

Draft Reserve Bank of India (Payments Banks – Financial Statements: Presentation and Disclosures) Directions, 2025

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Reserve Bank of India (Payments 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 (Payments 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 Payments Banks (hereinafter collectively referred to as 'banks' and individually as a 'bank'), subject to licensing conditions and extant operating guidelines.

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.

Note: Mere mention of an activity, transaction or item in instructions for compilation 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.

(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)	-
			Banks incorporated outside India: Capital	-
			Other Banks (Indian)	Authorised, Issued, Subscribed, Called-up capital shall be given separately. Calls in

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
			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 Paid up Capital	<p>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'.</p> <p><u>Notes - General:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The changes in the above items, if any, during the year, say, fresh contribution made by Government, fresh issue of capital, capitalisation of reserves, etc. shall be explained in the notes. Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (PNCPS) included as part of Tier 1 regulatory capital shall be included here.
Reserves and Surplus	2	(I)	Statutory Reserves	Reserves created out of the profits in compliance with section 17(1) (read with paragraph 13 of this Master Direction) or any other section of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 shall be separately disclosed.
		(II)	Capital Reserves	The expression 'Capital Reserves' shall not include any amount regarded as free for distribution through the Profit and Loss Account. Surplus on revaluation shall be treated as Capital Reserves.
		(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	<p>Includes balance of profit after appropriations. In case of loss the balance shall be shown as a deduction.</p> <p><u>Notes - General:</u></p> <p>Movements in various categories of reserves shall be shown as indicated in the schedule.</p>
Deposits	3	A.I)	Demand Deposits	
		(i)	From banks	Includes all bank deposits repayable on demand.
		(ii)	From others	<p>Includes all demand deposits of the non-bank sectors.</p> <p>Credit balances in overdrafts, 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.</p>
		(II)	Savings Bank Deposits	Includes all savings bank deposits (including inoperative savings bank accounts)
		B. i)	Deposits of branches in India	The total of these two items should match the total deposits shown in the balance sheet.
		ii)	Deposits of branches outside India	<p><u>Notes - General:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Interest payable on deposits which is accrued but not due shall not be included but shown under other liabilities. 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. A bank shall disclose by way of a footnote to this schedule, the amount of deposits against which lien is marked out of the total deposits. (For current and previous year)
		(I)	Borrowings in India	

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
Borrowings	4	(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 from outside India.
		Secured borrowings included in above		This item shall be shown separately. Includes secured borrowings / refinance in India and outside India.
				<u>Notes - General:</u> 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. 3. 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. 4. The following shall be included here: a) Perpetual Debt Instruments b) Tier 2 Capital Instruments / Upper 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.

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
Other Liabilities and Provisions	5	(I)	Bills Payable	Includes drafts, telegraphic transfers, traveller's cheques, mail transfers payable, pay slips, bankers cheques and other miscellaneous items.
		(II)	Inter-office adjustments (net)	The inter-office adjustments balance, if in credit, shall be shown under this head. The bank should first segregate the credit entries outstanding for more than 5 years in the inter-branch account and transfer them to a separate Blocked Account which should be shown under 'Other Liabilities and Provisions - Others'. While arriving at the net amount of inter-branch transactions for inclusion here, or Schedule 11, as the case may be, the aggregate amount of Blocked Account should be excluded and only the amount representing the remaining credit entries should be netted against debit entries. Only net position of inter-office accounts shall be shown here.
		(III)	Interest accrued	Includes interest accrued but not due on deposits and borrowings.
		(IV)	Others (including provisions)	Includes net provision for income tax and other taxes like interest tax (less advance payment, tax deducted at source, etc.), deferred tax (if after netting as per AS 22 is a liability), floating provisions, contingency funds which are not disclosed as reserves but are actually in the nature of reserves, other liabilities which are not disclosed under any of the major heads such as unclaimed dividend, provisions and funds kept for specific purposes, unexpired discount, outstanding charges like rent, conveyance, etc. 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. <u>Notes - General:</u> 1. For arriving at the net balance of inter-office adjustments all connected inter-office accounts shall be aggregated and the net

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
				<p>balance only will be shown, representing mostly items in transit and unadjusted items.</p> <p>2. The interest accruing on all deposits, whether the payment is due or not, shall be treated as a liability.</p> <p>3. It is proposed to show only deposits under the head 'deposits' and hence all surplus provisions for contingency funds, etc. which are not netted off against the relative assets, shall be brought under the head 'Others (including provisions)'.</p> <p>4. Provisions towards Standard Assets shall not be netted from gross advances and shown separately as 'Provisions against Standard Assets' under 'Others' in Schedule 5 of the Balance Sheet.</p> <p>5. Where any item under the 'Others (including provisions)' exceeds one percent of the total assets, particulars of all such items shall be disclosed in the notes to accounts.</p>
ASSETS				
Cash and balances with the RBI	6	(I)	Cash in hand (including foreign currency notes)	Includes cash in hand including foreign currency notes.
		(II)	Balances with RBI (i) in Current Account (ii) in Other Accounts	All type of reverse repos with the 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	<p>Includes all balances with banks in India (including Co-operative banks), except Money at Call and Short Notice as explained below.</p> <p>Balances in current account and other deposit accounts shall be shown separately.</p>
		(ii) (a) (b)	Money at Call and Short notice with banks with other institutions	<p>Includes the following if they are for original tenors up to and inclusive of 14 days:</p> <p>(i) Money lent in the call / notice money market</p>

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
				<p>(ii) Reverse Repo with banks and other institutions</p> <p>The balances in Reverse Repo A/C shall be classified under Schedule 7 under item I (ii) a or I (ii) b as appropriate.</p>
		(II)	Outside India	Includes balances held outside India by the Indian branches of the bank.
		(i)	in Current Accounts	
		(ii)	in Other Deposit Accounts	The amounts held in 'current accounts' and 'deposit accounts' shall be shown separately.
		(iii)	Money at Call and Short Notice	'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 RBI as 'approved securities' under section 5(a) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 shall be included here.
		(iii)	Shares	Investments in shares of companies and corporations not included in item (ii) shall be included here.

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
		(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	-
		(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	-
		(iii)	Others investments	All other investments outside India shall be shown under this head.
Advances	9	A.(i)	Bills purchased and discounted	All interest-bearing loans and advances granted to bank's own staff, in terms of the Operating Guidelines for Payments Banks dated October 6, 2016, as amended from time to time, shall be included here.
		(ii)	Cash credits, overdrafts and loans repayable on demand	All loans to bank's own staff in terms of the Operating Guidelines for Payments Banks dated October 6, 2016, as amended from time to time, 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'.
		(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

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
				shall be categorised as loans repayable on demand.
		B.(i)	Secured by tangible assets	All advances or part of advances which are secured by tangible assets shall be shown here.
		(ii)	Covered by Bank / Government Guarantee	-
		(iii)	Unsecured	Total of 'A' should tally with total of 'B'.
		C. (I)		
		(i)	Advances in India	<u>Notes - General:</u> The general instructions for advances granted to bank's own staff, in terms of the Operating Guidelines for Payments Banks dated October 6, 2016, are as follows: 1. Advances shall be reported net of provisions made thereon (other than provisions towards Standard Assets). To the extent that Floating provisions have not been treated as Tier 2 capital, they shall also be netted off from advances. 2. Term loans reported shall not include loans repayable on demand. 3. Interest accrued but not due should not be reflected here. Instead, it shall be shown under 'Interest accrued' in other assets. 4. Reverse Repo with banks and other institutions having original tenors more than 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)
		(II)	Advances outside India	
		(i)	Due from banks	
		(ii)	Due from others	
		(iii)	Bills purchased and discounted	
		(iv)	Syndicated loans	
		(v)	Others	
Fixed Assets	10	(I) (i)	Premises	Premises, including land, wholly or partly owned by the bank for the purpose of business including residential premises shall be shown against 'Premises'.

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
		(ii) (iii) (iv)	At cost as on 31st March of the preceding year Additions during the year Deductions during the year Depreciation to date	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 31st March 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.
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 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

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
				relative tax provisions shall be shown against this item.
		(IV)	Stationery and stamps	Only exceptional items of expenditure on stationery like bulk purchase of security paper, loose leaf or other ledgers, etc. which are shown as quasi-asset to be written off over a period of time shall be shown here. The value shall be on a realistic basis and cost escalation shall not be taken into account, as these items are for internal use.
		(V)	Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims	Immovable properties / tangible assets acquired in satisfaction of claims are to be shown under this head.
		(VI)	Others	<p>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.</p> <p>All non-interest-bearing loans and advances granted to the bank's staff shall be reported here. Cash Margin Deposit with The Clearing Corporation India Limited (CCIL) shall be shown here.</p> <p>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.</p>
Contingent Liabilities	12	(I)	Claims against the bank not acknowledged as debts	--
		(II)	Liability for partly paid investments	Liability on partly paid shares, debentures, etc. will be included in this head.
		(III)	Liability on account of outstanding forward exchange contracts	Outstanding forward exchange contracts shall be included here.

Item	Sch		Coverage	Notes and instructions for compilation
		(IV)	Guarantees given on behalf of constituents In India Outside India	-
		(V)	Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations	-.
		(VI)	Other items for which the bank is contingently liable	<p>Arrears of cumulative dividends, bills rediscounted, commitments of underwriting contracts, estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for etc. are to be included here.</p> <p>All unclaimed liabilities (where amount due has been transferred to the Depositors Education and Awareness Fund established under the Depositor Education and Awareness Fund Scheme 2014) shall be shown here.</p> <p>When Issued ('WI') securities should be recorded in books as an off-balance sheet item till issue of the security. The off balance sheet net position in the 'WI' market should be marked to market scrip-wise on daily basis at the day's closing price of the 'WI' security. In case the price of the 'WI' security is not available, the value of the underlying security determined as per extant regulations may be used instead. Depreciation, if any, should be provided for and appreciation, if any, should be ignored. On delivery, the underlying security may be classified in any of the three categories, viz; 'Held to Maturity', 'Available for Sale' or 'FVTPL', depending upon nature of contractual cash flow and the intent of holding, at the contracted price.</p>
Bills for collection	--		--	Bills and other items in the course of collection and not adjusted will be shown against this item in the summary version only. No separate schedule is proposed.

(2) Instructions for compilation of profit and loss account

Item	Sch .	Coverage	Notes and Instructions for compilation
Interest earned	13	(I) Interest / discount on advances / bills	Includes interest and discount on all types of loans to its own employees out of the bank's own funds.
		(II) Income on investments	Includes all income derived from the investment portfolio by way of interest / discount and 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 principle 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 and other banks, call loans, money market placements, etc.
		(IV) Others	Includes any other interest / discount income not included in the above heads.
			<p><u>Notes: General</u></p> <p>The balances in Reverse Repo Interest Income Account shall be classified under Schedule 13 (under item III or IV as appropriate).</p>
Other Income	14	(I) Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	<p>Includes all remuneration on services such as commission on collections, commission / exchange on remittances and transfers, 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.</p> <p>Payments Banks shall disclose particulars of all such items in the notes to accounts wherever any item under this head exceeds one percent of total income.</p>
		(II) Profit on sale of investments	Includes profit / loss on sale of securities, furniture, land and building, motor vehicles, gold, silver, etc.

Item	Sch .	Coverage	Notes and Instructions for compilation
		<p>(III)</p> <p><i>Less: Loss on sale of investments</i></p> <p>Profit on revaluation of investments</p> <p><i>Less: Loss on revaluation of investments</i></p> <p>Profit on sale of land, buildings and other assets</p> <p><i>Less: Loss on sale of land, buildings and other assets</i></p>	<p>Only the net position shall be shown. If the net position is a loss, the amount shall be shown as a deduction.</p> <p>The net profit / loss on revaluation of investments. Provision for non-performing investments (NPI) shall not be shown here and instead reflected under Provisions and Contingencies.</p>
		<p>(IV)</p> <p>(V)</p> <p>Profit on exchange transactions</p> <p><i>Less: Loss on exchange transactions</i></p>	<p>Includes profit / loss on dealing in foreign exchange, all income earned by way of foreign exchange, commission and charges on foreign exchange transactions excluding interest which will be shown under interest head. Only the net position shall be shown. If the net position is a loss, it is to be shown as a deduction.</p>
		<p>(VI)</p> <p>Income earned by way of dividend etc. from subsidiaries, companies, joint ventures abroad / in India</p>	
		<p>(VII)</p> <p>Miscellaneous income</p>	<p>Includes income from bank's properties, security charges, insurance etc. and any other miscellaneous income. In case any item under this head exceeds one percent of the total income, particulars shall be given in the notes.</p>
Interest expended	15	(I)	<p>Interest deposits on</p> <p>Includes interest paid on all types of deposits including deposits from banks and other institutions.</p>

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

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

Item	Sch .		Coverage	Notes and Instructions for compilation
Contingencies				performing investments, transfers to contingencies and other similar items.

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

6. A bank shall also be guided by 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 percent of the total income / total expenditure of the bank 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.
- (iv) Since the format of the profit and loss accounts of a bank prescribed in Form B under Third Schedule to the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 does not specifically provide for disclosure of the impact of prior period items on the current year's profit and loss, such disclosures, wherever warranted, may be made in the 'Notes on Accounts' to the balance sheet of a bank.

(2) Accounting Standard 9 – Revenue Recognition

- (i) Non-recognition of income by the 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. 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) Exchange rate for recording foreign currency transactions

- (a) As per paragraphs 9 and 21 of the Standard, a foreign currency transaction shall be recorded, 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. 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.
- (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 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) If the weekly average closing rate of the preceding week does not approximate the actual rate at the date of the transaction, the closing rate at the date of the transaction shall be used. For this purpose, the weekly average closing rate of the preceding week would not be considered approximating the actual rate at the date of the transaction if the difference between (A) the weekly average closing rate of the preceding week and (B) the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction, is more than three and a half percent of (B).
- (iv) A bank is encouraged to equip itself to record the foreign currency transactions at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

(ii) 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.

(4) Accounting Standard 17 – Segment Reporting

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

Format
Part A: Business segments

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Business Segments →	Treasury		Retail Banking		Other Banking Business		Total	
Particulars ↓	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 (1): No disclosure need be made in the shaded portion

Note (2):

- a) The business segments will be 'Treasury', 'Retail Banking' and 'Other banking operations'.
- b) 'A bank shall adopt their own methods, on a reasonable and consistent basis, for allocation of expenditure among the segments.
- c) 'Treasury' shall include the entire investment portfolio.
- d) 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 (Payments 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.
- e) Other Banking Business includes all other banking operations not covered under 'Treasury, and 'Retail Banking' segments. It shall also include all other residual operations such as para banking transactions / activities.
- f) 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.

(5) Accounting Standard 18 – Related Party Disclosures

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

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

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

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

Note:

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

well as the RRBs sponsored by it. However, it shall be required to disclose its transactions with other related parties.

- iv) Secrecy provisions: If in any of the above category of related parties there is only one related party entity, any disclosure would tantamount to infringement of customer confidentiality. In terms of AS 18, the disclosure requirements do not apply in circumstances when providing such disclosures would conflict with the reporting enterprise's duties of confidentiality as specifically required in terms of statute, by regulator or similar competent authority. Further, in case a statute or regulator governing an enterprise prohibits the enterprise from disclosing certain information, which is required to be disclosed, non-disclosure of such information would not be deemed as non-compliance with the Accounting Standards. On account of the judicially recognised common law duty of a 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.

(6) Accounting Standard 24 - Discontinuing operations

- (i) This Standard establishes principles for reporting information about discontinuing operations.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) 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.

(7) Accounting Standard 25 – Interim Financial Reporting

- (i) 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.
- (ii) The disclosures required to be made by listed banks in terms of the listing agreements would not tantamount to interim reporting as envisaged under AS

25 and as such AS 25 is not mandatory for the quarterly reporting prescribed for listed banks.

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

(8) Accounting Standard 26 – Intangible asset

- (i) This Standard prescribes the accounting treatment for intangible assets that are not dealt with specifically in another accounting standard.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) 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 Banking Regulation Act 1949, 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.
- (iv) A bank desirous of paying dividend while carrying any intangible assets in its books must seek exemption from section 15(1) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 from the Central Government.

(9) Accounting Standard 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.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) 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)	Amount of paid-up equity capital raised during the year		
xiii)	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.). A bank shall also specify if the instruments are Basel II or Basel III compliant.		
xiv)	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.). A bank shall also specify if the instruments are Basel II or Basel III compliant.		

* Example: A bank may disclose as under

	Current year	Previous year
Amount of non-equity Tier 1 / Tier 2 capital raised during the year of which:	###	###
a) Basel II / III compliant instruments (specify the instrument issued)	##	##
b) Basel II / III compliant instruments (specify the instrument issued)	##	##

(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

	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	(Amount in ₹ crore)
Deposits*											
Advances											
Investments											
Borrowings											
Foreign Currency assets											
Foreign Currency liabilities											

(3) Investments

(i) Composition of investment portfolio

(all amounts in ₹ crore)

	Current Year					Previous Year				
	HTM		AFS	FVTPL		HTM		AFS	FVTPL	
	At cost	Fair Value		HFT	non-HFT	At cost	Fair Value		HFT	non-HFT
I. Investments in India										
(i) Government securities										
(ii) Other approved securities										
(iii) Shares										
(iv) Debentures and Bonds										
(v) Others										
Total										
Less: Provisions for impairment / NPI										
Net										
II. Investments outside India										
(i) Government securities (including local authorities)										
(ii) 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) Others																
Total																
II. Investments outside India																
(i) Government securities (including local authorities)																
(ii) 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 shall exclude 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 mentioned 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 (Payments Banks - Classification, Valuation and Operation of Investment Portfolio) Directions, 2025.

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

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
i) Movement of provisions held towards NPIs		
a) Opening balance		
b) Add: Provisions made during the year		

Particulars	Current Year	Previous 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 HFT category.		

(vi) 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 1 st 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
a)	PSUs			Current year	Previous Year	Current year	Previous Year	Current year	Previous Year	Current year	Previous Year	
b)	FIs											
c)	Banks											
d)	Private Corporates											
f)	Others											
g)	Provision held towards NPIs											
	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
 - a. Subsidiaries and /or Joint Ventures
 - b. 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.

(vii) 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:

- (i) 'FV' means Face Value and 'MV' means Market Value.
- (ii) The disclosure shall be as specified in [Repurchase Transactions \(Repo\) \(Reserve Bank\) Directions, 2018](#) as amended from time to time. For ease of reference the disclosure template as on the date of issuance of this Master Direction has been reproduced here.

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 [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) **Fraud accounts:** A bank shall make disclose details on the number and amount of frauds as well as the provisioning thereon as per template given below.

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

(5) Exposures

- (i) **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) Other (please specify)			
Total exposure to capital market			

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

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.

(6) 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						
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 31 st March(instrument wise)		
iii)	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding and not 'highly effective' (instrument wise)		
iv)	Mark to market value of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding and not 'highly effective' (instrument wise)		

(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)				

Sr. No	Particular	Current Year		Previous Year	
		Currency Derivatives	Interest rate derivatives	Currency Derivatives	Interest rate derivatives
b)	Marked to Market Positions [1]				
	i) Asset (+)				
	ii) Liability (-)				
d)	Likely impact of one percentage change in interest rate (100*PV01)				
e)	Maximum and Minimum of 100*PV01 observed during the year				

[1] The net position shall be shown either under asset or liability, as the case may be, for each type of derivatives.

(7) 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.

(8) 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		

Sr. No		Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
	5.1.	Of 5, number of complaints resolved in favour of the bank by Office of Ombudsman		
	5.2	Of 5, number of complaints resolved through conciliation / mediation / advisories issued by Office of Ombudsman		
	5.3	Of 5, number of complaints resolved after passing of Awards by Office of Ombudsman against the bank		
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. Internet / Mobile / Electronic Banking	3. Account opening / difficulty in operation of accounts	4. Mis-selling / Para-banking
5. Direct Sales Agents	6. Pension and facilities for senior citizens / differently abled	7. Levy of charges without prior notice / excessive charges	8. Cheques / drafts / bills

9. Non-observance of Fair Practices Code	10. Exchange of coins, issuance / acceptance of small denomination notes and coins	11. Staff behaviour	12. Facilities for customers visiting the branch / adherence to prescribed working hours by the branch, etc
13. Others			

(9) 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 (iii) Government Securities Act, 2006 (for bouncing of SGL) shall be disclosed in the ‘Notes to Accounts’ to the balance sheet in the concerned bank’s next Annual Report.
- (ii) 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.

(10) 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 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.

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

Type of disclosure		Information		
	(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. (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 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.

(11) 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		

Particular	Current Year	Previous Year
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)		

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

²Net Interest Margin = Net Interest Income / Average Earning Assets Where Net Interest Income= Interest Income – Interest Expense.

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

⁴For 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) Provisions and contingencies

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

(v) Implementation of IFRS converged Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

(a) As the legislative amendments recommended by the RBI 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.

(vi) 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		

Chapter IV - Other Instructions

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

11. 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 Rupees 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 percent 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

12. Treatment of outstanding entries in Nostro accounts shall 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 percent 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

13. In terms of section 17(1) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 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 percent of such profit to Reserve Fund. These provisions are a minimum statutory requirement. However, to augment capital, a bank shall transfer not less than 25 percent of the 'net profit' before appropriations to the Statutory Reserve.
14. 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.
15. 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 on 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

16. 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.
17. 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 proportionately reverse the debits to the reserves and complete the provisioning by debiting profit and loss account, in the successive quarters of the next financial year.

18. 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

19. 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

20. 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

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

Chapter V - Repeal and Other Provisions

A. Repeal and saving

23. With the issue of these Directions, the existing Directions, instructions, and guidelines relating to Financial Statements- Presentation and Disclosures as applicable to Payments Banks stand 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.
24. 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

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

C. Interpretations

26. For the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of these Directions or in order to remove any difficulties in the application or interpretation of the provisions of these Directions, the 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.

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)

	Schedule	As on March 31, (Current year)	As on March 31, (Previous year) (000's omitted)
Capital and Liabilities			
Capital	1		
Reserves and Surplus	2		
Deposits	3		
Borrowings	4		
Other liabilities and provisions	5		
Total			
Assets			
Cash and balances with 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 <u>Capital</u>	_____	_____
	(i) The amount brought in by banks by way of start-up capital as prescribed by RBI should be shown under this head.	_____	_____
	(ii) Amount of deposit kept with the RBI under Section 11(2) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.	_____	_____
	Total	_____	_____
III.	For Other Banks		
	Authorised (_____ shares of ₹ _____ each)	Capital	
	Issued (_____ shares of ₹ _____ each)	Capital	
	Subscribed (_____ shares of ₹ _____ each)	Capital	
	Called-up (_____ shares of ₹ _____ each)	Capital	
	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)	<hr/>	<hr/>
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	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

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)	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

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

Schedule 11 - Other Assets

	As on 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 31st March (Year)

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

Schedule 13 - Interest Earned

	Year ended on 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 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		
<i>Less:</i> Loss on sale of investments		
III. Profit on revaluation of investments		
<i>Less:</i> Loss on revaluation of investments		
IV. Profit on sale of land, buildings and other assets		
<i>Less:</i> Loss on sale of land, buildings and other assets		
V. Profit on exchange transactions		
<i>Less:</i> 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	_____	_____