भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

RBI/DOR/2025-26/167

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Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks - Financial Statements: Presentation and Disclosures) Directions, 2025

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In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, and all other provisions / laws enabling the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') in this regard, RBI being satisfied that it is necessary and expedient in the public interest so to do, hereby, issues the Directions hereinafter specified.

Chapter-I Preliminary

A.Short title and commencement

1. These Directions shall be called the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks – Financial Statements : Presentation and Disclosures) Directions, 2025.
2. These Directions shall come into force with immediate effect.

B.Applicability

3. These Directions shall be applicable to Commercial Banks (hereinafter collectively referred to as 'banks' and individually as a 'bank').

   For the purpose of these Directions, 'Commercial Banks' mean banking companies (other than Regional Rural Banks, Small Finance Banks, Payment Banks, and Local Area Banks), corresponding new banks, and the State Bank of India, as defined respectively under clauses (c), (da), and (nc) of Section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

Chapter-II Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account

A.Format of the balance sheet and profit and loss account

4. In terms of the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, a bank shall in respect of all business transacted by it 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 **Annex I** to these Directions.

B.Notes and instructions for compilation

5. A bank shall follow the general instructions for the compilation of balance sheet and profit and loss account as specified in subparagraph (1) below. A bank shall ensure strict compliance with the Accounting Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021, as amended from time to time, subject to Directions / Guidelines issued by the RBI.

(1) **Instructions for compilation of 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	The amount brought in by a bank by way of start-up capital as prescribed by RBI should be shown under this head. The amount of deposit kept with RBI, under

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
				sub-section 2 of Section 11 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 ('BR Act') should also be shown. The amount held under Section 11(2)(b)(i) of the BR 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: 'An amount of ₹… (Previous year: ₹….) out of the amount held as deposit under Section 11(2) of the BR Act 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.'
			Other Banks (Indian) Authorised Capital (__ shares of ₹ ___ each) Issued Capital (__ shares of ₹ ___ each) Subscribed Capital (__ shares of ₹ ___ each) Called up Capital (__ shares of ₹ ___ each) Less: Calls unpaid	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. Where necessary, items which can be combined shall be shown under one head, for instance 'Issued and Subscribed Capital'. *Notes:* 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

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
			Add: Forfeited shares Paid up Capital	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 Sections 17(1), 11(2)(b)(ii) (read with paragraph 21 of this Master Direction) or any other section of the BR Act 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 Fluctuation Reserve shall be shown under this head.

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
		(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. _Note_: Movements in various categories of reserves shall be shown as indicated in the schedule.
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-

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
				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) (ii)	Deposits of branches in India Deposits of branches outside India	The total of these two items should match the total deposits shown in the Balance Sheet. *Note*: 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. 4. Deposits from a bank will include deposits from the banking system in India, co-operative banks, foreign banks which may or may not have a presence in India. 5. A bank shall disclose by way of a footnote to this schedule, the amount of deposits against which lien is marked out of

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
				the total deposits (For current and previous year).
Borrowings	4	(I)	Borrowings in India	
		(i)	RBI	Includes repo, other borrowings or refinance obtained from RBI.
		(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.
				Note: 1. The total of I and II should match the total borrowings shown in the balance sheet. 2. Inter-office transactions shall not be shown as borrowings.

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
				3. Funds raised by foreign branches by way of certificates of deposits, notes, and bonds, etc., shall be classified depending upon documentation, as 'deposits', 'borrowings', etc. 4. Refinance obtained by a bank from RBI and various institutions shall be shown under the head 'Borrowings'. Accordingly, advances shall be shown at the gross amount on the asset side. 5. The following shall be included here: a) Perpetual Debt Instruments b) Tier 2 Capital Instruments c) Perpetual Cumulative Preference Shares (PCPS) d) Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (RNCPS) e) Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares (RCPS) f) Subordinated Debt.
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

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
				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, 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, and 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. 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. *Note*:

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
				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. 2. The interest accruing on all deposits, whether the payment is due or not, shall be treated as a liability. 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)'. 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. 5. Where any item under the 'Others (including provisions)' exceeds one per cent of the total assets, particulars of all such items shall be disclosed in the notes to accounts.
ASSETS				
Cash and balances with the RBI	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 a bank having such branches.

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
		(II)	Balances with RBI (i) in Current Account (ii) in Other Accounts	All type of reverse repos with RBI including those under Liquidity Adjustment Facility shall be presented under sub-item (ii) 'in Other Accounts'.
Balances with banks and money at call and short notice	7	(I) (i) (a) (b)	In India Balances with banks in Current Accounts in Other Deposit Accounts	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.
		(ii) (a) (b)	Money at Call and Short notice with banks with other institutions	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.

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
		(II) (i) (ii) (iii)	Outside India in Current Accounts in Other Deposit Accounts Money at Call and Short Notice	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.
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 securities' under Section 5(a) of the BR Act shall be included here.
		(iii)	Shares	Investments in shares of companies and

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
				corporations not included in item (ii) shall be included here.
		(iv)	Debentures and Bonds	Investments in debentures (as defined by the Companies Act, 2013) 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 associates) 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

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
				unsecured advances as well as overdue instalments.Receivables acquired under factoring shall be reported under 'Bills purchased and Discounted'.
		(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 'Cash credits, overdrafts and loans repayable on demand'. Outstanding balances on credit cards shall be included under this category. Other balances pertaining 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.
		(iii)	Term loans	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.
		B.(i)	Secured by tangible assets	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.

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
				The bank shall specify that advances secured by tangible assets includes advances against book debts.
		(ii)	Covered by Bank / Government Guarantee	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. Further, advances to the extent they are covered by Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Trust for Low Income Housing (CRGFTLIH), and individual schemes under National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Ltd. (NCGTC) which are backed by explicit Central Government Guarantee*, shall also be included here. **Note*: In terms of Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks - Prudential Norms on Capital Adequacy) Directions, 2025, as amended from time to time
		(iii)	Unsecured	All advances not classified under (i) and (ii) shall be included here. Rights, licenses, authorisations, etc., charged to a bank 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.

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
				Total of ‘A’ should tally with total of ‘B’.
		C. (I)	**Advances in India**	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. Advances, which qualify as priority sector lending according to extant RBI 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’. 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. _Note_: 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.
		(i)	Priority Sectors	
		(ii)	Public Sector	
		(iii)	Banks	
		(iv)	Others	
		(II)	**Advances outside India**	
		(i)	Due from banks	
		(ii)	Due from others	
		(iii)	Bills purchased and discounted	
		(iv)	Syndicated loans	
		(v)	Others	

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
				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, and authorisations, etc., charged to the bank as security / collateral in respect of projects (including infrastructure projects) financed by them, shall not be reckoned as tangible security. Such advances shall be reckoned as unsecured. 8. Partial credit enhancement facilities to the extent drawn shall be treated as an advance. 9. The aggregate amount of inter - bank participations with risk sharing would be reduced from the aggregate advances outstanding by issuing bank. Participating bank 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. 10. Reverse Repo with banks and other institutions having original tenors more than

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
				14 days shall be shown under this Schedule under following head: 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) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	Premises At cost as on March 31 of the preceding year Additions during the year Deductions during the year Depreciation to date	Premises, including land, wholly or partly owned by the bank for the purpose of business including residential premises shall be shown against 'Premises'. 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.
		(II) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	Other Fixed Assets (including furniture and fixtures) At cost as on March 31 of the preceding year Additions during the year Deductions during the year Depreciation to date	Furniture and fixtures, vehicles, and all other fixed assets shall be shown under this head.

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
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

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
				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 been adjusted for technical reasons, want of particulars, etc. Accrued income other than interest shall also be included here. 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. 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. Where any item under 'Others' exceeds one percent of the total assets, particulars of all such items shall be disclosed in the notes to accounts.

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
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., shall 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	Arrears of cumulative dividends, bills rediscounted, commitments of underwriting contracts, and estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for etc., are to be included here. 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

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
				be shown here. The undrawn partial credit enhancement facilities shall be shown here. 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 (HTM)', 'Available for Sale (AFS)' or 'Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL), depending upon the intent of holding, at the contracted price.
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.

(2) **Instructions for compilation of profit and loss account**

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and Instructions for compilation
Interest	13	(I)	Interest / discount on	Includes interest and discount on all types of loans and advances like cash credit, demand

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and Instructions for compilation
earned			advances / bills	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 / discount, dividend. Any discount or premium on the securities under HTM, debt securities under AFS and FVTPL (where contractual cash flow meets criterion for solely payment of principal and interest), shall be amortised over the remaining life of the instrument. The amortised amount shall be reflected in the financial statements under item II 'Income on Investments' of Schedule 13 : 'Interest Earned' with a contra in Schedule 8 : 'Investments'.
		(III)	Interest on balances with RBI and other Inter-bank funds	Includes interest on balances with RBI, other banks, call loans, and money market placements, etc.
		(IV)	Others	Includes any other interest / discount income not included in the above heads.
				Notes: The balances in Reverse Repo Interest Income Account shall be classified under Schedule 13 (under item III or IV as appropriate).
Other	14	(I)	Commission, Exchange and	Includes all remuneration on services such as commission on collections, commission /

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and Instructions for compilation
Income			Brokerage	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, and silver, etc. Only the net position shall be shown. If the net position is a loss, the amount shall be shown as a deduction.
		(III)	Profit on revaluation of investments *Less:* Loss on revaluation of investments	The net profit / loss on revaluation of assets 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.
		(IV)	Profit on sale of land, buildings and other assets *Less:* Loss on sale of land, buildings and other assets	
		(V)	Profit on exchange transactions Less: Loss on exchange	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

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and Instructions for compilation
			transactions	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 per cent 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 RBI 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
				Notes: 1. The balances in Repo Interest Expenditure Account shall be classified under Schedule 15 (under item II or III as appropriate). 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.
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, and 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, 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.

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and Instructions for compilation
		(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, and 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.
		(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.

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and Instructions for compilation
		(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, and travel expenses, etc., shall be included under this head. In case any particular item under this head exceeds one percent 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 NPI, transfers to contingencies, and other similar items.

C.Guidance on specific issues with respect to certain Accounting Standards

6. A bank shall also adhere to the following with respect to relevant issues in the application of certain Accounting Standards for the bank:

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

(i) 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.

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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.

(iv) Since the format of the profit and loss accounts of banks prescribed in Form B under Third Schedule to the BR Act 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 to Accounts' to the balance sheet of a bank.

(2) **Accounting Standard 9 – Revenue Recognition**

(i) Non-recognition of income by a bank in case of non-performing advances and non-performing investments, in compliance with the regulatory prescriptions of the RBI, shall not attract a qualification by the statutory auditors as this would be in conformity with provisions of the standard, as it recognises 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 a bank shall be guided by the following while complying with the provisions of the Standard:

(i) **Classification of Integral and Non-integral Foreign Operations**

(a) 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’.

(b) 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.**

(a) 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 a bank 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. The bank 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.

(b)A bank, which is in a position to apply the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction for recording the foreign currency transactions at its 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. A bank, which has an extensive branch network, have a high volume of foreign currency transactions and is not fully equipped on the technology front shall be guided by the following:

(i) 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 a bank 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, the bank may use average rates as detailed below:

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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.

(iv) Generally, an Indian bank prepares the consolidated accounts for its domestic and foreign branches at quarterly or longer intervals. Hence, the bank 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.

(v) 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 per cent 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 per cent of the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

(vi) A bank is encouraged to equip itself 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**

(a) Paragraph 7 of the Standard defines 'Closing rate' as the exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

(b) 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)**

(a) 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.

(b) Accordingly, a bank 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.

(v) **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	
Particulars ↓	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
Revenue										
Result										
Unallocated expenses										
Operating profit										
Income taxes										
Extraordinary profit / loss										
Net profit										
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**
Revenue						
Assets						

Note:

a) The business segment shall ordinarily be considered as the primary reporting format and geographical segment would be the secondary reporting format.

b) The business segments will be 'Treasury', 'Corporate / Wholesale Banking', 'Retail Banking' and 'Other banking operations'.

c) 'Domestic' and 'International' segments will be the geographic segments for disclosure.

d) A bank shall adopt its own methods, on a reasonable and consistent basis, for allocation of expenditure among the segments.

e) 'Treasury' shall include the entire investment portfolio.

f) 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 Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks – Prudential Norms on Capital Adequacy) Directions, 2025. Individual housing loans will also form part of Retail Banking segment for the purpose of reporting under AS-17.

g) Corporate / Wholesale Banking includes all advances to trusts, partnership firms, companies, and statutory bodies, which are not included under 'Retail Banking'.

h) 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.

i) Besides the above-mentioned segments, a bank shall report additional segments within 'Other Banking Business' which meet the quantitative criterion prescribed in the AS 17 for identifying reportable segments.

j) A bank shall sub-divide retail banking 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.

(vi) 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						

Items/Related Party	Parent (as per ownership or control)	Subsidiaries	Associates/ Joint ventures	Key Management Personnel@	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Total
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.

Notes:

a) 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 45S of the RBI Act, 1934

b) 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.

c) The Accounting Standard is applicable to all nationalised banks. The accounting standard exempts state-controlled enterprises, i.e., a nationalised bank from making any disclosures pertaining to its transactions with other related parties which are also state controlled enterprises. Thus, a nationalised bank need not disclose its transactions with the subsidiaries as well as the RRBs sponsored by it. However, it will be required to disclose its transactions with other related parties.

d) 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 duty 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 recognised common law duty of the bank to maintain the confidentiality of the customer details, it 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, a bank need not disclose any details pertaining to that related party other than the relationship with that related party.

(vii) **Accounting Standard 23 – Accounting for Investments in Associates in CFS**

(a) This Accounting Standard sets out principles and procedures for recognising, in the Consolidated Financial Statements (CFS), the effects of the investments in associates on the financial position and operating results of a group.

(b) The Standard requires that an investment in an associate shall be accounted for in CFS under the equity method subject to certain exceptions.

(c) 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.

(d) '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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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 per cent 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.

(viii) **Accounting Standard 24 - Discontinuing operations**

(a) This Standard establishes principles for reporting information about discontinuing operations.

(b) Merger / closure of branches of a bank 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 a bank by transferring the assets / liabilities to the other branches of the same bank.

(c) Disclosures shall be required under the Standard only when: (a) 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 (b) the discontinued operation is substantial in its entirety.

(ix) **Accounting Standard 25 – Interim Financial Reporting**

(a) 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.

(b) The disclosures required to be made by a listed bank 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.

(c) The recognition and measurement principles laid down under AS 25 shall, however, be complied with in respect of such quarterly reports.

(x) **Accounting Standard 26 – Intangible asset**

(a)This Standard prescribes the accounting treatment for intangible assets that are not dealt with specifically in another accounting standard.

(b)With respect to computer software which has been customised for the bank's use and is expected to be in use for some time, the detailed recognition and amortisation principle in respect of computer software prescribed in the Standard adequately addresses these issues and may be followed by banks.

(c)It may be noted that intangible assets recognised and carried in the balance sheet of a bank in compliance with AS 26 shall attract provisions of Section 15(1) of the BR Act, in terms of which a bank is prohibited from declaring any dividend until any expenditure not represented by tangible assets is carried in the balance sheet.

(d)A bank desirous of paying dividend while carrying any intangible assets in its books must seek exemption from Section 15(1) of the BR Act from the Central Government.

(xi) **Accounting Standard 27 - Financial Reporting of Interests in Joint Ventures**

(a)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.

(b)This Standard identifies three broad types of joint ventures, namely, jointly controlled operations, jointly controlled assets, and jointly controlled entities.

(c) In case of jointly controlled entities, where a bank is 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.

(d) 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 AS 13, such investment is to be reflected in the solo financial statements of the bank as per guidelines prescribed by RBI since AS 13 does not apply to banks.

(e) RRBs sponsored by a bank 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 CFS as per the provisions of AS 23.

(xii) **Accounting Standard 28 – Impairment of assets**

(a) This Standard prescribes the procedures that an enterprise applies to ensure that its assets are carried at no more than their recoverable amount.

(b) 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 a bank in so far as it relates to fixed assets.

(c) 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.

Chapter-III Disclosure in Financial Statements – Notes to Accounts

7. A bank shall disclose information as specified in this chapter in the 'Notes to Accounts' of the financial statements.

   Explanation 1: These disclosures are intended only to supplement and not to replace disclosure requirements under other laws, regulations, or accounting and financial reporting standards.

   Explanation 2: A bank is encouraged to make disclosures that are more comprehensive than the minimum required under these Directions, especially if such disclosures significantly aid in the understanding of the financial position and performance.

A.General

8. The items listed in these Directions shall be disclosed in the 'Notes to Accounts' to the financial statements. A bank shall make additional disclosures where material.

B.Presentation

9. 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

10. A bank shall, at the minimum, furnish the following information in the 'Notes to Accounts'. The bank shall note that mere mention of an activity, transaction or item in the disclosure template does not imply that it is permitted, and the bank shall refer to the extant statutory and regulatory requirements while determining the permissibility or otherwise of an activity or transaction. The bank shall disclose comparative information in respect of the previous period for all amounts reported in the current period's financial statements. Further, the bank shall include comparative information for narrative and descriptive information if it is relevant to understanding the current period's financial statements.

(1) **Regulatory capital**

(i)**Composition of regulatory capital**

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
i)	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET 1) (net of deductions, if any)		
ii)	Additional Tier 1 capital		
iii)	Tier 1 capital (i + ii)		
iv)	Tier 2 capital		
v)	Total capital (Tier 1 + Tier 2)		
vi)	Total Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs)		
vii)	CET 1 Ratio (CET 1 as a 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 Government of India		
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* as per instrument type (perpetual non-cumulative preference shares, perpetual debt instruments, etc.). The bank shall also specify if the instruments are Basel III compliant.		
xv)	Amount of Tier 2 capital raised during the year, of which: Give list as per instrument type (perpetual cumulative preference shares, debt capital instruments, etc.). The bank shall also specify if the instruments are Basel III compliant.		

* Example: A 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	### ###	### ###

(ii) **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**

(i) **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												
Advances												
Investments												
Borrowings												
Foreign Currency assets												
Foreign Currency liabilities												

(ii) **Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR):** A bank shall disclose information on its LCR covering all the four quarters of relevant financial year (whether audited or otherwise) in the template given below.

(Amount in ₹ crore)

		Quarter ended (Similarly, there will be column of each of the four quarters)	
		Total Un-weighted* Value (average)	**Total Weighted@ Value (average)**
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		

		Quarter ended (Similarly, there will be column of each of the four quarters)	
		Total Un-weighted* Value (average)	Total Weighted@ Value (average)
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$ Value
13	**Total HQLA**		
14	**Total Net Cash Outflows**		
15	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**		

*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.

@Weighted values shall be calculated after the application of respective haircuts (for HQLA) or inflow and outflow rates (for inflows and outflows).

$Adjusted values shall be calculated after the application of both (a) haircuts and inflow and outflow rates and (b) any applicable caps (i.e., cap on Level 2B and Level 2 assets for HQLA and cap on inflows).

(a) Data shall be presented as simple averages of daily observations over the previous quarter (i.e., the average is calculated over a period of 90 days).

(b)For most data items, both un-weighted and weighted values of the LCR components shall be disclosed as given in the disclosure template. 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.

(c) In addition to the above disclosure, a bank shall provide sufficient qualitative discussion around the LCR to facilitate understanding of the results and data provided. For example, where significant to the LCR, a bank could discuss:

- the main drivers of its LCR results and the evolution of the contribution of inputs to the LCR’s calculation over time;
- intra period changes as well as changes over time;
- the composition of HQLA;
- concentration of funding sources;
- derivative exposures and potential collateral calls;
- currency mismatch in the LCR;
- a description of the degree of centralisation 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.

(iii) **Net Stable Funding ratio (NSFR)**

(a) A bank shall publish disclosure in a common template along with the publication of its financial statements / results (i.e., typically quarterly or half yearly), irrespective of whether the financial statements / results are audited. The NSFR information shall be calculated on a consolidated basis and presented in Indian rupee.

(b) A bank shall either include these NSFR disclosures in its published financial reports or, at a minimum, provide a direct and prominent link to the complete disclosure on its websites, or in publicly available regulatory reports.

(c) Data shall be presented as quarter-end observations. For a bank 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. The bank shall also make available on their websites, or through publicly available regulatory reports, an archive of all templates relating to prior reporting periods. Irrespective of the location of the disclosure, the minimum disclosure requirements must be in the format prescribed in this Chapter.

(d)The data shall be presented as quarter-end observations. For banks reporting on a semi-annual basis, the NSFR must be reported for each of the two preceding quarters. For banks reporting on an annual basis, the NSFR must be reported for the preceding four quarters. Both unweighted and weighted values of the NSFR components must be disclosed unless otherwise indicated. Weighted values are calculated as the values after ASF or RSF factors are applied.

(e)A bank shall, in addition to the template prescribed below, provide a sufficient qualitative discussion around the NSFR to facilitate an understanding of the results and the accompanying data.

Explanation: For example, where significant to the NSFR, a bank could discuss the drivers of its 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					

NSFR Disclosure Template						
(₹ in Crore)		**Unweighted value by residual maturity**				**Weighted value**
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					
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					

NSFR Disclosure Template						
(₹ in Crore)		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
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.

Note: A bank shall be guided by the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks – Asset Liability Management) Directions, 2025, as amended from time to time, for associated guidelines on asset liability management including LCR and NSFR.

(3) **Investments**

(i) **Composition of investment portfolio**

(all amounts in ₹ crore)

	Current Year							Previous Year						
	HTM		AFS	FVTPL		Subsidiaries, Associates & JVs		HTM		AFS	FVTPL		Subsidiaries, Associates & JVs	
	At cost	Fair Value		HFT	non-HFT	At cost	Fair Value	At cost	Fair Value		HFT	non-HFT	At cost	Fair Value
I. Investments in India														
(i) Government securities														
(ii) Other approved securities														
(iii) Shares														
(iv) Debentures and Bonds														
(v) Subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures														
(vi)Others														
Total														
Less: Provisions for impairment / NPI														
Net														
II. Investments outside India														
(i) Government securities (including local authorities)														
(i) Subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures														
(iii) Other investments														
Total														
Less: Provisions for impairment / NPI														
Net														
Total investments (I+II)														

(ii)**Fair value hierarchy of investment portfolio measured at fair value on balance sheet**

(In ₹ Crore)																
	Current Year								**Previous Year**							
	AFS				**FVTPL**				**AFS**				**FVTPL**			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
I. Investments in India																
(i) Government securities																
(ii) Other approved securities																
(iii) Shares																
(iv) Debentures and Bonds																
(v) Subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures																
(vi)Others																
Total																
II. Investments outside India																
(i) Government securities (including local authorities)																
(i) Subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures																
(iii) Other investments																
Total																
Total investments (I+II)																

(iii) **Net gains / (losses) on Level 3 financial instruments recognised in AFS-Reserve and Profit and Loss Account**

	Current Year	Previous Year
Recognised in AFS-Reserve		
Recognised in Profit and Loss Account		

Note: This disclosure excludes Level 3 assets where the valuation of the asset is the price declared by FBIL / FIMMDA for that asset.

(iv) **Details of sales made out of HTM:** Details of sales made out of HTM shall be disclosed in the notes to accounts of the financial statements as per the format given below.

(all amounts in ₹ crore)

		Current Year	Previous Year
A	Opening carrying value of securities in HTM		
B	Carrying value of all HTM securities sold during the year		
C	Less: Carrying values of securities sold under situations exempted from regulatory limit*		
D	Carrying value of securities sold (D=B-C)		
E	Securities sold as a percentage of opening carrying value of securities in HTM (E=D÷A)		
F	Amount transferred to Capital Reserve in respect of HTM securities which were sold at a gain		

*In any financial year, the carrying value of investments sold out of HTM shall not exceed five percent of the opening carrying value of the HTM portfolio. The five percent threshold referred to above shall exclude sale of securities in the situations given under the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks - Classification, Valuation and Operation of Investment Portfolio) Directions, 2025.

(v) **Reclassification between categories of investments**

In terms of Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks – Classification, Valuation and Operation of Investment Portfolio) Directions, 2025, when a bank reclassifies investments from one category to another category, it shall disclose the details of such reclassification including the reclassification adjustments in the notes to the financial statements.

(vi) **Movement of provisions for non-performing investments (NPIs) and investment fluctuation reserve**

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
i) Movement of provisions held towards NPIs		
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 in AFS and FVTPL (including HFT) category.		

(vii) **Non-SLR investment portfolio**

(a)Non-performing non-SLR investments

(Amount in ₹ crore)

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

(b)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	
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)	
		Current year	Previous Year	Current year	Previous Year	Current year	Previous Year	Current year	Previous Year	Current year	Previous Year
a)	PSUs										
b)	FIs										
c)	Banks										
d)	Private Corporates										
e)	Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures										
f)	Others										
g)	Provision held towards NPI										
	Total										

Note:

1.For a bank, 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.Amounts reported under columns 4, 5, 6 and 7 above may not be mutually exclusive.

(viii) **Repo transactions (in face value and market value terms)**

(Amount in ₹ crore)

	Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year	Daily average outstanding during the year	Outstanding as on March 31

	FV	MV	FV	MV	FV	MV	FV	MV
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								

Note:

(a) FV' means Face Value and 'MV' means Market Value.

(b) The disclosure shall be as specified in the Reserve Bank of India (Repurchase Transactions (Repo)) Directions, 2025 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.

(ix) **Government Security Lending (GSL) transactions (in market value terms)**

As at … (current year balance sheet date)

(Amount in ₹ crore)

	Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year	Daily average outstanding during the year	Total volume of transactions during the year	Outstanding as on March 31
Securities lent through GSL transactions					
Securities borrowed through GSL transactions					
Securities placed as collateral under GSL transactions					
Securities received as collateral under GSL Transactions					

As at … (previous year balance sheet date)

(Amount in ₹ crore)

	Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year	Daily average outstanding during the year	Total volume of transactions during the year	Outstanding as on March 31
Securities lent through GSL transactions					
Securities borrowed through GSL transactions					
Securities placed as collateral under GSL Transactions					
Securities received as collateral under GSL Transactions					

Note: The disclosure shall be as specified in the Reserve Bank of India (Government Securities Lending) Directions, 2023, as amended from time to time. For ease of reference the disclosure template as on the date of issuance of this Direction has been reproduced here.

(4) **Asset quality**

(i) **Classification of advances and provisions held**

	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 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 NPAs						
Opening Balance						

	Standard	Non-Performing				Total
	Total Standard Advances	Sub-standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total Non-Performing Advances	
Add: Fresh additions during the year						
Less: Reductions during the year						
Closing Balance						
Floating Provisions						
Opening Balance						
Add: Additional provisions made during the year						
Less: Amount drawn down during the year (Rationale for drawdown may be explained by way of a note below the table)						
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						

Note:

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

2) 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.

3) 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.

Ratios (in percent) (to be computed as per applicable regulatory instructions)	Current Year	Previous Year
Gross NPA to Gross Advances		
Net NPA to Net Advances		
Provision coverage ratio		

(ii) 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						

(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
d)	Personal loans						
	Sub-total (ii)						
	Total (I + ii)						
*A bank 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.							

(iii) Overseas assets, NPAs and revenue

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Total Assets		
Total NPAs		
Total Revenue		

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

(iv) **Particulars of resolution plan and restructuring**

(a) A bank covered by the 'Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets' issued vide Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks – Resolution of Stressed Assets) Directions, 2025 shall make appropriate disclosures in its financial statements relating to resolution plans implemented.

(b) As per 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 a bank in the 'Notes to Accounts' to its Annual Financial Statements.

(v) **Divergence in asset classification and provisioning:** A bank shall make suitable disclosures as tabulated below, if either or both of the following conditions are satisfied:

(a) the additional provisioning for NPAs assessed by RBI as part of its supervisory process, exceeds five per cent of the reported profit before provisions and contingencies for the reference period, and

(b) the additional Gross NPAs identified by the RBI as part of its supervisory process exceed five per cent of the reported incremental Gross NPAs for the reference period.

Explanation - Reported 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.

(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 RBI	
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 RBI	
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 RBI	

Sr.	Particulars	Amount
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 RBI to the bank.

(vi) **Disclosure of transfer of loan exposure:** 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:

(a) 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 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.

(b) 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 Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs)	To permitted transferees	To other transferees (please specify)
No: of accounts			
Aggregate principal outstanding of loans transferred			

Details of stressed loans transferred during the year (to be made separately for loans classified as NPA and SMA)			
Weighted average residual tenor of the loans transferred			
Net book value of loans transferred (at the time of transfer)			
Aggregate consideration			
Additional consideration realised in respect of accounts transferred in earlier years			

Details of loans acquired during the year		
(all amounts in ₹ crore)	From SCBs, RRBs, Co-operative Banks, AIFIs, 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		

(c)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.

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

(vii) **Disclosure on Co-Lending Arrangements (CLA):**

(a) In addition to the applicable disclosure requirements under extant regulations, a bank shall also prominently disclose on their website, a list of all active CLA partners.

(b) A bank shall also make appropriate disclosures in their financial statements, under 'Notes to Accounts', relating to necessary details of CLAs on an aggregate basis. The details may inter alia include quantum of CLAs, weighted average rate of interest, fees charged / paid, broad sectors in which CLA was made, performance of loans under CLA, details related to default loss guarantee, if any, etc. The disclosure shall be done on quarterly/annual basis.

Note: As regards CLA, the bank shall be guided by the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks – Transfer and Distribution of Credit Risk) Directions, 2025, as amended from time to time. These Directions shall come into force from January 1, 2026, or from any earlier date as decided by a bank as per its internal policy ("effective date"). Any new CLA entered into after the effective date shall be in compliance with these Directions.

(viii) **Non-Fund Based (NFB) Credit Facilities:** A bank shall disclose the details of NFB credit facilities in the format given below.

		As at 31st March 20XX	As at 31st March 20XX	Previous Year	Previous Year
		Secured* Portion	**Unsecured Portion**	**Secured* Portion**	**Unsecured Portion**
I	Outstanding Guarantees (₹ crore)				
	i)In India				
	ii)Outside India				
II	Acceptances, Endorsements and other Obligations (₹ crore)				
III	Other NFB Credit facilities (₹ crore)				
* Secured portion is as defined under Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks – Credit Facilities) Directions, 2025.					

Note: As regards NFB credit limits, the bank shall be guided by the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks –Credit Facilities) Directions, 2025, as amended from time to time. These Directions shall come into force from April 1, 2026, or from any earlier date as decided by a bank as per its internal policy ("effective date"). Extension of any new NFB facility and renewal of an existing NFB facility after the effective date, shall be governed in terms of these Directions. All existing NFB facilities extended/ renewed till the effective date shall be governed by the existing instructions as applicable to the respective bank.

(ix) **Fraud accounts:** A bank shall 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)		

	Current year	Previous year
Amount of unamortised provision debited from 'other reserves' as at the end of the year (₹ crore)		

(x) **Disclosure related to project finance:** A bank shall make appropriate disclosures related to project finance as below:

Sl. No	Item Description	Number of accounts	Total outstanding (in ₹ crore)
1	Projects under implementation accounts at the beginning of the quarter.		
2	Projects under implementation accounts sanctioned during the quarter.		
3	Projects under implementation accounts where DCCO has been achieved during the quarter		
4	Projects under implementation accounts at the end of the quarter. (1+2-3)		
5	Out of '4' – accounts in respect of which resolution process involving extension in original / extended DCCO, as the case may be, has been invoked.		
5.1	Out of '5' – accounts in respect of which Resolution plan has been implemented.		
5.2	Out of '5' – accounts in respect of which Resolution plan is under implementation.		
5.3	Out of '5' – accounts in respect of which Resolution plan has failed.		
6	Out of '5', accounts in respect of which resolution process involving extension in original / extended DCCO, as the case may be, has been invoked due to change in scope and size of the project.		
7	Out of '5', account in respect of which cost overrun associated with extension in original / extended DCCO, as the case may be, was funded		
7.1	Out of '7', accounts where SBCF was sanctioned during financial closure and renewed continuously		
7.2	Out of '7', accounts where SBCF was not pre-sanctioned or renewed continuously		
8	Out of '4' – accounts in respect of which resolution process not involving extension in original / extended DCCO, as the case may be, has been invoked.		
8.1	Out of '8' – accounts in respect of which Resolution plan has been implemented.		
8.2	Out of '8' – accounts in respect of which Resolution plan is under implementation.		
8.3	Out of '8' – accounts in respect of which Resolution plan has failed.		

Note: This is a quarterly disclosure beginning from October 1, 2025. The bank shall be guided by the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks – Resolution of Stressed Assets) Directions, 2025, as amended from time to time.

(xi) **Disclosure under resolution framework for COVID-19-related Stress**

(a) A special window under the Prudential Framework was extended to enable the lenders to implement a resolution plan in respect of eligible corporate exposures, and personal loans, while classifying such exposures as Standard.

(b) A bank 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

Note: A bank that is not required by the listing requirements or otherwise to publish quarterly / half-yearly statements, shall make the disclosures for the full year in the annual financial statements.

(5) Exposures

(i) Exposure to real estate sector

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Category	Current Year	Previous Year
i) Direct exposure a) Residential Mortgages 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. b) Commercial Real Estate 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. c) Investments in Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) and other securitised exposures i. Residential ii. Commercial Real Estate ii) Indirect Exposure Fund based and non-fund-based exposures on National Housing Bank and Housing Finance Companies.		
Total Exposure to Real Estate Sector		

(ii) Exposure to capital market

(Amount in ₹ crore)

	Particulars	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;		

Particulars		Current Year	Previous Year
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;		
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			

(a) For restructuring of dues in respect of listed companies, a bank may be ab initio compensated for its 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.

(b) 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.

(c) A bank shall separately disclose details of conversion of debt into equity as part of a restructuring which are exempt from CME limits.

(iii) **Risk category-wise country exposure**

(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 a bank moves over to internal rating systems, it 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 a bank, on request, quarterly updates of their country classifications and shall also inform banks in case of any sudden major changes in country classification in the interim period.

Note: 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.

(iv) **Unsecured advances:** A bank 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		

(v) **Factoring exposures:** Factoring exposures shall be separately disclosed.

(vi) **Intra-group exposures:** A bank shall make the following disclosures for the current year with comparatives for the previous year:

(a) Total amount of intra-group exposures

(b) Total amount of top 20 intra-group exposures

(c) Percentage of intra-group exposures to total exposure of the bank on borrowers / customers

(d) Details of breach of limits on intra-group exposures and regulatory action thereon, if any.

(vii) **Unhedged foreign currency exposure:** A bank shall disclose its policies to manage currency induced credit risk. The bank shall also disclose the incremental provisioning and capital held by it towards this risk.

(viii) **Loans against gold and silver collateral**

(a) Details of loans extended against eligible gold and silver collateral

Particulars	Loan outstanding		Average ticket size (₹ crore)	Average LTV ratio	Gross NPA (%)
	₹ crore	As % of Total Loans			
1. **Opening balance of the FY** [(a)+(b)]					
(a) Consumption loans					
of which bullet repayment loans					
(b) Income generating loans					
2. **New loans sanctioned and disbursed during the FY** [(c)+(d)]					NA
(c) Consumption loans					NA
of which bullet repayment loans					NA
(d) Income generating loans					NA
3. **Renewals sanctioned and disbursed during the FY**					NA

Particulars	Loan outstanding		Average	Average	Gross NPA
4.**Top-up loans sanctioned and disbursed during the FY**					NA
5. **Loans repaid during the FY** [(e)+(f)]				NA	NA
(e) Consumption loans				NA	NA
of which bullet repayment loans				NA	NA
(f) Income generating loans				NA	NA
6. **Non-Performing Loans recovered during the FY** [(g) + (h)]				NA	NA
(g) Consumption loans				NA	NA
of which bullet repayment loans				NA	NA
(h) Income generating loans				NA	NA
7. **Loans written off during the FY** [(i) + (j)]				NA	NA
(i) Consumption loans				NA	NA
of which bullet repayment loans				NA	NA
(j) Income generating loans				NA	NA
8. **Closing balance at the end of FY** [(k) + (l)]					
(k) Consumption loans					
of which bullet repayment loans					
(l) Income generating loans					

Note:

(i) The bank shall be guided by the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks – Credit Facilities) Directions, 2025, as amended from time to time.

(ii) Information may be disclosed separately for loans against gold collateral and loans against silver collateral

(iii) Average LTV ratio is calculated as ratio of sum of LTVs of loans at the time of sanction to total number of such loans.

(b) Details of gold and silver collateral and auctions

Sr. No.	Particulars		
(a)	Unclaimed gold or silver collateral at the end of the financial year (in grams)		
(b)	Number of loan accounts in which auctions were conducted		
(c)	Total outstanding in loan accounts mentioned in (b)		
(d)	Gold or silver collateral acquired during the FY due to default of loans (in grams)		
(e)	Gold or silver collateral auctioned during the FY (in grams)		
(f)	Recovery made through auctions during the FY (in ₹ crore)		
(g)	Recovery percentage:		
(h)		as % of value of gold or silver collateral	

Sr. No.		Particulars	
(i)		as % of outstanding loan	

Note:

(i) Weight and value of collateral to be calculated in accordance with the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks – Credit Facilities) Directions, 2025.

(ii) Unclaimed gold or silver collateral means as defined under the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks – Credit Facilities) Directions, 2025.

(6) Concentration of deposits, advances, exposures and NPAs

(i) 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		

(ii) 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, a bank may reckon the outstanding as the credit exposure

(iii) 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.

(iv) Concentration of NPAs

(Amount in ₹ crore)

	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) Derivatives

(i) Details of derivative portfolio

(all amounts in ₹ crore)

	Current year			Previous Year		
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Interest Rate Derivatives						
MTM – Assets						
MTM – Liabilities						
Net Gain / Loss recognised in Profit &Loss Account						
Exchange Rate Derivatives						
MTM – Assets						
MTM – Liabilities						
Net Gain / Loss recognised in Profit &Loss Account						
Credit Risk Derivatives						
MTM – Assets						
MTM – Liabilities						
Net Gain / Loss recognised in Profit &Loss Account						
Other Derivatives (specify)						
MTM – Assets						
MTM – Liabilities						
Net Gain / Loss recognised in Profit &Loss Account						

(ii) 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 (for example, exposures to particular industries, or swaps with highly geared companies.)		
v) The fair value of the swap book (Note - 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)		

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.

(iii) 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 March 31 ….(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)		

(iv) Disclosures on risk exposure in derivatives

(a)**Qualitative disclosures:** A bank shall disclose its 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:

(i) the structure and organisation for management of risk in derivatives trading,

(ii) the scope and nature of risk measurement, risk reporting and risk monitoring systems,

(iii) policies for hedging and / or mitigating risk and strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges / mitigants, and

(iv) 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.

(b) **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. A bank may adopt the Current Exposure Method on Measurement of Credit Exposure of Derivative Products as per extant RBI instructions.

(v) Credit default swaps

(i) A bank 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 its financial statements.

(ii) 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 FIMMDA.

Note: 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.

(8) **Disclosures relating to securitisation**

(i) In the annual 'Notes to Accounts', 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 Minimum Retention Requirement (MRR).

(ii) 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 table 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 securitisation exposures to be reported here)		
2.	Total amount of securitised assets as per books of the SPEs		
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 • First loss • Others		
	b) On-balance sheet exposures • First loss • Others		
4.	Amount of exposures to securitisation transactions other than MRR		

Sl. No.	Particulars	Mar 31 (Current Year)	Mar 31 (Previous Year)
	a) Off-balance sheet exposures i) Exposure to own securitisations • First loss • Others ii) Exposure to third party securitisations • First loss • Others		
	b) On-balance sheet exposures i) Exposure to own securitisations • First loss • Others ii) Exposure to third party securitisations • 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		(may mention average default rate of previous 5 years)
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.		
10.	Investor complaints (a) Directly / Indirectly received and; (b) Complaints outstanding		

Note: A bank shall provide table separately for 'Simple, Transparent and Comparable' (STC) and non-STC transactions.

The bank shall be guided by the Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks – Securitisation Transactions) Directions, 2025, as amended from time to time.

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

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		
A bank shall specify here that the closing balance of the amount transferred to DEA Fund, as disclosed above, are also included under 'Schedule 12 - Contingent Liabilities - Other items for which the bank is contingently liable' or 'Contingent Liabilities - Others,' as the case may be.			

(11) Disclosure of complaints

(i) Summary information on complaints received by a bank from customers and from the Offices of Ombudsman (previously office of banking ombudsman)

Sr. No		Particulars	Current Year	Previous 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		

Sr. No		Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
		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		
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.				

(ii) Top five grounds 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					

Note: 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	16. Others

		working hours by the branch, etc	

(12) **Disclosure of penalties imposed by the RBI**

(i) Penalties imposed by the RBI under the provisions of the (a) Banking Regulation Act, 1949, (b) Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007, and (c) 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.

(ii) In the case of a foreign bank, the penalty shall be disclosed in the 'Notes to Accounts' to the next balance sheet for its Indian operations. A bank shall make appropriate disclosures on the nature of the breach, number of instances of default and the quantum of penalty imposed.

(iii) 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 RBI during the financial year.

(13) **Disclosures on remuneration**

(i) A bank is required to make disclosure on remuneration of Whole Time Directors / Chief Executive Officers / Material Risk Takers on an annual basis at the minimum, in its Annual Financial Statements.

(ii) The bank shall make the disclosures in table or chart format and make disclosures for previous as well as the current reporting year.

(iii) Further, a private sector bank and foreign bank (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 utilises and the rationale for using these different forms.

			Current Year	Previous Year
Quantitative disclosures *(The quantitative disclosures should only cover Whole Time Directors / Chief Executive Officer / Material Risk Takers)*	(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. (ii) Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex post explicit adjustments.		

			Current Year	Previous Year
		(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.		

(iv) A private sector bank shall also disclose remuneration paid to the non-executive directors on an annual basis at the minimum, in its Annual Financial Statements.

(v) 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

(i) Business ratios

Particular	Current Year	Previous Year
i)Interest Income as a percentage to Working Funds[1] ii)Non-interest income as a percentage to Working Funds[1] iii)Cost of Deposits iv)Net Interest Margin[2] v)Operating Profit as a percentage to Working Funds[1] vi) Return on Assets[3] vii) Business (deposits plus advances) per employee[4] (in ₹ crore) viii) Profit per employee (in ₹ crore)		

[1]Working funds to be reckoned as average of total assets (excluding accumulated losses, if any) as reported to RBI in Form X for Commercial Banks during the 12 months of the financial year.

[2]Net Interest Margin = Net Interest Income / Average Interest Earning Assets where Net Interest Income = Interest Income – Interest Expense.

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

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

(ii) **Bancassurance business**: The details of fees / brokerage earned in respect of insurance broking, agency and bancassurance business undertaken by a bank shall be disclosed for both the current year and previous year.

(iii) **Marketing and distribution**: A bank shall disclose the details of fees / remuneration received in respect of the marketing and distribution function (excluding bancassurance business) undertaken by it.

(iv) **Disclosures regarding Priority Sector Lending Certificates (PSLCs)**: The amount of PSLCs (category-wise) sold and purchased during the year shall be disclosed.

(v) **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)		

(vi) **Implementation of IFRS converged Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)**

(a) As the legislative amendments recommended by the Reserve Bank are under consideration of the Government of India, implementation of Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) for banks has been deferred till further notice.

(b) However, a bank shall continue to disclose the strategy for Ind AS implementation, including the progress made in this regard. These disclosures shall be made until implementation of Ind AS.

(vii) **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		

(viii) **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)

A bank 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.

(a) The liability for enhancement of family pension shall be fully recognised as per applicable accounting standards.

(b) 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.

(c) Appropriate disclosure of the accounting policy followed in this regard shall be made in the 'Notes to Accounts' to the financial statements. A bank 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.

(ix) **Disclosure of Letters of Comfort (LoCs) issued by banks:** A bank should disclose the full particulars of all the Letters of Comfort (LoCs) issued by it during the year, including their assessed financial impact, as also their assessed cumulative financial obligations under the LoCs issued by it in the past and outstanding, in its published financial statements, as part of the 'Notes to Accounts'.

(x) **Portfolio-level information on the use of funds raised from green deposits**

(Amount in ₹ crore)			
Particulars	**Current Financial Year**	**Previous Financial Year**	**Cumulative***
Total green deposits raised (A)			
Use of green deposit funds**			
(1) Renewable Energy			
(2) Energy Efficiency			
(3) Clean Transportation			
(4) Climate Change Adaptation			
(5) Sustainable Water and Waste Management			
(6) Pollution Prevention and Control			
(7) Green Buildings			
(8) Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources and Land Use			

(9) Terrestrial and Aquatic Biodiversity Conservation			
Total Green Deposit funds allocated (B = Sum of 1 to 9)			
Amount of Green Deposit funds not allocated (C = A – B)			
Details of the temporary allocation of green deposit proceeds pending their allocation to the eligible green activities / projects			
* This shall contain the cumulative amount since the bank started offering green deposits. For example, if a bank has commenced raising green deposits from June 1, 2023, then the annual financial statement for the period ending March 31, 2025, would contain particulars of deposits raised and allocated from June 1, 2023, till March 31, 2025. Further, the actual amount of green deposits raised during the year and use of such funds shall be given under this disclosure. **Under each category, a bank may provide sub-categories based on the funds allocated to each sub-sector. For example, the bank may provide sub-categories like solar energy, wind energy, etc. under 'Renewable Energy'.			

Chapter-IV Consolidated Financial Statements

11. In addition to standalone financial statements prepared as per the formats prescribed under Section 29 of Banking Regulation Act, 1949, a bank, whether listed or unlisted, shall prepare and disclose CFS in its Annual Reports, in the formats prescribed in **Annex II**.

    Explanation: The CFS shall normally include a consolidated balance sheet, consolidated statement of profit and loss, principal accounting policies, and 'Notes to Accounts'.

12. The CFS for the bank shall also be submitted to the Department of Supervision (DoS), RBI within one month from the publication of the bank's annual accounts.

13. CFS shall be prepared in terms of the applicable accounting standards for the bank.

    Explanation 1: 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 for the bank.

    Explanation 2: An RRB shall be treated as an 'associate' in the CFS of its sponsor bank.

14. A parent presenting CFS shall consolidate all subsidiaries - domestic as well as foreign, except those specifically permitted to be excluded under the applicable accounting standards.

15. 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.

    Provided that, the reasons for not consolidating a subsidiary shall be disclosed in the CFS.

    Provided further that, 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.

16. 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.

    Provided that, 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.

17. The valuation of investments by the bank 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 RBI.

18. The Board of Directors of the bank 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.

    Provided that, 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-V Other Instructions

A.Inter-branch account - provisioning for net debit balance

19. A bank shall adhere to following guidelines for unreconciled inter-branch account entries.

(1) The bank shall segregate the credit entries outstanding for more than five years in the inter-branch account and transfer them to a separate 'Blocked Account' which shall be shown under 'Other Liabilities and Provisions - Others'.

(2) 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 ₹ One lakh.

(3) 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).

(4) The bank 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, the bank shall segregate the debit and credit entries remaining unreconciled for more than six months and arrive at the net position category-wise, while also considering the balance in the Blocked Account.

(5) 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.

Provided that, the bank shall ensure that the net debit in one category is not set-off against net credit in another category.

B.Reconciliation of Nostro account and treatment of outstanding entries

20. Treatment of outstanding entries in Nostro accounts of a bank shall be as under.

(1) The bank shall take steps to have a strong control over reconciliation and put in place a system of real-time reconciliation, which provides for immediate escalation of differences, if any.

(2) There shall be close monitoring of pending items in Nostro accounts by top management at short intervals.

(3) 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.

(4) The balance in the Blocked Account shall be reckoned for the purpose of CRR / SLR.

(5) A bank shall make 100 per cent provision in respect of all unreconciled debit entries in the Nostro accounts, which are outstanding for more than two years.

(6) A bank which, in the past, was 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, shall ensure that any future claims in respect of these entries are honoured.

Explanation: The amount appropriated to the general reserve shall not be available for the declaration of dividend.

C.Transfer to / appropriation from Reserve funds

21. In terms of Sections 17(1) and11(2)(b)(ii) of the BR Act a bank is 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 Bank shall transfer not less than 25 per cent of the 'net profit' before appropriations to the Statutory Reserve.

22. Unless specifically allowed by extant regulations, the bank shall take prior approval from the RBI before any appropriation is made from the Statutory Reserve or any other reserve.

23. Banks are further advised that,

(1) all expenses including provisions and write-offs recognised 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);

(2) draw down from reserves, with the prior approval of RBI, shall be effected only ‘below the line’ (i.e. after arriving at the net profit / loss for the year); and

(3) suitable disclosures shall be made of such draw down in the ‘Notes to Accounts’ to the Balance Sheet.

(4) subject to compliance with applicable laws, banks, without prior approval of RBI, can utilise the share premium account for meeting issue expenses of shares to the extent that such expenses are incremental costs directly attributable to the transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

Provided that, the share premium account shall not be utilised for writing off the expenses relating to the issue of debt instruments.

Explanation: For the purposes of this Direction, issue expenses shall include registration and other regulatory fees, payments made to legal, accounting, and other professional advisers, printing costs, and stamp duties.

D.Provisioning for fraud

24. In respect of provisioning for frauds, a bank that has 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.

25. Where the 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 by credit to provisions.

Provided that, it should subsequently reverse the debits to the reserves proportionately and complete the provisioning by debiting profit and loss account, in the successive quarters of the next financial year.

26. Where there has been delay, beyond the prescribed period, in reporting the fraud to the RBI, the entire provisioning is required to be made at once.

E.Unreconciled balances

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

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

28. A bank shall make provisions for DTL on the Special Reserve created under Section 36(1)(viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961.

G.Window dressing

29. A bank shall ensure that balance sheet and profit and loss account reflect true and fair picture of its financial position.

30. Instances of window dressing of financials, short provisioning, misclassification of NPAs, under-reporting / incorrect computation of exposure / risk weight, incorrect capitalisation of expenses, capitalisation 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 BR Act shall be considered.

Chapter-VI Repeal and Other Provisions

A. Repeal and saving

31. With the issue of these Directions, the existing Directions, instructions, and guidelines relating to Financial Statements- Presentation and Disclosures as applicable to Commercial Banks stand repealed, as communicated vide circular DOR.RRC.REC.302/33-01-010/2025-26 dated November 28, 2025. The directions, instructions, and guidelines repealed prior to the issuance of these Directions shall continue to remain repealed.
32. Notwithstanding such repeal, any action taken or purported to have been taken, or initiated under the repealed Directions, instructions, or guidelines shall continue to be governed by the provisions thereof. All approvals or acknowledgments granted under these repealed lists shall be deemed as governed by these Directions. Further, the repeal of these directions, instructions, or guidelines shall not in any way prejudicially affect:
    a. any right, obligation or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred thereunder;
    b. any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred in respect of any contravention committed thereunder;
    c. any investigation, legal proceeding, or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid; and any such investigation, legal proceedings or remedy may be instituted, continued, or enforced and any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment may be imposed as if those directions, instructions, or guidelines had not been repealed.

B. Application of other laws not barred

33. 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.

C. Interpretations

34. 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 RBI 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 RBI shall be final and binding.

(Sunil T S Nair)
Chief General Manager

Annex I

Format of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account

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

Form A

Form of Balance Sheet

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

Balance as on March 31, ________ (Year)

(000's omitted)

	Schedule	As on March 31, ___ (Current year)	As on March 31, ___ (Previous year)
Capital and Liabilities			
Capital	1		
Reserves and Surplus	2		
Deposits	3		
Borrowings	4		
Other liabilities and provisions	5		
Total			
Assets			
Cash and balances with RBI	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			

Schedule 1 – Capital

		As on March 31, ___ (Current year)	As on March 31, ___ (Previous year)
I	For Nationalised Banks Capital (Fully owned by Central Government)		
II.	For Banks incorporated outside India Capital (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 ₹ ______ each) Issued Capital (_______ shares of ₹ ______ each) Subscribed Capital (_______ shares of ₹ ______ each) Called-up Capital (_______ shares of ₹ ______ each) Less: Calls unpaid Add: Forfeited shares		

Schedule 2 - Reserves and Surplus

		As on March 31, ___ (Current year)	As on March 31, ___ (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 March 31, ___ (Current year)	As on March 31, ___ (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 March 31, ___ (Current year)	As on March 31, ___ (Previous year)
I.	Borrowings in India		
	(a) RBI		
	(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 March 31, ___ (Current year)	As on March 31, ___ (Previous year)
I.	Bills payable		
II.	Inter-office adjustment (net)		
III.	Interest accrued		
IV.	Others (including provisions)		
	Total		

Schedule 6 - Cash and Balances with RBI

	As on March 31, ___ (Current year)	As on March 31, ___ (Previous year)
I. Cash in hand (including foreign currency notes)		
II. Balances with RBI		
(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 March 31, ___ (Current year)	As on March 31, ___ (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 March 31, ___ (Current year)	As on March 31, ___ (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 March 31, ___ (Current year)	As on March 31, ___ (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 March 31, ___ (Current year)	As on March 31, ___ (Previous year)

		As on March 31, ___ (Current year)	As on March 31, ___ (Previous year)
I.	Premises		
	At cost as on March 31 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 March 31 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 March 31, ___ (Current year)	As on March 31, ___ (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 March 31, ___ (Current year)	As on March 31, ___ (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		

Form B

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

(000's omitted)

		Schedule	Year ended on March 31, ___ (Current year)	Year ended on March 31, ___ (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			

	Year ended on March 31, ___ (Current year)	Year ended on March 31, ___ (Previous year)
I. Interest / discount on advances / bills		
II. Income on investments		
III. Interest on balances with RBI and other inter-bank funds		
IV. Others		
V. Total		

Schedule 13 - Interest Earned

Schedule 14 - Other Income

		Year ended on March 31, ___ (Current year)	Year ended on March 31, ___ (Previous year)
I.	Commission, exchange and brokerage		
II.	Profit on sale of investments		
	Less: Loss on sale of investments		
III.	Profit on revaluation of investments		
	Less: Loss on revaluation of investments		
IV.	Profit on sale of land, buildings and other assets		
	Less: Loss on sale of land, buildings and other assets		
V.	Profit on exchange transactions		
	Less: Loss on exchange transactions		
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 March 31, ___ (Current year)	Year ended on March 31, ___ (Previous year)
I.	Interest on deposits		
II.	Interest on RBI / Inter-bank borrowings		
III.	Others		
	Total		

Schedule 16 - Operating Expenses

		Year ended on March 31, ___ (Current year)	Year ended on March 31, ___ (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		

Annex II

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 RBI	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			
Less: Minorities' Interest			
Consolidated profit / (loss) for the year attributable to the group			
Add: 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 Share[1]			

[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 ₹ ... each)		
Issued Capital (.... Shares of ₹ ... each)		
Subscribed Capital (.... Shares of ₹ ... each)		
Called-up Capital (.... Shares of ₹ ... each)		
Less: Calls unpaid		
Add: Forfeited shares		
Total		

Schedule 2 - Reserves and Surplus[1]		
	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		

Schedule 3 – Deposits		
Particulars	**As on 31.3.__ (current year)**	**As on 31.3.__ (previous year)**
(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[1]		
(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) RBI		
(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 RBI		
Particulars	**As on 31.3.__ (current year)**	**As on 31.3.__ (previous year)**
I. Cash in hand (including foreign currency notes)		
II. Balances with RBI		
(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		

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)**
(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		

Schedule 9 – Advances		
Particulars	**As on 31.3.__ (current year)**	**As on 31.3.__ (previous year)**
(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 March 31 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 March 31 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)		
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 RBI 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 RBI / 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		

Note:

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 RBI shall be followed.