



भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

www.rbi.org.in

RBI/2012-13/76

DBOD. No.Ret. BC.22/12.01.001/2012-13

July 02, 2012

Ashadha 11, 1934 (Saka)

All Scheduled Commercial Banks
(Excluding Regional Rural Banks)

Dear Sir,

Master Circular - Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)

Please refer to the [Master Circular RBI/2011-12/50 DBOD.No.Ret.BC.13/12.01.001/2011-12 dated July 01, 2011](#) updating instructions/guidelines issued to the Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) on CRR/SLR till June 30, 2011. The Master Circular has been suitably updated by incorporating the instructions issued on the subject up to June 30, 2012. A copy of the updated Master Circular is enclosed. The Master Circular has also been placed on the RBI website (<http://www.rbi.org.in>).

Yours faithfully,

(Murli Radhakrishnan)
Chief General Manager

Encls: as above

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Master Circular - Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)

A. Purpose - This master circular prescribes the broad details of the reserve requirements.

B. Classification - A statutory guideline issued by the RBI under Section 35A of the BR Act, 1949.

C. Previous Instructions - This master circular is a compilation of the instructions contained in the circulars issued by the Reserve Bank of India which is operational as on the date of this circular.

D. Scope of Application - This master circular is applicable to all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) excluding Regional Rural Banks.

E. Structure

1. Introduction

1.1 CRR

2.1 SLR

2. Guidelines

1.1 to 1.18 Procedure for computation of CRR

2.1 to 2.5 Procedure for computation of SLR

3. Annex

4. Appendix

1. Introduction

With a view to monitoring compliance of maintenance of statutory reserve requirements *viz.* CRR and SLR by the SCBs, the Reserve Bank of India has prescribed statutory returns *i.e.* Form A return (for CRR) under Section 42 (2) of the RBI Act, 1934 and Form VIII return (for SLR) under Section 24 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

1.1 CRR

In terms of Section 42 (1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 the Reserve Bank having regard to the needs of securing the monetary stability in the country, prescribes the CRR for SCBs without any floor or ceiling rate.

1.2 Maintenance of CRR

At present, effective from the fortnight beginning March 10, 2012, the CRR is prescribed at 4.75 per cent of a bank's total of DTL adjusted for the exemptions discussed in Sections 1.11 and 1.12.

1.3 Incremental CRR

In terms of Section 42(1-A) of RBI Act, 1934, the SCBs are required to maintain, in addition to the balances prescribed under Section 42(1) of the Act, an additional average daily balance, the amount of which shall not be less than the rate specified by the Reserve Bank in the notification published in the Gazette of India from time to time. Such additional balance will be calculated with reference to the excess of the total of DTL of the bank as shown in the Returns referred to in Section 42(2) of the Act, 1934 over the total of its DTL at the close of the business on the date specified in the notification.

At present no incremental CRR is required to be maintained by the banks.

1.4 Computation of DTL

Liabilities of a bank may be in the form of demand or time deposits or borrowings or other miscellaneous items of liabilities. As defined under Section 42 of the RBI Act, 1934, liabilities of a bank may be towards the banking system or towards others in the form of demand and time deposits or borrowings or other miscellaneous items of liabilities. The Reserve Bank of India has been authorized in terms of Section 42 (1C) of the RBI Act, 1934, to classify any particular liability and hence for any doubt regarding classification of a particular liability, banks are advised to approach the RBI for necessary clarification.

1.5 Demand Liabilities

Demand Liabilities of a bank are liabilities which are payable on demand. These include current deposits, demand liabilities portion of savings bank deposits, margins held against letters of credit/guarantees, balances in overdue fixed deposits, cash certificates and cumulative/recurring deposits, outstanding Telegraphic Transfers (TTs), Mail Transfers (MTs), Demand Drafts (DDs), unclaimed deposits, credit balances in the Cash Credit account and deposits held as security for advances which are payable on

demand. Money at Call and Short Notice from outside the Banking System should be shown against liability to others.

1.6 Time Liabilities

Time Liabilities of a bank are those which are payable otherwise than on demand. These include fixed deposits, cash certificates, cumulative and recurring deposits, time liabilities portion of savings bank deposits, staff security deposits, margin held against letters of credit, if not payable on demand, deposits held as securities for advances which are not payable on demand and Gold deposits.

1.7 Other Demand and Time Liabilities (ODTL)

ODTL include interest accrued on deposits, bills payable, unpaid dividends, suspense account balances representing amounts due to other banks or public, net credit balances in branch adjustment account, any amounts due to the banking system which are not in the nature of deposits or borrowing. Such liabilities may arise due to items like (i) collection of bills on behalf of other banks, (ii) interest due to other banks and so on. If a bank cannot segregate the liabilities to the banking system, from the total of ODTL, the entire ODTL may be shown against item II (c) 'Other Demand and Time Liabilities' of the return in Form 'A' and average CRR maintained on it by all SCBs .

Participation Certificates issued to other banks, the balances outstanding in the blocked account pertaining to segregated outstanding credit entries for more than 5 years in inter-branch adjustment account, the margin money on bills purchased / discounted and gold borrowed by banks from abroad, also should be included in ODTL.

Cash collaterals received under collateralized derivative transactions should be included in the bank's DTL/NDTL for the purpose of reserve requirements as these are in the nature of 'outside liabilities'.

1.8 Assets with the Banking System

Assets with the banking system include balances with banks in current account, balances with banks and notified financial institutions in other accounts, funds made available to banking system by way of loans or deposits repayable at call or short notice of a fortnight or less and loans other than money at call and short notice made available to the banking system. Any other amounts due from banking system which cannot be

classified under any of the above items are also to be taken as assets with the banking system.

1.9 Borrowings from abroad by banks in India

Loans/borrowings from abroad by banks in India will be considered as 'liabilities to others' and will be subject to reserve requirements. Upper Tier II instruments raised and maintained abroad shall be reckoned as liability for the computation of DTL for the purpose of reserve requirements.

1.10 Arrangements with Correspondent Banks for Remittance Facilities

When a bank accepts funds from a client under its remittance facilities scheme, it becomes a liability (liability to others) in its books. The liability of the bank accepting funds will extinguish only when the correspondent bank honours the drafts issued by the accepting bank to its customers. As such, the balance amount in respect of the drafts issued by the accepting bank on its correspondent bank under the remittance facilities scheme and remaining unpaid should be reflected in the accepting bank's books as liability under the head 'Liability to others in India' and the same should also be taken into account for computation of DTL for CRR/SLR purpose.

The amount received by correspondent banks has to be shown as 'Liability to the Banking System' by them and not as 'Liability to others' and this liability could be netted off by the correspondent banks against the inter-bank assets. Likewise sums placed by banks issuing drafts/interest/dividend warrants are to be treated as 'Assets with banking system' in their books and can be netted off from their inter-bank liabilities.

1.11 Liabilities not to be included for DTL/NDTL computation

The under-noted liabilities will not form part of liabilities for the purpose of CRR and SLR:

- a) Paid up capital, reserves, any credit balance in the Profit & Loss Account of the bank, amount of any loan taken from the RBI and the amount of refinance taken from Exim Bank, NHB, NABARD, SIDBI;
- b) Net income tax provision;
- c) Amount received from DICGC towards claims and held by banks pending adjustments thereof;
- d) Amount received from ECGC by invoking the guarantee;

- e) Amount received from insurance company on ad-hoc settlement of claims pending judgment of the Court;
- f) Amount received from the Court Receiver;
- g) The liabilities arising on account of utilization of limits under Bankers Acceptance Facility (BAF);
- h) District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) subsidy of Rs.10, 000/- kept in Subsidy Reserve Fund account in the name of Self Help Groups;
- i) Subsidy released by NABARD under Investment Subsidy Scheme for Construction/Renovation/Expansion of Rural Godowns;
- j) Net unrealized gain/loss arising from derivatives transaction under trading portfolio;
- k) Income flows received in advance such as annual fees and other charges which are not refundable.
- l) Bill rediscounted by a bank with eligible financial institutions as approved by RBI and,
- (m) Provision not being a specific liability arising from contracting additional liability and created from profit and loss account.

1.12 Exempted Categories

SCBs are exempted from maintaining CRR on the following liabilities:

- i. Liabilities to the banking system in India as computed under Clause (d) of the explanation to Section 42(1) of the RBI Act, 1934;
- ii. Credit balances in ACU (US\$) Accounts;
- iii Demand and Time Liabilities in respect of their Offshore Banking Units (OBU);and
- iv SCBs are not required to include inter-bank term deposits/term borrowing liabilities of original maturities of 15 days and above and up to one year in "Liabilities to the Banking System" (item 1 of Form A return). Similarly banks should exclude their inter-bank assets of term deposits and term lending of original maturity of 15 days and above and up to one year in "Assets with the Banking System" (item III of Form A return) for the purpose of maintenance of CRR. The interest accrued on these deposits is also exempted from reserve requirements.

1.13 Loans out of FCNR (B) Deposits and IBFC Deposits

Loans out of Foreign Currency Non-Resident Accounts (Banks), (FCNR [B] Deposits Scheme) and Inter-Bank Foreign Currency (IBFC) deposits should be included as part of bank credit while reporting in Form 'A' return. For the purpose of reporting,

banks should convert their FCNR (B) deposits, overseas foreign currency assets and bank credit in India in foreign currency in 4 major currencies into rupees at RBI Reference Rates announced on the Reserve Bank of India website instead of indicative rates announced by FEDAI at 12:00 noon.

1.14 Procedure for Computation of CRR

In order to improve cash management by banks, as a measure of simplification, a lag of one fortnight in the maintenance of stipulated CRR by banks has been introduced with effect from the fortnight beginning November 06, 1999.

1.15 Maintenance of CRR on Daily Basis

With a view to providing flexibility to banks in choosing an optimum strategy of holding reserves depending upon their intra fortnight cash flows, all SCBs are required to maintain minimum CRR balances up to 70 per cent of the average daily required reserves for a reporting fortnight on all days of the fortnight with effect from the fortnight beginning December 28, 2002.

1.16 No Interest Payment on Eligible Cash Balances maintained by SCBs with RBI under CRR

In view of the amendment carried out to RBI Act 1934, omitting sub-section (1B) of Section 42, the Reserve Bank does not pay any interest on the CRR balances maintained by SCBs with effect from the fortnight beginning March 31, 2007.

1.17 Fortnightly Return in Form A (CRR)

Under Section 42 (2) of the RBI Act, 1934, all SCBs are required to submit to Reserve Bank a provisional Return in Form 'A' within 7 days from the expiry of the relevant fortnight which is used for preparing press communiqué. The final Form 'A' return is required to be submitted to RBI within 20 days from expiry of the relevant fortnight. Based on the recommendation of the Working Group on Money Supply: Analytics and Methodology of Compilation, all SCBs in India are required to submit from the fortnight beginning October 9, 1998, Memorandum to form 'A' return giving details about paid-up capital, reserves, time deposits comprising short-term (of contractual maturity of one year or less) and long-term (of contractual maturity of more than one year), certificates

of deposits, NDTL, total CRR requirement etc., Annexure A to Form 'A' return showing all foreign currency liabilities and assets and Annexure B to Form 'A' return giving details about investment in approved securities, investment in non-approved securities, memo items such as subscription to shares / debentures / bonds in primary market and subscriptions through private placement. For reporting in Form 'A' return, banks should convert their overseas foreign currency assets and bank credit in India in foreign currency in four major currencies viz., US dollar, GBP, Japanese Yen and Euro into rupees at RBI Reference Rates announced on the Reserve Bank of India website instead of indicative rates announced by FEDAI at 12:00 noon.

The present practice of calculation of the proportion of demand liabilities and time liabilities by SCBs in respect of their savings bank deposits on the basis of the position as at the close of business on 30th September and 31st March every year (cf. RBI circular DBOD.No.BC.142/09.16.001/97-98 dated November 19, 1997) shall continue in the new system of interest application on savings bank deposits on a daily product basis. The average of the minimum balances maintained in each of the month during the half year period shall be treated by the bank as the amount representing the "time liability" portion of the savings bank deposits. When such an amount is deducted from the average of the actual balances maintained during the half year period, the difference would represent the "demand liability" portion. The proportions of demand and time liabilities so obtained for each half year shall be applied for arriving at demand and time liabilities components of savings bank deposits for all reporting fortnights during the next half year.

1.18 Penalties

From the fortnight beginning June 24, 2006, penal interest will be charged as under in cases of default in maintenance of CRR by SCBs :

- (i) In case of default in maintenance of CRR requirement on a daily basis which is presently 70 per cent of the total CRR requirement, penal interest will be recovered for that day at the rate of three per cent per annum above the Bank Rate on the amount by which the amount actually maintained falls short of the prescribed minimum on that day and if the shortfall continues on the next succeeding day/s, penal interest will be recovered at the rate of five per cent per annum above the Bank Rate.
- (ii) In cases of default in maintenance of CRR on average basis during a fortnight, penal interest will be recovered as envisaged in sub-section (3) of Section 42 of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

SCBs are required to furnish the particulars such as date, amount, percentage, reason for default in maintenance of requisite CRR and also action taken to avoid recurrence of such default.

2. Maintenance of Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)

Consequent upon amendment to the Section 24 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 through the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Act, 2007 replacing the Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2007, effective January 23, 2007, the Reserve Bank can prescribe the SLR for SCBs in specified assets. The value of such assets of a SCB shall not be less than such percentage not exceeding 40 per cent of its total DTL in India as on the last Friday of the second preceding fortnight as the Reserve Bank may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify from time to time.

SCBs can participate in the Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) scheme introduced by Reserve Bank with effect from May 09, 2011. Under this facility, the eligible entities may borrow up to two per cent of their respective NDTL outstanding at the end of the second preceding fortnight from April 17, 2012. Additionally, the eligible entities may also continue to access overnight funds under this facility against their excess SLR holdings. In the event, the banks' SLR holding falls below the statutory requirement up to two per cent of their NDTL, banks will not have the obligation to seek a specific waiver for default in SLR compliance arising out of use of this facility in terms of notification issued under sub section (2A) of section 24 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

Reserve Bank has specified vide [notification DBOD.No.Ret.91/12.02.001/2010-11 dated May 09, 2011](#) that every SCB shall continue to maintain in India assets as detailed below, the value of which shall not, at the close of business on any day, be less than 24 per cent on the total net demand and time liabilities as on the last Friday of the second preceding fortnight as prescribed vide [notification DBOD.No.Ret.BC.66/12.02.001/2010-11 dated December 16, 2010](#) valued in accordance with the method of valuation specified by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time:

- (a) Cash or
- (b) Gold valued at a price not exceeding the current market price, or
- (c) Investment in the following instruments which will be referred to as "Statutory

Liquidity Ratio (SLR) securities":

- (i) Dated securities issued up to May 06, 2011 as listed in the Annex to Notification DBOD.No.Ret.91/12.02.001/2010-11 dated May 09, 2011.
- (ii) Treasury Bills of the Government of India;
- (iii) Dated securities of the Government of India issued from time to time under the market borrowing programme and the Market Stabilization Scheme;
- (iv) State Development Loans (SDLs) of the State Governments issued from time to time under the market borrowing programme; and
- (v) Any other instrument as may be notified by the Reserve Bank of India.

Provided that the securities (including margin) referred to above, if acquired under the Reserve Bank- Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF), shall not be treated as an eligible asset for this purpose.

Explanation:

1. For the above purpose, "market borrowing programme" shall mean the domestic rupee loans raised by the Government of India and the State Governments from the public and managed by the Reserve Bank of India through issue of marketable securities, governed by the Government Securities Act, 2006 and the Regulations framed there under, through an auction or any other method, as specified in the Notification issued in this regard.
2. Encumbered SLR securities shall not be included for the purpose of computing the percentage specified above.

Provided that for the purpose of computing the percentage of assets referred to hereinabove, the following shall be included, namely:

(i) securities lodged with another institution for an advance or any other credit arrangement to the extent to which such securities have not been drawn against or availed of; and,

(ii) securities offered as collateral to the Reserve Bank of India for availing liquidity assistance from Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) up to two percent of the total NDTL in India carved out of the required SLR portfolio of the bank concerned.

3. In computing the amount for the above purpose, the following shall be deemed to be cash maintained in India:

(i) The deposit required under sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 to be made with the Reserve Bank by a banking company incorporated outside India;

(ii) Any balances maintained by a scheduled bank with the Reserve Bank in excess of the balance required to be maintained by it under Section 42 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934);

(iii) Net balances in current accounts with other scheduled commercial banks in India.

Note:

1. With a view to disseminating information on the SLR status of a Government security, it has been decided that:

(i) the SLR status of securities issued by the Government of India and the State Governments will be indicated in the Press Release issued by the Reserve Bank of India at the time of issuance of the securities; and,

(ii) an updated and current list of the SLR securities will be posted on the Reserve Bank's website (www.rbi.org.in) under the link " Database on Indian Economy)

2. The cash management bill will be treated as Government of India Treasury Bill and accordingly shall be treated as SLR securities.

2.1 Procedure for Computation of SLR

The procedure to compute total NDTL for the purpose of SLR under Section 24 (2) (B) of B.R. Act 1949 is broadly similar to the procedure followed for CRR. The liabilities mentioned under Section 1.11 will not form part of liabilities for the purpose of SLR also. SCBs are required to include inter-bank term deposits / term borrowing liabilities of all maturities in 'Liabilities to the Banking System'. Similarly, banks should include their inter-bank assets of term deposits and term lending of all maturities in 'Assets with the Banking System' for computation of NDTL for SLR purpose.

2.2 Classification and Valuation of Approved Securities for SLR

As regards classification and valuation of approved securities, banks may be guided by the instructions contained in our Master Circular (as updated from time to time) on Prudential Norms for classification, valuation and operation of investment portfolio by banks.

2.3 Penalties

If a banking company fails to maintain the required amount of SLR, it shall be liable to pay to RBI in respect of that default, the penal interest for that day at the rate of three per cent per annum above the Bank Rate on the shortfall and if the default continues on the next succeeding working day, the penal interest may be increased to a rate of five per cent per annum above the Bank Rate for the concerned days of default on the shortfall.

2.4 Return in Form VIII (SLR)

i) Banks should submit to the Reserve Bank before 20th day of every month, a return in Form VIII showing the amounts of SLR held on alternate Fridays during immediate preceding month with particulars of their DTL in India held on such Fridays or if any such Friday is a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, at the close of business on preceding working day.

ii) Banks should also submit a statement as annexure to Form VIII return giving daily position of (a) assets held for the purpose of compliance with SLR, (b) the excess cash balances maintained by them with RBI in the prescribed format, and (c) the mode of valuation of securities.

2.5 Correctness of Computation of DTL to be certified by Statutory Auditors

The Statutory Auditors should verify and certify that all items of outside liabilities, as per the bank's books had been duly compiled by the bank and correctly reflected under DTL/NDTL in the fortnightly/monthly statutory returns submitted to Reserve Bank for the financial year.

Form A

(To be submitted by a scheduled bank
which is not a State /Central Co-operative bank)

Statement of position at the close of business on Friday-----

(Rupees rounded off to the nearest thousand)

Name of the Bank:

I. Liabilities to the Banking System in India ²

a) Demand and time deposits from Banks

b) Borrowings from Banks ³

c) Other Demand and Time Liabilities ⁴

Total of I

II .Liabilities to Others in India

a) Aggregate Deposits (Other than from Banks)

(i) Demand

(ii) Time

b) Borrowings ⁵

c) Other demand and time liabilities

Total of II

Total of I + II

III. Assets with the Banking System in India

a) Balances with Banks

(i) In current account

(ii) In other accounts

b) Money at call and short notice

c) Advances to banks i.e., dues from banks

d) Other Assets

Total of III

¹ Where Friday is a public holiday under the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 (26 of 1881) for one or more offices of a Scheduled Bank, the return shall give the preceding working day's figure in respect of such office or offices, but shall nevertheless be deemed to relate to that Friday.

² The expression "Banking System" or "Banks" wherever it appears in the return means the banks and any other financial institutions referred to in sub-clause (i) to (vi) of clause (d) of the Explanation below Section 42 (1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934..

³ In case of RRB's, apart from the sponsor bank

⁴ If it is not possible to provide the figure against I(c) separately from II(c), the same may be included in the figure against II (c). In such a case, the net liability to the banking system will be worked out as the excess, if any of the aggregate of 1(a) and 1(b) over the aggregate of III.

⁵ Other than from Reserve Bank of India, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development and Export-Import Bank of India..

IV. Cash in India (i.e., cash in hand)**V. Investments in India (at book value)**

a) Central and State Governments securities including Treasury Bills, Treasury Deposits Receipts, Treasury

Savings Deposit Certificates and Postal obligations

b) Other approved Securities

Total of V

VI. Bank Credit in India (excluding inter-bank advances)

a) Loans, cash credits and overdrafts

b) Inland Bills purchased and discounted

(i) Bills Purchased

(ii) Bills Discounted

c) Foreign Bills purchased and discounted

(i) Bills purchased

(ii) Bills discounted

Total of VI

Total of III+IV+V+VI

A. Net liabilities for the purpose of Section 42 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 = Net Liability to the Banking System + Liabilities to Others in India i.e., (I-III) +II, if (I-III) is a plus figure or II only, If (I-III) is a minus figure.

B. Savings Bank Account (vide Regulation 7)

Demand Liabilities in India

Time Liabilities in India

Place:

Date:

Memorandum to Form A

1. Paid-up Capital

1.1 Reserves

2. Time Deposits

2.1 Short-term

2.2 Long-term

3. Certificates of Deposits

4. Net Demand and Time Liabilities (after deduction of liabilities under zero reserve prescription, Annexure A)

5. Amount of Deposits required to be maintained as per current rate of CRR

6. Any other liability on which CRR is required to be maintained as per current R B.I instructions under section 42 and 42(1A) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

7. Total CRR required to be maintained under Section 42 and 42(1A) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

ANNEXURE A

(Amount in Rupees rounded off to the nearest thousand)

Name of the Bank:

Items	Outstanding at Book value	Revaluation value	Interest
1	2	3	4
Liabilities			
Liabilities. to others In India			
I. Non-Resident Deposits (I.1+I.2+I.3+I.4)			
I.1 Non-Resident External Rupee Account (NRE)			
I.2 Non-Resident Non Repatriable Rupee Account (NRNR)			
I.3 Foreign Currency Non-Resident Banks Scheme (FCNR(B))(1.3.1+1.3.2)			
I.3.1 Short-term ¹			
I.3.2 Long-term ²			
I.4 Others (to be specified)			
II. Other Deposits/Schemes. (II.1+II.2+II.3+II.4+II.5+II.6)			
II.1 Exchange Earner's Foreign Currency			
II.2 Resident Foreign Currency Accounts			
II.3 ESCROW Accounts by Indian Exporters			
II.4 Foreign Credit Line for Pre-shipment Credit account and Overseas Rediscounting of Bills			
II.5 Credit Balances in ACU(US dollar) Account			
II.6 Others (to be specified)			
III Foreign Currency Liabilities to the Banking System In India (III.1+III.2)			
III.1 Inter-bank Foreign Currency Deposits			
III.2 Inter-bank Foreign Currency Borrowings			
IV. Overseas Borrowings³			
Assets			
1. Assets with the banking system In India			
1.1 Foreign Currency lending			
1.2 Others			
2. Assets with others In India			
2.1 Bank Credit In India In Foreign Currency ⁴			
2.2 Others			
3. Overseas foreign currency assets⁵			

- 1 Of contractual maturity of one year or less.
 2 Of contractual maturity of more than one year.
 3 Pertains to the portion not swapped into Rupees.
 4 Loans out of FCNR (B) deposits.
 5 Include balances held abroad (i.e., cash component of Nostro account. debit balances in ACU (US dollar) account and credit balances in the commercial banks of ACU countries) ii) short term foreign deposits and investments in eligible securities .iii) foreign money market instruments including Treasury Bills and iv) foreign shares and bonds.

	Amount in Rupees Rounded off to the Nearest thousand
V. External Liabilities to Others subject to Differential/zero CRR prescription (I+II)	
VI. External liabilities fully subject to CRR prescription (IV)	
VII. Net Inter-Bank Liabilities (I-III of Form A)	
VIII. Any other liabilities coming within the purview of zero prescription	
IX. Liabilities subject to zero CRR prescription (V+VII+VIII)	
Memo items	
1. Inter Bank Liabilities	
1.1 Total Inter Bank Liabilities	
1.2 Less: Term liabilities (Maturity up to 1 year)	
1.3 Net (1.1-1.2)	
2. Inter Bank Assets	
2.1 Total Inter Bank Assets	
2.2 Less: Term assets (Maturity up to 1 year)	
2.3 Net (2.1-2.2)	
3. ACU Dollar Funds	

Signature of Authorised officials

1. Designation

2. Designation

Annexure B

Name of the Bank:

(Amount in Rupees rounded off to the nearest thousand)

Items	Outstanding at book value	Revaluation value
1	2	3
I Investments in Approved Securities (I.1+I.2) I.1 Investment in Government securities (I.1.1+I.1.2=Item V(a) of Form A) I.1.1 Short Term ¹ I.1.2 Long Term ² I.2 Investment in Other Approved Securities (=Item V(b) of Form A)		
II Investments in Non-Approved Securities (II.1+II.2+II.3+II.4) Investments in II.1 Commercial Paper II.2 Units of Unit Trust of India and other Mutual Funds II.3 Shares issued by II.3.1 Public Sector Undertakings II.3.2 Private Corporate Sector II.3.3 Public Financial Institutions II.4 Bonds/debentures/security receipts/Pass Through Certificates issued by II.4.1 Public Sector Undertakings II.4.2 Private Corporate Sector II.4.3 Public Financial Institutions II.4.4 Others (to be specified)		
Memo Items		
1. Subscriptions to shares/debentures/bonds in the Primary market. 2. Subscriptions through Private Placements		

Signature of Authorised Officials

1. (Designation)

2. (Designation)

¹ Of contractual maturity of one year or less.² Of contractual maturity of more than one year.

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THE BANKING REGULATION ACT, 1949

FORM VIII
 (Rule 13 A)
 (Section 18 and 24)

Name of the banking company:

Name and designation of the officer submitting the return:

Statement of demand and time liabilities and cash, gold and unencumbered approved securities for the month of _____:

(To be furnished to the Reserve Bank not later than 20 days after the end of the month to which it relates)

(Rounded off to the nearest thousand rupees)

	<u>After the close of business on</u>		
	First	Second	Third
	alternate	alternate	alternate
	Friday	Friday	Friday
	@	@	@

<p>PART - A</p> <p>I. Liabilities in India to the Banking System (excluding any loan taken by a Regional Rural Bank from its sponsor Bank)</p> <p>(a) Demand Liabilities</p> <p>(i). Balances in current accounts of the State Bank of India, subsidiary banks and corresponding new banks</p> <p>(ii). Other demand liabilities</p> <p>(b) Time Liabilities</p> <p>Total of I</p> <p>II. Liabilities in India to others (excluding borrowings from the Reserve Bank, Export-Import Bank of India and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development)</p> <p>(a) Demand Liabilities</p> <p>(b) Time Liabilities</p> <p>Total of II</p>	
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<p>III. Cash in hand</p> <p>IV. Balances in current account with the Reserve Bank</p> <p>V. Assets in India with the Banking System</p> <p>(a) Balances in current account with</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) The State Bank of India, subsidiary banks and corresponding new banks.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) Other banks and Notified financial Institutions</p> <p>(b) Balances in other accounts with banks and notified financial institutions</p> <p>(c) Money at call and short notice</p> <p>(d) Advances to banks (i.e., dues from banks)</p> <p>(e) Other assets</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Total of V</p> <p>VI. Net balance in current accounts = V(a)(i) - I (a)(i)</p> <p>VII. Net liabilities for the purpose of section 18 and 24 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 = Net liabilities to the Banking System+ Other demand and time liabilities = (I-V)+II if (I-V) is a plus figure OR II only if (I-V) is a <u>minus</u> figure</p> <p><u>PART - B</u> (For non-scheduled banks only)</p> <p>VIII. Minimum amount of cash reserve required to be maintained under Section 18 of the Banking Regulation</p>	
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	Act, 1949 (3 per cent of VII as on the last Friday of the second preceding fortnight)	
IX	Cash reserve actually maintained =Total of III, IV and VI	
X.	Excess of IX over VIII	
	PART - C	
XI.	Minimum amount of assets required to be maintained under section 24 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (24 per cent or such other specified percentage of VII as on the last Friday of the second preceding fortnight)	
XII.	(a) Balance required to be maintained by a scheduled bank under section 42 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. (b) Balance actually maintained by a scheduled bank with the Reserve Bank (c) Excess of (b) over (a)	
XIII	Assets actually maintained (a) Amount in cash deposited with the Reserve Bank by a banking company incorporated outside India under section 11(2) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (b) Cash in hand <u>OR</u> in the case of a non-scheduled bank, excess of IX over VIII, if any, shown against X above (c) Excess balance with the Reserve Bank, if any shown against XII (c) above (d) Net balance in current account maintained by a scheduled bank = VI above (e) Balances maintained by a	

<p>Regional Rural Bank in call or fixed deposit with its Sponsor Bank</p> <p>(f) Gold valued at a price not exceeding the current market price</p> <p>(g) Unencumbered approved securities valued on the basis of the method of valuation determined by the Reserve Bank</p> <p>(h) Approved securities deposited with the Reserve Bank by a banking company incorporated outside India under section 11 (2) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, valued on the basis of the method of valuation determined by the Reserve Bank</p> <p>Total of (a) to (h)</p> <p>XIV. XIII-XI (Excess+, deficit-)</p>	
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Dated

Signature

Note: For the purposes of this return, the expressions "Banking System" shall mean the State Bank of India, subsidiary banks, corresponding new banks, Regional Rural Banks, other banking companies, co-operative banks and financial institutions notified by the Central Government under clause (d) of the Explanation to section 18 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

@ Give dates (where Friday is a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (26 of 1881), give the date as on the preceding working day)

List of circulars consolidated by the Master Circular

SI No.	Corresponding paragraph number in this Master Circular	Circular No.	Date	Subject
1	1.2	RBI/2011-2012/434 DBOD.No.Ret.BC.86/12.01.001/2011-12	09/03/2012	Section 42(1) of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934-Maintenance of Cash Reserve Ratio
2	1.4, 1.5, 1.7	DBOD.No.Leg. BC.34/C.233A-85	23/03/1985	Demand Liabilities, Time Liabilities, ODTL
3	1.7	DBOD.No.Ret.BC 149/C 236(G)71	27/12/1971	ODTL
4	1.7	DBOD.No.BC.58/12.02.001/94-95	13/05/1995	Margin money on bills purchased
5	1.9	DBOD.No.BC. 111/12.02.001/97	13/10/1997	Borrowings from banks abroad-Maintenance of reserve requirement
6	1.10	DBOD.No.Ret.BC.14/12.01.001/2003-04	21/08/2003	Arrangements with correspondent banks for remittance facilities
7	1.11(c)	DBOD.No.Ret.BC. 40/c.236(G)Spl-86	27/03/1986	Amount received from DICGC
8	1.11 (d,e,f)	DBOD.No.Ret.BC. 98/C.96(Ret)-86	12/09/1986	Exclusion from NDTL-Receipt from Court Receiver, Insurance Company and ECGC
9	1.11 (g)	DBOD.No.BC.191 /12.01.001/93	02/11/1993	Liabilities under Bankers Acceptance Facility (BAF)
10	1.11(h)	RPCD.SP.BC.No.06/09.01.01/2006-07	07/07/2006	Swarnajayanti Swarozgar Yojana
11	1.11 (j)	RPCD.PLFS.BC. No.2/05.02.02(RG)/ 2003-04	03/07/2003	Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme for Construction/Renovation/Expansion of Rural Godowns
12	1.12	RBI/2006-2007/332 DBOD.Ret.BC.84/12.01.001/2006-07	20/04/2007	Maintenance of CRR on exempted categories
13	1.12	DBOD.No.BC.5 /12.01.001/2001-02	07/08/2001	Reporting of Inter-bank liabilities in Form A
14	1.12(ii)	DBOD.No.BC.82 /12.01.001/2001-2002	26/03/2002	Maintenance of CRR-ACU Dollar Funds-Exemption of
15	1.12(iii)	DBOD.IBS.BC.88/ 23.13.004/2002-03	27/03/2003	Offshore Banking Units (OBUs) in Special Economic Zones (SEZs)
16	1.13	DBOD.No.BC.50/ 12.01.001/2000-01	07/11/2000	Collection of Data from Scheduled Commercial Banks in Annexure A and B
17	1.13, 1.17	DBOD.NO.Ret.BC.113/12.01.001/2011-12	29/06/2012	Section 42 of the RBI Act, 1934-Maintenance of CRR on Foreign Currency (Non-Resident) [FCNR(B)] Scheme

18	1.15	DBOD.No.BC.54/ 12.01.001/2002-03	27/12/2002	Relaxation in Daily Minimum Cash Reserve Maintenance Requirement
19	1.16	RBI/2006-2007/331 DBOD.No.Ret.BC.82/ 12.01.001/2006-07	20/04/2007	Maintenance of Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)
20	1.17	RBI/2006-2007/106	10/08/2006	Section 42 (1) of Reserve Bank
21	1.18	DBOD.BC.89/ 12.01.001/98-99	24/08/1998	Return in Form 'A'
22	1.18	DBOD.No.BC.50/ 12.01.001/2000-01	07/11/2000	Collection of Data from Scheduled Commercial Banks in Annexure A and B
23	2	DBOD No.Ret.BC.91/12.02.0 01/2010-11	09/05/2011	Section 24 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 Maintenance of Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)
24	2(ii)	Circular DBOD.No.Ret.BC.95/ 12.02.001/2011-12	17/04/2012	Section 24 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949-Maintenance of Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)-Marginal Standing Facility (MSF)
25	2 (c)(i)	DBOD. No.Ret.BC. 91/12.02.001/2010-11	09/05/2011	Maintenance of Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)
26	2 Note (i) (ii)	DBOD.No. Ret.BC. 91/12.02.001/2010-11	09/05/2011	Maintenance of Statutory Liquidity Ratio
27	2 Note (2)	DBOD.No.Ret.BC.36/ 12.02.001/2009-10	01/09/2009	Maintenance of Statutory Liquidity Ratio
28	2.2	DBOD.No.BP.BC.19/2 1.04.141/ 2011-12	01/07/2011	Prudential norms for classification, valuation and operation of Investment portfolio by banks
29	2.2	DBOD.No.BC.87/12.0 2.001/2001-2002	10/04/2002	Valuation of Securities for the purpose of SLR
30	2.4(ii)	CPC.BC.69/279 (A)-84	30/10/1984	Data on maintenance of Statutory Liquidity Requirement-Supplemental information to the Special Return