



Annex-IV: Maturity Profile – Liquidity

Heads of Accounts		Classification into time buckets
A.	Outflows	
1.	Capital, Reserves and Surplus	Over 5 years bucket.
2.	Demand Deposits (Current and Savings Bank Deposits)	<p>Savings Bank and Current Deposits may be classified into volatile and core portions. Savings Bank (10%) and Current (15%) Deposits are generally withdrawable on demand. This portion may be treated as volatile. While volatile portion can be placed in the Day 1, 2-7 days, and 8-14 days time buckets, depending upon the experience and estimates of banks and the core portion may be placed in over 1- 3 years bucket.</p> <p>The above classification of Savings Bank and Current Deposits is only a benchmark. Banks which are better equipped to estimate the behavioural pattern, roll-in and roll-out, embedded options, etc. on the basis of past data / empirical studies could classify them in the appropriate buckets, i.e. behavioural maturity instead of contractual maturity, subject to the approval of the Board / ALCO.</p>
3.	Term Deposits	Respective maturity buckets. Banks which are better equipped to estimate the behavioural pattern, roll-in and roll-out, embedded options, etc. on the basis of past data / empirical studies could classify the retail deposits in the appropriate buckets on the basis of behavioural maturity rather than residual maturity. However, the wholesale deposits should be shown under respective maturity buckets. (such deposits for the purpose of this statement may be ₹15 Lakhs or any such higher threshold approved by the bank's Board).
4.	Certificates of Deposit, Borrowings and Bonds (including Sub-ordinated Debt)	Respective maturity buckets. Where call / put options are built into the issue structure of any instrument/s, the call / put date/s should be reckoned as the maturity date/s and the amount should be shown in the respective time buckets.
5.	Other Liabilities and Provisions	



	(i)	Bills Payable	(i) The core component which could reasonably be estimated on the basis of past data and behavioural pattern may be shown under 'Over 1-3 years' time bucket. The balance amount may be placed in Day 1, 2-7 days, and 8-14 days buckets, as per behavioural pattern.
	(ii)	Provisions other than for loan loss and depreciation in investments	(ii) Respective buckets depending on the purpose.
	(iii)	Other Liabilities	(iii) Respective maturity buckets. Items not representing cash payables (i.e., income received in advance, etc.) may be placed in over 5 years bucket.
6.		Export Refinance - Aailed	Respective maturity buckets of underlying assets.
B. Inflows			
1.		Cash	Day 1 bucket
2.		Balances with RBI	While the excess balance over the required CRR / SLR may be shown under Day 1 bucket, the Statutory Balances may be distributed amongst various time buckets corresponding to the maturity profile of DTL with a time-lag of 14 days.
3.		Balances with other Banks	
	(i)	Current Account	(i) Non-withdrawable portion on account of stipulations of minimum balances may be shown under 'Over 1-3 years' bucket and the remaining balances may be shown under Day 1 bucket.
	(ii)	Money at Call and Short Notice, Term Deposits and other placements	(ii) Respective maturity buckets.
4.		Investments (Net of provisions)#	
	(i)	Approved securities	(i) Respective maturity buckets, excluding the amount required to be reinvested to maintain SLR corresponding to the DTL profile in various time buckets.
	(ii)	Corporate debentures and bonds, PSU bonds, CDs and CPs, Redeemable preference shares, Units of Mutual Funds (close ended), etc.	(ii) Respective maturity buckets. Investments classified as NPIs should be shown under over 3-5 years bucket (sub-standard) or over 5 years bucket (doubtful).
	(iii)	Shares	(iii) Listed shares (except strategic investments) in 2-7days bucket, with a haircut of 50 per cent. Other shares in 'Over 5 years' bucket.
	(iv)	Units of Mutual Funds (open ended)	(iv) Day 1 bucket



	(v)	Investments in Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures	(v) 'Over 5 years' bucket.
	(vi)	Securities in the Trading Book	(vi) Day 1, 2-7 days, 8-14 days, 15-28 days, and 29-90 days according to defeasance periods.
	#	Provisions may be netted from the gross investments provided provisions are held security-wise. Otherwise provisions should be shown in over 5 years bucket.	
5.	Advances (Performing)		
	(i)	Bills Purchased and Discounted (including bills under DUPN)	(i) Respective maturity buckets.
	(ii)	Cash Credit / Overdraft (including TOD) and Demand Loan component of Working Capital.	(ii) Banks should undertake a study of behavioural and seasonal pattern of availments based on outstandings and the core and volatile portion should be identified. While the volatile portion could be shown in the near-term maturity buckets, the core portion may be shown under 'Over 1-3 years' bucket.
	(iii)	Term Loans	(iii) Interim cash flows may be shown under respective maturity buckets.
6.	NPAs (Net of provisions, interest suspense and claims received from ECGC / DICGC)		
	(i)	Sub-standard	(i) Over 3-5 years bucket.
	(ii)	Doubtful and Loss	(ii) Over 5 years bucket.
7.	Fixed Assets / Assets on lease		'Over 5 years' bucket / Interim cash flows may be shown under respective maturity buckets.
8.	Other Assets		
	(i)	Intangible assets	Intangible assets and assets not representing cash receivables may be shown in 'Over 5 years' bucket.
C.	Off balance sheet items		
1.	Lines of Credit committed / available		
	(i)	Lines of Credit committed to / from Institutions	(i) Day 1 bucket.
	(ii)	Unavailed portion of Cash Credit / Overdraft / Demand loan component of Working Capital limits (outflow)	(ii) Banks should undertake a study of the behavioural and seasonal pattern of potential availments in the accounts and the amounts so arrived at may be shown under relevant maturity buckets upto 12 months.
	(iii)	Export Refinance - Unavailed (inflow)	(iii) Day 1 bucket.



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