.
13. Set and approve expressions of risk appetite, within overall parameters set by the Board.
14. Reinforce the culture and awareness of operational risk management throughout the organisation.
15. Any other matter that the Board may assign to it.
16. All items specified in Part D of Schedule II of SEBI LODR.

TABLE 8: COMPOSITION OF THE RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD AND ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS DURING FY2026

<i>S. no.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Meetings held*</i>	<i>Meetings attended</i>
1.	Dr Ravindra H. Dholakia, Chairman, RMCB	Directors on RBI Board	5	5
2.	Dr Shaji Krishnan V.	Chairman, NABARD	5	5
3.	Shri Satish Kashinath Marathe	Directors on RBI Board	3	3

<i>S. no.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Meetings held*</i>	<i>Meetings attended</i>
4.	Smt Revathy Iyer	Directors on RBI Board	2	2
5.	Shri Devesh Chaturvedi	Central government officials	4	0
6.	Smt Y.W. Ringu	State government officials	3	0
7.	Smt Shahla Nigar	State government officials	1	1
8.	Shri C.G. Rajini Kaanthan	State government officials	1	0
9.	Shri Budithi Rajsekhar	State government officials	2	0
10.	Shri Goverdhan Singh Rawat	Deputy Managing Director	5	4
11.	Dr Ajay Kumar Sood	Deputy Managing Director	5	5
12.	Shri Praveen Kumar Gupta®	Special Invitee	5	4

Notes:

RBI = Reserve Bank of India.

* = 'Meetings held' include the number of RMCB meetings held during their tenure.

® = Invitee is not considered for quorum or total strength.

Stakeholders Relationship Committee of the Board

The Stakeholders Relationship Committee of the Board (SRC) was constituted by the Board in its 250th meeting held on 28 March 2023 under Section 13(3) of the NABARD Act, 1981, as mandated by Regulation 20 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2015.

- a) Name of the non-executive director heading the committee: The third meeting of SRC held on 22 December 2025 was chaired by Dr Ravindra H. Dholakia.
- b) Name and designation of the compliance officer: **Shri Vinod Chandrasekharan, CGM.**
- c) Number of shareholders' complaints received during the financial year: 5.
- d) Number of complaints not solved to the satisfaction of the shareholders: Nil.
- e) Number of pending complaints: Nil.

In addition to the above, NABARD also has in place other Board-level committees constituted under Section 13(3) of the NABARD Act, 1981 (Table 9).

TABLE 9: ALL BOARD-LEVEL COMMITTEES AS ON 31 MARCH 2026

S. no.	Committee	Composition
1.	Executive Committee	Dr Shaji Krishnan V., Chairman Shri Satish Kashinath Marathe Shri T.K. Anil Kumar Smt Shahla Nigar Shri Goverdhan Singh Rawat Dr Ajay Kumar Sood
2.	Premises Committee	Dr Ajay Kumar Sood Shri Goverdhan Singh Rawat Shri Satish Kashinath Marathe Dr Ravi Sinha (Expert) Shri B.G. Fernandes (Expert)
3.	Human Resources Committee	Dr Shaji Krishnan V. Dr Ravindra H. Dholakia Shri T.K. Anil Kumar Shri C.G. Rajini Kaanthan Shri Goverdhan Singh Rawat Dr Ajay Kumar Sood
4.	Information Technology Strategy Committee	Shri Satish Kashinath Marathe Shri Apurba Roy Shri Goverdhan Singh Rawat Dr Ajay Kumar Sood Shri Burra Butchi Babu (IT expert) Shri Vinayak Godse (IT expert)
5.	Sanctioning Committee	Dr Shaji Krishnan V. Shri Satish Kashinath Marathe Dr Ravindra H. Dholakia Shri T.K. Anil Kumar Shri Ashish Madhaorao More Shri Apurba Roy Shri Budithi Rajsekhar Shri Goverdhan Singh Rawat Dr Ajay Kumar Sood
6.	Stakeholders Relationship Committee	Dr Ravindra H. Dholakia Shri T.K. Anil Kumar Shri C.G. Rajini Kaanthan Shri Goverdhan Singh Rawat Dr Ajay Kumar Sood
7.	Special Committee of the Board for Monitoring and Follow-up of cases of Frauds	Dr Ravindra H. Dholakia Smt Shahla Nigar Shri Goverdhan Singh Rawat Dr Ajay Kumar Sood
8.	Review Committee on Wilful Defaulters	Dr Shaji Krishnan V. Shri Satish Kashinath Marathe

Familiarisation programmes and remuneration of directors

The details of the familiarisation programmes provided to the independent directors and the copy of the latest letter dated 3 April 2019 received from Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, pertaining to the payment to non-executive directors is available on the NABARD website.² The sitting fee of ₹40,000 and ₹20,000 per meeting was paid for attending the Board and Committee meetings, respectively. Further, an additional sitting fee of ₹5,000 per meeting was also payable for chairing the committee meetings.

General shareholder information

NABARD was set up with an initial capital of ₹100 crore and its paid-up capital stood at ₹17,080 crore as on 31 March 2026. Consequent to the revision in the composition of share capital between the Government of India and RBI, NABARD today is wholly owned by the Government of India.

Means of communication

- NABARD declares its financial results from time to time in leading Hindi and English newspapers to maintain transparency. Quarterly financial results are published in newspapers as well as on the NABARD, Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange websites.
- Newspapers wherein the results are normally published include Jan Satta (Hindi), Lok Satta (Marathi), Financial Express (English), and Indian Express (English).
- NABARD also highlights all the required information on its website, www.nabard.org.

Other disclosures

- Disclosures on materially significant related party transactions that may have potential conflict with the interests of the listed entity at large: **Included under Accounting Standard 18 (AS 18) of the audited balance sheet of NABARD.**
- Details of non-compliance by the listed entity, penalties, strictures imposed on the listed entity by stock exchange(s) or the Board or any statutory authority, on any matter related to capital markets, during the last 3 years:
 - FY2026:** Reserve Bank of India (RBI) vide its letter dated 10 July 2025 imposed a penalty of ₹3 lakh due to shortfall in the securities in SGL account of NABARD on 16 June 2025, which led to 'SGL bouncing'. The penalty was paid on 15 July 2025. NABARD has since enhanced its review mechanism so as to ensure that such incidents do not recur.

² <https://www.nabard.org/investor-relations.aspx>.

- **FY2025:** A penalty of ₹5,900 each was imposed by Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange for delay in intimation under Regulation 50(1) of SEBI (LODR) Regulations.
 - **FY2024: Nil.**
3. Details of establishment of vigil mechanism or whistleblower policy, and affirmation that no personnel has been denied access to the Audit Committee: **vigil mechanism has been put in place for the members of the Board of Directors of NABARD;**
 4. Details of compliance with mandatory requirements and adoption of the non-mandatory requirements: NABARD has complied with all applicable provisions of SEBI (LODR) regulations, subject to the provisions of the NABARD Act, 1981.
 5. Web link where policy for determining ‘material’ subsidiaries is disclosed: The policy for determining ‘material’ subsidiaries is available on the NABARD website;³
 6. Web link for the policy on dealing with related party transactions: Related party transactions are included under AS 18 of the audited balance sheet of NABARD. The policy for dealing with related party transactions as approved by the Board in its 250th meeting held on 28 March 2023 is available on the NABARD website;⁴
 7. Disclosure of commodity price risks and commodity hedging activities: **Not applicable to NABARD. Subsidiaries of NABARD are not permitted to deal with commodity/derivatives of commodities.**
 8. Details of utilisation of funds raised through preferential allotment or qualified institutional placement as specified under Regulation 32 (7A): **Not applicable to NABARD.**
 9. A certificate from a company secretary in practice that none of the directors on the Board of the company have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as directors of companies by the Board/ Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such statutory authority: **Not applicable.**
 10. Where the Board had not accepted any recommendation of any committee of the Board, which is mandatorily required, in the relevant financial year, the same to be disclosed along with reasons thereof: **Nil.**
 11. Disclosures in relation to the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013:
 - a) number of complaints filed during the financial year: 4;
 - b) number of complaints disposed of during the financial year: 4; and
 - c) number of complaints pending as at the end of the financial year: Nil.
 12. Total fees for all services paid by the listed entity and its subsidiaries, on a consolidated basis, to the statutory auditor and all entities in the network firm/network entity of which the statutory auditor is a part (Tables 10 and 11).

TABLE 10: FEES FOR STATUTORY AUDITORS OF NABARD

(Amount in ₹)

<i>Fee type</i>	<i>FY2026</i>	<i>FY2025</i>
Annual audit fees	13,88,000	13,88,000
Fees for certification	9,30,000	6,30,000
Tax audit fees	4,16,400	4,16,400
Fees for quarterly limited review	15,26,800	9,01,000
Total fees	42,61,200	33,35,400

TABLE 11: FEES PAID BY SUBSIDIARIES TO THE STATUTORY AUDITORS

(Amount in ₹)

<i>Subsidiary</i>	<i>Audit fee category</i>	<i>Fee</i>	
		<i>FY2026</i>	<i>FY2025</i>
NABKISAN	Statutory audit fees	3,00,000	2,25,000
NABSanrakshan	Statutory audit fees	60,000	60,000
NABVENTURES	Statutory audit fees	60,000	60,000
	Tax audit fees	35,000	36,000
	Secretarial audit fees	35,000	25,000
NABFOUNDATION	Statutory audit fees	45,000	45,000
NABFINS	Statutory audit fees	9,00,000	9,00,000
	Tax audit fees	1,00,000	1,00,000
NABCONS	Statutory audit fees	3,00,000	3,00,000
	Tax audit fees	75,000	65,000
	Lower TDS deduction certificate assignment	–	1,00,000
	Handling faceless scrutiny assessment for AY2024–25	–	50,000
Total fees paid by subsidiaries		19,10,000	19,66,000

³ <https://www.nabard.org/hindi/auth/writereaddata/File/policy-on-material-subs.pdf>.

⁴ <https://www.nabard.org/auth/writereaddata/File/Policy-on-related-party-transactios.pdf?csrt=17208910789087945120>

13. Disclosure by listed entity and its subsidiaries of ‘Loans and advances made to firms/companies in which directors are interested by’: Provided that this requirement shall be applicable to all listed entities except for listed banks: **Nil**
14. Salary and allowances paid to Key Management Personnel during FY2026 (₹):

TABLE 12: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL REMUNERATION,
1 APRIL 2025 TO 31 MARCH 2026 (₹)

Name	Basic	Dearness Allowance	Other (Arrears)	Total
Dr Shaji Krishnan V.	28,69,692	17,60,949	35,00,829	81,31,470
Shri Goverdhan Singh Rawat	36,61,168	24,11,542	22,80,104	83,52,814
Dr Ajay Kumar Sood	36,26,320	23,82,568	38,00,927	98,09,815

Declaration of Compliance with the Code of Conduct of Board of Directors and Senior Management

NABARD is established and governed by NABARD Act, 1981 and NABARD General Regulations, 1982 read with Additional General Regulations, 1984. Chapter V A of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

(added vide SEBI’s Notification dated 27 March 2025) with corporate governance norms is applicable on NABARD for it being a high value debt listed entity (HVDLE). This chapter contains two sub-regulations pertaining to the Code of Conduct for the Board of Directors, namely:

- i) Regulation 62D (10) (previously Regulation 17(5) before the amendment) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 provides that *“The board of directors shall lay down a code of conduct suitably incorporating the duties of independent directors as laid down in the Companies Act, 2013 for all members of board of directors and senior management of the HVDLE.”*
- ii) Regulation 62O (3) (previously Regulation 26(3)) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 provides that *“All members of the board of directors and senior management personnel shall affirm compliance with the code of conduct of board of directors and senior management on an annual basis.”*

Code of Conduct for the Directors and Senior Management, drafted as per the Regulation 17(5) was approved by the Board of Directors in its 250th meeting held on 28th March 2023.

We hereby state that all the members of board of directors and senior management personnel comply with the Code of Conduct of Board of Directors and Senior Management, which was obtained through an annual declaration as per Regulation 62O (3) for the year 2025–26, signed by them giving confirmation to that effect.

Dr Shaji Krishnan V.
Chairman

CERTIFICATE ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

To,
The Members,
The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD),
Plot no. C-24, G-Block, Bandra-Kurla
Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai,
Maharashtra- 400051

We have examined the compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance by **The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development** (hereinafter referred as “NABARD”) for the Financial year ended March 31, 2026 as prescribed under **Regulation 17 to 27, Regulation 62B to 62Q, Regulation 62 and para C, D and E of Schedule V** of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (hereinafter referred as “Listing Regulations”).

We state that compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance is the responsibility of the management, and our examination was limited to procedures and implementation thereof adopted by the Company for ensuring compliance with conditions of Corporate Governance. It is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion on the financial statements of the Company.

In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to our examination of the relevant records and the explanations given to us, we certify that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as prescribed under Listing Regulations except to the following:

1. In accordance with the Schedule II Part B read with Regulations 17(8) and 62D(14) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 the compliance certificate is required to be furnished by Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer in the prescribed format relating to financial statements, internal controls and fraud reporting and the same was not in the format prescribed under the aforesaid provisions.

We further state that such compliance is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

This certificate is issued solely for the purposes of complying with Listing Regulations and may not be suitable for any other purpose.

For Mehta & Mehta,
Company Secretaries
(ICSI Unique Code: P1996MH007500)

Sonia Sahni
Partner

PCS No: A19948
CP No: 8985

PR No. 7281/2025
UDIN: A019948H000483587

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26-May-2026

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026

Pursuant to Regulation 24A of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

To,
The Members,
The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD),
Plot no. C-24, G-Block, Bandra-Kurla
Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai,
Maharashtra- 400051

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **NABARD** ("the Organisation"). Secretarial audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliance and expressing our opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the compliance of the applicable laws and maintenance of records based on audit. We have conducted the Audit in accordance with the applicable SEBI (LODR) Regulation, 2015 and other statutory provisions applicable during the financial year under review.

Based on our verification of the books, papers, minute books and returns filed and other records maintained by NABARD and also the information provided by NABARD, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, NABARD has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on March 31, 2026, complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder subject to the observations mentioned in this report. The NABARD has proper Board processes and compliance mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by **NABARD** for the financial year ended on March 31, 2026 according to the provisions of:

- (i) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981 and the rules made thereunder;
- (ii) The Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder **(to the extent specifically applicable to NABARD under any other law/regulation);**
- (iii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder **(to the extent applicable during the year under review);**
- (iv) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder; **(to the extent applicable during the year under review);**
- (v) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made there under; **(to the extent applicable during the year under review);**
- (vi) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):-
 - (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011 **(Not applicable during the year under review);**
 - (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
 - (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 **(Not applicable during the year under review);**
 - (d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021 **(Not applicable during the year under review);**
 - (e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non- Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021;
 - (f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 2025 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client; **(to the extent applicable to NABARD during the audit period)**
 - (g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021 **(Not applicable during the year under review);** and
 - (h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018 **(Not applicable during the year under review);**

We have examined compliance with the applicable provisions of Securities and Exchange Board of India (**Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements**) Regulations, 2015. NABARD being a High Value Debt Listed Entity, therefore provisions applicable to debt listed entities under SEBI LODR were examined.

During the period under review NABARD has complied with the provisions of Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. subject to the observations stated hereinbelow;

We further report that, having regard to the compliance system prevailing in NABARD and on the examination of the relevant documents and records in pursuance thereof, on test-check basis, NABARD has generally complied with the following additional laws/regulations applicable to NABARD:

- (a) NABARD (Additional) General Regulations, 1984
- (b) NABARD Bonds Regulations 1987
- (c) NABARD General Regulations, 1982

During the period under review, NABARD has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above, subject to following observations:

1. During the year under review, the composition of the Board of Directors was not in compliance with Section 6 of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981, which prescribes a Board strength of 17 directors. The Board comprised only 12 directors as against the prescribed strength. Further, no director was appointed under Section 6(1)(b), only two directors were appointed under Section 6(1)(d) as against the prescribed requirement of three directors, and no Managing Director was appointed under Section 6(1)(g) of the Act. As represented by the Management, appointments to the Board are made by the Central Government and are beyond the administrative control of NABARD; however, NABARD has been pursuing the matter with the appropriate authorities for filling up the existing vacancies.
2. During the year under review, NABARD was not in compliance with Regulation 56(1A) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, which requires a listed entity to disclose to the Debenture Trustee all material events and information disclosed to the Stock Exchange under Regulation 51. In this regard, intimation pertaining to the appointment of directors was not provided to the Debenture Trustee.
3. During the year under review, the compliance certificate required to be furnished in compliance with Schedule II Part B read with Regulations 17(8) and 62D(14) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, which require the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer to furnish a compliance certificate in the prescribed format relating to financial statements, internal controls and fraud reporting was not in the format prescribed under the aforesaid provisions.

We further report that based on records made available, all decisions at Board Meetings and Committee Meetings are carried out unanimously as recorded in the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors or Committee of the Board, as the case may be.

We further report that there are adequate systems and processes in NABARD commensurate with the size and operations of the NABARD to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further report that during the audit period the Company had the following specific events/actions having a major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards, etc.

1. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) vide its letter dated 10 July 2025 imposed a penalty of Rs. 3,00,000 due to shortfall in the securities in SGL account of NABARD on 17 June 2025, which led to 'SGL bouncing'. The penalty was paid on 15 July 2025.

**For Mehta & Mehta,
Company Secretaries
(ICSI Unique Code: P1996MH007500)**

**Sonia Sahni
Partner**

PCS No: A19948
CP No: 8985

PR No. 7281/2025
UDIN: A019948H000483501

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26-May-2026

Note: This report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as 'ANNEXURE A' and forms an integral part of this report.

Annexure A

To,
The Members,
The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD),
Plot no. C-24, G-Block, Bandra-Kurla
Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai,
Maharashtra- 400051

Our Secretarial Audit Report for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 of even date is to be read along with this letter.

- 1) Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of NABARD. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
- 2) We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
- 3) We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of NABARD.
- 4) Wherever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
- 5) The compliance of the provisions of applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
- 6) As regard the books, papers, forms, reports and returns filed by NABARD under the provisions referred to in our Secretarial Audit Report in Form No. MR-3 the adherence and compliance to the requirements of the said regulations is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to checking the execution and timeliness of the filing of various reports, returns and documents that need to be filed by NABARD with various authorities under the said regulations. We have not verified the correctness and coverage of the contents of such forms, reports, returns and documents.
- 7) The Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of NABARD nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the NABARD.

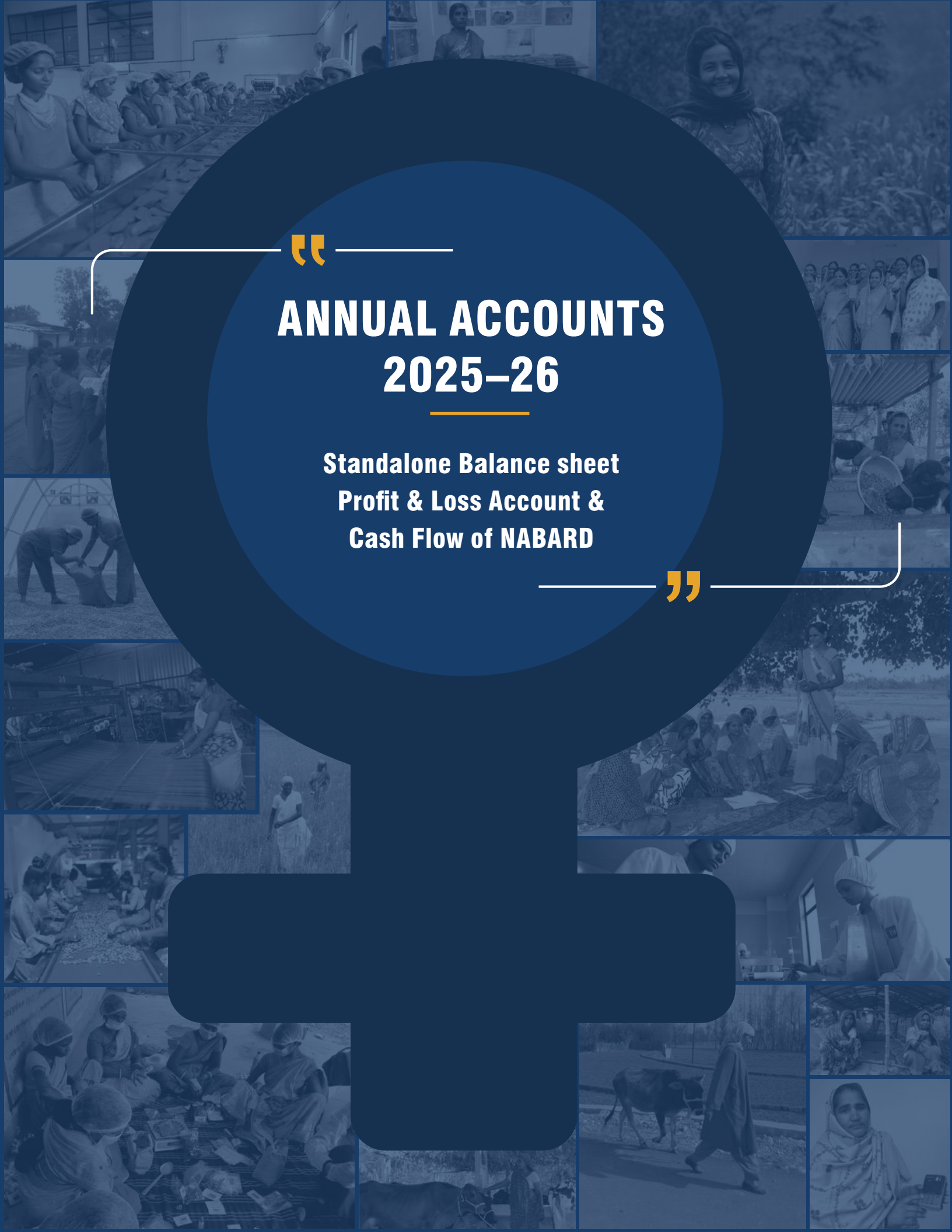
For Mehta & Mehta,
Company Secretaries
(ICSI Unique Code: P1996MH007500)

Sonia Sahni
Partner

PCS No: A19948
CP No: 8985

PR No. 7281/2025
UDIN: A019948H000483501

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26-May-2026

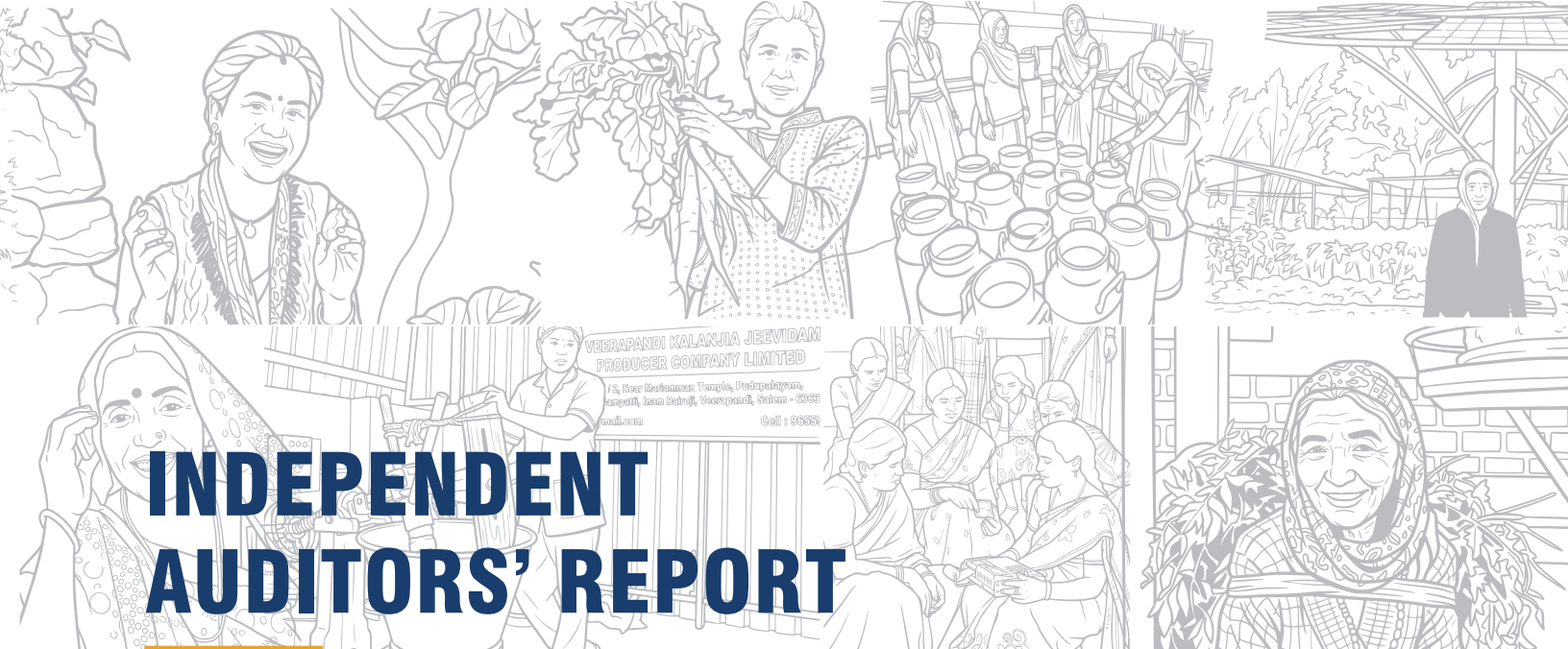


“

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2025–26

”

**Standalone Balance sheet
Profit & Loss Account &
Cash Flow of NABARD**



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To
The President of India

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

1. Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development ('the Bank' or 'NABARD'), which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, Standalone Profit and Loss Account and the Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the Standalone Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information herein after referred to as the ("Standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements are full and fair financial statements containing all necessary particulars and properly drawn up in conformity with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Additional) General Regulations, 1984 and the Accounting Standards notified by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') and accounting principles generally accepted in India, so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank as at March 31 2026, the profit and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

2. Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ('SAs') issued by the ICAI. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by ICAI 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 the basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

3. Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2026. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements, as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on the key audit matters. In our professional judgement, we have decided the following to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report:

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
1. Identification of Non-performing Advances, Income Recognition and Provision of Advances Advances include Refinance loans to banks, Financial Institutions, Micro Finance Institutions and NBFCs; and Direct loans to State Governments and Central Government. The Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') has prescribed the 'Prudential Norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning' in respect of advances for banks ('IRACP Norms'). The identification of performing and non-performing advances involves establishment of proper mechanism and the Bank is required to apply significant degree of judgement to identify and determine the amount of provision required against each advance applying both quantitative as well as qualitative factors prescribed by the regulations. Significant judgements and estimates for NPA identification and provisioning could give rise to material misstatements on: • Completeness and timing of recognition of non-performing assets in accordance with criteria as per IRACP norms; • Measurement of the provision for nonperforming assets based on loan exposure, ageing and classification of the loan, realizable value of security; • Appropriate reversal of unrealized income on the NPAs. Since the classification of advances, identification of NPAs and creation of provision on advances (including additional provisions under applicable IRACP Norms) and income recognition on advances requires proper control mechanism and significant level of estimation by the Bank and has significant impact on the overall financial statements of the Bank; we have ascertained this area as a Key Audit Matter. (Refer Schedule 11 read with Note 8 of Schedule 18 to the standalone financial statements)	Principal audit procedures performed • Understanding and considering the Bank's accounting policies for NPA identification and provisioning and assessing compliance with the prudential norms prescribed by the RBI (IRACP Norms), including the additional provisions and asset classification benefit extended on restructured advances. • Understanding the key controls (including system based automated controls) for identification and provisioning of impaired accounts based on the extant guidelines on IRACP laid down by the RBI. • Considering testing of the exception reports generated from the application systems where the advances have been recorded. • Considering the accounts reported by the Bank and other banks as Special Mention Accounts ("SMA") in RBI's central repository of information on large credits (CRILC) to identify stress. • Reviewing account statements, drawing power calculation, security and other related information of the borrowers selected based on quantitative and qualitative risk factors. • Reading of minutes of Credit Risk Monitoring committee meetings and performing inquiries with the Bank to ascertain if there were indicators of stress or an occurrence of an event of default in a loan account or any product. • Considering key observations arising out of Internal Audits and Concurrent Audits conducted as per the policies and procedures of the Bank. • Considering the RBI Financial Inspection report on the Bank, the Bank's response to the observations and other communication with RBI during the year. • Examination of advances on a sample basis with respect to compliance with the RBI Master Circulars/Guidelines. • Seeking independent confirmation of account balances from borrowers. • Visits to regional offices and examination of documentation and other records relating to advances. • For non-performing advances identified, we, based on factors including stressed sectors and account materiality, tested on a sample basis the asset classification dates, reversal of unrealized interest, value of available security and provisioning as per IRACP norms. • Recomputed the provision for NPA on such samples after considering the key input factors and compared our measurement outcome to that prepared by management.
2. Valuation of Investments, Identification of and provisioning for Non-Performing Investments Investments include investments made by the Bank in Central and State Governments Securities, Bonds, Debentures, Shares, Mutual Funds, AIFs and other approved securities. RBI Circulars and directives, inter-alia, cover valuation of investments, classification of investments, identification of non-performing investments, nonrecognition of income and provisioning against non-performing investments.	Principal audit procedures performed • Evaluated and understood the Bank's internal control system to comply with relevant RBI guidelines regarding valuation, classification, identification of NPIs, reversal of income on NPIs and provisioning/depreciation related to investments; • Assessed and evaluated the process adopted for collection of information from various sources for determining market value of these investments;

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
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 FBIL/FIMMDA rates, rates quoted on BSE/NSE, financial statements of unlisted companies etc. We identified valuation of investments and identification of NPI as a Key Audit Matter because of the management judgement involved in determining the value of certain investments (Bonds and Debentures, AIFs) based on applicable Regulatory guidelines and the Bank's policies, impairment assessment for HTM book based on management judgement, the degree of regulatory focus and the overall significance to the financial results of the Bank. (Schedule 10 read with Note 5 of Schedule 18 to the standalone financial statements)	• Tested on sample basis, the accuracy and compliance with the RBI Master Circulars and directions by re-performing valuation for each category of the security; • Carried out substantive audit procedures to recompute independently the provision to be maintained in accordance with the circulars and directives of the RBI. • Selected samples from the investments of each category and tested for NPIs as per the RBI guidelines and recomputed the provision to be maintained and if accrual of income is in accordance with the RBI Circular for those selected sample of NPIs.
3. Multiple IT Systems and controls: The Bank is dependent on technology considering significant number of transactions that are processed daily across multiple and discrete Information Technology ('IT') systems. The audit approach relies extensively on several reports generated by interface of these IT systems and inbuilt automated controls therein. The major IT systems concerning the financial reporting process include: • CLMAS – transactions processing, workflows and financial reporting system • NABRajKosh – Treasury Operations • Empower HRMS – HR and payroll • FAMS – Property, Plant and Equipment and processing of expenses • Interface/interplay of one or more of above systems in building up or generating reports. IT general and application controls are critical to ensure that changes to applications and underlying data are made in an appropriate manner. Adequate controls contribute to mitigating the risk of potential fraud or errors as a result of changes to the applications and data. Management of the Bank continuously endeavours several remediation activities and is in the process of bettering the implementation thereof aiming at minimization of the risks over IT applications in the financial reporting process. These includes implementation of preventive and detective controls across critical applications and infrastructure. Due to the pervasive nature, in our preliminary risk assessment, we planned our audit by assessing the risk of a material misstatement arising from the technology as significant for the audit, hence the Key Audit Matter.	Principal audit procedures performed • Involved our IT specialist for checking the IT system and controls over financial Reporting. • Reviewed the report of IS Audit carried out for half year ending March 31, 2025 by an independent firm of Chartered Accountants pertaining to IT systems, general controls including access rights over applications, operating systems and databases relied upon for financial reporting. • Understanding the Bank's IT control environment and key changes in the course of our audit that were considered relevant to the audit; • Selectively recomputing interest calculations and maturity dates; • Selectively re-evaluating masters updation, interface with resultant reports; • Testing of the system generated reports and accounting entries manually for core financial reporting matters (i.e. verification around the computer system), so as to rectify the incorrect entries noticed during the audit.

4. Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Bank's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information, comprising of the information such as Report of Corporate Governance and such other disclosures included in the Bank's annual report, but does not include the Financial Statements and auditors' report thereon.

The Reports are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report. Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance or 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 other Information and if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance as required under SA 720 'The Auditor's responsibilities Relating to other Information'.

5. Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Bank's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Additional) General Regulations, 1984, that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Bank. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records for safeguarding the assets of the Bank and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies, making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent, 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 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 Management and Board of Directors are also 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 management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

6. Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone Financial Statements, 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 skepticism 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' 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 material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial results 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 standalone financial results, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial results represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the

financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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 as per our professional judgement and are therefore Key Audit Matters. We describe such 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.

7. Other Matters

- The Bank has 32 (Thirty-two) Regional Offices (ROs) including Head Office (HO), 3 (Three) Training Establishments (TEs). The financial accounting systems of the Bank are centralized for the ROs and TEs. Out of

the total ROs, we have visited 11 (Eleven) ROs including Head Office and 1 (One) TE, which covers 70.42% of Advances, 100% of PSL Deposits, 100% of Borrowings as on 31 March 2026 and 100% of interest income on advances, 100% of interest expenses PSL Deposits and 100% of interest expenses on Borrowings for the year ended 31 March 2026. These ROs have been selected in consultation with the management of the Bank. In conduct of the audit we have relied on the various information and returns received from remaining ROs of the Bank not visited by us, generated through centralized database at HO.

8. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account of the Bank including the heads and sub-heads have been drawn up as per Schedule 'A' and Schedule 'B' of Chapter IV of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Additional) General Regulations, 1984.

We further report that:

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) The transactions of the Bank, which have come to our notice in course of our audit, have been within the powers of the Bank.
- c) In our opinion, the Balance sheet, 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 the regional offices and staff colleges not visited by us.
- d) In our opinion, the Standalone Financial Statements comply with the applicable accounting standards, in all material aspects.

For **Suresh Surana & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 121750W/W100010

Ramesh Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 102306
UDIN: 26102306YYMWOY5004

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 May 2026

NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31 MARCH 2026

(Amount in ₹crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Funds And Liabilities</i>	<i>Schedule</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2026</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2025</i>
1	Capital (Under Section 4 of the NABARD Act, 1981)		17,080.00	17,080.00
2	Reserve Fund and other Reserves	1	70,576.69	63,413.71
3	National Rural Credit Funds	2	16,114.00	16,110.00
4	Gifts, Grants, Donations and Benefactions	3	6,556.53	6,615.72
5	Government Schemes	4	967.11	723.61
6	Deposits	5	2,95,312.47	2,75,991.45
7	Bonds and Debentures	6	3,45,517.32	3,27,366.25
8	Borrowings	7	3,15,130.97	2,51,220.50
9	Current Liabilities and Provisions	8	28,611.74	26,109.70
	Total		10,95,866.83	9,84,630.94

Schedules referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31 MARCH 2026

(Amount in ₹crore)

<i>Sr. No</i>	<i>Property and Assets</i>	<i>Schedule</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2026</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2025</i>
1	Cash and Bank Balances	9	49,183.29	45,358.92
2	Investments	10	1,03,507.62	91,817.30
3	Advances	11	9,30,822.88	8,39,055.03
4	Property, Plant and Equipment (Fixed Assets)	12	993.91	559.91
5	Other Assets	13	11,359.13	7,839.78
	Total		10,95,866.83	9,84,630.94
	Commitment and Contingent Liabilities	17		
	Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts	18		

Schedules referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our attached report of even date

For Suresh Surana & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 121750W/W100010

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ramesh Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 102306

Vinod Chandrasekharan
Chief General Manager
Accounts Department

Mumbai
Date: 26 May 2026

Dr. Ajay Kumar Sood
Deputy Managing Director

Goverdhan Singh Rawat
Deputy Managing Director

Dr. Shaji Krishnan V
Chairman

NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
STANDALONE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

(Amount in ₹crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Schedule</i>	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>
1	Interest on Loans and Advances		52,185.16	50,675.74
2	Income from Investment Operations/Deposits		5,766.01	5,815.27
(a)	Interest on Investments		4,355.01	2,973.65
(b)	Dividend on Investments		40.48	49.11
(c)	Discount on Investments		1,313.87	1,332.67
(d)	Gain/(Loss) on Sales/Maturity of Investments		1,842.65	905.11
(e)	Gain/(Loss) on Revaluations of Investments		(1,786.00)	554.73
3	Other Receipts		2,723.68	1,933.40
	Total "A"		60,674.85	58,424.41

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Schedule</i>	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>
1	Interest and Financial Charges (Refer Note B-24 of Schedule-18)	14	48,753.78	44,861.17
2	Establishment and Other Expenses	15 A	2,057.79	2,952.78
3	Expenditure on Promotional Activities	15 B	280.32	152.61
4	Provisions	16	191.93	246.45
5	Depreciation and Amortisation		74.02	56.79
	Total "B"		51,357.84	48,269.80
6	Profit before Tax (A - B)		9,317.01	10,154.61
7	Tax Expense			
	a) Income Tax		2,170.00	2,450.00
	b) Income Tax Adjustment for earlier years		-	-
	c) Deferred Tax (Refer Note B-19.5.1 of Schedule 18)		(21.16)	76.28
8	Profit after Tax		7,168.17	7,628.33
	Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts	18		

Note: Other Receipts include interest received on staff loans, rental income and other miscellaneous income.
Schedules referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
PROFIT AND LOSS APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

(Amount in ₹crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Appropriations/Withdrawals</i>	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>
1	Profit for the year brought down	7,168.17	7,628.33
2	Add:		
	Withdrawals from funds against expenditure debited to Profit & Loss A/c		
	[Refer Schedule 1]		
a)	Co-operative Development Fund		
b)	Research and Development Fund	105.25	54.55
c)	Producers' Organisation Development Fund	51.92	48.00
d)	Rural Infrastructure Promotion Fund	116.95	0.29
e)	Farm Sector Promotion Fund	2.60	3.18
f)	Climate Change Fund	15.12	34.28
g)	Gramya Vikas Nidhi	-	-
h)	Catalytic Capital Fund	37.66	57.69
i)	Technology Facilitation Fund	1.83	2.52
j)	Investment Fluctuation Reserve Fund	0.90	3.94
3	Profit available for Appropriation	7,500.40	7,832.78
	Less: Transferred to: [Refer Schedule 1&2]		
a)	Special Reserves u/s 36(1) (viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961	980.00	850.00
b)	National Rural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	1.00	1.00
c)	National Rural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	1.00	1.00
d)	Research and Development Fund	51.92	98.00
e)	Co-operative Development Fund	105.25	154.55
f)	Producers' Organisation Development Fund	116.95	0.29
g)	Rural Infrastructure Promotion Fund	2.60	3.18
h)	Farm Sector Promotion Fund	15.12	34.29
i)	Gramya Vikas Nidhi	37.66	57.69
j)	Catalytic Capital Fund	1.83	2.52
k)	Technology Facilitation Fund	0.90	3.94
l)	NABARD Green Impact Fund	-	1,000.00
m)	NABARD Carbon Fund	-	300.00
n)	RRB Development Fund	-	100.00
o)	NABARD-Rural Samriddhi Fund (N-RSF)	200.00	-
p)	Reserve Fund	5,986.17	5,226.32
	Total	7,500.40	7,832.78

Schedules referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements



As per our attached report of even date

For **Suresh Surana & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 121750W/W100010

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ramesh Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 102306

Vinod Chandrasekharan
Chief General Manager
Accounts Department

Mumbai
Date : 26 May 2026

Dr Ajay Kumar Sood
Deputy Managing Director

Goverdhan Singh Rawat
Deputy Managing Director

Dr. Shaji Krishnan V
Chairman

SCHEDULE 1 - RESERVE FUND AND OTHER RESERVES

(Amount in ₹crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Opening Balance as on 01.04.2025</i>	<i>Additions/ Transferred from P&L Appropriation</i>	<i>Withdrawals/ Refund/Transferred to P&L Appropriation</i>	<i>Balance as on 31.03.2026</i>
1	Reserve Fund*	45,025.45	5,986.17	-	51,011.62
2	Research and Development Fund	100.00	51.92	51.92	100.00
3	Capital Reserve	74.81	-	-	74.81
4	Investment Fluctuation Reserve	1,885.70	-	-	1,885.70
5	Co-operative Development Fund	300.00	105.25	105.25	300.00
6	Special Reserves Created & Maintained u/s 36(1)(viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961	14,000.00	980.00	-	14,980.00
7	Producers' Organisation Development Fund	300.00	116.95	116.95	300.00
8	Rural Infrastructure Promotion Fund	50.00	2.60	2.60	50.00
9	Farm Sector Promotion Fund	60.00	15.12	15.12	60.00
10	Gramya Vikas Nidhi	110.00	37.66	37.66	110.00
11	Climate Change Fund	20.00	-	-	20.00
12	Catalytic Capital Fund	20.00	1.83	1.83	20.00
13	Forex Fluctuation Reserve Fund	17.75	-	-	17.75
14	Technology Facilitation Fund	50.00	0.90	0.90	50.00
15	NABARD Green Impact Fund	1,000.00	-	-	1,000.00
16	NABARD Carbon Fund	300.00	-	-	300.00
17	RRB Development Fund	100.00	-	-	100.00
18	PODF-Credit guarantee Fund	-	-	(0.01)	0.01
19	Derivative - Hedging Reserve (Equity)*	-	-	3.20	(3.20)
20	NABARD-Rural Samriddhi Fund (N-RSF)	-	200.00	-	200.00
	Total	63,413.71	7,498.40	335.42	70,576.69
	Previous year	55,787.39	7,830.77	204.45	63,413.71

* Note: The format prescribed in NABARD (Additional) General Regulations, 1984 for 'Reserve Fund and Other Reserves' has Profit and Loss Account as one of the sub-item. Since the Bank has the practice of transferring the balance in profit and loss account after all the appropriations to Reserve Fund, there remains no balance in profit and loss account due to which the same has not been separately disclosed above.

*Refer Note B-11.5 (iii) (c) of Schedule 18

SCHEDULE 2 - NATIONAL RURAL CREDIT FUNDS

(Amount in ₹crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Opening Balance as on 01.04.2025</i>	<i>Contribution by RBI</i>	<i>Transferred from P&L Appropriation</i>	<i>Balance as on 31.03.2026</i>
1	National Rural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	14,505.00	1.00	1.00	14,507.00
2	National Rural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	1,605.00	1.00	1.00	1,607.00
	Total	16,110.00	2.00	2.00	16,114.00
	Previous year	16,106.00	2.00	2.00	16,110.00

SCHEDULE 3 - GIFTS, GRANTS, DONATIONS AND BENEFACTIONS

(Amount in ₹crore)

<i>Sr. No</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Opening Balance as on 01.04.2025</i>	<i>Additions/ Refunds during the year</i>	<i>Interest Credited*</i>	<i>Expenditure/ Adjustments during the year</i>	<i>Balance as on 31.03.2026</i>
A.	Grants from International Agencies					
1	GIZ UPNRM Technical Collaboration	0.03	-	-	0.03	-
2	Climate Change - (AFB) - Project Formulation Grant	22.51	0.05	0.56	-	23.12
3	National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change a/c	3.42	88.35	0.13	91.84	0.06
4	GCF AE Fee grant to EE	-	6.37	-	6.37	0.00*
5	KfW Soil Project	-	2.81	-	2.55	0.26
6	GCF Project Grants	20.35	-	1.84	-	22.19
B.	Other Funds					
1	Watershed Development Fund	1,354.82	-	33.36	83.49	1304.69
2	Interest Differential Fund - (Forex Risk)	223.43	-	-	-	223.43
3	Interest Differential Fund - TAWA	0.10	-	-	-	0.10
4	Adivasi Development Fund	5.77	-	-	-	5.77
5	Tribal Development Fund	1,086.59	-	26.53	88.00	1025.12
6	Financial Inclusion Fund (i)	3,191.78	259.20	27.05	223.40	3254.63
7	PODF-ID	223.65	-	5.36	36.30	192.71
8	National Bank - Swiss Development Cooperation Project	68.60	0.81	-	-	69.41
9	RPF & RIF - Off-Farm Sector Promotion Fund	20.83	2.49	-	1.09	22.23
10	Centre for Professional Excellence in Co-operatives - (C-PEC)	3.77	-	0.17	-	3.94
11	LTIF Interest Fluctuation Reserve Fund	211.78	15.18	5.29	-	232.25
12	Capacity Building Fund for Social Stock Exchange	9.37	-	0.76	0.14	9.99
13	Climate Change Fund - ID (ii)	168.92	-	4.19	6.48	166.63
	Total	6,615.72	375.26	105.24	539.69	6,556.53
	Previous year	6,691.17	346.00	186.96	608.41	6,615.72

*Refer B-21 of Schedule 18

SCHEDULE 4 - GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

(Amount in ₹crore)

<i>Sr. No</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Opening Balance as on 01.04.2025</i>	<i>Additions/ Refunds during the year</i>	<i>Interest Credited#</i>	<i>Expenditure/ Adjustments during the year</i>	<i>Balance as on 31.03.2026</i>
A	Government Subsidy Schemes					
1	Capital Investment Subsidy for Cold Storage Projects - NHB	0.89	-	-	0.11	0.78
2	Capital Subsidy for Cold Storage TM North East	0.08	-	-	-	0.08
3	Credit Linked Capital Subsidy for Technology Upgradation of SSIs	1.01	-	-	-	1.01
4	On-farm Water Management for Crop Production	0.07	-	-	-	0.07
5	Bihar Ground Water Irrigation Scheme (BIGWIS)	78.98	-	-	-	78.98
6	Cattle Development Programme - Uttar Pradesh	0.04	-	0.00*	-	0.04
7	Cattle Development Programme - Bihar	0.11	-	0.00*	-	0.11
8	National Project on Organic Farming	1.80	-	-	-	1.80
9	Integrated Watershed Development Programme - Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana	4.29	-	-	-	4.29
10	Dairy and Poultry Venture Capital Fund	2.83	-	-	-	2.83
11	Poultry Venture Capital Fund	0.08	0.10	-	0.02	0.16
12	ISAM - Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure	11.59	-	0.08	11.15	0.52
13	National Livestock Mission - PVCFC EDEG	0.30	0.10	-	-	0.40
14	Centrally Sponsored Scheme for establishing Poultry Estate	0.08	-	-	-	0.08
15	Multi Activity Approach for Poverty Alleviation - Sultanpur Uttar Pradesh	0.10	-	0.01	-	0.11
16	Multi Activity Approach for Poverty Alleviation - BAIF - Rae Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh	0.02	-	0.00*	-	0.02
17	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme	1.25	0.45	-	0.02	1.68
18	CSS for Solar Mission	0.00*	-	-	-	0.00*
19	Capital Subsidy Scheme - Agri Clinic Agri Business Centres	0.10	0.55	0.00*	0.20	0.45
20	CSS MNRE Lighting Scheme 2016 a/c	1.15	-	-	-	1.15
21	Artificial Recharge of Groundwater in Hard Rock Area	4.62	-	-	-	4.62

<i>Sr. No</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Opening Balance as on 01.04.2025</i>	<i>Additions/ Refunds during the year</i>	<i>Interest Credited[#]</i>	<i>Expenditure/ Adjustments during the year</i>	<i>Balance as on 31.03.2026</i>
B	Other Government Schemes					
1	Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDR)- 2008	283.94	-	-	-	283.94
2	Women's Self Help Groups [SHGs] Development Fund	1.21	-	-	0.73	0.48
3	Interest Subvention (Sugar Term Loan)	0.18	600.00	-	600.04	0.14
4	AMI - Workshop Assistance Fund	0.00*	-	-	-	0.00*
5	Kutch Drought Proofing Project	0.22	-	-	-	0.22
6	Revival Package for Long Term Cooperative Credit Structure (LTCCS)	20.00	-	-	20.00	-
7	Revival Reform and Restructure of Handloom Sector	4.09	-	-	-	4.09
8	Comprehensive Handloom Package	-	0.01	-	-	0.01
9	Interest Subvention (SAO, NRLM, NWR)	224.10	11,062.65	-	10,720.09	566.66
10	Arunachal Agri Start Up Scheme	0.50	-	-	-	0.50
11	Centrally sponsored Project-PACS Computerisation	17.48	65.55	0.22	83.22	0.03
12	AgriSURE-Gol	62.50	20.47	-	71.11	11.86
	Total	723.61	11,749.88	0.31	11,506.69	967.11
	Previous year	1,506.36	13,054.41	2.02	13,839.18	723.61

[#] Refer B-21 of Schedule 18

* Represents amount less than ₹50,000.

SCHEDULE 5 - DEPOSITS

(Amount in ₹crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2026</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2025</i>
1	Central Government	-	-
2	State Governments	-	-
3	Others		
	a) Tea/Rubber/Coffee Deposits	37.10	40.23
	b) Deposits under RIDF	2,14,547.05	1,94,482.88
	c) ST Cooperative Rural Credit Fund	35,000.00	32,079.11
	d) ST RRB Credit Refinance Fund	7,500.00	7,023.74
	e) Warehouse Infrastructure Fund	2,070.00	2,870.00
	f) Long Term Rural Credit Fund	35,678.32	38,945.49
	g) Food Processing Fund	480.00	550.00
	Total	2,95,312.47	2,75,991.45

SCHEDULE 6 - BONDS AND DEBENTURES

(Amount in ₹crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2026</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2025</i>
1	Tax Free Bonds	3,111.50	5,000.00
2	Non Priority Sector Bonds	2,06,783.00	1,86,736.30
3	PMAY-G - GoI Fully Serviced Bonds	48,809.60	48,809.60
4	Bonds - LTIF	38,160.25	38,160.25
5	LTIF - GoI Fully Serviced Bonds	19,506.80	19,506.80
6	SBM (G) - GoI Fully Serviced Bonds	12,298.20	12,298.20
7	Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF) Bonds	1,754.60	1,754.60
8	Social Bonds	1,040.50	1,040.50
9	Infra Bonds	14,052.87	14,060.00
	Total	3,45,517.32	3,27,366.25

SCHEDULE 7 - BORROWINGS

(Amount in ₹crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2026</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2025</i>
1	Central Government	-	-
2	Reserve Bank of India	-	-
3	Others		
	(A) In India		
	(i) Certificate of Deposits	57,123.90	37,939.26
	(ii) Commercial Paper	56,981.23	57,386.19
	(iii) Tri Party Repo	59,361.98	51,708.00
	(iv) Term Money Borrowings	4.66	10.36
	(v) Term Loan from Banks	1,40,416.25	1,03,655.89
	(vi) JNN Solar Mission	2.81	2.81
	(B) Outside India		
	(i) International Agencies (Refer Note B-11.5(i) of Schedule 18)	1,240.14	517.99
	Total	3,15,130.97	2,51,220.50

SCHEDULE 8 - CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS

(Amount in ₹crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2026</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2025</i>
1	Interest/Discount Accrued		
(a)	Interest/Discount Accrued on Bond and Borrowings	10,329.12	9,481.65
(b)	Interest Accrued on Deposits	2,977.07	2,714.90
2	Sundry Creditors	31.17	138.06
3	Subsidy Reserve (Co-finance, Cold Storage, CSAMI)	27.82	27.64
4	Provision for Gratuity (Refer Note B-19.2 of Schedule 18)	39.74	19.52
5	Provision for Pension (Refer Note B-19.2 of Schedule 18)	-	434.85
6	Provision for Encashment of Ordinary Leave (Refer Note B-19.2 of Schedule 18)	463.99	392.00
7	Provision for Post-Retirement Medical Benefit (Refer Note B-19.2 of Schedule 18)	234.27	192.17
8	Unclaimed Interest on Bonds	4.32	4.36
9	Bonds matured but not claimed	9.93	9.83
10	Bond Premium	310.82	80.97
11	Commitment Charges - International Borrowings	0.57	0.24
12	Other Liabilities (Refer Note B-23 of Schedule 18)	3,635.08	3,807.55
13	Provisions and Contingencies		
(a)	Depreciation in Value of Assets/Investments		
(i)	Government securities	1,659.61	-
(ia)	Securities of Central & State Government	-	-
(ib)	Treasury Bills	-	-
(ii)	Other Approved securities	-	-
(iii)	Equity shares	-	-
(iv)	Debenture and Bonds	3.56	12.04
(v)	Subsidiaries and joint venture	-	-
(vi)	Others-Mutual Funds	8.84	9.63
(b)	Amortisation of G. Sec. - HTM	6.28	6.28
(c)	For Standard Assets	3,725.00	3,523.46
(d)	Non-performing Investments	222.21	299.26
(e)	Countercyclical Provisioning Buffer/Floating Provision	2,014.45	2,014.45
(f)	Provision for Other Assets & Receivables	4.45	4.45
(g)	Provision for Income Tax [Net of Advance Tax of ₹2,148.48 Crore (as of 31.03.2025 ₹2,565 crore)]	2,896.13	2,936.39
14	Derivative Liabilities (Refer Note B-11.5(i) of Schedule 18)	7.31	-
	Total	28,611.74	26,109.70

Note: 1. Non-Performing Advances have been adjusted against the Advances shown in Schedule-11

SCHEDULE 9 - CASH AND BANK BALANCES

(Amount in ₹crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2026</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2025</i>
1	Cash in hand	-	-
2	Balances with :		
	A) Banks in India		
	(i) Reserve Bank of India	10,026.97	6,568.72
	(ii) Other Banks		
	a) In Current Account	7,602.12	4,437.74
	b) Deposit with Banks [#]	31,554.20	33,353.15
	(iii) Remittance in Transit	-	-
	(B) Banks outside India	-	-
3	Tri Party Repo- Lending	-	999.31
	Total	49,183.29	45,358.92

[#] Includes Short Term Deposits with Banks (With maturity of 3 Months and less) of ₹12,322 crore as on 31.03.2026 (As on 31.03.2025 ₹3,650 crore)

SCHEDULE 10 - INVESTMENTS

(Amount in ₹crore)

<i>Sr. No</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2026</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2025</i>
1	Government Securities		
	a) Securities of Central Government & State Government	62,810.27	53,060.25
	[Face Value ₹6,19,49,98,00,000 (₹5,21,76,90,80,000)]		
	b) Treasury Bills	15,614.37	11,297.96
	[Face Value ₹1,61,68,24,70,000 (₹1,14,99,23,50,000)]		
2	Other Approved Securities	-	-
3	Equity Shares in :		
(a)	Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd.	1.00	1.00
	[1,000 (1,000) - Equity shares of ₹10,000 each]		
(b)	Small Industries Development Bank of India	966.27	966.27
	[5,31,92,203 (5,31,92,203) - Equity shares of ₹10 each]		
(c)	Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd.	60.00	60.00
	[6,00,00,000 (6,00,00,000) - Equity shares of ₹10 each]		
(d)	Multi Commodity Exchange of India Ltd.	-	0.30
	[Nil, (3,77,758) - Equity shares of ₹10 each]		
(e)	National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange Ltd.	16.87	16.87
	[56,25,000 (56,25,000) - Equity shares of ₹10 each]		
(f)	CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd Equity	9.75	9.75
	[55,000 (55,000) Shares of ₹1,000 each]		
(g)	Agriculture Skill Council of India	0.00*	0.00*
	[4,000 (4,000) Shares of ₹10 each]		
(h)	National E-Governance Services Ltd [Equity]	1.50	1.50
	[15,00,000 (15,00,000) Shares of ₹10 each]		
(i)	National e-Repository Ltd.	10.53	10.53
	[1,05,30,000 (1,05,30,000) Shares of ₹10 each]		
(j)	Open Network for Digital Commerce	40.00	40.00
	[40,00,000 (40,00,000) Shares of ₹100 each]		

<i>Sr. No</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2026</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2025</i>
(k)	Online PSB Loans Limited [2,87,329 (2,87,329) Shares of ₹10 each]	56.76	56.76
(l)	24x7 Moneyworks Consulting Private Limited [23,333 (23,333) Shares of ₹10 each]	3.84	3.84
(m)	Ferbine Private Limited [5,000 (Nil) Shares of ₹10 each]	0.01	-
(n)	Sahakar Taxi cooperative Limited [2,00,000 (Nil) Shares of ₹100 each]	2.00	-
(o)	North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd [1,00,00,000 (Nil) Shares of ₹10 each]	121.82	-
(p)	State Bank of India [12,79,000 (12,79,000) Shares of ₹1 each]	20.02	20.02
4	Debentures and Bonds		
(i)	Special Development Debentures of SCARDBs (Refer Note B-28 of Schedule 18)	10.39	65.19
(ii)	Non-Convertible Debentures	441.10	852.99
5	Shareholding in subsidiaries, associates and Joint Venture		
(a)	Subsidiaries		
(i)	NABFINS Ltd. (formerly known as NABARD Financial Services [Karnataka] Ltd.) [10,20,06,300 (10,20,06,300) - Equity shares of ₹10 each]	102.01	102.01
(ii)	NABSAMRUDDHI Finance Ltd. [Nil (11,27,88,000) - Equity shares of ₹10 each]	-	145.06
(iii)	NABKISAN Finance Ltd. [25,74,54,201 (15,05,00,063) - Equity shares of ₹10 each]	372.62	227.57
(iv)	NABARD Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd. [2,50,00,000 (2,50,00,000) - Equity shares of ₹10 each]	25.00	25.00
(v)	NABVENTURES Ltd [5,00,00,000 (5,00,00,000) - Equity shares of ₹10 each]	50.00	50.00
(vi)	NABFOUNDATION [5,00,00,000 (5,00,00,000) - Equity shares of ₹10 each]	50.00	50.00
(vii)	NABSANRAKSHAN TRUSTEE PVT LTD [5,00,00,000 (5,00,00,000) - Equity shares of ₹10 each]	50.00	50.00
(b)	Associates		
	Sahakar Sarathi Private Limited [33,33,33,334 (Nil) Shares of ₹10 each]	333.33	-
(c)	Joint Venture	-	-
6	Others		
(a)	Mutual Fund	9,774.51	6,602.32
(b)	Commercial Paper [Face Value ₹5,75,00,00,000 (₹15,00,00,00,000)]	556.46	1,453.08
(c)	Certificate of Deposit [Face Value ₹1,16,25,00,00,000 (₹1,64,50,00,00,000)]	11,390.05	16,100.04
(d)	Venture Capital Funds/AIFs	615.20	536.04
(e)	Investment Earmarked towards EOL [Refer note B-19.2 of Schedule 18]	-	10.95
(f)	Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvITs)	1.94	2.00
	Total	1,03,507.62	91,817.30

* Represents an amount less than ₹50,000.

SCHEDULE 11 - ADVANCES

(Amount in ₹crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As on 31.03.2026	As on 31.03.2025
1	Refinance Loans		
(a)	Production and Marketing Credit	1,81,068.83	1,69,224.53
(b)	Other Investment Credit		
(i)	Medium Term and Long Term Project Loans	2,89,283.02	2,52,632.27
(ii)	Direct refinance to DCCBs	33,785.65	27,767.64
2	Direct Loans		
(a)	Loans under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund	1,98,551.75	1,84,724.16
(b)	Loans under Warehouse Infrastructure Fund	1,823.75	2,581.85
(c)	Long Term Non-Project Loans	259.93	295.89
(d)	Loans under NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance (NIDA)	53,574.88	40,879.33
(e)	Loans to Producers' Organisation	0.05	0.14
(f)	Credit Facility to Federations [CFF]	53,209.55	41,676.56
(g)	Loans under Food Processing Fund	295.36	386.48
(h)	Loans under Long Term Irrigation Fund	50,238.16	51,803.83
(i)	Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana - Gramin	48,819.03	48,819.03
(j)	Swacch Bharat Mission Gramin	12,298.20	12,298.20
(k)	Dairy Infrastructure and Development Fund	1,171.10	1,366.81
(l)	Loan Under Green Climate Fund (GCF)	544.84	517.99
(m)	Micro Irrigation Fund	3,037.21	2,871.83
(n)	Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund	1,628.81	1,141.38
(o)	Rural Infrastructure Assistance Scheme (RIAS)	76.76	65.16
(p)	NABARD Green Lending Facility (NGLF)	1,155.42	-
(q)	Other Loans:		
(i)	Watershed Development Fund Programme Loans	0.45	1.66
(ii)	Off Farm Sector Promotion Activities Programme Loans	0.13	0.29
	Total	9,30,822.88	8,39,055.03

Note- Advances are net-off the provisions for Non-performing Assets amounting to ₹1,999.41 crore (As on 31.03.2025 ₹2,005.32 crore)

SCHEDULE 12 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (FIXED ASSETS)

(Amount in ₹crore)

<i>Sr. No</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2026</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2025</i>
1	LAND: Freehold & Leasehold (Refer Note B-27 of Schedule 18)		
	Opening Balance	195.79	195.79
	Additions/adjustments during the year	411.71	-
	Sub-Total	607.50	195.79
	Less: Cost of assets sold/written off	6.39	-
	Closing Balance (at cost)	601.11	195.79
	Less: Amortisation of Lease Premium	66.92	67.16
	Book Value	534.19	128.63
2	PREMISES (Refer Note B-27 of Schedule 18)		
	Opening Balance	668.47	659.20
	Additions/Adjustments during the year	21.42	9.27
	Sub-Total	689.89	668.47
	Less: Adjustments during the year	1.80	-
	Less: Cost of assets sold/written off	-	-
	Closing Balance (at cost)	688.09	668.47
	Less: Depreciation to date	389.64	374.03
	Book Value	298.45	294.44
3	FURNITURE & FIXTURES		
	Opening Balance	67.72	67.23
	Additions/adjustments during the year	3.98	0.67
	Sub-Total	71.70	67.90
	Less: Cost of assets sold/written off	2.02	0.18
	Closing Balance (at cost)	69.68	67.72
	Less: Depreciation to date	63.85	63.77
	Book Value	5.83	3.95
4	COMPUTER INSTALLATIONS & OFFICE EQUIPMENTS		
	Opening Balance	276.84	248.72
	Additions/adjustments during the year	92.78	34.69
	Sub-Total	369.62	283.41
	Less: Cost of assets sold/written off	1.34	6.57
	Closing Balance (at cost)	368.28	276.84
	Less: Depreciation to date	278.50	229.07
	Book Value	89.78	47.77
5	VEHICLES		
	Opening Balance	15.97	14.84
	Additions/adjustments during the year	3.97	6.99
	Sub-Total	19.94	21.83
	Less: Cost of assets sold/written off	4.56	5.86
	Closing Balance (at cost)	15.38	15.97
	Less: Depreciation to date	6.73	5.97
	Book Value	8.65	10.00
6	Capital Work in Progress (Including Premises, Furniture & Fixtures and Software Implementation)	57.01	75.12
	Total	993.91	559.91

Note: Depreciation to date includes opening depreciation, depreciation on addition & sale and depreciation for current financial year.

SCHEDULE 13 - OTHER ASSETS

(Amount in ₹crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2026</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2025</i>
1	Accrued Interest		
(a)	Accrued Interest on Loans and Advances	4,562.51	4,153.74
(b)	Accrued Interest on Investments	2,139.45	1,852.29
2	Deposits with Landlords	1.82	1.56
3	Deposits with Government Departments and Other Institutions	47.44	54.21
4	Housing loan to staff	231.87	188.47
5	Other Advances to staff	94.78	96.13
6	Sundry Advances	191.90	83.83
7	Deferred Tax Assets (Refer Note B-19.5.1 of Schedule 18)	135.11	113.95
8	Receivable from Government of India/International Agencies. (Refer Note B-22 & 24 of Schedule 18)	1,297.65	1,193.46
9	Discount on issue of Bonds	49.42	94.98
10	Other Assets - Input Tax Credit - GST	6.37	7.16
11	Other Asset- FIF Fund Investment*	2,500.01	-
12	Derivative Assets (Refer Note B-11.5(i) of Schedule 18)	83.28	-
13	Advance towards Pension	17.52	-
	Total	11,359.13	7,839.78

* Other Asset- FIF Fund Investment maintained across various banks, which are exclusively earmarked for the NABARD Financial Inclusion Fund. These funds are restricted for use solely in accordance with the Fund's guidelines.

SCHEDULE 14 - INTEREST AND FINANCIAL CHARGES

(Amount in ₹crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>
1	Interest Paid on		
(a)	Deposits under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)	7,627.18	6,752.89
(b)	Short Term Cooperative Rural Credit Fund	1,662.89	1,975.77
(c)	ST RRB Credit Refinance Fund	343.49	574.67
(d)	Warehouse Infrastructure Fund	74.42	105.27
(e)	Long Term Rural Credit Fund	1,540.60	1,599.15
(f)	Fund for Food Processing Units	19.72	19.69
(g)	Tea/Coffee/Rubber Deposits	1.97	2.35
(h)	Term Money Borrowings	0.31	39.73
(i)	Bonds (Refer Note B-24 & 31 of Schedule 18)	24,532.00	21,322.39
(j)	Term Loan from Banks	6,328.03	6,153.59
(k)	Foreign Currency Borrowings from International Agencies	8.64	6.20
(l)	Discount on Commercial Paper	1,828.67	2,506.68
(m)	Discount on Certificate of Deposits	2,995.63	2,020.56
(n)	Repo Interest Expenditure	2.58	10.58
(o)	Interest paid on funds	78.26	186.81
(p)	Borrowing against ST Deposit	-	(0.00)*
(q)	Commitment Fee - INTL Borrowings	2.14	0.24
2	Discount on CBLO/TREPS	1,636.91	1,505.68
3	Discount, Brokerage, Commission & issue exp. on Bonds and Securities	45.10	60.95
4	Swap Charges	17.93	17.96
5	Derivative/Hedged Item Fair Valuation (Refer Note B-11.1 of Schedule 18)	7.31	-
	Total	48,753.78	44,861.17

* Represents an amount less than ₹50,000.

SCHEDULE 15 A - ESTABLISHMENT AND OTHER EXPENSES

(Amount in ₹crore)

<i>Sr. No</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>
1	Salaries and Allowances (Refer Note B-29 of Schedule 18)	801.28	1,248.87
2	Contribution to/Provision for Staff Superannuation Funds	349.32	822.17
3	Other Perquisites & Allowances	224.03	310.37
4	Travelling & Other allowances in connection with Directors' & Committee Members' Meetings	0.23	0.20
5	Directors' & Committee Members' Fees	0.35	0.27
6	Rent, Rates, Insurance, Lighting etc.	56.85	44.79
7	Travelling Expenses	62.64	64.24
8	Printing and Stationery	7.09	7.04
9	Postage Telegrams and Telephones	30.80	31.07
10	Repairs and Maintenance	36.89	18.76
11	Auditors' Fees	0.37	0.34
12	Legal Charges	2.82	2.41
13	Miscellaneous Expenses	342.76	274.32
14	Expenditure on Miscellaneous Assets	8.98	12.93
15	Expenditure on Study and Training	133.38	115.00
	Total	2,057.79	2,952.78

SCHEDULE 15 B - EXPENDITURE ON PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

(Amount in ₹crore)

<i>Sr. No</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>
1	Cooperative Development Fund	105.25	54.55
2	Producers' Organization Development Fund	116.95	0.29
3	Rural Infrastructure Promotion Fund	2.61	3.18
4	Expenditure under Farm Sector Promotion Fund	15.12	34.28
5	Expenditure under Climate Change Programme	-	-
6	Gramya Vikas Nidhi	37.66	57.69
7	Catalytic Capital Fund	1.83	2.52
8	Technology Facilitation Fund	0.90	0.10
	Total	280.32	152.61

SCHEDULE 16- PROVISIONS

(Amount in ₹crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>
	Provisions for		
1	Standard Assets	201.54	221.46
2	Non-Performing Assets	1.83	31.49
3	Non-Performing Investments	(11.44)	2.00
4	Depreciation in value of Investment Account - Equity	-	(8.50)
	Total	191.93	246.45

SCHEDULE 17 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

(Amount in ₹crore)

<i>Sr. No</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2026</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2025</i>
1	Commitments on account of capital contracts remaining to be executed (net of advance)	151.32	68.12
	Sub Total "A"	151.32	68.12
2	Contingent Liabilities		
(i)	Bank Guarantee	2.16	2.16
(ii)	Pending legal cases including Income Tax Appeals	415.00	415.00
	Sub Total "B"	417.16	417.16
	Total (A + B)	568.48	485.28

Schedule 18

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

A. Significant Accounting Policies

1. Basis of Preparation:

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost convention and comply with all material aspects contained in the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981 and Regulations thereof, applicable Accounting Standards (AS) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and regulatory norms prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Except otherwise mentioned, the accounting policies have been consistently applied by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (the Bank/NABARD) and are consistent with those used in the previous year.

2. Use of Estimates:

Preparation of financial statements in conformity with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the results of the operations for the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge, the actual results could differ from these estimates. Such differences are recognized in the year of outcome of such results.

3. Revenue recognition:

- 3.1 Income and expenditure are accounted on accrual basis, except the following, which are accounted on cash basis:
 - i) Interest on non-performing assets identified as per RBI guidelines.
 - ii) Income by way of penal interest charged due to delayed receipt of loan dues or non-compliance with terms of loan.
 - iii) Service Charges on loans given out of various Funds.
 - iv) Expenses not exceeding ₹10,000/- at each accounting unit, under a single head of expenditure.
- 3.2 Discount on Bonds and Commercial Papers issued are amortized over the tenure of bonds and commercial papers. Issue expenses relating to the floatation of bonds,

including applicable stamp duty, are recognized as expenditure in the year of issue of bonds.

- 3.3 Dividend on investments is accounted for, when the right to receive the dividend is established.
- 3.4
 - i) Income from Venture Capital funds is accounted on realization basis.
 - ii) Release of subsidy in which NABARD is acting as a pass through agency is accounted for, including service charges thereon, on payment basis subject to availability of funds under the respective schemes.
- 3.5 Recovery in non-performing assets (NPA) is appropriated in the following order:
 - i) Penal interest
 - ii) Cost and charges
 - iii) Overdue interest and interest
 - iv) Principal
- 3.6 In case of Compromise and Resolution/Settlement, recovery shall be appropriated as per the terms of respective compromise/resolution settlement.
- 3.7 In case of suit filed/decreed accounts, recovery shall be appropriated as under:-
 - i) As per the directives of the concerned Court.
 - ii) In the absence of specific directives from the Court, as mentioned at point 3.5 above.
4. Property Plant and Equipment (Fixed Assets)
 - 4.1 Fixed assets are stated at cost of acquisition, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of assets includes taxes, duties, freight and other incidental expenses related to the acquisition and installation of the respective assets. Subsequent expenditure incurred on existing asset is capitalized, only when it increases the future benefit from the existing assets beyond its previously assessed level of performance.
 - 4.2 Land includes freehold and leasehold land.
 - 4.3 Premises include value of land, where segregated values are not readily available.
 - 4.4 Depreciation policy on premises situated on freehold land and leasehold land has been revised during the FY 2017-18 and calculated on straight line basis over the period of 30 years.
 - 4.5 The upfront lease premium paid on leasehold land are amortized over the tenure of lease period @ 5% on

opening written down value or the proportionate amount of remaining lease premium on the remaining period of lease, whichever is higher.

- 4.6 Fixed Assets individually costing ₹1 lakh or less (except easily portable electronic assets such as laptops, mobile phones, etc.) are charged to the Profit and Loss Account in the year of acquisition. Easily portable electronic assets such as laptops, mobile phones, etc., are capitalized, if individual cost of the items is more than ₹10,000. All software costing ₹1 lakh each and less, purchased independently are charged to the Profit and Loss Account.
- 4.7 Depreciation on other fixed assets is charged over the estimated useful life of the assets ascertained by the management at the following rates on Straight Line Method basis:

Type of Assets	Depreciation Rate
Furniture and Fixtures	20%
Computer & Software	33.33%
Office Equipment	20%
Vehicles	20%

- 4.8 Depreciation is charged from the month in which the asset is capitalized in the year of purchase up to the month in which the asset is sold in the year of sale.
- 4.9 Capital work in progress includes capital advances and is disclosed under Fixed Assets.

5. Investments

- 5.1 The transactions in Securities are recorded on “Settlement Date”.
- 5.2 In accordance with the RBI guidelines, Investments are classified into “Held for Trading” (HFT), “Available for Sale” (AFS) and “Held to Maturity” (HTM) categories (hereinafter called “categories”).
- 5.3 Securities that are held principally for resale within 90 days from the date of purchase are classified as “HFT”. Investments that the Bank intends to hold till maturity are classified as “HTM”. Securities which are not to be classified under any of the above categories are classified as “AFS”.
- 5.4 Investments classified under HTM category are carried at acquisition cost, wherever cost is equivalent to face value or less. If cost is more than the face value, the premium is amortized over the period remaining to maturity. Provision for diminution, other than temporary, in the value of investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures under the category “HTM” is made, wherever necessary. Provision for diminution/amortization, in value of such investments, is included under Current Liabilities and Provisions.
- 5.5 Profit on redemption of investment categorized under “HTM” is recognized in Profit and Loss Account.

- 5.6 Investments under “AFS” are marked to market, scrip-wise, at the rate, declared by the Fixed Income Money Market and Derivative Association of India (FIMMDA) and by the Financial Benchmarks India Pvt. Ltd. Net depreciation, if any, is provided for investments in the category classified as “AFS” and appreciation is ignored. The book values of the individual scrip are not changed after such revaluation.
- 5.7 Investments under “HFT” are marked to market, scrip-wise, at the rate, declared by Fixed Income Money Market and Derivative Association of India (FIMMDA) and by Financial Benchmarks India Pvt. Ltd., AMFI etc. Net depreciation, if any, is provided for investments in the category classified as “HFT” and appreciation is ignored. The book values of the individual scrip are not changed after such revaluation.
- 5.8 Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are classified as Held to Maturity.
- 5.9 Treasury Bills, Commercial Papers and Certificates of Deposits are valued at carrying cost.
- 5.10 Unquoted Shares are valued at breakup value, if the latest Audited Financial Statements of the investee companies are available, or at ₹1/- per Company as per RBI guidelines.
- 5.11 Brokerage, commission, etc. paid in respect of investments including unlisted equities, at the time of acquisition, are charged to revenue.
- 5.12 Brokerage, paid on acquisition/disposal of equities traded on stock exchange is capitalized.
- 5.13 Broken period interest paid/received on debt investments is treated as interest expenses/income and is excluded for cost/sale consideration.

5.14

Sr. No.	Existing category	Proposed category	Accounting policy
1.	AFS/HFT	HTM	Lower of book value or market value. In cases where the market value is lower than the book value, the provision for depreciation held against the security (including the additional provision, if any, required based on valuation done on the date of transfer) shall be adjusted to reduce the book value to the market value and the security shall be transferred at the market value.
2.	HTM	AFS/HFT	Transfer at book value/amortised cost. Such Securities shall be immediately re-valued consequent to transfer and resultant depreciation, if any, shall be provided.

Sr. No.	Existing category	Proposed category	Accounting policy
3.	AFS/HFT	HFT/AFS	Transfer at book value. Securities need not be re-valued on the date of transfer and the provisions for the accumulated depreciation, if any, held shall be transferred to the provisions for depreciation against the HFT securities and vice-versa.

5.15 Amortization/Gain/Loss on Revaluation of Government Securities is charged to Profit and Loss Account.

5.16 Weighted average cost method has been followed for accounting for investments.

5.17 Investments in Venture Capital Funds are accounted as per the accounting policy adopted by the respective Fund.

5.18 Investments are subject to appropriate provisioning/de-recognition of income, in line with the IRAC norms issued by the Reserve Bank of India. The depreciation/provision in respect of non-performing securities is not set off against the appreciation in respect of the other performing securities.

If any credit facility availed by an entity is NPA in the books of the Bank, investment in any of the securities issued by the same entity would also be treated as NPI and vice versa.

In case of securities i.e. bonds, debentures, etc. where the credit facilities are availed by the borrowers, the provision has been made on the basis of YTM or IRAC norms whichever is higher.

5.19 The securities sold and purchased under Repo/Reverse Repo are accounted as Collateralized lending and borrowing transactions. However, securities are transferred as in the case of normal outright sale/purchase transactions and such movement of securities is reflected using the Repo/Reverse Repo Accounts and Contra entries. The above entries are reversed on the date of maturity. Costs and revenues are accounted as interest expenditure/income, as the case may be.

6. Foreign Currency Transactions

Accounting for transactions involving foreign exchange is done in accordance with AS-11 on “The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates”, issued by the ICAI.

6.1 Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the books of account in respective foreign currencies at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Contingent liability in respect of outstanding forward exchange contracts is calculated at the contracted rates of exchange and in respect of guarantees; acceptances, endorsements and other obligations are calculated at the closing exchange rates notified by Foreign Exchange Dealers’ Association of India (‘FEDAI’)/Bloomberg.

6.2 Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated at closing exchange rates notified by FEDAI/Bloomberg and the resulting gains/losses are recognised in the profit and loss account. The revaluation difference on foreign currency and Letters of Comfort (LoC) is adjusted and recorded in a special account opened and maintained for managing exchange risk.

7. Accounting for Hedges/Derivatives (Refer Note B-11 of Schedule 18)

7.1 Hedges executed by the bank are accounted as per the Board approved policy drawn in line with the applicable accounting standards and guidance notes thereto, having regard to the terms and conditions of the agreement

7.2 The Bank has adopted requirements of the Guidance Note on Accounting for Derivative Contracts (Revised 2021) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. The Bank presents its derivative assets and liabilities as separate line items. The Bank do make adjustments to the carrying value of its liability in compliance with the hedge accounting requirements of the said Guidance Note.

8. Advances and Provisions thereon

8.1 Advances are classified as per the IRAC norms issued by the RBI. Provision for standard assets and non-performing assets is made in respect of identified advances, based on a periodic review and in conformity with the IRAC norms issued by the RBI.

8.2 In case of restructuring/rescheduling of advances, the difference between the present value of future principal and interest as per the original agreement and the present value of future principal and interest as per the revised agreement is provided for.

8.3 Advances are stated net of provisions towards Non-performing Advances.

8.4 Provision for Non-Performing Loans in respect of loans granted out of funds are charged to the Profit and Loss account.

8.5 In addition to the specific provision on NPAs, general provisions are also made towards standard assets as per extant RBI Guidelines. These provisions are reflected in Schedule 8 of the Balance Sheet under the head “Current Liabilities & Provisions” and are not considered for arriving at the Net NPAs.

9. Employee Benefits

All personnel transferred from RBI are considered as employees of the Bank and provisions for Employee Benefits are made accordingly. Actuarial valuation, wherever required, for long term employee benefits are carried out at each balance sheet date.

9.1 Short Term Employee Benefits:

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits, which are expected to be paid in exchange for

the services rendered by employees are recognised during the period when the employee renders the service.

9.2 Post-Retirement Benefits:

i) Defined Contribution Plan

The Bank has introduced a New Pension Scheme (NPS) for all the officers/employees who have joined the services of the Bank on or after 01 January 2012. The Bank has adopted the “NPS- Corporate Sector Model”, a defined contribution plan, as formulated by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA). Contribution to the Fund is made on accrual basis.

ii) Defined Benefit Plan

a. Provision for gratuity is made based on actuarial valuation, made at the end of each financial year based on the projected unit credit method in respect of all eligible employees. The scheme is funded by the Bank and is managed by a separate trust. Actuarial gain or loss are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account on accrual basis.

b. Provision for pension is made based on actuarial valuation, in respect of all eligible employees who joined the Bank on or before 31 December 2011. The scheme is funded by the Bank and is managed by a separate trust. Actuarial gain or loss are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account on accrual basis.

iii) Other Long Term benefits

All eligible employees of the bank are entitled for compensated absences and post-retirement medical benefits. The cost of providing these long term benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method based on actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date. Actuarial gain or loss are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account on accrual basis.

10. Taxes on Income

10.1 Tax on income for the current period is determined on the basis of taxable income and tax credits computed, in accordance with the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961 and based on expected outcome of assessments/appeals.

10.2 Deferred tax is recognized, on timing difference, being the difference between taxable income and accounting income for the year and quantified, using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted, as on Balance Sheet date.

10.3 Deferred tax assets relating to unabsorbed depreciation/business losses are recognised and carried forward to the extent that there is virtual certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which, such deferred tax assets can be realized.

10.4 Tax paid/provided on taxable income earned by the funds are accounted as expenditure of respective funds.

11. Segment Reporting

11.1 The Bank recognizes the Business segment as the Primary reporting segment in accordance with the RBI guidelines and in compliance with the Accounting Standard 17 issued by ICAI.

11.2 Segment revenue includes interest and other income directly identifiable with/allocable to the segment. Income, which relates to Bank as a whole and not allocable to segments is included under “Other Unallocable Bank Income”.

11.3 Expenses that are directly identifiable with/allocable to segments are considered for determining the segment result. The expenses, which relate to the Bank as a whole and not allocable to segments, are included under “Other Unallocable Expenditure”.

11.4 Segment assets and liabilities include those directly identifiable with the respective segments. Unallocable assets and liabilities include those that relate to the Bank as a whole and not allocable to any segment.

12. Impairment of Assets

12.1 As at each balance sheet date, the carrying amount of assets having the indication of impairment is tested for impairment so as to determine:

- i) the provision for impairment loss, if any, required; or
- ii) the reversal, if any, required for impairment loss recognized in the previous periods.

12.2 Impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds recoverable amount.

13. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (AS-29)

13.1 Provisions are recognised for liabilities that can be measured only by using substantial degree of estimation if:

- a) the Bank has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- b) a probable outflow of resources is expected to settle the obligation; and
- c) the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

13.2 Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

- a) a possible obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation,
- b) a present obligation when no reliable estimate is possible, and
- c) a possible obligation arising from past events where the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

13.3 Contingent assets are neither recognized, nor disclosed.

13.4 Provisions and contingent liabilities are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

14. Cash and cash equivalents

- Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank, cash in hand and other short-term investments.
- Cash Flow statement is reported using indirect method. The cash flow from operating, financing and investing activity is segregated based on the available information.

15. Prior Period Income/Expenses

Items of Income/Expenditure which are prior period in nature are disclosed separately only when the individual prior period income/expense exceeds 0.5% of gross income.

16. Implementation of Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

In terms of the Press Release No. 11/10/2009 CL-V dated 18 January 2016 issued by the MCA, the bank would be required to prepare Ind AS based financial statements for accounting periods beginning from April 1, 2018 onwards, with comparatives for the periods ending March 31, 2018 and thereafter. The implementation of Ind AS by AIFIs has since been deferred by Reserve Bank of India until further notice.

B. Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

1. Capital

1.1 Pattern of Capital contribution as on the date of the Balance Sheet:

The authorized capital of the bank stood at ₹30,000 crore as on 31 March 2026. The entire paid up capital of the bank has been subscribed by Government of India. The details are given below:

Contributor	2025-26		2024-25	
	(₹crore)	%	(₹crore)	%
Government of India	17,080.00	100.00	17,080.00	100.00
Total	17,080.00	100.00	17,080.00	100.00

1.2 Capital Adequacy

1.2.1 Capital adequacy is arrived at as per RBI (AIFIs -Prudential norms on capital adequacy) Directions, 2025 dated 28 November 2025.

1.2.2 Capital adequacy ratio of the Bank as on 31 March 2026 was 30.59% (25.58%) as against a minimum of 9% as stipulated by RBI.

1.2.3 In accordance with RBI Instructions, assets financed from National Rural Credit – Long Term Operations (NRC LTO) Fund amounting

to ₹14,507 crore (₹14,505 crore) are excluded for the purpose of computing the CRAR.

1.2.4 The details of various parameters of Capital to Risk weighted Assets Ratio is given below:

(Amount in ₹crore)

S. No.	Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
(i)	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET 1) (net of deductions, if any)	82,500.00	75,530.63
(ii)	Additional Tier 1 capital	0.00	0.00
(iii)	Tier 1 capital (i + ii)	82,500.00	75,530.63
(iv)	Tier 2 capital	2,403.23	3,008.33
(v)	Total Capital (Tier 1+Tier 2)	84,903.23	78,538.96
(vi)	Total Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs)	2,77,595.53	3,07,015.65
(vii)	CET 1 Ratio (CET 1 as a percentage of RWAs)	29.72	24.60
(viii)	Tier 1 Ratio (Tier 1 capital as a percentage of RWAs)	29.72	24.60
(ix)	Tier 2 Ratio (Tier 2 capital as a percentage of RWAs)	0.87	0.98
(x)	Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) (Total Capital as a percentage of RWAs)	30.59	25.58
(xi)	Leverage Ratio	7.30%	7.66%
(xii)	Percentage of the shareholding of		
	a) Government of India	100%	100%
	b) Other Commercial Banks	-	-
	c) Other Financial Institutions (including other AIFIs)	-	-
(xiii)	Amount of paid-up equity capital raised during the year	0.00	0.00
xiv)	Amount of non-equity Tier 1 capital raised during the year, of which:	0.00	0.00
	a) Basel III compliant Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares.		
	b) Basel III compliant Perpetual Debt Instruments		
xv)	Amount of Tier 2 capital raised during the year, of which	0.00	0.00
	a) Basel III compliant Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares.		
	b) Basel III compliant Perpetual Debt Instruments		

2. Free Reserves and provision

2.1 Provisions on Standard Assets

(Amount in ₹crore)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Provisions towards standard assets made during the year	201.54	221.46
Total Provision towards standard asset outstanding as on March 31, 2026	3,725.00	3,523.46

2.2 Floating Provisions:*

(Amount in ₹crore)

S. No.	Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
(a)	Opening balance in the floating provision account	2,000.00	2,000.00
(b)	The quantum of provisions made during the accounting year [#]	0.00	0.00
(c)	Amount of drawdown made during the accounting year	0.00	0.00
(d)	Closing balance in the floating provision account	2,000.00	2,000.00

* The Board of Directors of the Bank decided to create floating provisions, in accordance with RBI guidelines, to be utilized for any unexpected or exceptional circumstances.

2.3 Counter Cyclical Buffer: ₹14.45 crore (₹14.45 crore)

3. Asset Quality and specific provisions

3.1 Non-Performing Advances

(Amount in ₹crore)

S. No.	Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
(i)	Net NPA to Net Advances (%)	0.00	0.00
(ii)	Movement of NPAs (Gross)		
(a)	Opening Balance	2,005.34	1,983.29
(b)	Additions during the year	3.77	34.09
(c)	Reductions during the year	(9.70)	(12.04)
(d)	Closing Balance	1,999.41	2,005.34
(iii)	Movement of Net NPAs		
(a)	Opening Balance	0.00	0.00
(b)	Additions during the year	0.00	0.00
(c)	Reductions during the year	0.00	0.00
(d)	Closing Balance	0.00	0.00
(iv)	Movement of provisions for NPAs (excluding provision on standard assets)		
(a)	Opening balance	2,005.34	1,983.29
(b)	Provision made during the year	3.77	34.09
(c)	Write off/write back of excess provision	(9.70)	(12.04)
(d)	Closing balance	1,999.41	2,005.34

3.2 Non-Performing Investments

(Amount in ₹crore)

S. No.	Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
(i)	Net NPI to Net Investments (%)	0.00	0.00
(ii)	Movement of NPIs (Gross)		
(a)	Opening Balance	299.26	317.32
(b)	Additions during the year	0.00	2.00
(c)	Write off/recoveries	(77.05)	(20.06)
(d)	Closing Balance	222.21	299.26
(iii)	Movement of Net NPIs		
(a)	Opening Balance	0.00	0.00
(b)	Additions during the year	0.00	0.00
(c)	Reductions during the year	0.00	0.00
(d)	Closing Balance	0.00	0.00
(iv)	Movement of provisions for NPIs (excluding provision on standard assets)		
(a)	Opening balance	299.26	317.32
(b)	Provision made during the year	0.00	2.00
(c)	Write off/recoveries	(77.05)	(20.06)
(d)	Closing balance	222.21	299.26

3.3 Non-Performing Assets (3.1+3.2)

(Amount in ₹crore)

S. No.	Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
(i)	Net NPA to Net Assets (Advances + Investments) (%)	0.00	0.00
(ii)	Movement of NPAs (Gross Advances + Gross Investments)		
(a)	Opening Balance	2,304.60	2,300.61
(b)	Additions during the year	3.77	36.09
(c)	Reductions during the year	(86.75)	(32.10)
(d)	Closing Balance	2,221.62	2,304.60
(iii)	Movement of Net NPAs		
(a)	Opening Balance	0.00	0.00
(b)	Additions during the year	0.00	0.00
(c)	Reductions during the year	0.00	0.00
(d)	Closing Balance	0.00	0.00
(iv)	Movement of provisions for NPAs (excluding provision on standard assets)		
(a)	Opening balance	2,304.60	2,300.61
(b)	Provision made during the year	3.77	36.09
(c)	Write off/write back of excess provision	(86.75)	(32.10)
(d)	Closing balance	2,221.62	2,304.60

3.4 Particulars of Accounts Restructured

During the current financial year, no new accounts were restructured.

Type of restructuring			Under CDR Mechanism				Under SME Debt Restructuring			
Asset Classification			Std	SS	Dful	Loss	Total	Std	SS	Dful
Details										
1	Restructured Accounts as on 01 April 2025	No. of Borrowers Amount outstanding Provision thereof*								
2	Fresh restructured/Advances during the year	No. of Borrowers Amount outstanding Provision thereof*								
3	Upgradation to restructured standard category during the FY	No. of Borrowers Amount outstanding Provision thereof*								
4	Restructured Standard advances which cease to attract higher provisioning and/or additional risk weight at the end of the FY and hence need not be shown as restructured standard advances at the beginning of the next FY	No. of Borrowers Amount outstanding Provision thereof*								
5	Downgradation of restructured accounts during the FY	No. of Borrowers Amount outstanding Provision thereof*								
6	Write offs/Recoveries of Restructured accounts during the FY	No. of Borrowers Amount outstanding Provision thereof*								
7	Restructured accounts as on 31 March 2026	No. of Borrowers Amount outstanding Provision thereof*								

* Provision includes the normal standard assets provision and additional provision due to restructuring.

(Amount in ₹crore)

Mechanism		Others				Total					
Loss	Total	Std	SS	Dful	Loss	Total	Std	SS	Dful	Loss	Total
	5	2	2	0	9	5	2	2	0	9	
	1045.26	24.32	14.23	0	1083.81	1045.26	24.32	14.23	0	1083.81	
	52.26	24.32	14.23	0	90.81	52.26	24.32	14.23	0	90.81	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	
	3	0	1	0	4	3	0	1	0	4	
	109.06	0.00	0.38	0	109.44	109.06	0.00	0.38	0	109.44	
	5.45	0	0.38	0	5.83	5.45	0	0.38	0	5.83	
	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	
	0.00	0.00	24.32	0	24.32	0.00	0.00	24.32	0	24.32	
	0.00	0.00	24.32	0	24.32	0.00	0.00	24.32	0	24.32	
	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	
	936.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	936.20	936.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	936.20	
	46.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.81	46.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.81	
	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	
	0.00	0.00	38.17	0.00	38.17	0.00	0.00	38.17	0.00	38.17	
	0.00	0.00	38.17	0.00	38.17	0.00	0.00	38.17	0.00	38.17	

3.5 Disclosure related to Project Finance

Sr. No.	Item Description	Number of accounts	Total outstanding (in ₹ crore)
1	Projects under implementation accounts at the beginning of the quarter.	7	766.95
2	Projects under implementation accounts sanctioned during the quarter.	1	106.00
3	Projects under implementation accounts where DCCO has been achieved during the quarter	1	156.65
4	Projects under implementation accounts at the end of the quarter. (1+2-3)	7	716.30
5	Out of '4' – accounts in respect of which resolution process involving extension in original/ extended DCCO, as the case may be, has been invoked.	-	-
5.1	Out of '5' – accounts in respect of which Resolution plan has been implemented.	-	-
5.2	Out of '5' – accounts in respect of which Resolution plan is under implementation.	-	-
5.3	Out of '5' – accounts in respect of which Resolution plan has failed.	-	-
6	Out of '5' – accounts in respect of which resolution process involving extension in original/ extended DCCO, as the case may be, has been invoked due to change in scope and size of the project.	-	-
7	Out of '5' – account in respect of which cost overrun associated with extension in original/ extended DCCO, as the case may be, was funded	-	-
7.1	Out of '7' – accounts where SBCF was sanctioned during financial closure and renewed continuously	-	-
7.2	Out of '7' – accounts where SBCF was not pre-sanctioned or renewed continuously	-	-
8	Out of '4' – accounts in respect of which resolution process not involving extension in original/ extended DCCO, as the case may be, has been invoked.	-	-
8.1	Out of '8' – accounts in respect of which Resolution plan has been implemented.	-	-

Sr. No.	Item Description	Number of accounts	Total outstanding (in ₹ crore)
8.2	Out of '8' – accounts in respect of which Resolution plan is under implementation.	-	-
8.3	Out of '8' – accounts in respect of which Resolution plan has failed.	-	-

3.6 Loan under Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A)

During the year 2016-17, resolution plan for one stressed loan account to the extent of ₹46.91 crore was considered under Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets. The details of resolution plan is given below:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Part – A		
(i) Loan outstanding	0.00	0.00
Part – B		
(i) Equity Shares	0.00	0.00
(ii) Optionally Convertible Debentures	15.30	26.74
Total	15.30	26.74

In line with IRAC norms, the NCDs issued by the RBI of HCC amounting to ₹7.11 crore was upgraded to Standard with effect from 02 March 2026. The remaining amount of ₹15.30 crore continues to be classified as NPI, against which 100% provision has been maintained in accordance with the S4A guidelines.

3.7 Movement of Non-Performing Assets

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
(i)	Gross NPAs as on 01 April*	2,304.60	2,300.61
(ii)	Additions (fresh NPAs) during the year	3.77	36.09
	Sub total (A)	2,308.37	2,336.70
	Less:		
(i)	Upgradations	7.11	0.00
(ii)	Recoveries (excluding recoveries made from upgraded accounts)	6.28	20.50
(iii)	Technical/Prudential Write offs	0.00	0.00
(iv)	Write offs other than those under (iii) above	73.36	11.60
	Sub-total (B)	86.75	32.10
	Gross NPAs as on 31 March (A-B)	2,221.62	2,304.60

* the figures are including Non-Performing Investment.

3.8 Write-offs and recoveries

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Opening balance of Technical/ Prudential written off accounts as at 01 April	0.00	0.00
Add : Technical/Prudential write offs during the year	0.00	0.00
Sub total (A)	0.00	0.00
Less : Recoveries made from previously technical/prudential written off accounts during the year (B)	0.00	0.00
Closing balance as at 31 March (A-B)	0.00	0.00

Note: Technical or prudential write-off is the amount of non-performing loans which are outstanding in the books of the branches, but have been written-off (fully or partially) at Head Office level.

3.9 Overseas Assets, NPAs and Revenue

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Total Assets	0.00	0.00
Total NPAs	0.00	0.00
Total Revenue	0.00	0.00

3.10 Depreciation and provisions on Investments

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
(1)	Investments		
(i)	Gross Investments*		
	(a) In India	1,03,497.23	91,752.11
	(b) Outside India	0.00	0.00
(ii)	Provision for NPI*		
	(a) In India	228.49	305.54 [#]
	(b) Outside India	0.00	0.00
(iii)	Net Investments*		
	(a) In India	1,03,268.74	91,446.57
	(b) Outside India	0.00	0.00
(2)	Movement of provisions held towards depreciation on investments		
(i)	Opening balance	305.54	332.10
(ii)	Add: Provisions made during the year	0.00	2.00
(iii)	Appropriation, if any, from Investment Fluctuation Reserve Account during the year	0.00	0.00
(iv)	Less: Write off/write back of excess provisions during the year	(77.05)	(28.56)

S. No.	Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
(v)	Less: Transfer, if any, to Investment Fluctuation Reserve Account	0.00	0.00
(vi)	Closing balance	228.49	305.54

*the figures are excluding investments in Special Dev Debentures of SCARDBs.

[#]In terms of RBI Circular no. RBI/2023-24/90 DOR.STR.REC.58/21.04.048/2023-24 dated December 19, 2023- Investments in Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) and subsequent clarification vide circular no. RBI/2023-24/140 DOR.STR.REC.85/21.04.048/2023-24 dated March 27, 2024, provision was made of ₹6.28 crore as on 31 March 2024. Further, Bank has reassessed the impact as per provisions in the latest guidelines issued by RBI vide Circular No. RBI/DOR/2025-26/320 DOR. AUT. REC.No.239/24-01-041/2025-dated 28 November 2025 and there is no additional provision required for the year ended 31 March 2026.

3.11 Provisions and Contingencies

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Provisions and Contingencies shown under the head Expenditure in Profit and Loss Account	2025-26	2024-25
1	Provisions for depreciation on Investment	0.00	(8.50)
2	Provision towards NPA (Advances + Investments)	(9.61)	24.99
3	Provision made towards Income tax	2,170.00	2,450.00

3.12 Provisioning Coverage Ratio (PCR)

PCR [ratio of provisioning (including counter cyclical provisioning buffer as per Note no 2.3 of Schedule- 18) to gross non-performing assets] as at close of business for the current year stood at 190.67% (187.41%).

4. 4.1 (a) Investments in Government securities include the following securities pledged with Clearing Corporation of India Limited as collateral security for borrowings:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Face Value	Book Value
Pledged for Business Segment (Securities)	300.00 (237.00)	304.54 (237.69)
Pledged for Business Segment (CBLO/Tri Party Repo)	67,024.29 (56,100.51)	90,031.65 (68,247.12)
Pledged for Business Segment (Securities) Default Fund	50.00 (50.00)	51.75 (51.75)
Pledged for Business Segment (CBLO/Tri Party Repo) – Default Fund	50.00 (50.00)	(51.75) (51.75)

- (b) Investments in Government securities include the following securities pledged with Reserve of India as collateral security for Intra Day Limit:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Face Value	Book Value
Pledged for Intra Day Limit (Securities)	5,168.17	5,358.42
	(5,168.17)	(5,396.34)

4.2 Investment Portfolio: Constitution and operations

i) Repo Transactions

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year	Daily Average outstanding during the year	Outstanding as on 31 March 2026
Securities sold under repo				
i. Government securities	922.91 (103.64)	3,892.34 (4,896.21)	13.19 (154.95)	3,892.34 (4,896.21)
ii. Corporate debt securities	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
Securities purchased under reverse repo				
i. Government securities	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
ii. Corporate debt securities	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)

ii) Disclosure of Issuer Composition for Investment in Debt Securities*

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Issuer	Total Amount	Amount of			
			Investment made through Private Placement	'Below Investment Grade' Securities held	'Unrated' Securities Held	'Unlisted' Securities Held
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i)	PSUs	74.99 (230.50)	74.99 (230.50)	–	–	–
(ii)	Govt	78,424.64 (64,358.21)	78,424.64 (64,358.21)			
(iii)	FIs	3,811.30 (4170.15)	3811.30 (4170.15)	–	–	–
(iv)	Banks	7752.49 (13,197.93)	7,752.49 (13,197.93)	–	–	–
(v)	Private Corporates	750.76 (807.53)	750.76 (807.53)	–	–	–
(vi)	Subsidiaries/Joint Ventures	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	–	–	–
(vii)	Others	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	–	–	–
(viii)	Provision held towards depreciation	222.21 (297.26)	222.21 (297.26)	–	–	–
	Total	90,592.97 (82,467.06)	90,592.97 (82,467.06)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)

*Debt securities consist of Govt. Securities including Treasury Bills, Non-Convertible Debentures, Commercial papers, Certificate of deposits etc shown at book value.

iii) **Sale and Transfers to/from HTM Category**

During the year, State Govt. Development Loan (SDL) Securities were transferred from AFS to HTM category of the book value of ₹3,089.48 crore (face value ₹3,082.87 crore) and Central Government Securities were transferred from AFS to HTM category of

the book value ₹1,257.12 crore (face value ₹1,180 crore) during the year.

The market value of all investments held by NABARD under Held to Maturity (HTM) category was ₹22,016.26 crore against the book value of ₹21,285.73 crore as on 31st March 2026.

iv) **Government Security Lending (GSL) transactions (in market value terms)**

As at 31st March 2026

(Amount in ₹ crore)

	<i>Minimum outstanding during the year</i>	<i>Maximum outstanding during the year</i>	<i>Daily average outstanding during the year</i>	<i>Outstanding as on March 31, 2026</i>	<i>Total volume of transactions during the year</i>
Securities lent through GSL transactions	0	0	0	0	0
Securities borrowed through GSL transactions	0	0	0	0	0
Securities placed as collateral under GSL Transactions	0	0	0	0	0
Securities received as collateral under GSL Transactions	0	0	0	0	0

As at 31st March 2025

(Amount in ₹ crore)

	<i>Minimum outstanding during the year</i>	<i>Maximum outstanding during the year</i>	<i>Daily average outstanding during the year</i>	<i>Outstanding as on March 31, 2025</i>	<i>Total volume of transactions during the year</i>
Securities lent through GSL transactions	0	0	0	0	0
Securities borrowed through GSL transactions	0	0	0	0	0
Securities placed as collateral under GSL Transactions	0	0	0	0	0
Securities received as collateral under GSL Transactions	0	0	0	0	0

- v) In terms of RBI (AIFIs-Classification, Valuation and Operation of Investment Portfolio) Directions, 2025 dated 28 November 2025 relating to Prudential Guidelines on Investment in Venture Capital Fund, an amount of ₹180.24 crore (₹20.98 crore) invested in the units of AIF was shifted from HTM category to AFS category, on completion of 3 years.

5. **Disclosure of transfer of loan exposures**

Details of loans transferred/acquired during the year ended 31 March 2026 under the Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (All India Financial Institutions – Transfer and Distribution of Credit Risk) Directions

2025 and Reserve Bank of India (All India Financial Institutions – Financial Statements: Presentation and Disclosures) Directions 2025, dated November 28, 2025 are given below:

- the Bank has not acquired any stressed loans (including Special Mention Accounts/Non-Performing Assets) and has not transferred any loans not in default through assignment.
- the bank has not invested in Security Receipts (SR) issued by Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARC) in respect of stressed loans transferred to ARCs.
- the bank does not have any co-lending arrangement

6. **Disclosure on Co Lending Arrangements (CLA) - Nil**

7. Non-Fund Based (NFB) Credit Facilities:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

		As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2026	Previous Year	Previous Year
		Secured* Portion	Unsecured Portion	Secured Portion	Unsecured Portion
I	Outstanding Guarantees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	i) In India	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ii) Outside India	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
II	Acceptances, Endorsements and other Obligations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
III	Other NFB Credit facilities	140.45	0.00	0.00	0.00

8. Details of Financials Assets purchased/sold

8.1 Details of Financial Assets sold to Securitisation/Reconstruction Company for Asset Reconstruction

A. Details of Sales: NIL

B. Details of Book Value of Investments in Security Receipts: NIL

8.2 Details of Non Performing Financial Assets Purchased/Sold

A. Details of non performing financial assets purchased: NIL

B. Details of non performing financial assets sold: NIL

9. Operating Results

S. No.	Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
(i)	Interest income as a percentage to working funds	6.34	6.60
(ii)	Non-Interest Income as a percentage to working funds	0.01	0.02
(iii)	Operating Profit as a percentage to working funds	0.99	1.18
(iv)	Return on Assets	0.75	0.86
(v)	Return on Equity	8.79	10.17
(vi)	Net Profit per employee (₹ crore)*	2.30	2.41

*Average employees have been considered for calculation purposes.

10. Credit Concentration Risk

10.1 Capital Market Exposure

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
1	Direct investment in equity shares, convertible bonds, convertible debentures and units of equity oriented mutual funds the corpus of which is not exclusively invested in corporate debt ^{\$\$}	2,393.32	1,936.47
2	Advances against shares/bonds/debentures or other securities or on clean basis to individuals for investment in shares (including IPOs/ESOPs), convertible bonds, convertible debentures, and units of equity oriented mutual funds;	0.00	0.00
3	Advances for any other purposes where shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds are taken as primary security;	0.00	0.00
4	Advances for any other purposes to the extent secured by the collateral security of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds i.e. where the primary security other than shares/convertible bonds/convertible debentures/units of equity oriented mutual funds does not fully cover the advances	0.00	0.00
5	Secured and unsecured advances to stockbrokers and guarantees issued on behalf of stockbrokers and market makers;	0.00	0.00
6	Loans sanctioned to corporates against the security of shares/bonds/debentures or other securities or on clean basis for meeting promoter's contribution to the equity of new companies in anticipation of raising resources;	0.00	0.00
7	Bridge loans to companies against expected equity flows/issues;	0.00	0.00
8	Underwriting commitments taken up by the AIFI in respect of primary issue of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds;	0.00	0.00

S. No.	Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
9	Financing stockbrokers for margin trading;	0.00	0.00
10	All exposures to Venture Capital Funds (both registered and unregistered)	615.20	536.04
Total Exposure to Capital Markets		3,008.52	2,472.51

^{ss} Equity shares, subsidiaries and other strategic investments

10.2 Exposure to Country Risk: NIL

10.3 Prudential Exposure Limits: Single Counterparty/Group of Connected Counterparties exceeded by the AIFI

- The number and amount of exposures in excess of the prudential exposure limits during the year: NIL
- Credit exposure as percentage to Tier 1 Capital and as percentage to Total Assets.

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Category	2025-26		2024-25	
		Credit Exposure as % to		Credit Exposure as % to	
		Capital Funds	Total Assets	Capital Funds	Total Assets
I	Largest Single Counterparty	61.51	4.63	62.16	4.96
II	Largest Group of Connected Counterparties	NIL		NIL	
III	Twenty Largest Single Counterparties	535.77	40.33	516.20	41.17
IV	Twenty Largest groups of Connected Counterparties	NIL		NIL	

- Credit exposure to the five largest industrial sectors as percentage to total loan assets: Not Applicable

- There are no advances for which intangible securities such as charge over the rights, licenses, authority, etc. have been taken and hence the details w.r.t estimated value of such intangible collateral is not applicable.

- Factoring exposures: Not Applicable

10.4 Concentration of borrowings/lines of credit, credit exposures and NPAs

a) Concentration of borrowings and lines of credit

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
(i)	Total borrowings from twenty largest lenders	6,50,425.47	5,75,394.80
(ii)	Percentage of borrowings from twenty largest lenders to total borrowings	67.69	67.01

b) Concentration of credit exposures

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
(i)	Total exposures to twenty largest borrowers	4,42,011.94	4,05,418.47
(ii)	Percentage of exposures to twenty largest borrowers to Total Advances of the AIFI	47.38	48.20
(iii)	Total Exposure to Twenty largest borrowers/customers	4,42,011.94	4,05,418.47
(iv)	Percentage of exposures to twenty largest borrowers/customers to Total Exposure of the AIFI on borrowers/customers	47.38	48.20

c) Sector-wise concentration of exposures and NPAs

The sector wise advances is given below:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Particulars	2025-26			2024-25		
		Outstanding Total Advances	Gross NPAs	% of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that sector	Outstanding Total Advances	Gross NPAs	% of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that sector
I.	Agricultural sector including allied agricultural activities*	9,32,832.52	1,999.25	0.21	8,41,125.53	2,005.32	0.24
1	Central Government	82,077.15	0.00	0.00	83,100.97	0.00	0.00
2	Central PSUs	459.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	State Governments	2,46,334.97	0.00	0.00	2,32,460.92	0.00	0.00
4	State PSUs	72,534.49	0.00	0.00	48,845.66	0.00	0.00
5	Scheduled Commercial Banks	1,71,906.60	0.00	0.00	1,50,213.33	0.00	0.00
6	Regional Rural Banks	79,992.07	0.00	0.00	77,440.90	0.00	0.00
7	Co-operative banks	2,01,048.73	0.00	0.00	1,84,097.41	0.00	0.00
8	Private sector (excluding banks)	18,724.59	114.59	0.61	15,685.00	124.29	0.79
9	Others SCARDB/LDB/ NBFC-MFI/ADFC	59,754.18	1,884.66	3.15	49,281.34	1,881.03	3.82
II.	Others	326.82	0.16	0.05	284.61	0.02	0.01
1	Construction Sector	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Staff Loans#	326.82	0.16	0.05	284.61	0.02	0.01
	Total (I+II)	9,33,159.34	1,999.41	0.21	8,41,410.15	2,005.34	0.24

* Includes major loans such as RIDF, WIF, NIDA etc.

grouped under "Other Advance" in Schedule-13.

10.5 Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure: NIL (NIL)

10.6 Exposures to Related Parties: NIL

11. Derivatives

11.1 Forward Rate Agreement/Interest Rate Swap

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
1 The notional principal of swap agreements	250	-
2 Losses which would be incurred if counterparties failed to fulfil their obligations under the agreements	-	-
3 Collateral required by the AIFI upon entering into swaps	-	-
4 Concentration of credit risk arising from the swaps	-	-
5 The fair value of the swap book (Refer Schedule 14 of Balance Sheet)	(-) 7.31	-

The Nature and terms of the IRS as on 31st March 2026 and 31 March 2025 are set out as below

Swap Type	Pay Leg	Receive Leg	Curve/ Benchmark	Notional (₹ Cr)
Interest Rate Swap	Floating (T BILL)	Fixed	T BIILL Curve	250.00

11.2 Exchange Traded Interest Rate derivatives – NIL

11.3 Disclosure on Risk exposure in derivatives:

11.4 Qualitative Disclosure

- The Bank undertakes derivative transactions for hedging exchange risk associated with foreign currency borrowings and for managing interest rate risk arising from mismatches in the repricing of assets and liabilities. The Bank does not undertake trading in Derivatives.
- Internal Control guidelines for hedging are framed and approved by the Board. The derivative structure is undertaken only after approval of the competent authority. The particulars of derivative details undertaken are also reported to Investment Committee/ ALCO. The Bank has put systems in place for

mitigating the risk arising out of derivative deals. The Bank follows the accrual method for accounting the transactions arising out of derivative deals.

iii) Accounting policies for hedging:

a) **Recognition and Initial Measurement**

The Bank recognises all derivative financial instruments on the date the derivative contract is entered into. All derivatives are initially measured at fair value on the trade date and are subsequently re-measured to fair value at each balance sheet date. The methodology for determining fair value is described in the Fair Value Measurement Policy.

b) **Derivatives Not Designated in a Hedging Relationship**

Derivative instruments that are not designated as part of a formal hedging relationship (non-designated derivatives) are classified as economic hedges and carried at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). Changes in fair value of such instruments are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss under 'Net Gain/(Loss) on Fair Valuation of Derivative Instruments'. This treatment is consistent with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) Guidance Note on Accounting for Derivative Contracts (the 'ICAI Guidance Note').

c) **Hedge Accounting – General Principles**

i. The Bank applies hedge accounting in accordance with the ICAI Guidance Note on Accounting for Derivative Contracts, to the extent that the following conditions are met at inception and on an ongoing basis:

- a. Formal designation and documentation of the hedging relationship, including identification of the hedged item, the hedging instrument, the nature of the risk being hedged, and the hedge effectiveness assessment methodology.
- b. The hedging relationship is expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged

risk (prospective effectiveness assessment).

- c. The hedge is assessed on an ongoing basis and is determined to have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting period.
- d. For cash flow hedges, the forecast transaction being hedged must be highly probable.
- e. Hedge accounting is applied prospectively from the date of formal designation. No retrospective designation is permitted under the ICAI Guidance Note. Derivative instruments entered into prior to formal designation are accounted for as non-designated derivatives (FVTPL) until such time as they are formally designated.

ii. The Bank holds certain derivative contracts (Cross Currency Swaps) entered into prior to 01 January 2026. These contracts were not part of a formal hedge accounting relationship as at the inception date and accordingly do not qualify for hedge accounting under the ICAI Guidance Note, which requires formal designation and documentation at inception.

These Contracts serve as economic hedges and are aligned with the Bank's overall risk management and ALM strategy. However, as the formal designation and documentation requirements for hedge accounting were not fulfilled at inception of these contracts, they are classified as non-designated derivatives and are measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) in accordance with the ICAI Guidance Note.

d) **Fair Value Hedges**

- i. Where a derivative is designated as a hedging instrument in a fair value hedge, the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Simultaneously, the carrying

amount of the hedged item is adjusted for the fair value change attributable to the hedged risk, and this adjustment is also recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

- ii. The Bank designates Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), including Overnight Indexed Swap (OIS), as fair value hedging instruments against fixed-rate financial liabilities. The hedged risk is the change in fair value of the fixed-rate liability attributable to changes in the benchmark interest rate.
 - iii. Where hedge accounting is discontinued, the cumulative fair value adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item is amortised to the Statement of Profit and Loss over the residual life of the original hedging relationship using the effective interest method.
- e) **Cash Flow Hedges**
- i. Where a derivative is designated as a hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in Reserve Fund and other Reserves within the Cash Flow Hedge Reserve. The ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
 - ii. The Bank designates Cross Currency Swaps (CCS) as cash flow hedging instruments against foreign currency and interest rate variability associated with External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs). The hedged risk is the variability in INR cash flows arising from changes in foreign exchange rates and the applicable floating interest benchmark.
 - iii. Amounts accumulated in the Cash Flow Hedge Reserve in Reserve Fund and other Reserves are reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the hedged item affects profit or loss. If the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or liability, the amounts accumulated in Reserve Fund and

other Reserves are included in the initial cost of that asset or liability.

- iv. When a cash flow hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when a hedging relationship is revoked, any cumulative gain or loss existing in the Cash Flow Hedge Reserve at that time remains in Reserve Fund and other Reserves until the forecast transaction ultimately occurs. If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss is reclassified from Reserve Fund and other Reserves to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

f) **Fair Value Measurement Policy**

The fair values of derivative instruments are determined using valuation techniques. Interest Rate Swaps are valued by discounting expected future cash flows using applicable market yield curves (MIFOR, OIS or T Bill curves as applicable). Cross Currency Swaps are valued using forward exchange rates and relevant interest rate curves.

11.5 Quantitative Disclosures

- i) The Bank has following types of derivatives instruments open as on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 (Refer Schedule 8 and 13 of Balance Sheet)

March 31, 2026

(Amount in ₹ crore)

<i>Instrument Type</i>	<i>No. of Contracts</i>	<i>Notional Amount</i>	<i>Fair Value – Asset</i>	<i>Fair Value – Liability</i>
Currency Derivatives				
Spot and Forwards	-	-	-	-
Currency Swap (CCS)	6.00	1,240.14	83.28	-
Currency Options	-	-	-	-
Interest Rate Derivatives				
Forward Rate Agreements and	-	-	-	-
Interest Rate Swap	1.00	250.00	-	7.31
Credit Derivatives	-	-	-	-
Other Derivatives	-	-	-	-
Total Derivatives	7.00	1,490.14	83.28	7.31

March 31, 2025

(Amount in ₹ crore)

<i>Instrument Type</i>	<i>No. of Contracts</i>	<i>Notional Amount</i>	<i>Fair Value – Asset</i>	<i>Fair Value – Liability</i>
Currency Derivatives				
Spot and Forwards	-	-	-	-
Currency Swap (CCS) Designated Instruments	-	-	-	-
Currency Options	-	-	-	-
Interest Rate Derivatives				
Forward Rate Agreements and	-	-	-	-
Interest Rate Swap	-	-	-	-
Credit Derivatives	-	-	-	-
Other Derivatives	-	-	-	-
Total Derivatives	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

ii) Interest Rate Sensitivity

(Amount in ₹ crore)

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Particular</i>	<i>2025-26</i>		<i>2024-25</i>	
		<i>Currency Derivatives</i>	<i>Interest rate derivatives</i>	<i>Currency Derivatives</i>	<i>Interest rate derivatives</i>
(i)	Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount)				
	a) For hedging	1,240.13	250.00	517.99	
	b) For trading			–	
(ii)	Marked to Market Positions				
	a) Asset (+)	83.28	0.00	0.00	
	b) Liability (-)	0.00	7.31	4.55	
(iii)	Credit Exposure	161.83	3.75	46.59	
(iv)	Likely impact of one percentage change in interest rate (100*PV01)				
	a) on hedging derivatives	8.22	16.37	16.66	
	b) on trading derivatives			–	
(v)	Maximum and Minimum of 100*PV01 observed during the year				
	a) on hedging			–	
	Maximum	8.22	16.61		
	Minimum	2.66	16.37		
	b) on trading			–	

iii) Cash Flow Hedge

- a) The Bank has designated certain Cross Currency Swap (CCS) contracts as cash flow hedging instruments against the variability in INR cash flows arising from ECB obligations denominated in foreign currencies.
- b) Under the CCS arrangements, the Bank pays INR fixed or floating rates and receives foreign currency (USD) payments aligned with the ECB coupon schedule. The CCS effectively converts the foreign currency cash

flow obligations into INR cash flows, thereby hedging both foreign currency risk and foreign currency interest rate risk.

- c) **Cash Flow Hedge Reserve Movement**
The movement in the Cash Flow Hedge Reserve included within Reserve Fund and other Reserves for the year ended 31 March 2026 is as follows:

Cash Flow Hedge Reserve Movement Statement

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Gross Amount (As on 31.03.2026)	Gross Amount (As on 31.03.2025)
Opening Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	0.00	0.00
Add: Gains/(Losses) recognised in Reserve Fund and other Reserves during the year (Refer Schedule 1 of Balance Sheet)	(3.20)	0.00

Particulars	Gross Amount (As on 31.03.2026)	Gross Amount (As on 31.03.2025)
Less: Amounts reclassified from Reserve Fund and other Reserves to P&L	0.00	0.00
Closing Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	(3.20)	0.00

Maturity Profile of Derivative Contracts

The following table summarises the notional amounts of outstanding derivative contracts by remaining maturity:

March 31, 2026

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Category/Instrument	Upto 1 Year	1–2 Years	2–3 Years	3–5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
IRS – Fair Value Hedge	-	-	-	-	250.00	250.00
CCS – Cash Flow Hedge	57.58	67.74	67.74	595.05	452.03	1,240.13
Total	57.58	67.74	67.74	595.05	702.03	1,490.13

March 31 2025

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Category/Instrument	Upto 1 Year	1–2 Years	2–3 Years	3–5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
IRS – Fair Value Hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-
CCS – Cash Flow Hedge	122.05	45.38	45.38	90.76	214.42	517.99
Total	122.05	45.38	45.38	90.76	214.42	517.99

12. Disclosure of Letters of Comfort (LoCs) issued by AIFIs :

S. No.	Name of borrower	LC issuing Bank	Beneficiary Name	LC Amount	CG/LoC effective date	Tenure	LC Comm-ission	Commission payment Frequency
1.	Ayana Kadapa Renewable Power Private Ltd	IndusInd Bank	Torrent Electricals Limited Jayaam Galvanizers Private Limited MKK Metal Sections Pvt Ltd	₹46,44,74,353.00	17.12.2025	Upto 3 years from the date of issuance	0.385%	Quarterly
2.	Project Eleven Renewable Power Private Limited	Axis Bank Ltd	Ayana Renewable Power Private Limited	₹94,00,00,000.00	28.08.2025	Upto 3 years from the date of issuance	0.52%	Quarterly

13. Asset Liability Management

The maturity pattern of assets and liabilities are prepared in terms of the ALCO policy of the bank as under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	1 -14 d	15-28d	29d-3m	>3m-6m	>6m-1y	>1y-3y	>3y-5y	>5y	Total
Deposits	34.22	10,730.41	34.22	20,539.20	57,134.98	90,000.26	84,018.21	32,820.96	2,95,312.47
Advances	42,372.69	20,894.62	87,723.94	92,705.24	1,84,772.53	2,30,826.44	1,79,633.23	91,894.19	9,30,822.88
Investments	83,867.19	0.00	7,455.31	920.52	3,660.49	859.47	1,863.18	4,881.46	1,03,507.62
Borrowings	74,944.04	6,554.51	1,05,915.84	54,242.52	1,01,747.45	1,53,817.16	92,498.10	69,688.54	6,59,408.15

Particulars	1-14 d	15-28d	29d-3m	>3m-6m	>6m-1y	>1y-3y	>3y-5y	>5y	Total
Foreign Currency Assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Foreign Currency liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.93	40.64	135.48	157.41	889.67	1,240.13

14. Draw Down from Reserves: NIL**15. Disclosure of Penalties imposed by RBI –**

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) vide its letter dated 10 July 2025 imposed a penalty of ₹3 lakhs due to shortfall in the securities in SGL account of NABARD on 16 June 2025, which led to ‘SGL bouncing’. The penalty was paid on 15 July 2025. Bank has since enhanced its review mechanism so as to ensure that such incidents do not recur.

16. Disclosure of Complaints**a) Customer Complaints**

S. No.	Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
(a)	No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	3	22
(b)	No. of complaints received during the year	107	71
(c)	No. of complaints redressed during the year	105	90
(d)	No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	5	3

17. Disclosures relating to Securitisation –

In accordance with RBI Master Direction RBI/DOR/2025-25/328 DOR.STR.REC.247/21.04.177/2025-26 dated November 28, 2025 – (Securitisation Transactions) Directions, 2025, the outstanding amount of securitised assets as per books of the Special Purpose Entity and total amount of exposures retained by the originator as on the date of balance sheet to comply with the Minimum Retention Requirement is NIL

18. Off-Balance Sheet SPVs Sponsored (which are required to be consolidated as per accounting norms) – There are no SPVs sponsored by NABARD.**19. Disclosure as per specific accounting Standards****19.1 Accounting Standard 5 – Net Profit or Loss for the period, prior period items and changes in accounting policies.**

Prior period items included in the Profit and Loss account are as follows:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
1.	Income	0.00	0.00
2.	Revenue Expenditure	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.00	0.00

19.2 Accounting Standard 15 – Employee Benefits Disclosure required under AS-15 (Revised) on “Employee Benefits”**19.2.1 Defined Benefit Plans**

Employees Retirement Benefit plans of the bank include Pension in respect of employees who joined the bank on or before 31st December 2011, Gratuity, Leave Encashment and Post-Retirement Medical Benefits, which are defined benefit plans. The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation, by an independent Actuary, using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognizes each period of services as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

a) Principal Actuarial Assumptions and the basis of these assumptions

Actuarial Assumptions	Pension		Gratuity		Leave Benefits	
	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25
Discount Rate	7.25%	6.61%	7.25%	6.61%	7.25%	6.61%
Expected Return on Plan Assets	7.25%	6.61%	7.25%	6.61%	7.25%	6.61%
Rate of Escalation In salary	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%

b) Changes in Present value of the obligation

(Amount in ₹ crore)

	<i>Pension</i>		<i>Gratuity</i>		<i>Leave Benefits</i>	
	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>
Present value of Obligation at the beginning of period	10,816.75	9,871.46	427.46	416.71	392.00	378.50
Add: Current Service Cost	108.25	98.83	24.05	24.25	9.82	20.07
Add: Past Service Cost	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.47	0.00	0.00
Add: Interest Cost	689.93	699.59	28.26	30.63	25.91	27.82
Actuarial (gain)/loss	7.25	704.19	14.03	19.01	73.34	21.73
Less: Benefits paid	(591.51)	(557.32)	(58.93)	(112.61)	(37.08)	(56.12)
Present value of defined benefits obligations at the year end	11,030.67	10,816.75	434.85	427.46	463.99	392.00

c) Changes in the Fair Value of the Plan Assets

(Amount in ₹ crore)

	<i>Pension</i>		<i>Gratuity</i>		<i>Leave Benefits</i>	
	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>
Fair value of Plan Assets, at the beginning of period	10,381.90	9,746.28	407.94	407.45	30.34	86.58
Add: Expected return on Plan assets	664.67	693.65	26.96	29.95	2.00	6.36
Add: Contributions by Bank	615.52	321.60	31.09	68.78	0.00	0.00
Actuarial gain/(loss)	(22.39)	177.68	(11.22)	14.37	(0.93)	(1.36)
Less: Benefits paid	(511.10)	(514.34)	(58.93)	(112.61)	(31.41)	(61.24)
Less: Reimbursement Payable to Employer	(80.41)	(42.97)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fair value of Plan Assets as at the end of the period	11,048.19	10,381.90	395.84	407.94	0.00	30.34*

* These investments are shown at Book Value in financial statements. The book value of these investments as on 31 March 2026 is ₹ Nil (₹10.95 crore).

d) Actual Return on Plan Assets

(Amount in ₹ crore)

	<i>Pension</i>		<i>Gratuity</i>		<i>Leave Benefits</i>	
	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>
Expected return on Plan Assets	664.67	693.65	26.96	29.95	0.00	6.36
Actuarial gain/(loss)	(22.39)	177.68	(11.22)	14.37	0.00	(1.36)
Actual Return on Plan Assets	642.28	871.33	15.74	44.32	0.00	5.00

e) Net Actuarial Gain/(loss) Recognized

(Amount in ₹ crore)

	<i>Pension</i>		<i>Gratuity</i>		<i>Leave Benefits</i>	
	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>
Actuarial gain/(loss) for the period -Obligations	(7.25)	(704.19)	(14.02)	(19.01)	(73.34)	(21.73)
Actuarial gain/(loss) for the period -Plan Assets	(22.39)	177.68	(11.22)	14.37	(0.93)	(1.36)
Total Gain/(Loss) for the period	(29.64)	(526.51)	(25.24)	(4.64)	(74.27)	(23.09)
Actuarial gain or (loss) recognised in the period	(29.64)	(526.51)	(25.24)	(4.64)	(74.27)	(23.09)
Unrecognised Actuarial gain/(loss) at the end of the year	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

f) Amount recognized in Balance Sheet

(Amount in ₹ crore)

	<i>Pension</i>		<i>Gratuity</i>		<i>Leave Benefits</i>	
	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>
Present value of defined benefits obligations as at the year end	11,030.67	10,816.75	434.85	427.46	463.99	392.00
Less: Fair value of plan assets as at the year end*	11,048.19	10,381.90	395.84	407.94	0.00	0.00*
Unrecognised Past Service cost -	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net (Asset)/Liability to be Recognised in the Balance Sheet	(17.52)	434.85	39.01	19.52	463.99	392.00
Net (Asset)/Liability to be Recognised in the Balance Sheet	(17.52)	434.85	39.01**	19.52	463.99	392.00

* Since there is no separate trust for leave benefits, the fair value of plan assets for investments ₹ Nil (PY ₹30.34 crore) and is classified as investment at its book value.

** The above figure does not include ₹0.73 crore pertaining to gratuity for contract employees, as disclosed under Note 32 of Schedule 18.

g) Expense to be recognized in Profit and loss Account

(Amount in ₹ crore)

	<i>Pension</i>		<i>Gratuity</i>		<i>Leave Benefits</i>	
	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>
Current Service Cost	108.25	98.83	24.05	24.25	9.82	20.07
Add: Past Service Cost	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.47	0.00	0.00
Add: Interest cost	689.93	699.59	28.26	30.63	25.91	27.82
Less: Expected return on Plan assets*	(664.67)	(693.65)	(26.96)	(29.95)	0.00	0.00
Add: Net Actuarial (gain)/loss recognized in Year	29.64	526.51	25.24	4.64	73.34	21.73
Expenses to be recognized in the statement of profit and loss	163.15	631.28	50.59	79.04	109.07	69.62
- Of which, out of earlier year provisions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
- Contributions received from employees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
- Charged to Profit and loss account	163.15	631.28	50.59	79.04	109.07	69.62

* Since there is no separate trust for leave benefits and the investment made by the bank are held as investment in its books no effect in respect of expected return and actuarial gain/loss in respect of the same is considered in the above table.

19.2.2 Defined Contribution Plan:

- a) The bank contributes its share to Provident Fund with NABARD Pension Fund Trust. As per the terms, the contribution is a defined contribution plan. During the year, the bank has contributed ₹75.71 crore (₹30.00 crore) with NABARD Pension Fund Trust.
- b) The employees' recruited on or after 01 January 2012 are covered under New Pension Scheme, which is a defined contribution plan. During the year, the bank has contributed ₹46.04 crore (₹25.41 crore) to the said scheme.

19.2.3 Post-Retirement Medical Benefits

The present value of defined benefit obligation in respect of post-retirement medical benefits accounted in Profit and Loss Account is ₹42.10 crore (₹21.96 crore).

19.2.4 The aforesaid liabilities include liabilities of employees deputed to subsidiaries.

19.2.5 Amortisation of Post-retirement benefits

The entire liability towards post-retirement benefits is charged to Profit and Loss account and are not amortized.

19.2.6 Investment under Plan Assets of Pension, Gratuity & Leave Benefits Fund as on 31 March 2026

Particulars	Pension	Gratuity
	% of Plan Assets	% of Plan Assets
Central Govt. Securities	20.19	0.00
State Govt. Securities	41.87	0.00
Insurer Managed Funds	0.00	100.00
Others	37.94	0.00
Total	100.00	100.00

19.3 Accounting Standard 17 – Segment Reporting Information on Business Segment

a) Brief Background

The Bank has recognised Primary segments as under:

- i) Direct Finance: Includes Loans given to state governments and other agencies for rural infrastructure development, co-finance loans and loans given to voluntary agencies/non-governmental organizations for developmental activities and other direct loans to DCCBs.
- ii) Refinance: Includes Loans and Advances given to State Governments, Public Sector Banks, Private Banks, Small Finance Banks, Foreign Banks, SCARDBs, StCBs, Regional Rural Banks etc. as refinance against the loans disbursed by them to the ultimate borrowers.
- iii) Treasury: Includes investment of funds in treasury bills, short-term deposits, government securities, etc.
- iv) The segments other than the above three primary segments is other business segments. After finding out the results of the three primary segments based on the direct income and direct expenses, the balance amounts including un-allocable expenses/liabilities/assets are grouped under "Other Business".

(b) Information on Primary Business Segment

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Treasury		Refinance		Direct Lending		Other Business		Total	
	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25
Business Segments										
Revenue	8,408.48	7,649.52	27,891.95	28,911.04	24,305.46	21,765.14	68.95	98.71	60,674.85	58,424.41
Result	1,805.83	1,425.27	6,482.42	3,571.30	3,207.45	7,910.98	(2,178.69)	(2,752.95)	9,317.01	10,154.60
Unallocated Expenses									0.00	0.00
Operating Profit									9,317.01	10,154.60
Income Taxes									2,148.84	2,526.28
Extraordinary profit/loss									0.00	0.00
Net Profit									7,168.17	7,628.32

Particulars	Treasury		Refinance		Direct Lending		Other Business		Total	
Business Segments	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25
Other Information										
Segment Assets	1,54,952.56	1,39,058.27	5,10,333.17	4,53,289.86	4,27,727.22	3,91,092.15	2,718.77	1,076.71	10,95,731.72	9,84,516.99
Segment Liabilities	1,78,299.64	1,50,328.53	3,92,126.99	3,51,850.09	4,24,909.99	3,89,591.47	97,634.08	89,924.46	10,92,970.70	9,81,694.55
Unallocated Assets									135.11	113.95
Total Assets									10,95,866.83	9,84,630.94
Unallocated Liabilities									2,896.13	2,936.39
Total Liabilities									10,95,866.83	9,84,630.94

Note : Unallocated Assets represent Deferred Tax Asset and Unallocated Liabilities represent Provision for Income Tax

- c) Since the operations of the Bank are confined to India only, there is no reportable secondary segment.

19.4 Accounting Standard 18 – Related Party Disclosures

As the Bank is state controlled enterprise within the meaning of AS-18 “Related Party Transactions”, the details of the transactions with other state-controlled enterprises (including its subsidiaries) are not disclosed.

List of Related Parties:

19.4.1 Companies where entity has control:

S. No.	Companies	Relationship
1.	NABFINS Limited	Subsidiary
2.	NABKISAN Finance Limited*	Subsidiary
3.	NABARD Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd.	Wholly owned Subsidiary
4.	NABVENTURES Limited	Wholly owned Subsidiary

S. No.	Companies	Relationship
5.	NABFOUNDATION	Wholly owned Subsidiary
6.	NABSanrakshan Trustee Private Limited	Wholly owned Subsidiary
7.	Sahakar Sarathi Private Limited	Associate

* NABSAMRUDDHI Finance Limited merged with NABKISAN Finance Limited w.e.f. 16th December 2025.

19.4.2 Key Management Personnel:

S. No.	Name of the party	Designation
1.	Dr Shaji Krishnan V	Chairman
2.	Shri Goverdhan Singh Rawat	Deputy Managing Director
3.	Dr Ajay Kumar Sood	Deputy Managing Director

19.4.3 Significant transactions with related parties

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Items/Related	Subsidiaries	Associates/Joint ventures	Key Management Personnel®	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Total
Borrowings [#]	-	-	-	-	-
Deposit [#]	-	-	-	-	-
Placement of deposits [#]	-	-	-	-	-
Advances [#]	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the year end	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Investments [#]	-	-	-	-	-

Items/Related	Subsidiaries	Associates/Joint ventures	Key Management Personnel®	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Total
Outstanding at the year end	-	333.33 (NIL)	-	-	333.33 (NIL)
Maximum during the year	-	333.33 (NIL)	-	-	333.33 (NIL)
Non funded commitments#	-	-	-	-	-
Leasing arrangements availed#	-	-	-	-	-
Leasing arrangements provided#	-	-	-	-	-
Rent Payment	-	0.05 (NIL)	-	-	0.05 (NIL)
Purchase of fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-
Interest paid	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Received	-	-	-	-	-
Rendering of services*	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving of services*	-	-	-	-	-
Management Contracts**	-	-	1.21 (1.44)	-	1.21(1.44)

® Whole time directors of the Board

The outstanding at the year end and the maximum during the year are to be disclosed

* Contract services etc. and not services like remittance facilities, locker facilities etc.

** Remuneration to Key Management Personnel.

19.5 Accounting Standard 22 – Accounting for Taxes on Income

19.5.1 The Bank recognizes deferred tax asset/liability on timing differences in accordance with AS-22 “Accounting for taxes on Income”. During the year, the Bank has recognized deferred tax expense (charge) of ₹21.16 crore (76.28 crore) in the Profit and Loss Account. The details of total deferred tax assets as on 31.03.2026 are as under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Deferred Tax Assets	2025-26	2024-25
	Provision allowable on payment basis	118.36	100.24
	Depreciation on Fixed Assets	16.75	13.71
	Total	135.11	113.95

19.5.2 Recognition of Deferred Tax Liability on account of Special Reserve created u/s 36(1) (viii) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, is not considered necessary, as the Bank has decided not to withdraw the said reserve.

19.5.3 As the loan book is growing year on year, Provision on Standard Assets is required to be created every year in line with the RBI Prudential Norms. Therefore, in accordance

with the principles laid down in AS-22, the Bank does not recognise Deferred Tax Asset on account of Provision on Standard Assets, as there is no reasonable certainty of their realisation.

19.6 Accounting Standard 28 – Impairment of Assets

In the opinion of the Bank’s management, there has been no indication requiring the testing of impairment to assets to which AS-28 – “Impairment of Assets” applies requiring the provision.

20. Leave travel concession benefits to employees are accounted for as and when the same is availed by the employees.
21. NABARD is acting as a banker/custodian/trustee on behalf of GOI/RBI/Other entities and is holding the following funds, pending utilization in terms of respective schemes, on their behalf, to the extent of contribution made by them and accrued interest on unutilized balances, wherever applicable. Interest on unutilized balances has been credited to the following funds as per the respective agreements/as approved by the management/Board of Directors. The details of rate of interest for respective funds are as under:

S. No.	Name of the Fund	Rate of Interest for 2025-26	Rate of Interest for 2024-25
1	Watershed Development Fund	2.5%	3%
2	National Adaptation Fund for Climate change	2.5%	0%
3	Tribal Development Fund	2.5%	3%
4	Financial Inclusion Fund	0%	3%
5	Climate Change - (AFB) - Project Formulation Grant	2.5%	3%
6	LTIF Interest Fluctuation Reserve Fund	2.5%	3%
7	Producer Organisation Development Fund-Interest Differential	2.5%	3%
8	Climate Change Fund -Interest Differential	2.5%	3%
9	Green Climate Fund Project Grants	2.5%	3%
10	Cattle Development Fund (UP & Bihar)	4.38%	7.83%
11	Multi Activity Approach For Poverty Alleviation (Sultanpur and Rae Bareilly)	4.38%	7.83%
12	Center for Professional Excellence in Co-operatives.	4.38%	7.83%
13	AgriSURE-GoI Fund	2.5%	0%
14	Capacity Building Fund For Social Stock Exchange	2.5%	0%

22. Recoverable from Government of India/International Agencies (Refer Schedule-13 of Balance Sheet) includes ₹1.08 crore (₹2.00 crore) being debit balance of various funds.

The details of such funds are as under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Name of the Fund	2025-26	2024-25
1	KfW- Soil Project	0.00	0.92
2	NAFCC	1.08	1.08
Total		1.08	2.00

23. ₹236.41 crore included in Schedule 8 "Current Liabilities" is the interest differential available to the Bank in respect of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) deposits, Warehousing Infrastructure Fund (WIF) deposits and Food Processing Fund (FPF), placed by various banks is credited to the funds in pursuance to directions issued by RBI. However, no such directions has been received for the year 2025-26 till the date of the report. As and when received, it will be apportioned as per the RBI directions.

24. Interest Subvention received/receivable from Government of India (GOI) under various schemes has been adjusted from Interest and financial charges under Schedule 14. The amount of interest subvention adjusted under different schemes is given below:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Scheme	2025-26	2024-25
1	Long Term Irrigation Fund	548.74	567.95
2	Seasonal Agricultural Operations (SAO)	(86.80)	140.96
3	Dairy Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)	29.97	34.72
4	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	161.15	126.07
5	Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF)	85.11	87.68
6	Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF)	36.65	25.85

25. Interest Margin on providing refinance under interest subvention scheme to StCBs, RRBs and to CCBs, Public Sector Banks for financing Primary Agriculture Co-operative Societies (PACS) for Seasonal Agricultural Operations and under NRLM scheme has been accounted as interest income. The amount received/receivable from GOI under scheme stood at ₹88.05 crore (₹115.09 crore).

26. The details of pending Income Tax Appeals with various authorities are given below:

S. No.	Assessment Year	Authority where Appeal is pending	Appeal preferred by	Amount of tax in dispute as on 31-03-2026 (₹ Crore)	Amount of tax in dispute as on 31-03-2025 (₹ Crore)
1	2002-03	High Court – Mumbai	IT Dept.	415.00	415.00
2	2006-07	High Court – Mumbai	IT Dept.	217.85	217.85
3	2007-08	High Court – Mumbai	IT Dept.	88.56	88.56
4	2008-09	High Court – Mumbai	IT Dept.	118.77	118.77
5	2009-10	High Court – Mumbai	IT Dept.	194.82	194.82
6	2010-11	High Court – Mumbai	NABARD	28.20	28.20

S. No.	Assessment Year	Authority where Appeal is pending	Appeal preferred by	Amount of tax in dispute as on 31-03-2026 (₹ Crore)	Amount of tax in dispute as on 31-03-2025 (₹ Crore)
7	2010-11	High Court – Mumbai	IT Dept.	215.32	215.32
8	2011-12	High Court – Mumbai	NABARD	51.03	51.03
9	2012-13	High Court – Mumbai	NABARD	45.63	45.63
10	2013-14	High Court – Mumbai	NABARD	1.70	1.70
11	2012-13	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT)	NABARD	25.55	–
12	2022-23	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT)	IT Dept.	147.78	–
13	2023-24	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT)	IT Dept.	72.20	–
14	2016-17	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	NABARD	407.23	407.23
15	2017-18	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	NABARD	360.69	360.69
16	2018-19	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	NABARD	278.52	278.52
17	2022-23	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	NABARD	–	182.64

27. Free hold land and Lease Land and Premises include ₹12.56 crore (₹11.85 crore) paid towards various Office Premises and Staff Quarters for which conveyance is yet to be completed.

28. Pursuant to the directives of RBI, the project loans provided to State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (SCARDBs) by way of subscription to the Special Development Debentures (SDDs) floated by these agencies, are treated as under:

28.1 Classified as Investments and shown in Schedule – 10 under the head ‘Debenture and Bonds’.

28.2 Interest earned on the same is shown as a part of ‘Interest received on Loans and Advances’ in the Profit and Loss Account, treating them as ‘Deemed Advances’.

28.3 ‘Deemed Advances’ for the purpose of IRAC norms, capital adequacy and computation of ratios etc.

29. During the year, the Bank has paid the arrears towards wage settlement of ₹503.54 crore out of the provisions made of ₹897.42 crore created up to December 31, 2025 (including ₹230.25 crore provided during FY 2025-26). An amount of ₹308.86 crore has been reversed, comprising ₹230.25 crore pertaining to the current year and ₹78.61 crore relating to previous years, and netted off from employees cost. Balance of ₹85.00 crore is still lying in the books of account and which would be paid in FY 2026-27.

30. As on the date of the financial statements, out of the disbursement extended to various State Governments under RIDF, ₹789.39 crore (₹633.71 crore) pertains to projects yet to be grounded under ongoing Tranches (XXVII to XXXI) towards mobilisation advance. Pending receipt of the proposal from the State Government for adjustment of the amount with the respective/other

projects, the amount has been classified as disbursement from the fund.

31. In terms of Central Board of Direct Taxes, Ministry of Finance notification dated 18 February 2016, NABARD was allowed to raise tax free bonds having benefits under section 10(15)(iv)(h) of the Income Tax Act 1961 amounting to ₹5,000 crore. Accordingly, ₹1,500 crore repayable in 10 year tenure was mobilized through Private Placement and ₹3,500 crore repayable in 10 & 15 year tenure was mobilized through public issue. The tax free bonds are in the nature of secured, redeemable and non-convertible bonds. These bonds are secured against pari passu charge on property situated in Mumbai and also first charge on specified book debts of NABARD. The interest charge to revenue pertaining to these bonds for the current year is ₹354.41 crore (₹365.07 crore).

The details of the debenture Trustee is: **Axis Trustee Services Limited**, The Ruby, 2nd Floor, SW, 29, Senapati Bapat Marg, Dadar West, Mumbai – 400028 Telephone: +91 22 6230 0451.

32. On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified the four Labour codes - The code on Wages, 2019, The Industrial Relations code, 2020, The code on Social Security, 2020 and The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 (collectively referred to as the ‘Labour Codes’) consolidating 29 existing Labour Laws. The Bank has made provision for gratuity aggregating to ₹0.73 crore for contract employees in accordance with the provisions of the new Labour Codes. However, the detailed rules and procedural guidelines under the said Labour Codes are yet to be notified by all the State Governments. Accordingly, the final impact, if any, arising from such notifications and subsequent clarifications shall be appropriately considered and

- accounted for in the financial statements in the period in which the same become applicable.
33. Figures in brackets pertain to previous year.
34. Previous year's figures have been regrouped/rearranged wherever considered necessary to conform to the current year's classification/presentation.

As per our attached report of even date.

For Suresh Surana & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 121750W/W100010

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ramesh Gupta

Partner

Membership No.:102306

Vinod Chandrasekharan

Chief General Manager

Accounts Department

Mumbai

Date - 26 May 2026

Dr. Ajay Kumar Sood
Deputy Managing Director

Goverdhan Singh Rawat
Deputy Managing Director

Dr. Shaji Krishnan V
Chairman

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2026

(Amount in ₹crore)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
(a) Cash flow from Operating activities	9,317.01	10,154.61
Net Profit as per Profit and Loss Accounts before tax		
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and Amortisation on Fixed Assets	74.02	56.79
Provision for Non-Performing Assets	(9.62)	33.49
Provision for Standard Assets	201.54	221.46
Depreciation in value of Investment Account - Equity	-	(8.50)
Profit/(Loss) on sale of Fixed Assets	1.41	(1.05)
Interest credited to various Funds	105.56	188.99
Income from Investments	(5,766.01)	(7,164.74)
Amortization of Premium on Bonds	(107.01)	(16.80)
Operating profit before changes in operating assets	3,816.90	3,464.25
Adjustment for changes in working capital:		
(Increase)/Decrease in Current Assets	7,014.82	(8,254.68)
Increase/(Decrease) in Current Liabilities	1,298.77	1,678.41
(Increase)/Decrease in Loans and Advances	(91,947.04)	(44,183.85)
Cash generated from operating activities	(79,816.55)	(47,295.87)
Income Tax paid (Net of refund)	(2,210.25)	(2,519.59)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	(82,026.80)	(49,815.46)
(b) Cash flow from Investing activities		
Purchase of Investments (net of sale of Investments)	(8,875.46)	(22,049.88)
Income from Investments	4,175.93	7,181.54
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(448.98)	(79.43)
Sale of Fixed Assets	7.31	12.60
Net cash used/generated from investing activities (B)	(5,141.20)	(14,935.17)
(c) Cash flow from financing activities		
Grants/contributions received	80.76	(1,045.20)
Proceeds from Bonds (net of repayment)	18,151.08	41,216.15
Proceeds from Borrowings (net of repayment)	64,909.77	56,593.94
Proceeds from Deposits (net of repayment)	19,321.02	(25,966.62)
Withdrawal/Addition to Reserve Fund	0.00*	-
Net cash raised from financing activities (C)	1,02,462.63	70,798.27
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)	15,294.63	6,047.64
cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	14,656.46	8,608.82
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	29,951.09	14,656.46

1. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year includes:	2025-26	2024-25
Cash in hand		
Balance with Reserve Bank of India	10,026.97	6,568.72
Balances with other Banks in India	7,602.12	4,437.74
Short Term Deposits with Banks (with maturity of 3 months and less)	12,322.00	3,650.00
Total	29,951.09	14,656.46

* Represents amount of less than ₹1.00 Lakh

Note: The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the Indirect Method as set out in AS-3 "Cash Flow Statements".

As per our attached report of even date
For Suresh Surana & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 121750W/W100010

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ramesh Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 102306

Vinod Chandrasekharan
Chief General Manager
Accounts Department

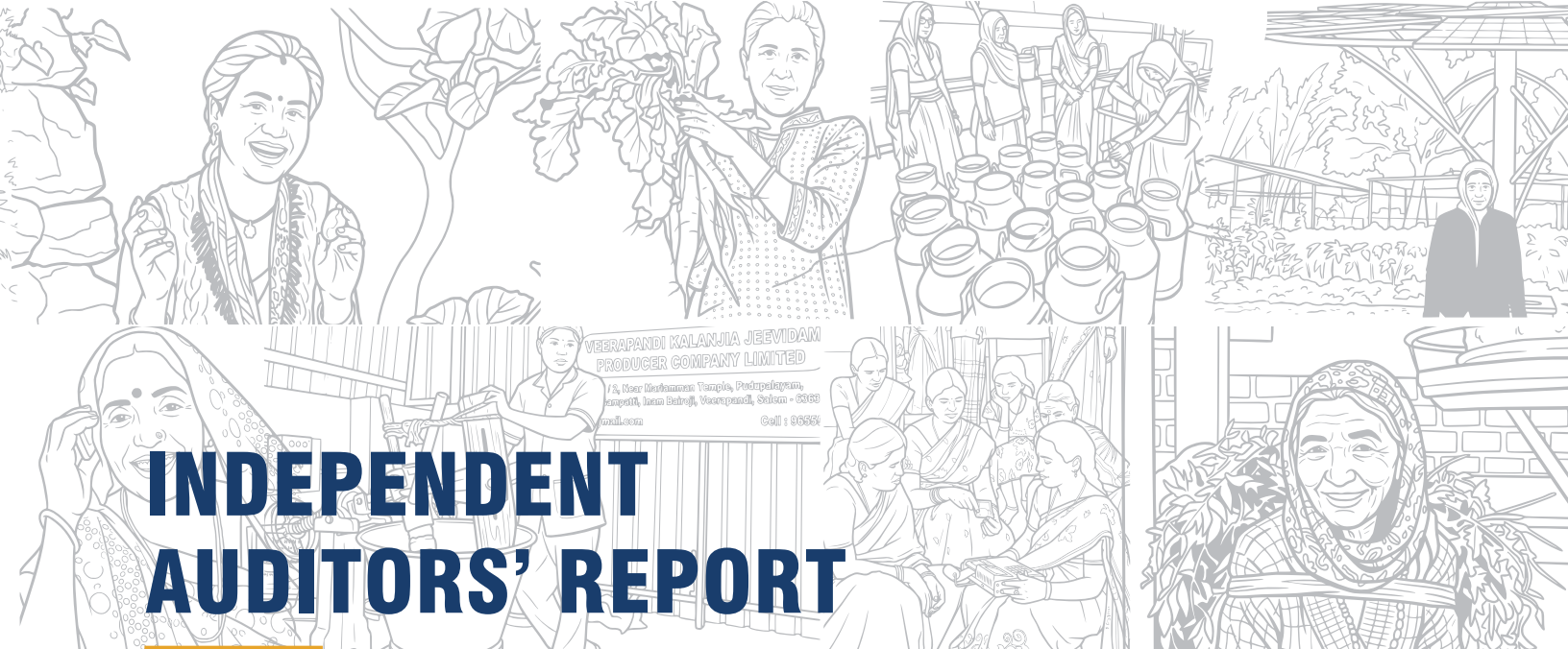
Mumbai
Date: 26 May 2026

Dr. Ajay Kumar Sood
Deputy Managing Director

Goverdhan Singh Rawat
Deputy Managing Director

Dr. Shaji Krishnan V
Chairman

Consolidated Balance sheet Profit & Loss Account & Cash Flow of NABARD



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To
The President of India

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development ('the Holding Bank' or 'NABARD' or 'the Bank'), and its subsidiaries (the Holding Bank and its subsidiaries collectively referred to as 'Group') and its associate, which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, Consolidated Profit and Loss Account and the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as 'the Consolidated Financial Statements').

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of report of other auditor on separate audited financial statements/management certified financial statements of subsidiaries and associate, the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements are full and fair financial statements containing all necessary particulars and properly drawn up in conformity with the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Additional) General Regulations, 1984 and the Accounting Standards notified by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') and accounting principles generally accepted in India, so as to give a true and

fair view of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2026, consolidated profits and its consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date and read with the notes on the consolidated financial statements.

2. Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ('SAs') issued by the ICAI. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements' section of our report. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements. We are independent of the Group and its associate in accordance with the "Code of Ethics" issued by ICAI and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us along with the consideration of audit reports of other auditors referred to in the "Other Matters" paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

3. Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the financial year ended on 31 March, 2026. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on the key audit matters. In our professional judgement, we have decided the following to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report:

Key Audit Matter

1. Identification of Non-performing Advances, Income Recognition and Provision of Advances

Advances include Refinance loans to banks, Financial Institutions, Micro Finance Institutions and NBFCs; and Direct loans to State Governments and Central Government.

The Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') has prescribed the 'Prudential Norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning' in respect of advances for Group ('IRACP Norms').

The identification of performing and nonperforming advances involves establishment of proper mechanism and the Group is required to apply significant degree of judgement to identify and determine the amount of provision required against each advance applying both quantitative as well as qualitative factors prescribed by the regulations.

Significant judgements and estimates for NPA identification and provisioning could give rise to material misstatements on:

- Completeness and timing of recognition of nonperforming assets in accordance with criteria as per IRACP norms;
- Measurement of the provision for nonperforming assets based on loan exposure, ageing and classification of the loan, realizable value of security;
- Appropriate reversal of unrealized income on the NPAs.

Since the classification of advances, identification of NPAs and creation of provision on advances (including additional provisions under applicable IRACP Norms) and income recognition on advances:

- requires proper control mechanism and significant level of estimation by the Group; and
- has significant impact on the overall financial statements of the Group; we have ascertained this area as a Key Audit Matter.

(Refer Schedule 11 read with note 8 of schedule 18 to the consolidated financial statements)

2. Valuation of Investments, Identification of and provisioning for Non-Performing Investments

Investments include investments made by the Group in Central and State Governments Securities, Bonds, Debentures, Shares, Mutual Funds, VCFs and other approved securities. RBI Circulars and directives, inter-alia, cover valuation of investments, classification of investments, identification of non-performing investments, nonrecognition of income and provisioning against non-performing investments.

How our Audit addressed the key audit matter

Principal audit procedure performed

- Understanding and considering the Group accounting policies for NPA identification and provisioning and assessing compliance with the prudential norms prescribed by the RBI (IRACP Norms), including the additional provisions and asset classification benefit extended on restructured advances.
- Understanding the key controls (including system based automated controls) for identification and provisioning of impaired accounts based on the extant guidelines on IRACP laid down by the RBI.
- Considering testing of the exception reports generated from the application systems where the advances have been recorded.
- Considering the accounts reported by the Group and other banks as Special Mention Accounts ("SMA") in RBI's central repository of information on large credits (CRILC) to identify stress.
- Reviewing account statements, drawing power calculation, security and other related information of the borrowers selected based on quantitative and qualitative risk factors.
- Reading of minutes of credit and risk committee meetings and performing inquiries with the Group to ascertain if there were indicators of stress or an occurrence of an event of default in a loan account or any product.
- Considering key observations arising out of Internal Audits and Concurrent Audits conducted as per the policies and procedures of the Group.
- Considering the RBI Financial Inspection report on the Group, the Group response to the observations and other communication with RBI during the year.
- Examination of advances on a sample basis with respect to compliance with the RBI Master Circulars/Guidelines.
- Seeking independent confirmation of account balances from borrowers.
- Visits to regional offices and examination of documentation and other records relating to advances.
- For Non-performing advances identified, we, based on factors including stressed sectors and account materiality, tested on a sample basis the asset classification dates, reversal of unrealized interest, value of available security and provisioning as per IRACP norms.
- Recomputed the provision for NPA on such samples after considering the key input factors and compared our measurement outcome to that prepared by management.

Principal audit procedure performed

- Evaluated and understood the Bank's internal control system to comply with relevant RBI guidelines regarding valuation, classification, identification of NPIs, reversal of income on NPIs and provisioning/depreciation related to investments;
- Assessed and evaluated the process adopted for collection of information from various sources for determining market value of these investments;

Key Audit Matter

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 FBIL/FIMMDA rates, rates quoted on BSE/NSE, financial statements of unlisted companies etc.

We identified valuation of investments and identification of NPI as a Key Audit Matter because of the management judgement involved in determining the value of certain investments (Bonds and Debentures, VCFs) based on applicable Regulatory guidelines and the Group policies, impairment assessment for HTM book based on management judgement, the degree of regulatory focus and the overall significance to the financial results of the Group.

(Refer Schedule 10 read with note 7 of schedule 18 to the consolidated financials statement.)

3. Multiple IT Systems:

The Bank is dependent on technology considering significant number of transactions that are processed daily across multiple and discrete Information Technology ('IT') systems. The audit approach relies extensively on several reports generated by interface of these IT systems and inbuilt automated controls therein.

The major IT systems concerning the financial reporting process include:

- CLMAS – transactions processing, workflows and financial reporting system
- NABRajKosh – Treasury Operations
- Empower HRMS – HR and payroll
- FAMS – Property, Plant and Equipment and processing of expenses
- Interface/interplay of one or more of above systems in building up or generating reports.

IT general and application controls are critical to ensure that changes to applications and underlying data are made in an appropriate manner. Adequate controls contribute to mitigating the risk of potential fraud or errors as a result of changes to the applications and data.

Management of the Holding Bank's continuously endeavours several remediation activities and is in the process of bettering the implementation thereof aiming at minimization of the risks over IT applications in the financial reporting process.

These includes implementation of preventive and detective controls across critical applications and infrastructure.

Due to the pervasive nature, in our preliminary risk assessment, we planned our audit by assessing the risk of a material misstatement arising from the technology as significant for the audit, hence the Key Audit Matter.

How our Audit addressed the key audit matter

Tested on sample basis, the accuracy and compliance with the RBI Master Circulars and directions by re-performing valuation for each category of the security;

- Carried out substantive audit procedures to recompute independently the provision to be maintained in accordance with the circulars and directives of the RBI.
- Selected samples from the investments of each category and tested for NPIs as per the RBI guidelines and recomputed the provision to be maintained and if accrual of income is in accordance with the RBI Circular for those selected sample of NPIs.

Principal audit procedure performed

- Involved our IT specialist for testing and checking of IT system and controls over financial reporting;
- Reviewed the report of IS Audit carried out for half year ending March 31, 2025 by an independent firm of Chartered Accountants pertaining to IT systems, general controls including access rights over applications, operating systems and databases relied upon for financial reporting;
- Understanding the Holding Bank's IT control environment and key changes in the course of our audit that were considered relevant to the audit;
- Selectively recomputing interest calculations and maturity dates;
- Selectively re-evaluating masters updation, interface with resultant reports;
- Testing of the system generated reports and accounting entries manually for core financial reporting matters (i.e. verification around the computer system), so as to rectify the incorrect entries noticed during the audit.

5. Information Other than the Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Holding Bank's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information, comprising of the information such as Report of Board of Directors, Corporate Governance report and such other disclosures included in the Holding Bank's annual report, but does not include the consolidated Financial Statements and auditors' report thereon.

The other reports are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report. Our opinion on the Consolidated Financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance/conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the other information and if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance as required under SA 720 'The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to other Information'.

6. Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Bank's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Additional) General Regulations, 1984 and accounting principles generally accepted in India including applicable Accounting Standards issued by ICAI and the circulars and guidelines issued by RBI from time to time that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance, and consolidated cash flows of the Group including its associate. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records for safeguarding the assets of the Group and its associate and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies, making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent, 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 consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements, the respective Board of Directors of the Holding Bank, and of companies included in the Group and its associate are also

responsible for assessing the Group's and its associate ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or its associate or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the Holding Bank, and of companies included in the Group and its associate are also responsible for overseeing the Group's and its associate's financial reporting process.

7. Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated Financial Statements 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 Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's Internal Control.
- 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 ability of the Group and its associate 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 consolidated 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 Group and its associate to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities within the Group and its associate to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of financial information of the Holding Bank included in consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion. Our responsibilities in this regard are further described under 'Other Matters' in this audit report.

Materiality is the magnitude of the misstatements in the consolidated financial statements that, individually or aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning of the scope of our audit work and evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatement in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance of Holding Bank 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 consolidated 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.

8. Other Matters

1. The Bank has 32 (Thirty-two) Regional Offices (ROs) including Head Office (HO), 3 (Three) Training Establishments (TEs). The financial accounting systems of the Bank are centralized for the ROs and TEs. Out of the total ROs, we have visited 11 (Eleven) ROs including Head Office and 1 (One) TE, which covers 70.42% of Advances, 100% of PSL Deposits, 100% of Borrowings as on 31 March 2026 and 100% of interest income on advances, 100% of interest expenses PSL Deposits and 100% of interest expenses on Borrowings for the year ended 31 March 2026. These ROs have been selected in consultation with the management of the Bank. In conduct of the audit, we have relied on the various information and returns received from remaining ROs of the Bank not visited by us, generated through centralized database at HO.
2. We did not audit the financial statements/financial information of four subsidiaries, whose financial statements/financial information reflect total assets of Rs. 529.80 crores and net assets of Rs. 429.14 crores as at March 31, 2026, total revenue of Rs. 260.78 crores and net cash outflows amounting to Rs. 1.04 crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements before giving effect to elimination of intra-group transactions. These financial statements/financial information have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.
3. We did not audit the financial statements/financial information of two subsidiaries whose financial statements/financial information reflect total assets of Rs. 11,255.20 crores and net assets of Rs. 1,715.51 crores as at March 31, 2026, total revenue Rs.1204.23 crores and total net cash outflows amounting to Rs. 80.83 crores for the year ended on that, as considered in the consolidated financial statements before giving effect to elimination of intra-group transactions. These financial statements/financial information were prepared by the management under Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) and for the purpose of consolidation, Holding Bank Management has prepared the separate financial statements under Indian GAAP and the same are unaudited. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries is based solely on such unaudited financial statements/financial information certified by the management. In our opinion and according to

the information and explanations given to us by the management, these financial statements/financial information are not material to the Group.

4. The Consolidated Financial Statements also include the Group's share of net profit of Rs. 2.42 crore for the year ended March 31, 2026, as considered in the Consolidated Financial Statements, in respect of one associate, whose financial statements have not been audited by us. This financial statements/financial information was prepared by the management under Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) and for the purpose of consolidation, Holding Bank Management has prepared the separate financial statements under Indian GAAP and the same are unaudited. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of this associate is based solely on such unaudited financial statements/financial information certified by the management. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, these financial statements/financial information are not material to the Group.

Our opinion above on the consolidated financial statements and our Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial statements/financial information certified by the management.

9. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account of the Bank

including the heads and sub-heads have been drawn up as per Schedule 'A' and Schedule 'B' of Chapter IV of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Additional) General Regulations, 1984.

We report that the Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared by the Holding Bank in accordance with the requirements of Accounting Standard (AS) 21- 'Consolidated Financial Statements' and Accounting Standard (AS) 23 – 'Accounting for Investments in Associates in Consolidated Financial Statements' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

We further report that:

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept by the Bank so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors;
- c) The consolidated Balance Sheet, the consolidated Profit and Loss Account, the consolidated Cash Flows Statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements; and
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the applicable Accounting Standards, in all material aspects.

For Suresh Surana & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 121750W/W100010

Ramesh Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 102306
UDIN: 26102306VRTQDM8960

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 May 2026

NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31 MARCH 2026

(Amount in ₹ crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Funds and Liabilities</i>	<i>Schedule</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2026</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2025</i>
1	Capital (Under Section 4 of the NABARD Act, 1981)		17,080.00	17,080.00
2	Reserve Fund and Other Reserves	1	71,713.35	64,390.38
3	Minority Interest	1A	365.22	339.92
4	National Rural Credit Funds	2	16,114.00	16,110.00
5	Gifts, Grants, Donations and Benefactions	3	6,556.53	6,615.72
6	Government Schemes	4	967.11	723.61
7	Deposits	5	2,95,312.47	2,75,991.45
8	Bonds and Debentures	6	3,46,017.32	3,27,366.25
9	Borrowings	7	3,15,379.04	2,51,434.55
10	Current Liabilities and Provisions	8	28,813.31	26,467.31
	Total		10,98,318.35	9,86,519.19

Schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31 MARCH 2026

(Amount in ₹ crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Property and Assets</i>	<i>Schedule</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2026</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2025</i>
1	Cash and Bank Balances	9	49,926.71	46,026.32
2	Investments	10	1,03,372.41	91,452.51
3	Advances	11	9,32,548.97	8,40,446.45
4	Property, Plant and Equipment (Fixed Assets)	12	1013.98	577.72
5	Other Assets	13	11,456.28	8,016.19
	Total		10,98,318.35	9,86,519.19
	Commitment and Contingent Liabilities	17		
	Significant Accounting Policies and Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements	18		

Schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

As per our attached report of even date

For Suresh Surana & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 121750W/W100010

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ramesh Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 102306

Vinod Chandrasekharan
Chief General Manager
Accounts Department

Mumbai
Date : 26 May 2026

Dr Ajay Kumar Sood
Deputy Managing Director

Goverdhan Singh Rawat
Deputy Managing Director

Dr. Shaji Krishnan V
Chairman

NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

(Amount in ₹crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Schedule</i>	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>
1	Interest on Loans and Advances		52,739.65	51,232.52
2	Income from Investment Operations/Deposits			
(a)	Interest on Investments		4,422.68	3,017.03
(b)	Dividend on Investments		37.32	33.54
(c)	Discount on Investments		1,313.87	1,332.67
(d)	Gain/(Loss) on Sales and Maturity of Investments		1,848.88	912.66
(e)	Gain/(Loss) on Sale and Revaluation of Investments		(1,786.00)	554.73
3	Other Receipts		2,961.37	2,208.59
	Total (A)		61,537.77	59,291.74
<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Schedule</i>	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>
1	Interest and Financial Charges (Refer Note B – 4 of Schedule – 18)	14	48,791.92	44,890.91
2	Establishment and Other Expenses	15 A	2,456.26	3,374.84
3	Expenditure on Promotional Activities	15 B	280.31	139.69
4	Provisions	16	364.31	387.09
5	Depreciation and Amortization		80.14	62.70
	Total (B)		51,972.94	48,855.23
6	Profit before Tax (A-B)		9,564.83	10,436.51
7	Tax Expenses			
	a) Income Tax		2,239.45	2,535.19
	b) Deferred Tax (Refer Note B-6 of Schedule 18)		(24.23)	59.74
8	Profit after Tax		7,349.61	7,841.58
9	Less: Minority Interest		25.02	38.83
10	Add: Share in Profit of an Associate		2.42	
	Profit available for Appropriation		7,327.01	7,802.75
	Significant Accounting Policies and Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements	18		

Note: Other Receipts include interest received on staff loans, rental income and other miscellaneous income.

Schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

(Amount in ₹ crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Appropriations/Withdrawals</i>	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>
1	Profit for the year brought down	7,327.01	7,802.75
2	Add: Withdrawals from various funds against expenditure debited to Profit & Loss Account (Refer Schedule 1)	332.23	243.50
3	Total Profit Available for Appropriation	7,659.24	8,046.25
	Less: Transferred to: (Refer Schedules 1 & 2)		
(a)	Special Reserve u/s 36(I)(viii) of the Income Tax Act, 1961	980.00	850.00
(b)	Reserve Fund u/s 45-IC of RBI Act, 1934	31.31	38.43
(c)	National Rural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	1.00	1.00
(d)	National Rural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	1.00	1.00
(e)	Co-operative Development Fund	105.25	154.55
(f)	Research and Development Fund	52.48	98.61
(g)	Producers' Organisation Development Fund - NABARD	116.95	0.29
(h)	Rural Infrastructure Promotion Fund	2.60	3.18
(i)	Farm Sector Promotion Fund	15.12	34.29
(j)	Gramya Vikas Nidhi	37.66	57.69
(k)	Catalytic Fund	1.83	2.52
(l)	Technology Facilitation Fund	0.90	3.94
(m)	NABARD Green Impact Fund	-	1,000.00
(n)	NABARD Carbon Fund	-	300.00
(o)	RRB Development Fund	-	100.00
(p)	NABARD – Rural Samriddhi Fund (N-RSF)	200.00	-
(q)	Reserve Fund	6,113.14	5,400.75
	Total	7,659.24	8,046.25

Schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

As per our attached report of even date

For **Suresh Surana & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 121750W/W100010

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ramesh Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 102306

Vinod Chandrasekharan
Chief General Manager
Accounts Department

Mumbai
Date: 26 May 2026

Dr. Ajay Kumar Sood
Deputy Managing Director

Goverdhan Singh Rawat
Deputy Managing Director

Dr. Shaji Krishnan V
Chairman

SCHEDULES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Consolidated Schedule 1 - Reserve Fund and Other Reserves

(Amount in ₹ crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Opening Balance as on 01.04.2025</i>	<i>Additions/ Adjustments during the year</i>	<i>Additions/ Transferred from P&L Appropriation</i>	<i>Withdrawals/ (Refund)/ Transferred to P&L Appropriation</i>	<i>Closing Balance as on 31.03.2026</i>
1	Reserve Fund*	45,775.85	(23.53)	6,170.01	32.24	51,890.09
2	Research and Development Fund	105.14		52.47	51.92	105.69
3	Capital Reserve	74.81	-	-	-	74.81
4	Reserve Fund u/s 45-IC of RBI Act, 1934	216.13	0.06	31.31	-	247.49
5	Investment Fluctuation Reserve	1,885.70	-	-	-	1,885.70
6	Co-operative Development Fund	300.00	-	105.25	105.25	300.00
7	Special Reserves Created & Maintained u/s 36(1)(viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961	14,000.00	-	980.00	-	14,980.00
8	Producers' Organisations Development Fund – NABARD	300.00	-	116.95	116.95	300.00
9	Rural Infrastructure Promotion Fund	50.00	-	2.60	2.60	50.00
10	Farm Sector Promotion Fund	60.00	-	15.12	15.12	60.00
11	Gramya Vikas Nidhi	110.00	-	37.66	37.66	110.00
12	Climate Change Fund	20.00	-	-	-	20.00
13	Catalytic Fund	20.00	-	1.83	1.83	20.00
14	Development Corpus Fund	5.00	-	-	-	5.00
15	Foreign Exchange Fluctuation reserve Fund	17.75	-	-	-	17.75
16	Technology Facilitation Fund	50.00	-	0.9	0.9	50.00
17	NABARD Green Impact Fund	1,000.00	-	-	-	1,000.00
18	NABARD Carbon Fund	300.00	-	-	-	300.00
19	RRB Development Fund	100.00	-	-	-	100.00
20	PODF- Credit guarantee Fund	-	-	-	(0.01)	0.01
21	Derivative – Hedging Reserve (Equity)	-	-	-	3.20	(3.20)
22	NABARD-Rural Samriddhi Fund (N-RSF)	-	-	200.00	-	200.00
	Total	64,390.38	(23.47)	7,714.10	367.66	71,713.35
	Previous year	56,589.90	(54.67)	8,098.65	243.50	64,390.38

* Note: The format prescribed in NABARD Additional (General) Regulations, 1984 for 'Reserve fund and Other Reserves' has Profit and Loss a/c as one of the sub-item. Since the bank has the practice of transferring the balance in profit and loss account after all the apportionments to Reserve fund, there remains no balance in profit and loss account due to which the same has not been separately disclosed above.

Consolidated Schedule 1A - Minority Interest

(Amount in ₹ crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Opening Balance as on 01.04.2025</i>	<i>Addition during the year</i>	<i>Adjustments during the year</i>	<i>Closing balance as on 31.03.2026</i>
1	Share capital	91.66	(0.57)	-	91.09
2	Reserves and Surplus	248.26	25.87	-	274.13
	Total	339.92	25.30	-	365.22
	Previous year	307.70	32.22	-	339.92

Consolidated Schedule 2 - National Rural Credit Funds

(Amount in ₹ crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Opening Balance as on 01.04.2025</i>	<i>Contribution by RBI</i>	<i>Transferred from P&L Appropriation</i>	<i>Closing Balance as on 31.03.2026</i>
1	National Rural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	14,505.00	1.00	1.00	14,507.00
2	National Rural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	1,605.00	1.00	1.00	1,607.00
	Total	16,110.00	2.00	2.00	16,114.00
	Previous year	16,106.00	2.00	2.00	16,110.00

Consolidated Schedule 3 - Gifts, Grants, Donations and Benefactions

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Opening Balance as on 01-04-2025	Grants received/adjusted during the year	Interest credited*	Exp./Disb./Adjust. during the year	Closing Balance as on 31-03-2026
A.	Grants from International Agencies					
1	GIZ UPNRM Technical Collaboration	0.03	-	-	0.03	-
2	Climate Change - (AFB) - Project Formulation Grant	22.51	0.05	0.56	-	23.12
3	National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change a/c	3.42	88.35	0.13	91.84	0.06
4	GCF AE Fee grant to EE	-	6.37	-	6.37	0.00*
5	KfW Soil Project	-	2.81	-	2.55	0.26
6	GCF Project Grants	20.35	-	1.84	-	22.19
B.	Other Funds					
1	Watershed Development Fund	1,354.82	-	33.36	83.49	1304.69
2	Interest Differential Fund - (Forex Risk)	223.43	-	-	-	223.43
3	Interest Differential Fund - TAWA	0.10	-	-	-	0.10
4	Adivasi Development Fund	5.77	-	-	-	5.77
5	Tribal Development Fund	1,086.59	-	26.53	88.00	1025.12
6	Financial Inclusion Fund (i)	3,191.78	259.20	27.05	223.40	3254.63
7	PODF-ID	223.65	-	5.36	36.30	192.71
8	National Bank - Swiss Development Cooperation Project	68.60	0.81	-	-	69.41
9	RPF & RIF - Off-Farm Sector Promotion Fund	20.83	2.49	-	1.09	22.23
10	Centre for Professional Excellence in Co-operatives - (C-PEC)	3.77	-	0.17	-	3.94
11	LTIF Interest Fluctuation Reserve Fund	211.78	15.18	5.29	-	232.25
12	Capacity Building Fund for Social Stock Exchange	9.37	-	0.76	0.14	9.99
13	Climate Change Fund - ID (ii)	168.92	-	4.19	6.48	166.63
	Total	6,615.72	375.26	105.24	539.69	6,556.53
	Previous year	6,691.17	346.00	186.96	608.41	6,615.72

* Refer Note B-1 of Schedule 18

CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE 4 - GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

(Amount in ₹ crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Opening Balance as on 01.04.2025</i>	<i>Additions/ Adjustments during the year</i>	<i>Interest Credited#</i>	<i>Expenditure/ Disbursements from the fund</i>	<i>Closing Balance as on 31.03.2026</i>
A	Government Subsidy Schemes					
1	Capital Investment Subsidy for Cold Storage Projects - NHB	0.89	-	-	0.11	0.78
2	Capital Subsidy for Cold Storage TM North East	0.08	-	-	-	0.08
3	Credit Linked Capital Subsidy for Technology Upgradation of SSIs	1.01	-	-	-	1.01
4	On-farm Water Management for Crop Production	0.07	-	-	-	0.07
5	Bihar Ground Water Irrigation Scheme (BIGWIS)	78.98	-	-	-	78.98
6	Cattle Development Programme - Uttar Pradesh	0.04	-	0.00*	-	0.04
7	Cattle Development Programme - Bihar	0.11	-	0.00*	-	0.11
8	National Project on Organic Farming	1.80	-	-	-	1.80
9	Integrated Watershed Development Programme - Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana	4.29	-	-	-	4.29
10	Dairy and Poultry Venture Capital Fund	2.83	-	-	-	2.83
11	Poultry Venture Capital Fund	0.08	0.10	-	0.02	0.16
12	ISAM - Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure	11.59	-	0.08	11.15	0.52
13	National Livestock Mission - PVCF EDEG	0.30	0.10	-	-	0.40
14	Centrally Sponsored Scheme for establishing Poultry Estate	0.08	-	-	-	0.08
15	Multi Activity Approach for Poverty Alleviation - Sultanpur Uttar Pradesh	0.10	-	0.01	-	0.11
16	Multi Activity Approach for Poverty Alleviation - BAIF - Rae Bareli, Uttar Pradesh	0.02	-	0.00*	-	0.02
17	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme	1.25	0.45	-	0.02	1.68
18	CSS for Solar Mission	0.00*	-	-	-	0.00*
19	Capital Subsidy Scheme - Agri Clinic Agri Business Centres	0.10	0.55	0.00*	0.20	0.45
20	CSS MNRE Lighting Scheme 2016 a/c	1.15	-	-	-	1.15
21	Artificial Recharge of Groundwater in Hard Rock Area	4.62	-	-	-	4.62

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Opening Balance as on 01.04.2025</i>	<i>Additions/ Adjustments during the year</i>	<i>Interest Credited#</i>	<i>Expenditure/ Disbursements from the fund</i>	<i>Closing Balance as on 31.03.2026</i>
B	Other Government Schemes					
1	Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDR)- 2008	283.94	-	-	-	283.94
2	Women's Self Help Groups [SHGs] Development Fund	1.21	-	-	0.73	0.48
3	Interest Subvention (Sugar Term Loan)	0.18	600.00	-	600.04	0.14
4	AMI - Workshop Assistance Fund	0.00*	-	-	-	0.00*
5	Kutch Drought Proofing Project	0.22	-	-	-	0.22
6	Revival Package for Long Term Cooperative Credit Structure (LTCCS)	20.00	-	-	20.00	-
7	Revival Reform and Restructure of Handloom Sector	4.09	-	-	-	4.09
8	Comprehensive Handloom Package	-	0.01	-	-	0.01
9	Interest Subvention (SAO, NRLM, NWR)	224.10	11,062.65	-	10,720.09	566.66
10	Arunachal Agri Start Up Scheme	0.50	-	-	-	0.50
11	Centrally sponsored Project-PACS Computerisation	17.48	65.55	0.22	83.22	0.03
12	AgriSURE-Gol	62.50	20.47	-	71.11	11.86
	Total	723.61	11,749.88	0.31	11,506.69	967.11
	Previous year	1,506.36	13,054.41	2.02	13,839.18	723.61

Refer Note B-1 of Schedule 18

* Represents an amount less than ₹ 50,000.

Consolidated Schedule 5 - Deposits

(Amount in ₹ crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2026</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2025</i>
1	Central Government	-	-
2	State Governments	-	-
3	Others		
	a) Tea/Rubber/Coffee Deposits	37.10	40.23
	b) Deposits Under RIDF	2,14,547.05	1,94,482.88
	c) Short Term Cooperative Rural Credit Fund	35,000.00	32,079.11
	d) Short Term RRB Credit Refinance Fund	7,500.00	7,023.74
	e) Warehouse Infrastructure Fund	2,070.00	2,870.00
	f) Long Term Rural Credit Fund	35,678.32	38,945.49
	g) Food Processing Fund	480.00	550.00
	Total	2,95,312.47	2,75,991.45

Consolidated Schedule 6 - Bonds and Debentures

(Amount in ₹ crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2026</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2025</i>
1	Tax Free Bonds	3,111.50	5,000.00
2	Non-Priority Sector Bonds	2,07,283.00	1,86,736.30
3	PMAY-G - GOI Fully Serviced Bonds	48,809.60	48,809.60
4	Bonds - LTIF	38,160.25	38,160.25
5	LTIF- GOI Fully Serviced Bonds	19,506.80	19,506.80
6	SBM(G) - GOI Fully Serviced Bonds	12,298.20	12,298.20
7	Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF) Bonds	1,754.60	1,754.60
8	Social Bonds	1,040.50	1,040.50
9	Infra Bonds	14,052.87	14,060.00
	Total	3,46,017.32	3,27,366.25

Consolidated Schedule 7 - Borrowings

(Amount in ₹ crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2026</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2025</i>
1	Central Government	-	-
2	Reserve Bank of India	-	-
3	Others:		
	(A) In India		
	(i) Certificate of Deposits	57,123.90	37,939.26
	(ii) Commercial Paper	56,981.23	57,386.19
	(iii) CBLO/Tri Party Repo	59,361.98	51,707.99
	(iv) Term Money Borrowings	4.66	10.36
	(v) Term Loan from Banks	1,40,664.33	1,03,869.94
	(vi) JNN Solar Mission	2.81	2.81
	(B) Outside India		
	(i) International Agencies	1,240.13	518.00
	Total	3,15,379.04	2,51,434.55

Consolidated Schedule 8 - Current Liabilities and Provisions

(Amount in ₹ crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2026</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2025</i>
1	Interest/Discount Accrued		
	(a) Interest/Discount Accrued on Bond and Borrowings	10,335.94	9,880.53
	(b) Interest Accrued on Deposits	2,977.07	2,320.49
2	Sundry Creditors	86.41	188.93
3	Subsidy Reserve (Co-finance, Cold Storage, CSAMI)	29.55	7.38
4	Subsidy Reserve	-	22.32
5	Provision for Gratuity	45.86	23.78
6	Provision for Pension	-	434.85
7	Provision for Encashment of Ordinary Leave	468.98	396.92
8	Provision for Post-Retirement Medical Benefit	234.27	192.17
9	Unclaimed Interest on Bonds	4.32	4.36
10	Bonds matured but not claimed	9.93	9.83
11	Bond Premium	310.82	80.97
12	Commitment Charges - International Borrowings	0.57	0.24
13	Provisions and Contingencies		
	a) Depreciation in Value of Investment		
	(i) Government securities		
	(ia) Securities of Central & State Government	1,659.60	-
	(ib) Treasury Bills	-	-
	(ii) Other Approved securities	-	-
	(iii) Equity shares	-	-
	(iv) Debenture and Bonds	3.56	12.04
	(v) Subsidiaries and joint venture	-	-
	(vi) Others – Mutual Funds	8.84	9.63
	b) Amortisation of Premium on Securities Held to Maturity	6.28	6.28
	c) For Standard Assets	3,760.46	3,572.61
	d) Non-performing Investments	222.21	300.59
	e) Counter Cyclical Provisioning Buffer / Floating Provision	2,014.45	2,014.45
	f) Provision for Other Assets & Receivables	6.93	125.40
	g) Provision for Income Tax [Net of Advance Tax]	2,877.34	2,922.99
14	Other Liabilities	3,742.61	3,940.55
15	Derivative Liabilities	7.31	-
	Total	28,813.31	26,467.31

Note: Non-Performing Advances have been adjusted against the Advances shown in Schedule-11

Consolidated Schedule 9 - Cash and Bank Balances

(Amount in ₹ crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2026</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2025</i>
1	Cash in hand	0.00*	0.00*
2	Balances with		
	(A) Banks in India		
	(i) Reserve Bank of India	10,026.97	6,568.72
	(ii) Other Banks		
	a) In Current Account	7,671.60	4,547.80
	b) Deposit with Banks [#]	32,228.14	33,910.50
	(B) Banks outside India	-	-
3	Tri Party Repo – Lending	-	999.30
	Total	49,926.71	46,026.32

[#] includes Short Term Deposits with Banks (with maturity of 3 months and less) of ₹12,412.88 crore as on 31.03.2026 (₹3,650.00 crore as on 31.03.2025)

* Represents an amount less than ₹50,000

Consolidated Schedule 10 - Investments

(Amount in ₹ crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2026</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2025</i>
1	Government Securities		
	a) Securities of Central Government & State Government	62,812.50	53,061.47
	[Face Value ₹6,19,51,23,00,000 (₹5,21,78,15,80,000)]		
	b) Treasury Bills	15,614.37	11,297.96
	[Face Value ₹1,61,68,24,70,000 (₹1,14,99,23,50,000)]		
2	Other Approved Securities	5.00	5.40
3	Equity Shares in :		
(a)	Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd.	1.00	1.00
	[1,000 (1,000) - Equity shares of ₹10,000 each]		
(b)	Small Industries Development Bank of India	966.28	966.28
	[5,31,92,203 (5,31,92,203) - Equity shares of ₹10 each]		
(c)	Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd.	60.00	60.00
	[6,00,00,000 (6,00,00,000) - Equity shares of ₹10 each]		
(d)	Multi Commodity Exchange of India Ltd.	-	0.30
	[Nil (3,77,758) - Equity shares of ₹10 each]		
(e)	National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange Ltd.	16.88	16.88
	[56,25,000 (56,25,000) - Equity shares of ₹10 each]		
(f)	CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd Equity	9.75	9.75
	[55,000 (55,000) Shares of ₹1000 each]		
(g)	Agriculture Skill Council of India	0.00*	0.00*
	[4,000 (4000) Shares of ₹10 each]		

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2026</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2025</i>
(h)	National E-Governance Services India Ltd [Equity] [15,00,000 (15,00,000) Shares of ₹10 each]	1.50	1.50
(i)	National e-Respository Ltd. [1,05,30,000 (1,05,30,000) Shares of ₹10 each]	10.53	10.53
(j)	Open Network for Digital Commerce [40,00,000 (40,00,000) Shares of ₹100 each]	40.00	40.00
(k)	Online PSB Loans Limited [2,87,329 (2,87,329) Shares of ₹10 each]	56.76	56.76
(l)	24x7 Moneyworks Consulting Private Limited [23,333 (23,333) Shares of ₹10 each]	3.84	3.84
m)	Ferbine Private Limited [5,000 (NIL) Shares of ₹10 each]	0.01	-
(n)	Sahakar Taxi Co-operative Limited [2,00,000 (NIL) Shares of ₹100 each]	2.00	-
(o)	North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd [1,00,00,000 (NIL) Shares of ₹10 each]	121.82	-
(p)	State Bank of India [12,79,000 (12,79,000) Shares of ₹1 each]	20.02	20.02
4	Investment in Associates		
	Sahakar Sarathi Private Limited [33,33,33,334 (NIL) shares of ₹10 each]		
	Cost of Investments	333.33	-
	Add: Post-acquisition Profit/(Loss) (Equity method)	2.42	-
	Total	335.75	-
5	Debentures and Bonds		
(a)	Special Development Debentures of SCARDBs (Refer Note B-10 of Schedule 18)	10.39	65.19
(b)	Non-Convertible Debentures	441.10	852.99
6	Others		
(a)	Mutual Fund	9,800.65	6,604.32
(b)	Commercial Paper [Face Value ₹5,75,00,00,000 (₹15,00,00,00,000)]	556.46	1,453.08
(c)	Certificate of Deposit [Face Value ₹1,16,25,00,00,000 (₹1,64,50,00,00,000)]	11,390.05	16,100.04
(d)	Venture Capital Funds/AIFs	658.14	575.61
(e)	Investment Earmarked towards EOL	-	10.94
(f)	Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvITs)	1.94	2.00
(g)	Investment in Securitisation-PTC	435.67	236.65
	Total	1,03,372.41	91,452.51

*Represents an amount less than ₹50,000

Consolidated Schedule 11 - Advances

(Amount in ₹ crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2026</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2025</i>
1	Refinance Loans		
(a)	Production and Marketing Credit	1,81,068.83	1,69,224.53
(b)	Other Investment Credit		
(i)	Medium-Term and Long-Term Project Loans	2,89,283.02	2,52,632.27
(ii)	Direct refinance to DCCBs	33,785.65	27,767.64
2	Direct Loans		
(a)	Loans under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund	1,98,551.75	1,84,724.16
(b)	Loans under Warehouse Infrastructure Fund	1,823.75	2,581.85
(c)	Long Term Non-Project Loans	1,986.02	1,687.32
(d)	Loans under NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance (NIDA)	53,574.88	40,879.33
(e)	Loans under Producers' Organisation	0.05	0.14
(f)	Credit Facility to Federations [CFF]	53,209.55	41,676.56
(g)	Loans under Food Processing Fund	295.36	386.48
(h)	Loans under Long Term Irrigation Fund	50,238.16	51,803.83
(i)	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin	48,819.03	48,819.03
(j)	Swacch Bharat Mission-Gramin	12,298.20	12,298.20
(k)	Dairy Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)	1,171.10	1,366.80
(l)	Loan under Green Climate Fund (GCF)	544.84	517.99
(m)	Micro Irrigation Fund	3,037.21	2,871.83
(n)	Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund	1,628.81	1,141.38
(o)	Rural Infrastructure Assistance Scheme (RIAS)	76.76	65.16
(p)	NABARD Green Lending Facility (NGLF)	1,155.42	-
(q)	Other Loans		
(i)	Watershed Development Fund Programme Loans	0.45	1.66
(ii)	Off Farm Sector Promotion Activities Programme Loans	0.13	0.29
	Total	9,32,548.97	8,40,446.45

Note - The Advances are net off the provisions for Non-performing Assets amounting to ₹2,141.46 crore. (₹2,241.61 crore as on 31.03.2025)

Consolidated Schedule 12 – Property, Plant and Equipment (Fixed Assets)

(Amount in ₹ crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2026</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2025</i>
1	LAND: Freehold & Leasehold (Refer Note B-8 of Schedule 18)		
	Opening Balance	201.23	201.23
	Additions/adjustments during the year	411.71	-
	Sub-Total	612.94	201.23
	Less: Cost of assets sold/written off	6.39	-
	Closing Balance (at cost)	606.55	201.23
	Less: Amortisation of Lease Premia	66.92	67.15
	Book Value	539.63	134.08
2	PREMISES (Refer Note B-8 of Schedule 18)		
	Opening Balance	672.34	663.08
	Additions/adjustments during the year	21.42	9.26
	Sub-Total	693.76	672.34
	Less: Adjustments during the year	1.80	
	Less: Cost of assets sold/written off	-	-
	Closing Balance (at cost)	691.96	672.34
	Less: Depreciation to date	391.01	375.27
	Book Value	300.95	297.07
3	FURNITURE & FIXTURES		
	Opening Balance	75.73	73.37
	Additions/adjustments during the year	5.68	2.55
	Sub-Total	81.41	75.92
	Less: Cost of assets sold/written off	2.05	0.19
	Closing Balance (at cost)	79.36	75.73
	Less: Depreciation to date	69.37	68.30
	Book Value	9.99	7.43
4	COMPUTER INSTALLATIONS & OFFICE EQUIPMENTS		
	Opening Balance	305.64	272.63
	Additions/adjustments during the year	99.45	40.63
	Sub-Total	405.09	313.26
	Less: Cost of assets sold/written off	5.54	7.62
	Closing Balance (at cost)	399.55	305.64
	Less: Depreciation to date	301.81	251.63
	Book Value	97.74	54.01
5	VEHICLES		
	Opening Balance	16.04	14.92
	Additions/adjustments during the year	3.97	6.98
	Sub-Total	20.01	21.90
	Less: Cost of assets sold/written off	4.56	5.86

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2026</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2025</i>
	Closing Balance (at cost)	15.45	16.04
	Less: Depreciation to date	6.79	6.03
	Book Value	8.66	10.01
6	Capital Work in Progress [Including Premises, Furniture & Fixtures and Software Implementation]	57.01	75.12
	Total	1013.98	577.72

Note: Depreciation to date includes opening depreciation, depreciation on addition & sale and depreciation for current financial year.

Consolidated Schedule 13 - Other Assets

(Amount in ₹ crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2026</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2025</i>
1	Accrued Interest		
	(a) Accrued Interest on Loans and Advances	4,527.25	4,116.96
	(b) Accrued Interest on Investments	2,156.97	1,859.71
2	Deposits with Landlords	4.42	3.75
3	Deposits with Government Departments and Other Institutions	47.47	54.24
4	Housing loan to staff	231.87	188.47
5	Other Advances to staff	97.18	98.10
6	Sundry Advances	250.12	250.56
7	Deferred Tax Assets (Refer Note B-6 of Schedule 18)	172.28	148.66
8	Receivable from Government of India/International Agencies (Refer Note B-2 and B-4 of Schedule 18)	1,297.65	1,193.46
9	Discount on Issue of Bonds	49.42	94.98
10	Other Assets - Input Tax Credit (GST)	20.84	7.30
11	Other Asset- FIF Fund Investment *	2,500.01	-
12	Derivative Assets	83.28	-
13	Advance towards Pension	17.52	-
	Total	11,456.28	8,016.19

* Other Asset- FIF Fund Investment maintained across various banks, which are exclusively earmarked for the NABARD Financial Inclusion Fund. These funds are restricted for use solely in accordance with the Fund's guidelines.

Consolidated Schedule 14 - Interest and Financial Charges

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
1	Interest Paid on		
(a)	Deposits under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)	7,627.18	6,752.89
(b)	Short Term Cooperative Rural Credit Fund	1,662.89	1,975.77
(c)	Short Term RRB Credit Refinance Fund	343.49	574.67
(d)	Warehouse Infrastructure Fund	74.42	105.27
(e)	Long Term Rural Credit Fund	1,540.60	1,599.15
(f)	Fund for Food Processing Units	19.72	19.69
(g)	Tea/Coffee/Rubber Deposits	1.97	2.35
(h)	Term Money Borrowings	0.31	39.73
(i)	Bonds (Refer Notes B-4 & B-12 of Schedule 18)	24,532.00	21,322.39
(j)	Term Loans from Banks	6,351.84	6,168.07
(k)	Borrowings from International Agencies	8.64	6.20
(l)	Borrowing against ST Deposit	-	(0.00)*
(m)	Discount on Commercial Paper	1,828.67	2,506.68
(n)	Discount on Certificate of Deposits	2,995.63	2,020.56
(o)	Repo Interest Expenditure	2.58	10.58
(p)	Interest on funds	78.26	186.82
(q)	Commitment Fee - International Borrowings	2.14	0.24
2	Discount on CBLO/Tri-Party Repo	1,636.91	1,505.68
3	Discount, Brokerage, Commission & issue exp. on Bonds and Securities	59.43	76.21
4	Swap Charges	17.93	17.96
5	Derivative/Hedged Item Fair Valuation	7.31	-
	Total	48,791.92	44,890.91

*Represents an amount less than ₹50,000

Consolidated Schedule 15 A - Establishment and Other Expenses

(Amount in ₹ crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>
1	Salaries and Allowances (Refer Note B-21 of Schedule 18)	955.12	1,431.89
2	Contribution to/Provision for Staff Superannuation Funds	359.48	836.10
3	Other Perquisites and Allowances	266.02	310.37
4	Travelling and Other allowances in connection with Directors' and Committee Members' Meetings	0.39	0.42
5	Directors' and Committee Members' Fees	0.96	1.04
6	Rent, Rates, Insurance, Lighting, etc.	71.68	54.58
7	Travelling Expenses	82.06	82.46
8	Printing and Stationery	8.28	9.22
9	Postage, Telegrams and Telephones	31.29	32.93
10	Repairs and Maintenance	39.31	21.47
11	Auditors' Fees	0.61	0.56
12	Legal Charges	6.28	5.41
13	Miscellaneous Expenses	492.18	460.46
14	Expenditure on Miscellaneous Assets	8.98	12.93
15	Expenditure on Study and Training	133.62	115.00
	Total	2,456.26	3,374.84

Consolidated Schedule 15 B - Expenditure on Promotional Activities

(Amount in ₹ crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>
1	Cooperative Development Fund	105.25	54.55
2	Producers Organization Development Fund - NABARD	116.95	0.29
3	Rural Infrastructure Promotion Fund	2.60	3.17
4	Expenditure under Farm Sector Promotion Fund	15.12	21.37
5	Gramya Vikas Nidhi	37.66	57.69
6	Catalytic Capital Fund	1.83	2.52
7	Technology Facilitation Fund	0.90	0.10
	Total	280.31	139.69

Consolidated Schedule 16 - Provisions

(Amount in ₹ crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>
	Provisions for:		
1	Standard Assets	208.45	241.98
2	Non-Performing Assets	167.30	151.61
3	Non-Performing Investments	(11.44)	2.00
4	Depreciation in value of Investment Account - Equity	-	(8.50)
	Total	364.31	387.09

Consolidated Schedule 17 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

(Amount in ₹ crore)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2026</i>	<i>As on 31.03.2025</i>
1	Commitments on account of capital contracts remaining to be executed (Net of Advances)	151.32	68.12
	Sub Total "A"	151.32	68.12
2	Contingent Liabilities		
(i)	Bank Guarantee	28.98	21.94
(ii)	Claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debt	40.52	6.00
(iii)	Pending legal cases including Income Tax Appeals	415.01	415.19
	Sub Total "B"	484.51	443.13
	Total (A + B)	635.83	511.25

Schedule 18

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

A. Significant Accounting Policies

1. Basis of Preparation:

The accounts are prepared on the historical cost convention and comply with all material aspects contained in the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981 and Regulations thereof, applicable Accounting Standards (AS) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and regulatory norms prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Except otherwise mentioned, accounting policies have been consistently applied by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (the Holding Bank/ NABARD) and are consistent with those used in the previous year.

2. Basis of Consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with Accounting Standard 21 - “Consolidated Financial Statements” and Accounting Standard 23 - “Accounting for investments in Associates in Consolidated Financial Statements”, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

These consolidated financial statements comprise standalone financial statements of NABARD (“the Holding Bank” or “NABARD”) and its subsidiaries which together constitute the group (“The Group”) and its associate. The Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and events in similar circumstances and necessary adjustments required for deviations, if any to the extent possible, are made in the consolidated financial statements and are presented in the same manner as the Bank’s standalone financial statements. The figures pertaining to the Subsidiary and Associates Companies have been recast/reclassified wherever necessary to bring them in line with the parent Bank’s financial statements.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries and associates used in the consolidation are drawn up to the same reporting date as that of the Bank.

The explanation to Para 6 of AS-21 ‘Consolidated Financial Statements’ is as follows:

“All the notes appearing in the separate financial statements of the parent enterprise and its subsidiaries

need not be included in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. For preparing consolidated financial statements, the following principles may be observed in respect of notes and other explanatory material that form an integral part thereof:

- a) Notes which are necessary for presenting a true and fair view of the consolidated financial statements are included in the consolidated financial statements as an integral part thereof.
- b) Only the notes involving items which are material need to be disclosed. Materiality for this purpose is assessed in relation to the information contained in consolidated financial statements. In view of this, it is possible that certain notes which are disclosed in separate financial statements of a parent or a subsidiary would not be required to be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements when the test of materiality is applied in the context of consolidated financial statements.
- c) Additional statutory information disclosed in separate financial statements of the subsidiary and/or a parent having no bearing on the true and fair view of the consolidated financial statements need not be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.”

The consolidation of financial statements has been done on the basis keeping in view the above guidelines in AS-21 ‘Consolidated Financial Statements’

The financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries have been combined on a line-by-line basis by adding together the book values of like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses after fully eliminating intra-group balances and intra-group transactions. The unrealized profits or losses resulting from the intra-group transactions have been eliminated and unrealized losses resulting from the intra-group transactions have also been eliminated unless cost cannot be recovered.

The excess/deficit of the cost to the Bank of its investment, over the Bank’s portion of net assets at the time of acquisition of shares is recognized in Reserves & Surplus/Goodwill.

Share of minority interest in the net profit of the consolidated subsidiaries is identified and adjusted against the profit after tax to arrive at the net income attributable to shareholders. Share of minority interest

in losses of the consolidated subsidiaries, if exceeds the minority interest in the equity, the excess and further losses applicable to the minority, are adjusted against the Group's interest.

Share of minority interest in net assets of consolidated subsidiaries is presented in the consolidated balance sheet separately from liabilities and the equity of the company's shareholders.

As per Para 7 of AS-23 'Accounting for Investments in associate's in consolidated financial Statements' "an investment in an associate should be accounted for in consolidated financial statements under the

Equity method". Accordingly, investments in associates have been accounted for using the equity method in compliance with the aforesaid standard. Under this method, the investment is initially recorded at cost and subsequently adjusted to recognize the Group's share of post-acquisition profits or losses of the associate. The carrying amount of the investment is also adjusted for dividends received and other changes in the associate's net assets.

3. The consolidated financial statements present the accounts of the Bank with its following subsidiaries and associate:

Name of the Subsidiary/Associates	Framework	Audited FS considered for consolidation	Country of Incorporation	Proportion of Ownership (%)	
				2025-26	2024-25
A Subsidiary					
NABKISAN Finance Limited (NABKISAN)	Ind AS	No*	India	89.12	87.77
NABSAMRUDDHI Finance Limited (NABSAMRUDDHI)**	Ind AS	No*	India	–	91.09
NABFINS Limited (NABFINS)	Ind AS	No*	India	63.10	63.10
NABARD Consultancy Services Private Limited (NABCONS)	IGAAP	Yes	India	100	100
NABVENTURES Limited (NABVENTURES)	IGAAP	Yes	India	100	100
NABFOUNDATION	IGAAP	Yes	India	100	100
NABSANRAKSHAN Trustee Private Limited (NABSANRAKSHAN)	IGAAP	Yes	India	100	100
B Associate					
Sahakar Sarathi Private Limited (w.e.f 21 July 2025)	Ind AS	No*	India	41.50	–

* The financial statements prepared under Ind AS have been audited by the statutory auditors of the respective subsidiaries and associates. However, for the purpose of consolidation of financial statements, Ind AS not being applicable to NABARD, we have considered the IGAAP financial statements which have been prepared by the management of the respective subsidiaries and associates and are unaudited.

**NABSAMRUDDHI Finance Limited merged with NABKISAN Finance Limited w.e.f. 16th December 2025.

NABARD holds 30% share of Agriculture Insurance Company India Ltd. (AICIL) As per AS-23 – 'Accounting for Investments in associates in consolidated financial Statements' significant influence is presumed when the investor holds 20% or more of the voting power of the investee. However, NABARD is represented in the Board of Directors as a Non-Executive Director. Thus, NABARD does not exercise Significant influence on AICIL as a result of which the financial statements of AICIL are not consolidated.

4. Use of Estimates:

Preparation of financial statements in conformity with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

(GAAP) requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the results of the operations for the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge, the actual results could differ for these estimates. Such differences are recognized in the year of outcome of such results.

5. Revenue recognition:

- 5.1 Income and expenditure are accounted on accrual basis, except the following, which are accounted on cash basis:

- i) Interest on non-performing assets identified as per RBI guidelines.
 - ii) Income by way of penal interest charged due to delayed receipt of loan dues or non-compliance with terms of loan.
 - iii) Service Charges on loans given out of various Funds.
 - iv) Expenses not exceeding ₹10,000 at each accounting unit, under a single head of expenditure.
- 5.2 Discount on Bonds and Commercial Papers issued are amortized over the tenure of bonds and commercial papers. Issue expenses relating to the floatation of bonds, including applicable stamp duty, are recognized as expenditure in the year of issue of bonds.
- 5.3 Dividend on investments is accounted for, when the right to receive the dividend is established.
- 5.4
- i) Income from Venture Capital Funds are accounted on realization basis.
 - ii) Release of subsidy in which NABARD is acting as a pass through agency is accounted for, including service charges thereon, on payment basis subject to availability of funds under the respective schemes.
- 5.5 Recovery in non-performing assets (NPA) is appropriated in the following order:
- i) Penal Interest
 - ii) Cost & charges
 - iii) Overdue interest and interest
 - iv) Principal
- 5.6 In case of Compromise and Resolution/Settlement, recovery shall be appropriated as per the terms of respective compromise/resolution settlement.
- 5.7 In case of suit filed/decreed accounts, recovery shall be appropriated as under:
- i) As per the directives of the concerned Court.
 - ii) In the absence of specific directives from the Court, as mentioned at point 5.5 above.
- 5.8 **NABCONS - Income from services**
- 5.8.1 Income from Assignments: Income from assignments constitute the main source of income for the Company. Income recognition shall differ project to project, based on the milestones mentioned in respective MOUs/ Work order. In cases where, milestones based income recognition is not available then following guidelines will be applicable:
- Recognition of revenue and corresponding expenses incurred on particular assignments are taken into account at the time when the assignment are completed. An assignment is treated as completed:
- in case of preparation of DPR as soon as the draft report has been issued to the party.
 - in case of other assignments where execution is spread over a period, the income has been recognized based on the milestones completed and deliveries effected, status of execution and period completed.
 - in case assignment is a time bound contract for more than a year income is recognized in proportion to period completed.
 - in view of some reasons such as merger of the multiple projects and expenditure charged to common pool etc. there may be some deviation under project wise income/expenditure, which is adjusted over a period of time/duration of project.
- 5.8.2 As per the company's policy, the assignments which are not likely to be continued were closed on "as is where is" basis and the amount received thereon has been treated as income.
- 5.8.3 Any advance received on progressive basis for ongoing assignments, where criteria/ mile stone for income booking as per Company policy as disclosed above has not been fulfilled, is shown as a separate item as advance received from clients and treated as current liability. The expenses incurred on such assignments are shown as current Assets and will be shown as expenses in the year in which corresponding income will be accounted for, as per policy of Company.
- 5.8.4 NABCONS has been appointed by Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India as a Central Technical Support Agency (CTSA) in connection with implementation of the DDU-GKY scheme. As per the prevailing guidelines, NABCONS is entitled to receive Monitoring Cost @ 1.5% (inclusive of GST) of the total project cost, in respect of the allocated States, which is accounted for, as income at the time of release/sanction of each instalment released to SRLMs/SSDMs
- Besides above, NABCONS has also been appointed as the Technical Support Agency (TSA) by several States, income in respect of which, is recognised as per the agreed terms stated in MoU executed with SRLM/SSDM.
- Thus, NABCONS has recognised income in respect of dues from MoRD/SRLMs, which have either been sanctioned/payable, but not

paid owing to administrative reasons, paucity of funds etc.

In addition, NABCONS has also performed the assignment of Project Appraisal Agency. The income related to project appraisal has been recognised at the time of completion of deliverables/receipt of fees from PIAs. The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Govt of India is in the process to roll-out DDU-GKY 2.0 for FY 2025-26, programme to be executed upto 31.03.2028.

6. Property, Plant and Equipment (Fixed Assets)

- 6.1 Fixed assets are stated at cost of acquisition, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of assets includes taxes, duties, freight and other incidental expenses related to the acquisition and installation of the respective assets. Subsequent expenditure incurred on existing asset is capitalized, only when it increases the future benefit from the existing assets beyond its previously assessed level of performance.
- 6.2 Land includes freehold and leasehold land.
- 6.3 Premises include value of land, where segregated values are not readily available.
- 6.4 Depreciation policy on premises situated on freehold land and leasehold land has been revised during the FY 2017-18 and calculated on straight line basis over the period of 30 years.
- 6.5 The upfront lease premium paid on leasehold land are amortized over the tenure of lease period @ 5% on opening written down value or the proportionate amount of remaining lease premium on the remaining period of lease, whichever is higher.
- 6.6 Fixed Assets individually costing ₹1 lakh or less (except easily portable electronic assets such as laptops, mobile phones, etc.) are charged to the Profit and Loss Account in the year of acquisition. Easily portable electronic assets such as laptops, mobile phones, etc., are capitalized, if individual cost of the items is more than ₹10,000. All software costing ₹1 lakh each and less, purchased independently are charged to the Profit and Loss Account.
- 6.7 In case of The Holding Bank, Depreciation on other fixed assets is charged over the estimated useful life of the assets ascertained by the management at the following rates on Straight Line Method basis:

Type of Assets	Depreciation Rate
Furniture and Fixtures	20%
Computer & Software	33.33%
Office Equipment	20%
Vehicles	20%

- 6.8 Depreciation is charged from the month in which the asset is capitalized in the year of purchase up to the month in which the asset is sold in the year of sale.
- 6.9 Capital work in progress includes capital advances and is disclosed under Fixed Assets.
- 6.10 In case of subsidiaries, the depreciation on fixed assets is provided on following basis:

Name of the Subsidiary	Method of Depreciation
NABKISAN	WDV as per Schedule II
NABFINS	WDV as per Schedule II
NABCONS	SLM as per Schedule II
NABVENTURES	SLM and WDV as per Schedule II
NABFOUNDATION	SLM as per Schedule II
NABSANRAKSHAN	WDV as per Schedule II

7. Investments

- 7.1 The transactions in Securities are recorded on "Settlement Date".
- 7.2 In accordance with the RBI guidelines, Investments are classified into "Held for Trading" (HFT), "Available for Sale" (AFS) and "Held to Maturity" (HTM) categories (hereinafter called "categories").
- 7.3 Securities that are held principally for resale within 90 days from the date of purchase are classified as "HFT". Investments that the Bank intends to hold till maturity are classified as "HTM". Securities which are not to be classified in the above categories are classified as "AFS".
- 7.4 Investments classified under HTM category are carried at acquisition cost, wherever cost is equivalent to face value or less. If cost is more than the face value, the premium is amortized over the period remaining to maturity. Provision for diminution, other than temporary, in the value of investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures under the category "HTM" is made, wherever necessary. Provision for diminution/amortization, in value of such investments, is included under Current Liabilities and Provisions.
- 7.5 Profit on redemption of investment categorized under "HTM" is recognized in Profit and Loss Account.
- 7.6 Investments under "AFS" are marked to market, scrip-wise, at the rate, declared by the Fixed Income Money Market and Derivative Association of India (FIMMDA) and by the Financial Benchmarks India Pvt. Ltd. Net depreciation, if any, is provided for investments in the category classified as "AFS" and appreciation is ignored. The book value of the individual scrip are not changed after such revaluation.

- 7.7 Investments under “HFT” are marked to market, scrip-wise, at the rate, declared by Fixed Income Money Market and Derivative Association of India (FIMMDA) and by Financial Benchmarks India Private Limited., AMFI etc. Net Depreciation, if any, provided for investments in the category classified as “HFT” and appreciation is ignored. The book values of the individual scrip are not changed after such revaluation.
- 7.8 Treasury Bills, Commercial Papers and Certificates of Deposits are valued at carrying cost.
- 7.9 Unquoted Shares are valued at breakup value, if the latest Audited Financial Statements of the investee companies are available, or at ₹1/- per Company as per RBI guidelines.
- 7.10 Brokerage, commission, etc. paid in respect of investments including unlisted equities, at the time of acquisition, are charged to revenue.
- 7.11 Brokerage, paid on acquisition/disposal of equities traded on stock exchange is capitalized.
- 7.12 Broken period interest paid/received on debt investments is treated as interest expenses/income and is excluded for cost/sale consideration.
- 7.13

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Existing category</i>	<i>Proposed category</i>	<i>Accounting policy</i>
1.	AFS/HFT	HTM	Lower of book value or market value. In cases where the market value is lower than the book value, the provision for depreciation held against the security (including the additional provision, if any, required based on valuation done on the date of transfer) shall be adjusted to reduce the book value to the market value and the security shall be transferred at the market value.
2.	HTM	AFS/HFT	Transfer at book value/amortised cost. Such Securities shall be immediately re-valued consequent to transfer and resultant depreciation, if any, shall be provided.
3.	AFS/HFT	HFT/AFS	Transfer at book value. Securities need not be re-valued on the date of transfer and the provisions for the accumulated depreciation, if any, held shall be transferred to the provisions for depreciation against the HFT securities and vice-versa.

- 7.14 Amortization/Gain/Loss on Revaluation of Government Securities is charged to Profit and Loss Account.
- 7.15 Weighted average cost method has been followed for accounting for investments.
- 7.16 Investments in Venture Capital Funds are accounted as per the accounting policy adopted by the respective Fund.
- 7.17 Investments are subject to appropriate provisioning/de-recognition of income, in line with the IRAC norms issued by the Reserve Bank of India. The depreciation/provision in respect of non-performing securities is not set off against the appreciation in respect of the other performing securities.

If any credit facility availed by an entity is NPA in the books of the Bank, investment in any of the securities issued by the same entity would also be treated as NPI and vice versa.

In case of securities i.e. bonds, debentures, etc. where the credit facilities are availed by the borrowers, the provision has been made on the basis of YTM or IRAC norms whichever is higher.

- 7.18 The securities sold and purchased under Repo/ Reverse Repo are accounted as Collateralized lending and borrowing transactions. However, securities are transferred as in the case of normal outright sale/purchase transactions and such movement of securities is reflected using the Repo/ Reverse Repo Accounts and Contra entries. The above entries are reversed on the date of maturity. Costs and revenues are accounted as interest expenditure/income, as the case may be.
- 7.19 The derivatives transactions are undertaken for hedging purposes.
- 7.20 In case of NABSANRAKSHAN, cost included on FIFO basis is considered for calculation of profit or loss on redemption of mutual funds.

8. Foreign Currency Transactions

Accounting for transactions involving foreign exchange is done in accordance with AS-11 on “The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates”, issued by the ICAI.

- 8.1 Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the books of account in respective foreign currencies at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Contingent liability in respect of outstanding forward exchange contracts is calculated at the contracted rates of exchange and in respect of guarantees; acceptances, endorsements and other obligations are calculated at the closing exchange rates notified by Foreign Exchange Dealers’ Association of India (‘FEDAI’)/Bloomberg.
- 8.2 Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated at closing exchange rates notified by FEDAI/Bloomberg and the resulting gains/losses

are recognised in the profit and loss account. The revaluation difference on foreign currency and Letters of Comfort (LoC) is adjusted and recorded in a special account opened and maintained for managing exchange risk.

9. Accounting for Hedges/Derivatives

- 9.1 Hedges executed by the bank are accounted as per the Board approved policy drawn in line with the applicable accounting standards and guidance notes thereto, having regard to the terms and conditions of the agreement.
- 9.2 The Bank has adopted requirements of the Guidance Note on Accounting for Derivative Contracts (Revised 2021) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. The Bank presents its derivative assets and liabilities as separate line items. The Bank do make adjustments to the carrying value of its liability in compliance with the hedge accounting requirements of the said Guidance Note.

10. Advances and Provisions thereon

- 10.1 Advances are classified as per the IRAC norms issued by the RBI. Provision for standard assets and non-performing assets is made in respect of identified advances, based on a periodic review and in conformity with the IRAC norms issued by the RBI.
- 10.2 In case of restructuring/rescheduling of advances, the difference between the present value of future principal and interest as per the original agreement and the present value of future principal and interest as per the revised agreement is provided for.
- 10.3 Advances are stated net of provisions towards Non-performing Advances.
- 10.4 Provision for Non-Performing Loans in respect of loans granted out of funds are charged to the Profit and Loss account.
- 10.5 In addition to the specific provision on NPAs, general provisions are also made towards standard assets as per extant RBI Guidelines. These provisions are reflected in Schedule 8 of the Balance Sheet under the head “Current Liabilities & Provisions” and are not considered for arriving at the Net NPAs.

11. Employee Benefits

All personnel transferred from RBI are considered as employees of the Bank and provision for Employee Benefits are made accordingly. Actuarial valuation, wherever required, for long term employee benefits are carried out at each balance sheet date.

11.1 Short Term Employee Benefits:

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits, which are expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are

recognised during the period when the employee renders the service.

11.2 Post Retirement Benefits:

i) Defined Contribution Plan

The Bank has introduced a New Pension Scheme (NPS) for all the officers/employees who have joined the services of the Bank on or after 01 January 2012. The Bank has adopted the “NPS- Corporate Sector Model”, a defined contribution plan, as formulated by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA). Contribution to the Fund is made on accrual basis.

ii) Defined Benefit Plan

- a) Provision for gratuity is made based on actuarial valuation, made at the end of each financial year based on the projected unit credit method in respect of all eligible employees. The scheme is funded by the Bank and is managed by a separate trust. Actuarial gain or loss are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account on accrual basis.
- b) Provision for pension is made based on actuarial valuation, in respect of all eligible employees who joined the Bank on or before 31 December 2011. The scheme is funded by the Bank and is managed by a separate trust. Actuarial gain or loss are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account on accrual basis.

iii) Other Long Term benefits

All eligible employees of the bank are entitled for compensated absences and post-retirement medical benefits. The cost of providing these long term benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method based on actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date. Actuarial gain or loss are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account on accrual basis.

12. Taxes on Income

- 12.1 Tax on income for the current period is determined on the basis of taxable income and tax credits computed, in accordance with the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961 and based on expected outcome of assessments/appeals.
- 12.2 Deferred tax is recognized, on timing difference, being the difference between taxable income and accounting income for the year and quantified, using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted, as on Balance Sheet date.
- 12.3 Deferred tax assets relating to unabsorbed depreciation/business losses are recognised and carried forward to the extent that there is virtual

certainity that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which, such deferred tax assets can be realized.

- 12.4 Tax paid/provided on taxable income earned by the funds are accounted as expenditure of respective funds.

13. Segment Reporting

- 13.1 The Bank recognizes the Business segment as the Primary reporting segment in accordance with the RBI guidelines and in compliance with the Accounting Standard 17 issued by ICAI.
- 13.2 Segment revenue includes interest and other income directly identifiable with/allocable to the segment. Income, which relates to Bank as a whole and not allocable to segments is included under "Other Unallocable Bank Income".
- 13.3 Expenses that are directly identifiable with/allocable to segments are considered for determining the segment result. The expenses, which relate to the Bank as a whole and not allocable to segments, are included under "Other Unallocable Expenditure".
- 13.4 Segment assets and liabilities include those directly identifiable with the respective segments. Unallocable assets and liabilities include those that relate to the Bank as a whole and not allocable to any segment.

14. Impairment of Assets

- 14.1 As at each Balance Sheet date, the carrying amount of assets is tested for impairment so as to determine:
- the provision for impairment loss, if any, required; or
 - the reversal, if any, required for impairment loss recognized in the previous periods.
- 14.2 Impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds recoverable amount.

15. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

- 15.1 Provisions are recognised for liabilities that can be measured only by using substantial degree of estimation if:
- the Bank has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
 - a probable outflow of resources is expected to settle the obligation; and
 - the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.
- 15.2 Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:
- a possible obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation,
 - a present obligation when no reliable estimate is possible, and
 - a possible obligation arising from past events where the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

15.3 Contingent assets are neither recognized, nor disclosed.

15.4 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

16. Cash and cash equivalents

- Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank, cash in hand and other short-term investments.
- Cash Flow statement is reported using Indirect method. The cash flow from operating, financing and investing activity is segregated based on the available information.

17. Prior Period Income/Expenses

Items of Income/Expenditure which are prior period in nature is disclosed separately only when the individual prior period income/expense exceeds 0.5% of gross income.

18. Implementation of Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

In terms of the Press Release No. 11/10/2009 CL-V dated 18 January 2016 issued by the MCA, the bank would be required to prepare Ind AS based financial statements for accounting periods beginning from April 1, 2018 onwards, with comparatives for the periods ending March 31, 2018 and thereafter. The implementation of Ind AS by AIFIs has since been deferred by Reserve Bank of India until further notice.

B. Notes Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. NABARD is acting as a banker/custodian/trustee on behalf of GOI/RBI/Other entities and is holding the following funds, pending utilization in terms of respective schemes, on their behalf, to the extent of contribution made by them and accrued interest on unutilized balances, wherever applicable. Interest on unutilized balances has been credited to the following funds as per the respective agreements/as approved by the management/Board of Directors. The details of rate of interest for respective funds are as under:

<i>S. No</i>	<i>Name of the Fund</i>	<i>Rate of Interest for 2025-26</i>	<i>Rate of Interest for 2024-25</i>
1.	Watershed Development Fund	2.5%	3%
2.	National Adaptation Fund for Climate change	2.5%	0%
3.	Tribal Development Fund	2.5%	3%
4.	Financial Inclusion Fund	0%	3%
5.	Climate Change - (AFB) - Project Formulation Grant	2.5%	3%
6.	LTIF Interest Fluctuation Reserve Fund	2.5%	3%

S. No	Name of the Fund	Rate of Interest for 2025-26	Rate of Interest for 2024-25
7	Producer Organisation Development Fund-Interest Differential	2.5%	3%
8.	Climate Change Fund -Interest Differential	2.5%	3%
9	GCF Project Grants	2.5%	3%
10	Cattle Development Fund (UP & Bihar)	4.38%	7.83%
11	Multi Activity Approach For Poverty Alleviation (Sultanpur and Rae Bareilly)	4.38%	7.83%
12	Center for Professional Excellence in Co-operatives.	4.38%	7.83%
13	AgriSURE-GoI Fund	2.5%	0%
14	Capacity Building Fund For Social Stock Exchange	2.5%	0%

2. Recoverable from Government of India/International Agencies (Refer Schedule-13 of Balance Sheet) includes ₹1.08 crore (₹2.00 crore) being debit balance of various funds.

The details of such funds are as under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Name of the Fund	2025-26	2024-25
1	KfW- Soil Project	0.00	0.92
2	NAFCC	1.08	1.08
	Total	1.08	2.00

3. ₹236.41 crore included in Schedule 8 “Current Liabilities” is the interest differential available to the Bank in respect of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) deposits, Warehousing Infrastructure Fund (WIF) deposits and Food Processing Fund (FPF), placed by various banks is credited to the funds in pursuance to directions issued by RBI. However, no such directions has been received for the year 2025-26 till the date of the report. As and when received, it will be apportioned as per the RBI directions.
4. Interest Subvention received/receivable from Government of India (GOI) under various schemes has been adjusted from Interest and financial charges under Schedule 14. The amount of Interest subvention adjusted under different schemes is given below:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Scheme	2025-26	2024-25
	Long Term Irrigation Fund	548.74	567.95
	Seasonal Agricultural Operations (SAO)	(86.80)	140.96
	Dairy Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)	29.97	34.72
	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	161.15	126.07
	Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF)	85.11	87.68
	Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF)	36.65	25.85

5. Interest Margin on providing refinance under interest subvention scheme to StCBs, RRBs and to CCBs, Public Sector Banks for financing Primary Agriculture Co-operative Societies (PACS) for Seasonal Agricultural Operations and under NRLM scheme has been accounted as interest income. The amount received/receivable from GOI under scheme stood at ₹88.05 crore (₹115.09 crore).
6. The Bank recognizes deferred tax asset/liability on timing differences in accordance with AS-22 “Accounting for taxes on Income”. During the year, the Bank has recognized deferred tax expense (charge) of ₹24.23 crore (₹59.73 crore). in the Profit and Loss Account. The details of total deferred tax assets as on 31.03.2026 are as under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Deferred Tax Assets	2025-26	2024-25
1	Provision allowable on payment basis	121.95	102.46
2	Depreciation on Fixed Assets	16.75	13.70
3	Others	33.58	32.50
	Total	172.28	148.66

Provision for Deferred Tax on account of Special Reserve created u/s 36(1)(viii) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, is not considered necessary, as the Bank has decided not to withdraw the said reserve.

As the loan book is growing year on year, Provision on Standard Assets is required to be created every year in line with the RBI Prudential Norms. Therefore, in accordance with the principles laid down in AS-22, the Bank does not recognise Deferred Tax Asset on account of Provision on Standard Assets, as there is no reasonable certainty of their realisation.

7. The details of pending Income Tax Appeals with various authorities at the end of FY 2025-26 are given below:

S. No.	Assessment Year	Authority where Appeal is pending	Appeal preferred by	Amount of tax in dispute as on 31-03-2026 (₹ Crore)	Amount of tax in dispute as on 31-03-2025 (₹ Crore)
1	2002-03	High Court – Mumbai	IT Dept.	415.00	415.00
2	2006-07	High Court – Mumbai	IT Dept.	217.85	217.85
3	2007-08	High Court – Mumbai	IT Dept.	88.56	88.56
4	2008-09	High Court – Mumbai	IT Dept.	118.77	118.77
5	2009-10	High Court – Mumbai	IT Dept.	194.82	194.82
6	2010-11	High Court – Mumbai	NABARD	28.20	28.20
7	2010-11	High Court – Mumbai	IT Dept.	215.32	215.32
8	2011-12	High Court – Mumbai	NABARD	51.03	51.03
9	2012-13	High Court – Mumbai	NABARD	45.63	45.63
10	2013-14	High Court – Mumbai	NABARD	1.70	1.70
11	2012-13	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT)	NABARD	25.55	–
12	2022-23	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT)	IT Dept.	147.78	–
13	2023-24	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT)	IT Dept.	72.20	–
14	2016-17	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	NABARD	407.23	407.23
15	2017-18	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	NABARD	360.69	360.69
16	2018-19	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	NABARD	278.52	278.52
17	2022-23	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	NABARD	–	182.64

8. Free hold land and Lease hold Land and Premises include ₹12.56 crore (₹11.85 crore) paid towards Office Premises and Staff Quarters for which conveyance is yet to be completed.
9. In the opinion of the Bank's management, there is no impairment to assets to which AS-28 – "Impairment of Assets" applies requiring any provision.
10. Pursuant to the directives of RBI, the project loans provided to State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (SCARDBs) by way of subscription to the Special Development Debentures (SDDs) floated by these agencies, are treated as under:
 - a) Classified as Investments and shown in Schedule – 10 under the head 'Debenture and Bonds'.
 - b) Interest earned on the same is shown as a part of 'Interest received on Loans and Advances' in the Profit and Loss Account, treating them as 'Deemed Advances'.
 - c) 'Deemed Advances' for the purpose of IRAC norms, capital adequacy and computation of ratios etc.
11. As on the date of the financial statements, out of the disbursement extended to various State Governments under RIDF, ₹789.39 crore (₹633.71 crore) pertains to projects yet to be grounded under ongoing Tranches (XXVII to XXXI) towards mobilisation advance. Pending receipt of the proposal from the State Government for adjustment of the amount with the respective/other

projects, the amount has been classified as disbursement from the fund.

12. In terms of Central Board of Direct Taxes, Ministry of Finance notification dated 18 February 2016, NABARD was allowed to raise tax free bonds having benefits under section 10(15)(iv)(h) of the Income Tax Act 1961 amounting to ₹5,000 crore. Accordingly, ₹1,500 crore repayable in 10 year tenure was mobilized through Private Placement and ₹3,500 crore repayable in 10 & 15 year tenure was mobilized through public issue. The tax free bonds are in the nature of secured, redeemable and non-convertible bonds. These bonds are secured against pari passu charge on property situated in Mumbai and also first charge on specified book debts of NABARD. The interest charge to revenue pertaining to these bonds for the current year is ₹354.41 crore (₹365.07 crore). The details of the debenture Trustee is: **Axis Trustee Services Limited**, The Ruby, 2nd Floor, SW, 29, Senapati Bapat Marg, Dadar West, Mumbai – 400028 Telephone: +91 22 6230 0451
13. In terms of RBI (AIFIs-Classification, Valuation and Operation of Investment Portfolio) Directions, 2025 dated 28 November 2025 relating to Prudential Guidelines on Investment in Venture Capital Fund, an amount of ₹180.24 crore (₹20.98 crore) invested in the units of AIF was shifted from HTM category to AFS category, on completion of 3 years.

14. a) Investments in Government securities include the following securities pledged with Clearing Corporation of India Limited as collateral security for borrowings:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Face Value	Book Value
Pledged for Business Segment (Securities)	300.00 (237.00)	304.54 (237.69)
Pledged for Business Segment (CBLO/Tri Party Repo)	67,024.29 (56,100.51)	90,031.65 (68,247.12)
Pledged for Business Segment (Securities) Default Fund	50.00 (50.00)	51.75 (51.75)
Pledged for Business Segment (CBLO/Tri Party Repo) – Default Fund	50.00 (50.00)	(51.75) (51.75)

- b) Investments in Government securities include the following securities pledged with Reserve of India as collateral security for Intra Day Limit:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Face Value	Book Value
Pledged for Intra Day Limit (Securities)	5,168.17 (5,168.17)	5,358.42 (5,396.34)

15. Provisions on Standard Assets

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Provisions towards Standard Assets made during the year	208.45	241.98
Total Provision towards standard asset outstanding as on March 31, 2026	3,760.46	3,572.61

16. (i) Floating Provision:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
(a)	Opening balance in the floating provision account	2,000.00	2,000.00
(b)	The quantum of provisions made during the accounting year [#]	0.00	0.00
(c)	Amount of drawdown made during the accounting year	0.00	0.00
(d)	Closing balance in the floating provision account	2,000.00	2,000.00

[#] The Board of Directors of the Bank decided to create floating provisions, in accordance with RBI guidelines, to be utilized for any unexpected or exceptional circumstances.

- (ii) **Counter Cyclical Buffer:** ₹14.45 crore
(₹14.45 crore)

17. Non-Performing Assets:

S. No.	Particulars	2025-26*	2024-25*
(i)	Net NPI to Net Investments (%)	0.00	0.00
(ii)	Movement of NPIs (Gross)		
(a)	Opening Balance	2,540.87	2,419.25
(b)	Additions during the year	201.58	247.49
(c)	Write off/recoveries	(264.48)	(125.87)
(d)	Closing Balance	2,477.97	2,540.87
(iii)	Movement of Net NPIs		
(a)	Opening Balance	97.57	25.10
(b)	Additions during the year	39.05	96.81
(c)	Reductions during the year	(39.32)	(20.57)
(d)	Closing Balance	97.30	101.34
(iv)	Movement of provisions for NPIs (excluding provision on standard assets)		
(a)	Opening balance	2,443.29	2,394.15
(b)	Provision made during the year	189.85	160.87
(c)	Write off/recoveries	(252.47)	(111.73)
(d)	Closing balance	2,380.67	2,443.29

* the figures are including Non-Performing Investment.

18. The disclosures required to be given by financial institutions pursuant to RBI Master Direction-Reserve Bank of India (Financial Statements of All India Financial Institutions – Presentation, Disclosure and Reporting Directions 2025) dated 28 November 2025 not being considered relevant for consolidated financial statements of the group and hence the same are not contained in the notes.
19. In case of four subsidiaries, depreciation has been provided using Written Down Value method and is not adjusted in Consolidated Financial Statements as per Straight Line method. The impact of this on the consolidated financial statements is not material.
20. Leave Travel Concession benefits to employees are accounted for as and when the same is availed by the employees.
21. During the year, the group has paid the arrears towards wage settlement of ₹503.54 crore out of the provisions made of ₹897.42 crore created up to December 31, 2025 (including ₹230.25 crore provided during FY 2025-26). An amount of ₹308.86 crore has been reversed, comprising ₹230.25 crore pertaining to the current year and ₹78.61 crore relating to previous years, and netted off from employees cost. Balance of ₹85.00 crore is still lying in the books of account and which would be paid in FY 2026-27.

22. Prior period items included in the Profit and Loss account are as follows:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
1.	Income	0.00	0.00
2.	Revenue Expenditure	0.00	0.00
	Total	(0.00)	(0.00)

23. Accounting Standard 18 – Related Party Disclosures

As the Bank is state controlled enterprise within the meaning of AS-18 “Related Party Transactions”, the

details of the transactions with other state-controlled enterprises (including its subsidiaries) are not given.

23.1 Associate:

Sahakar Sarathi Private Limited

23.2 Key Management Personnel (NABARD):

Name of the party	Designation
Dr Shaji Krishnan V	Chairman
Shri Goverdhan Singh Rawat	Deputy Managing Director
Dr Ajay Kumar Sood	Deputy Managing Director

23.3 Key Management Personnel (Subsidiaries)

Name of Subsidiary	Name of the party	Designation
NABCONS	Shri Niraj Kumar Verma (upto 29 August 2024)	Managing Director
	Dr Haragopal Yandra (w.e.f 30 August 2024)	Managing Director
	Smt Neha Chaudhary	Company Secretary
NABFINS	Smt N Neeraja Nandamudi	Managing Director
	Shri A Jayasheelan	Chief Financial Officer
	Shri Mohan Prasad	Chief Operating Officer/Executive Nominee Director
	Smt Pooja Ahuja	Company Secretary
NABFOUNDATION	Shri Bibhu Prasad Kar	Chief Executive Officer/Director
	Shri Rajendra Prasad Pawar (w.e.f 02 May 2025)	Chief Financial Officer
	Smt Sudha Verugheese (upto 30 April 2025)	Chief Financial Officer
	Smt Aditi Shukla	Company Secretary
NABKISAN	Shri Prasad Rao	Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer
	Shri G Immanuvel	Chief Financial Officer/Director
	Shri LS Naveenkumar	Chief Financial Officer
	Smt M Bhuvaneswari	Company Secretary
	Smt Suzette Pereira	Company Secretary
NABSANRAKSHAN	Shri Rahul Uppal (upto 04 September 2025)	Chief Executive Officer/Director
	Shri Damodar Mishra (w.e.f 04 September 2025)	Chief Executive Officer/Director
	Shri Sunanda Kumar Sahoo	Company Secretary
NABVENTURE	Shri Vikas Bhatt	Managing Director
	Smt Deepti Helgaonkar (upto 30 April 2025)	Chief Financial Officer
	Shri Anupam Pattanayak (w.e.f 19 August 2025)	Chief Financial Officer
	Shri Tunu Sahu	Company Secretary

23.4 Significant transactions with related parties

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Items/Related	Associates/Joint ventures	Key Management Personnel [®]	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Total
Borrowings [#]		-	-	-
Deposit [#]		-	-	-
Placement of deposits [#]		-	-	-
Advances [#]	-	-	-	-
Investments [#]				
Outstanding at the year end	333.33 (NIL)	-	-	333.33 (NIL)
Maximum during the year	333.33 (NIL)	-	-	333.33 (NIL)
Non funded commitments [#]		-	-	-
Leasing arrangements availed [#]		-	-	-
Leasing arrangements provided [#]		-	-	-
Rent Payment	0.05 (NIL)			0.05 (NIL)
Purchase of fixed assets		-	-	-
Sale of fixed assets		-	-	-
Interest paid		-	-	-
Interest Received		-	-	-
Rendering of services [*]		-	-	-
Receiving of services [*]		-	-	-
Management Contracts ^{**}		8.38 (11.12)	-	8.38 (11.12)

[®] Whole time directors of the Board

[#] The outstanding at the year end and the maximum during the year are to be disclosed

^{*}Contract Services etc. and not services like remittance facilities, locker facilities etc.

^{**} Remuneration to Key Management Personnel

24. Information on Business Segment

a) Brief Background

The Bank has recognized Primary segments as under:

- Direct Finance:** Includes Loans given to state governments and other agencies for rural infrastructure development, co-finance loans and loans given to voluntary agencies/non-governmental organizations for developmental activities and other direct loans to DCCBs.
- Refinance:** Includes Loans and Advances given to State Governments, Public Sector Banks, Private Banks, Small Finance Banks,

Foreign Banks, SCARDBs, StCBs, Regional Rural Banks etc. as refinance against the loans disbursed by them to the ultimate borrowers.

- Treasury:** Includes investment of funds in treasury bills, short-term deposits, government securities, etc.
- The segments other than the above three primary segments is other business segments. After finding out the results of the three primary segments based on the direct income and direct expenses, the balance amounts including un-allocable expenses/liabilities/assets are grouped under “Other Business”.

b) Information on Primary Business Segment

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Treasury		Refinance		Direct Lending		Other Business		Total	
Business Segments	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25
Revenue	8,479.22	7,649.52	27,891.95	28,911.04	24,859.95	22,404.11	306.64	326.92	61,537.77	59,291.59
Result	1,805.83	1,450.30	6,482.42	3,571.30	3,417.82	8,129.71	(2,141.23)	(2,714.80)	9,564.83	10,436.51
Unallocated Expenses									0.00	0.00
Operating Profit									9,564.83	10,436.51
Income Taxes									2,215.22	2,594.93
Extraordinary profit/loss	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Profit									7,349.61	7,841.58
Other Information										
Segment Assets	1,55,560.74	1,39,343.11	5,10,333.17	4,53,289.86	4,29,427.43	3,92,465.48	2,824.73	1,272.07	10,98,146.07	9,86,370.53
Segment Liabilities	1,78,299.64	1,50,328.53	3,92,126.99	3,51,850.09	4,27,053.85	3,91,249.65	97,960.54	90,167.93	10,95,441.01	9,83,596.20
Unallocated Assets									172.28	148.66
Total Assets									10,98,318.35	9,86,519.19
Unallocated Liabilities									2,877.34	2,922.99
Total Liabilities									10,98,318.35	9,86,519.19

Note : Unallocated Assets represent Deferred Tax Asset and Unallocated Liabilities represent Provision for Income Tax

c) Since the operations of the Bank are confined to India only there is no reportable secondary segment.

25. On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified the four Labour codes - The code on Wages, 2019, The Industrial Relations code, 2020, The code on Social Security, 2020 and The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 (collectively referred to as the 'Labour Codes') consolidating 29 existing Labour Laws. The Bank has made provision for gratuity aggregating to ₹0.73 crore for contract employees in accordance with the provisions of the new Labour Codes. However, the detailed rules and procedural guidelines under the said Labour Codes are yet to be notified by all the State Governments. Accordingly, the final impact, if any, arising from such notifications and subsequent clarifications shall be appropriately considered and accounted for in the financial statements in the period in which the same become applicable.

26. Following Notes of Part B of Schedule 18 of the Standalone Financial Statements shall also form part of the Notes of Consolidated Financial Statements in view of the RBI directions RBI/DOR/2025-26/334 DOR.ACC.

REC.No.253/21.04.018/2025-26 "Reserve Bank of India (All India Financial Institutions – Financial Statements: Presentation and Disclosures) Directions, 2025" dated November 28, 2025 issued by The Reserve Bank of India.

Note No.	Heading of the Note
1	Capital Adequacy
3	Asset Quality and Specific Provisions (except Note 3.3 – Non-Performing Assets)
4.2	Investment Portfolio: Constitution and operations
5	Disclosure of transfer of loan exposures
6	Disclosure on Co Lending Arrangements (CLA)
7	Non-Fund Based (NFB) Credit Facilities
8	Details of Financial Assets purchased/sold
9	Operating Results
10	Credit Concentration Risk
11	Derivatives
12	Disclosure of Letters of Comfort (LoCs) issued by AIFIs
13	Asset Liability Management
14	Draw Down from Reserves

<i>Note No.</i>	<i>Heading of the Note</i>
15	Disclosure of Penalties imposed by RBI
16	Disclosure of Complaints
17	Disclosures relating to Securitisation
18	Off Balance Sheet SPVs Sponsored (which are required to be consolidated as per accounting norms)
19.2	Accounting Standard 15- Employee Benefits

27. Figures in brackets pertain to previous year.
28. Previous year's figures have been regrouped/rearranged wherever considered necessary to conform to the current years classification/presentation.

As per our attached report of even date.

For **Suresh Surana & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 121750W/W100010

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ramesh Gupta
Partner
Membership No.:102306

Vinod Chandrasekharan
Chief General Manager
Accounts Department

Mumbai
Date - 26 May 2026

Dr. Ajay Kumar Sood
Deputy Managing Director

Goverdhan Singh Rawat
Deputy Managing Director

Dr. Shaji Krishnan V
Chairman

NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

(Amount in ₹ crore)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>
(a) Cash flow from Operating activities		
Net Profit as per Profit and Loss Accounts before tax	9,564.83	10,436.51
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and Amortisation on Fixed Assets	80.13	62.70
Provision for Non-Performing Assets	155.86	153.61
Provision for Standard Assets	208.44	241.98
Depreciation in value of Investment Account - Equity	-	(8.50)
Profit/(Loss) on sale of Fixed Assets	1.14	(1.11)
Interest credited to various Funds	105.56	188.99
Income from Investments	(5,836.74)	(5,850.64)
Amortization of Premium on Bonds	(107.01)	(16.80)
Operating profit before changes in operating assets	4,172.21	5,206.74
Adjustment for changes in working capital :		
(Increase)/Decrease in Current Assets	7,071.19	(8,451.28)
Increase/(Decrease) in Current Liabilities	2,128.57	1,510.13
(Increase)/Decrease in Loans and Advances	(92,531.11)	(44,239.49)
Cash generated from operating activities	(79,159.14)	(45,973.90)
Income Tax paid (Net of refund)	(2,285.10)	(2,613.77)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	(81,444.24)	(48,587.67)
(b) Cash flow from Investing activities		
Purchase of Investments (net of sale of Investments)	(11,974.65)	(22,024.88)
Income from Investments	5,836.74	5,850.64
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(524.12)	(77.64)
Sale of Fixed Assets	7.05	2.81
Net cash used/generated from investing activities (B)	(6,654.98)	(16,249.07)
(c) Cash flow from financing activities		
Grants/contributions received	528.61	(1,045.19)
Proceeds from Bonds (net of repayment)	18,651.07	41,273.43
Proceeds from Borrowings (net of repayment)	64,943.80	56,652.15
Proceeds from Deposits (net of repayment)	19,321.03	(25,966.62)
Withdrawal/Addition to Reserve Fund	0.00*	-
Dividend paid during the year	(0.37)	(6.61)
Net cash raised from financing activities (C)	1,03,444.14	70,907.16
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A) + (B) + (C)	15,344.92	6,070.42
Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	14,766.52	8,696.10
Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the year	30,111.44	14,766.52

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>2025-26</i>	<i>2024-25</i>
1. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year includes:	2025-26	2024-25
Cash in hand	-	-
Balance with Reserve Bank of India	10,026.97	6,568.72
Balances with other Banks in India	7,671.59	4,547.80
Short Term Deposits with Banks (with maturity of 3 months and less)	12,412.88	3,650.00
Total	30,111.44	14,766.52

* Represents amount of less than ₹1.00 Lakh

Note: The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the Indirect Method as set out in AS-3 "Cash Flow Statements".

As per our attached report of even date.

For **Suresh Surana & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 121750W/W100010

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ramesh Gupta
Partner
Membership No.:102306

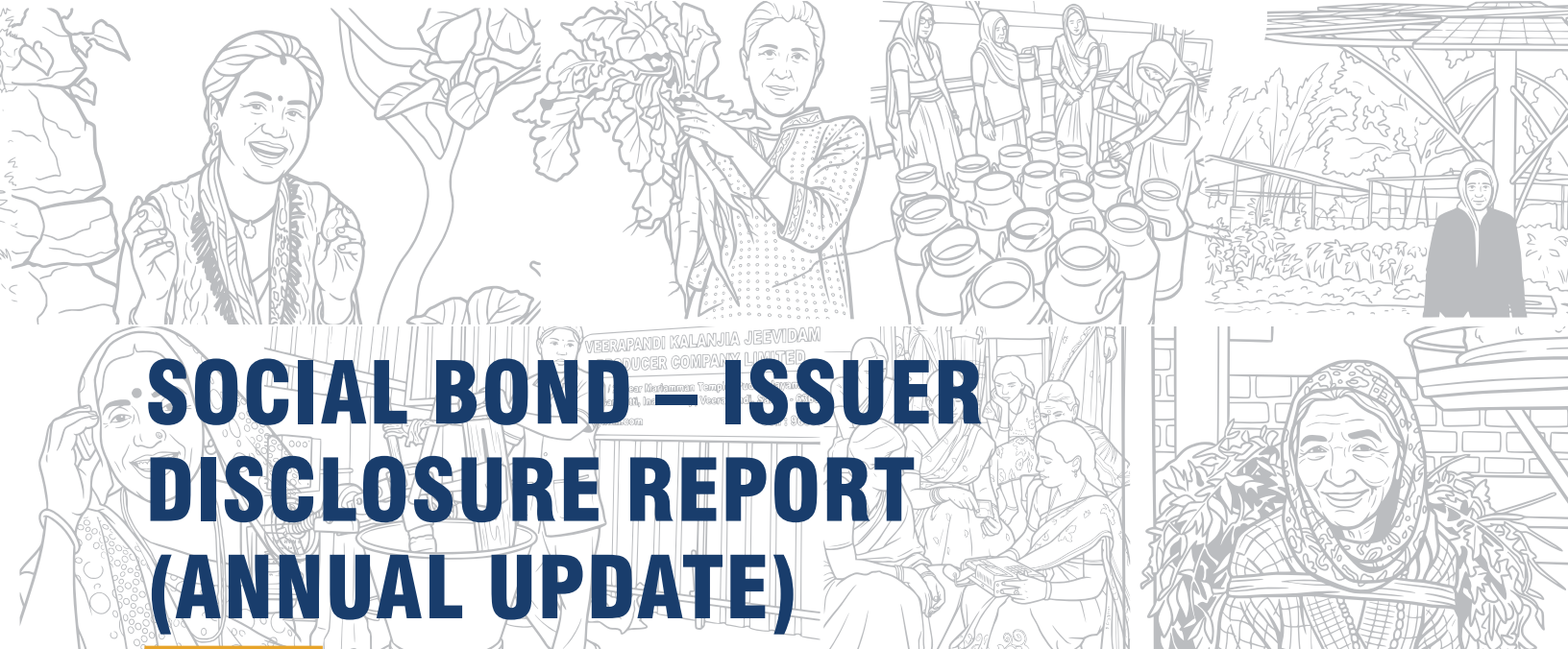
Vinod Chandrasekharan
Chief General Manager
Accounts Department

Mumbai
Date - 26 May 2026

Dr. Ajay Kumar Sood
Deputy Managing Director

Goverdhan Singh Rawat
Deputy Managing Director

Dr. Shaji Krishnan V
Chairman



SOCIAL BOND – ISSUER DISCLOSURE REPORT (ANNUAL UPDATE)

1. Overview of Issuance

NABARD issued its maiden Social Bond in September 2023, mobilizing ₹1,040.50 crore to finance projects aimed at enhancing access to clean drinking water. The issuance was undertaken under NABARD's Sustainable Bond Framework, which had been subject to independent pre-issuance limited assurance.

2. Use of Proceeds

The entire proceeds from the bond have been fully allocated toward refinancing eligible projects in line with the Sustainable Bond Framework.

Project selection and evaluation were carried out through an established internal governance mechanism that included Assessment of environmental and social impacts, evaluation of technical feasibility and analysis of financial viability which ensured alignment with the objectives set out in the Social Bond Framework.

3. Allocation of Proceeds and Project Description

100% of the proceeds were deployed toward refinancing drinking water infrastructure projects across multiple districts, with a focus on rural areas. Key components of the financed programme included expansion of transmission networks and intravillage water distribution systems strengthening water supply systems and improving service delivery capacity.

4. Expected and Achieved Impact

Developmental Impact Objectives

The projects were designed to achieve the following outcomes:

- Improved access to safe and treated drinking water
- Enhancement of public health conditions
- Improved quality of life in rural communities

Key Impact Indicators

- Beneficiaries: Approximately 2.72 crore individuals gained improved access to clean drinking water
- Infrastructure expansion: Strengthening and expansion of water supply systems across project areas
- Socio-economic benefits by way of improved living conditions and generation of employment during project implementation.

5. Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The investments contribute to expanding access to essential services and affordable basic infrastructure thus supports key SDGs, particularly SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation and SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-being

6. External Review and Verification

- **Pre-issuance:**
Independent limited assurance of the Sustainable Bond Framework was provided by KPMG, confirming alignment with the ICMA Social Bond Principles (2021)

- **Post-issuance:**

Verification of the use of proceeds was conducted by M/s Bureau Veritas. It concluded that the bond meets the criteria established in the framework and is aligned with the stated definition of social bonds within the Social Bond Principles. The report confirmed that the allocation of proceeds and utilisation was in line with its commitments, applying relevant output indicators to show the impact. The report issued by M/S Bureau Veritas is accessible using following link- https://www.nabard.org/pdf/NABARD_Post-assurance-Verification-report.pdf

7. Methodology and Assumptions

Impact reporting and allocation tracking were conducted in accordance with NABARD's Sustainable Bond Framework and recognized industry practices.

Key methodological features included use of project-level data and beneficiary estimates, application of sectoral benchmarks and review of structured internal governance and monitoring mechanisms

8. Social Risk Management

The projects financed are government-supported drinking water initiatives implemented within an established institutional framework.

Given the public welfare nature of the projects, no material social risks have been identified and ongoing monitoring mechanisms ensure adherence to environmental and social standards

Conclusion

The Social Bond issuance has been fully deployed in line with its stated objectives, demonstrating strong alignment with NABARD's Sustainable Bond Framework and international best practices. The program has delivered measurable social impact, particularly in improving access to safe drinking water and enhancing rural livelihoods.

The verification of the utilisation of proceeds of the Social Bond for FY 2026 was undertaken by the independent auditor, M/s Suresh Surana & Associates LLP. The auditor's report in this regard is available at <https://www.nabard.org/pdf/Auditor%20certificate.pdf>

E-mail Addresses of NABARD Head Office Departments and Subsidiaries at Mumbai

Chairman's Secretariat	chairmansectt@nabard.org
Secretariat of Deputy Managing Director Goverdhan Singh Rawat	dmdgsr.sectt@nabard.org
Secretariat of Deputy Managing Director Dr Ajay K. Sood	dmdsood.sectt@nabard.org
Accounts Department	ad@nabard.org
Central Vigilance Department	cvd@nabard.org
Corporate Communication Department	ccd@nabard.org
Corporate Planning Department	cpd@nabard.org
Co-operative Sector Development Department	csdd@nabard.org
Department of Climate Action and Sustainability	dcas@nabard.org
Department for Data Management Analytics and Business Intelligence	ddmabi@nabard.org
Department of Digital Strategy and Innovation	ddsi@nabard.org
Department of Economic Analysis and Research	dear@nabard.org
Department of Information Technology	dit@nabard.org
Department of Microfinance and Financial Inclusion	dmfi@nabard.org
Department of Premises, Security & Procurement	dpssp@nabard.org
Department of Refinance	dor@nabard.org
Department of Subsidiaries and Strategic Investments	dssi@nabard.org
Department of Supervision	dos@nabard.org
Farm Sector Development Department	fsdd@nabard.org
Finance Department	fd@nabard.org
Government Schemes Department	gsd@nabard.org
Human Resources Management Department	hrmd@nabard.org
Inspection Department	id@nabard.org
Institutional Development Department	idd@nabard.org
Law Department	law@nabard.org
Office of Chief Information Security Officer	ciso@nabard.org
Project Finance Department	pfd@nabard.org
Rajbhasha Prabhag	rajbhasha@nabard.org
Rural MSME Department	rmsmed@nabard.org
Risk Management Department	rmd@nabard.org
Secretary's Department	secy@nabard.org
State Projects Department	spd@nabard.org
Strategic Planning and Product Innovation Department	sppid@nabard.org
NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS)	nabcons@nabard.org
NABFOUNDATION	nabfoundation@nabard.org
NABFINS Limited	ho@nabfins.org
NABKISAN Finance Limited	nabkisan@nabard.org
NABSANRAKSHAN Trustee Private Limited	ho@nabsanrakshan.org
NABVENTURES Limited	nabventure@nabard.org

Telephone Nos.

Reception: 022-26539895/96/99

Protocol & Security: 022-26539499/022-68120061

Regional Offices/Cells/Training Establishments/Subsidiaries

REGIONAL OFFICES

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR

NABARD Complex
Kamaraj Road (VIP Road)
Post Office Junglighat
Sri Vijaya Puram – 744 103
Tel No.: 03192-233308
E-mail: portblair@nabard.org

CHHATTISGARH

‘Ananya’
Plot No. 01, Sector No. 24
Opposite Central Park
Atal Nagar
Nava Raipur – 492 018
Tel No.: 0771-2974047
E-mail: raipur@nabard.org

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

NABARD Towers
Rail Head Complex
Railway Road
Jammu – 180 012
Tel No.: 0191-2472355
E-mail: jammu@nabard.org

ANDHRA PRADESH

5th Floor, Stalin Central
M G Road, Governorpet
Vijayawada – 520 002
Tel No.: 0866-2465300/2465313
E-mail: apro@nabard.org

GOA

Nizari Bhavan, 3rd Floor
Menezes Braganza Road
Panaji – 403 001
Tel No.: 0832-2420504/2432967
E-mail: panaji@nabard.org

JHARKHAND

NABARD Regional Office
Opposite DAV Nandraj School
Booty Road, Near PHED Water Tank
Bariatu, Ranchi – 834009
Tel No.: 0651-2999990
E-mail: ranchi@nabard.org

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

NABARD Tower
Bank Tinali
Opposite Legy Complex
Itanagar – 791 111
Tel No.: +91 360 2213856/2215967
E-mail: itanagar@nabard.org

GUJARAT

NABARD Tower
Opposite Municipal Garden
Post Box No. 8
Usmanpura
Ahmedabad – 380 013
Tel No.: 079-27552782
E-mail: ahmedabad@nabard.org

KARNATAKA

NABARD Tower
No. 46, Kempe Gowda Road
Bengaluru – 560 009
Tel No.: 080-22130532
E-mail: bangalore@nabard.org

ASSAM

Opposite Assam Secretariat
G.S. Road, Dispur
Guwahati – 781 006
Tel No.: 0361-2313236
E-mail: guwahati@nabard.org

HARYANA

Plot No. 3, Sector 34-A
Chandigarh – 160 022
Tel No.: 0172-5116803/5116805
E-mail: haryana@nabard.org

KERALA

Punnen Road, Statue Junction
Thiruvananthapuram – 695 001
Tel No.: 0471-2701600/2701700
E-mail: trivandrum@nabard.org

BIHAR

‘B’ Block, 4th & 5th Floor
Maurya Lok Complex
Dak Bungalow Road
Patna – 800 001
Tel No.: 0612-2223985
E-mail: patna@nabard.org

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Block – 32
SDA Commercial Complex
Dev Nagar, Kasumpti
Shimla – 171 009
Tel No.: 0177-2622258
E-mail: shimla@nabard.org

MADHYA PRADESH

E-5, Arera Colony
Post Office – Ravishankar Nagar
Bhopal – 462 016
Tel No.: 0755-2464775
E-mail: bhopal@nabard.org

MAHARASHTRA

54, Wellesley Road
Post Box No. 5
Shivajinagar
Pune – 411 005
Tel No.: 020-25541083
E-mail: pune@nabard.org

NEW DELHI

NABARD Tower
24, Rajendra Place
New Delhi – 110 008
Tel No.: 011-41539192
E-mail: delhi@nabard.org

SRINAGAR CELL

C/o Durrani House
Lane Opposite Hotel Green Acre
Rajbagh, Srinagar, J&K – 190 008
Tel No.: 0194-3520897/3101641
E-mail: srinagar@nabard.org

MANIPUR

Leiren Mansion, 2nd Floor
Lamphepat
Imphal – 795 004
Tel No.: 0385-2416192
E-mail: imphal@nabard.org

ODISHA

“Ankur”, 2/1 Nayapalli Civic Centre
Bhubaneswar – 751 015
Tel No.: 0674-2374301
E-mail: bhubaneswar@nabard.org

TAMIL NADU

48, Mahatma Gandhi Road
Nungambakkam
Post Box No. 6074
Chennai – 600 034
Tel No.: 044-28276088
E-mail: chennai@nabard.org

MEGHALAYA

‘U’ Pheiti, Kharmihpen Building
2nd & 3rd Floor, Plot No. 28(2)
Dhankheti, Shillong – 793 003
Tel No.: 0364-2503507/2501518
E-mail: shillong@nabard.org

PUNJAB

Plot No. 3
Sector 34-A
Chandigarh – 160 022
Tel No.: 0172-5377300
E-mail: chandigarh@nabard.org

TELANGANA

1-1-61
RTC ‘X’ Roads Musheerabad
Post Box No. 1863
Hyderabad – 500 020
Tel No.: 040-27612640/27685254/
27685252
E-mail: hyderabad@nabard.org

MIZORAM

Near Anti-Corruption Bureau
New Capital Complex
Khatla
Aizawl – 796 001
Tel No.: 0389-2335562/2334029
E-mail: aizawl@nabard.org

RAJASTHAN

3, Nehru Place
Lalkothi, Tonk Road
Jaipur – 302 015
Tel No.: 0141-2740821
E-mail: jaipur@nabard.org

TRIPURA

Shilpa Nigam Bhawan
Ground Floor
Khejur Bagan
Post Office – Kunjaban
West Tripura District
Agartala – 799 006
Tel No.: 0381-2419633
E-mail: agartala@nabard.org

NAGALAND

NSCB Head Office
Administrative Building
4th Floor
Circular Road, Kharmahal
Dimapur – 797 112
Tel No.: 03862-234063/235600/235601
E-mail: dimapur@nabard.org

SIKKIM

Om Niwas
Church Road
Gangtok – 737 101
Tel No.: 03592-350333
E-mail: gangtok@nabard.org

UTTAR PRADESH

11, Vipin Khand, Gomti Nagar
Lucknow – 226 010
Tel No.: 0522-2307630/
2399231/2399234
E-mail: lucknow@nabard.org

UTTARAKHAND

Plot No. 42, Doon IT Park
Sahastradhara Road
Dehradun – 248 013
Tel No.: 0135-2607741
E-mail: dehradun@nabard.org

WEST BENGAL

NABARD Bhawan
Plot No. 2
DP Block, Street No. 11
Sector V, Salt Lake
Kolkata – 700 091
Tel No.: 033-40879600
E-mail: kolkata@nabard.org

Ladakh Sub-Office

First Floor, Mitsig Complex,
Choglamsar Market,
Leh – 194 104
Tel No. 01982-452218
E-mail: ladakh@nabard.org

TRAINING ESTABLISHMENTS**LUCKNOW**

Bankers Institute of Rural Development
Sector H, LDA Colony
Kanpur Road
Lucknow – 226 012
Tel No.: 0522-2421954
E-mail: bird@nabard.org

MANGALURU

Bankers Institute of Rural Development
Krishna Nagar Road
Bondel
Mangaluru – 575 008
Tel No.: 0824-2888502/511
E-mail: bird.mangaluru@nabard.org

KOLKATA

Bankers Institute of Rural Development
Abhilasha 1, 6, Royd Street
Kolkata – 700 016
E-mail: bird.kolkata@nabard.org

LUCKNOW

National Bank Staff College
Sector H, LDA Colony
Kanpur Road
Lucknow – 226 012
Tel No.: 0522-2421065
E-mail: nbse@nabard.org

SUBSIDIARIES**NABARD CONSULTANCY SERVICES (NABCONS)****Registered Office**

3rd Floor, 'C' Wing NABARD Head Office
Plot No. C-24, 'G' Block Bandra-Kurla Complex Bandra (East)
Mumbai – 400 051
Tel No.: 022-26539419/26539320
E-mail: zomumbai@nabcons.in

Corporate Office

7th Floor, NABARD Tower
24, Rajendra Place
New Delhi – 110 008
Tel No.: 011-41538678/25745103
E-mail: nabcons@nabard.org

NABKISAN FINANCE LIMITED**Registered Office**

Ground Floor, NABARD Tamil Nadu Regional Office
No. 48, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Nungambakkam
Chennai – 600 034
Tel No.: 044-28270138/42138700
E-mail: nabkisan@nabard.org

Corporate Office

NABARD Head Office, Ground Floor, 'D' Wing
Plot No. C-24, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex
Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400 051
Tel No.: 022-26539514/26539620
E-mail: nabkisan@nabard.org

NABFINS LIMITED**Registered/Corporate Office**

#3072, 14th Cross
K. R. Road
Banashankari 2nd Stage
Bengaluru – 560 070
Tel No.: +91 80-26970500
E-mail: ho@nabfins.org

NABVENTURES LIMITED**Registered Office**

C/o NABARD
8th Floor, C Wing
Plot No. C-24, “G” Block
Bandra Kurla Complex Bandra (E)
Mumbai – 400 051
Tel No.: 022-26539149
E-mail: nabventure@nabard.org

NABFOUNDATION**Registered Office**

NABARD Head Office
Plot No. C-24, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex
Bandra East, Mumbai – 400 051
Tel No.: 022-26539590
Email: nabfoundation@nabard.org

NABSANRAKSHAN TRUSTEE PRIVATE LIMITED**Registered Office**

Plot No. C-24, ‘G’ Block
Bandra-Kurla Complex
Bandra (East)
Mumbai – 400 051
Tel No.: 022-26539410
E-mail: ho@nabsanrakshan.org

ANNUAL REPORT

2025—26



National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

Plot No. C-24, 'G' Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai - 400 051.

गाँव बढ़े >> तो देश बढ़े

 /nabardonline

www.nabard.org

Taking Rural India >> Forward