

**Draft Reserve Bank of India (All India Financial Institutions – Financial Statements: Presentation and Disclosures) Directions, 2025**

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**Reserve Bank of India (All India Financial Institutions – Financial Statements: Presentation and Disclosures) Directions, 2025**

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In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 45L of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Reserve Bank of India being satisfied that it is necessary and expedient in the public interest and in the interest of financial sector policy 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 (All India Financial Institutions – 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 All-India Financial Institutions (hereinafter collectively referred to as 'AIFIs' and individually as an 'AIFI') viz. Export Import Bank of India ('EXIM Bank'), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development ('NABARD'), Small Industries Development Bank of India ('SIDBI'), National Housing Bank ('NHB') and National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development ('NaBFID').

## **Chapter II - Format of the Balance sheet and Profit and Loss account and preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements**

4. An AIFI 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 Reserve Bank of India. An AIFI 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 form and manner prescribed under the respective Acts governing its functioning.
5. In addition to solo level financial statements, the AIFI shall also prepare and disclose Consolidated Financial Statements (CFS).
6. The CFS shall be prepared in terms of 'Accounting Standard (AS) 21 - Consolidated Financial Statements' and other related accounting standards viz. 'AS 23 - Accounting for Investments in Associates in Consolidated Financial Statements' and 'AS 27- Financial Reporting of Interests in Joint Ventures'. For the purpose, the terms 'parent', 'subsidiary', 'associate', 'joint venture', 'control' and 'group' shall have the same meaning as ascribed to them in the applicable accounting standards.
7. A parent AIFI presenting CFS shall consolidate all subsidiaries - domestic as well as foreign, except those specifically permitted to be excluded under AS 21. The reasons for not consolidating a subsidiary shall be disclosed in CFS. The responsibility of determining whether a particular entity shall be included or not for consolidation would be that of the Management of the parent entity and the Statutory Auditors shall comment in this regard if they are of the opinion that an entity which ought to have been consolidated had been omitted.
8. CFS shall normally include consolidated balance sheet, consolidated statement of profit and loss, principal accounting policies and notes to accounts.
9. The financial statements used in the consolidation shall be drawn up as of the same reporting date as of standalone financial statements. If that is not possible, AS 21

allows adoption of six-month-old balance sheet of subsidiaries and prescribes that adjustments shall be made for the effects of significant transactions or other events that have occurred during the intervening period. In case the balance sheet dates of parent and subsidiaries are different, inter-group netting shall be done as on the balance sheet date of the parent entity. In the cases where the balance sheet date coincides with that of the AIFI, the AIFI shall publish its CFS without waiting for the audit of its subsidiaries by the Comptroller and Auditor General. However, the AIFI shall ensure completion of statutory audit of the accounts of such subsidiaries before consolidation with the parent's accounts.

10. The CFS shall be prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If it is not practicable to do so, that fact shall be disclosed together with the proportions of the items in the CFS to which the different accounting policies have been applied. For preparing the CFS using uniform accounting policies, the AIFI shall rely on a Statement of Adjustments for non-uniform accounting policies, furnished by the Statutory Auditors of the subsidiaries.
11. In cases where different entities in a group are governed by different accounting norms laid down by the concerned regulator for different businesses, for consolidation purposes, the AIFI shall use the rules and regulatory requirements applicable to the AIFI in respect of like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. In situations where regulatory norms have been prescribed by the Reserve Bank, the norms as applicable according to the accounting standards may be followed.
12. For valuation, the investments in associates (other than those specifically excluded under AS 23) shall be accounted for under the 'Equity Method' of accounting in accordance with AS 23.
13. The valuation of investments in subsidiaries which are not consolidated and associates which are excluded under AS 23, shall be as per the relevant valuation norms issued by the Reserve Bank. The valuation of investments in joint ventures

shall be accounted for under the ‘proportionate consolidation’ method as per AS 27. The AIFI may take into account the provisions of the accounting standards relating to the exclusion of subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures from consolidation under specific circumstances.

14. The solo level financial statements and the CFS shall be submitted to the Department of Supervision, Reserve Bank of India within one month from the publication of the AIFI’s annual accounts.

### **Chapter III - Guidance on specific issues with respect to certain accounting standards**

15. An AIFI shall be guided by following with respect to relevant issues in the application of certain Accounting Standards.

#### **(1) Accounting Standard 9 - Revenue Recognition**

- (i) Non-recognition of income by the AIFI in the case of non-performing advances and non-performing investments, in compliance with the regulatory prescriptions of the Reserve Bank, should not attract a qualification by the statutory auditors as this would be in conformity with provisions of the standard since it recognises postponement of recognition of revenue where collectability of the revenue is significantly uncertain.
- (ii) With respect to revenue recognition under the standard, an item of income shall not be considered material if it does not exceed one percent of the total income of the AIFI if the income is reckoned on a gross basis or one percent of the net profit (before taxes) if the income is reckoned net of costs.
- (iii) If any item of income is not considered to be material as per the above norms, it may be recognised when received.

#### **(2) Accounting Standard 23 - Accounting for Investments in Associates in Consolidated Financial Statements**

- (i) This Accounting Standard sets out principles and procedures for recognising, in the consolidated financial statements, the effects of the investments in associates on the financial position and operating results of a group.
- (ii) The Standard requires that an investment in an associate shall be accounted for in consolidated financial statements under the equity method subject to certain exceptions.
- (iii) 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.

- (iv) Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and / or operating policy decisions of the investee but not control over those policies. Such an influence may be gained by share ownership, statute or agreement. As regards share ownership, if an investor holds, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries 20 percent 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 percent of the voting power of the investee, it is presumed that the investor does not have significant influence, unless such influence can be clearly demonstrated. A substantial or majority ownership by another investor does not necessarily preclude an investor from having significant influence. The issue is whether conversion of debt into equity in an enterprise by an AIFI by virtue of which the AIFI holds more than 20 percent will result in an investor-associate relationship for the purpose of AS 23.
- (v) From the above it is clear that though an AIFI may acquire more than 20 percent 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.

### **(3) AS 27 - Financial Reporting of Interests in Joint Ventures**

- (i) 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.

- (ii) This standard identifies three broad types of joint ventures, namely, jointly controlled operations, jointly controlled assets and jointly controlled entities. In case of jointly controlled entities, where the AIFI is required to present consolidated financial statements, the investment in joint ventures shall be accounted for as per provisions of this standard.
- (iii) In respect of joint ventures in the form of joint controlled operations and jointly controlled assets, this accounting standard is applicable for both solo financial statements as well as consolidated financial statements.

**(4) AS 26 – Intangible assets**

- (i) This standard prescribes the accounting treatment for intangible assets that are not dealt with specifically in another accounting Standard. With respect to computer software which has been customised for the AIFI'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 the AIFI.

**(5) AS 28 – Impairment of assets**

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

**(6) AS 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 an AIFI may be guided by the following while complying with the provisions of the standard.

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

Paragraph 17 of AS 11 states that the method used to translate the financial statements of a foreign operation depends on the way in which it is financed and operates in relation to the reporting enterprise. For this purpose, foreign operations are classified as either 'integral foreign operations' or 'non-integral foreign operations'. 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.**

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 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 AIFI may use average rates as detailed below:

- (a) 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.
- (b) 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 may 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.

- (c) Quarterly average closing rate, published by FEDAI at the end of each quarter, can be used for translating the income and expense items of non-integral foreign operations during the quarter.
- (d) 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 (i) the weekly average closing rate of the preceding week and (ii) the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction, is more than three and a half percent of (ii). In respect of non-integral foreign operations, if there are significant exchange fluctuations during the quarter, the income and expense items of non-integral foreign operations shall be translated by using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction instead of the quarterly average closing rate. For this purpose, the exchange rate fluctuation would be considered as significant, if the difference between the two rates is more than seven percent of the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.
- (e) The AIFI is encouraged to equip itself to record the foreign currency transactions of Indian branches / offices as well as integral foreign operations and translate the income as well as expense items of non-integral foreign operations at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

**(iii) Closing rate**

Paragraph 7 of the standard defines ‘Closing rate’ as the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. To ensure uniformity among AIFIs, closing rate to be applied for the purposes of AS 11 (revised 2003) for the relevant accounting period shall be the last closing spot rate of exchange announced by FEDAI for that accounting period.

**(iv) Foreign Currency Translation Reserve (FCTR)**

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

## **Chapter IV - Disclosure in Financial Statements - Notes to Accounts**

16. An AIFI shall disclose the information 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 the disclosure requirements under other laws, regulations or accounting and financial reporting standards.

*Explanation 2:* The disclosures set out in this Direction constitute only minima and the AIFI is encouraged to make additional disclosures as considered appropriate having regard to its specific operations.

### **A. General**

17. The items listed in these Directions shall be disclosed in the 'Notes to Accounts' to both solo level financial statements and CFS. The AIFI shall make additional disclosures where material. Unless specifically indicated, the prudential items pertaining to subsidiaries shall be consolidated for the purpose of disclosure in the notes to accounts as shown in its books of accounts / financial statements / notes to accounts (without any adjustments to align them with the prudential norms applicable to the AIFI).

### **B. Presentation**

18. A summary of 'Significant Accounting Policies' and 'Notes to Accounts' shall be shown separately.

### **C. Disclosure requirements**

19. In addition to the detailed schedules to the balance sheet, an AIFI is required to furnish the following information in 'Notes to Accounts':

#### **(1) Capital adequacy\***

(Amount in ₹ crores)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
i)	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET 1) (net of deductions, if any)		

Sr. No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
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 a) Government of India b) Other Commercial Banks c) Other Financial Institutions (including other AIFIs)		
xiii)	Amount of paid-up equity capital raised during the year		
xiv)	Amount of non-equity Tier 1 capital raised during the year, <i>of which:</i> Give list** as per instrument type (perpetual non-cumulative preference shares, debt capital instruments, etc.). An AIFI shall also specify if the instruments are Basel I or Basel III compliant.		
xv)	Amount of Tier 2 capital raised during the year, <i>of which</i> Give list*** as per instrument type (perpetual cumulative / redeemable non-cumulative preference shares, debt capital instruments, etc.). An AIFI shall also specify if the instruments are Basel I or Basel III compliant.		

Note -

\*For CFS, the risk weighted assets of the subsidiaries shall be notionally recomputed applying the RBI directions applicable to the AIFI.

\*\*Example: An AIFI 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	###	###
c. .....		

\*\*\*Example: An AIFI may disclose as under:

	Current Year	Previous Year
Amount of Tier 2 capital raised during the year of which:	###	###
a. Basel III compliant Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares.		
b. Basel III compliant Perpetual Debt Instruments.	###	###
c. .....		

## (2) Provisions

### (i) Provisions on standard assets

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Provisions towards Standard Assets		

### (ii) Floating provisions

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
(a) Opening balance in the floating provisions account		
(b) The quantum of floating provisions made in the accounting year		
(c) Amount of draw down made during the accounting year		
(d) Closing balance in the floating provisions account		

Note: The purpose of draw down made during the accounting year shall be mentioned

### (3) Asset quality and specific provisions

#### (i) Non-performing advances

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ crore)	
	Current Year	Previous Year
(i) Net NPAs to Net Advances (%)		
(ii) Movement of NPAs (Gross)		
(a) Opening balance		
(b) Additions during the year		
(c) Reductions during the year		
(d) Closing balance		
(iii) Movement of Net NPAs		
(a) Opening balance		
(b) Additions during the year		
(c) Reductions during the year		
(d) Closing balance		
(iv) Movement of provisions for NPAs  (Excluding provisions on standard assets)		
(a) Opening balance		
(b) Provisions made during the year		
(c) Write off / write back of excess provisions		
(d) Closing balance		

#### (ii) Non-performing investments

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ crore)	
	Current Year	Previous Year
(i) Net NPIs to Net Investments (%)		
(ii) Movement of NPIs (Gross)		
(a) Opening balance		
(b) Additions during the year		
(c) Reductions during the year		
(d) Closing balance		
(iii) Movement of Net NPIs		
(a) Opening balance		
(b) Additions during the year		

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
(c) Reductions during the year (d) Closing balance (iv) Movement of provisions for NPIs (excluding provisions on standard assets) (a) Opening balance (b) Provisions made during the year (c) Write off / write back of excess provisions (d) Closing balance		

Note - For reporting non-performing investments, the total investments would exclude the investment that are assigned zero risk weight under the capital adequacy framework.

### (iii) Non-Performing Assets [3(i)+3(ii)]

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
(i) Net NPAs to Net Assets (Advances + investments) (%)		
(ii) Movement of NPAs (Gross Advances + Gross investments)		
(a) Opening balance (b) Additions during the year (c) Reductions during the year (d) Closing balance		
(iii) Movement of Net NPAs		
(a) Opening balance (b) Additions during the year (c) Reductions during the year (d) Closing balance		
(iv) Movement of provisions for NPAs		
(Excluding provisions on standard assets)		
(a) Opening balance (b) Provisions made during the year (c) Write off / write back of excess provisions (d) Closing balance		

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

- (a) An AIFI covered by the 'Reserve Bank of India (All India Financial Institutions – Resolution of Stressed Assets) Directions, 2025, shall make appropriate disclosures in its financial statements relating to resolution plans implemented. 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 the AIFI in the notes to accounts to its Annual Financial Statements.

**(v) Disclosure related to Project Finance**

A lender shall make appropriate disclosures related to project finance as below:

Sr. 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		

Sr. No.	Item Description	Number of accounts	Total outstanding (in ₹ crore)
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.		

#### (vi) Movement of non-performing assets

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Current year	Previous year
Gross NPAs* as on opening date of accounting period (Opening Balance)		
Additions (Fresh NPAs) during the year		
Sub-total (A)		
Less:		
(i) Upgradations		
(ii) Recoveries (excluding recoveries made from upgraded accounts)		
(iii) Technical / Prudential** Write offs		
(iv) Write offs other than those under (iii) above		
Sub-total (B)		
Gross NPAs as on March 31 of following year (closing balance) (A-B)		

Note –

\*Gross NPAs as specified in Reserve Bank of India (All India Financial Institutions – Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning) Directions, 2025

#### (vii) Write-offs and recoveries

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Current year	Previous year

Opening balance of Technical / Prudential written off accounts as at April 1		
Add: Technical / Prudential write offs during the year		
Subtotal (A)		
Less: Recoveries made from previously technical / prudential written off accounts during the year (B)		
Closing balance as at March 31 (A-B)		

**(viii) Overseas Assets, NPAs and Revenue**

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Current year	Previous year
Total Assets		
Total NPAs		
Total Revenue		

**(ix) Depreciation and provisions on investments**

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
(1) Investments		
(i) Gross Investments		
(a) In India		
(b) Outside India		
(ii) Provisions for Depreciation		
(a) In India		
(b) Outside India		
(iii) Net Investments		
(a) In India		
(b) Outside India		
(2) Movement of provisions held towards depreciation on investments		
(i) Opening balance		
(ii) Add: Provisions made during the year		
(iii) Appropriation, if any, from Investment Fluctuation Reserve Account during the year		
(iv) Less: Write off / write back of excess provisions during the year		
(v) Less: Transfer, if any, to Investment Fluctuation Reserve Account		
(vi) Closing balance		

**(x) Provisions and Contingencies**

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Break up of 'Provisions and Contingencies' shown under the head Expenditure in Profit and Loss Account	Current Year	Previous Year
Provisions for depreciation on Investment		
Provision towards NPA		
Provision made towards Income tax		
Other Provision and Contingencies (with details)		

**(xi) Provisioning Coverage Ratio (PCR)**

PCR (ratio of provisioning to gross non-performing assets) as at close of business for the current year and previous year shall be disclosed.

**(4) Investment portfolio: constitution and operations**

**(i) Repo Transactions**

(Amount in ₹ crore)

	Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year	Daily Average outstanding during the year	Outstanding as on March 31
Securities sold under repo i. Government securities ii. Corporate debt securities				
Securities purchased under reverse repo i. Government securities ii. Corporate debt securities				

**(ii) Disclosure of Issuer Composition for Investment in Debt Securities**

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Issuer	Total Amount	Amount of			
			Investment made through Private Placement	'Below Investment Grade' Securities Held	'Unrated' Securities Held	'Unlisted' Securities Held
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	PSUs					
2.	FIs					
3.	Banks					

Sr. No.	Issuer	Total Amount	Amount of			
			Investment made through Private Placement	'Below Investment Grade' Securities Held	'Unrated' Securities Held	'Unlisted' Securities Held
4.	Private Corporates					
5.	Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures					
6.	Others					
7.	Provision held towards depreciation					
	Total *					
#	Only aggregate amount of provision held to be disclosed in column 3.					

Note - (1) Total under column 3 shall tally with the total of Investments included under the following categories in the balance sheet:

- (a) Shares
- (b) Debentures & Bonds
- (c) Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures
- (d) Others

(2) Amounts reported under columns 4, 5, 6, and 7 above may not be mutually exclusive.

### **(iii) Sale and Transfers to / from HTM Category**

If the value of sales and transfers of securities to / from HTM category exceeds five percent of the book value of investments held in HTM category at the beginning of the year, the AIFI shall disclose the market value of the investments held in the HTM category and indicate the excess of book value over market value for which provision is not made. This disclosure is required to be made in 'Notes to Accounts' in the AIFI's audited Annual Financial Statements.

**(iv) 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	Outstanding as on March 31	Total volume of transactions during the year	
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 [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.

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

## (5) Disclosure of transfer of loan exposures

Lender shall make appropriate disclosures in its 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:

- (i) In respect of loans not in default that are transferred or acquired, the disclosures shall 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 shall 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 shall also provide break-up of loans transferred / acquired through assignment / novation and loan participation.
- (ii) In the case of stressed loans transferred or acquired, the following disclosures should be made:

Details of stressed loans transferred during the year (to be made separately for loans classified as NPA and SMA)			
(all amounts in ₹ crore)	To ARCs	To permitted transferees	To other transferees (please specify)
No. of accounts			
Aggregate principal outstanding of loans transferred			
Weighted average residual tenor of the loans transferred			
Net book value of loans transferred (at the time of transfer)			
Aggregate consideration			

Additional consideration realised in respect of accounts transferred in earlier years			
<b>Details of loans acquired during the year</b>			
(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			

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 lender should disclose the distribution of the security receipts (SRs) held by it across the various categories of recovery ratings assigned to such SRs by the credit rating agencies.

*Note - These disclosures are originally specified in the Reserve Bank of India (All India Financial Institutions – Transfer and Distribution of Credit Risk) Directions, 2025 and have merely been reproduced here for ease of reference. In case of any conflict between these Directions and the Reserve Bank of India (All India Financial Institutions – Transfer and Distribution of Credit Risk) Directions, 2025 on disclosure requirements, the latter will prevail. While making disclosures in audited annual financial statements, banks should invariably provide the figures for both the current and previous year to facilitate comparison.*

## (6) Operating Results

a) Particulars	Current year	Previous Year
(i) Interest Income as a percentage to Working Funds		
(ii) Non-interest income as a percentage to Working Funds\$		
(iii) Operating Profit as a percentage to Working Funds\$		
(iv) Return on Assets@		

(v) Return on Equity#		
(vi) Net Profit per employee (₹ in crore)		

\$Working funds to be reckoned as average of total assets (excluding accumulated losses, if any) as reported to Reserve Bank of India

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

#Return on Equity will be calculated with reference to average of the opening balance of equity in the beginning of the year and closing balance at the end of the year. Return on Assets would be with reference to average working funds (i.e., total of assets excluding accumulated losses, if any) calculated as the average of the figures as at the end of the previous accounting year, the end of the succeeding half year and the end of the accounting year under report.

## (7) Credit concentration risk

### (i) Capital market exposure

(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;		
(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;		

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
(viii) underwriting commitments taken up by the AIFI in respect of primary issue of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds;		
(ix) financing to stockbrokers for margin trading;		
(x) all exposures to Venture Capital Funds (both registered and unregistered)		
Total Exposure to Capital Market		

*Note - For restructuring of dues in respect of listed companies, a lender 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. 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. An AIFI shall separately disclose details of conversion of debt into equity as part of a strategic debt restructuring which are exempt from CME limits.*

## **(ii) Exposure to country risk**

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)	(Amount in ₹ crore)
Insignificant					
Low					
Moderate					
High					
Very High					
Restricted					
Off-credit					
Total					

*Note - The AIFI may 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 the AIFI, on request, quarterly updates of their country classifications and shall also inform all banks in case of any sudden major changes in country classification in the interim period.*

**(iii) Prudential Exposure Limits - Single Counterparty / Group of Connected Counterparties exceeded by the AIFI**

- (a) The number and amount of exposures in excess of the prudential exposure limits during the year

									(Amount in ₹ crore)
Sl. No.	PAN Number	Borrower Name	Industry Code	Industry Name	Sector	Amount Funded	Amount Non-Funded	Exposure as percentage to Tier 1 capital	
1.									
					Total	0.00	0.00	0.00%	

Note –

- (i) An exposure shall be determined in terms of Reserve Bank of India (All India Financial Institutions- Concentration Risk Management) Directions, 2025.
- (ii) Please indicate whether the limit has been exceeded with RBI's prior approval or otherwise.
- (b) Credit exposure as percentage to Tier 1 capital and as percentage to total assets, in respect of:
  - (i) The largest single counterparty;
  - (ii) The largest group of connected counterparties;
  - (iii) The 20 largest single counterparties;
  - (iv) The 20 largest groups of connected counterparties.
- (c) Credit exposure to the five largest industrial sectors (if applicable) as percentage to total loan assets.
- (d) 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. The disclosure shall be made under a separate head to differentiate such loans from other entirely unsecured loans.

(Amounts in ₹ crore)

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

(e) Factoring exposures shall be separately disclosed.

(iv) **Concentration of borrowings /lines of credit, credit exposures and NPAs  
(to be shown separately both at solo and consolidated level, if applicable)**

(a) Concentration of borrowings and lines of credit

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Total borrowings from twenty largest lenders		
Percentage of borrowings from twenty largest lenders to total borrowings of the AIFI		

Note - Credit exposure' shall include funded and non-funded credit limits, underwriting and other similar commitments. The sanctioned limits or outstanding, whichever is higher, shall be reckoned for arriving at exposure limit. In case of term loans, however, the exposure limit should be reckoned on the basis of actual outstanding plus undisbursed or undrawn commitments. However, in cases where disbursements are yet to commence, exposure limit should be reckoned on the basis of the sanctioned limit or the extent up to which the AIFI has entered into commitments with the borrowing companies in terms of the agreement. The AIFI should include in the non-funded credit limit, the credit equivalent amounts of forward contracts in foreign exchange and other derivative products like currency swaps, options, etc. as per the extant exposure norms.

(b) Concentration of credit exposures\*

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Current year	Previous year
Total exposures to twenty largest borrowers		
Percentage of exposures to twenty largest borrowers to Total Advances of the AIFI		
Total Exposure to twenty largest borrowers / customers		
Percentage of exposures to twenty largest borrowers / customers to Total Exposure of the AIFI on borrowers / customers		

Particulars	Current year	Previous year
In the case of EXIM Bank, percentage of total of top ten country exposures to total exposures		

\*Credit Exposure include derivatives as per RBI Directions.

(c) Sector-wise concentration of exposures and NPAs

An AIFI shall disclose, in the following formats, sub sectors where the outstanding advances exceed 10 percent of the outstanding total advances to that sector. For instance, if 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.

## **EXIM Bank**

(Amount 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
A	<b>Domestic Sector</b>						
1	<b>Total Export finance</b>						
	Agricultural sector						
	Industrial sector						
	Services sector						
2	<b>Total Import finance</b>						
	Agricultural sector						
	Industrial sector						
	Services sector						
3.	<b>Of (A), exposures guaranteed by the Government of India</b>						
B	<b>External Sector</b>						
1	<b>Total Export finance</b>						
	Agricultural sector						
	Industrial sector						
	Services sector						
2	<b>Total Import finance</b>						
	Agricultural sector						
	Industrial sector						
	Services sector						
3.	<b>Of (B), exposures guaranteed by the Government of India</b>						
C	<b>Other exposures</b>						

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	Total exposures (A+B+C)						

**NABARD**

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Sector	Current year			Previous year		
		Outstandi ng Total Advances	Gross NPAs	Percentag e of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that sector	Outstandi ng Total Advances	Gross NPAs	Percentag e of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that sector
I.	Agricultural sector including allied agricultural activities						
1.	Central Government						
2.	Central PSUs						
3.	State Governments						
4.	State PSUs						
5.	Scheduled Commercial Banks						
6.	Regional Rural Banks						
7.	Co-operative banks						
8.	Private sector (excluding banks)						
II.	Others (Please specify)						
	Total (I+II)						

**NHB**

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Sector	Current year			Previous year		
		Outstandin g Total Advances	Gross NPAs	Percentag e of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that sector	Outstandin g Total Advances	Gross NPAs	Percentag e of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that sector
I.	Housing Sector						
1.	Central Government						
2.	Central PSUs						
3.	State Governments						
4.	State PSUs						
5.	Scheduled Commercial Banks						
6.	Regional Rural Banks						
7.	Co-operative banks						
8.	HFCs						
8.	Private sector (excluding banks and HFCs)						
II.	Commercial Real Estate, if any <sup>\$</sup>						
III.	Others (Please specify)						
	Total (I+II+III)						

<sup>\$</sup>Exposure to Commercial Real Estate includes direct including securitised exposures secured by mortgages on commercial real estate (office buildings, retail space, multi-purpose commercial premises, multi-family residential buildings, multi tenanted commercial premises, industrial or warehouse space, hotels, land acquisition, development, and construction, etc.). Exposure would also include no- fund based (NFB) limits.

**SIDBI**

(Amount 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.	Industrial sector						
1.	Central Government						
2.	Central PSUs						
3.	State Governments						
4.	State PSUs						
5.	Scheduled Commercial Banks						
6.	Regional Rural Banks						
7.	Co-operative banks						
8.	Private sector (excluding banks)						
II.	Micro-finance sector						
III.	Others						
	Total (I+II+III)						

## **NaBFID**

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Sector	Current year			Previous year		
		Outstandi ng Total Advances	Gross NPAs	Percentag e of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that sector	Outstandi ng Total Advances	Gross NPAs	Percentag e of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that sector
I.	Infrastructure Projects in India						
1.	Central Government						
2.	Central PSUs						
3.	State Governments						
4.	State PSUs						
5.	Financial Institutions						
6.	Private Sector (other than FIs)						
7.	Others (Please specify)						
II.	Infrastructure Projects outside India (including projects located partly in India)						
III.	Other Development Projects						
	Total (I+II+III)						

**(v) Unhedged foreign currency exposure**

An AIFI shall disclose its policies to manage currency induced credit risk. It shall also disclose the incremental provisioning and capital held by them towards this risk.

**(8) Derivatives**

**(i) 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 AIFI upon entering into swaps		
iv) Concentration of credit risk arising from the swaps <sup>\$</sup>		
v) The fair value of the swap book@		

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.

<sup>\$</sup>Examples of concentration could be exposures to particular industries or swaps with highly geared companies.

@If the swaps are linked to specific assets, liabilities, or commitments, the fair value shall be the estimated amount that the AIFI 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.

**(ii) 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)		

Sr. No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
(iv)	Mark to market value of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding and not 'highly effective' (instrument wise)		

**(iii) Disclosures on risk exposure in derivatives**

**(a) Qualitative disclosures**

An AIFI shall discuss 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 discussion 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
(i)	Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount)				
	a) For hedging				
	b) For trading				
(ii)	Marked to Market Positions <sup>[1]</sup>				
	a) Asset (+)				

Sr. No	Particular	Current Year		Previous Year	
		Currency Derivatives	Interest rate derivatives	Currency Derivatives	Interest rate derivatives
	b) Liability (-)				
(iii)	Credit Exposure [2]				
(iv)	Likely impact of one percentage change in interest rate (100*PV01)				
	a) on hedging derivatives				
	b) on trading derivatives				
(v)	Maximum and Minimum of 100*PV01 observed during the year				
	a) on hedging				
	b) on trading				

Note:

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

## (9) Disclosure of Letters of Comfort (LoCs) issued by AIFIs

An AIFI shall disclose the full particulars of all the Letters of Comfort (LoCs) issued by them during the year, including their assessed financial impact, as also their assessed cumulative financial obligations under the LoCs issued by them in the past and outstanding.

## (10) Asset Liability Management

	(Amount in ₹ crore)								
	1 to 14 days	15 to 28 days	29 days to 3 months	Over 3 months and 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									

	1 to 14 days	15 to 28 days	29 days to 3 months	Over 3 months and 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
Foreign Currency liabilities									

### (11) Draw Down from Reserves

Suitable disclosures shall be made regarding any draw down of reserves.

### (12) Disclosure of Penalties imposed by RBI

Penalties, if any, imposed by the Reserve Bank of India under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for contraventions of any of the provisions of the Act or noncompliance with any other requirements of the Act, order, rule, or condition specified by Reserve Bank of India under the Act shall be disclosed as below:

- (i) A Press Release will be issued by the Reserve Bank of India giving details of the circumstances under which the penalty is imposed on the AIFI along with the communication on the imposition of penalty in public domain.
- (ii) The penalty shall be disclosed in the ‘Notes on Accounts’ to the balance sheet in the concerned AIFI’s next Annual Report.
- (iii) In the case of foreign branch, the penalty shall be disclosed in the ‘Notes on Accounts’ to the next balance sheet for its Indian operations.

### (13) Disclosure of customer complaints

		Current Year	Previous Year
(a)	No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year		
(b)	No. of complaints received during the year		
(c)	No. of complaints redressed during the year		
(d)	No. of complaints pending at the end of the year		

#### (14) Disclosures relating to securitisation

In the annual notes to account, the originators shall 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). These figures shall 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First loss</li> <li>• Others</li> </ul>		
	b) On-balance sheet exposures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First loss</li> <li>• Others</li> </ul>		
4.	Amount of exposures to securitisation transactions other than MRR		
	a) Off-balance sheet exposures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Exposure to own securitisations               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First loss</li> <li>• Others</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Exposure to third party securitisations               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First loss</li> <li>• Others</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		

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

Note - Separate table separately for 'Simple, Transparent and Comparable' (STC) and non-STC transactions shall be provided

**(15) Off-Balance Sheet SPVs Sponsored (which are required to be consolidated as per accounting norms)**

Name of the SPV sponsored	
Domestic	Overseas


#### (16) Disclosure as per specific accounting standards

(i) **Accounting Standard 5 – Net Profit or Loss for the period, prior period items and changes in accounting policies.**

These disclosures, wherever warranted, shall, be made in the ‘Notes to Accounts’. An AIFI shall ensure compliance with AS 5 in respect of any item of prior period income or prior period expenditure which exceeds one percent of the total income / total expenditure of the AIFI if the income / expenditure is reckoned on a gross basis or one percent of the net profit before taxes or net losses as the case may be if the income is reckoned net of costs.

(ii) **Accounting Standard 17 – Segment Reporting**

The indicative formats for disclosure under ‘AS 17 – Segment Reporting’ are as below.

Format

Part A: Business segments

(Amounts in ₹ crore)

Business Segments	Treasury		Wholesale Operations (Refinance)		Wholesale Operations (Direct Lending)		Other Business		Total	
	Particulars ↓	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year
Revenue										
Result										
Unallocated expenses										
Operating profit										
Income taxes										
Extraordinary profit / loss										
Net profit										
Other information:										

Business Segments	Treasury		Wholesale Operations (Refinance)		Wholesale Operations (Direct Lending)		Other Business		Total	
Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
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

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', 'Wholesale operations (Refinance)', 'Wholesale operations (Direct lending)', 'Other Business'.
- (c) 'Domestic' and 'International' segments will be the geographic segments for disclosure.
- (d) The AIFI may 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) Other Business includes all other financial operations not covered under the three major heads. It shall also include all other residual operations including any para banking transactions/activities.
- (g) Besides the above-mentioned segments, the AIFI shall report additional segments which meet the quantitative criterion prescribed in the AS 17 for identifying reportable segments.

**(iii) Accounting Standard 18 – Related Party Disclosures**

Format

(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#						
Deposit#						
Placement of deposits#						
Advances#						
Investments#						
Non funded commitments#						
Leasing arrangements availed#						
Leasing 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

#The outstanding at the year end and the maximum during the year are to be disclosed

\*Contract services etc. and not services like remittance facilities, locker facilities etc.

**Note -**

- (a) Where there is only one entity in any category of related party, the AIFI need not disclose any details pertaining to that related party other than the relationship with that related party.
- (b) Related parties for an AIFI are its parent, subsidiary (ies), associates/ joint ventures, Key Management Personnel (KMP) and relatives of KMP. KMP are the whole-time directors for an AIFI. Relatives of KMP would be on the lines indicated in Section 45 S of the R.B.I. Act, 1934.

- (c) 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.
- (d) The accounting standard exempts state-controlled enterprises from making any disclosures pertaining to their transactions with other related parties which are also state controlled enterprises. Thus, the AIFI need not disclose its transactions with its subsidiaries or other state-controlled entities. However, it will be required to disclose its transactions with other related parties.
- (e) 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 the general secrecy laws or the specific provisions, if any, relating to secrecy set out in the relevant statutes governing functioning of the AIFI. In terms of AS 18, the disclosure requirements do not apply in circumstances when providing such disclosures would conflict with the reporting enterprise's duties of confidentiality as specifically required in terms of statute, by regulator or similar competent authority. Further, in case a statute or regulator governing an enterprise prohibits the enterprise from disclosing certain information, which is required to be disclosed, non-disclosure of such information would not be deemed as non-compliance with the Accounting Standards. On account of the judicially recognised common law duty of the AIFI 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, the AIFI need not disclose any details pertaining to that related party other than the relationship with that related party.

## **Chapter V - Consolidated Prudential Reporting (CPR) requirements**

### **A Scope**

20. Wherever an AIFI has any subsidiaries, joint ventures, or associates, in addition to the CFS, it shall also prepare CPR as prescribed in paragraph 32 relating to the entire group including all entities under its control. The AIFI shall follow the guidance contained in paragraph 26 to 31 while preparing these reports. The CPR for a consolidated AIFI shall include information and accounts of related entities (subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures) of the AIFI, which carry on activities of financial nature. The AIFI shall justify the exclusion of any entity for the purpose of CPR.

### **B Frequency**

21. The CPR shall be submitted on half-yearly basis as part of off-site reporting system on the lines of the existing extant guidelines on preparation of CFS. The CPR for half-year ended March shall be submitted by the end of June. If audited results of entities under the CPR are not available, the AIFI shall submit the provisional CPR with unaudited results of such entities, by end of June and final position by end of September. The CPR for the half-year ended September shall be submitted by the end of December.

*Note - In case of NHB, the provisional CPR with unaudited results may be submitted by end of September and final position by end of December.*

### **C Format**

22. The AIFI shall use the same format for CPR purposes as its solo balance sheet prescribed under the respective Acts with appropriate modifications / notes. The CPR comprises of consolidated balance sheet, consolidated profit and loss account, and select data on financial / risk profile of the consolidated AIFI.

### **D Other consolidation instructions**

23. In respect of related entities which operate under severe long-term restrictions which significantly impair their ability to transfer funds to the parent, the AIFI shall

disclose separately the book value of the amounts due from such related entities and the net amounts recoverable from them. The AIFI shall also consider making appropriate provisions for the shortfall.

## **E Guidance for filing Consolidated Prudential Report on (CPR)**

### **E.1 Introduction**

24. The objective of the CPR is to collect consolidated prudential information at the level of the group to which the supervised institution belongs. It aims to capture data mainly on the following areas.
- (i) Consolidated balance sheet data in the format prescribed.
  - (ii) Consolidated profit & loss account in the format prescribed.
  - (iii) Select data on financial / risk profile of the consolidated AIFI: Consolidated financial data as per format, data on large exposures, forex exposures, CRR & SLR for the group and structural liquidity profile for the consolidated AIFI.

### **E.2 Periodicity of the return**

25. Periodicity of the return is half-yearly as on March 31 / September 30 (June 30 / December 31 in case of NHB).

### **E.3 General guidelines**

26. For compiling the consolidated balance sheet and profit & loss account as part of the CPR, the general guidelines for preparation of CFS may be followed.

#### **E.4 CPR**

##### **27. Financials for the consolidated AIFI**

For the consolidated financial data as per format (at the consolidated AIFI level), general guidance for preparation of balance sheet and profit & loss account for CPR shall be used.

##### **28. Large exposures**

- (1) Total credit exposure of the group to an individual borrower or a borrower group comprises both funded and non-funded exposures. For exposure limits, outstanding amount, or the sanctioned limit, whichever is higher shall be reported. Consolidation of the exposures from different entities of the consolidated AIFI shall be done by the reporting institution for compiling this section. Funded exposures comprise loans and advances (including bills purchased / discounted), and investments in bonds / debentures and equities. Non-funded exposures comprise guarantees (financial), guarantees (non-financial), letters of credit, underwriting commitments, etc.
- (2) Exposure by the consolidated AIFI to a single borrower / debtor shall not exceed 15 percent of its capital funds. Exposure by the consolidated AIFI to a borrower / debtor group shall not exceed 40 percent of its capital funds. The aggregate exposure on a borrower / debtor group can exceed the exposure norm of 40 percent by an additional 10 percent (i.e., up to 50 percent) provided the additional exposure is for the purpose of financing infrastructure projects. Computation of capital funds, exposure etc. shall be on the lines of the methodology adopted for AIFI.
- (3) In this section, cases where the regulatory norm is breached in case of individual borrower or borrower group shall be reported. At the minimum, the top 20 large

exposures to individual borrowers / borrower group of the consolidated AIFI shall be reported.

29. **Forex exposures**

Total of overnight open position limits for the consolidated AIFI may be reported here. Wherever overnight open position Limits are not prescribed, the maximum overnight open position during the period for such entities may be taken for consolidation. The position may be reported without netting across institutions.

30. **Exposures to capital markets**

Calculations of capital market exposure shall be similar to the computation for the parent AIFI. Advances (fund-based) to capital market shall include loans to individuals, share and stock-brokers, market makers, etc., while non-fund-based facilities to capital market shall include financial guarantees issued to stock exchanges on behalf of stock-brokers and other financial guarantees. Equity investment in capital market would include equities, equity oriented mutual funds and convertible bonds and debentures.

31. **Structural liquidity position for a consolidated AIFI**

This section is supposed to capture the maturity structure of cash inflows and outflows for the consolidated AIFI, which is distributed in eight maturity buckets. The maturity mismatches or gaps run by the consolidated AIFI in these eight-time bands would indicate the liquidity risk facing the consolidated AIFI. Intra-group transactions and exposures shall be excluded from this consolidation.

32. The format of CPR shall be as under.

(1) **Financials for the consolidated AIFI**

(Amount in ₹ crores)

Sr. No	Parameters	Amount
1	Total Assets	
2	Capital & Reserves	
3	Regulatory Capital (Actual/ Notional) – after netting for consolidation	
4	Risk-weighted assets (Actual/ Notional)	

Sr. No	Parameters	Amount
5	Capital Adequacy Ratio (Actual/ Notional) (%)	
6	Total Deposit Funds	
7	Total Borrowings	
8	Total Advances (Gross)	
9	Total Non-performing Advances (Gross)	
10	Total Investments (Book Value)	
11	Total Investments (Market Value)	
12	Total Non-performing Investments	
13	Total Non-performing Assets (incl. Advances & Investments which are non-performing) (Items 9 & 12)	
14	Provision held for Non-performing Advances	
15	Provisions held for Non-performing Investments	
16	Profit before Tax (for Half-year/ Year ended September / March)	
17	Profit after Tax (for Half-year/ Year ended September / March)	
18	Return on Assets (for Half-year / Year ended September / March)	
19	Return on Equity (for the Half – Year ended September / March)	
20	Total Off – balance sheet exposure (contingent credits)	
21	Total Dividends paid (for Half-year / Year ended September / March)	

## (2) Large exposures

### (i) Large Exposures to Individual Borrowers

Note - Cases where the regulatory norm is breached may be reported. At the minimum, the top 20 large exposures to individual borrowers of the consolidated AIFI may be reported.

### (ii) Large exposures to borrower groups

Sl. No	Name of the Borrower Group / Name	Name of Group	Amount Funded	Amount Non-Funded	% to capital funds
1.					
		Total	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Total			0.00	0.00	0.00%

Note: Cases where the regulatory norm is breached may be reported. At the minimum, the top 20 large exposures to borrower groups of the consolidated AIFI may be reported.

### (iii) Forex Exposures

	Amount

Total of Overnight Open Position Limit for the consolidated AIFI*	

\*Note: Wherever Overnight Open Position Limits are not prescribed, the maximum Overnight Open Position during the period for such entities may be taken. The position may be reported without netting across institutions.

(iv) Exposures to Capital Markets of the consolidated AIFI

Particulars	Amount
1. Advances to Capital Market	
a. Fund based	
b. Non-fund based	
2. Equity Investment in Capital Market	
3. Total Capital Market Exposure (1 + 2)	
4. Total on-balance-sheet assets of the consolidated AIFI (excluding Intangible assets and accumulated losses) of the previous March	
5. Total Capital Market Exposure as a percent of Total on-balance-sheet assets of the consolidated AIFI (excluding Intangible assets and accumulated losses) of the previous March (in percent)	
6. Net Worth (Capital & Reserves)	
7. <b>Equity Investment in Capital Market (Investment in Shares, convertible bonds and debentures and units of equity-oriented mutual funds)</b> as percent of Net worth (in percent)	

Note - Calculations of Capital Market Exposure is similar to the computation of parent bank.

(v) Exposure to Unsecured Guarantees and Unsecured Advances for the consolidated AIFI

1. Outstanding Unsecured Guarantees	
2. Outstanding Unsecured Advances	
3. Total Outstanding Advances	
4. 20 percent of the AIFI's outstanding unsecured guarantees plus total of outstanding unsecured advances as percent of outstanding advances (in percent)	

Note - Calculations similar to the computation of parent AIFI.

(vi) Structural Liquidity Position for the consolidated AIFI

	1 to 14 days	15 to 28 days	29 days and up to 3m	Over 3m and up to 6m	Over 6m and up to one year	Over one year and up to 3 years	Over 3 years and up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
1.Capital									
2.Reserves and Surplus									
3.Deposits									
4.Borrowings									
4.1. Call and Short Notice									
4.2. Inter Institutional* (Term)									
4.3. Refinances									
4.4. Others									
5.Other Liabilities and Provisions									
5.1. Bills Payable									
5.2.Inter-office Adjustment									
5.3. Provisions									
5.4. Others									
6.Lines of Credit-committed to:									
6.1. Institutions									
6.2. Customers									
7. Un-availed Portion of Cash Credit /Overdraft / Demand Loan component of working capital									
8.Letter of Credit / Guarantees									
9.Repos									
10.Bills Rediscounted (DUPN)									
11. Swaps (Buy/Sell)									
12. Interest Payable									
13. Others									
A. Total Outflows									
1. Cash									
2. Balances with RBI									
3. Balances with other banks									
3.1. Current Account									

	1 to 14 days	15 to 28 days	29 days and up to 3m	Over 3m and up to 6m	Over 6m and up to one year	Over one year and up to 3 years	Over 3 years and up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
3.2. Money at Call, Short Notice									
3.3 Term Deposits & Other placements									
4. Investments (including those under Repos but excluding Reverse Repos)									
5.Advances (Performing)									
5.1. Bills Purchased and Discounted (Including bills under DUPN)									
5.2 Cash Credits, Overdrafts and Loans Repayable on Demand									
5.3. Term Loans									
6.NPAs (Advances and Investments)									
7.Fixed Assets									
8.Other Assets									
8.1. Inter-office Adjustments									
8.2. Others									
9.Reverse Repos									
10. Swaps (Sell/Buy) / maturing forwards									
11.Bills Rediscounted (DUPN)									
12.Interest Receivable									
13.Committed Lines of Credit									
B. Total Inflows									
C. Mismatch (B-A)									
D. Cumulative Mismatch									
E. C as % to A									

\*Inter-Institutional Borrowings shall include borrowings from regulated financial entities.

## **Chapter VI - Repeal and Other Provisions**

### **A Repeal and saving**

33. With the issue of these Directions, the existing Directions, instructions, and guidelines relating to Financial Statements- Presentation and Disclosures, as applicable to All India Financial Institutions stands repealed, as communicated vide notification dated XX, 2025. The Directions, instructions, and guidelines repealed prior to the issuance of these Directions shall continue to remain repealed.
34. 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.

### **B Application of other laws not barred**

35. 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**

36. 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.