



भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

www.rbi.org.in

RBI/DOR/2021-22/83

DOR.ACC.REC.No.45/21.04.018/2021-22

August 30, 2021

(Updated as on May 19, 2022)

(Updated as on November 15, 2021)

All Commercial Banks and
Primary (urban) Cooperative Banks

Madam/ Dear Sir,

Master Direction on Financial Statements - Presentation and Disclosures

The Reserve Bank of India has, from time to time, issued several guidelines/instructions/directives to the banks on the presentation of financial statements, regulatory clarification on compliance with accounting standards, and disclosures in notes to accounts.

2. A Master Direction incorporating, updating and where required, harmonizing across the banking sector the extant guidelines/instructions/directives on the subject has been prepared to enable banks to have all current instructions on presentation and disclosure in financial statements at one place for reference. However, it may be noted that in addition to these disclosures, Commercial Banks shall comply with the disclosures specified under the applicable regulatory capital framework.

3. Reserve Bank of India has issued this [Direction](#) in the exercise of its powers conferred under section 35A and section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, and all the powers enabling it on this behalf.

Yours faithfully,

-sd-

(Usha Janakiraman)
Chief General Manager

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हिंदी आसान है इसका प्रयोग बढ़ाए



भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

www.rbi.org.in

RBI/DOR/2021-22/

Master Direction No.DOR.ACC.REC.No.46/21.04.018/2021-22

August 30, 2021

**Reserve Bank of India (Financial Statements - Presentation and Disclosures)
Directions, 2021**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35A and section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 the Reserve Bank of India being satisfied that it is necessary and expedient in the public interest and in the interest of banking policy to do so, hereby, issues the Directions hereinafter specified.

**Chapter – I
Preliminary**

1. Short title and commencement

- a) These Directions shall be called the Reserve Bank of India (Financial Statements - Presentation and Disclosures) Directions, 2021.
- b) These Directions shall come into effect on the day these are placed on the official website of the Reserve Bank of India.

2. Applicability

These Directions shall be applicable to:

- a) all banking companies¹, corresponding new banks, regional rural banks ('RRBs') and State Bank of India as defined under subsections (c), (da), (ja) and (nc) of section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (collectively referred to as 'Commercial Banks' hereinafter)

¹ Includes banks incorporated outside India licensed to operate in India ('Foreign Banks'), Local Area Banks (LABs), Small Finance Banks (SFBs), Payment Banks (PBs)

- b) primary co-operative banks as defined under clause (ccv) of subsection 1 of section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (hereinafter referred to as 'Urban Co-operative Banks' or 'UCBs').

The term 'banks' used in these directions shall include both Commercial Banks and UCBs.

Chapter – II

Format of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account

3. In terms of the provisions of section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, Commercial Banks shall in respect of all business transacted by them prepare a Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account as on the last working day of the year or the period, as the case may be, in the Forms set out in the Third Schedule of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29(4) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Government of India has specified the Forms in the Third Schedule, vide notification S.O.240 (E) dated March 26, 1992, published in the Gazette of India. These are reproduced in [Annexure I](#) to these Directions.

4. In terms of the provisions of section 29 read with section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, UCBs shall in respect of all business transacted by them prepare a Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account as on the last working day of the year or the period, as the case may be, in the Forms set out in the Third Schedule of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 as substituted by clause (zl) of section 56 of the said Act.

Chapter – III

Notes and instructions for compilation

5. The general instructions for the compilation of Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for Commercial Banks are specified in Part A of [Annexure II](#). Commercial Banks shall ensure strict compliance with the Accounting Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006, as amended from time to time, subject to Directions/Guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India. UCBs shall be guided by the announcements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) regarding

applicability² of Accounting Standards, subject to Directions/ Guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India. Part B of [Annexure II](#) specifies guidance with respect to relevant issues in the application of certain Accounting Standards for Commercial Banks. It shall be applicable *mutatis mutandis* to UCBs, unless stated otherwise in the said Annexure.

Chapter – IV

Disclosure in financial statements – notes to accounts

6. Banks shall disclose information as specified in [Annexure III](#) in the notes to accounts of the financial statements. These disclosures are intended only to supplement and not to replace disclosure requirements under other laws, regulations, or accounting and financial reporting standards. More comprehensive disclosures than the minimum required under these Directions are encouraged, especially if such disclosures significantly aid in the understanding of the financial position and performance.

Chapter – V

Consolidated Financial Statements

(not applicable to LABs, RRBs and UCBs)

7. In addition to standalone financial statements prepared as per the formats prescribed under section 29 of Banking Regulation Act, 1949, Commercial Banks (other than RRBs), whether listed or unlisted, shall prepare and disclose Consolidated Financial Statements (CFS) in their Annual Reports, in the formats prescribed in [Annexure IV](#). The CFS shall normally include a consolidated balance sheet, consolidated statement of profit and loss, principal accounting policies, and notes to accounts. The CFS shall also be submitted to the Department of Supervision (DOS), Reserve Bank of India within one month from the publication of the bank's annual accounts.

8. CFS shall be prepared in terms of the applicable accounting standards. For the purpose of financial reporting, the terms 'parent', 'subsidiary', 'associate', 'joint venture', 'control', and 'group' shall have the same meaning as ascribed to them in the applicable accounting standards. A parent presenting CFS shall consolidate all subsidiaries - domestic as well as foreign, except those specifically permitted to be excluded under

² As per prevailing pronouncements of the ICAI, co-operative banks are classified as Level I enterprises. Level I enterprises are required to comply with all the accounting standards.

the applicable accounting standards. However, the reasons for not consolidating a subsidiary shall be disclosed in the CFS. The responsibility of determining whether a particular entity shall be included or not for consolidation would be that of the Management of the parent entity. The Statutory Auditors shall mention in their audit report, if they are of the opinion that an entity which ought to have been consolidated has been omitted.

9. In cases where different entities in a group are governed by different accounting norms laid down by the concerned regulator/s, the balance sheet size may be used to determine the dominant activity and accounting norms specified by its regulator may be used for the consolidation of similar transactions and events. Where banking is the dominant activity, accounting norms applicable to a bank shall be used for consolidation purposes in respect of like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.

10. An RRB shall be treated as an associate in the CFS of its sponsor bank.

11. The valuation of investments in subsidiaries that are not consolidated and associates that are not included using the “*Equity Method*” shall be as per the relevant valuation norms issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

12. The Board of Directors of banks shall invariably record the intent of holding the investment for a temporary period or otherwise at the time of investment in the subsidiary, associate and joint venture. In the absence of a record of such intent by the Board at the time of such investment, the investee entity shall be consolidated into the CFS.

Chapter – VI **Other instructions**

Inter-branch account - provisioning for net debit balance

13. Banks should segregate the credit entries outstanding for more than five years in the inter-branch account and transfer them to a separate ‘Blocked Account’ which should be shown under ‘Other Liabilities and Provisions - Others’ or in the case of UCBs, under ‘Other Liabilities- Suspense’. Any adjustment from the Blocked Account should be permitted only with the authorisation of two officials, one of whom should be from the Controlling/Head Office if the amount exceeds Rupees One lakh. The balance in

Blocked Account shall be reckoned as a liability for the purpose of the maintenance of Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR).

14. Banks shall maintain category-wise (head-wise) accounts for various types of transactions put through inter-branch accounts, so that the netting can be done category-wise. As on the balance sheet date, banks shall segregate the debit and credit entries remaining unreconciled for more than six months and arrive at the net position category-wise. The balance in the Blocked Account shall also be considered. Thereafter, the net debit under all the categories of inter-branch accounts shall be aggregated and a provision equivalent to 100 per cent of the aggregate net debit shall be made. While doing so, banks shall ensure that the net debit in one category is not set-off against net credit in another category.

Reconciliation of Nostro account and treatment of outstanding entries

15. Banks shall take steps to have a strong control over reconciliation and put in place a system of real-time reconciliation. Escalation of differences, if any, should be done immediately. There should be close monitoring of pending items in Nostro accounts by top management at short intervals. All unreconciled credit entries in Nostro accounts which are outstanding for more than three years shall be transferred to a Blocked Account and shown as outstanding liabilities. The balance in the Blocked Account will be reckoned for the purpose of CRR/SLR. Banks shall make 100 percent provision in respect of all unreconciled debit entries in the Nostro accounts, which are outstanding for more than two years.

16. In the past, Commercial Banks other than RRBs were permitted to transfer to profit and loss account (followed by subsequent appropriation to general reserve) outstanding credit entries of individual value less than USD 2,500 or equivalent in Nostro accounts originated up to March 31, 2002, subject to certain conditions. Banks that availed this benefit shall ensure that any future claims in respect of these entries are honoured. Further the amount appropriated to the general reserve shall not be available for the declaration of dividend.

Transfer to/appropriation from Reserve funds

17. In terms of sections 17(1),11(2)(b)(ii) and 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 banks are required to transfer, out of the balance of profit as disclosed in the profit and

loss account, a sum equivalent to not less than 20 per cent of such profit to Reserve Fund. These provisions are a minimum statutory requirement. However, in order to augment capital, Commercial Banks (excluding LABs and RRBs) shall transfer not less than 25 per cent of the 'net profit' before appropriations to the Statutory Reserve.

18. Unless specifically allowed by extant regulations, banks shall take prior approval from the Reserve Bank of India before any appropriation is made from the Statutory Reserve or any other reserve. Banks are further advised that:

- a) all expenses including provisions and write-offs recognized in a period, whether mandatory or prudential, shall be reflected in the profit and loss account for the period as an '*above the line*' item (i.e. before arriving at the net profit/loss for the year);
- b) draw down from reserves, with the prior approval of Reserve Bank of India, shall be effected only '*below the line*' (i.e. after arriving at the net profit / loss for the year); and
- c) suitable disclosures shall be made of such draw down in the 'Notes on Accounts' to the Balance Sheet.

19. Subject to compliance with applicable laws, banks, without prior approval of Reserve Bank of India, can utilize the share premium account for meeting issue expenses³ of shares to the extent that such expenses are incremental costs directly attributable to the transaction that otherwise would have been avoided. The share premium account shall not be utilized for writing off the expenses relating to the issue of debt instruments.

20. In respect of provisioning for frauds, banks that have reported the fraud within the prescribed time shall have the option to make the provision for the same over a period, not exceeding four quarters, commencing from the quarter in which the fraud has been detected. Where such a bank chooses to provide for the fraud over two to four quarters and this results in the full provisioning being made in more than one financial year, subject to compliance with applicable laws, it may debit reserves other than the Statutory Reserve by the amount remaining un-provided at the end of the financial year

³ Registration and other regulatory fees, amounts paid to legal, accounting and other professional advisers, printing costs and stamp duties

by credit to provisions. However, subsequently, it should proportionately reverse the debits to the reserves and complete the provisioning by debiting profit and loss account, in the successive quarters of the next financial year. Where there has been delay, beyond the prescribed period, in reporting the fraud to the Reserve Bank, the entire provisioning is required to be made at once.

Unreconciled balances

21. Unreconciled credit balances in any transitory account representing unclaimed balances shall not be transferred to the profit and loss account or to any reserves.

Deferred tax liability (DTL) on Special Reserve created under Section 36(1) (viii) of the Income Tax Act, 1961

22. Banks shall make provisions for DTL on the Special Reserve created under section 36(1) (viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961.

Window dressing

23. Banks shall ensure that balance sheet and profit and loss account reflects true and fair picture of its financial position. Instances of window dressing of financials, short provisioning, misclassification of NPAs, under-reporting/ incorrect computation of exposure/risk weight, incorrect capitalization of expenses, capitalization of interest on NPAs, deliberate inflation of asset and liabilities at the end of the financial year and subsequent reversal immediately in next financial year, etc. shall be viewed seriously and appropriate penal action in terms of the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 shall be considered.

Chapter – VII

Repeal and other provisions

Repeal and saving

24. With the issue of these Directions, the instructions/guidelines contained in the circulars issued by the Reserve Bank of India listed in [Annexure V](#) stand repealed. All the instructions/guidelines given in the above circulars shall be deemed as given under these Directions. Any reference in other Circulars/ Guidelines/Notifications issued by the Reserve Bank containing reference to the said repealed Circulars, shall mean the reference to these Directions, namely, the Reserve Bank of India (Financial Statements - Presentation and Disclosures) Directions, 2021, after the date of repeal.

Notwithstanding such repeal, any action taken, purported to have been taken or initiated under the Circulars hereby repealed shall continue to be governed by the provisions of the said Circulars.

Application of other laws not barred

25. The provisions of these Directions shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of the provisions of any other laws, rules, regulations or directions, for the time being in force.

Interpretations

26. For the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of these Directions or in order to remove any difficulties in the application or interpretation of the provisions of these Directions, the Reserve Bank of India may, if it considers necessary, issue necessary clarifications in respect of any matter covered herein and the interpretation of any provision of these Directions given by the Reserve Bank of India shall be final and binding.

Annexure I⁴

Form A

Form of Balance Sheet

Balance Sheet of _____ (here enter name of the Banking Company)

Balance as on 31st March _____ (Year)

	Schedule	As on 31-3-____ (Current year)	As on 31-3-____ (Previous year)
(000's omitted)			
Capital and Liabilities			
Capital	1		
Reserves and Surplus	2		
Deposits	3		
Borrowings	4		
Other liabilities and provisions	5	_____	_____
Total		_____	_____
Assets			
Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	6		
Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	7		
Investments	8		
Advances	9		
Fixed Assets	10		
Other Assets	11	_____	_____
Total		_____	_____
Contingent liabilities	12		
Bills for collection			

⁴ Form A and Form B reproduced from original Government of India Notification SO 240(E) dated March 26, 1992

Schedule 1 – Capital

	As on 31-3-____ (Current year)	As on 31-3-____ (Previous year)
I For Nationalised Banks		
Capital (Fully owned by Central Government)	_____	_____
II. For Banks incorporated outside India		
<u>Capital</u>		
(i) The amount brought in by banks by way of start-up capital as prescribed by RBI should be shown under this head.		
(ii) Amount of deposit kept with the RBI under Section 11(2) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.		
Total	_____	_____
III. For Other Banks		
Authorised Capital		
(_____ shares of Rs. _____ each)		
Issued Capital		
(_____ shares of Rs. _____ each)		
Subscribed Capital		
(_____ shares of Rs. _____ each)		
Called-up Capital		
(_____ shares of Rs. _____ each)		
Less: Calls unpaid		
Add: Forfeited shares		

Schedule 2 - Reserves and Surplus

	As on 31-3-____ (Current year)	As on 31-3-____ (Previous year)
I. Statutory Reserves		
Opening Balance		
Additions during the year		
Deductions during the year		
II. Capital Reserves		
Opening Balance		
Additions during the year		
Deductions during the year		
III. Share Premium		
Opening Balance		
Additions during the year		
Deductions during the year		
IV. Revenue and Other Reserves		
Opening Balance		
Additions during the year		
Deductions during the year		
V. Balance in Profit and Loss Account		
Total (I, II, III, IV and V)	_____	_____
	_____	_____

Schedule 3 – Deposits

	As on 31-3-____ (Current year)	As on 31-3-____ (Previous year)
A.I. Demand deposits		
(i) From banks		
(ii) From others		
II. Savings Bank Deposits		
III. Term Deposits		
(i) From banks		
(ii) From others		
Total (I, II and III)	_____	_____
B. (i) Deposits of branches in India	_____	_____
(ii) Deposits of branches outside India		
Total	_____	_____
	_____	_____

Schedule 4 – Borrowings

	As on 31-3-____ (Current year)	As on 31-3-____ (Previous year)
I. Borrowings in India		
(a) Reserve Bank of India		
(b) Other banks		
(c) Other institutions and agencies		
II. Borrowings outside India		
Total (I and II)		
Secured borrowings included in I and II above - Rs.		

Schedule 5 - Other Liabilities and Provisions

	As on 31-3-____ (Current year)	As on 31-3-____ (Previous year)
I. Bills payable		
II. Inter-office adjustment (net)		
III. Interest accrued		
IV. Others (including provisions)		
Total		

Schedule 6 - Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India

	As on 31-3-____ (Current year)	As on 31-3-____ (Previous year)
I. Cash in hand (including foreign currency notes)		
II. Balances with Reserve Bank of India		
(i) in Current Account		
(ii) in Other Accounts		
Total (I and II)		

Schedule 7 - Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice

	As on 31-3-____ (Current year)	As on 31-3-____ (Previous year)
I. In India		
(i) Balances with banks		
(a) in Current Accounts		
(b) in Other Deposit Accounts		
(ii) Money at call and short notice		
(a) with banks		
(b) with other institutions		
Total (i and ii)	_____	_____
II. Outside India		
(i) in Current Accounts		
(ii) in Other Deposit Accounts		
(iii) Money at call and short notice		
Total (i, ii and iii)	_____	_____
Grand Total (I and II)	_____	_____

Schedule 8 – Investments

	As on 31-3-____ (Current year)	As on 31-3-____ (Previous year)
I. Investments in India in		
(i) Government Securities		
(ii) Other approved securities		
(iii) Shares		
(iv) Debentures and Bonds		
(v) Subsidiaries and/or joint ventures		
(vi) Others (to be specified)		
Total	_____	_____
II. Investments outside India in		
(i) Government securities (including local authorities)		
(ii) Subsidiaries and/or joint ventures abroad		
(iii) Others investments (to be specified)		
Total	_____	_____
Grand Total (I and II)	_____	_____

Schedule 9 – Advances

	As on 31-3-____ (Current year)	As on 31-3-____ (Previous year)
A. (i) Bills purchased and discounted		
(ii) Cash credits, overdrafts and loans repayable on demand		
(iii) Term loans		
Total	_____	_____
B. (i) Secured by tangible assets	_____	_____
(ii) Covered by Bank/Government Guarantees		
(iii) Unsecured		
Total	_____	_____
C.I. Advances in India		
(i) Priority Sectors		
(ii) Public Sector		
(iii) Banks		
(iv) Others		
Total	_____	_____
C.II. Advances outside India		
(i) Due from banks		
(ii) Due from others		
(a) Bills purchased and discounted		
(b) Syndicated loans		
(c) Others		
Total	_____	_____
Grand Total (C.I and II)	_____	_____

Schedule 10 - Fixed Assets

	As on 31-3-____ (Current year)	As on 31-3-____ (Previous year)
I. Premises		
At cost as on 31 st March of the preceding year		
Additions during the year		
Deductions during the year		
Depreciation to date		
II. Other Fixed Assets (including furniture and fixtures)		
At cost as on 31 st March of the preceding year		
Additions during the year		
Deductions during the year		
Depreciation to date		
Total (I and II)	_____	_____
	_____	_____

Schedule 11 - Other Assets

	As on 31-3-____ (Current year)	As on 31-3-____ (Previous year)
I. Inter-office adjustments (net)		
II. Interest accrued		
III. Tax paid in advance/tax deducted at source		
IV. Stationery and stamps		
V. Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims		
VI. Others *	_____	_____
Total	_____	_____

* In case there is any unadjusted balance of loss the same may be shown under this item with appropriate foot-note.

Schedule 12 - Contingent Liabilities

	As on 31-3-____ (Current year)	As on 31-3-____ (Previous year)
I. Claims against the bank not acknowledged as debts		
II. Liability for partly paid investments		
III. Liability on account of outstanding forward exchange contracts		
IV. Guarantees given on behalf of constituents		
(a) In India		
(b) Outside India		
V. Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations		
VI. Other items for which the bank is contingently liable		
Total	_____	_____
	_____	_____

Annexure I

Form B

**Form of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended on
31st March (Year)**

(000's omitted)			
	Schedule	Year ended on 31-3-____ (Current year)	Year ended on 31-3-____ (Previous year)
I.	Income		
	Interest earned	13	
	Other income	14	
	Total		
II.	Expenditure		
	Interest expended	15	
	Operating expenses	16	
	Provisions and contingencies		
	Total		
III.	Profit/Loss		
	Net profit/loss(-) for the year		
	Profit/loss(-) brought forward	_____	_____
	Total	_____	_____
IV.	Appropriations		
	Transfer to statutory reserves		
	Transfer to other reserves		
	Transfer to Government/ proposed dividend		
	Balance carried over to balance sheet		

Schedule 13 - Interest Earned

	Year ended on 31-3-____ (Current year)	Year ended on 31-3-____ (Previous year)
I. Interest/discount on advances/bills		
II. Income on investments		
III. Interest on balances with Reserve Bank of India and other inter-bank funds		
IV. Others		
V. Total		

Schedule 14 - Other Income

	Year ended on 31-3-____ (Current year)	Year ended on 31-3-____ (Previous year)
I. Commission, exchange and brokerage		
II. Profit on sale of investments <i>Less: Loss on sale of investments</i>		
III. Profit on revaluation of investments <i>Less: Loss on revaluation of investments</i>		
IV. Profit on sale of land, buildings and other assets <i>Less: Loss on sale of land, buildings and other assets</i>		
V. Profit on exchange transactions <i>Less: Loss on exchange transactions</i>		
VI. Income earned by way of dividends, etc. from subsidiaries/companies and/or joint ventures abroad/in India		
VII. Miscellaneous Income		
Total		

Note: Under items II to V loss figures shall be shown in brackets

Schedule 15 - Interest Expended

	Year ended on 31-3-____ (Current year)	Year ended on 31-3-____ (Previous year)
I. Interest on deposits		
II. Interest on Reserve Bank of India/ Inter-bank borrowings		
III. Others		
Total	_____	_____
	_____	_____

Schedule 16 - Operating Expenses

	Year ended on 31-3-____ (Current year)	Year ended on 31-3-____ (Previous year)
I. Payments to and provisions for employees		
II. Rent, taxes and lighting		
III. Printing and stationery		
IV. Advertisement and publicity		
V. Depreciation on bank's property		
VI. Director's fees, allowances and expenses		
VII. Auditors' fees and expenses (including branch auditors)		
VIII. Law charges		
IX. Postages, Telegrams, Telephones, etc.		
X. Repairs and maintenance		
XI. Insurance		
XII. Other expenditure		
Total	_____	_____
	_____	_____

Annexure II

Part A Notes and instructions for compilation

Balance Sheet

Item	Sch.	Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
Capital	1	Nationalised Banks Capital (Fully owned by Central Government)	The capital owned by Central Government as on the date of the balance-sheet including contribution from Government, if any, for participating in World Bank projects shall be shown.
		Banks incorporated outside India: Capital	<p>The amount brought in by banks by way of start-up capital as prescribed by RBI should be shown under this head.</p> <p>The amount of deposit kept with RBI, under sub-section 2 of section 11 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 ('B R Act') should also be shown.</p> <p>The amount held under section 11(2)(b)(i) of the B R Act and earmarked as Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) shall be disclosed by way of a note in Schedule 1: Capital to the Balance Sheet as given below:</p> <p><i>"An amount of ₹... (Previous year: ₹....) out of the amount held as deposit under Section 11(2) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has been designated as credit risk mitigation (CRM) for offsetting of non-centrally cleared derivative exposures to Head Office (including overseas branches), and is not reckoned for regulatory capital and any other statutory requirements."</i></p>
		<p>Other Banks (Indian)</p> <p>Authorised Capital (__ shares of Rs. __ each)</p> <p>Issued Capital (__ shares of Rs. __ each)</p> <p>Subscribed Capital (__ shares of Rs. __ each)</p>	<p>Authorised, Issued, Subscribed, Called-up capital shall be given separately. Calls in arrears will be deducted from Called-up capital while the paid-up value of forfeited shares shall be added thus arriving at the paid-up capital.</p> <p>Where necessary, items which can be combined shall be shown under one head, for instance 'Issued and Subscribed Capital'.</p> <p><u>Notes - General:</u></p>

Item	Sch.		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
			Called up Capital (__ shares of Rs. ____ each) Less: Calls unpaid Add: Forfeited shares Paid up Capital	1. The changes in the above items, if any, during the year, say, fresh contribution made by Government, fresh issue of capital, capitalisation of reserves, etc. shall be explained in the notes. 2. Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (PNCPS) included as part of Tier 1 regulatory capital shall be included here.
Reserves and Surplus	2	(I)	Statutory Reserves	Reserves created out of the profits in compliance with section 17(1), 11(2)(b)(ii) (read with paragraph 17 of Chapter VI of this Master Direction) or any other section of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 shall be separately disclosed.
		(II)	Capital Reserves	The expression 'Capital Reserves' shall not include any amount regarded as free for distribution through the Profit and Loss Account. Surplus on revaluation shall be treated as Capital Reserves. Surplus on translation of the financial statements of overseas branches (which includes fixed assets also) is not a revaluation reserve.
		(III)	Share Premium	Premium on issue of share capital shall be shown separately under this head.
		(IV)	Revenue and Other Reserves	The expression 'Revenue Reserve' shall mean any reserve other than Capital Reserve. This item will include all reserves, other than those separately classified. The expression 'reserve' shall not include any amount retained by way of providing for depreciation, renewals or diminution in value of assets or retained by way of providing for any known liability. Investment Reserve Account and Investment Fluctuation Reserve shall be shown under this head.
		(V)	Balance in Profit and Loss Account	Includes balance of profit after appropriations. In case of loss the balance shall be shown as a deduction. <u>Notes - General:</u> Movements in various categories of reserves shall be shown as indicated in the schedule.

Item	Sch.		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
Deposits	3	A.I)	Demand Deposits	
		(i)	From banks	Includes all bank deposits repayable on demand.
		(ii)	From others	Includes all demand deposits of the non-bank sectors. Credit balances in overdrafts, cash credit accounts, deposits payable at call, overdue deposits, inoperative current accounts, matured time deposits, cash certificates and certificates of deposits, etc. shall be included under this category.
		(II)	Savings Bank Deposits	Includes all savings bank deposits (including inoperative savings bank accounts)
		(III)	Term Deposits	
		(i)	From banks	Includes all types of bank deposits repayable after a specified term.
		(ii)	From others	Includes all types of deposits of the non-bank sector repayable after a specified term. Fixed deposits, cumulative and recurring deposits, cash certificates, certificates of deposits, annuity deposits, deposits mobilised under various schemes, ordinary staff deposits, foreign currency non-resident deposits accounts, etc. shall be included under this category.
		B. i)	Deposits of branches in India	The total of these two items should match the total deposits shown in the balance sheet. <u>Notes - General:</u> 1. Interest payable on deposits which is accrued but not due shall not be included but shown under other liabilities. 2. Matured term deposits shall be treated as demand deposits. 3. Deposits under special schemes shall be included under term deposits if they are not payable on demand. When such deposits have matured for payment, they shall be shown under demand deposits.
		ii)	Deposits of branches outside India	

Item	Sch.		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
				4. Deposits from banks will include deposits from the banking system in India, Co-operative banks, Foreign banks which may or may not have a presence in India.
Borrowings	4	(I)	Borrowings in India	
		(i)	Reserve Bank of India	Includes repo, other borrowings or refinance obtained from Reserve Bank of India.
		(ii)	Other banks	Includes repo, other borrowings or refinance obtained from banks (including Co-operative banks) and balances in Repo Account.
		(iii)	Other institutions and agencies	Includes borrowing/refinance obtained from Export-Import Bank of India, NABARD and other institutions, agencies (including liability against participation certificates-without risk sharing, if any) and balances in Repo Account.
		(II)	Borrowings outside India	Includes borrowings of Indian branches from outside India as well as borrowings of foreign branches.
			Secured borrowings included in above	This item shall be shown separately. Includes secured borrowings/refinance in India and outside India.

Item	Sch.		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
				<p>b) Tier 2 Capital Instruments / Upper Tier 2 Capital Instruments</p> <p>c) Perpetual Cumulative Preference Shares (PCPS)</p> <p>d) Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (RNCPS)</p> <p>e) Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares (RCPS)</p> <p>f) Subordinated Debt.</p>
Other Liabilities and Provisions	5	(I)	Bills Payable	Includes drafts, telegraphic transfers, traveller's cheques, mail transfers payable, pay slips, bankers cheques and other miscellaneous items.
		(II)	Inter-office adjustments (net)	The inter-office adjustments balance, if in credit, shall be shown under this head. The bank should first segregate the credit entries outstanding for more than 5 years in the inter-branch account and transfer them to a separate Blocked Account which should be shown under 'Other Liabilities and Provisions - Others'. While arriving at the net amount of inter-branch transactions for inclusion here, or Schedule 11, as the case may be, the aggregate amount of Blocked Account should be excluded and only the amount representing the remaining credit entries should be netted against debit entries. Only net position of inter-office accounts, inland as well as foreign, shall be shown here.
		(III)	Interest accrued	Includes interest accrued but not due on deposits and borrowings.
		(IV)	Others (including provisions)	Includes net provision for income tax and other taxes like interest tax (less advance payment, tax deducted at source, etc.), deferred tax (if after netting as per AS-22 is a liability), floating provisions, contingency funds which are not disclosed as reserves but are actually in the nature of reserves, other liabilities which are not disclosed under any of the major heads such as unclaimed dividend, provisions and funds kept for specific purposes, unexpired discount, outstanding charges like rent, conveyance, etc. Certain types of

Item	Sch.		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
				<p>deposits like staff security deposits, margin deposits, etc. where the repayment is not free, shall also be included under this head. Aggregate Net Credit in the Clearing Differences transferred to a separate Blocked Account shall be shown here. Outstanding credit entries in nostro accounts transferred to Blocked Account shall also be shown here.</p> <p><u>Notes - General:</u></p> <p>1. For arriving at the net balance of inter-office adjustments all connected inter-office accounts shall be aggregated and the net balance only will be shown, representing mostly items in transit and unadjusted items.</p> <p>2. The interest accruing on all deposits, whether the payment is due or not, shall be treated as a liability.</p> <p>3. It is proposed to show only deposits under the head 'deposits' and hence all surplus provisions for bad and doubtful debts, contingency funds, etc. which are not netted off against the relative assets, shall be brought under the head 'Others (including provisions)'.</p> <p>4. Provisions towards Standard Assets shall not be netted from gross advances and shown separately as 'Provisions against Standard Assets' under 'Others' in Schedule 5 of the Balance Sheet.</p>
ASSETS				
Cash and balances with the Reserve Bank of India	6	(I)	Cash in hand (including foreign currency notes)	Includes cash in hand including foreign currency notes and also of foreign branches in the case of banks having such branches.
		(II)	Balances with Reserve Bank of India (i) in Current Account (ii) in Other Accounts	All type of reverse repos with the Reserve Bank including those under Liquidity Adjustment Facility shall be presented under sub-item (ii) 'in Other Accounts'.

Item	Sch.		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
Balances with banks and money at call and short notice	7	(I)	In India	Includes all balances with banks in India (including Co-operative banks), except Money at Call and Short Notice as explained below. Balances in current account and other deposit accounts shall be shown separately.
		(i)	Balances with banks	
		(a)	in Current Accounts	
		(b)	in Other Deposit Accounts	
		(ii)	Money at Call and Short notice	Includes the following if they are for original tenors up to and inclusive of 14 days: (i) Money lent in the call/notice money market (ii) Reverse Repo with banks and other institutions The balances in Reverse Repo A/c shall be classified under Schedule 7 under item I (ii) a or I (ii) b as appropriate.
	(a)	with banks		
	(b)	with other institutions		
		(II)	Outside India	Includes balances: (i) held by foreign branches of the bank; and (ii) held outside India by the Indian branches of the bank. Balances held by Indian branches of the bank with its foreign branches shall not be shown under this head. Instead, such balances shall be included in inter-branch accounts. The amounts held in 'current accounts' and 'deposit accounts' shall be shown separately. 'Money at Call and Short Notice' outside India includes deposits usually classified as per that foreign jurisdiction's laws, regulations, or market practices as money at call and short notice where such money is lent.
	(i)	in Current Accounts		
	(ii)	in Other Deposit Accounts		
		(iii)	Money at Call and Short Notice	
Investments	8	(I)	Investments in India in	
		(i)	Government securities	Includes Central and State Government Securities and Government Treasury Bills.
		(ii)	Other Approved Securities	Securities other than Government Securities, which have been specified by the Reserve Bank as 'approved

Item	Sch.		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
				securities' under section 5(a) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 shall be included here.
		(iii)	Shares	Investments in shares of companies and corporations not included in item (ii) shall be included here.
		(iv)	Debentures and Bonds	Investments in debentures ⁵ and bonds of companies and corporations not included in item (ii) shall be included here.
		(v)	Subsidiaries and/or Joint Ventures	Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures (including RRBs) shall be included here.
		(vi)	Others	Residual investments, if any, like mutual funds, gold, etc.
		(II)	Investments outside India	
		(i)	Government Securities (including local authorities)	All foreign Government Securities including securities issued by local authorities shall be classified under this head.
		(ii)	Subsidiaries and/or Joint ventures abroad	All investments made in the share capital of subsidiaries floated outside India and/or joint ventures abroad shall be classified under this head.
		(iii)	Others investments	All other investments outside India shall be shown under this head.
Advances	9	A.(i)	Bills purchased and discounted	In classification under section A, all outstanding advances in India as well as outside India net of provisions made, will be classified under three heads as indicated and shall include both secured and unsecured advances as well as overdue instalments. Receivables acquired under factoring shall be reported under " <i>Bills purchased and Discounted</i> ".
		(ii)	Cash credits, overdrafts and loans repayable on demand	All loans repayable on demand and short-term loans with original maturity up to one year shall be classified under " <i>Cash credits, overdrafts and loans repayable on demand</i> ". Outstanding balances on credit cards shall be included under this category. Other balances pertaining

⁵ As defined by the Companies Act, 2013

Item	Sch.	Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
		(iii) Term loans	<p>to credit operations, even if they are dues from other banks/ organisations shall be shown as part of advances. However, where such dues are in the nature of fee or other revenue receivable the same may be shown as Other Assets.</p> <p>A 'Term Loan' is a loan which has a specified maturity and is payable in instalments or in bullet form. All Term Loans with maturity in excess of one year shall be classified under this category(i.e. A(iii)) whereas as explained above short term loans with original maturity up to one year shall be categorised as loans repayable on demand.</p>
		B.(i) Secured by tangible assets	<p>All advances or part of advances including advances against book debts which are secured by tangible assets shall be shown here. The item will include secured advances both in and outside India.</p> <p>The Bank shall specify that advances secured by tangible assets includes advances against book debts.</p>
		(ii) Covered by Bank/Government Guarantee	<p>Advances in India and outside India to the extent they are covered by guarantees of Indian/foreign governments, Indian/foreign banks, Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) and Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (ECGC) shall be included here.</p>
		(iii) Unsecured	<p>All advances not classified under (i) and (ii) shall be included here. Rights, licenses, authorisations, etc. charged to the banks as collateral should not be reckoned as tangible security and therefore such advances shall be reckoned as unsecured under this head, with a disclosure of the same in the notes to the account.</p> <p>Total of 'A' should tally with total of 'B'.</p>
		C.	
		(I) Advances in India	
		(i) Priority Sectors	
		(ii) Public Sector	<p>Advances shall be broadly classified into 'Advances in India' and 'Advances outside India'. Advances in India will be further classified on the sectoral basis as indicated.</p>

Item	Sch.	Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
		(iii) Banks (iv) Others (II) Advances outside India (i) Due from banks (ii) Due from others (iii) Bills purchased and (iv) discounted Syndicated loans (v) Others	<p>Advances, which qualify as priority sector lending according to extant Reserve Bank of India instructions are to be classified under the head 'Priority Sectors'. Such advances shall be excluded from item (ii) i.e. advances to public sector. Advances to Central/ State Governments and other Government undertakings including Government Companies and statutory corporations shall be included in the category "Public Sector".</p> <p>All advances to the banking sector including Co-operative Banks shall come under the head 'Banks'. All the remaining advances will be included under the head 'Others' and typically this category will include non-priority sector advances to the private, joint and co-operative sectors.</p> <p><u>Notes - General:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advances shall be reported net of provisions made thereon (other than provisions towards Standard Assets). To the extent that Floating provisions have not been treated as Tier 2 capital, they shall also be netted off from advances. 2. Term loans reported shall not include loans repayable on demand. 3. Consortium advances shall be reported net of share of other participating banks/ institutions. 4. All interest-bearing loans and advances granted to bank's own staff shall be included here. 5. Advances to other banks / organisations shall be included here. 6. Interest accrued but not due should not be reflected here. Instead, it shall be shown under "Interest accrued" in other assets. 7. Rights, licenses, authorisations, etc. charged to the banks as security/collateral in respect of projects

Item	Sch.		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
				<p>(including infrastructure projects) financed by them, shall not be reckoned as tangible security. Such advances shall be reckoned as unsecured.</p> <p>8. Partial credit enhancement facilities to the extent drawn shall be treated as an advance.</p> <p>9. The aggregate amount of inter- bank participations with risk sharing would be reduced from the aggregate advances outstanding by issuing bank. Participating banks shall show the amount of inter-bank participations under advances. Where the participation is without risk sharing, it shall be reflected by the participating bank as due from Banks under Schedule 9.</p> <p>10. Reverse Repo with banks and other institutions having original tenors more than 14 days shall be shown under this Schedule under following head:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A.(ii) 'Cash credits, overdrafts and loans repayable on demand' ii. B.(i) 'Secured by tangible assets' iii. C.(I).(iii) Banks (iv) 'Others' (as the case may be)
Fixed Assets	10	(I)	<p>Premises</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) At cost as on 31st March of the preceding year (ii) Additions during the year (iii) Deductions during the year (iv) Depreciation to date 	<p>Premises, including land, wholly or partly owned by the bank for the purpose of business including residential premises shall be shown against 'Premises'.</p> <p>In the case of premises and other fixed assets, the previous balance, additions thereto and deductions therefrom during the year as also the total depreciation written off shall be shown.</p>
		(II)	<p>Other Fixed Assets (including furniture and fixtures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) At cost as on 31st March of the preceding year (ii) Additions during the year 	<p>Furniture and fixtures, vehicles and all other fixed assets shall be shown under this head.</p>

Item	Sch.		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
		(iii)	Deductions during the year	
		(iv)	Depreciation to date	
Other Assets	11	(I)	Inter-office adjustments (net)	The inter-office adjustments balance, if in debit, shall be shown under this head. Only net position of inter-office accounts, inland as well as foreign, shall be shown here. For arriving at the net balance of inter-office adjustment accounts, all connected inter-office accounts shall be aggregated and the net balance, if in debit only shall be shown representing mostly items in transit and unadjusted items.
		(II)	Interest accrued	Interest accrued but not due on investments and advances and interest due but not collected on investments will be the main components of this item. As banks normally debit the borrowers' account with interest due on the balance sheet date, usually there may not be any amount of interest due on advances. Only such interest as can be realised in the ordinary course shall be shown under this head.
		(III)	Tax paid in advance/tax deducted at source	The amount of advance tax paid, tax deducted at source (TDS), etc. to the extent that these items are not set off against relative tax provisions shall be shown against this item.
		(IV)	Stationery and stamps	Only exceptional items of expenditure on stationery like bulk purchase of security paper, loose leaf or other ledgers, etc. which are shown as quasi-asset to be written off over a period of time shall be shown here. The value shall be on a realistic basis and cost escalation shall not be taken into account, as these items are for internal use.
		(V)	Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims	Immovable properties/tangible assets acquired in satisfaction of claims are to be shown under this head.
		(VI)	Others	This will include items like claims which have not been met, for instance, clearing items, debit items representing addition to assets or reduction in liabilities which have not

Item	Sch.		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
				<p>been adjusted for technical reasons, want of particulars, etc. Accrued income other than interest shall also be included here.</p> <p>All non-interest-bearing loans and advances granted to the bank's staff shall be reported here. Cash Margin Deposit with The Clearing Corporation India Limited (CCIL) shall be shown here.</p> <p>Deposits placed with NABARD/SIDBI/NHB, etc. on account of shortfall in priority sector targets shall be included here. Banks shall also disclose the details of such deposits, both for the current year and previous year, as a footnote in Schedule 11 of the Balance Sheet.</p>
Contingent Liabilities	12	(I)	Claims against the bank not acknowledged as debts	--
		(II)	Liability for partly paid investments	Liability on partly paid shares, debentures, etc. will be included in this head.
		(III)	Liability on account of outstanding forward exchange contracts	Outstanding forward exchange contracts shall be included here.
		(IV)	Guarantees given on behalf of constituents	Guarantees given for constituents in India and outside India shall be shown separately.
		(i)	In India	
		(ii)	Outside India	
(V)	Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations	This item will include letters of credit and bills accepted by the bank on behalf of its customers.		
(VI)	Other items for which the bank is contingently liable	<p>Arrears of cumulative dividends, bills rediscounted, commitments of underwriting contracts, estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for etc. are to be included here.</p> <p>All unclaimed liabilities (where amount due has been transferred to the Depositors Education and Awareness Fund established under the Depositor Education and Awareness Fund Scheme 2014) shall be shown here.</p>		

Item	Sch.		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
				<p>The undrawn partial credit enhancement facilities shall be shown here.</p> <p>When Issued ('WI') securities should be recorded in books as an off balance sheet item till issue of the security. The off balance sheet net position in the 'WI' market should be marked to market scrip-wise on daily basis at the day's closing price of the 'WI' security. In case the price of the 'WI' security is not available, the value of the underlying security determined as per extant regulations may be used instead. Depreciation, if any, should be provided for and appreciation, if any, should be ignored. On delivery, the underlying security may be classified in any of the three categories, viz; 'Held to Maturity', 'Available for Sale' or 'Held for Trading', depending upon the intent of holding, at the contracted price.</p>
Bills for collection	--		--	Bills and other items in the course of collection and not adjusted will be shown against this item in the summary version only. No separate schedule is proposed.

Profit and Loss Account

Item	Sch.		Coverage	Notes and Instructions for compilation
Interest earned	13	(I)	Interest/discount on advances/bills	Includes interest and discount on all types of loans and advances like cash credit, demand loans, overdrafts, export loans, term loans, domestic and foreign bills purchased and discounted (including those rediscounted), overdue interest and interest subsidy, if any, relating to such advances/bills.
		(II)	Income on investments	Includes all income derived from the investment portfolio by way of interest and dividend. The amount of premium amortised in respect of HTM Securities shall be shown here as a deduction. The deduction need not be disclosed separately. The book value of the security shall continue to be reduced to the extent of the amount amortised during the relevant accounting period.
		(III)	Interest on balances with RBI and other Inter-bank funds	Includes interest on balances with Reserve Bank of India and other banks, call loans, money market placements, etc.
		(IV)	Others	Includes any other interest/ discount income not included in the above heads.
				<i>Notes: General</i> The balances in Reverse Repo Interest Income Account shall be classified under Schedule 13 (under item III or IV as appropriate).
Other Income	14	(I)	Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	Includes all remuneration on services such as commission on collections, commission/exchange on remittances and transfers, commission on letters of credit and bank guarantees, letting out of lockers, commission on Government business, commission on other permitted agency business including consultancy and other services, brokerage, etc. on securities. It does not include foreign exchange income.
		(II)	Profit on sale of investments Less: Loss on sale of investments	Includes profit/loss on sale of securities, furniture, land and building, motor vehicles, gold, silver, etc. Only the net position shall be shown. If the net position is a loss, the amount shall be shown as a deduction. The net profit/ loss on revaluation of assets as well as provision
		(III)	Profit on revaluation of investments	

Item	Sch.		Coverage	Notes and Instructions for compilation
		(IV)	<p>Less: Loss on revaluation of investments</p> <p>Profit on sale of land, buildings and other assets <i>Less:</i></p> <p>Loss on sale of land, buildings and other assets</p>	for depreciation (or reversal of excess depreciation) shall also be shown under this item. Provision for non-performing investments (NPI) shall not be shown here and instead reflected under Provisions and Contingencies.
		(V)	<p>Profit on exchange transactions</p> <p>Less: Loss on exchange transactions</p>	Includes profit/loss on dealing in foreign exchange, all income earned by way of foreign exchange, commission and charges on foreign exchange transactions excluding interest which will be shown under interest head. Only the net position shall be shown. If the net position is a loss, it is to be shown as a deduction.
		(VI)	Income earned by way of dividend etc. from subsidiaries, companies, joint ventures abroad/in India	
		(VII)	Miscellaneous income	Includes recoveries from constituents for godown rents, income from bank's properties, security charges, insurance etc. and any other miscellaneous income. In case any item under this head exceeds one percent of the total income, particulars shall be given in the notes. The fee received from the sale of Priority Sector Lending Certificates (PSLCs) shall be shown here.
Interest expended	15	(I)	Interest on deposits	Includes interest paid on all types of deposits including deposits from banks and other institutions.
		(II)	Interest on RBI/inter-bank borrowings	Includes discount/interest on all borrowings and refinance from Reserve Bank of India and other banks.
		(III)	Others	Includes discount/interest on all borrowings/ refinance from financial institutions. All other payments like interest on participation certificates, penal interest paid, etc. shall also be included here.

Item	Sch.		Coverage	Notes and Instructions for compilation
				<p>Notes :General</p> <p>1. The balances in Repo Interest Expenditure Account shall be classified under Schedule 15 (under item II or III as appropriate).</p> <p>2. While acquiring government and other approved securities, banks should not capitalise the broken period interest paid to seller as part of cost of the investment, but instead book it as an expense.</p>
Operating Expenses	16	(I)	Payments to and provisions for employees	Includes staff salaries/wages, allowances, bonus, other staff benefits like provident fund, pension, gratuity, liveries to staff, leave fare concessions, staff welfare, medical allowance to staff, etc.
		(II)	Rent, taxes and lighting	Includes rent paid by the banks on buildings, municipal and other taxes paid (excluding income tax and interest tax), electricity and other similar charges and levies. House rent allowance and other similar payments to staff shall appear under the head 'Payments to and provisions for employees'.
		(III)	Printing and stationery	Includes books and forms and stationery items used by the bank and other printing charges which are not incurred by way of publicity expenditure.
		(IV)	Advertisement and publicity	Includes expenditure incurred by the bank for advertisement and publicity purposes including printing charges of publicity material.
		(V)	Depreciation on bank's property	Includes depreciation on bank's own property, cars and other vehicles, furniture, electric fittings, vaults, lifts, leasehold properties, non-banking assets, etc.
		(VI)	Directors' fees, allowances and expenses	Includes sitting fees, allowances and all other expenses incurred on behalf of directors. The daily allowance, hotel charges, conveyance charges, etc. which though in the nature of reimbursement of expenses incurred shall be included under this head. Similar expenses of Local Board members, committees of the Board, etc. shall also be included under this head.

Item	Sch.		Coverage	Notes and Instructions for compilation
		(VII)	Auditors' fees and expenses (including branch auditors' fees)	Includes the fees paid to the statutory auditors and branch auditors for professional services rendered and all expenses for performing their duties, even though they may be in the nature of reimbursement of expenses. If external auditors have been appointed by banks themselves for internal inspections and audits and other services, the expenses incurred in that context including fees should not be included under this head but shall be shown under 'other expenditure'.
		(VIII)	Law charges	All legal expenses and reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with legal services shall be included here.
		(IX)	Postage, Telegrams, Telephones, etc.	Includes all postal charges like stamps, telephones, etc.
		(X)	Repairs and maintenance	Includes repairs to bank's property, their maintenance charges, etc.
		(XI)	Insurance	Includes insurance charges on bank's property, insurance premia paid to DICGC, etc. to the extent they are not recovered from the concerned parties.
		(XII)	Other expenditure	All expenses other than those not included in any of the other heads like licence fees, donations, subscriptions to papers, periodicals, entertainment expenses, travel expenses, etc. shall be included under this head. In case any particular item under this head exceeds one per cent of the total income, particulars shall be given in the notes. The fees paid for the purchase of the PSLCs shall be shown here.
Provisions and Contingencies				Includes all provisions made for bad and doubtful debts, provisions for taxation, provisions for non-performing investments, transfers to contingencies and other similar items.

Part B
Guidance on specific issues with respect to certain Accounting
Standards

1. Accounting Standard 5 - Net Profit or Loss for the Period, Prior Period Items and Changes in Accounting Policies

The objective of this standard is to prescribe the classification and disclosure of certain items in the statement of profit and loss so that all enterprises prepare and present such a statement on a uniform basis. Accordingly, this Standard requires the classification and disclosure of extraordinary and prior period items, and the disclosure of certain items within profit or loss from ordinary activities. It also specifies the accounting treatment for changes in accounting estimates and the disclosures to be made in the financial statements regarding changes in accounting policies. Paragraph 4.3 of Preface to the Statements on Accounting Standards issued by the ICAI states that Accounting Standards are intended to apply only to items which are material. Since materiality is not objectively defined, it has been decided that all banks should ensure compliance with the provisions of the Accounting Standard in respect of any item of prior period income or prior period expenditure which exceeds one per cent of the total income/total expenditure of the bank if the income/expenditure is reckoned on a gross basis or one per cent of the net profit before taxes or net losses as the case may be if the income is reckoned net of costs. Since the format of the profit and loss accounts of banks prescribed in Form B under Third Schedule to the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 does not specifically provide for disclosure of the impact of prior period items on the current year's profit and loss, such disclosures, wherever warranted, may be made in the 'Notes on Accounts' to the balance sheet of banks.

2. Accounting Standard 9 – Revenue Recognition

Non-recognition of income by the banks in case of non-performing advances and non-performing investments, in compliance with the regulatory prescriptions of the Reserve Bank of India, shall not attract a qualification by the statutory auditors as this would be in conformity with provisions of the standard, as it

recognizes postponement of recognition of revenue where collectability of the revenue is significantly uncertain.

3. Accounting Standard 11 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates

AS 11 is applied in the context of the accounting for transactions in foreign currencies and in translating the financial statements of foreign operations. The issues that arise in this context have been identified and banks shall be guided by the following while complying with the provisions of the Standard:

(I) Classification of Integral and Non-integral Foreign Operations

Paragraph 17 of AS 11 states that the method used to translate the financial statements of a foreign operation depends on the way in which it is financed and operates in relation to the reporting enterprise. For this purpose, foreign operations are classified as either "integral foreign operations" or "non-integral foreign operations". The issue that arises here pertains to the classification of representative offices set up in foreign countries, foreign branches and off-shore banking units set up in India as "integral foreign operation" or "non-integral foreign operation".

Taking into consideration the operation of the foreign branches of Indian banks and the indicators listed in paragraph 20 of the standard, it is clarified that foreign branches of Indian banks, IFSC Banking Units (IBUs) and Offshore Banking Units (OBUs) set up in India by banks shall be classified as "non-integral foreign operations". Taking into consideration the operation of the representative offices of banks set up abroad and the explanation in paragraph 18 of the Standard, representative offices shall be classified as "integral foreign operations". These classifications are for the limited purpose of compliance with the Standard.

(II) Exchange rate for recording foreign currency transactions and translation of financial statements of non-integral foreign operation.

As per paragraphs 9 and 21 of the Standard, a foreign currency transaction shall be recorded by Indian branches and integral foreign operations, on initial recognition in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign

currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. Further, paragraph 24(b) of the Standard states that income and expense items of non-integral foreign operations shall be translated at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Indian branches and integral foreign operations of banks may face difficulty in applying the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction in respect of the items which are not being recorded in Indian Rupees or are currently being recorded using a notional exchange rate, due to their extensive branch network and volume of transactions. Banks may also face difficulty in translating income and expense items of a non-integral foreign operation by applying the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Banks, which are in a position to apply the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction for recording the foreign currency transactions at their Indian branches and integral foreign operations and for translating the income and expense items of non-integral foreign operations as required under AS 11 shall comply with the requirements. Banks, which have an extensive branch network, have a high volume of foreign currency transactions and are not fully equipped on the technology front shall be guided by the following:

- a) Paragraph 10 of the Standard allows, for practical reasons, the use of a rate that approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction. The Standard also states that if exchange rates fluctuate significantly, the use of average rate for a period is unreliable. Since the enterprises are required to record the transactions at the date of the occurrence thereof, the weekly average closing rate of the preceding week can be used for recording the transactions occurring in the relevant week, if the same approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction. In view of the practical difficulties which banks may have in applying the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions and since the Standard allows the use of a rate that approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction, banks may use average rates as detailed below:

- b) FEDAI publishes a weekly average closing rate at the end of each week and a quarterly average closing rate at the end of each quarter for various currencies.
- c) In respect of Indian branches and integral foreign operations, those foreign currency transactions, which are currently not being recorded in Indian Rupees at the date of the transaction or are being recorded using a notional exchange rate shall now be recorded at the date of the transaction by using the weekly average closing rate of the preceding week, published by FEDAI, if the same approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.
- d) Generally, Indian banks prepare the consolidated accounts for their domestic and foreign branches at quarterly or longer intervals. Hence, banks may use the quarterly average closing rate, published by FEDAI at the end of each quarter, for translating the income and expense items of non-integral foreign operations during the quarter.
- e) If the weekly average closing rate of the preceding week does not approximate the actual rate at the date of the transaction, the closing rate at the date of the transaction shall be used. For this purpose, the weekly average closing rate of the preceding week would not be considered approximating the actual rate at the date of the transaction if the difference between (A) the weekly average closing rate of the preceding week and (B) the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction, is more than three and a half percent of (B). In respect of non-integral foreign operations, if there are significant exchange fluctuations during the quarter, the income and expense items of non-integral foreign operations shall be translated by using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction instead of the quarterly average closing rate. For this purpose, the exchange rate fluctuation would be considered as significant, if the difference between the two rates is more than seven percent of the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.
- f) Banks are encouraged to equip themselves to record the foreign currency transactions of Indian branches as well as integral foreign operations and

translate the income as well as expense items of non-integral foreign operations at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

(III) Closing rate

Paragraph 7 of the Standard defines 'Closing rate' as the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. In order to ensure uniformity among banks, closing rate to be applied for the purposes of AS 11 (revised 2003) for the relevant accounting period would be the last closing spot rate of exchange announced by FEDAI for that accounting period.

(IV) Foreign Currency Translation Reserve (FCTR)

In the context of recognition of gains in profit and loss account from FCTR on repatriation of accumulated profits/retained earnings from overseas branch(es), it is clarified that the repatriation of accumulated profits shall not be considered as disposal or partial disposal of interest in non-integral foreign operations as per AS 11. Accordingly, banks shall not recognise in the profit and loss account the proportionate exchange gains or losses held in the foreign currency translation reserve on repatriation of profits from overseas operations.

4. Accounting Standard 17 – Segment Reporting

The indicative formats for disclosure under 'AS 17 – Segment Reporting' are as below:-

Format

Part A: Business segments

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Business Segments →	Treasury		Corporate / Wholesale Banking		Retail Banking		Other Banking Business		Total	
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
Particulars ↓										
Revenue										
Result										
Unallocated expenses										
Operating profit										
Income taxes										
Extraordinary profit / loss										
Net profit										

Business Segments → Particulars ↓	Treasury		Corporate / Wholesale Banking		Retail Banking		Other Banking Business		Total	
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
Other information:										
Segment assets										
Unallocated assets										
Total assets										
Segment liabilities										
Unallocated liabilities										
Total liabilities										

Note: No disclosure need be made in the shaded portion

Part B: Geographic segments

(Amount in ₹ crore)

	Domestic		International		Total	
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
(a) Revenue						
(b) Assets						

Note:

- The business segment shall ordinarily be considered as the primary reporting format and geographical segment would be the secondary reporting format.
- The business segments will be 'Treasury', 'Corporate / Wholesale Banking', 'Retail Banking' and 'Other banking operations'.
- 'Domestic' and 'International' segments will be the geographic segments for disclosure.
- Banks shall adopt their own methods, on a reasonable and consistent basis, for allocation of expenditure among the segments.
- 'Treasury' shall include the entire investment portfolio.
- Retail Banking shall include exposures which fulfil the four criteria of orientation, product, granularity, and low value of individual exposures for retail exposures laid down in Master Directions on Basel III: Capital Regulations (modified from time to time). Individual housing loans will also form part of Retail Banking segment for the purpose of reporting under AS-17.
- Corporate / Wholesale Banking includes all advances to trusts, partnership firms, companies, and statutory bodies, which are not included under 'Retail Banking'.
- Other Banking Business includes all other banking operations not covered under 'Treasury', 'Wholesale Banking' and 'Retail Banking' segments. It shall also include all other residual operations such as para banking transactions/activities.
- Besides the above-mentioned segments, banks shall report additional segments within "Other Banking Business" which meet the quantitative criterion prescribed in the AS 17 for identifying reportable segments.
- Retail banking shall be sub-divided into (i) Digital Banking and (ii) Other Retail Banking segments. The business involving digital banking products acquired by Digital Banking Units (DBUs) or existing digital banking products would qualify to be clubbed under 'Digital Banking' Segment.

5. Accounting Standard 18 – Related Party Disclosures

The manner of disclosures required by paragraphs 23 to 26 of AS 18 is illustrated as below. It may be noted that the format given below is merely illustrative in nature and is not exhaustive.

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Items/Related Party	Parent (as per ownership or control)	Subsidiaries	Associates/ Joint ventures	Key Management Personnel @	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Total
Borrowings [#]						
Deposits [#]						
Placement of deposits [#]						
Advances [#]						
Investments [#]						
Non-funded commitments [#]						
Leasing/HP arrangements availed [#]						
Leasing/HP arrangements provided [#]						
Purchase of fixed assets						
Sale of fixed assets						
Interest paid						
Interest received						
Rendering of services [*]						
Receiving of services [*]						
Management contracts [*]						

@ Whole time directors of the Board and CEOs of the branches of foreign banks in India.

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.

Note:

- i) Related parties for a bank are its parent, subsidiary(ies), associates/ joint ventures, Key Management Personnel (KMP) and relatives of KMP. KMP are the whole-time directors for an Indian bank and the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) for a foreign bank having branches in India. Relatives of KMP would be on the lines indicated in section 45 S of the RBI Act, 1934
- ii) The name and nature of related party relationship shall be disclosed, irrespective of whether there have been transactions, where control exists within the meaning of the Standard. Control would normally exist in case of parent-subsidiary relationship. The disclosures may be limited to aggregate for each of the above related party categories and would pertain to the year-end position as also the maximum position during the year.
- iii) The Accounting Standards is applicable to all nationalised banks. The accounting standard exempts state-controlled enterprises i.e., nationalised banks from making any disclosures pertaining to their transactions with other related parties which are also state controlled enterprises. Thus, nationalised banks need not disclose their transactions with the subsidiaries as well as the RRBs sponsored by them. However, they will be required to disclose their transactions with other related parties.

- iv) *Secrecy provisions: If in any of the above category of related parties there is only one related party entity, any disclosure would tantamount to infringement of customer confidentiality. In terms of AS 18, the disclosure requirements do not apply in circumstances when providing such disclosures would conflict with the reporting enterprise's duties of confidentiality as specifically required in terms of statute, by regulator or similar competent authority. Further, in case a statute or regulator governing an enterprise prohibits the enterprise from disclosing certain information, which is required to be disclosed, non-disclosure of such information would not be deemed as non-compliance with the Accounting Standards. On account of the judicially recognized common law duty of the banks to maintain the confidentiality of the customer details, they need not make such disclosures. In view of the above, where the disclosures under the Accounting Standards are not aggregated disclosures in respect of any category of related party i.e., where there is only one entity in any category of related party, banks need not disclose any details pertaining to that related party other than the relationship with that related party.*

6. Accounting Standard 23 – Accounting for Investments in Associates in CFS

This Accounting Standard sets out principles and procedures for recognizing, in the CFS, the effects of the investments in associates on the financial position and operating results of a group. The Standard requires that an investment in an associate shall be accounted for in CFS under the equity method subject to certain exceptions. The term associate is defined as an enterprise in which the investor has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture of the investor. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and/ or operating policy decisions of the investee but not control over those policies. Such an influence may be gained by share ownership, statute or agreement. As regards share ownership, if an investor holds, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries 20 per cent or more of the voting power of the investee, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that this is not the case. Conversely, if the investor holds, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries less than 20 per cent of the voting power of the investee, it is presumed that the investor does not have significant influence, unless such influence can be clearly demonstrated. A substantial or majority ownership by another investor does not necessarily preclude an investor from having significant influence.

The issue is whether conversion of debt into equity in an enterprise by a bank by virtue of which the bank holds more than 20 percent will result in an investor-associate relationship for the purpose of AS 23. From the above it is clear that

though a bank may acquire more than 20 per cent of voting power in the borrower entity in satisfaction of its advances it may be able to demonstrate that it does not have the power to exercise significant influence since the rights exercised by it are protective in nature and not participative. In such a circumstance, such investment may not be treated as investment in associate under this Accounting Standard. Hence the test shall not be merely the proportion of investment but the intention to acquire the power to exercise significant influence.

7. Accounting Standard 24 - Discontinuing operations

This Standard establishes principles for reporting information about discontinuing operations. Merger/ closure of branches of banks by transferring the assets/ liabilities to the other branches of the same bank may not be deemed as a discontinuing operation and hence this Accounting Standard will not be applicable to merger / closure of branches of banks by transferring the assets/ liabilities to the other branches of the same bank. Disclosures shall be required under the Standard only when: (i) discontinuing of the operation has resulted in shedding of liability and realisation of the assets by the bank or decision to discontinue an operation which will have the above effect has been finalised by the bank and (ii) the discontinued operation is substantial in its entirety.

8. Accounting Standard 25 – Interim Financial Reporting

This Standard prescribes the minimum content of an interim financial report and the principles for recognition and measurement in a complete or condensed financial statements for an interim period. The disclosures required to be made by listed banks in terms of the listing agreements would not tantamount to interim reporting as envisaged under AS 25 and as such AS 25 is not mandatory for the quarterly reporting prescribed for listed banks. The recognition and measurement principles laid down under AS 25 shall however, be complied with in respect of such quarterly reports. Half yearly review of accounts shall be applicable for all commercial banks⁶ irrespective of whether such banks are listed or not. Banks shall follow the format prescribed by the Department of

⁶ Half yearly review of accounts by auditors has only been prescribed for commercial banks.

Supervision, Reserve Bank of India (or National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development for RRBs) for the purpose.

9. Accounting Standard 26 – Intangible asset

This Standard prescribes the accounting treatment for intangible assets that are not dealt with specifically in another accounting standard. With respect to computer software which has been customized for the bank's use and is expected to be in use for some time, the detailed recognition and amortization principle in respect of computer software prescribed in the Standard adequately addresses these issues and may be followed by banks. It may be noted that intangible assets recognized and carried in the balance sheet of banks in compliance with AS 26 shall attract provisions of section 15(1) of the Banking Regulation Act 1949, in terms of which banks are prohibited from declaring any dividend until any expenditure not represented by tangible assets is carried in the balance sheet. Banks desirous of paying dividend while carrying any intangible assets in its books must seek exemption from section 15(1) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 from the Central Government.

10. Accounting Standard 27 - Financial Reporting of Interests in Joint Ventures

This Standard is applied in accounting for interests in joint ventures and the reporting of joint venture assets, liabilities, income and expenses in the financial statements of ventures and investors, regardless of the structures or forms under which the joint venture activities take place. This Standard identifies three broad types of joint ventures, namely, jointly controlled operations, jointly controlled assets and jointly controlled entities. In case of jointly controlled entities, where banks are required to present CFS, the investment in joint ventures shall be accounted for as per provisions of this standard. In respect of joint ventures in the form of jointly controlled operations and jointly controlled assets, this Accounting Standard is applicable for both solo financial statements as well as CFS. It is clarified that though paragraph 26 of the Accounting Standard prescribes that for the purpose of solo financial statements, investment in jointly controlled entities is to be accounted as per Accounting Standard 13, such investment is to be reflected in the solo financial statements of banks as

per guidelines prescribed by Reserve Bank of India since Accounting Standard 13 does not apply to banks. RRBs sponsored by banks shall be treated as associates and AS 27 shall not apply for investment in RRBs. The investment in RRBs shall however, be accounted in the consolidated financial statements as per the provisions of Accounting Standard 23.

11. Accounting Standard 28 – Impairment of assets

This standard prescribes the procedures that an enterprise applies to ensure that its assets are carried at no more than their recoverable amount. It is clarified that the standard shall not apply to inventories, investments and other financial assets such as loans and advances and shall generally be applicable to banks in so far as it relates to fixed assets. The Standard shall generally apply to financial lease assets and non-banking assets acquired in settlement of claims only when the indications of impairment of the entity are evident.

Annexure III Disclosure in financial statements – ‘Notes to Accounts’

A. General

The items listed in these Directions shall be disclosed in the ‘Notes to Accounts’ to the financial statements. Banks shall make additional disclosures where material.

B. Presentation

In addition to the schedules to the Balance Sheet, a summary of ‘Significant Accounting Policies’ and ‘Notes to Accounts’ shall be disclosed as separate Schedules.

C. Disclosure requirements

Banks shall, at the minimum, furnish the following information in the ‘Notes to Accounts’. Banks shall note that mere mention of an activity, transaction or item in the disclosure template does not imply that it is permitted, and banks shall refer to the extant statutory and regulatory requirements while determining the permissibility or otherwise of an activity or transaction. These are common templates for commercial banks and UCBs, unless stated otherwise. RRBs, LABs and UCBs may omit those line items/disclosures which are not applicable/permitted or with no exposure/ transaction both in the current year and previous year. Banks shall disclose comparative information in respect of the previous period for all amounts reported in the current period’s financial statements. Further, banks shall include comparative information for narrative and descriptive information if it is relevant to understanding the current period’s financial statements.

1. Regulatory Capital

a) Composition of Regulatory Capital

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
i)	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET 1)* / Paid up share capital and reserves@ (net of deductions, if any)		
ii)	Additional Tier 1 capital*/ Other Tier 1 capital@		
iii)	Tier 1 capital (i + ii)		
iv)	Tier 2 capital		

Sr. No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
v)	Total capital (Tier 1+Tier 2)		
vi)	Total Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs)		
vii)	CET 1 Ratio (CET 1 as a percentage of RWAs)* / Paid-up share capital and reserves as percentage of RWAs@		
viii)	Tier 1 Ratio (Tier 1 capital as a percentage of RWAs)		
ix)	Tier 2 Ratio (Tier 2 capital as a percentage of RWAs)		
x)	Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) (Total Capital as a percentage of RWAs)		
xi)	Leverage Ratio*		
xii)	Percentage of the shareholding of a) Government of India b) State Government (specify name) [§] c) Sponsor Bank [§]		
xiii)	Amount of paid-up equity capital raised during the year		
xiv)	Amount of non-equity Tier 1 capital raised during the year, of which: Give list ⁷ as per instrument type (perpetual non-cumulative preference shares, perpetual debt instruments, etc.). Commercial banks (excluding RRBs) shall also specify if the instruments are Basel II or Basel III compliant.		
xv)	Amount of Tier 2 capital raised during the year, of which Give list ⁸ as per instrument type (perpetual non-cumulative preference shares, perpetual debt instruments, etc.). Commercial banks (excluding RRBs) shall also specify if the instruments are Basel II or Basel III compliant.		

* Applicable for Commercial Banks. Leverage Ratio disclosure is only required by commercial banks where it is applicable.

@ Applicable for UCBs.

§ Percentage of shareholding of State Government and Sponsor Bank is applicable only for RRBs.

⁷ Example: A commercial bank may disclose as under

	Current year	Previous year
Amount of non-equity Tier 1 capital raised during the year	###	###
of which:		###
a) Basel III compliant Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares	###	###
b) Basel III compliant Perpetual Debt Instruments	###	###

⁸ Example: A UCB may disclose as under:

	Current year	Previous year
Amount of Tier 2 capital raised during the year	###	###
of which:		###
a) Perpetual Cumulative Preference Shares	###	###
b) Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares	###	###
c)	###	###

b) Draw down from Reserves

Suitable disclosures mentioning the amount and the rationale for withdrawal shall be made regarding any draw down from reserves.

2. Asset liability management

a) Maturity pattern of certain items of assets and liabilities

(Amount in ₹ crore)

	Day 1	2 to 7 days	8 to 14 days	15 to 30 Days	31 days to 2 months	Over 2 months and to 3 months	Over 3 months and up to 6 Months	Over 6 months and up to 1 year	Over 1 year and up to 3 years	Over 3 years and up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Deposits ⁹												
Advances												
Investments												
Borrowings												
Foreign Currency assets												
Foreign Currency liabilities												

b) Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)

(Not Applicable to RRBs, Local Area Banks (LABs), Payment Banks (PBs), and UCBs)

i) Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs, LABs, and PBs) shall disclose information on their Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) covering all the four quarters of relevant financial year in the format given below:

⁹ Savings Bank and Current Deposits may be classified into volatile and core portions. Savings Bank (10 per cent) and Current (15 per cent) Deposits are generally withdrawable on demand. This portion may be treated as volatile. While volatile portion can be placed in the Day 1, 2-7 days and 8-14 days time buckets, depending upon the experience and estimates of banks and the core portion may be placed in over 1- 3 years bucket. This classification of Savings Bank and Current Deposits is only a benchmark. Banks which are better equipped to estimate the behavioural pattern, roll-in and roll-out, embedded options, etc. on the basis of past data / empirical studies could classify them in the appropriate buckets, i.e. behavioural maturity instead of contractual maturity, subject to the approval of the Board / ALCO

(Amount in ₹ crore)

		Quarter ended (Similarly, there will be column of each of the four quarters)	
		Total Un-weighted¹ Value (average)	Total Weighted² Value (average)
High Quality Liquid Assets			
1	Total High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)		
Cash Outflows			
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:		
i)	Stable deposits		
ii)	Less stable deposits		
3	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:		
i)	Operational deposits (all counterparties)		
ii)	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)		
iii)	Unsecured debt		
4	Secured wholesale funding		
5	Additional requirements, of which		
i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements		
ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products		
iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities		
6	Other contractual funding obligations		
7	Other contingent funding obligations		
8	Total Cash Outflows		
Cash Inflows			
9	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)		
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures		
11	Other cash inflows		
12	Total Cash Inflows		
			Total Adjusted ³ Value
13	Total HQLA		
14	Total Net Cash Outflows		
15	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)		

1. Un-weighted values shall be calculated as outstanding balances maturing or callable within 30 days (for inflows and outflows) except where otherwise mentioned in the circular and LCR template.

2. *Weighted values shall be calculated after the application of respective haircuts (for HQLA) or inflow and outflow rates (for inflows and outflows)*
3. *Adjusted values shall be calculated after the application of both (i) haircuts and inflow and outflow rates and (ii) any applicable caps (i.e. cap on Level 2B and Level 2 assets for HQLA and cap on inflows).*

Data must be presented as simple averages of daily observations over the previous quarter (i.e. the average is calculated over a period of 90 days). Banks must publish the number of data points used in calculating the average figures in template. The simple average shall be calculated on daily observations over the previous quarters. For most data items, both un-weighted and weighted values of the LCR components shall be disclosed as given in the disclosure format. The un-weighted value of inflows and outflows shall be calculated as the outstanding balances of various categories or types of liabilities, off balance sheet items or contractual receivables. The weighted value of HQLA shall be calculated as the value after haircuts are applied. The weighted value for inflows and outflows shall be calculated as the value after the inflow and outflow rates are applied. Total HQLA and total net cash outflows shall be disclosed as the adjusted value, where the adjusted value of HQLA is the value of total HQLA after the application of both haircuts and any applicable caps on Level 2B and Level 2 assets as indicated in this Framework. The adjusted value of net cash outflows is to be calculated after the cap on inflows is applied, if applicable.

ii) Banks shall provide sufficient qualitative discussion¹⁰ around the LCR to facilitate understanding of the results and data provided.

¹⁰ For example, where significant to the LCR, banks could discuss:

- a) the main drivers of their LCR results and the evolution of the contribution of inputs to the LCR's calculation over time;
- b) intra period changes as well as changes over time;
- c) the composition of HQLA;
- d) concentration of funding sources;
- e) derivative exposures and potential collateral calls;
- f) currency mismatch in the LCR;
- g) a description of the degree of centralization of liquidity management and interaction between the group's units; and
other inflows and outflows in the LCR calculation that are not captured in the LCR common template but which the institution considers to be relevant for its liquidity profile.

c) Net Stable Funding ratio (NSFR)¹¹

(Not Applicable to RRBs, LABs, PBs and UCBs)

- i) After the guidelines on NSFR become effective, Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs, LABs, and PBs) shall be required to publish their NSFRs as per template given below.
- ii) Banks shall publish this disclosure along with the publication of their financial statements/ results (i.e. typically quarterly or semi-annually), irrespective of whether the financial statements/ results are audited. The NSFR information shall be calculated on a consolidated basis and presented in Indian Rupee.
- iii) Banks shall either include these NSFR disclosures in their published financial reports or, at a minimum, provide a direct and prominent link to the complete disclosure on their websites or in publicly available regulatory reports.
- iv) Data shall be presented as quarter-end observations. For banks reporting on a semi-annual basis, the NSFR shall be reported for each of the two preceding quarters. For banks reporting on an annual basis, the NSFR shall be reported for the preceding four quarters. Both unweighted and weighted values of the NSFR components shall be disclosed unless otherwise indicated. Weighted values are calculated as the values after Available Stable Funding (ASF) or Required Stable Funding (RSF) factors are applied.
- v) Banks shall, in addition to the template prescribed below, provide a sufficient qualitative discussion¹² around the NSFR to facilitate an understanding of the results and the accompanying data.

¹¹ These shall be effective from the date of implementation of the NSFR guidelines

¹² For example, where significant to the NSFR, banks could discuss the drivers of their NSFR results and the reasons for intra-period changes as well as the changes over time (e.g. changes in strategies, funding structure, circumstances etc.).

NSFR Disclosure Template						
(₹ in Crore)		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity*	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
ASF Item						
1	Capital: (2+3)					
2	Regulatory capital					
3	Other capital instruments					
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (5+6)					
5	Stable deposits					
6	Less stable deposits					
7	Wholesale funding: (8+9)					
8	Operational deposits					
9	Other wholesale funding					
10	Other liabilities: (11+12)					
11	NSFR derivative liabilities					
12	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories					
13	Total ASF (1+4+7+10)					
RSF Item						
14	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					
15	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes					
16	Performing loans and securities: (17+18+19+21+23)					
17	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA					
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions					
19	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks, and PSEs, of which:					
20	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk					

NSFR Disclosure Template						
(₹ in Crore)		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity*	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
21	Performing residential mortgages, of which:					
22	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk					
23	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities					
24	Other assets: (sum of rows 25 to 29)					
25	Physical traded commodities, including gold					
26	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs					
27	NSFR derivative assets					
28	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted					
29	All other assets not included in the above categories					
30	Off-balance sheet items					
31	Total RSF (14+15+16+24+30)					
32	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					

* Items to be reported in the 'no maturity' time bucket do not have a stated maturity. These may include, but are not limited to, items such as capital with perpetual maturity, non-maturity deposits, short positions, open maturity positions, non-HQLA equities, and physical traded commodities.

3. Investments

a) Composition of Investment Portfolio

As at ... (current year balance sheet date)

(Amount in ₹ crore)

	Investments in India							Investments outside India				Total Investments
	Government Securities	Other Approved Securities	Shares	Debentures and Bonds	Subsidiaries and/or joint ventures	Others	Total investments in India	Government securities (including local authorities)	Subsidiaries and/or joint ventures	Others	Total Investments outside India	
Held to Maturity												
Gross												
Less: Provision for non-performing investments (NPI)												
Net												
Available for Sale												
Gross												
Less: Provision for depreciation and NPI												
Net												
Held for Trading												
Gross												
Less: Provision for depreciation and NPI												
Net												
Total Investments												
Less: Provision for non-performing investments												
Less: Provision for depreciation and NPI												
Net												

Annexure III
Disclosure in financial statements – 'Notes to Accounts'

As at(previous year balance sheet date)

(Amount in ₹ crore)

	Investments in India							Investments outside India				Total Investments
	Government Securities	Other Approved Securities	Shares	Debentures and Bonds	Subsidiaries and/or joint ventures	Others	Total investments in India	Government securities (including local authorities)	Subsidiaries and/or joint ventures	Others	Total Investments outside India	
Held to Maturity												
Gross												
Less: Provision for non-performing investments (NPI)												
Net												
Available for Sale												
Gross												
Less: Provision for depreciation and NPI												
Net												
Held for Trading												
Gross												
Less: Provision for depreciation and NPI												
Net												
Total Investments												
Less: Provision for non-performing investments												
Less: Provision for depreciation and NPI												
Net												

b) Movement of Provisions for Depreciation and Investment Fluctuation Reserve

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
i) Movement of provisions held towards depreciation on investments		
a) Opening balance		
b) Add: Provisions made during the year		
c) Less: Write off / write back of excess provisions during the year		
d) Closing balance		
ii) Movement of Investment Fluctuation Reserve		
a) Opening balance		
b) Add: Amount transferred during the year		
c) Less: Drawdown		
d) Closing balance		
iii) Closing balance in IFR as a percentage of closing balance of investments ¹³ in AFS and HFT/Current category		

c) Sale and transfers to/from HTM category

Where the value of sales and transfers of securities to/from HTM category exceeds 5 per cent of the book value of investments held in HTM category at the beginning of the year, banks shall disclose the market value of the investments held in the HTM category. The excess of book value over market value for which provision is not made shall also be disclosed. The 5 per cent threshold referred to above shall exclude:

- i) The one-time transfer of securities to/from HTM category with the approval of Board of Directors undertaken by banks at the beginning of the accounting year.
- ii) Direct sales from HTM for bringing down SLR holdings in HTM category consequent to a downward revision in SLR requirements by RBI.
- iii) Sales to the Reserve Bank of India under liquidity management operations of RBI like Open Market Operations (OMO) and the Government Securities Acquisition Programme (GSAP).

¹³ Carrying value less net depreciation (ignoring net appreciation) i.e. the net amount reflected in the balance sheet

- iv) Repurchase of Government Securities by Government of India from banks under buyback / switch operations.
- v) Repurchase of State Development Loans by respective state governments under buyback / switch operations.
- vi) Additional shifting of securities explicitly permitted by the Reserve Bank of India.

d) Non-SLR investment portfolio

i) Non-performing non-SLR investments

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
a)	Opening balance		
b)	Additions during the year since 1 st April		
c)	Reductions during the above period		
d)	Closing balance		
e)	Total provisions held		

ii) Issuer composition of non-SLR investments

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Issuer	Amount		Extent of Private Placement		Extent of 'Below Investment Grade' Securities		Extent of 'Unrated' Securities		Extent of 'Unlisted' Securities	
		Current year	Previous Year	Current year	Previous Year	Current year	Previous Year	Current year	Previous Year	Current year	Previous Year
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)	
a)	PSUs										
b)	FIs										
c)	Banks										
d)	Private Corporates										
e)	Subsidiaries/ Joint Ventures										
f)	Others										
g)	Provision held towards depreciation										
	Total *										

Note:

1. * For Commercial Banks, the Total under column 3 shall match with the sum of total of Investments included under the following categories in Schedule 8 to the balance sheet:
 - a) Investment in India in
 - i) Shares
 - ii) Debentures and Bonds
 - iii) Subsidiaries and/or Joint Ventures
 - iv) Others
 - b) Investment outside India in (where applicable)

- i) Government securities (including local authorities)
- ii) Subsidiaries and/ or joint ventures abroad
- iii) Other investments

- 2. *For UCBs, the total shall match the total of non-SLR investments held by the bank.
- 3. Amounts reported under columns 4, 5, 6 and 7 above may not be mutually exclusive.

e) Repo transactions (in face value terms)¹⁴

(Amount in ₹ crore)

	Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year	Daily average outstanding during the year	Outstanding as on March 31
i) Securities sold under repo a) Government securities b) Corporate debt securities c) Any other securities				
ii) Securities purchased under reverse repo a) Government securities b) Corporate debt securities c) Any other securities				

¹⁴The disclosure shall be as specified in [Repurchase Transactions \(Repo\) \(Reserve Bank\) Directions, 2018](#) as amended from time to time. For ease of reference the disclosure template as on the date of issuance of this Master Direction has been reproduced here.

4. Asset quality

a) Classification of advances and provisions held¹⁵

	Standard	Non-Performing			Total
	Total Standard Advances	Sub-standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total Non-Performing Advances
Gross Standard Advances and NPAs					
Opening Balance					
Add: Additions during the year					
Less: Reductions during the year*					
Closing balance					
*Reductions in Gross NPAs due to:					
i) Upgradation					
ii) Recoveries (excluding recoveries from upgraded accounts)					
iii) Technical/ Prudential ¹⁶ Write-offs					
iv) Write-offs other than those under (iii) above					
Provisions (excluding Floating Provisions)					
Opening balance of provisions held					
Add: Fresh provisions made during the year					
Less: Excess provision reversed/ Write-off loans					
Closing balance of provisions held					
Net NPAs¹⁷					
Opening Balance					
Add: Fresh additions during the year					
Less: Reductions during the year					
Closing Balance					

¹⁵ While making disclosures in audited annual financial statements, banks should invariably provide the figures for both the current and previous year to facilitate comparison.

¹⁶ 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. Amount of Technical write-off should be certified by statutory auditors. (Defined in our circular reference [DBOD.No.BP.BC.64/21.04.048/2009-10 dated December 1, 2009](#) on Provisioning Coverage for Advances)

¹⁷ To the extent that floating provisions have not been reckoned for Tier 2 capital, they may be netted off from Gross NPAs to arrive at Net NPAs.

	Standard	Non-Performing			Total
	Total Standard Advances	Sub-standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total Non-Performing Advances
Floating Provisions					
Opening Balance					
Add: Additional provisions made during the year					
Less: Amount drawn down ¹⁸ during the year					
Closing balance of floating provisions					
Technical write-offs and the recoveries made thereon					
Opening balance of Technical/ Prudential written-off accounts					
Add: Technical/ Prudential write-offs during the year					
Less: Recoveries made from previously technical/ prudential written-off accounts during the year					
Closing balance					

Ratios ¹⁹ (in per cent)	Current Year	Previous Year
Gross NPA to Gross Advances		
Net NPA to Net Advances		
Provision coverage ratio		

¹⁸ Rationale for drawdown may be explained by way of a note below the table.

¹⁹ To be computed as per applicable regulatory instructions.

b) Sector-wise Advances and Gross NPAs

(Amounts in ₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Sector*	Current Year			Previous Year		
		Outstanding Total Advances	Gross NPAs	Percentage of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that sector	Outstanding Total Advances	Gross NPAs	Percentage of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that sector
i)	Priority Sector						
a)	Agriculture and allied activities						
b)	Advances to industries sector eligible as priority sector lending						
c)	Services						
d)	Personal loans						
	Subtotal (i)						
ii)	Non-priority Sector						
a)	Agriculture and allied activities						
b)	Industry						
c)	Services						
d)	Personal loans						
	Sub-total (ii)						
	Total (I + ii)						

*Banks shall also disclose in the format above, sub-sectors where the outstanding advances exceeds 10 percent of the outstanding total advances to that sector. For instance, if a bank's outstanding advances to the mining industry exceed 10 percent of the outstanding total advances to 'Industry' sector it shall disclose details of its outstanding advances to mining separately in the format above under the 'Industry' sector.

c) Overseas assets, NPAs and revenue²⁰

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Total Assets		
Total NPAs		
Total Revenue		

d) Particulars of resolution plan and restructuring

i) Particulars of resolution plan

(Not applicable to RRBs, LABs, PBs and UCBs)

Banks covered by the 'Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets' issued vide [circular DBR.No.BP.BC.45/21.04.048/2018-19 dated June 7, 2019](#) shall make appropriate disclosures in their financial statements relating to resolution plans implemented. As per paragraph 30 of the referenced circular, acquisition of shares due to conversion of debt to equity during a restructuring process shall be exempted from regulatory ceilings / restrictions on Capital Market Exposures, investment in Para-Banking activities and intra-group exposure. However, details of the same shall be disclosed by banks in the Notes to Accounts to their Annual Financial Statements.

ii) Details of accounts subjected to restructuring²¹

(Applicable to LABs, RRBs and UCBs)

		Agriculture and allied activities		Corporates (excluding MSME)		Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)		Retail (excluding agriculture and MSME)		Total	
		Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
Standard	Number of borrowers										
	Gross Amount (₹ crore)										
	Provision held (₹ crore)										
Sub-standard	Number of borrowers										

²⁰ If a bank does not have any overseas assets, NPAs and revenues, in both the current and previous year it may omit this disclosure.

²¹ Restructuring as defined as per applicable regulations.

Annexure III
Disclosure in financial statements – ‘Notes to Accounts’

		Agriculture and allied activities		Corporates (excluding MSME)		Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)		Retail (excluding agriculture and MSME)		Total	
		Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
	Gross Amount (₹ crore)										
	Provision held (₹ crore)										
Doubtful	Number of borrowers										
	Gross Amount (₹ crore)										
	Provision held (₹ crore)										
Total	Number of borrowers										
	Gross Amount (₹ crore)										
	Provision held (₹ crore)										

LABs, RRBs and UCBs shall disclose in their published Annual Balance Sheets the amount and number of accounts in respect of which applications for restructuring are under process, but the restructuring packages have not yet been approved.

e) Divergence in asset classification and provisioning

(Not applicable to RRBs and UCBs)

Banks shall make suitable disclosures as tabulated below, if either or both of the following conditions are satisfied:

- i. the additional provisioning for NPAs assessed by Reserve Bank of India as part of its supervisory process, exceeds 10 per cent of the reported profit before provisions and contingencies for the reference period, and
- ii. the additional Gross NPAs identified by the Reserve Bank of India as part of its supervisory process exceed 15 per cent of the published²² incremental Gross NPAs for the reference period.

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sr.	Particulars	Amount
1.	Gross NPAs as on March 31, 20XX* as reported by the bank	
2.	Gross NPAs as on March 31, 20XX as assessed by Reserve Bank of India	

²² Published incremental Gross NPAs refers to additions during the reference year to the Gross NPAs as disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements of the reference period.

Sr.	Particulars	Amount
3.	Divergence in Gross NPAs (2-1)	
4.	Net NPAs as on March 31, 20XX as reported by the bank	
5.	Net NPAs as on March 31, 20XX as assessed by Reserve Bank of India	
6.	Divergence in Net NPAs (5-4)	
7.	Provisions for NPAs as on March 31, 20XX as reported by the bank	
8.	Provisions for NPAs as on March 31, 20XX as assessed by Reserve Bank of India	
9.	Divergence in provisioning (8-7)	
10.	Reported Profit before Provisions and Contingencies for the year ended March 31, 20XX	
11.	Reported Net Profit after Tax (PAT) for the year ended March 31, 20XX	
12.	Adjusted (notional) Net Profit after Tax (PAT) for the year ended March 31, 20XX after considering the divergence in provisioning	

* March 31, 20XX is the close of the reference period in respect of which divergences were assessed

The disclosures, as above, shall be made in the ‘Notes to Accounts’ in the ensuing Annual Financial Statements published immediately following communication of such divergence by Reserve Bank of India to the bank.

f) Disclosure of transfer of loan exposures²³

Lenders should make appropriate disclosures in their financial statements, under ‘Notes to Accounts’, relating to the total amount of loans not in default / stressed loans transferred and acquired to / from other entities as prescribed below, on a quarterly basis starting from the quarter ending on December 31, 2021:

- (i) In respect of loans not in default that are transferred or acquired, the disclosures should cover, inter alia, aspects such as weighted average maturity, weighted average holding period, retention of beneficial economic interest, coverage of tangible security coverage, and rating-wise distribution of rated loans. Specifically, a transferor should disclose all instances where it has agreed to replace loans transferred to

²³ These disclosures are originally specified in the [Reserve Bank of India \(Transfer of Loan Exposures\) Directions, 2021](#) and have merely been reproduced here for ease of reference. In case of any conflict between these Directions and the [Reserve Bank of India \(Transfer of Loan Exposures\) Directions, 2021](#) on disclosure requirements, the latter will prevail. While making disclosures in audited annual financial statements, banks should invariably provide the figures for both the current and previous year to facilitate comparison.

transferee(s) or pay damages arising out of any representation or warranty. The disclosures should also provide break-up of loans transferred / acquired through assignment / novation and loan participation.

- (ii) In the case of stressed loans transferred or acquired, the following disclosures should be made:

Details of stressed loans transferred during the year (to be made separately for loans classified as NPA and SMA)			
(all amounts in ₹ crore)	To ARCs	To permitted transferees	To other transferees (please specify)
No: of accounts			
Aggregate principal outstanding of loans transferred			
Weighted average residual tenor of the loans transferred			
Net book value of loans transferred (at the time of transfer)			
Aggregate consideration			
Additional consideration realized in respect of accounts transferred in earlier years			
Details of loans acquired during the year			
(all amounts in ₹ crore)	From SCBs, RRBs, UCBs, StCBs, DCCBs, AIFs, SFBs and NBFCs including Housing Finance Companies (HFCs)		From ARCs
Aggregate principal outstanding of loans acquired			
Aggregate consideration paid			
Weighted average residual tenor of loans acquired			

The transferor(s) should also make appropriate disclosures with regard to the quantum of excess provisions reversed to the profit and loss account on account of sale of stressed loans. Also, the lenders should disclose the distribution of the SRs held by them across the various categories of Recovery Ratings assigned to such SRs by the credit rating agencies.

g) Fraud accounts

Banks shall make disclose details on the number and amount of frauds as well as the provisioning thereon as per template given below.

	Current year	Previous year
Number of frauds reported		
Amount involved in fraud (₹ crore)		
Amount of provision made for such frauds (₹ crore)		
Amount of Unamortised provision debited from 'other reserves' as at the end of the year (₹ crore)		

h) Disclosure under Resolution Framework for COVID-19-related Stress

A special window under the Prudential Framework was extended vide [circular DOR.No.BP.BC/3/21.04.048/2020-21 dated August 6, 2020](#) to enable the lenders to implement a resolution plan in respect of eligible corporate exposures, and personal loans, while classifying such exposures as Standard. Banks shall make disclosures in the format prescribed below every half-year, i.e., in the financial statements as on September 30 and March 31, starting from the half-year ending September 30, 2021 till all exposures on which resolution plan was implemented are either fully extinguished or completely slip into NPA, whichever is earlier.

Format for disclosures to be made half yearly starting September 30, 2021

(Amounts in ₹ crore)

Type of borrower	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan– Position as at the end of the previous half-year (A)	Of (A), aggregate debt that slipped into NPA during the half-year	Of (A) amount written off during the half-year	Of (A) amount paid by the borrowers during the half-year	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan – Position as at the end of this half-year
Personal Loans					
Corporate persons*					
Of which MSMEs					
Others					
Total					

* As defined in section 3(7) of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016

5. Exposures

a) Exposure to real estate sector

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Category	Current year	Previous Year
<p><i>i) Direct exposure</i></p> <p>a) Residential Mortgages –</p> <p>Lending fully secured by mortgages on residential property that is or will be occupied by the borrower or that is rented. Individual housing loans eligible for inclusion in priority sector advances shall be shown separately. Exposure would also include non-fund based (NFB) limits.</p> <p>b) Commercial Real Estate –</p> <p>Lending secured by mortgages on commercial real estate (office buildings, retail space, multipurpose commercial premises, multifamily residential buildings, multi tenanted commercial premises, industrial or warehouse space, hotels, land acquisition, development and construction, etc.). Exposure would also include non-fund based (NFB) limits;</p> <p>c) Investments in Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) and other securitized exposures –</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">i. Residential</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">ii. Commercial Real Estate</p> <p><i>ii) Indirect Exposure</i></p> <p>Fund based and non-fund-based exposures on National Housing Bank and Housing Finance Companies.</p>		
Total Exposure to Real Estate Sector		

b) Exposure to capital market

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars ²⁴	Current Year	Previous Year
i) 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;		
ii) 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;		
iii) 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;		
iv) 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;		
v) Secured and unsecured advances to stockbrokers and guarantees issued on behalf of stockbrokers and market makers;		
vi) 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;		

²⁴ RRBs, LABs and UCBs may omit those line items which are not applicable/ permitted or have nil exposure both in current and previous year.

Particulars ²⁴	Current Year	Previous Year
vii) Bridge loans to companies against expected equity flows / issues;		
viii) Underwriting commitments taken up by the banks in respect of primary issue of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds;		
ix) Financing to stockbrokers for margin trading;		
x) All exposures to Venture Capital Funds (both registered and unregistered)		
Total exposure to capital market		

For restructuring of dues in respect of listed companies, lenders may be ab initio compensated for their loss / sacrifice (diminution in fair value of account in net present value terms) by way of issuance of equities of the company upfront, subject to the extant regulations and statutory requirements. If such acquisition of equity shares results in exceeding the extant regulatory Capital Market Exposure (CME) limit, the same shall be disclosed in the ‘Notes to Accounts’ in the Annual Financial Statements. Banks shall separately disclose details of conversion of debt into equity as part of a strategic debt restructuring which are exempt from CME limits.

c) Risk category-wise country exposure²⁵

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Risk Category*	Exposure (net) as at March... (Current Year)	Provision held as at March... (Current Year)	Exposure (net) as at March... (Previous Year)	Provision held as at March... (Previous Year)
Insignificant				
Low				
Moderately Low				
Moderate				
Moderately High				
High				
Very High				
Total				

**Till such time, as banks move over to internal rating systems, banks shall use the seven-category classification followed by Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd. (ECGC) for the purpose of classification and making provisions for country risk exposures. ECGC shall provide to banks, on request, quarterly updates of their country classifications and shall also inform all banks in case of any sudden major changes in country classification in the interim period.*

²⁵ If a bank has no exposure to country risk in both the current and previous year, it may omit disclosure of the table while mentioning that it has no exposure to country risk.

d) Unsecured advances

Banks shall disclose the total amount of advances for which intangible securities such as charge over the rights, licenses, authority, etc. have been taken as also the estimated value of such intangible collateral as per the following format.

(Amounts in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Current year	Previous Year
Total unsecured advances of the bank		
Out of the above, amount of advances for which intangible securities such as charge over the rights, licenses, authority, etc. have been taken		
Estimated value of such intangible securities		

e) Factoring exposures

Factoring exposures shall be separately disclosed.

f) Intra-group exposures

Commercial Banks shall make the following disclosures for the current year with comparatives for the previous year:

- i) Total amount of intra-group exposures
- ii) Total amount of top 20 intra-group exposures
- iii) Percentage of intra-group exposures to total exposure of the bank on borrowers/customers
- iv) Details of breach of limits on intra-group exposures and regulatory action thereon, if any.

g) Unhedged foreign currency exposure

Banks shall disclose their policies to manage currency induced credit risk. Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs, LABs and PBs) shall also disclose the incremental provisioning and capital held by them towards this risk.

6. Concentration of deposits, advances, exposures and NPAs

a) Concentration of deposits

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Total deposits of the twenty largest depositors		
Percentage of deposits of twenty largest depositors to total deposits of the bank		

b) Concentration of advances*

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Total advances to the twenty largest borrowers		
Percentage of advances to twenty largest borrowers to total advances of the bank		

*Advances shall be computed based on credit exposure i.e. funded and non-funded limits including derivative exposures where applicable. The sanctioned limits or outstanding, whichever are higher, shall be reckoned. However, in the case of fully drawn term loans, where there is no scope for re-drawal of any portion of the sanctioned limit, banks may reckon the outstanding as the credit exposure

c) Concentration of exposures**

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Total exposure to the twenty largest borrowers/customers		
Percentage of exposures to the twenty largest borrowers/customers to the total exposure of the bank on borrowers/customers		

**Exposures shall be computed as per applicable RBI regulation.

d) Concentration of NPAs

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Total Exposure to the top twenty NPA accounts		
Percentage of exposures to the twenty largest NPA exposure to total Gross NPAs.		

7. Derivatives²⁶

a) Forward rate agreement/Interest rate swap

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
i) The notional principal of swap agreements		
ii) Losses which would be incurred if counterparties failed to fulfil their obligations under the agreements		
iii) Collateral required by the bank upon entering into swaps		
iv) Concentration of credit risk arising from the swaps ²⁷		
v) The fair value of the swap book ²⁸		

Note: Nature and terms of the swaps including information on credit and market risk and the accounting policies adopted for recording the swaps shall also be disclosed.

b) Exchange traded interest rate derivatives

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
i)	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives undertaken during the year (instrument wise)		
ii)	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding as on 31 st March(instrument wise)		
iii)	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding and not 'highly effective' (instrument wise)		
iv)	Mark to market value of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding and not 'highly effective' (instrument wise)		

²⁶ RRBs, LABS, PBs and UCBs that have not entered into any derivative transactions, both in the current and previous year may omit these disclosures and instead disclose that they have not entered into any transactions in derivatives in the current and previous years.

²⁷ Examples of concentration could be exposures to particular industries, or swaps with highly geared companies.

²⁸ If the swaps are linked to specific assets, liabilities, or commitments, the fair value shall be the estimated amount that the bank would receive or pay to terminate the swap agreements as on the balance sheet date. For a trading swap the fair value shall be its mark to market value.

c) Disclosures on risk exposure in derivatives

i) Qualitative disclosures

Banks shall disclose their risk management policies pertaining to derivatives with particular reference to the extent to which derivatives are used, the associated risks and business purposes served. The disclosure shall also include:

- a) the structure and organization for management of risk in derivatives trading,
- b) the scope and nature of risk measurement, risk reporting and risk monitoring systems,
- c) policies for hedging and / or mitigating risk and strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges / mitigants, and
- d) accounting policy for recording hedge and non-hedge transactions; recognition of income, premiums and discounts; valuation of outstanding contracts; provisioning, collateral and credit risk mitigation.

ii) Quantitative disclosures

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sr. No	Particular	Current Year		Previous Year	
		Currency Derivatives	Interest rate derivatives	Currency Derivatives	Interest rate derivatives
a)	Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount)				
	i) For hedging				
	ii) For trading				
b)	Marked to Market Positions ^[1]				
	i) Asset (+)				
	ii) Liability (-)				
c)	Credit Exposure ^[2]				
d)	Likely impact of one percentage change in interest rate (100*PV01)				
	i) on hedging derivatives				
	ii) on trading derivatives				
e)	Maximum and Minimum of 100*PV01 observed during the year				
	i) on hedging				
	ii) on trading				

1. *The net position shall be shown either under asset or liability, as the case may be, for each type of derivatives.*
2. *Banks may adopt the Current Exposure Method on Measurement of Credit Exposure of Derivative Products as per extant Reserve Bank of India instructions.*

d) Credit default swaps

Banks using a proprietary model for valuation of Credit default swaps (CDS) positions, shall disclose the valuation as per the proprietary model, including the rationale for using that model and an explanation of the valuation methodology in the Notes to Accounts in their financial statements. The disclosure shall also include the valuation as per the CDS curve published by Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association of India (FIMMDA) or a benchmark recommended by FIMMDA²⁹.

8. Disclosures relating to securitisation³⁰

(Applicable to all SCBs, SFBs but excluding RRBs)

In the annual Notes to Account, the originators should indicate the outstanding amount of securitised assets as per books of the Special Purpose Entities (SPEs) and total amount of exposures retained by the originator as on the date of balance sheet to comply with the MRR. These figures should be based on the information duly certified by the SPE’s auditors obtained by the originator from the SPE. These disclosures should be made in the format given in the table³¹ below.

(Number/ Amounts in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Mar 31 (Current Year)	Mar 31 (Previous Year)
1.	No of SPEs holding assets for securitisation transactions originated by the originator (only the SPVs relating to outstanding securitization exposures to be reported here)		
2.	Total amount of securitised assets as per books of the SPEs		

²⁹ The requirement to disclose valuation as per the CDS curve published by FIMMDA or a benchmark recommended by FIMMDA shall be effective once FIMMDA starts publishing the CDS curve or recommends a valuation benchmark.

³⁰ These disclosures are originally specified in the [Reserve Bank of India \(Securitisation of Standard Assets\) Directions, 2021](#) and have merely been reproduced here for ease of reference. In case of any conflict between these Directions and [Reserve Bank of India \(Securitisation of Standard Assets\) Directions, 2021](#), 2021 on disclosure requirements, the latter will prevail.

³¹ Please provide table separately for ‘Simple, Transparent and Comparable’ (STC) and non-STC transactions.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Mar 31 (Current Year)	Mar 31 (Previous Year)
3.	Total amount of exposures retained by the originator to comply with MRR as on the date of balance sheet		
	a) Off-balance sheet exposures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First loss • Others 		
	b) On-balance sheet exposures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First loss • Others 		
4.	Amount of exposures to securitisation transactions other than MRR		
	a) Off-balance sheet exposures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Exposure to own securitisations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First loss • Others ii) Exposure to third party securitisations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First loss • Others 		
	b) On-balance sheet exposures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Exposure to own securitisations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First loss • Others ii) Exposure to third party securitisations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First loss • Others 		
5.	Sale consideration received for the securitised assets and gain/loss on sale on account of securitisation		
6.	Form and quantum (outstanding value) of services provided by way of, liquidity support, post-securitisation asset servicing, etc.		
7.	Performance of facility provided. Please provide separately for each facility viz. Credit enhancement, liquidity support, servicing agent etc. Mention percent in bracket as of total value of facility provided. (a) Amount paid (b) Repayment received (c) Outstanding amount		
8.	Average default rate of portfolios observed in the past. Please provide breakup separately for each asset class i.e. RMBS, Vehicle Loans etc		<i>(may mention average default rate of previous 5 years)</i>
9.	Amount and number of additional/top up loan given on same underlying asset. Please provide breakup separately for each asset class i.e. RMBS, Vehicle Loans, etc.		

Sl. No.	Particulars	Mar 31 (Current Year)	Mar 31 (Previous Year)
10.	Investor complaints (a) Directly/Indirectly received and; (b) Complaints outstanding		

9. Off balance sheet SPVs sponsored (which are required to be consolidated as per accounting norms)

(Not Applicable to RRBs, LABs, PBs, and UCBs)

Name of the SPV sponsored	
Domestic	Overseas

10. Transfers to Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (DEA Fund)

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
i)	Opening balance of amounts transferred to DEA Fund		
ii)	Add: Amounts transferred to DEA Fund during the year		
iii)	Less: Amounts reimbursed by DEA Fund towards claims		
iv)	Closing balance of amounts transferred to DEA Fund		

11. Disclosure of complaints

a) Summary information on complaints received by the bank from customers and from the Offices of Ombudsman³²

Sr. No	Particulars	Previous year	Current year
	Complaints received by the bank from its customers		
1.	Number of complaints pending at beginning of the year		
2.	Number of complaints received during the year		
3.	Number of complaints disposed during the year		
3.1	Of which, number of complaints rejected by the bank		
4.	Number of complaints pending at the end of the year		
	Maintainable complaints received by the bank from Office of Ombudsman		
5.	Number of maintainable complaints received by the bank from Office of Ombudsman		
5.1.	Of 5, number of complaints resolved in favour of the bank by Office of Ombudsman		
5.2	Of 5, number of complaints resolved through conciliation/mediation/advisories issued by Office of Ombudsman		
5.3	Of 5, number of complaints resolved after passing of Awards by Office of Ombudsman against the bank		

³² Previously Offices of Banking Ombudsman

6.	Number of Awards unimplemented within the stipulated time (other than those appealed)		
Note: Maintainable complaints refer to complaints on the grounds specifically mentioned in Integrated Ombudsman Scheme, 2021 (Previously Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2006) and covered within the ambit of the Scheme.			

b) Top five grounds³³ of complaints received by the bank from customers

Grounds of complaints, (i.e. complaints relating to)	Number of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	Number of complaints received during the year	% increase/ decrease in the number of complaints received over the previous year	Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	Of 5, number of complaints pending beyond 30 days
1	2	3	4	5	6
Current Year					
Ground - 1					
Ground - 2					
Ground - 3					
Ground - 4					
Ground - 5					
Others					
Total					
Previous Year					
Ground - 1					
Ground - 2					
Ground - 3					
Ground - 4					
Ground - 5					
Others					
Total					

³³ As per Master List for identifying grounds of complaints as provided in Appendix 1 to [circular CEPD.CO.PRD.Cir.No.01/13.01.013/2020-21 dated January 27, 2021](#) on ‘Strengthening the Grievance Redress Mechanism of Banks’.

1. ATM/Debit Cards	2. Credit Cards	3. Internet/Mobile/Electronic Banking	4. Account opening/ difficulty in operation of accounts
5. Mis-selling/Para-banking	6. Recovery Agents/ Direct Sales Agents	7. Pension and facilities for senior citizens/ differently abled	8. Loans and advances
9. Levy of charges without prior notice/ excessive charges/ foreclosure charges	10. Cheques/ drafts/ bills	11. Non-observance of Fair Practices Code	12. Exchange of coins, issuance/ acceptance of small denomination notes and coins
13. Bank Guarantees/ Letter of Credit and documentary credits	14. Staff behaviour	15. Facilities for customers visiting the branch/ adherence to prescribed working hours by the branch, etc	16. Others

12. Disclosure of penalties imposed by the Reserve Bank of India

Penalties imposed by the Reserve Bank of India under the provisions of the (i) Banking Regulation Act, 1949, (ii) Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007 and (iii) Government Securities Act, 2006 (for bouncing of SGL) shall be disclosed in the ‘Notes to Accounts’ to the balance sheet in the concerned bank’s next Annual Report. In the case of foreign banks, the penalty shall be disclosed in the ‘Notes to Accounts’ to the next balance sheet for its Indian operations. Banks shall make appropriate disclosures on the nature of the breach, number of instances of default and the quantum of penalty imposed.

The defaulting participant in a reverse repo transaction shall make appropriate disclosure on the number of instances of default as well as the quantum of penalty paid to the Reserve Bank of India during the financial year.

13. Disclosures on remuneration

(Applicable to Banking Companies, including Foreign Banks operating in India)

Banks are required to make disclosure on remuneration of Whole Time Directors/ Chief Executive Officers/ Material Risk Takers on an annual basis at the minimum, in their Annual Financial Statements. Banks shall make the disclosures in table or chart format and make disclosures for previous as well as the current reporting year. Further, private sector banks and foreign banks (to the extent applicable), shall disclose the following information:

Type of disclosure		Information
Qualitative	(a)	Information relating to the composition and mandate of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.
	(b)	Information relating to the design and structure of remuneration processes and the key features and objectives of remuneration policy.
	(c)	Description of the ways in which current and future risks are taken into account in the remuneration processes. It should include the nature and type of the key measures used to take account of these risks.
	(d)	Description of the ways in which the bank seeks to link performance during a performance measurement period with levels of remuneration.

Type of disclosure		Information
	(e)	A discussion of the bank's policy on deferral and vesting of variable remuneration and a discussion of the bank's policy and criteria for adjusting deferred remuneration before vesting and after vesting.
	(f)	Description of the different forms of variable remuneration (i.e., cash and types of share-linked instruments) that the bank utilizes and the rationale for using these different forms.

			Current Year	Previous Year
Quantitative disclosures <i>(The quantitative disclosures should only cover Whole Time Directors/ Chief Executive Officer/ Material Risk Takers)</i>	(g)	Number of meetings held by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee during the financial year and remuneration paid to its members.		
	(h)	(i) Number of employees having received a variable remuneration award during the financial year. (ii) Number and total amount of sign-on/joining bonus made during the financial year. (iii) Details of severance pay, in addition to accrued benefits, if any.		
	(i)	(i) Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration, split into cash, shares and share linked instruments and other forms. (ii) Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out in the financial year.		
	(j)	Breakdown of amount of remuneration awards for the financial year to show fixed and variable, deferred and non-deferred.		
	(k)	(i) Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration and retained remuneration exposed to ex post explicit and / or implicit adjustments.		

			Current Year	Previous Year
		(ii) Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex post explicit adjustments. (iii) Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex post implicit adjustments.		
	(l)	Number of MRTs identified.		
	(m)	(i) Number of cases where malus has been exercised. (ii) Number of cases where clawback has been exercised. (iii) Number of cases where both malus and clawback have been exercised.		
General Quantitative Disclosure	(n)	The mean pay for the bank as a whole (excluding sub-staff) and the deviation of the pay of each of its WTDs from the mean pay.		

Private sector banks shall also disclose remuneration paid to the non-executive directors on an annual basis at the minimum, in their Annual Financial Statements.

Share-linked instruments should be fair valued on the date of grant by the bank using Black-Scholes model. The fair value thus arrived at should be recognised as an expense beginning with the accounting period for which approval has been granted.

14. Other Disclosures

a) *Business ratios*

Particular	Current Year	Previous Year
i) Interest Income as a percentage to Working Funds ³⁴		
ii) Non-interest income as a percentage to Working Funds ³⁵		
iii) Cost of Deposits		
iv) Net Interest Margin ³⁵		

³⁴ Working funds to be reckoned as average of total assets (excluding accumulated losses, if any) as reported to Reserve Bank of India in Form X for Commercial Banks and Form IX for UCBs., during the 12 months of the financial year.

³⁵ Net Interest Income/ Average Earning Assets. Net Interest Income= Interest Income – Interest Expense

Particular	Current Year	Previous Year
v) Operating Profit as a percentage to Working Funds ³⁵		
vi) Return on Assets ³⁶		
vii) Business (deposits plus advances) per employee ³⁷ (in ₹ crore)		
viii) Profit per employee (in ₹ crore)		

b) Bancassurance business

The details of fees / brokerage earned in respect of insurance broking, agency and bancassurance business undertaken by them shall be disclosed for both the current year and previous year.

c) Marketing and distribution

Banks shall disclose the details of fees / remuneration received in respect of the marketing and distribution function (excluding bancassurance business) undertaken by them.

d) Disclosures regarding Priority Sector Lending Certificates (PSLCs)

The amount of PSLCs (category-wise) sold and purchased during the year shall be disclosed.

e) Provisions and contingencies

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Provision debited to Profit and Loss Account	Current Year	Previous Year
i) Provisions for NPI		
ii) Provision towards NPA		
iii) Provision made towards Income tax		
iv) Other Provisions and Contingencies (with details)		

f) Implementation of IFRS converged Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) (not Applicable to RRBs, LABs, UCBs)

Banks shall disclose the strategy for Ind AS implementation, including the progress made in this regard. These disclosures shall be made until implementation of Ind AS.

³⁶ Return on Assets would be with reference to average working funds (i.e., total of assets excluding accumulated losses, if any).

³⁷ For the purpose of computation of business per employee (deposits plus advances), inter-bank deposits shall be excluded.

g) Payment of DICGC Insurance Premium

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
i)	Payment of DICGC Insurance Premium		
ii)	Arrears in payment of DICGC premium		

h) Disclosure of facilities granted to directors and their relatives

(Applicable for UCBs)

UCBs shall disclose any fund or non-fund (guarantees, letters of credit, etc.) facilities extended to directors, their relatives, companies or firms in which they are interested.

i) Disclosure on amortisation of expenditure on account of enhancement in family pension of employees of banks

(Applicable for banks covered under the 11th Bipartite Settlement and Joint Note dated November 11, 2020)

Banks may take the following course of action to provide for additional liability on account of revision in family pension consequent to the 11th Bipartite Settlement and Joint Note dated November 11, 2020.

- i) The liability for enhancement of family pension shall be fully recognised as per applicable accounting standards.
- ii) The expenditure, if not fully charged to the Profit and Loss Account during the financial year 2021-22, be amortised over a period not exceeding five years beginning with the financial year ending March 31, 2022, subject to a minimum of 1/5th of the total amount involved being expensed every year.
- iii) Appropriate disclosure of the accounting policy followed in this regard shall be made in the ‘Notes to Accounts’ to the financial statements. Banks shall also disclose the amount of unamortised expenditure and the consequential net profit if the unamortised expenditure had been fully recognised in the Profit & Loss Account.

Annexure IV

Format of Consolidated Financial Statements

Format of Consolidated Balance Sheet

Consolidated Balance Sheet of _____

(here enter name of the parent bank)

Balance Sheet as on March 31 (Year)

(Amount in ₹ crore)			
Particulars	Schedule	As on 31.3.____ (current year)	As on 31.3.____ (previous year)
Capital and Liabilities			
Capital	1		
Reserves and Surplus	2		
Minority Interest	2A		
Deposits	3		
Borrowings	4		
Other Liabilities and Provisions	5		
Total			
Assets			
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India	6		
Balances with banks and money at call and short notice	7		
Investments	8		
Advances	9		
Fixed Assets	10		
Other Assets	11		
Goodwill on Consolidation			
Total			
Contingent liabilities	12		
Bills for collection			

Format of Consolidated Profit and Loss Account

Consolidated Profit and Loss Account of _____

(here enter name of the parent bank)

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended March 31 ____

(Amount in ₹ crore)			
Particulars	Schedule	Year ended 31.3.____ (current year)	Year ended 31.3.____ (previous year)
I. Income			
Interest earned	13		
Other income	14		
Total			
II. Expenditure			
Interest expended	15		
Operating expenses	16		
Provisions and contingencies			
Total			
Share of earnings/loss in Associates			
Consolidated Net profit/(loss) for the year before deducting Minorities' Interest			
<i>Less:</i> Minorities' Interest			
Consolidated profit/(loss) for the year attributable to the group			
<i>Add:</i> Brought forward consolidated profit/(loss) attributable to the group			
III. Appropriations			
Transfer to statutory reserves			
Transfer to other reserves			
Transfer to Government/Proposed dividend			
Balance carried over to consolidated balance sheet			
Total			
Earnings per Share¹			

1. Earning per share shall be for both basic and diluted.

Schedule 1 - Capital		
Particulars	As on 31.3.____ (current year)	As on 31.3.____ (previous year)
Authorised Capital (.... Shares of Rs. ... each)		
Issued Capital (.... Shares of Rs. ... each)		
Subscribed Capital (.... Shares of Rs. ... each)		
Called-up Capital (.... Shares of Rs. ... each)		
Less: Calls unpaid		
Add: Forfeited shares		
Total		

Schedule 2 - Reserves and Surplus¹		
	As on 31.3.____ (current year)	As on 31.3.____ (previous year)
Statutory Reserves		
Capital Reserves		
Capital Reserve on Consolidation ²		
Share Premium		
Other Reserves (specify nature)		
Revenue and other Reserves		
Balance in Profit and Loss Account ³		
Total		

1. Opening balances, additions and deductions since the last consolidated balance sheet shall be shown under each of the specified heads.

2. Where there is more than one subsidiary and the aggregation results in Goodwill in some cases and Capital Reserves in other cases, net effect shall be shown in Schedule 2 or Assets side after giving separate notes.

3. In case of loss the balance shall be shown as a deduction.

Schedule 2A - Minority Interest		
	As on 31.3.____ (current year)	As on 31.3.____ (previous year)
Minority interest at the date on which the parent-subsidiary relationship came into existence		
Subsequent increase/ decrease		
Minority interest on the date of balance sheet		

Schedule 3 - Deposits		
Particulars	As on 31.3.____ (current year)	As on 31.3.____ (previous year)
A. I. Demand Deposits		
(i) From banks		
(ii) From others		
II. Savings Bank Deposits		
III. Term Deposits		
(i) From banks		
(ii) From others		
Total (I, II and III)		
B. (i) Deposits of branches in India¹		
(ii) Deposits of branches outside India ²		
Total (i and ii)		

1. Includes deposits of Indian branches of subsidiaries

2. Includes deposits of foreign branches of subsidiaries

Schedule 4 - Borrowings		
Particulars	As on 31.3.____ (current year)	As on 31.3.____ (previous year)
I. Borrowings in India		
(i) Reserve Bank of India		
(ii) Other banks		
(iii) Other institutions and agencies		
II. Borrowings outside India		
Total (I and II)		
Secured borrowings included in I and II above		

Schedule 5 - Other Liabilities and Provisions		
Particulars	As on 31.3.____ (current year)	As on 31.3.____ (previous year)
I. Bills payable		
II. Inter-office adjustments (net)		
III. Interest accrued		
IV. Deferred Tax Liabilities		
V. Others (including provisions)		
Total		

Schedule 6 - Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India		
Particulars	As on 31.3.____ (current year)	As on 31.3.____ (previous year)
I. Cash in hand (including foreign currency notes)		
II. Balances with Reserve Bank of India		
(i) In Current Account		
(ii) In Other Accounts		
Total (I and II)		

Schedule 7 - Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice		
Particulars	As on 31.3.__(current year)	As on 31.3.__(previous year)
I. In India		
(i) Balances with banks		
(a) In Current accounts		
(b) In Other Deposit accounts		
(ii) Money at call and short notice		
(a) With banks		
(b) With other institutions		
Total (i and ii)		
II. Outside India		
(i) In Current Account		
(ii) In Other Deposit Accounts		
(iii) Money at call and short notice		
Total (i, ii and iii)		
Grand Total (I and II)		

Schedule 8 - Investments		
Particulars	As on 31.3.__(current year)	As on 31.3.__(previous year)
I. Investments in India in		
(i) Government securities		
(ii) Other approved securities		
(iii) Shares		
(iv) Debentures and Bonds		
(v) Associates		
(vi) Others (to be specified)		
Total		
II. Investments outside India in		
(i) Government securities (including local authorities)		
(ii) Associates		
(iii) Other investments (to be specified)		
Total		
Grand Total (I and II)		
III. Investments in India		
(i) Gross value of investments		
(ii) Aggregate of provisions for depreciation		
(iii) Net investment		
IV. Investments outside India		
(i) Gross value of investments		
(ii) Aggregate of provisions for depreciation		
(iii) Net investment		

Schedule 9 - Advances		
Particulars	As on 31.3.__(current year)	As on 31.3.__(previous year)
A. (i) Bills purchased and discounted		
(ii) Cash credits, overdrafts and loans repayable on demand		
(iii) Term loans		
Total (i, ii and iii)		
B. (i) Secured by tangible assets (includes advances against book debts)		
(ii) Covered by Bank/Government Guarantees		
(iii) Unsecured		
Total (i, ii and iii)		
C. I. Advances in India		
(i) Priority sector		
(ii) Public sector		
(iii) Banks		
(iv) Others		
Total (I, ii, iii and iv)		
C.II. Advances outside India		
(i) Due from banks		
(ii) Due from others		
(a) Bills purchased and discounted		
(b) Syndicated Loans		
(c) Others		
Total (i and ii)		
Grand Total (C.I. and C.II.)		

Schedule 10 - Fixed Assets		
Particulars	As on 31.3.__(current year)	As on 31.3.__(previous year)
I. Premises		
At cost as on 31 st March of the preceding year		
Additions during the year		
Deductions during the year		
Depreciation to date		
IA. Premises under construction		
II. Other Fixed Assets (including furniture and fixtures)		
At cost (as on 31 March of the preceding year)		
Additions during the year		
Deductions during the year		
Depreciation to date		
IIA. Leased Assets		
At cost as on 31 st March of the preceding year		
Additions during the year including adjustments		
Deductions during the year including provisions		
Depreciation to date		
Total (I, IA,II and IIA)		

Schedule 10 - Fixed Assets		
Particulars	As on 31.3.____ (current year)	As on 31.3.____ (previous year)
III. Capital-Work-in progress (including Leased Assets) net of Provisions		
Total (I, IA, II, IIA and III)		

Schedule 11 - Other Assets		
Particulars	As on 31.3.____ (current year)	As on 31.3.____ (previous year)
I. Inter-office adjustments (net)		
II. Interest accrued		
III. Tax paid in advance/tax deducted at source		
IV. Stationery and stamps		
V. Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims		
VI. Deferred Tax assets		
VII. Others		
Total		

Schedule 12 - Contingent Liabilities		
Particulars	As on 31.3.____ (current year)	As on 31.3.____ (previous year)
I. Claims against the bank not acknowledged as debts		
II. Liability for partly paid investments		
III. Liability on account of outstanding forward exchange contracts		
IV. Guarantees given on behalf of constituents		
(a) In India		
(b) Outside India		
V. Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations		
VI. Other items for which the bank is contingently liable		
Total		

Schedule 13 - Interest Earned		
Particulars	Year ended 31.3.____ (current year)	Year ended 31.3.____ (previous year)
I. Interest/discount on advances/bills		
II. Income on investments (including dividend)		
III. Interest on balances with Reserve Bank of India and other inter-bank funds		
IV. Others		
Total		

Schedule 14 - Other Income		
Particulars	Year ended 31.3.____ (current year)	Year ended 31.3.____ (previous year)
I. Commission, exchange and brokerage		
II. Profit on sale of land, buildings and other assets Less: Loss on sale of land, buildings and other assets		
III. Profit on exchange transactions Less: Loss on exchange transactions		
IV. Profit on sale of investments (net) Less: Loss on sale of investments		
V. Profit on revaluation of investments Less: Loss on revaluation of investments		
VI. a) Lease finance income b) Lease management fee c) Overdue charges d) Interest on lease rent receivables		
VII. Miscellaneous income		
Total		

Schedule 15 - Interest Expended		
Particulars	Year ended 31.3.____ (current year)	Year ended 31.3.____ (previous year)
I. Interest on deposits		
II. Interest on Reserve Bank of India/inter-bank borrowings		
III. Others		
Total		

Schedule 16 - Operating Expenses		
Particulars	Year ended 31.3.____ (current year)	Year ended 31.3.____ (previous year)
I. Payments to and provisions for employees		
II. Rent, taxes and lighting		
III. Printing and stationery		
IV. Advertisement and publicity		
V. (a) Depreciation on bank's property other than Leased Assets (b) Depreciation on Leased Assets		
VI. Directors' fees, allowances and expenses		
VII. Auditors' fees and expenses (including branch auditors' fees and expenses)		
VIII. Law charges		
IX. Postage, telegrams, telephones, etc.		
X. Repairs and maintenance		
XI. Insurance		
XII. Amortisation of Goodwill, if any		
XIII. Other expenditure		
Total		

Notes:

1. The format prescribed above is primarily for banking subsidiaries. In case of non-banking subsidiaries if any item of income/expenditure or assets/ liabilities is not similar to those of the bank, these items shall be separately disclosed.

2. Additional line items, headings and sub-headings shall be presented in the consolidated balance sheet and consolidated profit and loss account and schedules thereto when required by a statute, Accounting Standards or when such a presentation is necessary to present the true and fair view of the group's financial position and operating results. In the preparation and presentation of CFS Accounting Standards issued by the ICAI, to the extent applicable to banks, and the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India shall be followed.

Annexure V

List of Circulars repealed by these directives

Sr. No.	Circular No.	Date	Subject	Reference Chapter/Paragraph/ Annexure
1.	Paragraph 6 of RPCD.ADM.Cir.No.4/Adm-1- 82/83	July 26, 1982	Rural Planning and Credit Department	-
2.	RPCD.No.PS.B.3/C.464(M)- 83	August 11, 1983	Banks' Annual Report	-
3.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.57/62-88 December 31, 1988 (Only instruction related to presentation of Inter-Bank Participations on balance sheet by issuing and participating bank contained in paragraphs I.5 and II.4)	December 31, 1988	Inter-Bank Participations	Annexure II – Part A Schedule 4 and 9
4.	RPCD.No.RF.BC.70/330- 89/90	December 26, 1989	Regional Rural Banks - Exemption from the Provisions of Section 31 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949	-
5.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.91/C.686- 91	February 28, 1991	Accounting Policies - Need for Disclosure in the Financial Statements of Banks	Annexure III (B Presentation)
6.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.78/C.686/ 91-92	February 6, 1992	Revised Format of the Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account	Annexure I and Annexure II – Part A
7.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.82/C.686- 92	February 12, 1992	Revised Format of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account	Annexure II -Part A Schedule 9
8.	RPCD.No.RF.DIR.BC.92/A.1 2(29-31)-91/92	February 24, 1992	Revised Format of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account	Annexure III -B
9.	DBOD.No.BC.114/16.01.001 /93	April 28, 1993	Report of the Working Group to look into the System of Reconciliation of Inter-Branch Accounts of Banks	-
10.	RPCD.No.BC.119/07.07.08/ 93-94	March 18, 1994	Regional Rural Banks - Exemption from the provisions of Section 31 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949	-

Sr. No.	Circular No.	Date	Subject	Reference Chapter/Paragraph/ Annexure
11.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.57/21.04.0 18/96	April 23, 1996	Capital to Risk Asset Ratio (CRAR) - Disclosure in the Notes on Accounts	Annex III-C.1
12.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.68/21.04. 018/96	June 5, 1996	Accounting Standard 11 (Revised)	-
13.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.25/21.04.0 18/97	March 26, 1997	Accounting Standard 11 (Revised)	-
14.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.59/21.04.0 48/97	May 21, 1997	Balance Sheets of Banks -Disclosures	Paragraph 1(i) -Annexure III - C.1(xii) Paragraph 1(ii) and (iii) - Annexure III C.4 Paragraph 2 - Annexure III.C.1(xv) Paragraph 3- Annexure III.C.3(a) Instruction in paragraph 4 have become infructuous after issuance of updated instruction in the matter.
15.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.9/21.04. 018 /98	January 27, 1998	Balance Sheet of Banks – Disclosures	Paragraph 1 – Annexure III-C.1(a), 4(a), 3(a) Paragraph 2 – Annexure III-C.1 and C.14(a)
16.	Paragraph ii of DBOD.No.BP.BC.32/21.04.0 18/98	April 29, 1998	Capital Adequacy - Disclosures in Balance Sheets	Annexure III – C.14(a)
17.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.42/21.04.0 18/98	May 19, 1998	Accounting Standard 11 (Revised)	-
18.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.73/21.04.0 18/98	July 27, 1998	Inter-branch Accounts - Old Outstanding Credit Entries	Chapter VI (Paragraph 12) Annexure II (Schedule 5 and 11)
19.	DBOD.No.FSC.BC.75/21.04. 048/98	August 4, 1998	Acquisition of Government and Other Approved Securities -Broken Period Interest - Accounting Procedure	Annexure II (Schedule 15)

Sr. No.	Circular No.	Date	Subject	Reference Chapter/Paragraph/ Annexure
20.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.9/21.04.018/99	February 10, 1999	Balance Sheet of Banks - Disclosure of Information	Annexure III.C.2(a) Annexure III.C.4(a) Annexure III.C.5
21.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.22/21.04.018/99	March 24, 1999	Inter-branch Accounts - Provisioning for Net Debit Balance	Chapter VI- Paragraph 13 and 14
22.	Paragraph 3, 4, and 5 of DBOD.No.BP.BC.24/21.04.048/99	March 30, 1999	Prudential Norms - Capital Adequacy - Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning	3 - Annexure II – Part B.3 4 and 5 - Schedule 9
23.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.67/21.04.048/99	July 1, 1999	Reconciliation of Nostro Accounts	Chapter VI - Paragraph 15
24.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.133/21.04.018/2000	January 10, 2000	Inter-branch Accounts - Provisioning for Net Debit Balance	Chapter VI- Paragraph 13 and 14
25.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.170/21.04.018/2000	May 04, 2000	Accounting Standard – 11 (Revised)	-
26.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.171/21.04.098/99-2000	May 5, 2000	Balance Sheet of Banks - Disclosure of Information	Annex III- C.2(a)
27.	Paragraph 4 of BP.BC.164/21.04.048/2000	April 24, 2000	Prudential norms on Capital Adequacy, Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning etc.	Annexure II – Part A: Schedule 9 (B)
28.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.24/21.04.018/2000-2001	September 23, 2000	Sections 17(1) and 11(2)(b)(ii) of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 - Transfer to Reserve Funds	Chapter VI Paragraph 17
29.	Paragraph (ii) of DBOD.No.BP.BC.15/21.01.002/2000	August 7, 2000	Loans and Advances to Staff - Assignment of Risk-weight & Treatment in the Balance Sheet	Paragraph (ii) updated vide paragraph (b) of circular DBOD.No.BP.BC.83/21.01.002/2000/2001 dated February 28, 2001
30.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.37/21.04.018/2000	October 20, 2000	Charging of Depreciation on Computers - Method and Rate thereof	-
31.	RPCD.RRB.BC.34/03.05.29/2000-01	November 4, 2000	Copies of Audited Annual Accounts of RRBs	-

Sr. No.	Circular No.	Date	Subject	Reference Chapter/Paragraph/ Annexure
32.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.88/21.04.018/2000-01	March 13, 2001	Accounting Standard – 11 (Revised)	-
33.	Paragraph (b) of DBOD.No.BP.BC.83/21.01.002/2000/2001	February 28, 2001	Loans and Advances to Staff - Assignment of Risk Weight and Treatment in the Balance Sheet	Annexure II- Part A <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schedule 9 - Paragraph 4 of Notes - General • Schedule 11 - (VI)
34.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.17/21.04.018/2001-02	August 24, 2001	Inter-branch Accounts - Provisioning for Net Debit Balance	Chapter VI- Paragraphs 13 and 14
35.	Paragraph 2 and 5 of DBOD.No.BP.BC.25/21.04.048/2000-2001	September 11, 2001	Prudential Norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning	Annexure II-Part A- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schedule 9 A (ii) • Schedule 15
36.	Paragraph 6 of DBOD.BP.BC.27/21.04.137-2001	September 22, 2001	Bank Financing for Margin Trading	Annexure III – C.5(b)(ix)
37.	DBOD.BP.BC.38/21.04.018/2001-2002	October 27, 2001	Monetary and Credit Policy Measures - Mid-Term Review for the year 2001-2002 - Balance Sheet Disclosures	Annexure III (Paragraph C.4 Asset Quality) & Annexure III (Paragraph C.3 Investments)
38.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.69/21.04.018/2001-2002	March 02, 2002	Accounting Standard – 11 (Revised) on Accounting for the Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	Annexure II Part B (Paragraph 3)
39.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.84/21.04.018 /2001-02	March 27, 2002	Balance Sheet of Banks – Disclosure of Information	Annexure III (Paragraph C.3. (b))
40.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.109/21.04.018/2001-02	May 29, 2002	Compliance by banks with Accounting Standards (AS) - Applicability of AS 17,18, 21 and 22	Annexure II Part B
41.	UBD.CO.BP.PCB.20/16.45.00/2002-03	October 30, 2002	Balance Sheet of Banks – Disclosure of Information	Annexure III

Sr. No.	Circular No.	Date	Subject	Reference Chapter/Paragraph/ Annexure
42.	Paragraph 24 of Annexure to DBOD.BP.BC.71/21.04.103/2002-03 (Following instruction shall continue The Statutory Auditors should look into and comment on the country risk exposures and the adequacy of provisions held.)	February 19, 2003	Risk Management Systems in Banks - Guidelines on Country Risk Management	Annexure III - C.5
43.	All the instruction pertaining to consolidated financial statement specified under circular DBOD.No.BP.BC.72/21.04.018/2001-02 i.e. Paragraphs 2 (a) and 4 to 17 of Annexure to said circular	February 25, 2003	Guidelines for Consolidated Accounting and Other Quantitative Methods to Facilitate Consolidated Supervision	Chapter V
44.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.73/21.04.018/2002-03	February 26, 2003	Inter-branch Accounts - Provisioning for Net Debit Balance	Chapter VI- Paragraph 13 and 14
45.	UBD.No.BP.38/16.45.00/2002-03	March 06, 2003	Balance Sheet of Banks - Disclosure of Information - Insurance Premia	Annexure III -C.14(g)
46.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.89/21.04.018/2002-03	March 29, 2003	Guidelines on compliance with Accounting Standards (AS) by banks	Annexure II Part B (Paragraph 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10)
47.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.93/21.04.018/2002-2003	April 08, 2003	Accounting Standard – 11 (Revised) on accounting for 'The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates.	Annexure II Part B (Paragraph 3)
48.	Paragraph 6 of Annexure to DBOD.No.BP.BC.96/21.04.048/2002-03	April 23, 2003	Guidelines on Sale of Financial Assets to Securitisation Company (SC) /Reconstruction Company (RC) (Created under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002) and Related Issues	Annexure III – C.4(f)
49.	Paragraph 4(x) of IDMC.MSRD.4801/06.01.03/2002-03	June 3, 2003	Guidelines on Exchange Traded Interest Rate Derivatives	Annexure III – C.7 (b)

Sr. No.	Circular No.	Date	Subject	Reference Chapter/Paragraph/ Annexure
50.	RPCD.RRB.BC.103/03.05.29/2002-03	June 21, 2003	Copies of Audited Annual Accounts of RRBs	
51.	UBD.BPD.PCB.Cir.7/09.50.00/2003-04	August 5, 2003	Charging of Depreciation on Computers - Method and Rate thereof	-
52.	Paragraph 14 of DBOD.BP.BC.44/21.04.141/2003-04	November 12, 2003	Prudential Guidelines on Banks' Investment in Non-SLR Securities	Annexure III – C.3(d)
53.	Paragraph 15 of RPCD.CO.RRB.BC.66/03.05.34/2003-04	February 23, 2004	Prudential Guidelines on Investment in Non-SLR Debt Securities	Annexure III – C.3(d)
54.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.71/21.04.018/2003-2004	March 31, 2004	Accounting Standard 11 – on accounting for 'the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates'	Annexure II Part B (Paragraph 3)
55.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.82/21.04.018/2003-04	April 30, 2004	Guidelines on compliance with Accounting Standards (AS) by banks	Annexure II Part B (Paragraph 7, 9, 11)
56.	DBOD.BP.BC.49/21.04.018/2004-2005	October 19, 2004	Enhancement of Transparency on Bank's Affairs through Disclosures	Annexure III – C.12
57.	UBD(PCB).CIR.40/16.45.00/2004-2005	March 1, 2005	Enhancement of Transparency on Bank's Affairs through Disclosures - UCBs	Annexure III – C.12
58.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.72/21.04.018/2004-05	March 03, 2005	Disclosures on risk exposure in derivatives	Annexure III (C. 7)
59.	Mailbox Clarification	March 05, 2005	Term Loan Classification	Annexure I (Schedule 9 (A)) & Annexure II Part A (Schedule 9.A.ii)
60.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.76/21.04.018/2004-05	March 15, 2005	Guidelines on compliance with Accounting Standard (AS) 11(revised 2003) 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates'	Annexure II Part B (Paragraph 3)
61.	Mailbox Clarification	June 09, 2005	Deposits placed with SIDBI / NABARD for meeting shortfall in Priority Sector Lending by banks – Reporting in Balance Sheet	Annexure II Part A [Schedule 11-Other Assets (Mailbox clarification was modified by circular dated July 16, 2015)

Sr. No.	Circular No.	Date	Subject	Reference Chapter/Paragraph/Annexure
62.	Paragraph 3 of DBS.CO.PP.BC.21/11.01.005/2004-05	June 29, 2005	Exposure to Real Estate Sector	Annexure III – C.5(a)
63.	Paragraph 7 of Annexure of DBOD.No.BP.BC.16/21.04.048/2005-06	July 13, 2005	Guidelines on Purchase/Sale of Non Performing Assets	Annexure III – C.4(g)
64.	UBD.BPD.PCB.Cir.No.28/12.05.001/2005-06	January 24, 2006	Amortization of Expenses Incurred on Software – UCBs	-
65.	Mailbox Clarification	March 23, 2006	Classification of Collateralised Borrowing and Lending Obligation (CBLO) Transactions in Bank's Balance Sheet	Annexure II Part A [Schedule 8(vi)] Annexure II Part A [Schedule 11 (VI)]
66.	DBOD.BP.BC.No.76/21.04.018/2005-06	April 05, 2006	Guidelines on compliance with Accounting Standard (AS) 11 (revised 2003) - 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates'	Annexure II - Part B [Paragraph 3(II)(e)], Paragraph 3(III)]
67.	DBOD.BP.BC.86/21.04.018/2005-06	May 29, 2006	Disclosure in Balance Sheets – Provisions and Contingencies	Annexure III - C.14(e)
68.	Paragraph 2(iv) of DBOD.NO.BP.BC.89/21.04.048/2005-06	June 22, 2006	Prudential Norms on Creation and Utilisation of Floating Provisions	Annexure III – C.4(a)
69.	DBOD.BP.BC.No.31/21.04.018/2006-07	September 20, 2006	Section 17 (2) of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 – Appropriation from Reserve Fund	Chapter VI Paragraph 17-18
70.	Paragraph 3(A) and 3(B) of circular DBOD.No.Leg BC.60/09.07.005/2006-07 dated February 22, 2007	February 22, 2007	Analysis and Disclosure of Complaints -Disclosure of Complaints / Unimplemented Awards of Banking Ombudsmen along with Financial Results	Annexure III - C.11(a) and (b)
71.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.81/21.04.018/2006-07	April 18, 2007	Guidelines - Accounting Standard 17 (Segment Reporting) – Enhancement of disclosures	Annexure II Part B [Paragraph 4]
72.	Mailbox Clarification	July 11, 2007	Prudential Norms – Accounting of Amortization of Premium	Annexure II Part A [Schedule 13 (ii)]

Sr. No.	Circular No.	Date	Subject	Reference Chapter/Paragraph/Annexure
73.	Paragraph 5 of UBD.(PCB).BPD.Cir.No.14/16.20.000/2007-08	September 18, 2007	Investment in Non-SLR Debt Securities by Primary (Urban) Co-operative Banks (UCBs)	Annexure III – C.3(d)
74.	Mailbox Clarification	October 9, 2007	Prudential Norms – Utilisation of Share Premium Account	Chapter VI Paragraph 19
75.	DBOD No.BP.698/21.04.018/2007-08	December 18, 2007	Outstanding Entries / Amount held in Unclaimed Nostro Account as on March 31, 2007	-
76.	RPCD.CO.RRB.No.BC.45/03.05.98/2007-08	January 8, 2008	Section 17(2) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 - Appropriation from the Reserve Fund	Chapter VI - Paragraph 18
77.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.84/21.04.018/2007-08	May 21, 2008	Consolidated Financial Statement	Chapter V – Paragraph 12
78.	Paragraph 9 of enclosure of UBD.PCB.BPD.No.53/13.05.000/2008-09	March 6, 2009	Prudential Guidelines on Restructuring of Advances by UCBs	Annexure III -C.4(d)
79.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.125/21.04.048/2008-09	April 17, 2009	Prudential Norms on Unsecured Advances	Annexure I (Schedule 9.B.iii) Annexure III [Paragraph C.5 (d)]
80.	Paragraph 6 of UBD.PCB.BPD.Cir.No.60/13.05.000/2008-09	April 20, 2009	Prudential Guidelines on Restructuring of Advances by UCBs	Annexure III – C.4(d)
81.	DBOD.BP.BC.No.133/21.04.018/2008-09	May 11, 2009	Reconciliation of NOSTRO Account and Treatment of Outstanding Entries	Chapter VI - Paragraph 15 and 16
82.	Paragraph 5 of DBOD.No.BP.BC.64/21.04.048/2009-10	December 1, 2009	Second Quarter Review of Monetary Policy for the Year 2009-10 - Provisioning Coverage for Advances	Annexure III – C.4(a)
83.	Mailbox Clarification	December 23, 2009	Treatment for Investment in Rural Housing Development Fund of National Housing Bank	
84.	DBOD.No.FSD.BC.67/24.01.001/2009-10	January 07, 2010	Disclosure in Balance Sheet – Bancassurance Business	Annexure III [Paragraph C.14 (b)]

Sr. No.	Circular No.	Date	Subject	Reference Chapter/Paragraph/Annexure
85.	DBOD.BP.BC.79/21.04.018/2009-10	March 15, 2010	Additional Disclosures by banks in Notes to Accounts	Annexure III [C.6, C.4(b), C.4(a), C.4(c), C.9]
86.	DBOD.BP.BC.No.81/21.01.02/2009-10	March 30, 2010	Classification in the Balance Sheet - Capital Instruments	Annexure II Part A (Schedule 1 & 4 (Notes: General))
87.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.80/21.04.018/2010-11	February 9, 2011	Re-opening of Pension Option to Employees of Public Sector Banks and Enhancement in Gratuity Limits - Prudential Regulatory Treatment	-
88.	Paragraph 5 of DBOD.No.BP.BC.87/21.04.048/2010-11	April 21, 2011	Provisioning Coverage Ratio (PCR) for Advances	Annexure III - C.4(a)
89.	RPCD.CO.RRB.BC.No.70/03.05.33/2010-11	May 16, 2011	Enhancement in Gratuity Limits - Prudential Regulatory Treatment	-
90.	UBD.BPD.(PCB).CIR.No.49/09.14.000/2010-11	May 24, 2011	Enhancement in Gratuity Limits - Prudential Regulatory Treatment	-
91.	Paragraph 1.6.2 of DBOD.No.BP.BC-103/21.04.177/2011-12	May 7, 2012	Revisions to the Guidelines on Securitisation Transactions	Annexure III – C.8
92.	DBOD.BP.BC.No.49/21.04.018/2013-14	September 03, 2013	Disclosure of customer complaints and unreconciled balances on account of ATM transactions	Chapter VI (Paragraph 21) & Annexure III (Paragraph C.11)
93.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.77/21.04.018/2013-14	December 20, 2013	Deferred Tax Liability on Special Reserve created under Section 36(1) (viii) of the Income Tax Act, 1961	Chapter VI - Paragraph 22
94.	Paragraph 8 of DBOD.No.BP.BC.85/21.06.200/2013-14	January 15, 2014	Capital and Provisioning Requirements for Exposures to entities with Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure	Annexure III -C.5(g)
95.	Paragraph 8 of Annex DBOD.No.BP.BC.96/21.06.102/2013-14	February 11, 2014	Guidelines on Management of Intra-Group Transactions and Exposures	Annexure III – C.5(f)
96.	UBD.CO.BPD.(PCB)Cir.No.52/12.05.001/2013-14	March 25, 2014	Balance Sheet of banks- Disclosure of Information	Annexure III

Sr. No.	Circular No.	Date	Subject	Reference Chapter/Paragraph/ Annexure
97.	Paragraph 6 of Annex of UBD.BPD.(PCB).Cir.No.53/13.05.000/2013-14	March 28, 2014	Guidelines on Sale of Financial Assets to Securitisation Company/ Reconstruction Company (SC / RC) by Multi State Urban Cooperative Banks	Annexure III – C.4(f)(i)
98.	Paragraph 8 of DBOD.No.DEAF.Cell.BC.114/30.01.002/2013-14	May 27, 2014	The Depositor Education and Awareness Fund Scheme, 2014 - Section 26A of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 - Operational Guidelines	Annexure III – C.10
99.	UBD.CO.BPD.PCB.Cir.No.67/09.50.001/2013-14 (Paragraph 1,2 and 3 only)	May 30, 2014	Deferred Tax Liability on Special Reserve created under Section 36(1) (viii) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 - UCBs	Chapter VI – Paragraph 22
100.	Paragraph 9 of Annex of DBOD.BP.BC.No.120/21.04.098/2013-14	June 9, 2014	Basel III Framework on Liquidity Standards – Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools and LCR Disclosure Standards	Annexure III – C.2(b)
101.	DBOD.No.BP.BC.121/21.04.018/2013-14	June 18, 2014	Disclosure of sector-wise advances	Annexure III - Paragraph 4(b)
102.	RPCD.CO.RRB.BC.No.17/03.05.33/2014-15	July 28, 2014	Additional disclosures by Regional Rural Banks in Notes to Accounts	Annexure III - C.6, C.4(b), C.4(a)
103.	Paragraph 6(b) of Annex of circular DBR.No.FSD.BC.62/24.01.018/2014-15	January 15, 2015	Entry of Banks into Insurance Business	Annexure III-C.14(b)
104.	Paragraph 3 of DBR.No.BP.BC.75/21.04.048/2014-15	March 11, 2015	Guidelines on Sale of Financial Assets to Securitisation Company (SC) / Reconstruction Company (RC) and Related Issues	Annexure III – C.4(f)(i)
105.	DBR.No.BP.BC.78/21.04.048/2014-15	March 20, 2015	Guidelines on Sale of Financial Assets to Securitisation Company / Reconstruction Company and Related Issues	Annexure III – C.4(f)(ii)
106.	Paragraph 3 of DCBR.BPD.(MSCB).Cir.No.1/13.05.000/2014-15	May 14, 2015	Guidelines on Sale of Financial Assets to Securitization Company (SC) / Reconstruction Company (RC) - Reversal of Excess provision on Sale of NPAs to SC / RC	Annexure III – C.4(f)

Sr. No.	Circular No.	Date	Subject	Reference Chapter/Paragraph/ Annexure
107.	Paragraph 4 of Annex of DBR.No.BC.97/29.67.001/2014-15	June 1, 2015	Guidelines on Compensation of Non-executive Directors of Private Sector Banks	Annexure III-C.13
108.	DBR.BP.BC.No.23/21.04.018/2015-16	July 1, 2015	Master Circular - Disclosure in Financial Statements - 'Notes to Accounts'	Annexure III
109.	DBR.BP.BC.No.31/21.04.018/2015-16	July 16, 2015	Deposits placed with NABARD/SIDBI/NHB for meeting shortfall in Priority Sector Lending by Banks-Reporting in Balance Sheet	Annexure II Part A - Schedule 11 (VI)
110.	Paragraph 8 of Annex of DBR.No.FSD.BC.32/24.01.007/2015-16	July 30, 2015	Provision of Factoring Services by Banks – Review	Annexure II – Part A – Schedule 9(A)(i) Annexure III – C.5(e)
111.	Paragraph 18 of Annex of DBR.BP.BC.No.40/21.04.142/2015-16	September 24, 2015	Partial Credit Enhancement to Corporate Bonds	Annexure II – Part A Schedule 12
112.	Paragraph 7 of circular DBR.BP.BC.No.76/21.07.001/2015-16	February 11, 2016	Implementation of Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)	Annexure III-C.14(f)
113.	Paragraph 1(d) of DBR.No.BP.BC.92/21.04.048/2015-16	April 18, 2016	Provisioning pertaining to Fraud Accounts	Annexure III – C.4(g)
114.	Paragraph 5 of DBR.No.BP.BC.9/21.04.048/2016-17	September 1, 2016	Guidelines on Sale of Stressed Assets by Banks	Annexure III – C.4(f)
115.	DBR.BP.BC.No.61/21.04.018/2016-17	April 18, 2017	Guidelines on Compliance with Accounting Standard (AS) 11 - [The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates] by Banks - Clarification	Annexure II - Part B - Paragraph 3(IV)
116.	DBR.BP.BC.No.63/21.04.018/2016-17	April 18, 2017	Disclosure in the "Notes to Accounts" to the Financial Statements – Divergence in the asset classification and provisioning	Annexure III A - Paragraph C.4(e)
117.	Paragraph 12 of DBR.BP.BC.No.106/21.04.098/2017-18	May 17, 2018	Basel III Framework on Liquidity Standards – Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) – Final Guidelines	Annexure III – C.2(b)

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118.	DBR.BP.BC.No.32/21.04.01/2018-19	April 1, 2019	Disclosure in the "Notes to Accounts" to the Financial Statements - Divergence in the asset classification and provisioning	Annexure III - Paragraph C.4(e)
119.	Paragraph 24 of DBR.No.BP.BC.45/21.04.04/2018-19	June 7, 2019	Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets	Annexure III – 4(d)(i)
120.	Paragraph 3.1 and 3.2 (only part related to disclosure in Annual Financial Statements) of Annex of circular DOR.Appt.BC.No.23/29.67.0/2019-20	November 4, 2019	Guidelines on Compensation of Whole Time Directors / Chief Executive Officers / Material Risk Takers and Control Function staff	Annexure III-C.13
121.	Paragraph 52 and 53 of Annex of DOR.No.BP.BC/3/21.04.048/2020-21	August 6, 2020	Resolution Framework for COVID-19 - Related Stress	Annexure III-C.4(h)
122.	Paragraph 4 of Annex of CEPD.CO.PR.D.Cir.No.01/13.01.013/2020-21	January 27, 2021	Strengthening of Grievance Redress Mechanism in Banks	Annexure III – C.11
123.	DOR.GOV.REC.44/29.67.00/2021-22	August 30, 2021	Guidelines on Compensation of Whole Time Directors/ Chief Executive Officers/ Material Risk Takers and Control Function staff – Clarification	Annexure II, Part B, 12
124.	Paragraph 3 of DOR.CRE.REC.47/21.01.00/2021-22 dated September 9, 2021	September 9, 2021	Large Exposures Framework – Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) for offsetting – non-centrally cleared derivative transactions of foreign bank branches in India with their Head Office	Annexure II, Part A, Capital: Banks incorporated outside India
125.	DOR.ACC.REC.57/21.04.01/2021-22	October 4, 2021	Enhancement in family pension of employees of banks - Treatment of additional liability	-
126.	Paragraph 11.1 of Annex to circular DOR.AUT.REC.12/22.01.001/2022-23 dated April 7, 2022	Annexure II, Part B, (4)	Establishment of Digital Banking Units (DBUs)	-