



UJJIVAN
UJJIVAN SMALL FINANCE BANK
Build a Better Life

Management Committee Approval

Comprehensive deposit policy

Corporate office:

Ujjivan Small Finance Bank Ltd.

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Policy Approval Committee	
Board Committee	Customer Service Committee
Management Committee	Product Approval Committee

1.Introduction

Ujjivan Small Finance Bank (herein after referred to as “the Bank”), in furtherance of the objectives for which it is set up, shall inter alia undertake basic Banking activities of acceptance of deposits other than lending activities to underserved section. One of the important functions of the Bank is to accept deposits from the public for the purpose of lending. In fact, depositors are the major stakeholders of the banking system. The depositors and their interests form the key area of the regulatory framework for banking in India.

This policy outlines the guiding principles in respect of formulation of various deposit products offered by the Bank and terms and conditions governing the conduct of the account.

While adopting this policy, the Bank reiterates its commitments to individual customers outlined in Bankers' Fair Practice Code of Indian Banks' Association and applicable regulatory requirements.

Banks should formulate a transparent and comprehensive policy setting out the rights of the depositors in general and small depositors in particular. The policy would also be required to cover all aspects of operations of deposit accounts, charges leviable and other related issues to facilitate interaction of depositors at branch levels. Such a policy should also be explicit in regard to secrecy and confidentiality of the customers. Providing other facilities by "tying-up" with placement of deposits is clearly a restrictive practice.

2.Objectives of the Policy

The key objectives of this policy are as under:

- Provide greater transparency in dealing with individual customers and create awareness among customers of their rights with regards to deposit account.
- Lay down the framework on the types of deposits offered by the Bank and operations permitted in these deposits.
- Disseminate information with regard to various aspects of acceptance of deposits from the members of the public, conduct and operations of various deposits accounts, payment of interest on various deposit accounts, closure of deposit accounts, method of disposal of deposits of deceased depositors, etc., for the benefit of customers.
- Ensure that the customer will get services they are rightfully entitled to receive without demand.

3.Applicability

This policy shall be applicable to all its employees and officers as well as Business Correspondent agents/ across all branches/ business segments of the Bank. While the provisions of this policy are directly applicable to the staff that are facing clients, all employees of the Bank shall be guided by the principles of this policy. This policy shall be applicable to all deposits offered/ accepted or proposed to be offered/ accepted by the Bank and lays down a framework for accepting, operations, servicing and closure of all time and demand deposits held with the Bank.

4.Governance Structure

The Bank shall have the following governance structure for the approval and implementation of this policy.

Customer Service Committee of the Board

The Customer Service Committee of the Board is a Committee of the Board consisting of members of the Board of Directors of the Bank and the Executive Director. This Committee shall, inter alia, perform the following functions:

- Review this policy and make recommendations to the Board
- Review the implementation of this policy and periodically align it to the leading market practices and regulatory requirements
- Review the key regulatory and risk concerns as well as the adequacy of the risk management process and up-gradation thereof
- Review the broad concerns in customer servicing and complaints
- Bank will conduct an annual survey to measure customer satisfaction and the findings are shared with the Customer Service Committee of the Board.

Product Approval Committee and Process Approval Committee

These Committees shall approve any new product or product variant which forms part of the policy in alignment with this policy and other regulatory requirements and new processes or amendments being made to the existing processes respective. The Committee shall approve such products keeping into view the suitability and appropriateness of the customers for such product.

The Role of Product Approval Committee.

- a. Approves Changes/ amendments/ modifications in the existing Products
- b. Approves new products introduced in the Bank

The Role of Process Approval Committee

- a. Approves new processes introduced in the Bank.
- b. Approves Changes/ amendments/ modifications in the existing processes

Head of Retail Liabilities, TASC & TPP

The Head of Retail liabilities shall prepare the Deposit policy in consultation with the Service Quality, Risk & Compliance, Operations and IT Departments, which shall be put forward to the Customer Service Committee of the Board and thereafter to the Board for approval. This policy shall seek to cover the broad types of deposits and shall not deal with each individual product/ product variant. The Head of Retail liabilities shall ensure the review of the

policy on an annual basis. Any product/ product variant in alignment with the policy shall be approved by the Process and Product Approval Council. The Branch Banking shall formulate, with the approval of their Board of Directors, fixed deposit schemes specifically for resident Indian senior citizens, offering higher and fixed rates of interest as compared to normal deposits of any size.

5. Types of Deposit Accounts

The Bank may choose to offer the following types of deposit products:

5.1 Demand Deposit

Demand Deposits means a deposit received by the Bank which is withdraw able on demand. There are two types of Demand Deposits:

5.1.1 Savings Account/Including Non-Residents

- a. Savings Account means a form of interest bearing demand deposit which is a deposit account whether designated as "Savings Account", "Savings Bank Account", "Savings Deposit Account", "Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account (BSBDA)" or other account by whatever name called which is subject to the restrictions as to the number of withdrawals as also the amounts of withdrawals permitted by the Bank during any specified period.

The 'Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account' would be subject to Bank's **laid down guidelines on KYC for opening of accounts issued from time to time.**

- b. If such account is opened on the basis of simplified KYC norms, the account would additionally be **treated as a 'Small Account' and would be subject to system restrictions** on the account balance, credit summation and withdrawals/transfers.

Holders of 'Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account' will not be eligible for opening any other savings bank deposit account in the Bank. **If a customer has any other existing savings account in the Bank, he / she will be required to close it within 30 days from the date of opening a 'Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account'.**

Bank to adhere to the permissible credits and debits in the NR (NRO and NRE) accounts as specified in the applicable guidelines.

5.1.2 Current Account

Current Account means a form of non-interest-bearing demand deposit where from withdrawals are allowed any number of times depending upon the balance in the account or up to a particular agreed amount and shall also be deemed to include other deposit accounts which are neither Savings Deposit nor Term Deposit.

Opening of Current Accounts - Reference to RBI Circular to Consolidated Circular on Opening of Current Accounts and CC/OD Accounts by Banks (April 19,2022)

A. Purpose

This Circular consolidates earlier instructions issued by the Reserve Bank of India, on opening and operation of current accounts and CC/OD accounts with a view to enforce credit discipline amongst the borrowers as well as to facilitate better monitoring by the lenders.

B. Previous Instructions

This circular consolidates instructions contained in the following circulars issued on the above subject:

- (i) DOR.No.BP. BC/7/21.04.048/2020-21 dated August 6, 2020
- (ii) DOR.No.BP.BC.27/21.04.048/2020-21 dated November 02, 2020
- (iii) DOR.No.BP.BC.30/21.04.048/2020-21 dated December 14, 2020
- (iv) DOR.CRE.REC.35/21.04.048/2021-22 dated August 4, 2021
- (v) DOR.CRE.REC.63/21.04.048/2021-22 dated October 29, 2021

C. Applicability

The provisions of these instructions shall apply to current accounts and CC/OD accounts opened or maintained with the following Regulated Entities (Res):

- (i) All Scheduled Commercial Banks
- (ii) All Payments Banks

D. Definitions

- (i) "Exposure" for the purpose of these instructions shall mean sum of sanctioned fund based and non-fund-based credit facilities availed by the borrower. All such credit facilities carried in their Indian books shall be included for the purpose of exposure calculation.
- (ii) "Banking System" for the purpose of these instructions, shall include Scheduled Commercial Banks and Payments Banks only.

1. Opening of Current Accounts for borrowers availing Cash Credit/ Overdraft Facilities from the Banking System

1.1 For borrowers, where the aggregate exposure of the banking system is less than ₹5 crore, banks can open current accounts without any restrictions placed vide this circular subject to obtaining an undertaking from such customers that they (the borrowers) shall inform the bank(s), if and when the credit facilities availed by them from the banking system becomes ₹5 crore or more.

1.2 Where the aggregate exposure of the banking system is ₹5 crore or more:

1.2.1 Borrowers can open current accounts with any one of the banks with which it has CC/OD facility, provided that the bank has at least 10 per cent of the aggregate exposure of the banking system to that borrower. In case none of the lenders has at least 10 per cent of the aggregate exposure, the bank having the highest exposure among CC/OD providing banks may open current accounts.

1.2.2 Other lending banks may open only collection accounts subject to the condition that funds deposited in such collection accounts will be remitted within two working days of receiving such funds, to the CC/OD account

maintained with the above-mentioned bank (para 1.2.1) maintaining current accounts for the borrower. The balances in such collection accounts shall not be used for repayment of any credit facilities provided by the bank, or as collateral/ margin for availing any fund or non-fund-based credit facilities. However, banks maintaining collection accounts are permitted to debit fees/ charges from such accounts before transferring funds to CC/OD account.

1.2.3 Non-lending banks are not permitted to open current/ collection accounts.

2. Opening of Current Accounts for borrowers not availing Cash Credit/ Overdraft Facilities from the banking system

2.1 In case of borrowers where aggregate exposure of the banking system is ₹50 crore or more:

2.1.1 Banks shall be required to put in place an escrow mechanism. Borrowers shall be free to choose any lending bank as their escrow managing bank. All lending banks should be part of the escrow agreement. The terms and conditions of the agreement may be decided mutually by lending banks and the borrower.

2.1.2 Current accounts of such borrowers can only be opened/ maintained by the escrow managing bank.

2.1.3 Other lending banks can open 'collection accounts' subject to the condition that funds will be remitted from these accounts to the said escrow account at the frequency agreed between the bank and the borrower. Further, balances in such collection accounts shall not be used for repayment of any credit facilities provided by the bank, or as collateral/ margin for availing any fund or non-fund-based credit facilities. While there is no prohibition on amount or number of credits in 'collection accounts', debits in these accounts shall be limited to the purpose of remitting the proceeds to the said escrow account. However, banks maintaining collection accounts are permitted to debit fees/ charges from such accounts before transferring funds to the escrow account.

2.1.4 Non-lending banks shall not open any current account for such borrowers.

2.2 In case of borrowers where aggregate exposure of the banking system is ₹5 crore or more but less than ₹50 crore, there is no restriction on opening of current accounts by the lending banks. However, non-lending banks may open only collection accounts as detailed at para 2.1.3 above.

2.3 In case of borrowers where aggregate exposure of the banking system is less than ₹5 crore, banks may open current accounts subject to obtaining an undertaking from them that they (the customers) shall inform the bank(s), if and when the credit facilities availed by them from the banking system becomes ₹5 crore or more. The current account of such customers, as and when the aggregate exposure of the banking system becomes ₹5 crore or more, and ₹50 crore or more, will be governed by the provisions of para 2.2 and para 2.1 respectively.

2.4 Banks are free to open current accounts of prospective customers who have not availed any credit facilities from the banking system, subject to necessary due diligence as per their Board approved policies.

2.5 Banks are free to open current accounts, without any of the restrictions placed in this Circular, for borrowers having credit facilities only from NBFCs/ FIs/ co-operative banks/ nonbank institutions, etc. However, if such borrowers avail aggregate credit facilities of ₹5 crore or above from the banks covered under these guidelines, the provisions of the Circular shall be applicable.

3. Opening of Cash Credit/ Overdraft Facilities

3.1 When a borrower approaches a bank for availing CC/OD facility, the bank can provide such facilities without any restrictions placed vide this circular if the aggregate exposure of the banking system to that borrower is less

than ₹5 crore. However, the bank must obtain an undertaking from such borrowers that they (the borrowers) shall inform the bank(s), if and when the credit facilities availed by them from the banking system becomes ₹5 crore or more.

3.2 For borrowers, where the aggregate exposure of the banking system is ₹5 crore or more:

3.2.1 Banks having a share of 10 per cent or more in the aggregate exposure of the banking system to such borrower can provide CC/OD facility without any restrictions placed vide this circular.

3.2.2 In case none of the banks has at least 10 per cent exposure, bank having the highest exposure among CC/OD providing banks can provide such facility without any restrictions.

3.2.3 Where a bank's exposure to a borrower is less than 10 per cent of the aggregate exposure of the banking system to that borrower, while credits are freely permitted, debits to the CC/OD account can only be for credit to the CC/OD account of that borrower with a bank that has 10 per cent or more of aggregate exposure of the banking system to that borrower. Funds will be remitted from these accounts to the said transferee CC/OD account at the frequency agreed between the bank and the borrower. Further, the credit balances in such collection accounts shall not be used for repayment of any credit facilities provided by the bank, or as collateral/ margin for availing any fund or non-fund-based credit facilities. However, banks are permitted to debit interest/ charges pertaining to the said CC/OD account and other fees/ charges before transferring the funds to the CC/OD account of the borrower with bank(s) having 10 per cent or more of the aggregate exposure. It may be noted that banks with exposure to the borrower of less than 10 per cent of the aggregate exposure of the banking system can offer working capital demand loan (WCDL)/ working capital term loan (WCTL) facility to the borrower.

3.2.4 In case there is more than one bank having 10 per cent or more of the aggregate exposure, the bank to which the funds are to be remitted may be decided mutually between the borrower and the banks.

4. Exemptions Regarding Specific Accounts

4.1 Banks are permitted to open and operate the following accounts without any of the restrictions placed in terms of paras 1, 2 and 3 of this Circular:

(a) Specific accounts which are stipulated under various statutes and specific instructions of other regulators/ regulatory departments/ Central and State Governments. An indicative list of such accounts is given below:

(i) Accounts for real estate projects mandated under Section 4 (2) I (D) of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 for the purpose of maintaining 70 per cent of advance payments collected from the home buyers

(ii) Nodal or escrow accounts of payment aggregators/ prepaid payment instrument issuers for specific activities as permitted by Department of Payments and Settlement Systems (DPSS), Reserve Bank of India under Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007

(iii) Accounts for the purpose of IPO/ NFO/ FPO/ share buyback/ dividend payment/ issuance of commercial papers/ allotment of debentures/ gratuity etc. which are mandated by respective statutes or by regulators and are meant for specific/ limited transactions only

(b) Accounts opened as per the provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) and notifications issued thereunder including any other current account if it is mandated for ensuring compliance under the FEMA framework

- (c) Accounts for payment of taxes, duties, statutory dues, etc. opened with banks authorized to collect the same, for borrowers of such banks which are not authorized to collect such taxes, duties, statutory dues, etc.
- (d) Accounts for settlement of dues related to debit card/ ATM card/ credit card issuers/ acquirers
- (e) Accounts of White Label ATM Operators and their agents for sourcing of currency
- (f) Accounts of Cash-in-Transit (CIT) Companies/ Cash Replenishment Agencies (CRAs) for providing cash management services
- (g) Accounts opened by a bank funding a specific project for receiving/monitoring cash flows of that specific project, provided the borrower has not availed any CC/OD facility for that project
- (h) Inter-bank accounts
- (i) Accounts of All India Financial Institutions (AIFIs), viz., EXIM Bank, NABARD, NHB, and SIDBI
- (j) Accounts attached by orders of Central or State governments/ regulatory body/ Courts/ investigating agencies etc. wherein the customer cannot undertake any discretionary debits

4.2 Banks maintaining accounts listed in para 4.1 shall ensure that these accounts are used for permitted/ specified transactions only. Further, banks shall flag these accounts in the CBS for easy monitoring. Lenders to such borrowers may also enter into agreements/ arrangements with the borrowers for monitoring of cash flows/ periodic transfer of funds (if permissible) in these accounts.

Reference to RBI issues Amendment Directions on Maintenance of Cash Credit Accounts, Current Accounts and Overdraft Accounts by Banks December 11 2025. The said guideline shall be effective from April 01, 2026

Cash Credit Accounts - CC account is operationally different from a current account or OD account, given its primary nature as a working capital facility linked to the value of the borrower's current assets. A bank may provide such cash credit facilities as per the needs of the customer, without any restriction under this Chapter.

Current Accounts and OD Accounts

Bank may maintain current account or OD account without any restriction in case of customers where the aggregate exposure of the banking system to the customer is less than ₹10 crore

Banking System' for the purpose of this Chapter shall include Commercial Banks (including Small Finance Banks, Local Area Banks, and Regional Rural Banks, but excluding Payments Banks), Urban Co-operative Banks and Rural Co-operative Banks (State Co-operative Banks and Central Co-operative Banks)

Exposure' for the purpose of this Chapter means the sum of all sanctioned fund-based credit facilities and non-fund-based facilities availed by the borrower from the banking system.

In case of customers to whom the exposure of the banking system is ₹10 crore or more:

A bank may maintain current accounts or OD accounts as per the needs of the customer provided that the bank has either

- A minimum 10 per cent share in banking system's aggregate exposure to the borrower; or
- A minimum 10 per cent share in banking system's aggregate fund-based exposure to the borrower

Provided that, in case no bank within the banking system meets the above criteria, or only one bank meets the above criteria, two banks from the banking system having the largest exposures to the borrower may maintain current accounts or OD accounts.

Provided further that, in case where only one bank within the banking system has any exposure to the borrower, one more bank of the customer's choice within the banking system may maintain current accounts, subject to furnishing of a no-objection certificate (NOC) from the bank that has the exposure to the borrower

Bank, not meeting the eligibility criteria at paragraph (1) above, may maintain only collection accounts. 'Collection Account' for the purpose of this Chapter means a current account or OD account used primarily for receipts of cash inflows of the accountholder. Restricted payments / cash outflows from such account shall be subject to the conditions outlined in paragraph 91F of these Directions

Funds credited into a collection account shall be remitted within two working days of receipt of such funds to a CC account, current account, or OD account maintained with any bank in the banking system and designated by the borrower for this purpose (hereinafter referred to as 'designated account' in this Chapter). Any disbursement of overdraft limit from an OD account, which is in the nature of a collection account, shall be through the designated account only.

Exemptions are listed below:

1. Accounts opened as per the provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) and notifications issued thereunder, including accounts mandated for ensuring compliance under the FEMA framework.
2. Specific accounts or transactions which are stipulated under a statute or a specific instruction of a financial sector regulator, or the Central Government or a State Government.
3. Accounts of entities regulated by a financial sector regulator, used for the purpose of carrying out their regulated activities.

Monitoring:

- i. For the purpose of ensuring ongoing compliance with this Chapter, all banks shall monitor accounts maintained with them on a regular basis, and in any case at least once every half-year
- ii. In case it is observed that a bank is no longer eligible to maintain a current account or OD account opened in terms of
- iii. paragraph 91C due to increase in exposure of banking system to the borrower up to or beyond the specified threshold of ₹10 crore; or
- iv. paragraph 91D(1), due to changes in the bank's share in banking system's aggregate exposure or in aggregate fund-based exposure to the borrower; or due to non-availability of NOC from banks that have exposure to the borrower;
- v. then the bank shall notify the customer(s) concerned promptly, and in any case within one month from the date of observing such ineligibility, that the account must either be converted to a collection account or closed. The conversion or closure process, as the case may be, shall be completed within three months of observing such ineligibility.
- vi. Accounts opened in terms of these Directions shall be appropriately flagged in the bank's core banking solution (CBS) to ensure clear identification and to facilitate effective monitoring. Banks maintaining multiple accounts for a borrower shall ensure that such accounts and transactions and cashflows therein are monitored at the borrower level as also at the account level.

Other Provisions:

- a. A bank shall ensure that an accountholder utilise their account solely for transactions related to their authorised business or activities. These accounts shall not, under any circumstances, be used as pass[1]through channels for facilitating

third-party transaction

- b. A bank shall ensure that an account holder, who is not licensed or authorised by the Reserve Bank to accept deposits or to provide payment services, do not engage in such activities through accounts maintained with them.
- c. Robust monitoring systems shall be implemented to detect the above prohibited usage, including mechanisms to flag accounts exhibiting unusually high transaction volumes, frequent pass-through activities, or inconsistencies between the account holder's stated line of business and transactions carried out through the account
- d. Term loans sanctioned by the bank shall preferably be remitted directly to the intended beneficiary's account(s) or for the specified end[1]use, where such beneficiary is identifiable, rather than routing the funds through the borrower's account

5.2 Term/Time Deposit

Time deposit means an interest-bearing deposit received by the Bank for a fixed period.

Within these categories, there are specific accounts that can be opened, based on the requirements of the account holder. The Bank shall pay interest monthly/quarterly/ at maturity to the depositor.

The following are the illustrative types of Term Deposits:

5.2.1 Fixed Deposits including Non-Resident Fixed Deposits

Fixed deposit (FD) is an account where a sum of money is kept with the bank, whereby the bank pays interest at a pre-determined rate for the time duration of the deposit. The fixed deposit can be opened for a minimum period of 7 days to maximum of 10 years apart from NRE fixed deposits. NRE deposits can be opened for a minimum period of 1 year to maximum of 10 years. However, in case of NRE Fixed deposits closed before completion of 1 year tenor there shall be no interest paid to the customer

The rate of interest paid for fixed deposit will vary according to tenure and amount. At the end of the term, the principal and interest is returned back to the customer. We offer two types of variants under FD - Traditional FD and Cumulative FD. The detailed features and benefits are explained in the Liability Product Program.

Traditional Fixed Deposits

A traditional fixed deposit account will be offered to customers where an amount (minimum sum defined by the bank) is kept with the bank and the bank pays interest at a pre-determined rate for the time duration of the deposit.

Cumulative Term Deposit

A cumulative fixed deposit account will also be offered where interest will be reinvested.

Bulk Deposits:

Bulk Deposit" means (i) Single Rupee term deposits of Rupees Three crore and above for Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural banks) and Small Finance Banks. Minimum tenure of the same being 7 days and maximum. Tenure as decided by Bank from time to time.

Reference to **Paragraph 3.3. (c) of Master Circular on Interest Rates on Rupee Deposits held in Domestic, Ordinary Non-Resident (NRO) and Non-Resident (External) (NRE) Accounts dated July 01, 2015**, RBI had allowed banks to use "callability" as a distinguishing feature for a bank fixed deposit. With this feature, the bank will offer a differential rate of interest on the deposits- Callable and Non-callable.

RBI had issued circular titled “**Non-Callable Deposits - Master Direction on Interest Rate on Deposits**” and amended relevant section of non-callable deposits in **Master Direction on Interest rate on deposits as following**

On a review, it has been decided that (i) **the minimum amount for offering non-callable TDs may be increased from Rupees fifteen lakh to Rupees one crore i.e., all domestic term deposits accepted from individuals for amount of Rupees one crore and below shall have premature-withdrawal-facility and (ii) these instructions shall also be applicable for Non-Resident (External) Rupee (NRE) Deposit / Ordinary Non-Resident (NRO) Deposits.**

Further Bank also provides differential interest to Bulk deposits, wherein a single deposit of Rs 3 crore and above is defined as Bulk deposit in reference to Master Direction on Interest rate on deposits 2016, amended from time to time.

Tax Saver Deposits:

Bank Tax Saver Deposit Scheme, 2006 was introduced under clause (xxi) of subsection (2) of section 80C of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) vide notification no. SO 1220 (E) dated 28th July 2006 permitting scheduled bank to open term deposits for a period not less than five years by income tax assessed under section 80C for tax exemption.

The major benefit of investing in tax saver fixed deposit is that it helps depositor save income under Section 80C of IT Act 1961

Depositors get benefit of tax deduction up to Rs. 1,50,000/- and the deduction benefit is available to individuals, HUF and Senior Citizens. This scheme can be offered only by scheduled bank. As Ujjivan Small Finance Bank has received Scheduled Bank License hence the above-mentioned Fixed Deposit Scheme should be offered to be at par with other Banks as well as for fund mobilisation.

Third Party Deposits:

Third Party Deposit is a term deposit account where Fixed Deposits are booked under the existing Customer id of the depositor, The deposit stands in the name of the concerned Government Department /Non- government/ Organisation and advices are issued to the customers for further submission to the Govt agencies. A lien is marked in favour of the Government Department.

Court Deposit:

Court deposits are Term deposit accounts where the Order/directive of the Court/Tribunal/Forum/Arbitrator is issued, where the direction is to keep the amount in the form of Fixed Deposit in the name of the Judge / Magistrate / Court / Registrar of the court.

The account will be opened as a non- individual Fixed Deposit. In this case, the Fixed Deposit account will be opened in the name of the Court/Tribunal/Forum/Arbitrator (subject to specific directions, if any, given by the Court/Tribunal/Forum/Arbitrator) with the case number added as a suffix.

In case the Order/directive of the Court/Tribunal/Forum/Arbitrator is issued to a party to the litigation, where the party needs to keep the amount in the form of Fixed Deposit in his/her/it name, the beneficiary of the fixed deposit is clearly identifiable

In this case, the Fixed Deposit account will be opened in the name of the beneficiary, with the case number and name of Court/Tribunal/Forum/Arbitrator added to their name as a suffix.

Platina Deposits:

Ujjivan Small Finance Bank has introduced Platina Fixed Deposit wherein the Deposit amount is above Rs 1 Cr and deposits are non-callable in nature, where our customers will get higher rate of interest as decided by ALCO, Bank's Management Committee on Asset and Liabilities over and above our regular term deposit accounts. All Resident Individuals, Non-Individuals, and Non-resident customers are allowed to open Platina Fixed Deposit accounts.

5.2.2 Recurring Deposits including Non-Residents

Recurring deposits (RD) is a term deposit account where a customer invests fixed sum of amount per month in his recurring deposit account maintained with the bank and interest is earned as per the pre-determined rate usually the same as fixed deposit rate. These accounts can be funded by giving standing instructions by which bank withdraws a fixed amount on a fixed date of the month from the saving bank of the customer (as per his mandate), and the same is credited to RD account.

5.2.3 Deposit Scheme for Senior Citizens

The Bank has special deposit product for Senior Citizens which permits additional interest in respect of such deposits. For Non-Resident customers additional interest is not applicable. The bank offers Fixed Deposit (Traditional FD and Cumulative FD) and Recurring deposit for senior citizens. The Bank shall have simplified procedures for transfer of deposits to the nominee of such depositors in the event of death.

5.2.4 Deposit Scheme for Bank Staff Deposit

The Bank shall at its discretion, allow additional interest at a rate not exceeding one per cent per annum over and above the card rate of interest or as approved by ALCO subject to following conditions:

The benefit of additional interest rate on deposits on account of being bank's own staff or senior citizens shall not be available to NRE and NRO deposits

The definition of staff of the Bank includes deposits of Chairman, Chairman & Managing Director, Executive Director or such other Executives appointed for a fixed tenure subject to the following conditions

- a. The additional interest is payable only so long as the person continues to be eligible for the same and in case of his ceasing to be so eligible, till the maturity of a term deposit account;
- b. The eligibility for additional interest being paid under staff deposit shall cease from the date of relief from services on events of Resignation and or Termination in case of Savings Account.

In the case of employees taken over pursuant to the scheme of amalgamation, the additional interest is allowed only if the interest at the contractual rate together with the additional interest does not exceed the rate, which could have been allowed if such employees were originally employed by the Bank.

- a. In respect of a savings or a term deposit account opened in the name of:
- b. a member or a retired member of the Bank's staff, either singly or jointly with any member or members of his/her family; or

- c. the spouse of a deceased member or a deceased retired member of the bank's staff; and
- d. an Association or a fund, members of which are members of the bank's staff;

Explanation of sub-paragraph a and b

(i) "a member of the bank's staff" means a person employed on a regular basis, whether full-time or part-time, and includes a person recruited on probation or employed on a contract of a specified duration or on deputation and an employee taken over in pursuance of any scheme of amalgamation, but does not include a person employed on casual basis.

- a. In the case of employees taken on deputation from another bank, the bank from which they are deputed may allow additional interest in respect of the savings or term deposit account opened with it during the same period of deputation;
- b. In the case of persons taken on deputation for a fixed duration, or on a contract of a fixed duration, the benefit will cease to accrue on the expiry of the term of deputation or contract, as the case may be.

(ii) "A retired member of the Bank's staff" means an employee retiring whether on superannuation or otherwise as provided in the Bank's Service/Staff Regulations, but does not include an employee retired compulsorily or in consequence of disciplinary action;

(iii) "Family" means and includes the spouse of the member/retired member of the Bank's staff and the children, parents, brothers and sisters of the member/retired member of the bank's staff, who are dependent on such member/retired member, but does not include legally separated spouse; Bank Employees' Federations in which bank employees are not direct members are not eligible for additional interest.

(iv) For employees who resign from the bank, the staff account gets converted to a regular savings account. In case of an existing term deposit relationship of the staff with the bank, it will continue at the contracted rate till the first maturity.

The Bank shall provide additional interest as permitted for senior citizens to resident Indian retired staff (who are senior citizens) over and above the additional interest of not exceeding one per cent payable to them by virtue of their being retired members of the Bank's staff.

5.2.5. FCNR Deposits :

FCNR (B) accounts are term deposits in permitted foreign currencies (e.g., USD, GBP, EUR) ('Permitted currency' for this purpose would mean a foreign currency which is freely convertible as defined in terms of Regulation 2(v) of [FEMA 14/2000-RB dated May 3, 2000](#), as amended from time to time) maintained by Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs). These deposits protect customers from forex rate fluctuations while earning fixed returns, with interest payable in the same currency. The offering ensures flexibility in tenures (1 to 5 years), ease of repatriation, and tax-exempt interest under prevailing laws.

5.2.6 RFC accounts:

RFC accounts are designed for returning NRIs to hold their foreign currency earnings in India in tenures (1 to 3 years). These accounts will be available in Term Deposit variant, allowing seamless retention and conversion of funds earned abroad. It provides a bridge for NRIs transitioning back to Indian residency, with tenure flexibility and interest earnings in foreign currency.

5.2.7 EEFC Accounts

EEFC accounts are offered to resident individuals and trade entities receiving inward remittances from exports of goods and/or services in foreign currency. These are non-interest-bearing current accounts, allowing exporters to retain proceeds of foreign exchange and use it for future business payments abroad -reducing exchange conversion costs and hedging against forex volatility.

5.2.8 Outward and Inward Remittances:

These services enable seamless fund transfers across borders for purposes such as family maintenance, education, medical treatment, investments, trade, or professional services. Inward remittances are routed through designated Authorized Dealer (AD) banks, while outward remittances will be facilitated through FEMA-compliant channels. Robust validation, purpose coding, and AML compliance are built into the processing structure

6. Opening and Operation of Deposit Accounts

The Bank shall launch any new domestic deposit mobilisation with the approval of the Board after ensuring compliance with the regulatory requirements.

6.1 Facilities for all Deposit accounts

The Bank shall provide its customers details of various types of Bank accounts that can be opened and highlight the key features for each type of account. The Bank shall ensure that the product material, brochures or any literature highlighting the terms and conditions as well as service charges/ fees of the product, is fair, clear and not misleading.

- The branch staff/ BC agents of the Bank shall carry out due diligence as required under "Know Your Customer" (KYC) guidelines issued by RBI and or such other norms or procedures adopted by the Bank before opening any deposit account as defined in the KYC/AML Policy of the Bank.
- The Bank shall open accounts providing basic banking services to unbanked / disadvantaged sections of the society with relaxed customer acceptance norms as per regulatory guidelines as elaborated in the KYC/AML policy of the Bank.
- The Bank shall undertake due diligence process, while opening a deposit account which involves identification of the person, verification of address, satisfying about his occupation and source of income. The Bank shall obtain fresh photographs from the customer proposing to open the account.
- The Bank shall categorize customers based on the risk perception and prepare profiles of customers for the purpose of transaction monitoring. Periodic re-KYC of customers based on their risk categorisation shall be carried out by the Bank in line with the AML/KYC policy.
- The Bank shall communicate to the customer the timeframe within which the account shall be opened. In case, if the account opening requires clearance at higher level, the Branch staff shall communicate the reasons for delay in opening of account.
- The Bank shall provide the prospective depositor with account opening forms and other material such as brochures indicating service charges, Code of Commitment to Customers. The Bank official opening the account shall explain the procedural formalities and provide necessary clarifications sought by the prospective depositor when he/she approaches for opening a deposit account.
- The Bank shall communicate to the prospective depositor all details regarding terms and conditions for operation of the accounts and schedule of charges and fees for various services provided while opening the

account or from time to time as the case may be. The applicants can reach out to the branch or a Bank executive for any queries or clarification that they may have in relation to account opening.

- The Bank staff shall have the right to decline the opening of account if the account holder is not able or willing to provide necessary information regarding his address or identity.
- The Bank reserves the right, at its sole discretion, to open the bank account upon receipt of an application, and at such terms, as the Bank may prescribe from time to time.

6.1.1 Minor Accounts

The Bank shall instruct their branches to allow minors to open/ operate accounts jointly with parent/guardians till the minor becomes major. The Bank shall allow natural (mother or father) or legal guardians of the minor to operate the minor's account.

The Bank shall not grant overdraft /loan to such minors. The Bank shall ensure that minor accounts are not overdrawn and always remain in credit.

The Bank shall obtain from the account holder (erstwhile minor) on attaining majority, specimen signature, identification documents and his/her latest photograph to allow operations by the account holder of the account.

6.1.2 Accounts for persons with disabilities/illiterate persons/visually impaired person/Senior Citizens

Accounts for illiterate persons

The Bank shall allow a person to open any accounts provided the applicant shall be accompanied along with a witness, who is known to the Bank. The Bank shall not discriminate while opening accounts for illiterate / blind and follow the guidelines of RBI from time to time.

The Bank official shall be present in case of persons with disabilities/illiterate persons/visually impaired person visits the branch for withdrawals/ repayment of term deposit and the account holder is required to affix his/ her thumb impression/mark. The Bank shall allow operations in the account as elaborated in the policy - Code of Banks' Commitment to Customers/ Customer Service Policy of the Bank.

Disabled persons who are unable to write

The Bank shall open bank account for persons with disabilities and unable to write but capable of affixing thumb impression/ toe mark or any other mark or impression. The Bank shall allow the account holder/ any other person to operate the account subject to the conditions as mentioned in the Code of Banks' Commitment to Customers/ Customer Service Policy of the Bank.

(Reference: RBI Master Circular on customer service dated July 01, 2015)

Blind/Visually Impaired Person & persons with disabilities

(Reference to RBI Circular - Banking facilities to visually challenged / persons with disabilities dated September 05,2012)

The Bank shall ensure that there is no discrimination in offering any facility to a blind/ visually impaired person and shall allow all banking facilities such as cheque book facility including third party cheques, ATM facility, Net banking facility, retail loans, etc. to be offered to such customers.

Under-Guardian accounts for Disabled (adult) persons with autism, cerebral palsy, mental retardation and multiple disabilities:

The Bank shall allow opening of accounts of persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation, Mental Illness and Mental Disabilities after appointing guardian/managers and shall also take note of the legal position and orders/certificates issued by the competent authority, under the acts applicable to such account holders. The bank shall allow operations of Old, sick and incapacitated persons in reference to **(RBI Master Circular on customer service dated July 01, 2015)**

Senior Citizens:

Scheduled Commercial Banks shall, at their discretion, formulate term deposit schemes specifically for resident Indian senior citizens, offering higher and fixed rates of interest as compared to normal deposits of any size. Provided that this facility is not offered on the term deposit standing in the name of an HUF or the Karta of the Hindu Undivided Family (HUF), even if the Karta is a resident Indian senior citizen. The Bank shall open the accounts of senior citizens with a unique product code and shall offer the below mentioned facilities

a. Cheque Book Facility

- Minimum 25 cheque leaves every quarter shall be provided free of cost. (on request)
- Bank shall not insist on physical presence of senior citizens for getting cheque book and shall issue cheque book for requests received through Internet and Mobile Banking channels

a. Automatic conversion of status of accounts

Account shall be automatically converted to "Senior Citizen Account" when primary account holder attains 60 years of age based on the date of birth available in bank's records

a. Ease of filing Form 15G/H

Banks shall provide senior citizens Form 15G/H once in a year (preferably in April) to enable them to submit the same, where applicable, within the stipulated time.

a. Door Step Banking

Senior citizens of more than 60 years of age shall be provided door step banking for basic banking facilities, such as pick up of cash and instruments against receipt, delivery of cash against withdrawal from account, delivery of demand drafts, and submission of Know Your Customer (KYC) documents

Transgender:

In case of a person claiming to be transgender and needs to open account or to do any banking transaction, the person will be recognized as "Third Gender" and the details shall be accepted in the AOFs/ or other applicable forms as such. All transgender customers shall be treated equally to other male/ female customers without any discrimination.

6.1.3 Operation of Joint Accounts

The Bank shall allow the deposit accounts to be opened by the account holder singly or jointly with any other eligible person. Joint accounts can be opened by more than one individual and can be operated either singly or

jointly, as specified by the all the account holders. The operating rules in a joint account can be modified only with the consent of all account holders.

The joint account holders can give any of the following mandates for operations of the account:

Either or Survivor: This is applicable for accounts with 2 holders. The account can be operated by any one of the account holders during the lifetime of the account holders and the survivor in case of death of any of the accountholders.

It is clarified that if fixed/term deposit accounts are opened with operating instructions 'Either or Survivor', the signatures of both the depositors need not be obtained for payment of the amount of the deposits on maturity. However, the signatures of both the depositors may have to be obtained, in case the deposit is to be paid before maturity.

If the operating instruction is 'Either or Survivor' and one of the depositors expires before the maturity, no pre-payment of the fixed/term deposit may be allowed without the concurrence of the legal heirs of the deceased joint holder. This, however, would not stand in the way of making payment to the survivor on maturity.

Anyone or Survivors: This is applicable for accounts with more than 2 account holders. The account can be operated by any one of the account holders during the lifetime of all the account holders and the survivors in the case of the death of any of the accountholders.

Former or Survivor: This is applicable for accounts with more than 2 account holders. The account can be operated by the first holder of the account and the survivors in the case of death of any of the accountholders. Joint accounts can be opened by two or more NRIs and/or PIOs or by an NRI/PIO with a resident relative(s) on 'former or survivor' basis. However, during the life time of the NRI/PIO account holder, the resident relative can operate the account only as a Power of Attorney holder.

Joint signatories: This is applicable for accounts with 2 or more account holders. The account shall be operated by all the account holders during the lifetime of all the account holders.

6.1.4 Addition / Deletion of Account Holders

The Bank may at the request of all the joint account holders allow addition or deletion of name/s of joint account holder/s or allow an individual depositor to add the name of another person as a joint account holder. Primary holder cannot be deleted from the accounts. This is permissible only in the case of death of primary holder.

In other cases, with mutual consent of all the account holders, the secondary holders in the account can be modified.

The Bank shall at its discretion and at the request of the joint account holders of a deposit receipt allow the splitting of the joint deposit in the name of each of the joint account holders only provided that the period and aggregate amount of the deposit do not undergo any change.

In case of NRE deposits, it should be held jointly with non-residents only. However, a resident individual may be added as joint holder in NRE account under "Former or Survivor" mode of operations only. NRO accounts may be held by non-residents jointly with residents.

6.1.5 Mandate/ Power of Attorney holder

The Bank shall register mandate/ power of attorney given by the customer authorizing another person to operate the account on his/her behalf at the specific request of the depositor subject to adequate due diligence of the person being authorized to operate the account.

Operations on an NRE account may be allowed in terms of Power of Attorney or other authority granted in favour of a resident by the non-resident account holder, provided such operations are restricted to withdrawals for local payments or remittance to the account holder himself through banking channels

The resident Power of Attorney holder is not allowed to (a) open a NRE account; (b) repatriate outside India funds held in the account other than to the account holder himself; (c) make payment by way of gift to a resident on behalf of the account holder; (d) transfer funds from the account to another NRE account.

6.2 Facilities for Demand Deposit

The Bank shall open savings and current accounts for eligible persons in line with the applicable regulatory requirements, which shall be elaborated in the Product note on savings accounts and current accounts. Standing instructions can be given to the Bank for transfer/remittance of funds from one account to other account(s) maintained in the same branch, any other branch of the bank. The bank accepts mutilated / soiled notes from customers / non-customers for exchange. Process of acceptance of such notes has been defined as per RBI's note refund rules and circulated to all the branches for adherence.

All branches of the Bank offer the facility of exchange of soiled notes, exchange of mutilated and cut notes, exchange of coins including incurrent coins into notes or coins. The process of exchange would be as per RBI's Note Refund Rules.

6.2.1 Minimum Balance / Service charges

In respect to the BSBDA accounts, the Bank shall not stipulate any minimum balance to be maintained. In accounts other than BSBDA, the Bank shall stipulate the minimum balance to be maintained on a monthly/ quarterly/ annual basis, which shall be communicated upfront to the customer by way of the Schedule of Charges.

The Bank shall levy penal charges in the event of non-maintenance of minimum balance, which shall be notified to the customer clearly by SMS / email / letter, etc. If the customer does not restore the minimum balance within 1 month from the date of notice of the shortfall, the Bank shall recover the penal charges after due intimation to the customer. However, if the account is inoperative, the Bank shall not charge penal charges for minimum balance.

Information on other charges, where applicable, for services rendered by the Bank are provided in the Schedule of Charges that are included as part of terms and conditions governing operation of such accounts, which shall be explained by the Bank staff and also given to the customer at the time of account opening.

For amendment of the service charges, bank will provide intimation through website display & branch notice board, 30 days in advance to the customers.

(Reference: RBI Master Circular on customer service dated July 01, 2015)

Reference :Reserve Bank of India (Small Finance Banks - Responsible Business Conduct) Amendment Directions, 2025 . The said guidelines shall be effective 01-April-2026

The Basic Savings Bank Deposit (BSBD) Account is designed as a savings account to provide affordable banking facilities to the public at large. Bank shall offer the following basic minimum facilities in a BSBD account, free of

charge, without any requirement of minimum balance to be maintained in such an account.

(1) Deposit of cash. (2) Receipt of money through any electronic channel or deposit / collection of cheques. (3) No limit on number and value of deposits that can be made in a month. (4) ATM Card or ATM-cum-Debit Card. Further, no charges shall be levied towards annual fee, either at the time of issuance or renewal. (5) Cheque book with minimum 25 cheque leaves per year. (6) Internet and mobile banking facility. (7) Passbook or monthly statement of account in lieu of passbook, either in print or by email, as per request of the account holder. Further, issuance of a continuation passbook, on exhaustion of the pages in the previous passbook, shall not attract any charge. (8) Minimum of four free withdrawals, including transfers and ATM transactions (done either at the bank's own ATM or another bank's ATM), in a month. Digital payment transactions excluding ATM transactions, i.e., Point of Sale transfers, NEFT, RTGS, UPI, IMPS, etc., shall not be counted as withdrawals for this purpose. The charges on digital payment transactions shall be in accordance with guidelines issued by Department 3 of Payment and Settlement Systems, Reserve Bank / National Payments Corporation of India / Government of India, as applicable.

6.2.2 Passbook / Account Statements

The Bank shall offer pass book facility for all savings account holders or monthly statement of account to regular savings accounts and minor accounts. The passbook/statement of accounts shall have full address, MICR and IFSC codes of the branch, along with the bank helpline number.

The Bank shall regularly update the passbooks with brief, informative and intelligible entries. In case of customers who have opted for the monthly statement of accounts, the Bank shall provide the statements with informative and intelligible entries.

In case if the branch retains the passbook for updation, the Bank staff shall accept the pass books against acknowledgement which indicates the date of receipt and the date by when the passbooks can be collected after due updation. The Bank staff shall return such passbooks only against the acknowledgment. The Bank shall keep the passbooks in the custody of the named responsible official, under lock and key overnight for passbooks remaining at the branch. *"The deposit accounts may be transferred to any other branch of the Bank at the request of the depositor."*

In case of re-issue of passbook due to damage or misplaced by the customer, the bank shall issue a duplicate passbook as per the channels specified by the customer and charges would be levied as specified in the Schedule of charges.

Bank shall send should send statement of accounts once in six months to the registered address free of cost, if passbooks have not been issued (Reference to **Operating Guidelines for Small Finance Banks dated October 06, 2016**)

In case of Account statement (physical) request by the Customer, the bank shall levy charges as specified in the Schedule of Charges.

In the interest of better customer service, it has been decided that banks shall at a minimum provide the relevant details in respect of entries in the accounts as indicated in the circular.

Banks shall also incorporate information about 'deposit insurance cover' along with the limit of coverage, subject to change from time to time, upfront in the passbooks.

(Reference: RBI guidelines on the Recording of Details of Transactions in Passbook/ Statement of Account dated June 22, 2017)

6.2.3 Stop Payment Facility

The Bank will accept stop payment instruction from the account holders in respect of cheques issued by them within the specified timeframe as per the channels specified by the Bank from time to time. Charges, as specified in the Schedule of Charges, will be applied. In case of loss of the cheques in transit or clearing or at the branch, the Bank staff shall immediately inform the customer so that he/ she can place the stop payment instructions in respect of such cheques. Such stop payment of instruction shall not be subject to any charges.

6.2.4 Interest Rates and Calculation of Interest

The Bank shall pay interest on savings account at the rates as decided by the Bank within the general guidelines issued by the RBI from time to time. The Bank would obtain prior approval of Asset Liability Management Committee for fixing interest rates on savings account.

Interest on domestic rupee savings deposits shall be calculated on a daily product basis as under:

- (i) A uniform interest rate shall be set on balance up to Rupees one lakh, irrespective of the amount in the account within this limit.
- (ii) Differential rates of interest may be provided for any end-of-day savings bank balance exceeding Rupees one lakh.

The Bank shall display the rate of interest on deposits in the branch premises/website. The Bank shall communicate upfront to the deposit account holder of any changes, if any, with regard to the deposit schemes and other related services.

The Bank shall determine the rate of interest on savings account on a daily available balance basis. The interest should be credited on regular basis whether the account is operative or not. The Bank shall pay the customer interest on his savings balance on quarterly basis

Interest on savings bank accounts, including those frozen by the enforcement authorities, shall be credited on regular basis irrespective of the operational status of the account

For the purpose of interest calculation for actual number of days (in case interest is calculated for incomplete month), the denominator is taken as 365 days and 366 days in case if it is a leap year. The interest computation logic for Cumulative fixed deposits for Non-Leap Year and Leap Year is provided below.

Non- Leap year: $\text{Principal} \times (\text{ROI}) \times (\text{Tenure in days}/365)$

Leap Year: $\text{Principal} \times (\text{ROI}) \times (\text{Tenure in days}/366)$

For Fixed deposits interest calculation will be simple interest for the payout options and compounding interest for the non- pay out options (more than 180 days). i.e for deposits less than 180 days interest calculation will be simple interest without any payout options, for Monthly scheme interest calculation will be simple interest on the basis of number of months in a year and for pay out quarterly interest calculation will be simple interest on the basis of number of days in a quarter.

Compounding interest will be calculated for the completed quarters including number of days in a completed quarter and simple interest will be calculated for the remaining number of days or incomplete quarters.

Reference to RBI guidelines on “**Review of Instructions on Interest on overdue domestic deposits dated July 02, 2021**”, if a Term Deposit (TD) matures and proceeds are unpaid, the amount left unclaimed with the bank shall attract rate of interest as applicable to savings account or the contracted rate of interest on the matured TD, whichever is lower.

Interest calculation on recurring deposits

- For Recurring Deposits, interest is compounded quarterly on completion of exact quarters.
- In case of delay in payment of any instalment, the depositor shall be charged a penal monthly interest/ flat charge at the rate as may be specified by the Bank for the period of delay in months or part thereof.
- In case of premature withdrawal of the recurring deposit, interest will be calculated at the rate applicable for the period that the recurring deposit has been held by the Bank less the applicable penal rate as per Bank policy.
- Interest will be calculated for the completed quarters and the number of days that the deposit is with the Bank.
- The total penal monthly interest/ flat charge for the delayed payment of instalments shall be recovered from the total amount of interest payable by the Bank at the time of maturity.

6.2.5 Calculation of Interest on Foreign Currency (Non-Resident) Accounts (Banks) {FCNR(B)} Deposits

- Interest on the deposits accepted under the Scheme shall be calculated on the basis of 360 days to a year.
- The interest on FCNR (B) deposits shall be calculated and paid at intervals of 180 days each and thereafter for the remaining actual number of days.

Calculation of Interest on Renewal of Foreign Currency (Non-Resident) Accounts (Banks) {FCNR(B)} Deposits:

- If the period from the date of maturity till the date of renewal (both days inclusive) does not exceed 14 days, the rate of interest payable on the amount of the deposit so renewed shall be the appropriate rate of interest for the period of renewal as prevailing on the date of maturity or on the date when the depositor seeks renewal, whichever is lower
- In all other cases of renewal, interest rates for the overdue period on the renewed amount shall be determined by treating it as a fresh term deposit
- If, after renewal, the deposit is withdrawn before completion of the minimum stipulated period under the Scheme, a bank authorised under FEMA, 1999, may, at its discretion, recover the interest paid for the overdue period, i.e., period beyond the original date of maturity

Interest Payable on the Deposit of a Deceased Foreign Currency (Non-Resident) Accounts (Banks) {FCNR(B)} Depositor:

A bank shall pay interest on the term deposits standing in the name(s) of a deceased FCNR(B) individual depositor or two or more joint depositors, where one of the depositors has died, as under

- If paid on maturity of the deposit, interest shall be paid at the contracted rate; If the deposit is claimed before the maturity date, interest shall be paid not at the contracted rate but at the rate applicable to the period for which the deposit remained with the bank and without charging penalty for pre-payment.
- In case the depositor dies before the date of maturity of the deposit but the amount of the deposit is claimed after the date of maturity, interest shall be paid at the contracted rate till the date of maturity and simple interest at the applicable rate operative on the date of maturity for the period for which the deposit remained with the bank beyond the date of maturity.
- In case of death of the depositor after the date of maturity of the deposit, the maturity proceeds shall be converted into Indian Rupees at the maturity date's exchange rate. Interest shall be paid for the period after maturity until payment at the lowest savings bank interest rate applicable from the date of maturity.
- In case the claimants are residents, the maturity proceeds shall be converted into Indian Rupees on the date of maturity and interest shall be paid for the subsequent period at the lowest applicable savings account interest rate.

Premature Withdrawal of Foreign Currency Deposits:

Bank shall, on request from the depositor, permit premature withdrawal of deposits under the FCNR(B) Scheme.

- No interest is payable, if deposit is withdrawn before one year
- If the deposit is withdrawn after completion of one year, interest shall be paid
- At the contracted rate. OR at the rate prevailing at the time of opening of related FCNR(B) deposit account for the period deposit has remained with the Bank. (Whichever is lowest)

Resident Foreign Currency Accounts Scheme:

A bank shall have the freedom to determine interest on deposits of money accepted by it or renewed by it under the RFC Account Scheme, in accordance with the comprehensive policy on interest rate on deposits duly approved by the Board of Directors or any Committee of the Board to which powers have been delegated

6.2.6 Nomination Facility for Deposit Accounts

Nomination facility is available on all deposit accounts opened by the individuals including joint accounts opened with or without 'either or survivor' mandate.

Nomination is also available to a sole proprietary concern account. (In case we are extending) Nomination can be made in favour of up to 4 individuals only.

Nomination so made can be cancelled or changed by the account holder/s any time.

Nomination can be made in favour of one or more individuals not exceeding 4 either successively or simultaneously in case of Liability accounts

Simultaneously-nomination of one or more nominee but not exceeding four, with defined percentage and total amounting to 100%

Successively-nomination in favour of one individual in order of priority and is also limited to four nominees; and the nominee lower in the order shall become effective only after the death of the nominee in the higher order

While creating, modifying or cancelling a nomination, the prescribed forms as per the revised nomination provisions as per the gazette notification dated 27.10.2025 on Banking Companies (Nomination) Rules, 1985, and Reserve

Bank of India (Nomination Facility in Deposit Accounts, Safe Deposit Lockers and Articles kept in Safe Custody with the Banks) Directions, 2025 limiting to Liability accounts and Safe Deposit Locker facility which are available with the Bank would have to be used.

Attestation of two witnesses on the nomination forms would be required only if the form carries the thumb impression of the account holder. Attestation by the witness is not required in case the form is signed by the account holder.

The Bank shall publicize the nomination facility by printing compatible message on the availability and importance of nomination facility on the pass-book.

The availability of the above facility may also be indicated on the pass books. The Bank shall recommend nomination in respect of deposit accounts opened by individuals or sole proprietary concerns. The Bank shall ensure that the nomination is made only in favour of individuals and no association, trust or society shall be permissible as a nominee. The Bank staff shall communicate to the customer that there cannot be more than 4 nominees per deposit account.

The Bank shall ensure that the account opening form has space for the nomination related fields. The Bank shall generally insist that the person opening a deposit account makes a nomination. In case the person opening an account decline to fill in nomination, the Bank official shall follow the procedure as elaborated in the Code of Customer's Commitment to Customers/ Customer Service policy.

The Bank shall have a proper system of acknowledging the receipt of the duly completed form of nomination, cancellation and/ or variation of the nomination, which shall be given to all the customers irrespective of whether the same is demanded by the customers.

The Bank shall indicate the name of the Nominee in the Pass Books/ Statement of Accounts / FDRs, in case the customer agrees for the same, in addition to the legend "Nomination Registered".

6.2.7 Insurance Cover for Deposits

The Bank shall inform the customers that all bank deposits are covered under the insurance scheme offered by Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (DICGC) subject to a maximum of Rs 5 lakh. The Bank shall communicate to the customer that the limit of Rs 5 lakh is inclusive of both the principal and accrued interest on such deposit held by the customer in the same capacity and right in all branches of the Bank.

However, deposits held by banks, Central and State governments (including quasi government bodies, local autonomous bodies, Government Corporation) and foreign government are not covered under the scheme.

6.3 Facilities for Term Deposit

6.3.1 Interest Payment on Term Deposits

The Bank shall pay interest on term deposits at the rates as decided by the Asset Liability Management Committee and within the general guidelines issued by the RBI from time to time.

The Bank shall calculate interest at quarterly intervals on term deposits and paid at the rate decided by the Bank depending upon the period of deposits. In case of time deposits with monthly interest pay-outs, the Bank shall calculate the interest for the quarter and pay the interest monthly at discounted value.

The rate of interest on deposits will be prominently displayed in the branch premises and also on the Bank's website. Changes, if any, with regard to the deposit schemes and other related services shall also be communicated upfront and shall be prominently displayed as mentioned in the Code of Commitment to Customers/ Customer Service Policy.

The Bank shall compute interest based on the actual number of days in a year. In case, the Deposit is spread over a leap and a non-leap year, the interest is calculated based on the number of days i.e., 366 days in a leap year & 365 days in a non-leap year for cumulative Deposits, the interest computation logic is provided in Para 6.2.4 Interest Rates and Calculation of Interest, referred above.

The Bank shall round off transactions including payment of interest on deposits to the nearest rupee i.e., fractions of fifty paise and above shall be rounded off to the next higher rupee and fractions of less than fifty paise shall be ignored.

Banks are, however, not allowed to discriminate in the matter of interest paid on deposits, between one deposit and another, accepted on the same date and for the same maturity, whether such deposits are accepted at the same office or at different offices of the bank. Interest rates paid by the bank should be as per the schedule and should not be subject to negotiation between the depositor and the bank.

Interest rates on NRE/ NRO deposits shall not be higher than those offered by the banks on comparable domestic rupee term deposits

Change in interest rate on deposits should be made known to customers as well as bank branches expeditiously

Payment of interest on term deposit maturing on Sunday/holiday/non-business working day

The Bank shall pay interest at the originally contracted rate on the original principal deposit amount for the Sunday/ holiday/ non-business working day, intervening between the date of the expiry of the specified term of the deposit and the date of payment of the proceeds of the deposit on the succeeding working day. In case of reinvestment deposits and recurring deposits, Scheduled Commercial Banks shall pay interest for the intervening non-business working day on the maturity value.

Payment of interest on accounts frozen by banks

The Bank shall adhere to the following procedure in case of Term Deposit Accounts of customers frozen by the orders of the enforcement authorities:

- (i) A request letter shall be obtained from the customer on maturity, which shall also include the term, for which the deposit is to be renewed. In case the depositor does not exercise his option of choosing the term for renewal, the Bank shall renew the same for a term equal to the original term.
- (ii) No new receipt is required to be issued. However, a suitable note should be made regarding renewal in the deposit ledger.
- (iii) Renewal of deposit should be advised by registered letter / speed post / courier service to the concerned Government department under advice to the depositor. The Bank shall also mention the rate of interest at which the deposit is renewed in the advice to the depositor.
- (iv) If overdue period does not exceed 14 days on the date of receipt of the request letter, renewal should be done from the date of maturity. If it exceeds 14 days, the Bank should pay interest for the overdue period as per the

Bank's policy and keep it in a separate interest free sub-account which should be released when the original fixed deposit is released.

Further, with regard to the savings bank accounts frozen by the enforcement authorities, the Bank should continue to credit the interest to the account on a regular basis.

6.3.2 Tax Deduction

The Bank has statutory obligation to deduct tax at source if the total interest paid/ payable on all term deposits held by a person exceeds the amount specified under the Income Tax Act.

The Bank shall give an acknowledgment at the time of receipt of Form 15-G/15-H submitted by customers for non-deduction of tax. The Bank shall put in place systems that will enable it to provide Form 16A to customers, pertaining to Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) as per time-frame prescribed under the Income Tax Rules.

The Bank shall deduct TDS at the applicable rates as per the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Bank shall not refund, any tax already deducted on interest in any case. The Bank shall also advise customers to claim tax refund from IT dept. in case TDS has been deducted because of non-submission of form 15G/15H.

6.3.3 Premature/Partial Withdrawal of Term Deposits

At the time of opening of the deposit, the Bank shall inform the customer of the premature withdrawal option, if available for the deposit being opened and the penal charges in respect of such withdrawal. The Bank shall also publicise this information by way of its website and the notice board at branches.

The Bank shall incorporate a clause in the account opening form for term deposit account itself to the effect that in the event of the death of the depositor, premature termination of term deposits would be allowed. The conditions subject to which such premature withdrawal would be permitted may also be specified in the account opening form. Such premature withdrawal would not attract any penal charge.

The Bank has the option to disallow premature withdrawal of large fixed deposits (fixed deposits over Rs. 1 Cr) held by account holders including individuals and HUFs provided it was made known to the customer at the time of opening of the account. The Bank shall ensure that all fixed deposits under Rs. 1 Crore have the premature withdrawal option.

The Bank at its discretion shall allow withdrawal of term deposit before completion of the period of the deposit agreed upon at the time of placing the deposit on request from the depositor/s. Such premature withdrawal shall be subject to the penalty applicable on premature withdrawal.

The term deposit of resident Indians made under domestic deposits or deposits made by Non-resident Indians under NRO schemes must run for a minimum tenor of 7 days from the date of depositor request in order to earn any interest. Premature withdrawals before this minimum tenor will result in zero interest payment to the client. For NRE FD premature within 1 year will result in zero interest payment to the client.

The components of penalty shall be clearly brought to the notice of the depositors at the time of acceptance of the deposits and shall also be part of the comprehensive Terms and conditions hosted on the Bank's website and available at branches

Partial withdrawal is allowed on all deposits apart from Tax Saver deposits & Non-callable deposits . The interest rate applicable on such partially closed accounts will be as per the contractual rate as on that date.

Penalty on Premature Withdrawal of Term Deposit

Bank shall bring the penalty clause to the notice of depositor upon acceptance of deposit and the same shall be made available on Bank's website also.

In case of splitting of the amount of term deposit at the request from the claimant/s of deceased depositors or Joint account holders, no penalty for premature withdrawal of the term deposit shall be levied if the period and aggregate amount of the deposit do not undergo any change.

No penalty for premature withdrawal shall be levied, where depositors of the branch desires withdrawal of deposit consequent to the transfer of business to another bank i.e. deposit accounts transferred from one bank branch to another bank branch on account of takeover of bank branches in rural and semi-urban centres

6.3.4 Premature Renewal of Term Deposits

In case the depositor desires to renew the deposit by seeking premature closure of an existing term deposit account, the Bank shall permit the renewal at the applicable rate on the date of renewal, provided the deposit is renewed for a period longer than the balance period of the original deposit. While prematurely closing a deposit for the purpose of renewal, interest on the deposit for the period it has remained with the Bank will be paid at the rate applicable to the period for which the deposit remained with the Bank and not at the contracted rate. There will not be any penalty levied on such premature closures.

Exception Handling in pre closure of Non-Callable Deposits:

- Death of a customer
- Court order
- State instrumentation such as demand from a statutory authority, law enforcement authority, demand under laws of the land etc.
- Liquidation of entity, Customer Bankruptcy
- Ombudsman order
- Default committed by the Customer in respect of any loan or overdraft or credit facility availed from the Bank
- Operational error occurred in opening of Non-Callable deposits. Bank shall be closing them and re-opening with approval obtained from Head of Operations

6.3.5 Renewal of Overdue Term Deposits

When a term deposit is renewed on maturity, the Bank shall apply the interest rate as applicable on the date of maturity on the maturity amount.

If the request for renewal is received within 14 days from the date of maturity, the Bank shall renew such overdue deposits with effect from the date of maturity at the interest rate applicable as on the due date.

In respect of overdue deposits renewed after 14 days from the date of maturity, the interest for the overdue period will be rate of interest as applicable to savings account or the contracted rate of interest on the matured TD, whichever is lower. The interest rate as applicable on the date of the request for renewal shall be applied in respect of renewal of such term deposits.

Reference to RBI guidelines on “**Review of Instructions on Interest on overdue domestic deposits dated July 02, 2021**” & in reference to para 9. Interest on overdue domestic deposits of RBI Master Direction - Reserve Bank of India (Interest Rate on Deposits) Directions, 2016 (Updated as on November 11, 2021, if a Term Deposit

(TD) matures and proceeds are unpaid, the amount left unclaimed with the bank shall attract rate of interest as applicable to savings account or the contracted rate of interest on the matured TD, whichever is lower.

Intimation before Maturity Date

The term deposit holders may give specific instructions to the Bank with respect to the disposal of the deposits at the time of account opening. If such mandate is not available, then the Bank will intimate depositors of term deposits by post, courier, email or SMS at the registered contact details of the depositor 15 days prior to the date of maturity of the deposit.

6.3.6 Advance against Term Deposits

The Bank may offer advances against term deposits to depositor/s, provided such term deposits receipts duly discharged by the depositor/s are available with the Bank along with the necessary security documents. The Bank shall charge such advances without reference to the marginal cost of lending rate if the advance is given against the term deposits and the deposit stands in the name of either singly or jointly:

- the borrower, either singly or jointly;
- one of the partners of a partnership firm and the advance is made to the said firm;
- the proprietor of a proprietary concern and the advance is made to such a concern; award whose guardian is competent to borrow on behalf of the ward and where the advance is made to the guardian of the ward in such a capacity.

7. Prohibitions

The Bank shall not

- pay interest/ countervailing interest on current accounts or margin money maintained in current accounts in any form or manner or accept any interest-free deposits except in current accounts
- pay interest on “deposit at call” receipts issued by it to the tenderers (contractors) for submission to Government Departments/Semi-Quasi Government bodies, local bodies, etc. against the money held in current account.
- employ/ engage any individual, firm, company, association, institution or any other person for collection of deposit or for selling any other deposit linked products on payment of remuneration or fees or commission in any form or manner except
- (i) commission paid to agents employed to collect door-to-door deposits under a special scheme.
- (ii) commission paid to Direct Selling agents/Direct Marketing Agents as part of the outsourcing arrangements.
- (iii) remuneration paid to Business facilitators or Business Correspondents.

Apart from the above, Bank may pay remunerations in the form of commission for the agents employed if any by the Bank for Bank's offering of door step Banking including collection of deposits and providing services of cheque collections including that of cash deposits and withdrawals.

- Inexpensive gifts to customers costing not more than Rs. 250 per instance
- launch prize/lottery/free trips (in India and/or abroad), etc. oriented deposit mobilisation schemes including online remittance schemes
- resort to unethical practices of raising of resources through agents/third parties to meet the credit needs of the existing/prospective borrowers or to grant loans to the intermediaries based on the consideration of

deposit mobilisation

- issue any advertisement/literature soliciting deposits from public highlighting only the compounded yield on term deposits without indicating the actual rate of simple interest offered for the particular period
- accept deposits from/at the instance of private financiers or unincorporated bodies under any arrangement which provides for either issue of deposit receipt/s favouring client/s of private financiers or giving of an authority by power of attorney, nomination or other-wise, for such clients receiving such deposits on maturity.
- grant advances against fixed deposit receipts or other term deposits of other banks on any other Third Party.
- open savings accounts in the name of Government departments/bodies depending upon budgetary allocations for performance of their functions/Municipal Corporations or Municipal Committees/ Panchayat Samitis/State Housing Boards/Water and Sewerage/Drainage Boards/State Text Book Publishing Corporations/ Societies/Metropolitan Development Authority/ State/ District Level Housing Co-operative Societies, etc. or any political party or any trading/business or professional concern, whether such concern is a proprietary or a partnership firm or a company or an association.
- Open additional savings accounts for staffs in his or her name singly.
- Open Current account for Staff

Exemptions

The provisions in the above paragraphs shall not be applicable to:

- (a) A deposit received by the bank: (i) from the institutions permitted to participate in the Call/Notice/Term Money Market both as lenders and borrowers.
- (ii) for which it has issued a participation certificate;
- (iii) under the Capital Gains Accounts Scheme, 1988, framed by the Government of India in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 54, sub-section (2) of Section 54B, sub-section (2) of Section 54D, sub-section (4) of Section 54F and sub-section (2) of Section 54G of the Income-Tax Act, 1961; and
- (iv) under the Certificate of Deposit Scheme
- Payment of interest on delayed collection of outstation instruments like cheques, drafts, bills, telegraphic/mail transfers, etc

The following entities are permitted for opening of Savings Accounts

- Primary Co-operative Credit Society which is being financed by the bank.
- Khadi and Village Industries Boards.
- Agriculture Produce Market Committees
- Societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or any other corresponding law in force in a State or a Union Territory except societies registered under the State Co-operative Societies Acts and specific state enactment creating Land Mortgage Banks
- Companies licensed by the Central Government under Section 8 of Companies Act, 2013 or Section 25 of Companies Act, 1956 or under the corresponding provision in the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and permitted, not to add to their names the words 'Limited' or the words 'Private Limited
- Institutions other than those mentioned in Section 28(h) and whose entire income is exempt from payment of Income-tax under the Income-Tax Act, 1961.
- Government departments / bodies / agencies in respect of grants/ subsidies released for implementation of various programmes / Schemes sponsored by Central Government / State Governments subject to production of an authorization from the respective Central / State Government departments to open savings bank account
- Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRAs).

- Self-help Groups (SHGs), registered or unregistered, which are engaged in promoting savings habits among their members
- Farmers' Clubs – Vikas Volunteer Vahini – VVV.

8. Dormant/ Unclaimed Deposits/ Inoperative Accounts

A savings as well as current account, which are not operated for a period of two years, would be treated as a dormant account. The depositor can make a request to the Bank in person to activate the account for operating it. A standardized Customer Request Form for activating a dormant account is available at the branches. The customer is expected to submit the same citing the reasons for not operating the account along with the documents for proof of identity and address.

- The Bank shall conduct an annual review of accounts in which there are no customer induced transactions (Transactions initiated by the customer through branch, MB/IB or any other mode) including credits or debits other than levy of service charges of credit of interest, for the last one year. If dividend on shares is credited to Savings Bank accounts as per the mandate of the customer, the same should be treated as a customer induced transaction. As such, the account should be treated as operative account as long as the dividend is credited to the Savings Bank account. The Bank shall inform the account/deposit holders in writing through letters or email or SMS (if the email and mobile number are registered with the bank) that there has been no operation in their accounts/deposits in the last one year). The alert messages shall invariably mention that the account would become 'inoperative' if no operations are carried out during the next one year and, the account holder would be required to submit KYC documents afresh for reactivating the account in such case. If the letters are returned undelivered or no response is received through registered email, the bank shall immediately undertake an enquiry to find out the whereabouts of account holder or his/her nominee/legal heirs in case the account holder is deceased. The classification of an account as inoperative shall be for a particular account of the customer and not with reference to the customer. In case a customer is maintaining multiple accounts/deposits with a bank, all such accounts/deposits shall be assessed individually for the purpose of classifying them as inoperative account/ unclaimed deposit, as the case may be.
- In case the account has turned inoperative due to shift of address of the customer, the branch officials shall assist the customer in transferring the account to any branch which is within the proximity of the customer. The branch officials shall try to contact any other persons related to the customer such as introducer, employer or any other persons whose contact details are available with the Bank.

The Savings Bank account can be treated as inoperative account only after two years from the date of the last credit entry of the dividend, provided there is no other customer induced transaction. Banks are required to classify all Savings and Current Accounts as Inoperative, hitherto, if there are no "Customer Induced Transactions" in accounts for period of more than 2 years, irrespective of the purpose for which the account is opened. RBI vide its letter dated February 20, 2024 to Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance clarified that no exemption has been provided to any type of account. With this clarification, Bank need not exempt accounts flagged for receipt of Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT Credits) under Government Schemes/ Scholar Ship from the purview of classifying as Inoperative or Dormant accounts.

Irrespective nature of the CASA accounts opened if there are no customer induced transactions for a period of more than 2 years continuously, all CASA accounts are to be flagged as Inoperative/Dormant Accounts

For the purpose of adherence to the above, Bank shall be following to segregate transactions as "Bank included" and "Customer Induced" and all CASA accounts which are not subjected to Customer induced transactions either

as debit or credit for a continuous period of 1 year shall be classified as "Inactive accounts" and for a continuous period of 2 years shall be classified as "Inoperative /Dormant Accounts"

Segregation and Audit of Inoperative Accounts/ Unclaimed Deposits

The segregation of inoperative accounts is required to be done to reduce the risk of frauds. The transactions in inoperative accounts, which have been reactivated, shall be monitored regularly, for at least six months, at higher levels (i.e. by controlling authorities of the concerned branch) without the knowledge and notice of the customers and the dealing staff.

Tracing of Customers of Inoperative Accounts/ Unclaimed Deposits

The bank shall contact the holder(s) of the inoperative account/ unclaimed deposit through letters, email or SMS (if the email and mobile number are registered with the bank). The email/ SMS shall be sent on a quarterly basis.

The bank shall undertake special drives periodically to find out the whereabouts of the customers, their nominees or legal heirs in respect of inoperative accounts / unclaimed deposits

The Bank shall not levy any charges for activation of the accounts. The Bank shall credit the interest on savings bank accounts on regular basis whether the account is operative or not.

Activation of Inoperative Accounts

The bank shall make available the facility of updation of KYC for activation of inoperative accounts/ unclaimed deposits at all branches (including non-home branches) and through Video-Customer Identification Process (V-CIP) if requested by the account holder, subject to the facility of V-CIP being provided by the bank. The VCIP related instructions under Master Direction - Know Your Customer (KYC) Direction, 2016 dated February 25, 2016 (as updated from time to time) shall be adhered to by the bank

The bank shall activate the inoperative accounts/ unclaimed deposits, including those which are under freeze by orders of various agencies like Courts, Tribunals, Law Enforcement Agencies, only after adhering to the KYC guidelines provided in the Master Direction - Know Your Customer (KYC) Direction, 2016 dated February 25, 2016 (as updated from time to time) such as Customer Due Diligence (CDD), customer identification, risk categorisation, etc

The bank shall automatically intimate the inoperative account/ unclaimed deposit holders through SMS and registered email stating that on the basis of the KYC documents submitted by them, the inoperative status of the account has been removed. The intimation shall also mention the remedial measures available to them to report unauthorised access, if any.

This would alert the account/ unclaimed deposit holder against any possible fraudulent activity in his/her inoperative account. The banks shall have in place adequate operational safeguards to ensure that the claimants in case of inoperative accounts/ unclaimed deposits are genuine.

The bank shall process requests for activation of inoperative account/ unclaimed deposits within three working days from the receipt of the complete application

A standardized Customer Request Form for activating an inoperative account is available at the branches. The customer is expected to submit the same citing the reasons for not operating the account along with the documents for proof of identity and address. The Bank shall ensure that the branch officials do not inconvenience the customers whose accounts are inoperative, in any form.

Operation in such accounts may be allowed after due diligence as per risk category of the customer. Due diligence would mean ensuring genuineness of the transaction, verification of the signature and identity etc.

The Bank shall ensure that the amounts lying in inoperative accounts ledger are properly audited by the internal auditors/ statutory auditors of the Bank.

Unclaimed deposit accounts mean accounts, which have not been operated upon the last ten years. In the case of money deposited for a fixed period, the said term of ten years would be reckoned from the date of the expiry of such fixed deposits.

The Bank shall display the list of unclaimed deposits/inoperative accounts which are inactive / inoperative for ten years or more on its website. The list so displayed on the websites shall contain only the names of the account holder(s) and his/her address in respect of unclaimed deposits/inoperative accounts.

Payment of Interest

Interest on savings accounts shall be credited on a regular basis irrespective of the fact that the account is in operation or not.

8.1 Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (The Fund)

If any account has not been operated upon for a period of ten years or any deposit or any amount remains unclaimed for more than ten years shall be credited to the Fund, within a period of three months from the expiry of the said period of ten years. The Fund shall be utilized for promotion of depositors' interest and for such other purposes which may be necessary for the promotion of depositors' interests as specified by RBI from time to time. The depositor would, however, be entitled to claim from the bank her deposit or any other unclaimed amount or operate her account after the expiry of ten years, even after such amount has been transferred to the Fund. The bank would be liable to pay the amount to the depositor/claimant and claim refund of such amount from the Fund.

Reserve Bank hereby specifies that the rate of interest payable by banks to the depositors/ claimants on the unclaimed interest-bearing-deposit amount transferred to the Fund shall be 4% simple interest per annum until further notice. The amount of interest payable in this behalf shall be calculated in the manner specified in paragraph 4 (ii) of the Scheme and by rounding off the amount of interest to the nearest rupee.

Illustratively if a bank transfers to the Fund on June 30, 2014 an amount of Rs. 10,000/- relating to savings bank account and subsequently repays the amount to the claimant on July 30, 2014, then the amount of interest at the simple rate of 4% per annum would be Rs 33/- for 30 days (considering 365 days a year) and the total amount to be claimed as refund from the Fund would be Rs 10,033/-.

Bank shall designate a single contact point for any correspondence/ queries in connection with the 'Depositor Education and Awareness Fund Scheme, 2014'.

9. Closure of Account

At the time of placing their deposits customers can give instructions with regard to closure of deposit account or renewal of deposit for further period on the date of maturity. The Bank shall retain the proceeds of the fixed deposit in a separate account on which savings bank rate of interest shall be paid to the depositor.

Accounts which are lien marked cannot be closed unless the lien is removed.

The Bank shall close the accounts either based on written instruction from the customer or suo moto by the Bank, where necessary, in line with the Code of Commitment of Customers, Customer Service Policy and the KYC/AML Policy of the Bank.

The Bank shall close the current/savings account upon customer's request within 3 working days of receiving instructions, subject to the customer completing all formalities and submitting all required documents.

In case of Re-booking; the bank shall allow the customer to fore-close the deposit & if the term deposit which needs to be re-booked has higher tenure than the existing deposit, no penal charges will be levied.

10. Secrecy of Customer's Accounts

The Bank shall maintain complete confidentiality of the customers' information and shall not disclose details/particulars of the customer's account to a third person or party. The Bank shall not share any such information for the purposes of cross-selling. In certain exceptions, the Bank shall share the customer information:

- Where disclosure is under compulsion of law
- Where there is duty to the public to disclose
- Where interest of bank requires disclosure and
- Where the disclosure is made with the express or implied consent of the customer.

The Bank shall obtain necessary information from the customer in order to ascertain the identity of the customer. Any additional information sought by the Bank shall only be on a voluntary basis and the Bank official shall explain to the customer the reasons on why such information is necessary/ required.

11. Settlement of Dues

11.1 Deceased depositors

Accounts with survivor/nominee clause

In the case of deposit accounts where the depositors had utilized the nomination facility and made a valid nomination(s), the Bank shall make the payment of the balance in the deposit account to the survivor(s) and the nominee(s) of the deceased deposit account holder jointly. However, if the joint account holders had given mandate for disposal of the balance in the account in the forms such as either or survivor, former / latter or survivor, anyone of survivors or survivor, the payment will be made as per the mandate to avoid delays in production of legal papers by the heirs of the deceased account holder. In case of a joint account, the nominee(s) will be entitled to receive the balance in the deposit account only in the event of death of all the depositors.

The Bank shall exercise due care and caution in establishing the identity of the survivor(s)/ nominee(s) and the fact of death of the account holder, through appropriate documentary evidence. The Bank shall desist from insisting on production of succession certificate, letter of administration or probate, etc., or obtain any bond of indemnity or surety from the survivor(s)/nominee, irrespective of the amount standing to the credit of the deceased account holder.

The Bank shall confirm that there is no order from the competent court restraining the Bank from making the payment from the account of the deceased. The Bank shall inform the survivor(s)/ nominee(s) that he/ she would be receiving the payment from the bank as a trustee of the legal heirs of the deceased depositor and that such payment to him shall not affect the right or claim which any person may have against the survivor(s) / nominee(s).

Accounts without the survivor/ nominee clause

In case where the deceased depositor had not made any nominations or for the accounts other than those styled as "Either or Survivor" (such as single or jointly operated accounts) the Bank shall keeping in view their risk management systems, fix a minimum threshold limit, for the balance in the account of the deceased depositors, up to which claims in respect of the deceased depositors could be settled without insisting on production of any documentation other than a letter of indemnity. The Bank shall release the balances of the deceased depositor to their legal heirs up to Rs. 25000 without any letter of indemnity or any other documentation.

Premature Termination of term deposit accounts

The Bank shall permit premature closure of a joint deposit only if all the deposit holders sign a request to that effect. In the case of Term deposits with operating instructions Either or Survivor, Former or Survivor, Later or Survivor and Anyone or Survivor, in the event of death of one of the joint holders and in the absence of relevant mandate, premature closure of such deposit will be allowed only if the legal heirs of the deceased agree for such premature closure. In cases where relevant mandate is available with the Bank, premature closure of such deposits shall be allowed in the favour of survivors.

Treatment of flows in the name of the deceased depositor

The Bank, if authorized by the survivor(s)/ nominee(s) of a deceased account holder, shall open an account styled as 'Estate of Shri _____, the Deceased' where all the pipeline flows in the name of the deceased account holder could be allowed to be credited, provided no withdrawals are made.

Alternatively, the Bank, if authorized by the survivor(s)/ nominee(s), shall return the pipeline flows to the remitter with the remark "Account holder deceased" and shall intimate the survivor(s) / nominee accordingly.

In case the claimants of an NRE term deposit account of a deceased depositor are residents, the deposit on maturity shall be treated as a domestic rupee term deposit and interest shall be paid for the subsequent period at a rate applicable to a domestic term deposit of similar maturity

Payment of interest in case of death of depositor

In the case of balances lying in current account standing in the name of a deceased individual depositor/sole proprietorship concern, interest should be paid from the date of death of the depositor till the date of repayment to the claimant/s at the rate of interest applicable to savings deposit as on the date of payment.

The Bank shall pay interest on term deposits in the name of the deceased depositor/s at the contracted rate till the date of maturity in the event of death of the depositor takes place before the date of maturity of deposit and amount of the deposit is claimed by survivor/ nominee after the date of maturity. The Bank shall pay interest at savings deposit rate obtaining on the date of maturity from the date of maturity till the date of payment in the case of death of the depositor after the date of maturity of the deposit, the Bank shall pay interest at savings deposit rate obtaining on the date of maturity from the date of maturity till the date of payment.

Time limit for settlement claims

The Bank shall settle the claims in respect of deceased depositors and release payments to survivor(s)/ nominee(s) within a period not exceeding 15 days from the date of receipt of the claim subject to the production of proof of death of the depositor and suitable identification of the claim(s), to the Bank's satisfaction.

The Bank shall provide the claim forms on its Bank's website to facilitate timely settlement of deceased claims.

11.2 Missing Persons

The Bank shall settle the claims up to Rs.15 lakhs by survivors/ nominees in respect of persons missing for 7 years or more from date of FIR on production of fir copy, non-traceable report and letter of indemnity. In respect of the claims above Rs. 15 lakhs, the Bank shall obtain legal opinion and settle such claims as detailed in para 11.1 of this policy subject to production of evidence/ documentation of the missing person as deemed adequate by the Bank. (The settlement of claims in respect of missing persons would be governed by the provisions of Section 110/111 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. Section 110 deals with burden of proving death of person known to have been alive within thirty years As per the provisions of Section 111 of BSA, 2023 deals with burden of proving that person is alive who has not been heard of for seven years, presumption of death can be raised only after a lapse of seven years from the date of his/her being reported missing. As such, the nominee / legal heirs have to raise an express presumption of death of the subscriber under Section 110/111 of BSA, 2023 before a competent court. If the court presumes that he/she is dead, then the claim in respect of a missing person can be settled on the basis of the same.

12. Redressal of Complaints and Grievances

If the customer is unhappy or has any complaint regarding the products/ services offered to him/ her, the designated authority of the Bank shall handle customer complaint/ grievances raised by depositors.

The Bank shall display the names of the Regional Nodal Officers (Regional Manager – Service Quality) for redressal of complaints / grievances in the branch premises and internal set up for redressal of complaints shall be displayed on the Bank's website. The branch officials shall provide all required information regarding procedure for lodging the complaint. The customer's grievance shall be handled in the manner as elaborated in the Customer's Grievance Redressal Policy of the Bank.

13. Reporting requirements

The following matters shall be reported to the Customer Service Committee of the Board by the Head of Branch Banking and Financial Products:

- a. Details of the deposit strategy with the review on its performance

And

- a. Minutes of the previous meetings and action on the suggested matters

The Bank shall, within 30 days after close of each calendar year submit a return in the prescribed form as included in the Regulatory Reporting Framework and Calendar of the Bank, to RBI as at the end of each calendar year (i.e., 31st December) of all accounts in India which have not been operated upon for 10 years.

The Board shall be informed on a quarterly basis about the changes made in the products, process, systems, etc.

14. Record Keeping

The Bank shall retain all customer records at least for a period of 10 years from the date of the transaction so as to permit the reconstruction of the customer transaction. The Bank shall also retain the KYC records of the customer at least for a period of 10 years from the date of cessation of the relationship with the customer.

The Bank shall ensure the controls in below parameters:

Data Protection (DPDPA Compliance):

- Define personal data and sensitive personal data
- Implement a consent framework (explicit and revocable)
- Include data principal rights (access, correction, erasure)
- Define a data breach reporting and escalation mechanism
- Introduce a data-wise retention and deletion matrix

Core Information Security Controls:

- Mandate encryption for data at rest and in transit
- Implement Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) and PAM
- Ensure logging and monitoring with SIEM integration
- Define backup and recovery controls, including immutable backups and DR testing

Third-Party and Outsourcing Controls:

- Vendor security due diligence and risk assessment
- Data sharing agreements with privacy, security, and audit clauses
- Alignment with RBI IT Outsourcing Guidelines

Fraud and Risk Monitoring:

- Transaction monitoring and Early Warning System (EWS) framework
- Controls for dormant accounts and Power of Attorney misuse
- Customer alerts for sensitive and high-risk transactions

15. Policy Review and Updates

The policy shall be reviewed by the Board as and when required or at least annually for incorporating regulatory updates and changes, if any.

Last date of review: Nov 14, 2024

16. Regulatory References

RBI Master Direction – Interest Rate on Deposits **Directions, 2016 (Updated as on November 11, 2021)**

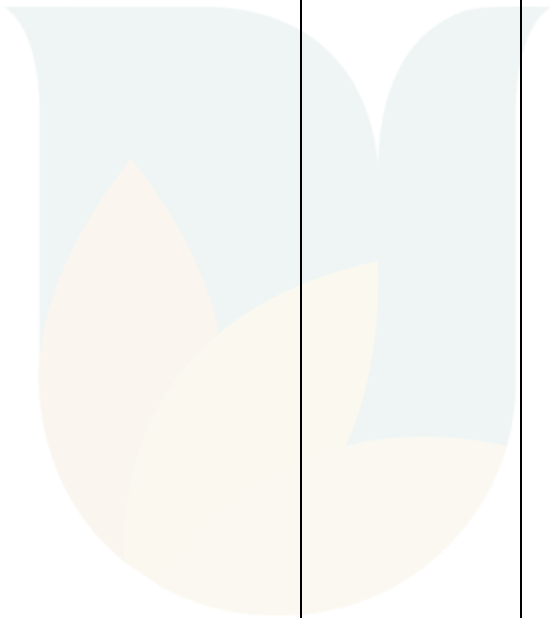
- RBI Master Circular on Interest Rates on Domestic, NRO and NRE Accounts dated July 1, 2015
- RBI Master Circular on Customer Service in Banks dated July 1, 2015
- RBI guidelines on Small Finance Banks dated November 27, 2014
- IBA Model Deposit Policy
- IBA Model Customer Rights Policy
- IBA Code of Banking Practice
- Statement on Developmental and Regulatory Policies - October 4, 2017-Banking Facility for Senior Citizens and Differently abled Persons dated 9th November, 2017
- **Doorstep Banking Services for Senior Citizens and Differently Abled Persons dated March 31, 2020**
- Depositor Education and Awareness Fund Scheme, 2014 - Section 26A of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 dated May 27, 2014

- **Banking Regulation Act, 1949 – Section 26A Depositor Education and Awareness Fund Scheme, 2014 – Operational Guidelines- Payment of Interest dated June 24, 2014**
- Unclaimed Deposits/ Inoperative Accounts in Banks - Display list of Inoperative Accounts dated February 2, 2015
- Unclaimed Deposits/Inoperative Accounts in banks – Treatment of certain savings bank accounts opened for credit of Scholarship amounts and credit of Direct Benefit Transfer under Government Schemes dated September 17, 2013
- **Review of Instructions on Interest on overdue domestic deposits dated July 02, 2021**
- **Consolidated Circular on Opening of Current Accounts and CC/OD Accounts by Banks dated April 19, 2022**
- RBI/2023-24/105 DOR.SOG (LEG).REC/64/09.08.024/2023-24 January 1, 2024
- RBI vide its letter dated February 20, 2024, to DFS

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Version Control

Document version control			
Version	Date	Policy Owner	Changes
1.0	19/01/2017	Head Liabilities	First version – Comprehensive Deposit Policy
2.0	20/03/2019	Business Head -Branch Banking	a. The name of the Product Approval Committee has been changed to Process and Product Approval Committee through the Comprehensive Deposit Policy. b. The designation of the owner of the Comprehensive Deposit Policy has been changed from Head of Liabilities & Financial Products to Head of Branch Banking. c. In the section 5.1.1. (Savings Account) a note on Non-residents has been included.

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- d. In the section 5.2.1.(Fixed Deposits) a note on Non-residents has been included.
 - e. Rationalisation of Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) for Debit Card Transactions - Included under section 5.2.1.
 - f. The amount for bulk deposits have been modified to Rs.2 crores and above through the Comprehensive Deposit Policy.
 - g. Note on Callable and Non-Callable Deposits was included under Included under section 5.2.1.
 - h. In the section 5.2.2. (Recurring Deposits) a note on Non-residents has been included.
 - i. Note on the bank's operations with Old, sick and incapacitated persons in reference to (RBI Master Circular on customer service dated July 01, 2015) has been included.
 - j. In the section, 5.2.4 Deposit Scheme for Bank Staff Deposit - For employees who resign from the bank has been included.
 - k. In the section, 6.3.3 Premature/Partial Withdrawal of Term Deposits – Note on Partial withdrawal has been included.
 - l. In the section, 9. Closure of Account- Note on Re-

booking has been included.

- m. In the section 5.2.4. Minimum 25 cheque leaves every quarter shall be provided free of cost. (on request) has been included which was previously 25 cheque leaves annually.**
- n. In the section 5.2.4. Door Step Banking for Senior Citizens above 60 years have been included. It was previously 70 years and above.**
- o. In the section 5.2.4. Note on Transgender has been included.**
- p. In the section 6.1.3. Operation of Joint Accounts, refinements on "Either or Survivor" and "Former or Survivor" has been done.**
- q. In the section 6.1.4 Addition / Deletion of Account Holders, refinements have been done and details on Non-residents addition/ deletion of accounts have been done.**
- r. In the section 6.2 Facilities for Demand Deposit, refinements have been done related to Standing instructions for transfer/remittance of funds, soiled notes, mutilated notes, cut notes, un current coins. uncurrent coins.**
- s. In the section 6.2.1 Minimum Balance / Service charges, "For**

amendment of the service charges, bank will provide intimation through website display & branch notice board, 30 days in advance to the customers” has been added.

- t. In the section 6.2.2. Passbook / Account Statements, information related to deposit insurance cover has been added in reference to (*RBI guidelines on the Recording of Details of Transactions in Passbook/ Statement of Account dated June 22, 2017*))
- u. In the section 6.2.4. Interest Rates and Calculation of Interest, a note has been added for interest payment of frozen account, calculations for interest on RD has been added.
- v. In the section 6.2.5 Nomination Facility for Deposit Accounts, refinements have been done.
- w. In the section 6.3.1 Interest Payment on Term Deposits, refinements have been done.
- x. Advance against deposits has been added as a section under section 6.3.6 Advance against Term Deposits.
- y. Under section 7 Prohibitions, “Banks as exemption to pay commission to Direct

			Selling agents/Direct Marketing Agents as part of the outsourcing arrangements” has been added. z. In the section 11.1 Deceased depositors, treatment for NR deceased depositor has been added. aa. To align with the Retention Policy, the record retention period to be modified from 5 years to 10 years and the same has been done Under Section 14. Record Keeping
2.1	05/11/2019	Business Head -Branch Banking	5.2.1 Fixed Deposits including Non-Resident Fixed Deposits: Third Party Deposits: Third Party Deposit is a term deposit account where Fixed Deposits are booked under the existing Customer id of the depositor, The deposit stands in the name of the concerned Government Department / Organisation and advices are issued to the customers for further submission to the Govt agencies. A lien is marked in favour of the Government Department, 6.2.4 Interest Rates and Calculation of Interest: (more than 180 days).i.e for deposits less than 180 days interest calculation will be simple interest without any pay out options, for Monthly scheme interest calculation will be simple interest on the basis of number of months in a year and

			for pay outs quarterly , half yearly and yearly interest calculation will be simple interest on the basis of number of days in a quarter, half year and year respectively. Compounding interest will be calculated for the completed quarters including number of days in a completed quarter and simple interest will be calculated for the remaining number of days or incomplete quarters. Non- Leap year: $\text{Principal} \times (\text{ROI}) \times (\text{Tenure in days}/365)$ Leap Year: $\text{Principal} \times (\text{ROI}) \times (\text{Tenure in days}/366)$ 6.3.1 Interest Payment on Term Deposits: The Bank shall compute interest based on the actual number of days in a year. In case, the Deposit is spread over a leap and a non-leap year, the interest is calculated based on the number of days i.e., 366 days in a leap year & 365 days in a non-leap year for cumulative Deposits, the interest computation logic is provided in Para 6.2.4 Interest Rates and Calculation of Interest, referred above
2.1.1	19-May-20	Business Head -Branch Banking	6.2.6 Insurance Cover for Deposits The Bank shall inform the customers that all bank deposits are covered under the insurance scheme offered by Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (DICGC) subject to a maximum of Rs 5 lakh. The Bank shall

			communicate to the customer that the limit of Rs 5 lakh is inclusive of both the principal and accrued interest on such deposit held by the customer in the same capacity and right in all branches of the Bank. Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director name changed from Mr Samit Ghosh to Mr Nitin Chugh
2.1.2	02-Feb-21	Head - Liabilities	Policy owner has been changed to Head- liabilities. Opening of Current Accounts by Banks - Need for Discipline
2.1.3	12-May-22	Head– Branch Banking,TPP& TASC	Policy owner has been changed to Head- Branch Banking. Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director name changed from Mr Nitin Chugh to present MD and CEO a. RBI guidelines on Opening of Current Accounts by Banks -Need for Discipline dated August 06, 2020, December 14, 2020 and October 29, 2021. b. Review of Instructions on Interest on overdue domestic deposits dated July 02, 2021.
3.0	02-Aug-22	Head– Branch Banking,TPP & TASC	Opening of Current Accounts - Reference to RBI Circular to Consolidated Circular on

			Opening of Current Accounts and CC/OD Accounts by Banks (April 19, 2022) - Enhanced depositor education awareness fund - Bulk deposit maximum tenure has been modified - Prohibitions sections has been enhanced.
3.1	16-Aug-23	Head– Branch Banking, TPP & TASC	The eligibility for additional interest being paid under staff deposit shall cease from the date of relief from services on events of Resignation and or Termination in case of Savings Account.
3.2	24-Jan-24	Head– Branch Banking & TASC	Points on exception handling for Pre closure of non-callable deposits has been included
3.3	12-Jun-24	Head– Branch Banking & TASC	- Modified minimum deposit amount of platina deposit to above 1 Cr - Removed under platina deposit -Resident Senior Citizens and our Resident Senior Citizen customers get an additional interest rate. - Removed – Half yearly & Yearly interest pay-out - Included- Inoperative Accounts /Unclaimed Deposits in Banks- Revised Instructions January 01, 2024 Clarification issued by RBI on classification of accounts as

			Inoperative/ Unclaimed February 20,2024 • Included:Segregation & Audit of Inoperative accounts/ Unclaimed deposits • Included:Tracing of customers of Inoperative accounts /Unclaimed deposits • Included:Activation of Inoperative accounts • Bulk deposit minimum amount has been modified to 3 Cr and above
3.4	03-Sep-24	Head– Branch Banking & TASC	• Included under section prohibition: Bank Shall not a. Open additional savings accounts for staffs in his or her name singly. b. Open Current account for Staff
3.5	14-Nov-24	Head– Branch Banking & TASC	• Included non-government in third party deposit • Included Court deposits • Included exempted Categories which are permitted for opening of Savings Accounts in reference to Master Direction on Interest rate on Deposits 2016 amended as on June 07, 2024
3.6	17-Mar-26	Head- Retail liabilities,TASC & TPP	• Inclusion of FCNR account, RFC accounts,EEFC accounts • Outward and Inward remittances • Included the revised nomination provisions as

			per the gazette notification dated 27.10.2025 on Banking Companies (Nomination) Rules, 1985, and Reserve Bank of India (Nomination Facility in Deposit Accounts, Safe Deposit Lockers and Articles kept in Safe Custody with the Banks) Directions, 2025 limiting to Liability accounts and Safe Deposit Locker facility • Missing person threshold increased to 15 lakhs from 5 lakhs as per the master direction settlement of claims on deceased customers 2025 • Calculation of Interest on Foreign Currency (Non-Resident) Accounts (Banks) {FCNR(B)} • Included new amendments made in BSBDA account effective 01-April-26 • Included new direction made in CC/OD accounts effective 01-April-26
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Proposed By

Name	Proposed On
Vineeth V Lead-Process and Profitability	17-12-2025 14:16

Recommended By

Name	Approved On
JYOTHI MOHAN Chief of Staff-Branch Banking	19-12-2025 09:56

Reviewed By

Name	Approved On
Vamsi M National Manager-Compliance	26-12-2025 12:22

Approved By

Name	Approved On
Suresha C Head of Customer Experience	03-02-2026 11:27
Praveen M National Manager-Operations Risk	05-01-2026 17:24
Martin S Chief Operating Officer	31-12-2025 09:05
Rajaneesh Rudresha Chief Compliance Officer	16-03-2026 17:32
Srikumar Varieth Chief Legal Officer	20-01-2026 17:04
Mangesh Ramesh Mahale Chief Technology Officer	03-01-2026 18:04
Ayan Sarkar Head Of Operations	06-01-2026 15:33
Umesh Arora Head of Emerging Business	30-12-2025 00:40
Carol Furtado Executive Director	31-03-2026 17:32