



DEPOSIT INSURANCE AND CREDIT GUARANTEE CORPORATION

(Wholly owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India)



**56th Annual Report of the Board of Directors
Balance Sheet and Accounts for the year ended March 31, 2018**



MISSION

To contribute to financial stability by securing public confidence in the banking system through provision of deposit insurance, particularly for the benefit of the small depositors.

VISION

To be recognised as one of the most efficient and effective deposit insurance providers, responsive to the needs of its stakeholders.


 A large, light green hexagon with a dark green border and a subtle drop shadow. Inside the hexagon, the word 'CONTENTS' is written in a bold, dark green, sans-serif font.

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निक्षेप बीमा और प्रत्यय गारंटी निगम
(भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक की संपूर्ण स्वामित्ववाली सहयोगी)
DEPOSIT INSURANCE AND CREDIT GUARANTEE CORPORATION
(Wholly owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India)

DICGC/SD/823/ 01.01.016 / 2018-19

June 19, 2018

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL
(To the Reserve Bank of India)

The Chief General Manager and Secretary
Secretary's Department
Reserve Bank of India
Central Office
Central Office Building
Shahid Bhagat Singh Road
Mumbai - 400 001

Dear Sir,

**Balance Sheet, Accounts and Report on the Working
of the Corporation for the year ended March 31, 2018**

In pursuance of the provisions of Section 32(1) of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961, I am directed by the Board of Directors to forward herewith a signed copy each of:

- (i) the Balance Sheet and Accounts of the Corporation for the year ended March 31, 2018 together with the Auditors' Report, and
 - (ii) the Report of the Board of Directors on the working of the Corporation for the year ended March 31, 2018.
2. Documents mentioned at (i) and (ii) have been furnished to the Government of India as required under Section 32(1) of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961.
 3. The printed copies of the Annual Report of the Corporation will be sent to you in due course.

Yours faithfully,

(M. Ramaiah)
Secretary

Encl: As above.

प्रधान कार्यालय : भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक भवन, दूसरी मंज़िल, (मुंबई सेन्ट्रल स्टेशन के सामने), भायखला, मुंबई - 400 008.

HEAD OFFICE : Reserve Bank of India Building, Second Floor, (opp. Mumbai Central Railway Station) Byculla, Mumbai - 400 008.
Phone : (022) 2301 9792 Fax: (022) 2301 5662, 2301 8165 E-mail: dicgc@rbi.org.in



निदेशक
Director

निक्षेप बीमा और प्रत्यय गारंटी निगम
(भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक की संपूर्ण स्वामित्ववाली सहयोगी)
DEPOSIT INSURANCE AND CREDIT GUARANTEE CORPORATION
(Wholly owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India)

DICGC /SD/824/ 01.01.016 / 2018-19

June 19, 2018

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL
(To the Government of India)

The Secretary to the Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Financial Services
Jeevan Deep Building
Parliament Street
New Delhi - 110 001

Dear Sir,

**Balance Sheet, Accounts and Report on the Working of
the Corporation for the year ended March 31, 2018**

In pursuance of the provisions of Section 32(1) of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961, I am directed by the Board of Directors to forward herewith a signed copy each of:

- (i) the Balance Sheet and Accounts of the Corporation for the year ended March 31, 2018 together with the Auditors' Report, and
- (ii) the Report of the Board of Directors on the working of the Corporation for the year ended March 31, 2018.

Three extra copies thereof are also sent herewith.

2. Copies of the material mentioned as at (i) and (ii) above (*i.e.*, Balance-sheets, Accounts and Report on the Working of the Corporation) have been furnished to the Reserve Bank of India.
3. We may kindly be advised of the date/s on which the above documents are placed before each House of Parliament (*viz.*, the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) under Section 32(2) of the Act *ibid*. The printed copies of the Annual Report of the Corporation will be sent to you in due course.

Yours faithfully,

(M. Ramaiah)
Secretary

Encl: as above.

प्रधान कार्यालय : भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक भवन, दूसरी मंज़िल, (मुंबई सेन्ट्रल स्टेशन के सामने), भायखला, मुंबई - 400 008.

HEAD OFFICE : Reserve Bank of India Building, Second Floor, (opp. Mumbai Central Railway Station) Byculla, Mumbai - 400 008.
Phone : (022) 2301 9792 Fax: (022) 2301 5662, 2301 8165 E-mail: dicgc@rbi.org.in

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CHAIRMAN

Shri N. S. Vishwanathan
Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India

Nominated by the Reserve Bank of India under Section 6 (1) (a) of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961.
(from 04.07.2016 to 07.12.2017)

Shri B. P. Kanungo
Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India

Nominated by the Reserve Bank of India under Section 6 (1) (a) of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961.
(from 08.12.2017)

DIRECTORS

Shri K. K. Vohra
Executive Director, Reserve Bank of India

Nominated by the Reserve Bank of India under Section 6 (1) (b) of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961.
(from 01.11.2015 to 31.05.2018)

Smt. Malvika Sinha
Executive Director, Reserve Bank of India

Nominated by Reserve Bank of India under Section 6 (1) (b) of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961.
(from 05.06.2018)

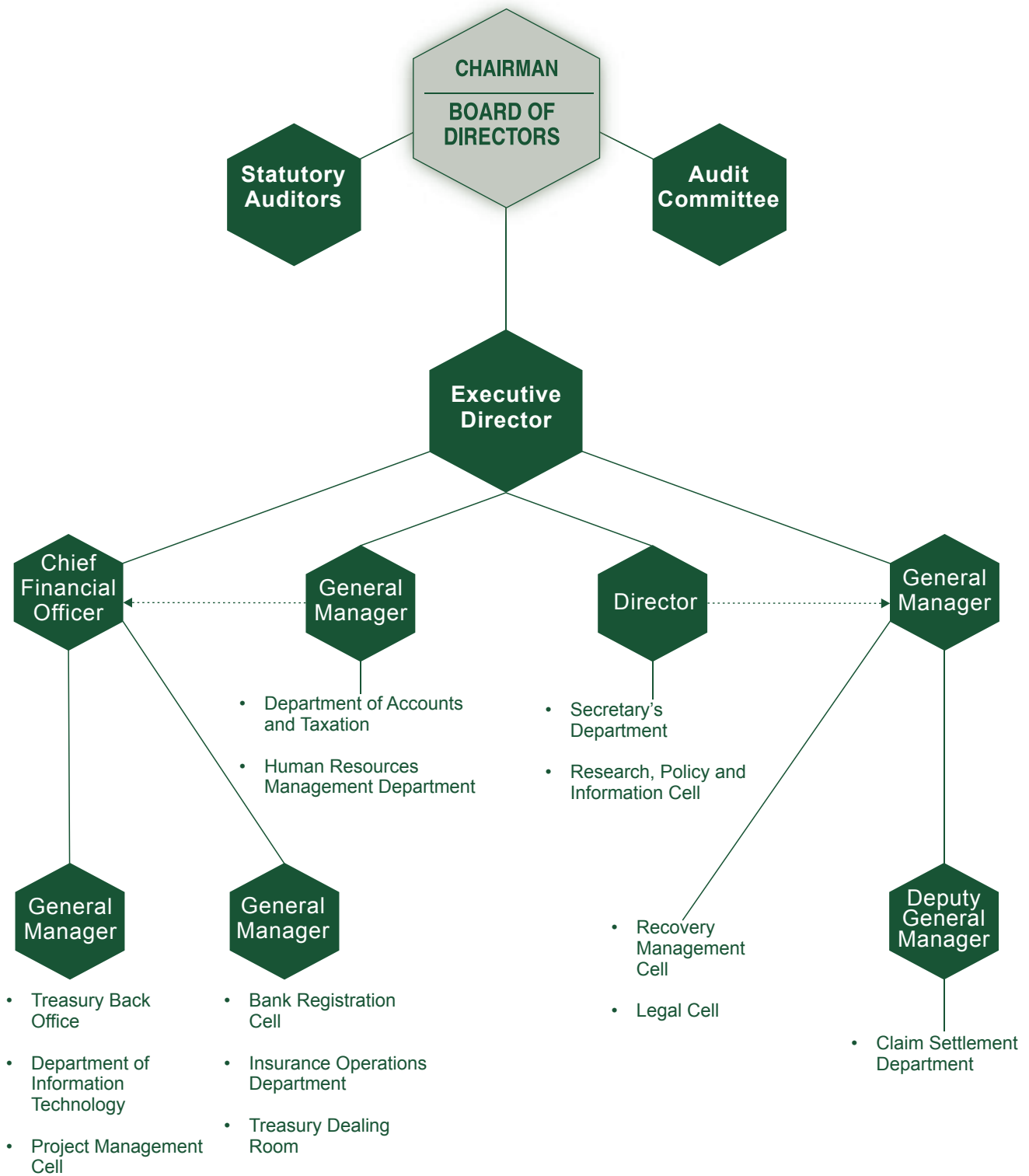
Dr. Shashank Saksena
Adviser
Ministry of Finance
Department of Economic Affairs
Government of India

Nominated by the Central Government under Section 6 (1) (c) of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961.
(from 12.06.2008)

Dr. Harsh Kumar Bhanwala
Chairman
National Bank for Agriculture and
Rural Development

Nominated by the Central Government under Section 6 (1) (d) of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961.
(from 12.06.2014)

ORGANISATION STRUCTURE



* As on August 31, 2018.



CONTACT INFORMATION OF THE CORPORATION

Fax No. 022 - 2301 5662
022 - 2301 8165

Tel. Nos.

022-2308 4121 General
022-2306 2161 Premium
022-2302 1158 Claims
022-2306 2163 RMC
022-2301 1991 RTI
022-2301 9570 Customer Care Cell

HEAD OFFICE

**Deposit Insurance and
Credit Guarantee Corporation**

Reserve Bank of India,
2nd Floor, Opp. Mumbai Central Railway Station,
Byculla, Mumbai – 400 008.
INDIA

(i)	Executive Director	malvikasinha@rbi.org.in	022-2261 1080
(ii)	Chief Financial Officer	sonjoysethee@rbi.org.in	022-2301 9603
(iii)	General Manager	vchalapathy@rbi.org.in	022-2302 1150
(iv)	General Manager	mkrupanandam@rbi.org.in	022-2302 1146
(v)	General Manager	ritasarkar@rbi.org.in	022-2302 1149
(vi)	General Manager	latharadhakrishnan@rbi.org.in	022-2301 9645
(vii)	Director	mrmaiah@rbi.org.in	022-2301 9792
(viii)	Deputy General Manager	deepaknarang@rbi.org.in	022-2301 9633

Email : dicgc@rbi.org.in
Website : www.dicgc.org.in



PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Smt. Malvika Sinha

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Shri Sonjoy Sethee

GENERAL MANAGERS

Shri V. G. V. Chalapathy

Shri M. Krupanandam

Smt Rita Sarkar Moria

Kum Latha Radhakrishnan

SECRETARY & DIRECTOR

Shri M. Ramaiah

DEPUTY GENERAL MANAGER

Shri Deepak Narang

CENTRAL PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER

Shri M. Ramaiah

BANKERS

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA, MUMBAI

AUDITORS

M/s. V. Sankar Aiyar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
2-C, Court Chambers,
35, New Marine Lines,
Mumbai 400 020, India

* As on August 31, 2018

ABBREVIATIONS

AI	: Assuming Institution
ASIFI	: Act on the Structural Improvement of Financial Industry
BoE	: Bank of England
BRRD	: Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive
CBK	: Central Bank of Kenya
CCPs	: Central Counterparties
CDIC	: Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation
CESTAT	: Customs, Excise and Service tax Appellate Tribunal
CFO	: Chief Financial Officer
CGCI	: Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd.
CGF	: Credit Guarantee Fund
CP	: Core Principles
DFA	: Dodd - Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act
DICGC	: Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation
DICJ	: Deposit Insurance Corporation of Japan
DIF	: Deposit Insurance Fund
DINB	: Deposit Insurance National Bank
DIS	: Deposit Insurance System
DPA	: Depositor Protection Act
D-SIBs	: Domestic Systemically Important Banks
ED	: Executive Director
FCA	: Financial Conduct Authority
FCRC	: Financial Crisis Response Council
FDIC	: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FSB	: Financial Stability Board
FSC	: Financial Services Commission
FSCS	: Financial Services Compensation Scheme

GF	: General Fund
Gol	: Government of India
G-SIBs	: Global Systemically Important Banks
HMT	: Her Majesty Treasury
IADI	: International Association of Deposit Insurers
IASS	: Integrated Application Software Solution
IFR	: Investment Fluctuation Reserve
JFSA	: Japan Financial Services Agency
KAs	: Key Attributes
KDIC	: Kenya Deposit Insurance Corporation
KDIC	: Korea Deposit Insurance Corporation
LABs	: Local Area Banks
MRC	: Member Relations Council Committee
NEFT	: National Electronic Fund Transfer
OLA	: Orderly Liquidation Authority
P&A	: Purchase & Assumption
RBI	: Reserve Bank of India
RCS	: Registrar of Co-operative Societies
RR	: Reserve Ratio
RRBs	: Regional Rural Banks
RTGS	: Real Time Gross Settlement
SIFIs	: Systemically Important Financial Institutions
SLGS	: Small Loans Guarantee Scheme
SRB	: Single Resolution Board
TAFcUB	: Task Force on Cooperative Urban Banks
TLAC	: Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity
UCBs	: Urban Cooperative Banks
UTs	: Union Territories
VaR	: Value at Risk



HIGHLIGHTS - I : DEPOSIT INSURANCE AT A GLANCE

(₹ in billion)

At year-end [§]	1962	1972	1982	1992-93	2004-05	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1 CAPITAL*	0.01	0.02	0.15	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
2 DEPOSIT INSURANCE								
(i) Deposit Insurance Fund**	0.01	0.25	1.54	3.1	78.2	602.5	701.5	814.3
(ii) Insured Banks (Nos.)	276	476	1,683	1,931	2,547	2,127	2,125	2,109
(iii) Assessable Deposits @	19	74.6	423.6	2,443.8	16,198.2	94,053	1,03,531	1,12,020
(iv) Insured Deposits @	4.5	46.6	317.7	1,645.3	9,913.7	28,264	30,509	32,753
(v) Total number of Accounts (in million)	7.7	34.1	159.8	354.3	649.5	1,681.9	1,884.8	1,940.9
(vi) Number of Fully Protected Accounts (in million)	6	32.8	158.1	339.5	619.5	1,553.2	1,737.2	1,775
(vii) Claims paid since inception	–	0.01	0.03	1.8	14.9	50	50.3	50.8

* Under General Fund of the Corporation.

** Consists of actuarial fund and fund surplus.

@ Data since 2009-10 are as per new reporting format.

§ As at end March from 1992 - 93 onwards.

OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS - II : DEPOSIT INSURANCE

(₹ in billion)

PARTICULARS	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
REVENUE STATEMENTS						
Premium Income	111.28	101.22	91.99	82.29	73.12	57.18
Investment Income	64.18	56.19	47.83	40.32	33.90	27.68
Net Claims	(1.83) [^]	0.27	(0.05)	(0.34)	(0.93)	4.20
Revenue Surplus Before Tax	184.57	157.20	146.73	146.89	91.52	86.27
Revenue Surplus After Tax	115.07	97.15	95.96	96.96	60.72	58.27
BALANCE SHEET						
Fund Balance (Actuarial)	53.67	55.98	54.12	52.07	50.68	52.65
Fund Surplus	760.64	645.57	548.42	452.46	355.49	308.55
Outstanding Liability for Claims	0.04	2.22	2.52	3.14	3.92	9.05
PERFORMANCE METRICS						
1. Average No. of days between receipt of a claim and claim settlement [@]	12	23	28	25	15	27
2. Average No. of days between de-registration of a bank and claim settlement (First claims) [@]	2,075 [*]	634	269	4,856	678	410
3. Operating Costs as percentage of total premium income	0.16	0.27	0.18	0.24	0.22	0.25
(of which: Employee cost as percentage of total premium income)	0.08	0.17	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13

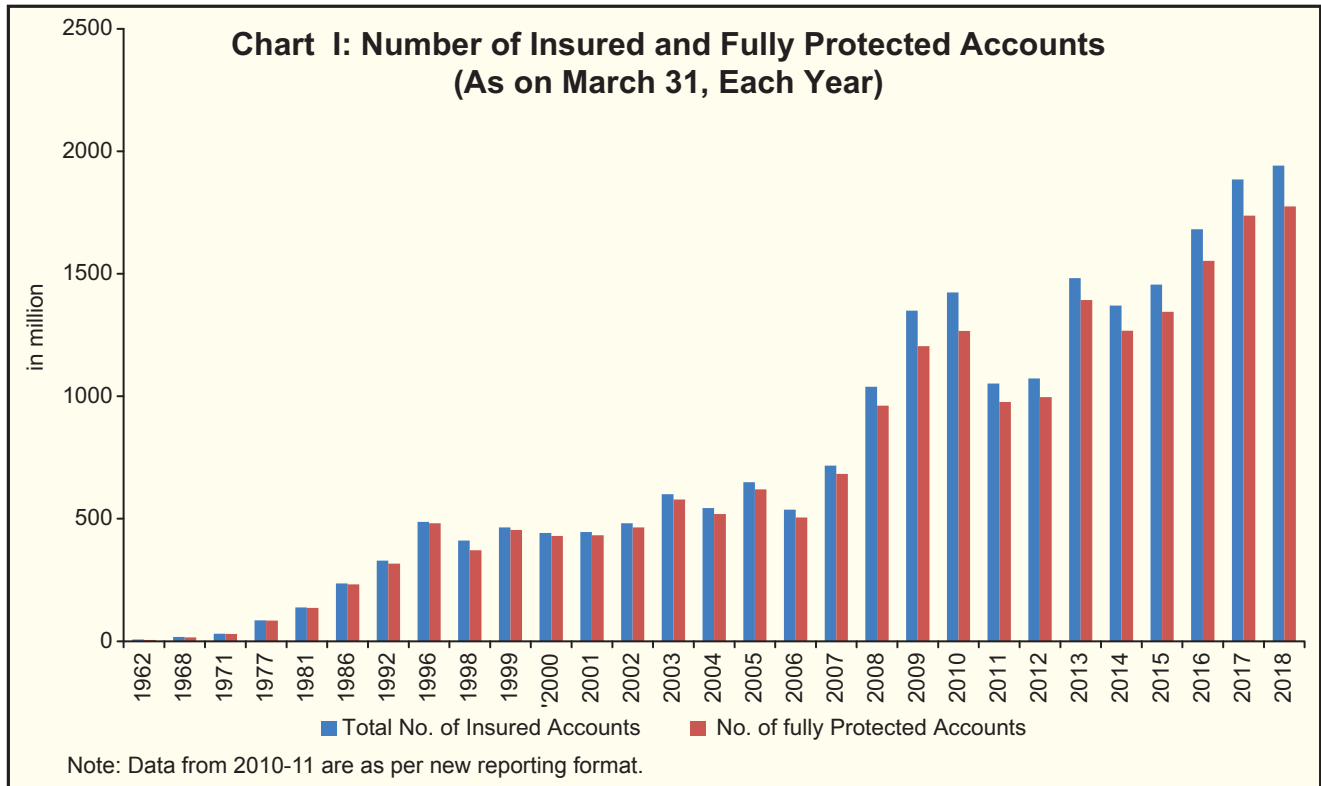
[@] Actual number of average days has been arrived at by weighting the number of days with the corresponding sanctioned amount involved.

^{*} Sharp increase was due to a bank deregistered in 2003, whose claim was settled in 2017.

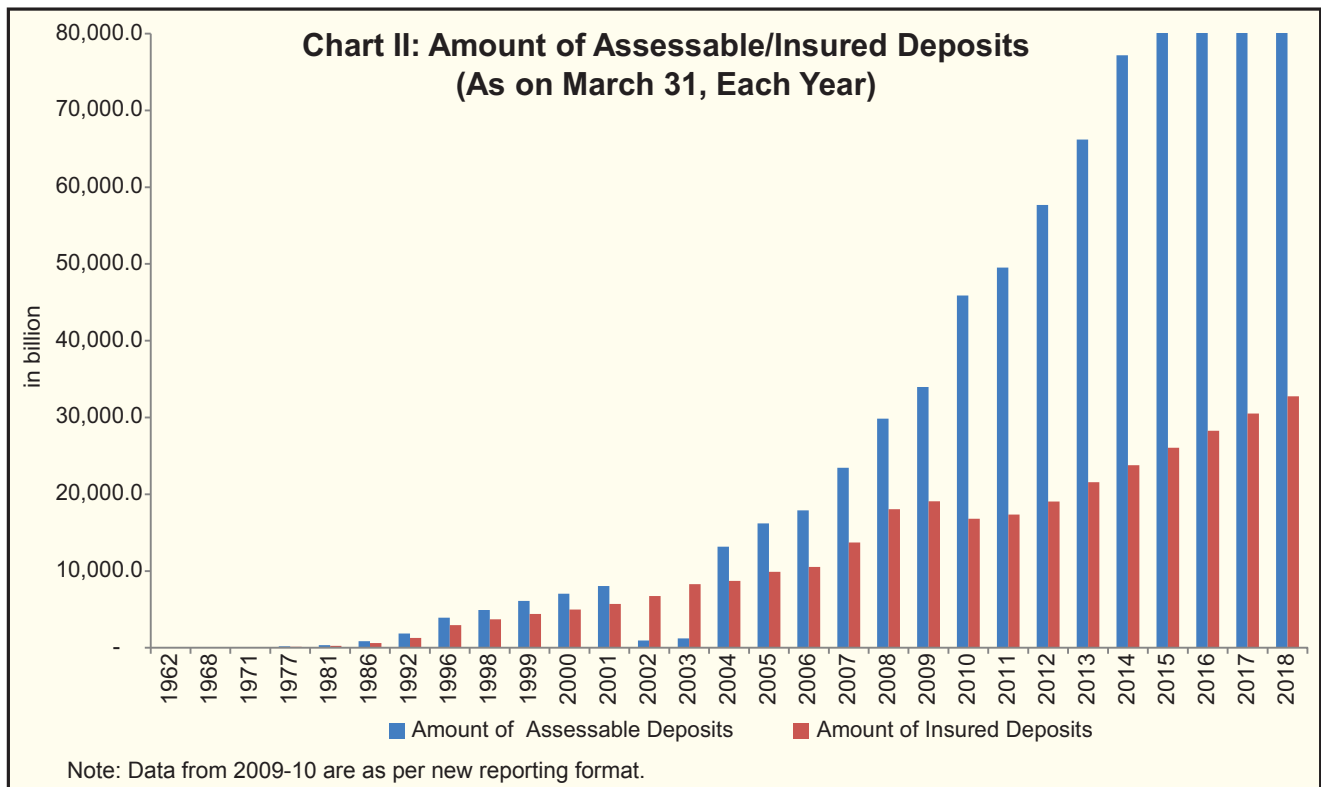
[^] Comprises ₹ 0.44 bn on account of claims settled and ₹ (-)2.26 bn was on account of reversal of provisions.



HIGHLIGHTS - III



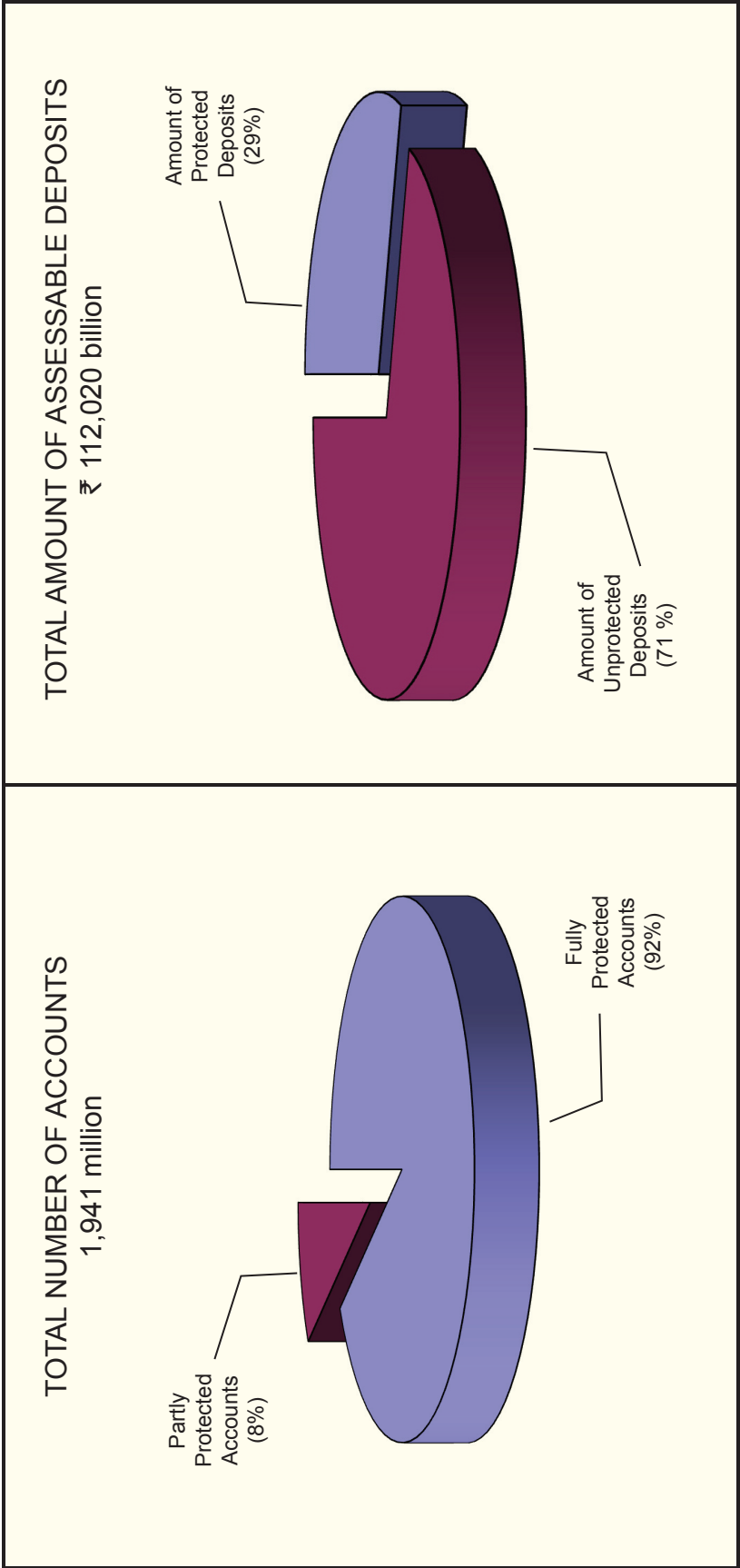
HIGHLIGHTS - IV





HIGHLIGHTS - V

**CHART III: EXTENT OF INSURANCE COVERAGE TO DEPOSITS OF INSURED BANKS
(MARCH 31, 2018)**



Note: Data as per new reporting format.

AN OVERVIEW OF DICGC

(1) INTRODUCTION

The functions of the DICGC are governed by the provisions of “The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961” (DICGC Act) and “The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation General Regulations, 1961” framed by the Reserve Bank in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 50 of the said Act. As no credit institution was participating in any of the credit guarantee scheme administered by the Corporation, the scheme was discontinued in April 2003 and deposit insurance remains the principal function of the Corporation.

(2) HISTORY

The concept of insuring deposits kept with banks received attention for the first time in the year 1948 after the banking crisis in Bengal. The issue came up for reconsideration in the year 1949, but was held in abeyance till the Reserve Bank set up adequate arrangements for inspection of banks. Subsequently, in the year 1950, the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee supported the concept. Serious thought to insuring deposits was, however, given by the Reserve Bank and the Central Government after the failure of the Palai Central Bank Ltd. and the Laxmi Bank Ltd. in 1960. The Deposit Insurance Act, 1961 came into force on January 1, 1962.

Deposit Insurance Scheme was initially extended to all functioning commercial banks. This included the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, other commercial banks and the branches of the foreign banks operating in India.

With the enactment of the Deposit Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1968, deposit insurance was extended to co-operative banks and the Corporation was required to register “eligible co-operative banks” [see para 3 (ii)] as insured banks under the provisions of Section 13 A of the DICGC Act.

The Government of India, in consultation with the Reserve Bank, introduced a credit guarantee scheme in July 1960. The Reserve Bank was entrusted with the administration of the scheme, under Section 17(11 A)(a) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and was designated as the Credit Guarantee Organisation for guaranteeing the advances granted by banks and other credit institutions to small scale industries. The Reserve Bank operated the scheme up to March 31, 1981.

The Reserve Bank also promoted a public limited company on January 14, 1971, named the Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd. (CGCI). The credit guarantee schemes introduced by the Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd., aimed at encouraging the commercial banks to cater to the credit needs of the hitherto neglected sectors, particularly the weaker sections of the society engaged in non-industrial activities, by providing guarantee cover to the loans and advances granted by the credit institutions to small and needy borrowers covered under the priority sector as defined by the RBI.

With a view to integrating the functions of deposit insurance and credit guarantee, the two organisations, viz. the DIC and the CGCI, were merged and the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) came into existence on July 15, 1978. The Deposit Insurance Act, 1961 was thoroughly amended and it was renamed as ‘The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961’.

With effect from April 1, 1981, the Corporation extended its guarantee support to credit granted to small scale industries also, after the cancellation of the Government of India’s credit guarantee scheme. With effect from April 1, 1989, guarantee cover was extended to the entire priority sector advances.



(3) INSTITUTIONAL COVERAGE

- (i) All **commercial banks** including the branches of foreign banks functioning in India, Local Area Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Small Finance Banks and Payment Banks are covered under the Deposit Insurance Scheme.
- (ii) All eligible **co-operative banks** as defined in Section 2(gg) of the DICGC Act are covered under the Deposit Insurance Scheme. All State, Central and Primary co-operative banks functioning in the States/ Union Territories, which have amended their Co-operative Societies Act, as required under the DICGC Act, 1961, empowering Reserve Bank to order the Registrar of Co-operative Societies of the respective States/Union Territories to wind up a co-operative bank or to supersede its committee of management and requiring the Registrar not to take any action for winding up, amalgamation or reconstruction of a co-operative bank without prior sanction in writing from the Reserve Bank, are treated as eligible co-operative banks. At present all co-operative banks are covered under the Scheme.

(4) REGISTRATION OF BANKS

- (i) In terms of Section 11 of the DICGC Act, 1961, all new commercial banks are required to be registered by the Corporation soon after they are granted licence by the Reserve Bank under Section 22 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. All Regional Rural Banks are required to be registered with the Corporation within 30 days from the date of their establishment.
- (ii) A new eligible co-operative bank is required to be registered with the Corporation soon after it is granted a licence by the Reserve Bank.
- (iii) In terms of section 13A of DICGC Act 1961,

the Corporation shall register a primary credit society becoming a primary co-operative bank after such commencement within three months of its having made an application for a licence.

- (iv) A co-operative bank which has come into existence after the commencement of the Deposit Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1968, as a result of the division of any other co-operative society carrying on business as a co-operative bank, or the amalgamation of two or more co-operative societies carrying on banking business at the commencement of the Banking Laws (Application to Co-operative Societies) Act, 1965 or at any time thereafter, is to be registered within three months of its making an application for licence. However, a co-operative bank will not be registered, if it has been informed by the Reserve Bank, in writing, that a licence cannot be granted to it.

In terms of Section 14 of the DICGC Act, after the Corporation registers a bank as an insured bank, it is required to send, within 30 days of such registration, intimation in writing to the bank to that effect. The letter of intimation, apart from the advice of registration and registration number, gives details of the requirements to be complied with by the bank, viz., the rate of premium payable to the Corporation, the manner in which the premium is to be paid, the returns to be furnished to the Corporation, etc.

(5) INSURANCE COVERAGE

Under the provisions of Section 16(1) of the DICGC Act, the insurance cover was originally limited to ₹1,500/- only per depositor for deposits held by him in "the same capacity and in the same right" at all the branches of a bank taken together. However, the Act also empowers the Corporation to raise this limit with the prior approval of the Central Government. Accordingly, the insurance limit was enhanced from time to time as follows:

Effective from	Insurance Limit
May 1, 1993	₹1,00,000/-
July 1, 1980	₹30,000/-
January 1, 1976	₹20,000/-
April 1, 1970	₹10,000/-
January 1, 1968	₹5000/-

(6) TYPES OF DEPOSITS COVERED

The Corporation insures all bank deposits, such as savings, fixed, current, recurring, etc. except the (i) deposits of foreign governments; (ii) deposits of Central/ State Governments; (iii) deposits of State Land Development Banks with the State co-operative banks; (iv) inter-bank deposits; (v) deposits received outside India, and (vi) deposits specifically exempted by the Corporation with the prior approval of the Reserve Bank.

(7) INSURANCE PREMIUM

The Corporation collects insurance premia from insured banks for administration of the deposit insurance system. The premia to be paid by the insured banks are computed on the basis of their assessable deposits. Insured banks pay advance insurance premia to the Corporation semi-annually within two months from the beginning of each financial half year, based on their deposits as at the end of previous half year. The premium paid by the insured banks to the Corporation is required to be borne by the banks themselves and is not passed on to the depositors. For delay in payment of premium, an insured bank is liable to pay interest at the rate of 8 per cent above the Bank Rate on the default amount from the beginning of the relevant half-year till the date of payment.

PREMIUM RATES PER DEPOSIT OF ₹100

Date from	Premium (in ₹)
1-04-2005	0.10
1-04-2004	0.08
1-07-1993	0.05
1-10-1971	0.04
1-01-1962	0.05

(8) CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION

Under Section 15A of the DICGC Act, the Corporation has the power to cancel the registration of an insured bank if it fails to pay the premium for three consecutive half-year periods. However, the Corporation may restore the registration if the deregistered bank makes a request, paying all the dues in default including interest, provided the bank is otherwise eligible to be registered as an insured bank.

Registration of an insured bank may be cancelled if the bank is prohibited from accepting fresh deposits; or its licence is cancelled or a licence is refused to it by the Reserve Bank; or it is wound up either voluntarily or compulsorily; or it ceases to be a banking company or a co-operative bank within the meaning of Section 36A(2) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949; or it has transferred all its deposit liabilities to any other institution; or it is amalgamated with any other bank or a scheme of compromise or arrangement or of reconstruction has been sanctioned by a competent authority where the said scheme does not permit acceptance of fresh deposits. In the case of a co-operative bank, its registration also gets cancelled if it ceases to be an eligible co-operative bank.

In the event of the cancellation of registration of a bank, for reason other than default in payment of premium, deposits of the bank as on the date of cancellation remain covered by the insurance.

(9) SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION OF INSURED BANKS

In terms of Section 35 of DICGC Act 1961, the Corporation is empowered to have free access to the records of an insured bank and to call for copies of such records. On Corporation's request, the Reserve Bank is required to undertake / cause the inspection / investigation of an insured bank.



(10) SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS

- (i) In the event of the winding up or liquidation of an insured bank, every depositor is entitled to payment of an amount equal to the deposits held by him at all the branches of that bank put together in the same capacity and in the same right, standing as on the date of cancellation of registration (i.e., the date of cancellation of licence or order for winding up or liquidation) subject to set-off of his dues to the bank, if any [Section 16(1) read with 16(3) of the DICGC Act]. However, the payment to each depositor is subject to the limit of the insurance coverage fixed from time to time.
- (ii) When a scheme of compromise or arrangement or re-construction or amalgamation is sanctioned for a bank by a competent authority, and the scheme does not entitle the depositors to get credit for the full amount of the deposits on the date on which the scheme comes into force, the Corporation pays the difference between the full amount of deposit and the amount actually received by the depositor under the scheme or the limit of insurance cover in force at the time, whichever is less. In these cases too, the amount payable to a depositor is determined in respect of all his deposits held in the same capacity and in the same right at all the branches of that bank put together, subject to the set-off of his dues to the bank, if any, [Section 16(2) and (3) of the DICGC Act].
- (iii) Under the provisions of Section 17(1) of the DICGC Act, the liquidator of an insured bank which has been wound up or taken into liquidation, has to submit to the Corporation a list showing separately the amount of the deposit in respect of each depositor and the amount of set off, in such a manner as may be specified by the Corporation and certified to be correct by the liquidator, within three months of his assuming charge as

liquidator (Typical claim settlement process in Chart I).

- (iv) In the case of a bank/s under scheme of amalgamation/reconstruction, etc. sanctioned by competent authority, a similar list has to be submitted by the Chief Executive Officer of the concerned transferee bank or insured bank, as the case may be, within three months from the date on which the scheme of amalgamation/reconstruction, etc. comes into effect [Section 18(1) of the DICGC Act].
- (v) The Corporation is required to pay the amount due under the provisions of the DICGC Act in respect of the deposits of each depositor within two months from the date of receipt of such lists prepared in accordance with guidelines issued by the Corporation and complete / correct in all respects. The Corporation gets the list certified by a firm of Chartered Accountants (CAs) which conducts on-site verification.
- (vi) The Corporation generally makes payment of the eligible claim amount to the Liquidator/ Chief Executive Officer of the transferee/ insured bank, for disbursement to the depositors. However, the amounts payable to the untraceable depositors are held back till such time as the Liquidator/Chief Executive Officer is in a position to furnish all the requisite particulars to the Corporation.

(11) RECOVERY OF SETTLED CLAIMS

In terms of Section 21(2) of the DICGC Act read with Regulation 22 of the DICGC General Regulations, the liquidator or the insured bank or the transferee bank, as the case may be, is required to repay to the Corporation the amount disbursed by the Corporation out of the amounts realised from the assets of the failed bank and other amounts in hand after netting off the expenses incurred.

(12) FUNDS, ACCOUNTS AND TAXATION

The Corporation maintains three distinct Funds, viz., (i) Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF);

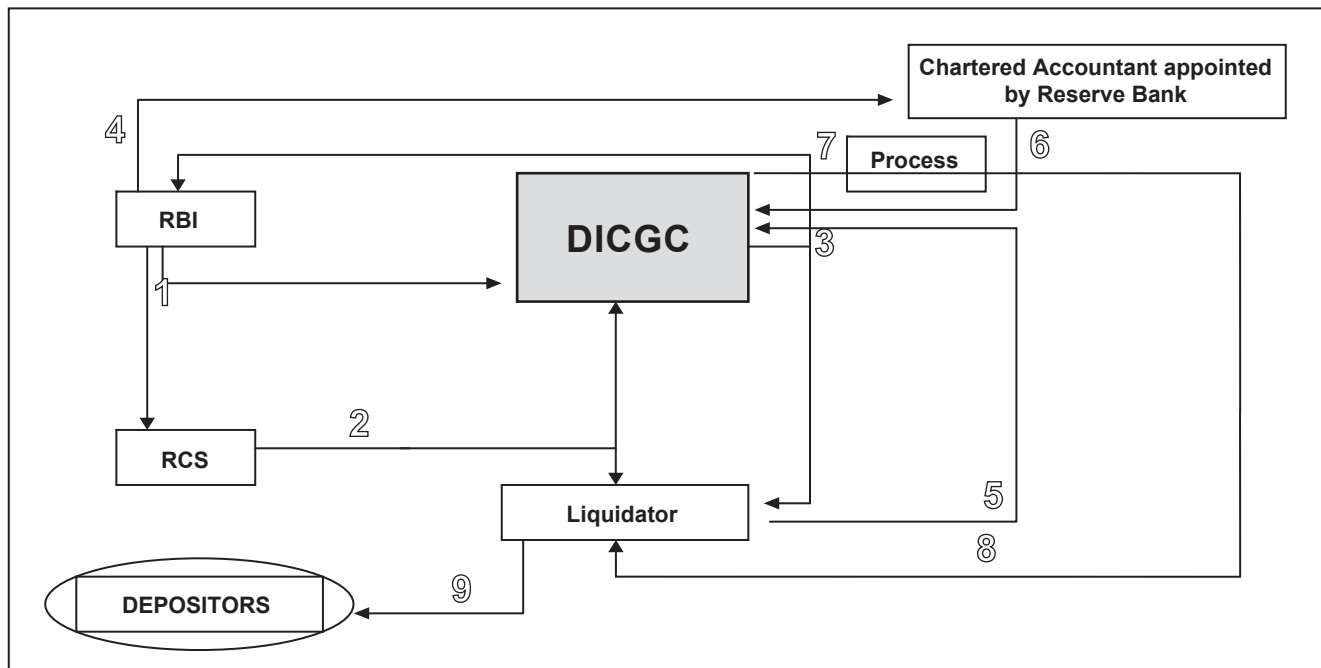
(ii) Credit Guarantee Fund (CGF), and (iii) General Fund (GF). The first two Funds are created by accumulating the insurance premia and guarantee fees respectively and are applied for settlement of the respective claims. The authorised capital of the Corporation is ₹ 500 million which is entirely subscribed to by the Reserve Bank. The General Fund is utilised for meeting the establishment and administrative expenses of the Corporation. The surplus balances in all the three Funds are invested in Central Government securities. Inter-Fund transfer among funds is permissible under the Act.

The books of accounts of the Corporation are closed as on March 31 every year. The affairs of the Corporation are audited by an Auditor appointed

by its Board of Directors with the prior approval of Reserve Bank. The audited accounts together with Auditor's report and a report on the working of the Corporation are required to be submitted to Reserve Bank within three months from the date on which its accounts are balanced and closed. Copies of these documents are also submitted to the Central Government, which are laid before each House of the Parliament. The Corporation follows mercantile system of accounting.

The Corporation has been paying income tax since the financial year 1987-88. The Corporation is assessed for Income Tax as a 'company' as defined under the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Corporation was also subject to service tax on premium income from October 1, 2011 and is liable to Goods and Services Tax w.e.f. July 1, 2017.

Chart 1: Typical Process of Settlement of Claims for Co-operative Banks in India



1. The Reserve Bank cancels the licence/rejects the application for licence of a bank and recommends its liquidation to the concerned Registrar of Co-operative Society (RCS) with endorsement to the DICGC.
2. The RCS appoints a Liquidator for the liquidated bank with endorsement to the DICGC.
3. The DICGC cancels the registration of the bank as an insured bank and issues guidelines for submission of the claim list by the liquidator within 3 months and requests Reserve Bank to appoint an external auditor for on-site verification of the list.
4. The Reserve Bank appoints C.A. and the DICGC conducts briefing and orientation session for C.A. to check the claim list.
5. The Liquidator submits the claim list for payment to the depositors (both hard and soft forms).
6. The external auditors submit their report on the aspects of the claim list.
7. The claim list is computer-processed and payment list is generated.
8. Consolidated payment is released to the Liquidator and further information sought on incomplete/doubtful claims.
9. The liquidator releases the payment to the depositors.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

RESOLUTION TOOLS IN SELECT COUNTRIES

1. The primacy of creation and development of an effective resolution regime was considered imperative in the aftermath of the global financial crisis by the G20 countries. During the crisis, too big, complex and interconnected financial institutions were found to be difficult to resolve under normal insolvency framework and accordingly required to be bailed out by public funds. Resolution authorities intend to change this so that losses are borne by investors and creditors in the event of a bank failure while ensuring the continuance of critical operations. Towards this end, in the United Kingdom, a resolution authority was set up within Bank of England through the Banking Act, 2009. In 2010, the US established a resolution framework for systemic financial institutions under the Dodd - Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (DFA) and strengthened the powers of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). G20 countries endorsed the Financial Stability Board's (FSB) 'Key Attributes (KAs) of Effective Resolution Regimes for Financial Institutions' in 2011, which jurisdictions should implement to achieve G20 commitments. Setting up of a dedicated resolution authority, a suite of resolution powers including bail-in and cross border arrangements are some of the important KAs. A new framework for dealing with failing banks known as 'Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) 2014' was issued in the European Union. The BRRD translates the FSB KAs in the EU context and provides for a harmonised framework and enhanced cooperation for bank resolution in the EU. The Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation (CDIC) performs dual role as a resolution authority and deposit insurance agency for federally registered deposit taking institutions. The CDIC Act was amended in 2016 to add the 'bail-in' power to resolution tools with

the exclusion of certain liabilities like, savings, chequing accounts and term deposits from its scope and is made applicable to six largest Domestic Systemically Important Banks (D-SIBs). In Japan the revised Deposit Insurance Act came into effect from March 2014 for resolution generally factored in FSB KAs. In South Korea the powers of resolution regime are vested in two authorities, viz. the Financial Services Commission (FSC) and Korea Deposit Insurance Corporation (KDIC) with FSC being the lead resolution authority. The Kenya Deposit Insurance Corporation (KDIC) is the resolution authority established in 2012, mandated for timely and efficient resolution of failed/failing institutions.

2. A brief description of resolution frameworks which are in vogue in UK, US, EU, Canada, Japan, South Korea and Kenya covering advanced and emerging market economies is presented. The focus of Chapter is on the menu of resolution tools or powers viz., transfer and sale of assets, bridge institution, asset management vehicle, bail-in and liquidation that are in place in the resolution frameworks in the select jurisdictions. As FSB KAs prescribe a set of resolution tools in order to avoid the use of public funds for resolution of failing firms, the practices in select jurisdictions as mentioned above would provide an idea about the extent of the operation of resolution tools *vis-a-vis* FSB KAs.

United States

3. The Dodd - Frank Act was enacted in 2010 to promote financial stability and improve accountability and transparency in the financial system. It further strengthened the FDIC to resolve the stressed entities, especially the systemically important financial institutions (SIFIs) in a manner



that would be least disruptive and loss minimising. All failed insured depository institutions (including banks and savings and thrift institutions) are resolved under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act. The Orderly Liquidation Authority (OLA) also known as Title II of DFA, provides the authorities with a robust framework for facilitating the resolution of most financial institutions that have a potential to cause severe systemic disruption and or expose tax payers to loss in the event of their failure. The legal framework defines the scope of application of the resolution regime for systemic financial companies and the circumstances in which it applies, under Title II of the DFA. It applies to financial companies including bank holding companies, insurance companies and brokers and dealers but not to insured depository institutions which continue to be resolved under FDI Act. Title II provides a process to quickly and efficiently liquidate a large, complex financial company that is close to failing. It provides an alternative to bankruptcy code, in which the FDIC is appointed as a receiver to carry out the liquidation and winding-up of the company. FDIC has developed a single point of entry resolution strategy as a closed firm 'bail-in' involving a multi-step process for the resolution of the largest global SIFIs. The FDIC is given certain powers as receiver and a three to five year time frame to finish the liquidation process.

4. As per Resolutions Handbook, the resolution activities begin when an institution's primary regulator notifies the FDIC of the potential failure. Upon notification, the FDIC contacts the failing institution's Chief Executive Officer and arranges for specialists to go to the institution to gather information in preparation for potential closing. The resolution process involves valuing a failing institution, marketing the failing institution to healthy institutions, soliciting and accepting bids for the sale of some or all of the institution's assets and assumption of deposits (including

some liabilities), determining which bid is least costly to the insurance fund and working with the Assuming Institution (AI) through the closing process (or ensuring the payment of insured deposits in the event there is no acquirer). The receivership process begins when the failing institution's chartering authority revokes its charter and appoints the FDIC as receiver. The process continues with the closing function of a failed institution; liquidating the failed institution's remaining assets; and distributing any proceeds of the liquidation to the FDIC, to the failed institution's customers who had uninsured deposit amounts, to general creditors and to others with approved claims.

5. The primary goals of the resolution process are to provide depositors with timely access to their insured funds and resolve the failing institution with various tools in the least costly manner. Two basic methods are available for resolving failing financial institutions viz., 'A Purchase & Assumption (P&A)' and 'Deposit Payoffs'.

1. Purchase and Assumption: A P&A transaction is a resolution transaction between the FDIC, in its receivership capacity, and a healthy financial institution, generally referred to as the assuming institution (AI). Under P&A, a healthy institution purchases some or all of the assets of a failing institution and assumes some of the liabilities, including all insured deposits. The P&A is the most common method used by the FDIC to resolve a failing institution and is considered the least disruptive to local communities. This transaction can vary based on factors such as the amount of time available to arrange the transaction, the location and size of the financial institution, the nature of its deposits, and the assets available for sale. The different P&A transactions used by FDIC under differing circumstances are detailed as under:



a) **Basic P&As:** In basic P&As, assets that pass to acquirers generally are limited to cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities. Optional loan pools may be offered. The liabilities assumed by the acquirer will include the portion of the deposit liabilities covered by FDIC insurance and may also include all deposits, if that is the least costly bid.

b) **Whole Bank P&As:** Under the whole bank P&A bidders are asked to bid on all assets of the failed institution on an “as is” discounted basis (with no guarantees).

c) **P&As with Optional Shared Loss:** An optional shared loss P&A is a resolution transaction where the FDIC, as receiver, agrees to share losses on certain types of assets with the AI. This agreement is similar to the whole bank P&A except for the sharing provision on the assets purchased. The shared loss option also reduces the FDIC’s immediate cash needs, is operationally simpler, and moves assets quickly into the private sector.

d) **Bridge Bank P&As:** A bridge bank transaction is a P&A in which the FDIC acts temporarily as the AI. The original failed institution is closed by its chartering authority and placed in receivership. A new, temporary national bank chartered by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency is created and controlled by the FDIC. This new institution is designed to “bridge” the gap in time between the failure of the original institution and the time it takes the FDIC to evaluate and market the institution to a third party. A bridge bank can be operated for two years, with three one-year extensions, after which time it must be sold or otherwise resolved.

II. Deposit Pay-offs: A deposit payoff is where the FDIC, as an insurer, pays all of the insured depositors of the failed financial institution. A deposit payoff is executed when the FDIC does not receive a least costly bid for a P&A transaction or if

no bids are received at all. In a payoff, no liabilities are assumed, and no assets are purchased by another institution. The FDIC must pay depositors of the failed institution the amount of their insured deposits (either directly or through an agent). The three most common versions of deposit pay-offs are:

a) **Straight deposit payoff:** This method is used when the liquidation, closing, or winding down of affairs is determined to be the least costly resolution. In this type of transaction, the FDIC determines the amount of insured deposits and pays that amount directly to each depositor. The FDIC, as receiver, retains all assets and other liabilities and the receivership bears the responsibility and cost of liquidating all of the assets

b) **Insured deposit transfer (IDT):** The insured and secured deposits of a failed financial institution are transferred to a transferee or agent institution in the community, permitting a direct payoff of the failed institution’s depositors by the agent institution. The agent institution pays customers of the failed institution the amount of their insured deposits or, at the customer’s request, opens a new account in the agent institution for the customer.

c) **Deposit Insurance National Bank (DINB):** A DINB is a bank of limited life and powers that are chartered without any capitalisation, created to ensure that depositors, particularly those in underserved areas, have continued access to their insured funds, as well as time to open accounts at other insured institutions, when no other bank has agreed to assume the insured deposits. By using a DINB rather than a payoff, the transferring of accounts to account holders occurs in a less disruptive and more orderly manner for the local community.

6. As per IMF’s Financial Sector Assessment Program (2015), the DFA does not include



statutory bail-in powers. The resolution strategy known as single point of entry resolution strategy developed by the FDIC for the largest global SIFIs can be termed as closed firm bail-in.

Canada

7. The Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation (CDIC) is Canada's federal deposit insurer and resolution authority for its member institutions. CDIC has a number of resolution tools that can be used to manage the potential failure of a member institution, including a systemically important bank. The existing resolution tools are presented below:

i) Purchase and Assumption or Whole Bank Acquisition: This tool can be used when an acquirer for the troubled institution is available and the institution's shareholders agree to the sale, but some financial assistance from CDIC is needed to facilitate it.

ii) Forced Sale: The CDIC can take control of the institution in order to complete a restructuring transaction, which could include: the sale of all/part of the institution's shares and subordinated debt, an amalgamation with another financial institution or the sale of all/part of the institution's assets/liabilities.

iii) Bridge Bank: Under this arrangement, the bank is placed under temporary CDIC control (i.e. CDIC is appointed as receiver of the bank) and CDIC transfers certain assets, liabilities (including at a minimum all insured deposits) and critical functions to a bridge bank, which is temporarily owned by CDIC. The bridge bank can operate for up to five years before it must be sold or wound up.

iv) Bail-in: In 2016, Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation (CDIC) Act was amended to add the "bail-in power" to the Corporation's resolution tools. This tool is only for use in respect of Canada's six largest banks, known as Domestic Systemically

Important Banks (D-SIBs). A D-SIB is a bank that could broadly impact the domestic economy should it fail. The bail-in power is a tool that CDIC can use to recapitalise a domestic systemically important bank that is failing or is about to fail by converting certain debt into common shares. In a bail-in, CDIC would take control of the bank and recapitalise it by converting bail-in debt into equity, while ensuring that the bank remains open and continues to provide critical services to its customers. The bail-in power only applies to debt that has specific features. The items included in bail-in are: long-term (i.e., original term to maturity of more than 400 days) unsecured senior debt that is tradable and transferable; and any preferred shares and subordinated debt that are not Non-Viability Contingent Capital (NVCC). Only instruments issued by systemically important banks on or after September 23, 2018 will be eligible for a bail-in conversion (i.e., the regime does not apply retrospectively to instruments issued prior to that date). The items which are not subject to bail-in are: deposits, including chequing accounts, savings accounts and term deposits. In addition, secured liabilities (e.g., covered bonds), eligible financial contracts (e.g., derivatives) and most structured notes are excluded from the bail-in power. In Canada, domestic systemically important banks will be required to hold an amount of regulatory capital and bail-in debt that is at least equal to 21.5% of their risk-weighted assets also known as Total Loss Absorbing Capacity. The bail-in power cannot be used unless CDIC has taken temporary control or ownership of the systemically important bank.

v) Liquidation and Payout: Liquidation and reimbursement of insured deposits, whereby the bank is wound up under a court-supervised liquidation and insured deposits are reimbursed to depositors.



vi) *Agency Agreement*: Managed liquidation by a third party, acting as an agent of CDIC, whereby an agent, on a fee basis, will dispose of the assets and honour deposits and other liabilities as they become due.

8. The standard resolution tools are in place in Canada including the bail-in. The liabilities which are considered for inclusion/exclusion under bail-in are clearly specified in the statute and guidelines.

United Kingdom

9. The resolution authority was set up within the Bank of England (BoE) through Banking Act of 2009. The resolution provisions are applicable to banks, building societies and certain investment firms, and their financial holding companies that are incorporated in the United Kingdom while insurance companies are excluded. Its scope was further extended to cover central counterparties (CCPs) in 2014. The resolution regime was further strengthened through the implementation of the EU Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive in 2014, which is now consistent with FSB Key Attributes. It identifies the ways in which the BoE (as resolution authority), the micro-prudential regulators [Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA), Financial Conduct Authority (FCA)], Her Majesty Treasury (HMT) and other stakeholders [such as the Financial Service Compensation Scheme (FSCS) and foreign resolution authorities] interact with each other.

10. There are two conditions that must be met before a bank may be placed into resolution. First, the bank must be deemed failing or likely to fail. This includes meeting the threshold conditions that the bank must fulfil: adequate resources to satisfy applicable capital and liquidity requirements; appropriate resources to measure, monitor and manage risk; and fit and proper management who conduct business prudently. Second condition is that it must not be likely that when an action will be

taken outside resolution, that will result in the bank no longer failing or being likely to fail. Resolution may be triggered when there is evidence that a bank is failing or likely to fail and before it is 'insolvent'.

11. The BoE is empowered to use the following resolutions tools based on the indicative thresholds for selecting each tool and setting the minimum requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL), considering the likely impact of an entity's failure on overall financial stability, its interconnectedness within the financial sector etc. The main resolution tools are:

i) *Bail-in*: It involves write-down of the claims of the bank's unsecured creditors (including holders of capital instruments) and conversion of those claims into equity as necessary to restore solvency to the bank. The bail-in tool would be applied only to the largest, most complex firms with asset size more than £15 - £25 billion. Bail-in restores the solvency conditions of an entity, enables it to continue its critical business functions, making way for conduct of an orderly restructuring of business.

ii) *Transfer to a private sector purchaser*: This enables transfer of all or part of a bank's business, which can include either its shares or its property (its assets and liabilities), to a willing and appropriately authorised private sector purchaser without need for consent of the failed bank, or its shareholders, customers or counterparties. Partial transfer to private sector purchaser is more likely to be resorted to in case of smaller and medium-sized firms that provide at least 40,000–80,000 transaction-based retail accounts, but do not exceed the £15 billion–£25 billion threshold in order to ensure continuity of its critical business functions.

iii) *Transfer to a bridge bank*: This tool involves the transfer of all or part of the bank's business to a temporary bank controlled by the Bank of



England. The purpose is to maintain continuity of the failed bank's critical functions until the sale of the bridge bank (eg through an initial public offering or onward transfer of some or all of its business to a private sector purchaser).

12. Two additional tools used in conjunction with the resolution tools in order to wind them down in an orderly manner are:

a) Transfer to an asset management vehicle: Allows all or part of the business of a failed bank or a bridge bank to be transferred to and managed by a separate asset management vehicle, wholly or partially owned by BoE or HMT and controlled by BoE, with a view to maximising the value of assets through an eventual sale or orderly wind down; and

b) The bank (or building society) administration procedure: The insolvency process by which the part of a failed firm not transferred to a private sector purchaser or bridge bank is wound up.

13. The UK contributes to cross-border policy development, in particular via the FSB. The UK has four global systemically important banks (G-SIBs) in its home jurisdiction and hosts a considerable number of international firms, which are also G-SIBs, having their headquarters outside the UK. BoE co-ordinates with the resolution authorities in such countries through Crisis Management Groups and Resolution Colleges. The International Monetary Fund in its Financial Sector Assessment Program review in 2016 noted that the resolution framework as per the FSB KAs in the UK was largely in place.

European Union

14. The financial crisis highlighted a lack of effective means of dealing with institutions deemed 'too big to fail' or 'too interconnected' to be allowed to fail because of their potential systemic impact.

Within the euro area a new Banking Union was created responsible for the centralised oversight and resolution of banks under a set of fully harmonised laws, regulations and practises. The Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) 2014 was developed as a common framework for bank resolution across all EU Member States. The key elements of BRRD are: preparation and prevention of resolution *via* recovery and resolution planning; enhanced set of early intervention measures by the supervisor; strong set of resolution tools and powers; and cooperation and coordination between national authorities. The new post-crisis resolution framework essentially aims to regulate how banks should be organised and what instruments should be in place to preserve overall financial stability while reducing the costs of a failed systemically important bank for sovereigns and tax payers. Bank resolution is managed by the Single Resolution Board (SRB), which decides on the application of resolution tools and the use of Single Resolution Fund financed by the banking industry and owned by the SRB. The Single Resolution Mechanism (SRM) regulation is complementary to the BRRD, and not a replacement or substitute. The four main resolution tools provided for under the BRRD are: bail-in, sale of business, asset separation and bridge institution. In addition, as a last resort government stabilisation is resorted to in exceptional circumstances.

i) Bail-in: The bail-in tool achieves loss absorption by either converting the liability into a common equity instrument, such as a share, or by writing down or writing off the principal amount of the liability. The BRRD provides that the bail-in tool can be applied to all liabilities that are not expressly excluded from the scope of bail-in. The following liabilities are expressly excluded: (a) covered deposits, i.e. deposits up to the amount covered by a deposit guarantee scheme (DGS); (b) liabilities in respect of holding client assets or

client money, where the client is protected under applicable insolvency law; (c) liabilities resulting from a fiduciary relationship, where the beneficiary is protected under applicable law; (d) liabilities to other financial institutions (outside the group of the institution in resolution) with an original maturity of less than seven days; (e) liabilities with a remaining maturity of less than seven days, owed to payment or securities settlement systems or their participants; (f) employee remuneration or benefits (other than variable remuneration); (g) liabilities to commercial or trade creditors relating to the provision of critical goods or services; (h) liabilities to tax and social security authorities that are preferred by law; (i) liabilities for contributions to deposit guarantee schemes; and (j) liabilities to the extent they are secured, including covered bonds and hedging instrument liabilities of the covered bond issuer.

ii) Sale of Business: The sale of business tool enables resolution authorities to sell the institution (or parts of its business) to one or more private purchasers with or without the consent of shareholders. The resolution authority has the power to transfer shares or other instruments of ownership issued by an institution under resolution; and all or any assets, rights or liabilities of an institution under resolution to a purchaser that is not a bridge institution.

iii) Bridge Institution: The tool allows for the transfer of: a) instruments of ownership issued by one or more institutions under resolution (share transfer); and/or b) all or any assets, rights or liabilities of one or more institutions under resolution (property transfer) - depending on the corporate structure of the entity under resolution - to a bridge institution. It aims to bridge time (up to two years) and preserve the critical functions of the failing bank until a private sector solution is found.

iv) Asset Management Vehicle: Assets and liabilities of one or more institutions under resolution (or from a bridge institution) are transferred to a separate publicly owned asset management vehicle (AMV) whose goal is to maximise their value for an eventual sale, or an orderly gradual wind-down.

v) The Government Stabilisation: The use of public funds is not fully excluded under the BRRD but is strictly regulated to reduce reliance on public financial support. In the exceptional situation of a systemic crisis, the Government may, subject to prior approval under the EU state aid framework, provide funds.

15. The BRRD translates the FSB KAs in the EU context and provides for a harmonised framework and enhanced cooperation for bank resolution.

Japan

16. The Deposit Insurance Act (DIA) was introduced in 1971 and current resolution framework in Japan was modified subsequent to the adoption of FSB KAs by G20 countries in November 2011 and the revised DIA came into effect from March 2014 introducing an 'orderly resolution' regime. The revised Act introduced a new approach to crisis management framework at the international level with enhanced role of supervision. The amendments expanded the scope of the resolution regime to all insurance and securities companies, along with deposit-taking institutions, regardless of their size or systemic importance. The regime also extended to the holding companies and operating subsidiaries of these financial institutions, as well as to domestic branches of foreign banks, though it does not extend to financial market infrastructures such as central counterparties. Under the revised DIA, different sets of powers under different resolution

options are available to deal with a failed financial institution, depending on whether the failure of that institution is determined to have a systemic impact. In cases where the Prime Minister, following deliberations by the Financial Crisis Response Council (FCRC), confirms the need for orderly resolution, the authorities have a wide range of resolution powers including those to: control and operate a firm in resolution; replace management; transfer assets and liabilities; establish a temporary bridge institution; and impose a temporary stay on the exercise of early termination rights.

17. The Japan Financial Services Agency (JFSA), as resolution authority, determines the resolution strategy and actions. In the case of the orderly resolution regime, the Deposit Insurance Corporation of Japan (DICJ) will become a receiver and implement the resolution action under the supervision of the JFSA, with approval from JFSA and MoF for some of its actions (e.g. provision of financial assistance). The resolution framework as given in DIA prescribes three separate regimes viz., (i) failure resolution under limited coverage, (ii) measures against financial crisis, and (iii) measures for orderly resolution.

i) Failure resolution under limited coverage: Resolution under this applies to deposit-taking institutions and involves the use of the deposit insurance fund to facilitate a pay-out of insured deposits and the liquidation of the failed bank, or a transfer of insured deposits to an acquiring bank with some financial assistance (P&A). This option is applicable when the failure of institution does not pose systemic risk.

ii) Measures against financial crisis: This regime is applicable where the authorities determine that the failure of a deposit-taking institution poses a systemic risk and requires confirmation by the Prime Minister, following deliberations by

the FCRC. This regime includes three separate measures: recapitalisation of a deposit-taking institution that is not insolvent; financial assistance in an amount exceeding the insured deposit pay-out cost; and temporary nationalisation of an insolvent deposit-taking institution in cases that threaten financial stability.

iii) Measures for orderly resolution: The orderly resolution regime includes two measures: Special Resolution Regime I, where a financial institution that is not insolvent maintains its operations and takes steps to improve its financial condition (through special oversight and loan of funds/capital injection by the DICJ); and Special Resolution Regime II, where an insolvent (or likely to become insolvent) financial institution is liquidated in an orderly manner. The determination between the different measures is made on a case-by-case basis by the FCRC, taking into account the financial institution's solvency and the impact of its failure on Japan's financial system. The three resolution regimes as mentioned above do not provide for a statutory power to write down and convert liabilities (bail-in).

iv) Role of Court: Notwithstanding the conferment of extensive powers on resolution authority under DIA, the courts retain an important role in the resolution process. Under the measures for orderly resolution, the resolution powers in the DIA are exercisable without shareholder consent. However, court permission is required as a substitute for shareholder consent.

18. The resolution framework in Japan suggests that the resolution tools as per FSB KAs are largely captured barring bail-in. The JFSA outlined its approach to introduce the FSB's standard on Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity (TLAC) for Japanese G-SIBs in April 2016.

South Korea

19. As per the FSB's peer review of Korea (2017), legal framework for the resolution of financial institutions is established in two pieces of legislation: the Act on the Structural Improvement of Financial Industry (ASIFI) introduced in 1991, and the Depositor Protection Act enacted in 1995. Under these two Acts, powers are conferred on two authorities with responsibility for resolution in Korea: the Financial Services Commission (FSC) and Korea Deposit Insurance Corporation (KDIC). Together, the two Acts create an administrative resolution regime for financial sector entities distinct from the ordinary insolvency regime. The FSC acts as the lead resolution authority. In this capacity, it is responsible for determining if the conditions for entry into resolution have been met and for deciding the resolution strategy. The FSC is also responsible for supervisory policies and early intervention, including the imposition of corrective measures. The KDIC is Korea's integrated deposit insurer and is responsible for implementing the resolution actions determined by the FSC. The FSC is the supervisory authority for financial institutions. The Bank of Korea (BOK) also plays a role in the crisis management and resolution framework through its lender of last resort function. The resolution regime for financial sector entities under the ASIFI applies to banks (including state-owned banks, domestic branches of foreign banks and financial holding companies), insurance companies and other financial institutions. The scope of regime does not extend to financial market infrastructures and non-regulated entities within a banking group.

20. The powers of FSC include the imposition of prompt corrective actions and determination of resolution mechanisms for troubled financial institutions. The KDIC operates an integrated deposit insurance system and resolves troubled financial institutions under the oversight of FSC,

by granting loans, guarantees and contributions. Resolution procedures are initiated following a determination by the FSC that the firm is insolvent. KDIC may trigger resolution based on a determination that an insured financial institution is 'insolvency threatened'. In practice, it is the FSC that triggers resolution and decides the type of resolution action to be carried out, while the KDIC implements the operation. A determination of insolvency by the FSC for an insured financial institution triggers the full range of resolution tools under both ASIFI and Depositor Protection Act (DPA), subject to the assessment by the KDIC of the principle of least cost for the tools conferred under DPA. The FSC and KDIC have a range of resolution tools at their disposal under ASIFI and DPA. The tools include powers to control and operate a firm, replace management and transfer contracts and powers to establish a temporary bridge institution and asset management vehicle. All the resolution tools can be used without the consent of shareholders.

i) Bridge Institution: KDIC has the power to take temporary public ownership of entities under resolution. Power to establish a temporary bridge bank to take over assets, rights and liabilities from a firm in resolution, and to arrange the sale or wind down of the bridge bank, or the sale of some or all of its liabilities. The bridge bank shall be established by KDIC with the approval of FSC. In the case of a transfer of the business of a failed financial institution, either to a newly established bridge institution or to a third party acquirer, the KDIC prepares a plan detailing the assets and liabilities that are to be transferred, and the FSC makes the final decision. The transfer of liabilities is not subject to a 'no creditor worse off than in liquidation' safeguard. The KDIC has the full ownership of any bridge institution that is established. The operations of the bridge bank should be terminated after five years.

ii) Bail-in: The resolution kit does not include the statutory bail-in to write down the claims of uninsured depositors and unsecured creditors or convert them into equity of the failed firm or of any successor in resolution.

iii) Asset Management Vehicle: KDIC has power to set up an asset management vehicle with the approval of FSC.

iv) Financing Resolution Actions: The KDIC may provide financial assistance directly to a failed financial institution or to a third party acquirer or bridge institution. Funding can be provided according to the resolution tool that has been selected by the authorities. The provision of funding is subject to compliance with the least cost principle established under the DPA.

21. IMF's Financial Sector Assessment Program (2014) found that authorities were well equipped with several tools for managing financial crisis, including: the ability to influence systemic liquidity in money and security markets; broad depositor insurance and investor protection; and mechanism to intervene and resolve troubled financial institutions. South Korea does not have a statutory bail-in under resolution powers.

Kenya

22. In Kenya, the Kenya Deposit Insurance Corporation (KDIC) established under the Kenya Deposit Insurance Act (DIA), 2012, is the resolution authority mandated for timely and efficient resolution of failed/failing institutions. Resolution tools as per the DIA include liquidation and depositor repayments, transfer and/or sale of assets and liabilities, establishment of a temporary bridge institution and the write-down of debt or conversion to equity. Resolution may also involve the application of procedures under insolvency law to parts of an entity in resolution, in conjunction with the exercise of resolution powers. The DIA

also empowers the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) to appoint KDIC as the sole and exclusive receiver of any institution. As per the DI Act, KDIC is empowered to exercise the following measures of intervention to ensure timely resolution.

i) Open Bank Assistance (OBA): Under this scheme, KDIC, CBK or the Government of Kenya provides financial assistance to the distressed entity in the form of a loan or contribution. OBA may sometimes be coupled with a change in management of the distressed entity and is extended when KDIC deems it to be the option of resolution that has minimum recourse to the Insurance fund.

ii) Government Intervention: The Government of Kenya directly intervenes and bails out the troubled bank by means of a take-over or nationalisation.

iii) Mergers and Acquisitions: A weak bank will be merged with a strong bank after conduct of necessary due diligence under a merger scheme. Under acquisition, a strategic investor would take over a weak bank after the necessary due diligence and negotiations. Mergers and acquisitions have been more commonly used over the past few years in order to strengthen the banking sector.

iv) Bridge Bank: A bridge bank is an *ad hoc* institution established by KDIC or CBK to avoid systemic risk and make way for orderly transition of the troubled bank avoiding any risk of contagion.

v) Transfer and Exclusion/Purchase and Assumption: Under this scheme, the KDIC enters into a closed bank transaction with a healthy financial entity, generally referred to as the Assuming Institution (AI), where the AI purchases some or all of the assets of a failed bank and assumes some or all of the liabilities, including all insured deposits. The AI usually pays for the shortfall between the assets purchased and the

liabilities assumed where the value of the assets exceed that of the liabilities or vice versa. If such a short fall exceeds the exposure of KDIC, then the process of Transfer and Exclusion becomes the preferred alternative.

vi) *Liquidation*: As per the DI Act, CBK appoints KDIC as the liquidator of an institution. Liquidation involves KDIC taking over a failed entity, facilitation of payment of insured deposits, tracing and preservation of assets of the failed entity, debt recovery, asset realisation, payment of liquidation dividends and winding up procedure.

vii) *Winding up*: As per the DI Act, after substantial completion of liquidation, KDIC applies to the High Court for an order of termination of liquidation and initiation of winding up procedure. On completion of liquidation, the unclaimed or surplus assets or cash shall be vested with KDIC to be subsequently paid into the Insurance Fund and claim on securities held by the institution would be assigned to KDIC. Once the winding up process is completed, the liquidator may receive payment from debtors and other entities on behalf of a wound up institution and the amount received shall be paid into the Insurance Fund.

Conclusion

23. An examination of resolution practices among select countries suggest that resolution tools as prescribed by FSB Key Attributes are largely in place in United Kingdom. The bail-in considered to be an important innovation in resolution tools has been prescribed in the EU. The DFA in the US does not provide explicitly statutory bail-in powers for banks. However, FDIC as part of resolution planning has developed a single point of entry resolution strategy which can be termed as closed firm 'bail-in' involving a multi-step process for the resolution of the largest global SIFIs. There is no bail-in tool under resolution powers in South Korea. In Canada, the resolution tools are available

in the resolution framework and with some caveats in the case of bail-in. The bail-in tool is applicable for instruments issued by systemically important banks after September 2018 but certain categories of liabilities like savings, chequing accounts and term deposits are excluded from the scope of bail-in. In Japan, the resolution framework was strengthened to adapt to the global developments in resolution. However, it does not have statutory bail-in under resolution powers. In the case of Kenya, all the resolution tools are in place except bail-in. The notable aspect of resolution authorities in select countries under examination suggest that, the resolution regime in UK is within the Bank of England, which is the forerunner in setting up of RA. In the aftermath of the global financial crisis, efforts have been made for the creation of a dedicated resolution authority with thrust on resolution tools as prescribed under FSB KAs for resolution of global systemically important financial institutions and domestically systemically important banks. The new global standards known as Total Loss Absorbing Capacity and FSB KAs have been developed for quick and speedy resolution of systemically important financial institutions. With the RAs largely in place in key jurisdictions, the focus is moving towards implementation.

24. According to Augustin Carstens (2018), the goal of the post-2007 reforms was 'to replace bail-outs with bail-ins, and to make bail-outs the exception in crisis management. The goal has not yet been reached. The implementation of the tools for reaching this goal, TLAC and KA, is not yet complete in all countries, or consistent across countries. Where bail-in has been used, it has been subject to legal challenges. Making bail-ins work as tool of resolution, without jeopardising financial stability, requires full and more consistent implementation of the relevant standards, clarity on cross border implications, and higher loss absorbing buffers in resolution'.



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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE WORKING OF THE DEPOSIT INSURANCE AND CREDIT GUARANTEE CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

(Submitted in terms of section 32(1) of the
Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961)

PART I: OPERATIONS AND WORKING

1.1 REGISTRATION / DE-REGISTRATION OF INSURED BANKS

The number of registered insured banks as on March 31, 2018 stood at 2,109 comprising 160 commercial banks [including 5 payment banks, 10 small finance banks, 56 regional rural banks (RRBs) and 3 local area banks (LABs)] and 1,949 co-operative banks. Year-wise particulars showing the number of registered banks since inception of the deposit insurance scheme in 1962 are furnished in **Annex I**. Category-wise and state-wise particulars of co-operative banks as at March 31, 2018, are given in **Annex II**. During the year 2017-18, 8 commercial banks were registered as insured banks and 17 co-operative banks and 7 commercial banks were deregistered, the details of which are furnished in **Annex III**.

1.2 EXTENSION OF DEPOSIT INSURANCE SCHEME

At present, the deposit insurance provided by the Corporation covers all commercial banks (including payment banks, small finance banks, RRBs and LABs) and co-operative banks in all the States and Union Territories (UTs).

1.3 INSURED DEPOSITS

The information on the number of accounts and the amount of deposits insured as also the extent of protection accorded to depositors is provided in Table 1.

The information on extent of protection accorded to depositors since the introduction of deposit insurance is furnished in **Annex IV** and Chart 1. Bank group-wise break-up for last three years are furnished in **Annex V**. The current level

Table 1: Insured Deposits

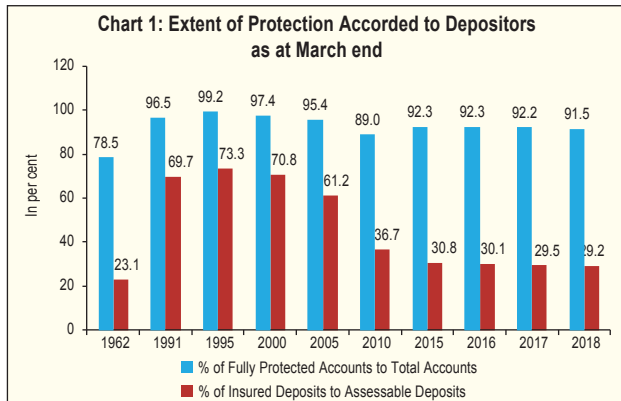
Particulars		As at the end of	
		March 31, 2018 ¹	March 31, 2017 ¹
1	Total No. of Accounts (in million)	1,940.9	1,884.8
2	Fully Protected Accounts ² (in million)	1,775.0	1,737.2
3	Percentage of 2 to 1	91.5	92.2
4	Assessable Deposits (₹ in billion)	112,020	103,531
5	Insured Deposits ³ (₹ in billion)	32,753	30,509
6	Percentage of 5 to 4	29.2	29.5

1 Based on deposit base of September 2017 and September 2016 i.e. six months prior to the reference date.

2 Refers to accounts covered by the deposit insurance.

3 Deposits eligible for deposit insurance up to ₹1 lakh each.

of insurance cover at ₹100,000 works out to 0.9 times the per capita income as on March 31, 2018.



1.4 DEPOSIT INSURANCE PREMIUM

The Bank category wise break up of premium collected from insured banks for year ended March 2018 and year ended March 2017 is presented in Table 2. Premium received from banks increased by 10.0 per cent during the year.

Table 2: Premium Received

(₹ billion)

Year	Commercial Banks including LABs & RRBs	Co-operative Banks	Total
2017-18	103.5	7.8	111.3
2016-17	93.9	7.3	101.2

1.4.1 INTEREST RATE PAYABLE BY DEFAULTING BANKS

In terms of Section 15(3) of DICGC Act, 1961, if any insured bank makes default in payment of any amount of premium, it shall for the period of such default, be liable to pay to the Corporation interest on such amount at such rate not exceeding eight per cent over and above the Bank rate, as may be prescribed. During the year 2017-18, the penal rate of interest was revised three times as a result of revision in Bank rate during the year

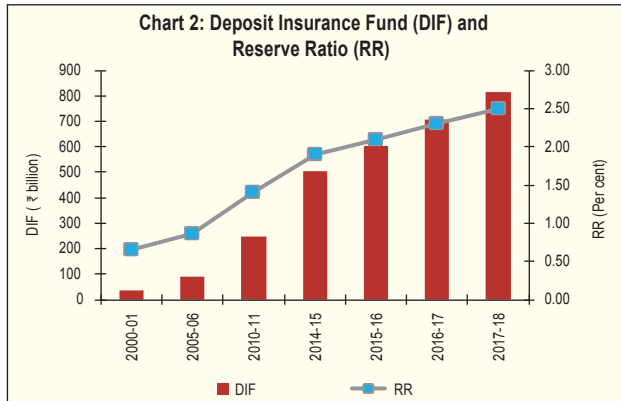
under review. The movement of Bank rate and penal rate of interest during the period under review is furnished in Table 3. There was delay in receipt of premium in respect of 62 co-operative banks in first half of 2017-18 and 37 co-operative banks in second half of 2017-18. The premium was received by the Corporation subsequently.

Table No. 3: Movement in the Bank Rate and Penal Rate of Interest

From	To	Bank Rate (%)	Penal Interest Rate (%)	Interest Rate payable by Defaulting Banks (%)
01.04.2017	06.04.2017	6.75	8	14.75
07.04.2017	01.08.2017	6.50	8	14.50
02.08.2017	31.03.2018	6.25	8	14.25

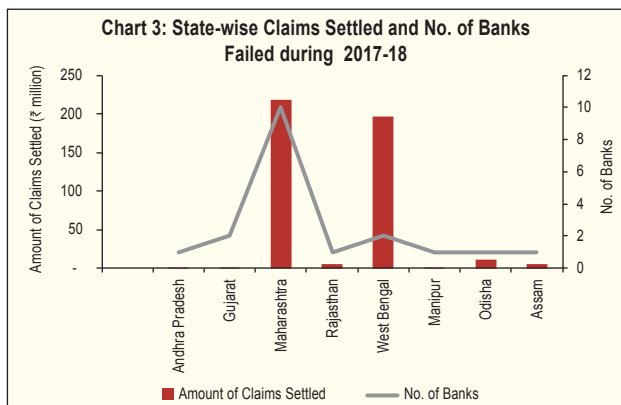
1.5 DEPOSIT INSURANCE FUND

The Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) is sourced out of the premium paid by the insured banks and the coupon income received on the investments in Central Government securities. There is also an inflow of small amounts out of the recoveries made from the liquidators / administrators / transferee banks. Thus, the Corporation builds up its DIF through transfer of excess of income over expenditure (mainly pertaining to claims). This fund is used for settlement of claims of depositors of banks taken into liquidation / reconstruction/ amalgamation etc. The size of DIF stood at ₹814.3 billion including a surplus of ₹760.6 billion as on March 31, 2018 (up from ₹701.5 billion as on March 31, 2017) yielding a Reserve Ratio (RR) (ratio of DIF to Insured Deposits) of 2.5 per cent. The trends in DIF and RR are presented in Chart 2.



1.6 SETTLEMENT OF DEPOSIT INSURANCE CLAIMS

During the year 2017-18, the Corporation settled aggregate claims⁴ for ₹434.7 million in respect of 18 co-operative banks (9 main claims and 31 supplementary claims) as detailed in **Annexure VI**. There was no claim from commercial banks. State-wise number of failed banks along with the amount of claims settled for the year 2017-18 is furnished in Chart 3. The claimed amount was primarily for banks in Maharashtra and West Bengal.



A provision of ₹1,438 million was held as on March 31, 2018, towards the estimated claim liability in respect of depositors of 193 banks which

are under amalgamation/ liquidation and whose license/application for license to carry on banking business has been cancelled by Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The amount comprises of ₹1,395 million towards claims to be paid to unidentifiable depositors (191 banks), ₹42.8 million in respect of claims intimated but clarifications sought (two banks). The names of two banks in respect which claims have not yet been received despite seeking clarifications are given in **Annex VII A** and age wise break up of these claims is given in Table 4.

Table 4: Position of Period-wise break-up of Pending Claims

Pending Claims	Age-wise break-up				Total number of Claims
	More than 10 years	5-10 years	1-5 years	Less than 1 year	
As on 31 March 2018	1	1	0	0	2
As on 31 March 2017	9	5	5	0	19

The Corporation continued to take up the pending issues in respect of claims with the concerned Chief Secretaries and the Regional Offices of RBI (ROs) for expeditious settlement. In addition, the Corporation is holding a provision of ₹1,898 million for the amount deposited back by liquidators for untraceable depositors, for any future claims in this category. There were 23 banks where the contingent liability was created but claims had not yet been crystallised (**Annex VII B**).

4 Adjusted ₹0.55 million on account of reversal of excess amount sanctioned to the liquidator to make it consistent with balance sheet while the data provided in Annex VI refers to total claims sanctioned during the year without adjustment.

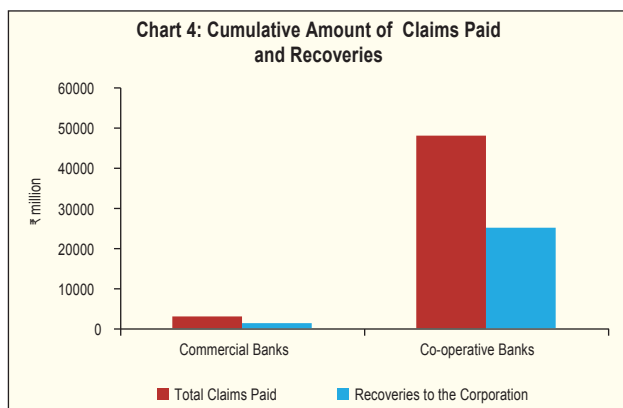


The average period for settlement of main claims by DICGC after receipt from the liquidators was reduced to 12 days during the year 2017-18 from 23 days during 2016-17 and has remained within 2 months, the period prescribed in the DICGC Act, 1961.

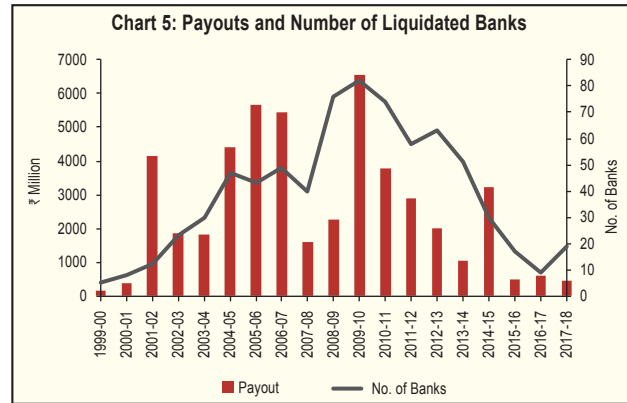
1.7 CLAIMS SETTLED / REPAYMENTS RECEIVED (CUMULATIVE POSITION)

Up to March 31, 2018, a cumulative amount of ₹2,959 million was paid towards claims in respect of 27 commercial banks since the inception of deposit insurance. Cumulative recoveries received from the liquidators/transferee of commercial banks aggregated to ₹1,491 million.

The cumulative amount of claims paid/provided for in respect of 345 co-operative banks since inception amounted to ₹47,823 million (including ₹434.7 million paid during the year under review) (Chart 4). In the case of co-operative banks, cumulative recoveries from the liquidators/transferee banks aggregated to ₹25,132 million (including ₹4,703 million received during the year 2017-18).

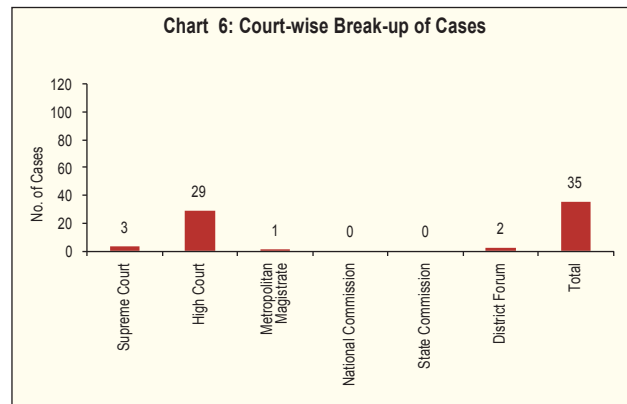


The details of banks for which claims have been settled and recoveries / written off till March 2018 are given in **Annex VIII**. Chart 5 presents the information on claims settled and the number of liquidated banks.



1.8 COURT CASES

As on March 31, 2018, the number of court cases relating to deposit insurance activity of the Corporation pending in various Courts and other fora stood at 35 as compared to 49 as on March 31, 2017. Fourteen cases were closed during the year due to sustained follow up with Legal Department of RBI, Advocates and other stakeholders. Out of these pending 35 cases, 3 cases were filed by the Corporation and 32 cases were filed against the Corporation. The court-wise break up is given in Chart 6.



1.9 CREDIT GUARANTEE SCHEMES

At present, there is no credit guarantee scheme administered by the Corporation. Subsequent to 2003-04, no guarantee fees on guarantee claims have been received and no claims have been paid. By virtue of the Corporation's subrogation rights, recoveries received under the



Small Loans Guarantee Scheme, 1971 (SLGS 1971) during 2017-18 aggregated to ₹3.72 million as against ₹0.4 million received during the previous year. The recoveries under the SLGS, 1981 were NIL as against ₹0.20 million received during the previous year. As on March 31, 2018, the number of court cases relating to Credit Guarantee activity of the Corporation pending in various Courts and other fora stood at NIL as compared to 35 as on March 31, 2017. The cases have been treated as closed due to no further progress or response from concerned banks.

PART II: OTHER IMPORTANT INITIATIVES/DEVELOPMENTS

2.1 Resolving Issues relating to Claims Settlement and Recovery

General Manager of the Corporation addressed the Finance Secretaries in a meeting convened by IDMD, RBI at Mumbai on July 26, 2017 and gave a presentation on early appointment of liquidators, tracing depositors whose claims have been settled / yet to be settled (untraceable / unidentifiable) and laid stress on the need to resolve pending provisions of DICGC. In order to address the issues of timely and expeditious settlement of claims, a meeting with RCS and Liquidators of Assam, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Bihar was convened at CAB, Pune on July 29, 2017. The liquidators and RCS officials were apprised of the core principles (CPs) and also sensitised about the need of public awareness, building depositor database, expeditious settlement of claims and recoveries and completion of winding up process. The Corporation conducted a meeting with RCS and liquidators of Maharashtra on November 17-18, 2017 at CAB Pune wherein 128 officials

participated. The meeting discussed matters relating to payment to depositors, recovery etc. Month-wise strategy for reducing provisions (over 10 year) has been devised for follow up with the RCS of all States.

2.1.2 ED met the Chief Secretary of Gujarat on November 1, 2017 and discussed matters relating to liquidated banks, claims yet to be paid to unidentified depositors by liquidators, recovery, legal cases etc. Officials of the Corporation visited the offices of RCS of Maharashtra in the month of November 2017 and March 2018, West Bengal in September 2017, Karnataka in January 2018 and RCS Gujarat in November 2017 and March 2018. In order to share information and awareness among the liquidators, interactive workshops were organized, details of which are furnished below:

- Meeting with Liquidators of Gujarat was held at Ahmedabad, on April 6, 2017.
- Meeting with Liquidators of Maharashtra was held at DICGC Mumbai, on April 20, 2017 and on June 16, 2017.
- Meeting of the liquidators for Karnataka was held by the RCS at Bengaluru, on January 9, 2018.
- Meeting of the liquidators and RCS for Manipur was held by the RBI on February 9, 2018.

2.1.3 The matter relating to submission of main claims was also taken up bank-wise with RCS and Liquidators in the State level Sub-Committee of the TAFCUB meetings held at various RBI offices. This has resulted in settlement of very old claims, eg. Lamka UCBL (Manipur) and Golaghat UCBL (Assam). DICGC officials participated in workshop organised for Liquidators by Guwahati office

on June 9, 2017. A presentation on Integrated Application Software Solution (IASS) was also made and the Liquidators were sensitised regarding timely submission of claims, reconciliation and repayment. Guidelines to Liquidators and RCSs pertaining to IASS module for CSD and RMC were sent to various RCSs for information. Guidelines on recovery were also issued and uploaded on the website.

2.1.4 Measures to facilitate early Settlement of Claims

As per extant practices, the account of the liquidator of the liquidated bank is credited to the extent of claim amount sanctioned and released by the Corporation. In order to facilitate early settlement of claims and to ensure direct credit to depositor by NEFT/DD etc., the liquidators have been advised to open a bank account with few selected nationalised banks (approved by DICGC), provide bank details of insured depositors along with a mandate that the undisbursed funds will be refunded to the Corporation by the bank within stipulated timeframe of 15 days after lapse of 4 months. This is an improvement over the practice of crediting the claim amount into liquidator's account, which resulted in delays and also discretion of the liquidator to settle the claim. The new arrangement would enable timely refund of undisbursed amount to DICGC.

2.1.5 Recovery through Purchase of Government Securities

As per DICGC Act, liquidators repay DICGC from liquid funds available with the bank, by sale of realisable and non-realisable assets of the bank at the time of liquidation, towards claims settled.

The liquidators furnish to DICGC the status of liquid funds available with the bank through their quarterly statement. The liquidators have two main assets viz., a) Government Securities which are kept in SGL or CSGL (with apex Cooperative Banks) and b) land and building. Liquidators are not taking steps to liquidate the securities as they are not aware of process of sale (realisable market value) or they are kept in CSGL with the apex bank (State Cooperative Bank) which at times does not permit sale. In order to improve the recoveries, the Corporation has undertaken an initiative to purchase Government Securities lying with banks and treating the amount as recovery from liquidators for the claims settled.

2.2 Strategy for provisions held in balance sheet

The Corporation has taken steps to reverse the provisions held under the account heads viz., unidentifiable and untraceable depositors in respect of banks which were liquidated prior to Mar 31, 2007. However, contingent liability is created in the book to keep track of the claims to be paid in future.

2.3 Active Management Portfolio

As per DICGC Act, the Corporation is allowed to invest in G-Sec (including special securities) and T-bills. In order to achieve a greater risk adjusted return and also to maintain the duration of the portfolio within the specified band of CASBI duration of +/- 0.50 years, a small portfolio of ₹20 billion (including ₹5 billion for proprietary intraday trading) has been earmarked for active management which includes intra-day buying and selling effective February 9, 2018.

PART III: STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

3.1. INSURANCE LIABILITIES

- (a) During 2017-18, an amount of ₹435 million (₹565 million)⁵ was paid towards claims.
- (b) The Balance of Fund (i.e. actuarial liability) as at the end of the year stood at ₹53,672 million (₹55,976 million) registering a decrease of 4.1 % over the CPPY.
- (c) There is no likely claim liability in respect of the Credit Guarantee Fund (CGF).

3.2. REVENUE DURING THE YEAR

- (a) The surplus in the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) was ₹1,84,571 million (₹1,57,200 million) registering increase of ₹27,371 million (17.4%) over the CPPY. The increase in the revenue surplus was primarily on account of rise in premium income (₹10,056 million), increase in income on investments (₹7,988 million) and increase in recovery (₹3,075 million).
- (b) Surplus in the CGF was ₹343 million (₹463 million). The lower revenue surplus is attributed to lower write back of depreciation on investments by ₹177 million partly offset by increase in income from investments by ₹54 million and increase in recovery by ₹3 million
- (c) Surplus in General Fund (GF) stood at ₹288 million (₹136 million) on account of increase in income from investment by ₹58 million and decrease in expenditure by ₹94 million due to higher outgo on account of wage settlement in FY 2016-17. It was partly

offset by lower write back of depreciation on investments by ₹1 million.

3.3. ACCUMULATED SURPLUS

As on March 31, 2018, the accumulated surpluses/reserves (post tax) in the DIF, CGF and GF stood at ₹760,643 million (₹6,45,572 million), ₹4,599 million (₹4,406 million) and ₹5,427 million (₹5,268 million), respectively.

3.4. INVESTMENTS

The book (at cost) value of investments of the three funds, viz., DIF, CGF and GF stood at ₹8,36,916 million (₹7,16,322 million), ₹4,813 million (₹4,520 million) and ₹5,963 million (₹5,817 million) respectively, as at the year end.

3.5. TAXATION

3.5.1 INCOME TAX

As on March 31, 2018, the accumulated balance in Advance Income Tax account in respect of DIF, CGF and GF stood at ₹1,18,304 million (₹1,05,660 million), ₹270 million (₹353 million) and ₹175 million (₹227 million), respectively. The accumulated balance in provision for taxation account in the DIF, CGF and GF stood at ₹118,268 million (₹1,05,205 million), ₹277 million (₹272 million) and ₹150 million (₹173 million), respectively, as on that date.

PART IV: TREASURY OPERATIONS

4.1 In terms of section 25 of the DICGC Act, 1961, the Corporation invests its surplus in the Central Government Securities. The overall size of the investment portfolio of the Corporation stood at ₹847.7 billion as on March 31, 2018 representing

5 The figures in bracket adjacent to current year data indicate the corresponding position in previous year except those given in per cent.



an increase of ₹121.0 billion (16.7 per cent) over the previous year (₹726.7 billion). The Market Value of the portfolio stood at ₹854.4 billion as on March 31, 2018 as compared to ₹757.1 billion as on March 31, 2017, representing an increase of ₹97.3 billion (12.9 per cent). The Market Value was 1.01 times of Book Value as on March 31, 2018 *vis-a-vis* 1.04 times as on March 31, 2017. Portfolio return⁶ during the year was 5.0 per cent compared to 10.9 percent in 2017. The lower portfolio return⁶ during the year was attributable to increase in yields in G-Sec markets.

4.2 The Central Government Securities are valued at model prices published by Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association of India. In terms of accounting policy on investments, net depreciation, if any, is recognised. The net appreciation, if any, is ignored. As on March 31, 2018, all funds had net appreciation. Further, the Corporation maintains the Investment Fluctuation Reserve (IFR) as a cushion against market risk. As on March 31, 2018, IFR of ₹40.13 billion was maintained, being the higher of IFR booked as on March 31, 2017 (₹34.61) billion, quantum of market risk calculated by both VaR (₹31.95 billion) and Standardized Duration method (₹40.13 billion).

4.3 During the year, the softening of yields from 6.79% in May 2017 to 6.44% in August 2017 for old BM 6.79GS2027 was observed. It was due to factors like surplus systemic liquidity, lower inflation etc. The movement in yields reversed and hardened at quicker pace especially from November end tracking macroeconomic headwinds emanating from higher crude oil prices, increasing current

account deficit, weakening trend in Rupee against USD and possibility of deviation from the fiscal deficit target due to shortfall in tax revenues after implementation of GST in July. The persistent lack of demand from public sector banks and rise in US treasury yields in later part of the year also put upward pressure on the yields taking it to 7.95% in March 2018 leading to depreciation of portfolio. However, sharp softening of yields on account of the positive borrowing calendar announcement by the Government (announced after market hours on March 26) led to small appreciation of portfolio at year end.

PART V: ORGANISATIONAL MATTERS

5.1 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The general superintendence, direction and the management of the affairs and business of the Corporation vest in a Board of Directors which exercises all powers and does all acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Corporation.

5.1.1 In terms of Regulation 6 of the DICGC General Regulations, 1961, the Board of Directors of the Corporation is required to meet ordinarily once in a quarter. During the year ended March 31, 2018 four meetings of the Board were held.

5.1.2 NOMINATION/RETIREMENT OF DIRECTORS

Shri H. N. Prasad, a Director appointed under section 6(e) of the DICGC Act, 1961 ceased to be a Director on the Board of the Corporation with effect from January 7, 2018 on completion of his term as a Director on the Board of DICGC.

⁶ Portfolio return is calculated using the Dietz Method, viz. $TWR = [MVE - MVB + I - C] / [MVB + (0.5 \times C)]$, where MVE/B = Market value at End/Beginning, I = Income received, C = Contribution of fresh inflows/outflows.



5.2 AUDIT COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD

The Audit Committee of Board as on March 31, 2018 was as under:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Dr. Harsh Kumar Bhanwala | Chairperson |
| 2. Dr. Shashank Saksena | GOI nominee
Director |
| 3. Shri K. K. Vohra | Director |

During the year ended March 31, 2018, four meetings of the Audit Committee of the Board were held.

5.2.1 IT Committee

A Committee to guide the Corporation on the information technology (IT) adoption and development was constituted in December 2011. The composition of the same as on March 31, 2018 was as under:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Prof. G. Sivakumar | Chairperson |
| 2. Shri Kamlesh Vikamsey | Member |
| 3. Shri K. K. Vohra | Member |
| 4. Shri S. Ganesh Kumar | Invitee |
| 5. Shri Sonjoy Sethee | Member |

During the year ended March 31, 2018, four meetings of the IT Committee were held.

5.3 INTERNAL CONTROLS

5.3.1 BUDGETARY CONTROL

The Corporation has devised a system of exercising control over revenue and expenditure under its three funds viz., DIF, CGF and GF. The yearly budget for the expenditure under DIF, CGF and GF is prepared by the Corporation, based on various parameters, viz., liquidation of insured banks, staff and establishment related payments etc. The budget is approved by the Board before commencement of each accounting

year. Estimates of receipts under the three funds, viz., premium receipts, recoveries and investment income are also included in the budget. Mid-term review of the budgeted expenditure and receipts viz., actual expenditure / receipt based on position as at September 30 is placed before the Board.

5.3.2 Concurrent Audit

M/s Jain Chowdhary & Co. were re-appointed as Concurrent Auditors of the Corporation for the year 2017- 18. The findings of monthly audit are placed before the Audit Committee of the Board.

5.3.3 Control & Self-Assessment Audit

Under Control and Self-Assessment Audit, a system has been put in place whereby officers of the Corporation conduct audit of select areas on half year basis, with which they are not functionally associated and submit report to General Manager.

5.4 Training & skill development

The Corporation deutes its staff to various training programmes, conferences, seminars and workshops with a view to upgrade the skills. These programmes are conducted by various training establishments of RBI, reputed training institutions in India as well as abroad, International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI) and other Foreign Deposit Insurance Institutions. During 2017-18, 19 employees comprising 14 officers, 4 Class III and 1 Class IV staff were deputed. Apart from these, 8 nominations were made for participating in 4 programmes in trainings/ conferences organised by IADI and other foreign deposit insurance institutions.

5.5 Staff Strength

The entire staff of the Corporation except the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) is on deputation from RBI. CFO was taken on Board under a



contract. The staff strength of the Corporation as on March 31, 2018 stands at 61 as against 67 as on March 31, 2017. Category wise position of staff is given in table 5.

Table 5 : Category wise position of staff as on March 31, 2018

Category	Number	Of which		Percentage (%)	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6
Class I	40*	7	2	18	5
Class III	14	4	0	29	0
Class IV	7	1	1	14	14
Total	61	12	3	20	5

SC: Scheduled Castes

ST: Scheduled Tribes.

* Excluding ED & CFO

Of the total Staff, 66 percent were in Class I, 23 percent in Class III and the remaining 11 percent in Class IV. Of the total staff 20 percent belonged to Scheduled Caste and 5 percent belonged to Scheduled Tribes as on March 31, 2018

5.6 THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

The Corporation, as a public authority, is obliged to provide information to the members of public under the Right to Information Act. During the year 2017-18, a total of 41 RTI requests were addressed by the Corporation.

5.7 PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI

The Corporation is making efforts for complying with the provisions of Official Languages Implementation Act. The Corporation prepares quarterly progress reports on use of Hindi. The Official Languages Implementation Committee meets regularly once a quarter to monitor and promote the use of Hindi in the day-to-day functioning of the Corporation. The

position of Hindi correspondence for the year ended March 31, 2018 stood at 97.52 percent as against 97.44 percent for the year ended March 31, 2017. The Corporation also organises 'Hindi Fortnight' every year. This year the Corporation organised Hindi Day along with the Regulation and Risk Management Cluster of Central Office Departments, RBI on Sep 14, 2017.

5.8 CUSTOMER CARE CELL IN THE CORPORATION

The Corporation is a public institution and its main function is to settle the claims of depositors of failed insured banks. The Corporation operates a customer care cell for prompt redressal of complaints from the members of public against the Corporation.

5.9 PUBLIC AWARENESS

The Corporation disseminates information about deposit insurance to the public through insured banks, website, brochures and booklets on deposit insurance. The Corporation forwarded printed materials on deposit insurance to ROs of RBI for circulating the same among insured banks in their jurisdiction. The ROs were also advised to distribute the same to the public whenever any literacy camps are conducted in the State. As a compliance to principle 10 of the Core Principles for Effective Deposit Insurance Systems i.e. Public Awareness, the Corporation has started sending letters to depositors for whom claims were settled. The DICGC website is also being updated on a real time basis, compiling names of liquidators and details of banks for whom claims are settled. Stickers were sent to bank branches in Bihar and North-Eastern States during the year regarding the availability of deposit insurance cover. The appointment of liquidators and settlement of claims were also published in the newspapers.



5.10 ROLE IN IADI

5.10.1 The ED of the Corp along with CFO participated in the Annual Conference (AC) and Annual General Meeting (AGM) of IADI. ED also attended the EXCO and related meetings of IADI at Quebec City, Canada in October 2017. The theme of the AC was 'DI for all - Adapting the CPs to Different Structures, mandates and types of Institutions.' Chairperson, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation underscored the primacy of developing global best practices in the wake of global financial crisis.

5.10.2 The Member Relations Council Committee (MRC) meetings, chaired by ED of the Corporation emphasised on the efforts to induct new members into IADI.

5.10.3 ED participated in IADI Executive Council (EXCO) meeting in Basel in January 2018. ED also chaired meeting of Member Relations Council Committee (MRC), IADI during this period. Developments related to Communications Strategy and Membership Benefits were discussed and way forward was suggested for prioritising high impact communication deliverables.

5.10.4 The Corporation has been providing support through participation in surveys conducted by IADI and providing supporting material required to be presented at the IADI/MRC meetings.

5.11 AUDITORS

In terms of Section 29(1) of the DICGC Act, 1961, M/s V. Sankar Aiyar & Co., Chartered Accountants were appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Corporation for the year 2017-18 with the approval of the Reserve Bank.

The Board appreciates the efforts put in by the staff of the Corporation for maintaining its operational efficiency.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

**DEPOSIT INSURANCE AND
CREDIT GUARANTEE
CORPORATION, MUMBAI**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'B. P. Kanungo', is written over a horizontal line.

**(B. P. Kanungo)
Chairman**

Dated: June 12, 2018

ANNEX - I
BANKS UNDER THE DEPOSIT INSURANCE: PROGRESS SINCE INCEPTION

Year/Period	At the beginning of the period	Registered during the period	De-registered during the year/period where Corporation's Liability			At the end of the year/period (2+3-6)
			was attracted	was not attracted	Total (4+5)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2017-18	2,125	8	7	17	24	2,109
2016-17	2,127	13	5	10	15	2,125
2015-16	2,129	6	3	5	8	2,127
2014-15	2,145	5	14	7	21	2,129
2013-14	2,167	5	15	11	26	2,145
2012-13	2,199	12	12	32	44	2,167
2011-12	2,217	7	11	14	25	2,199
2010-11	2,249	3	22	13	35	2,217
2009-10	2,307	10	26	42	68	2,249
2008-09	2,356	13	33	29	62	2,307
2007-08	2,392	10	18	28	46	2,356
2006-07	2,531	46	24	161	185	2,392
2005-06	2,547	3	17	2	19	2,531
2004-05	2,595	3	47	4	51	2,547
2003-04	2,629	9	39	4	43	2,595
2002-03	2,715	10	29	7	36	*2,629
2001-02	2,728	15	18	10	28	2,715
2000-01	2,676	62	9	1	10	2,728
1999-2000	2,583	103	8	2	10	2,676
1998-99	2,438	149	4	0	4	2,583
1997-98	2,296	145	1	2	3	2,438
1996-97	2,122	176	1	1	2	2,296
1995-96	2,025	99	1	1	2	2,122
1994-95	1,990	36	0	1	1	2,025
1993-94	1,931	63	1	3	4	1,990
1992-93	1,931	3	2	1	3	1,931
1991-92	1,922	14	2	3	5	1,931
1990-91	1,921	8	5	2	7	1,922
1986 to 1990	1,837	102	8	10	18	1,921
1981 to 1985	1,582	280	8	17	25	1,837
1976 to 1980	611	995	9	15	24	1,582
1971 to 1975	83	544	0	16	16	611
1966 to 1970	109	1	5	22	27	83
1963 to 1965	276	1	7	161	168	109
1962	287	0	2	9	11	276

* Net of 60 banks deregistered in past years, but not reckoned in the respective years.

ANNEX - II
A. INSURED BANKS: CATEGORY-WISE

Year (as at end March)	No. of Insured Banks				
	Commercial Banks	RRBs	LABs	Co-operative Banks	Total
2017-18	101	56	3	1,949	2,109
2016-17	100	56	3	1,966	2,125
2015-16	93	56	4	1,974	2,127
2014-15	92	56	4	1,977	2,129

RRBs: Regional Rural Banks LABs: Local Area Banks

B. INSURED CO-OPERATIVE BANKS: STATE-WISE
(as at end March 2018)

Sr. No.	State / Union Territory	Apex	Central	Primary	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	21	48	70
2.	Assam	1	0	8	9
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	1
4.	Bihar	1	22	4	27
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	6	12	19
6.	Goa	1	0	6	7
7.	Gujarat	1	18	220	239
8.	Haryana	1	19	7	27
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	5	8
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	3	4	8
11.	Jharkhand	1	1	1	3
12.	Karnataka	1	21	264	286
13.	Kerala	1	14	60	75
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	38	49	88
15.	Maharashtra	1	31	498	530
16.	Manipur	1	0	3	4
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	3	4
18.	Mizoram	1	0	1	2
19.	Nagaland	1	0	0	1
20.	Odisha	1	17	9	27
21.	Punjab	1	20	4	25
22.	Rajasthan	1	29	37	67
23.	Sikkim	1	0	1	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	24	129	154
25.	Telangana	1	1	51	53
26.	Tripura	1	0	1	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1	50	63	114
28.	Uttarakhand	1	10	5	16
29.	West Bengal	1	17	43	61
Union Territories					
1	NCT Delhi	1	0	15	16
2	Andaman & Nicobar Island	1	0	0	1
3	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0
4	Puducherry	1	0	1	2
5	Chandigarh	1	0	0	1
TOTAL		33	364	1,552	1,949

ANNEX - III
BANKS REGISTERED/ DE-REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR 2017-18

A. REGISTERED (8)

Bank Type	State	Sr. No.	Name of the Bank
Commercial Banks (8)		1.	AU Small Finance Bank
		2.	ESAF Small Finance Bank Limited
		3.	Fino Payments Bank Ltd.
		4.	Emirates N.B.D Bank.
		5.	North-East Small Finance Bank Ltd.
		6.	Qatar National Bank (SAQ).
		7.	Fincare Small Finance Bank Ltd.
		8.	Aditya Birla Idea payments Bank Ltd.

B. DE-REGISTERED (24)

Bank Type / State	State	Sr. No.	Name of the Bank
Commercial Banks (7)		1.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur
		2.	State Bank of Travancore
		3.	State Bank of Patiala
		4.	State Bank of Mysore
		5.	State Bank of Hyderabad
		6.	Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.
		7.	Commonwealth Bank of Australia
Co-operative Banks (17)	Andhra Pradesh (1)	1.	Gokul Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd.
	Jharkhand (7)	1.	Ranchi-Khunti Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. (merged with Jharkhand State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Ranchi).
		2.	Dumka Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. (merged with Jharkhand State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Ranchi)
		3.	Deoghar-Jamatra Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. (merged with Jharkhand State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Ranchi)
		4.	Singhbhum Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. (merged with Jharkhand State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Ranchi)
		5.	Gumala-Simdega Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.(merged with Jharkhand State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Ranchi)
		6.	Giridih Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. (merged with Jharkhand State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Ranchi)
		7.	Hazaribag Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. (merged with Jharkhand State Co- operative Bank Ltd., Ranchi)
	Maharashtra (4)	1.	Jamkhed Merchants Co-operative Bank Ltd.
		2.	Ajinkayatra Sahakari Bank Ltd. (merged with Karad Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd.)
		3.	Ajinkayatra Mahila Sahakari Bank Ltd. (merged with Karad Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd.)
		4.	Lokseva Sahakari Bank Ltd.
	Madhya Pradesh (2)	1.	Bhopal Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd.
		2.	Sher Nagrik Sahakari Bank Maryadit
	Uttar Pradesh (3)	1.	Mercantile Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd.
		2.	Mahamedha Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd.
		3.	Hardoi Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd.

ANNEX - IV
DEPOSIT PROTECTION COVERAGE: SINCE INCEPTION

Year	Fully Protected Accounts (number in mn)*	Total Accounts (number in mn)	% of Fully Protected Accounts to Total Accounts	Insured Deposits* (₹ billion)	Assessable Deposits (Total ₹ billion)	% of Insured Deposits to Total Deposits
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2017-18	1,775	1,947	91.5	32,753	112,020	29.2
2016-17	1,737	1,885	92.1	30,509	103,531	29.5
2015-16	1,553	1,681	92.3	28,264	94,053	30.1
2014-15	1,345	1,456	92.3	26,068	84,752	30.8
2013-14	1,267	1,370	92.4	23,792	76,166	31.2
2012-13	1,393	1,482	94.0	21,584	66,211	32.6
2011-12	996	1,073	92.8	19,043	57,674	33.0
2010-11	977	1,052	92.9	17,358	49,524	35.1
2009-10	1,267	1,424	89.0	16,824	45,880	36.7
2008-09	1,204	1,349	89.3	19,090	33,986	56.2
2007-08	962	1,039	92.6	18,051	29,848	60.5
2006-07	683	717	95.3	13,726	23,444	58.5
2005-06	506	537	94.1	10,530	17,909	58.8
2004-05	620	650	95.4	9,914	16,198	61.2
2003-04	519	544	95.4	8,709	13,183	66.1
2002-03	578	600	96.3	8,289	12,132	68.3
2001-02	464	482	96.4	6,741	9,688	69.6
2000-01	432	446	96.9	5,724	8,063	71.0
1999-00	430	442	97.4	4,986	7,041	70.8
1998-99	454	464	97.9	4,396	6,100	72.1
1997-98	371	411	90.4	3,705	4,923	75.3
1996-97	427	435	98.2	3,377	4,507	74.9
1995-96	482	487	99.0	2,956	3,921	75.4
1994-95	496	499	99.2	2,667	3,641	73.3
1993-94	350	353	99.1	1,684	2,490	67.6
1992-93	340	354	95.8	1,645	2,444	67.3
1991-92	317	329	96.4	1,279	1,863	68.7
1990-91	298	309	96.5	1,093	1,569	69.7
1962	6	7	78.5	4	17	23.1

* Number of accounts with balance not exceeding ₹1,500 from January 1, 1962 onwards, ₹5,000 from January 1, 1968 onwards, ₹10,000 from April 1, 1970 onwards, ₹20,000 from January 1, 1976 onwards, ₹30,000 from July 1, 1980 onwards and ₹1,00,000 from May 1, 1993 onwards.

Note: Data from 2009-10 are as per new reporting format.

ANNEX - V
BANK WISE CATEGORY- INSURED DEPOSITS

Year	Category of Banks	Insured Banks (in nos.)	Insured Deposits (₹ billion)	Assessable Deposits (₹ billion)	% of Insured Deposits to Assessable Deposits
1	2	3	4	5	6
2017-18	I. Commercial Banks (i to v)				
	i SBI Group	1	7,267	23,140	31.4
	ii Public Sector	20	14,792	46,987	31.4
	iii Foreign Banks	45	146	4,661	3.1
	iv Private Banks	35	4,686	25,806	18.1
	v Local Area Banks	3	3	6	50.0
	II. RRBs	56	2,112	3,440	61.4
	III. Co-operative Banks	1,949	3,747	7,980	46.9
	TOTAL (I+II+III)	2,109	32,753	112,020	29.2
2016-17	I. Commercial Banks (i to v)	103	25,015	92,994	26.9
	i SBI Group	6	7,169	21,224	33.8
	ii Public Sector	21	13,509	44,500	30.4
	iii Foreign Banks	44	136	5,062	2.7
	iv Private Banks	29	4,198	22,202	18.9
	v Local Area Banks	3	3	6	50.0
	II. RRBs	56	1,885	3,041	62
	III. Co-operative Banks	1,966	3,608	7,496	48.1
	TOTAL (I+II+III)	2,125	30,508	103,531	29.5
2015-16	I. Commercial Banks (i to v)	97	23,271	84,836	27.4
	i SBI Group	6	7,114	19,175	37.1
	ii Public Sector	21	12,309	42,644	28.9
	lii Foreign Banks	45	119	4,342	2.7
	iv Private Banks	21	3,721	18,653	19.9
	v Local Area Banks	4	8	22	36.4
	II. RRBs	56	1,624	2,641	61.5
	III. Co-operative Banks	1,974	3,368	6,575	51.2
	TOTAL (I+II+III)	2,127	28,263	94,052	30.1

ANNEX VI
DEPOSIT INSURANCE CLAIMS SETTLED DURING 2017-18

Sr. No.	Name of the Bank	Main Claim/ Supplementary Claim	No. of Depositors	Amount of Claims (₹ thousand)
1	2	3	4	5
	Co-operative Banks			
	Maharashtra (10)			
1	Dhanashri Mahila Sahakari Bank Ltd	Main	3,624	20,549.6
2	Rajiv Gandhi Sahakari Bank Ltd	Main	4,009	12,879.5
3	Shri Swami Samarth Urban Co-op Bank Ltd	Main	6,592	21,888.1
4	Vitthal Nagari Sahakari Bank Ltd.	Main	10,912	39,755.9
5	Mahatma Phule Urban Co-op Bank Ltd	Main	7,398	1,09,303.0
6	Dhanashri Mahila Sahakari Bank Ltd	Supplementary(1)	15	234.4
7	Shri Shivaji Sahakari Bank Ltd.	Supplementary(10)	258	3,717.2
8	The Merchants Co-op Bank Ltd	Supplementary(3)	208	10,101.8
9	Swami Samarth Sahakari Bank Ltd	Supplementary(2)	7	196.8
10	South Indian Co-op Bank Ltd	Supplementary(1)	1	14.0
	Total (Maharashtra)	Main(5), Supplementary(17)	33,024	2,18,640.3
	West Bengal (2)			
1	Kasundia Co-op Bank Ltd.	Main	19,567	1,95,689.3
2	Baranagar Co-op Bank Ltd	Supplementary (2)	21	576.8
	Total (West Bengal)	Main(1), Supplementary(2)	19,588	1,96,266.1
	Rajasthan(1)			
1	Vaishali Urban Co-op Bank Ltd.	Supplementary (9)	141	4,940.2
	Total (Rajasthan)	Supplementary (9)	141	4,940.2
	Andra Pradesh (1)			
1	The Vizianagaram Co-op Urban Bank Ltd.	Supplementary (1)	1	5.7
	Total (Andra Pradesh)	Supplementary (1)	1	5.7
	Manipur(1)			
1	Lamka Urban Co-op Bank Ltd	Main	317	261.7
	Total (Manipur)	Main(1)	317	261.7
	Odisha(1)			
1	Chatrapur Co-op Urban Bank Ltd.	Main	2,025	10,385.2
	Total (Odisha)	Main(1)	2,025	10,385.2
	Assam(1)			
1	Golaghat Urban Co-op Urban Bank Ltd.	Main	1,075	4,591.2
	Total (Assam)	Main(1)	1,075	4,591.2
	Gujrat(2)			
1	Surendranagar People's Co-op Bank Ltd.	Supplementary (1)	1	27.7
2	The municipal Co Op Bank Ltd	Supplementary (1)	1	77.3
	Total (Gujrat)	Supplementary (2)	2	105.0
	Total (All States)	Main(9), Supplementary(31)	56,173	4,35,195.3

ANNEX -VII A
A. PROVISION FOR DEPOSIT INSURANCE CLAIMS-AGE-WISE ANALYSIS
(As on March 31, 2018)

Sr. No.	Date of de-registration/ liquidation of the Bank	Name of the Bank	Amount (₹ mn)
A	> 10 years old		
1	September 25, 1999	Manipur Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd.	18.1
	Total (A)	(1 Bank)	18.1
B	Between 5 and 10 years old		
2	April 9, 2010	Rajeshwar Yuvak Vikas Sahakari Bank Ltd.	24.7
	Total (B)	(1 Bank)	24.7
C	Between 1 and 5 years old		
	Total (C)	NIL	
D	Less than 1 year old		
	Total (D)	NIL	
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D)	(2 Banks)	42.8

ANNEX - VII B
B.PROVISION HELD UNDER CONTINGENT LIABILITY
(As on March 31, 2018)

Sr. No.	Date of de-registration	Name of the Bank	Amount (₹ mn)
A	> 10 years old		
1	December 8, 1999	Guwahati Co-operative Town Bank Ltd	82.4
2	May 3, 2002	Madhepura Urban Development Co-op Bank Ltd	0.5
3	August 16, 2000	Federal Co-op Bank Ltd	13.7
4	March 31, 2002	Jhargram People's Cooperative Society Ltd	29.2
5	Feb 7, 2001	Pranabananda Co-op Bank Ltd	225.7
6	April 10, 2007	Rahuta Union Co-op Bank Ltd	145.7
	Total (A)	(6 Banks)	497.3
B	Between 5 and 10 years old		
1	November 15, 2012	Ghaziabad Urban Co-op Bank Ltd	198.2
2	June 17, 2010	Ramkrishnapur Co-op Bank Ltd	750.2
3	Feb 9, 2012	Pen Co-op Urban Bank Ltd	3,591.4
	Total (B)	(3 Banks)	4,539.9
C	Between 1 and 5 years old		
1	July 7, 2016	Jijamata Mahila Sahkari Bank Ltd	1,066.3
2	Dec 28, 2016	Shri Sai Urban Co-op Bank Ltd	20.9
3	Oct 16, 2014	Baripada Urban Co-op Bank Ltd	471.7
4	Jan 24, 2015	United Commercial Co-op Bank Ltd	465.2
5	September 12, 2014	Mirzapur Urban Co-op Bank Ltd	90.0
6	July 25, 2016	Pioneer Urban Co-op Bank Ltd	74.6
7	February 17, 2014	Urban Co-op Bank Ltd	278.5
	Total (C)	(7 Banks)	2,467.2
D	Less than 1 year old		
1	February 8, 2017	Shri Chhatrapati Urban Co-op Bank Ltd	27.6
2	June 28, 2017	Gokul Co-op Urban Bank Ltd	13.6
3	June 1, 2017	Jamkhed Merchants Co-op Bank Ltd	80.6
4	September 18, 2017	Lokseva Sahakari Bank Ltd	377.2
5	August 30, 2017	Hardoi Urban Co-op Bank Ltd	67.8
6	August 22, 2017	Mahamedha Urban Co-op Bank Ltd	375.2
7	April 1, 2017	Merchantile Urban Co-op Bank Ltd	32.3
	Total (D)	(7 Banks)	974.3
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D)	(23 Banks)	8,478.6

ANNEX - VIII
INSURANCE CLAIMS SETTLED AND REPAYMENT RECEIVED - ALL BANKS
LIQUIDATED /AMALGAMATED / RECONSTRUCTED UPTO MARCH 31, 2018

(Amount in ₹ thousand)

Sr No.	Name of the Bank	No. of Depositors	Claims Settled	Repayments Received (Written off)	Balance (Col 4 - Col 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I COMMERCIAL BANKS					
i) Full repayment received (A)					
1)	Bank of China, Kolkata (1963)		925.00	925.00	-
2)	Shree Jadeya Shankarling Bank Ltd., Bijapur (1965)*		11.51	11.51	-
3)	Bank of Behar Ltd., Patna (1970)*		4,631.66	4,631.66	-
4)	Cochin Nayar Bank Ltd., Trichur (1964)*		704.06	704.06	-
5)	Latin Christian Bank Ltd., Ernakulam (1964)*		208.50	208.50	-
6)	Bank of Karad Ltd., Mumbai (1992)		370,000.00	370,000.00	-
7)	Miraj State Bank Ltd., Miraj (1987)*		14,659.08	14,659.08	-
TOTAL 'A'			391,139.79	391,139.79	-
ii) Repayment received in part and balance due written off (B)					
8)	Unity Bank Ltd., Chennai (1963)*		253.35	137.79 (115.58)	-
9)	Unnao Commercial Bank Ltd., Unnao (1964)*		108.08	31.32 (76.76)	-
10)	Chawla Bank Ltd., Dehradun (1969)*		18.28	14.55 (3.74)	-
11)	Metropolitan Co-op. Bank Ltd., Kolkata (1964)*		880.08	441.55 (438.53)	-
12)	Southern Bank Ltd., Kolkata (1964)*		734.28	372.93 (361.35)	-
13)	Bank of Algapuri Ltd., Algapuri (1963)*		27.60	18.07 (9.53)	-
14)	Habib Bank Ltd., Mumbai (1966)*		1,725.41	1,678.00 (47.40)	-
15)	National Bank of Pakistan, Kolkata (1966)*		99.26	88.12 (11.13)	-
16)	Parur Central Bank Ltd., North Parur, Maharashtra (1990)*		26,021.36	23,191.65 (2,829.71)	-
17)	United Industrial Bank Ltd., Kolkata (1990)*		350,150.63	32,631.51 (317,519.13)	-
TOTAL 'B'			380,018.32	58,605.49 (321,412.86)	-

ANNEX - VIII (Contd.)

(Amount in ₹ thousand)

Sr No.	Name of the Bank	No. of Depositors	Claims Settled	Repayments Received (Written off)	Balance (Col 4 - Col 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	iii) Part repayment received (C)				
	18) National Bank of Lahore Ltd., Delhi (1970)*		968.92	968.92	-
	19) Bank of Cochin Ltd., Cochin (1986)*		116,278.09	116,278.46	(0.38)
	20) Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd., Bangalore*		334,062.25	91,358.30	242,703.95
	21) Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd., Delhi (1988)*		219,167.10	105,374.96	113,792.14
	22) Traders Bank Ltd., Delhi (1990)*		30,633.77	13,482.20	17,151.57
	23) Bank of Thanjavur Ltd., Thanjavur, T.N. (1990)*		107,836.01	103,755.98	4,080.03
	24) Bank of Tamilnad Ltd., Tirunelveli, T.N. (1990)*		76,449.75	75,897.32	552.43
	25) Purbanchal Bank Ltd., Guwahati (1990)*		72,577.39	9,760.37	62,817.02
	26) Sikkim Bank Ltd., Gangtok (2000)*		172,956.25	-	172,956.25
	27) Benares State Bank Ltd., U.P (2002)*		1,056,442.08	524,523.11	531,918.97
	TOTAL 'C'		2,187,371.62	1,041,399.63	1,145,971.99
	TOTAL (A+B+C)		2,958,529.74	1,491,144.91 (321,412.86)	1,145,971.99
II	CO-OPERATIVE BANKS				
	i) Full repayment received (D)				
	1) Malvan Co-op. Bank Ltd., Malvan (1977)		184.00	184.00	-
	2) Bombay Peoples Co-op. Bank Ltd., Mumbai (1978)		1,072.00	1,072.00	-
	3) Dadhich Sahakari Bank Ltd., Mumbai (1984)		1,837.46	1,837.46	-
	4) Ramdurg Urban Co-op. Credit Bank Ltd., Ramdurg (1981)		218.99	218.99	-
	5) Bombay Commercial Co-op. Bank Ltd., Mumbai (1976)		573.33	573.33	-
	6) Metropolitan Co-op. Bank Ltd., Mumbai (1992)		12,500.00	12,500.00	-
	7) Hindupur Co-operative Town Bank Ltd., A.P. (1996)		121.97	121.97	-
	8) Vasundhara Co-op. Urban Bank Ltd., A.P. (2005)		629.80	629.80	-
	TOTAL 'D'		17,137.55	17,137.55	-
	ii) Repayment received in part and balance due written off (E)				
	9) Ghatkopar Janata Co-op. Bank Ltd., Mumbai (1977)		276.50	-	-
			-	(276.50)	-
	10) Bhadravati Town Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bhadravati (1994)		26.10	-	-
			-	(26.10)	-
	11) Aarey Milk Colony Co-op. Bank Ltd, Mumbai (1978)		60.31	-	-
			-	(60.31)	-

ANNEX - VIII (Contd.)

(Amount in ₹ thousand)

Sr No.	Name of the Bank	No. of Depositors	Claims Settled	Repayments Received (Written off)	Balance (Col 4 - Col 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	12) Armoor Co-op. Bank Ltd., A.P. (2003)		708.44	527.64	-
			-	(180.80)	-
	13) Ratnagiri Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd., Ratnagiri, Maharashtra (1978)*		4,642.36	1,256.95	-
			-	(3,385.41)	-
	14) The Neelagiri Co-op. Urban Bank Ltd., A.P. (2005)		2,114.71	549.18	-
			-	(1,565.53)	-
	TOTAL 'E'		7,828.42	2,333.77	-
				(5,494.65)	-
	iii) Part repayment received (F)				
	15) Vishwakarma Co-operative Bank Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra (1979)*		1,156.70	604.14	552.56
	16) Prabhadevi Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra (1979)*		701.51	412.14	289.37
	17) Kalavihar Co-operative Bank Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra (1979)*		1,317.25	335.53	981.72
	18) Vysya Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bangalore, Karnataka (1982)*		9,130.83	1,294.66	7,836.17
	19) Kollur Parvati Co-op. Bank Ltd., Kollur, A.P. (1985)		1,395.93	707.86	688.07
	20) Adarsh Co-operative Bank Ltd., Mysore, Karnataka (1985)		274.30	65.50	208.80
	21) Kurduwadi Merchants Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (1986)*		484.89	400.91	83.98
	22) Gadag Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd., Karnataka (1986)		2,285.04	1,341.05	943.99
	23) Manihal Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Karnataka (1987)		961.85	227.60	734.25
	24) Hind Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Lucknow, U.P. (1988)		1,095.23	-	1,095.23
	25) Yellamanchilli Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd., A.P. (1990)		436.10	51.62	384.48
	26) Vasavi Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd., Gurzala, A.P. (1991)		388.82	48.56	340.26
	27) Kundara Co-operative Bank Ltd., Kerala (1991)		1,736.62	963.02	773.60
	28) Manoli Shri Panchligeshwar Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd., Karnataka (1991)		1,744.13	1,139.44	604.69
	29) Sardar Nagarik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Baroda, Gujarat (1991)		7,485.62	1,944.01	5,541.61
	30) Belgaum Muslim Co-op. Bank Ltd., Karnataka (1992)*		3,710.54	273.78	3,436.76
	31) Bhiloda Nagarik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Gujarat (1994)		1,983.68	102.37	1,881.31

ANNEX - VIII (Contd.)

(Amount in ₹ thousand)

Sr No.	Name of the Bank	No. of Depositors	Claims Settled	Repayments Received (Written off)	Balance (Col 4 - Col 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
32)	Citizens Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Indore, M.P (1994)		22,020.57	2,227.77	19,792.80
33)	Chetana Co-operative Bank Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra (1995)		87,548.52	758.00	86,790.52
34)	Bijapur Dist. Industrial Co-op Bank Ltd., Hubli, Karnataka (1996)		2,413.42	1,474.44	938.98
35)	Peoples Co-operative Bank Ltd., Ichalkaranji, Maharashtra (1996)		36,545.52	-	36,545.52
36)	Swastik Janata Co-op. Bank Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra (1998)		22,662.97	2,700.00	19,962.97
37)	Kolhapur Zilha Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra (1998)		80,117.45	-	80,117.45
38)	Dharwad Industrial Co-op. Bank Ltd., Hubli, Karnataka (1998)		915.79	915.79	-
39)	Dadar Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra (1999)		51,803.37	49,313.08	2,490.29
40)	Vinkar Sahakari Bank Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra (1999)		18,067.90	4,150.00	13,917.90
41)	Trimoorti Sahakari Bank Ltd., Pune, Maharashtra (1999)		28,556.47	23,970.53	4,585.94
42)	Awami Mercantile Co-operative Bank Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra (2000)		46,239.88	5,500.00	40,739.88
43)	Ravikiran Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra (2000)		62,293.89	260.58	62,033.31
44)	Gudur Co-op. Urban Bank Ltd., A.P. (2000)		6,736.99	964.46	5,772.53
45)	Anakapalle Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd., A.P. (2000)		2,447.07	137.15	2,309.92
46)	Indira Sahakari Bank Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra (2000)		157,012.94	53,783.98	103,228.96
47)	Nandgaon Merchants Co-operative Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2000)		2,242.01	-	2,242.01
48)	Siddharth Sahakari Bank Ltd., Jalgaon, Maharashtra (2000)		5,398.65	1,100.00	4,298.65
49)	Sholapur Zilla Mahila Sahakari Bank Ltd, Maharashtra (2000)		27,494.76	16,100.00	11,394.76
50)	The Sami Taluka Nagrik Sah. Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2000)		2,017.30	-	2,017.30
51)	Ahilyadevi Mahila Nagrik Sahakari, Kalamnuri, Maharashtra (2001)		1,696.09	-	1,696.09
52)	Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd. Sagar., M.P. (2001)		7,013.59	1,000.00	6,013.59
53)	Indira Sahakari Bank Ltd., Aurangabad, Maharashtra (2001)		21,862.77	465.72	21,397.05
54)	Nagrik Co-op. Commercial Bank Maryadit, Bilaspur, M.P. (2001)		26,135.83	15,700.00	10,435.83

ANNEX - VIII (Contd.)

(Amount in ₹ thousand)

Sr No.	Name of the Bank	No. of Depositors	Claims Settled	Repayments Received (Written off)	Balance (Col 4 - Col 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
55)	Ichalkaranji Kamgar Nagarik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2001)		5,068.09	3,358.92	1,709.17
56)	Parishad Co-op. Bank Ltd., New Delhi (2001)		3,946.61	3,781.44	165.17
57)	Sahyog Co-operative Bank Ltd., Ahmedabad, Gujarat (2002)		30,168.26	11,765.43	18,402.83
58)	Madhavpura Mercantile Co-op. Bank Ltd., Ahmedabad, Gujarat (2001,2013@)#	3,160	4,015,185.54	4,015,185.54	-
59)	Krushi Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd., Secunderabad, A.P. (2001)		232,429.22	73,008.33	159,420.89
60)	Jabalpur Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd., (Dergd), M.P. (2002)		19,486.49	15,071.90	4,414.59
61)	Shree Laxmi Co-op. Bank Ltd., Ahmedabad, Gujarat (2002)		140,667.57	36,910.12	103,757.45
62)	Maratha Market Peoples Co-op. Bank Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra (2002)		37,959.73	-	37,959.73
63)	Latur Peoples Co-operative Bank Ltd., (Dergd), Maharashtra (2002)		3,048.95	302.00	2,746.95
64)	Sri. Lakshmi Mahila Co-op. Urban Bank, (Dergd), A.P. (2002)		7,821.24	5,538.62	2,282.62
65)	Friends Co-operative Bank Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra (2002)		48,456.66	120.02	48,336.64
66)	Bhagyanagar Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd. Drgd, A.P. (2002)		9,697.12	9,363.62	333.50
67)	Aska Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd., (Dergd), Orissa (2002)		7,032.61	-	7,032.61
68)	The Veraval Ratnakar Co-op. Bank Ltd., (Degr), Gujarat (2002)		26,553.64	23,896.41	2,657.23
69)	Shree Veraval Vibhagiya Nagrik Sah. Bank(Dergd), Gujarat (2002)		25,866.18	8,000.00	17,866.18
70)	Sravya Co op. Bank Ltd., A.P. (2002)		74,426.82	2,421.29	72,005.53
71)	Majoor Sahakari Bank Ltd., Ahmedabad, Gujarat (2002)		14,779.44	427.30	14,352.14
72)	Meera Bhainder Co-op. Bank Ltd, (Dergd), Maharashtra (2003)		22,448.41	-	22,448.41
73)	Shree Labh Co-op. Bank Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra (2003)		47,507.25	341.41	47,165.84
74)	Khed Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2003)		46,368.34	1,000.00	45,368.34
75)	Janta Sahakari Bank Maryadit.,Dewas, M.P. (2003)		71,741.71	66,141.14	5,600.57
76)	Nizamabad Co-operative Town Bank Ltd., A.P. (2003)		11,289.66	10,038.32	1,251.34
77)	The Megacity Co-op. Urban Bank Ltd., A.P. (2003)		16,197.58	14,678.15	1,519.43

ANNEX - VIII (Contd.)

(Amount in ₹ thousand)

Sr No.	Name of the Bank	No. of Depositors	Claims Settled	Repayments Received (Written off)	Balance (Col 4 - Col 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
78)	Kurnool Urban Co-operative Credit Bank Ltd., A.P. (2003)		47,432.57	46,556.10	876.47
79)	Yamuna Nagar Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd., Hariyana (2003)		30,046.64	2,800.00	27,246.64
80)	Praja Co-op. Urban Bank Ltd., A.P. (2003)		9,254.48	8,614.31	640.17
81)	Charminar Co-op. Urban Bank Ltd., A.P. (2003)#		1,432,344.30	927,844.30	504,500.00
82)	Rajampet Co-operative Town Bank Ltd., A.P. (2003)		16,345.12	7,525.00	8,820.12
83)	Shri Bhagyalaxmi Co-operative Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2003)		34,033.48	29,200.33	4,833.15
84)	Aryan Co-op Urban Bank Ltd., A.P. (2003)		46,781.03	43,631.77	3,149.26
85)	The First City Co-op. Urban Bank Ltd., A.P. (2003)		12,873.23	11,243.66	1,629.57
86)	Kalwa Belapur Sahakari Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2003)		48,880.14	25.00	48,855.14
87)	Ahmedabad Mahila Nagrik Sah. Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2003)		33,329.35	29,185.35	4,144.00
88)	Theni Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd., Tamil Nadu (2003)		33,177.94	21,706.98	11,470.96
89)	The Mandsaur Commercial Co-op. Bank Ltd., M.P. (2003)		141,139.81	140,798.15	341.66
90)	Mother Theresa Hyderabad Co-op. Urban Bank., A.P. (2003)		57,245.59	9,700.00	47,545.59
91)	Dhana Co op Urban Bank Ltd., A.P. (2003)		23,855.34	-	23,855.34
92)	Ahmedabad Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2003)		37,343.88	10,074.39	27,269.49
93)	The Star Co-op. Urban Bank Ltd., A.P. (2003)		2,626.79	-	2,626.79
94)	The Janata Commercial Co-op. Bank Ltd., Ahmedabad, Gujarat (2003)		41,281.62	35,874.52	5,407.10
95)	Manikanta Co-op. Urban Bank Ltd., A.P. (2003)		21,677.67	17,300.00	4,377.67
96)	Bhavnagar Welfare Co-operative Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2003)		35,508.21	17,626.44	17,881.77
97)	Navodaya Sahakari Bank Ltd., Karnataka (2003)		3,038.47	2,521.79	516.68
98)	Pithapuram Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd., A.P. (2003)		7,697.97	7,691.33	6.64
99)	Shree Adinath Sahakari Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2003)		42,971.17	40,729.41	2,241.76
100)	Santram Co-operative Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2003)		115,872.42	23,818.21	92,054.21
101)	Palana Sahakari Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2003)		22,952.19	21,790.57	1,161.62

ANNEX - VIII (Contd.)

(Amount in ₹ thousand)

Sr No.	Name of the Bank	No. of Depositors	Claims Settled	Repayments Received (Written off)	Balance (Col 4 - Col 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
102)	Nayaka Mercantile Co-op Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2004)		25,531.20	-	25,531.20
103)	General Co-operative Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2004)		715,200.69	425,141.68	290,059.01
104)	Western Co-operative Bank Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra (2004)		44,086.21	57.31	44,028.90
105)	Charotar Nagarik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2004)		2,065,143.58	1,821,299.37	243,844.21
106)	Pratibha Mahila Sahakari Bank Ltd., Jalgaon, Maharashtra (2004)		34,192.33	24,281.89	9,910.44
107)	Visnagar Nagarik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2004)		3,846,162.46	739,134.64	3,107,027.82
108)	Narasaraopet Co-op. Urban Bank Ltd., A.P. (2004)		1,794.45	130.00	1,664.45
109)	Bhanjanagar Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd., Orissa (2004)		9,799.51	-	9,799.51
110)	The Sai Co-op. Urban Bank Ltd., A.P. (2004)		10,170.18	6,170.18	4,000.00
111)	The Kalyan Co-op Bank Ltd., A.P. (2005)		13,509.83	4,409.83	9,100.00
112)	Trinity Co-op. Urban Bank Ltd., A.P. (2005)		19,306.12	6,598.81	12,707.31
113)	Gulbarga Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Karnataka (2005)		25,441.21	1,018.11	24,423.10
114)	Vijaya Co-op Urban Bank Ltd., A.P. (2005)		12,224.74	11,900.00	324.74
115)	Shri Satya Sai Co-op. Bank Ltd., A.P. (2005)		7,387.17	2,000.00	5,387.17
116)	Sri Ganganagar Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd., Rajasthan (2005)		4,787.55	4,787.55	-
117)	Sitara Co-op Urban Bank Ltd., Hyderabad, A.P. (2005)		3,741.01	-	3,741.01
118)	Mahalaxmi Co-op Urban Bank Ltd., Hyderabad, A.P. (2005)		41,999.65	394.50	41,605.15
119)	Maa Sharda Mahila Nagri Sahakari Bank Ltd., Akola, Maharashtra (2005)		13,351.57	4,500.00	8,851.57
120)	Partur People's Co-operative Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2005)		15,836.61	500.00	15,336.61
121)	Sholapur District Industrial Co-op. Bank, Maharashtra (2005)		107,561.91	24,447.83	83,114.08
122)	Baroda People's Co-operative Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2005)		584,048.60	368,063.73	215,984.87
123)	The Co-operative Bank of Umreth Ltd., Gujarat (2005)		49,437.88	19,619.37	29,818.51
124)	Shree Patni Co-operative Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2005)		86,530.52	48,704.19	37,826.33
125)	Classic Co-operative Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2005)		5,725.86	4,774.86	951.00

ANNEX - VIII (Contd.)

(Amount in ₹ thousand)

Sr No.	Name of the Bank	No. of Depositors	Claims Settled	Repayments Received (Written off)	Balance (Col 4 - Col 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
126)	Sabarmati Co-operative Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2005)		318,925.24	206,230.58	112,694.66
127)	Matar Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2005)		30,892.41	27,113.28	3,779.13
128)	Diamond Jubilee Co-op. Bank Ltd., Surat, Gujarat (2005)		606,403.31	606,403.31	-
129)	Petlad Commercial Co-op. Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2005)		74,035.72	48,360.71	25,675.01
130)	Nadiad Mercantile Co-operative Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2005)		299,340.86	42,773.31	256,567.55
131)	Shree Vikas Co-operative Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2005)		223,150.28	61,756.27	161,394.01
132)	Textile Processors Co-op. Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2005)		53,755.25	43,042.09	10,713.16
133)	Pragati Co-operative Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2005)		130,437.03	128,609.45	1,827.58
134)	Ujvar Co-op Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2005)		15,706.37	15,349.33	357.04
135)	Sunav Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2005)		17,573.42	719.22	16,854.20
136)	Sanskardhani Mahila Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Jabalpur, M.P. (2005)		3,031.51	-	3,031.51
137)	Citizen Co-operative Bank Ltd., Damoh, M.P. (2005)		8,501.09	-	8,501.09
138)	Darbhanga Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bihar (2005)		18,999.84	-	18,999.84
139)	Bellampalli Co-op. Urban Bank Ltd., A.P. (2005)		7,503.14	1,016.00	6,487.14
140)	Shri Vitthal Co-operative Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2005)		80,214.81	17,140.72	63,074.09
141)	Suryapur Co-op. Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2005)		579,896.95	40,283.03	539,613.92
142)	Shri Sarvodaya Co-operative Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2005)		10,898.73	162.00	10,736.73
143)	Petlad Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2005)		24,741.48	24,088.97	652.51
144)	Raghuvanshi Co-operative Bank Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra (2005)		120,659.85	100.00	120,559.85
145)	Sholapur Merchants Co-op. Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2005)		30,697.47	30,697.47	0.00
146)	Aurangabad Peoples Co-op. Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2005)		29,932.80	14,432.80	15,500.00
147)	Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd. Tehri., Uttaranchal (2005)		16,479.04	3,413.89	13,065.15
148)	Shreenathji Co-operative Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2005)		40,828.18	5,027.69	35,800.49

ANNEX - VIII (Contd.)

(Amount in ₹ thousand)

Sr No.	Name of the Bank	No. of Depositors	Claims Settled	Repayments Received (Written off)	Balance (Col 4 - Col 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
149)	The Century Co-op. Bank Ltd., Surat, Gujarat (2006)		67,739.63	19,399.13	48,340.50
150)	Jilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank Ltd., Raigarh, Chhattisgarh (2006)		181,637.44	21,200.00	160,437.44
151)	Madhepura Supaul Central Co-op. Bank Ltd., Bihar (2006)		65,053.51	-	65,053.51
152)	Navsari Peoples Co-op. Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2006)		301,592.15	172,879.62	128,712.53
153)	Sheth Bhagwandas B. Shroff Bulsar Peoples Co-op. Bank Ltd., Valsad, Gujarat (2006)		266,452.45	174,251.17	92,201.28
154)	Maharashtra Brahman Sahakari Bank Ltd., M.P. (2006)		304,703.46	275,107.97	29,595.49
155)	Mitra Mandal Sahakari Bank Ltd., Indore, M.P. (2006)		145,661.51	79,386.04	66,275.47
156)	Chhapra District Central Co-op. Bank Ltd., Bihar (2006)		82,529.98	-	82,529.98
157)	Shri Vitrag Co-op. Bank Ltd., Surat, Gujarat (2006)		92,989.37	1,791.86	91,197.51
158)	Shri Swaminarayan Co-op. Bank Ltd., Vadodara, Gujarat (2006)		434,251.94	313,786.87	120,465.07
159)	Janta Co-operative Bank Ltd., Nadiad, Gujarat (2006)		323,292.67	193,679.70	129,612.97
160)	Natpur Co-operative Bank Ltd., Nadiad, Gujarat (2006)		552,716.70	149,259.76	403,456.94
161)	Metro Co-operative Bank Ltd, Surat, Gujarat (2006)		120,686.51	4,290.98	116,395.53
162)	The Royale Co-op. Bank Ltd., Surat, Gujarat (2006)		91,577.38	1,131.49	90,445.89
163)	Jai Hind Co-operative Bank Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra (2006)		118,895.88	95,819.17	23,076.71
164)	Madurai Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Tamil Nadu (2006)		257,956.99	257,956.99	-
165)	Karnataka Contractors Sah. Bank Niyamith, Bangalore, Karnataka (2006)		29,757.64	5,982.56	23,775.08
166)	Anand Peoples Co-operative Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2006)		371,586.77	113,586.25	258,000.52
167)	Kotagiri Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd., Tamil Nadu (2006)		25,021.00	12,480.19	12,540.81
168)	The Relief Mercantile Co-operative Bank Ltd., Ahmedabad, Gujarat (2006)		11,614.90	3,717.05	7,897.85
169)	Cauvery Urban Co-operative Bank., Bangalore, Karnataka (2006)		4,846.70	-	4,846.70
170)	Baroda Mercantile Co-operative Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2006)		12,825.48	8,098.28	4,727.20

ANNEX - VIII (Contd.)

(Amount in ₹ thousand)

Sr No.	Name of the Bank	No. of Depositors	Claims Settled	Repayments Received (Written off)	Balance (Col 4 - Col 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
171)	Dabhoi Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2006)		165,896.38	74,683.34	91,213.04
172)	Dhansura Peoples Co-operative Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2006)		58,798.44	57,298.44	1,500.00
173)	Samasta Nagar Co-operative Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2006)		116,051.52	26,291.66	89,759.86
174)	Prudential Co-operative Bank Ltd., Secunderabad, A.P. (2007)		755,959.06	755,959.06	0.00
175)	Lok Vikas Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Jaipur, Rajasthan (2007)		6,606.11	1,700.00	4,906.11
176)	Nagrik Sahakari Bank Maryadit, Ratlam, M.P. (2007)		20,393.50	-	20,393.50
177)	Sind Mercantile Co-operative Bank Ltd., Ahmedabad, Gujarat (2007)		103,903.73	23,898.50	80,005.23
178)	Shriram Sahakari Bank Ltd., Nashik, Maharashtra (2007)		323,215.02	295,856.18	27,358.84
179)	Parbhani Peoples Co-operative Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2007)		367,807.52	93,520.48	274,287.04
180)	Purna Nagri Sahakari Bank Maryadit, Maharashtra (2007)		47,576.03	17,825.70	29,750.33
181)	Yeshwant Sahakari Bank Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra (2007)		5,938.96	5,937.81	1.15
182)	The Kanyaka Parameswari Mutually Aided CUBL, Kukatpally, A.P. (2007)		29,749.48	3,065.66	26,683.82
183)	Mahila Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Khargone, M.P. (2007)		4,305.77	442.19	3,863.58
184)	Karamsad Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Anand, Gujarat (2007)		124,758.68	115,008.54	9,750.14
185)	Bharat Mercantile Co-op. Urban Bank Ltd., Hyderabad, A.P. (2007)		31,232.28	4,165.28	27,067.00
186)	Lord Balaji Co-op. Bank Ltd., Sangli, Maharashtra (2007)		27,287.76	560.00	26,727.76
187)	Vasundharam Mahila Co-op. Bank Ltd., Warangal, A.P. (2007)		2,304.21	-	2,304.21
188)	Begusaray Urban Development Co-op Bank Ltd., Bihar (2007)		5,937.89	-	5,937.89
189)	Datia Nagrik Sahakari Bank., M.P. (2007)		1,486.00	-	1,486.00
190)	Adarsh Mahila Co-operative Bank Ltd., Mehsana, Gujarat (2007)		12,974.81	1,139.52	11,835.29
191)	Umreth Peoples Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2007)		22,078.93	2,159.24	19,919.69
192)	Sarvodaya Nagrik Sah. Bank Ltd., Visnagar, Gujarat (2007)		160,286.13	33,518.98	126,767.15
193)	Shree Co-op. Bank Ltd., Indore, M.P. (2007)		2,476.52	78.00	2,398.52

ANNEX - VIII (Contd.)

(Amount in ₹ thousand)

Sr No.	Name of the Bank	No. of Depositors	Claims Settled	Repayments Received (Written off)	Balance (Col 4 - Col 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
194)	Onake Obavva Mahila Co-op. Bank Ltd., Chitradurga, Karnataka (2007)		54,847.11	4,148.36	50,698.75
195)	The Vikas Co-operative Bank Ltd., Ahmedabad, Gujarat (2007)		10,262.36	344.00	9,918.36
196)	Shree Jamnagar Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2007)		11,238.00	6,097.16	5,140.84
197)	Anand Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2008)	3,793	184,558.65	177,221.65	7,337.00
198)	Rajkot Mahila Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2008)	12,600	68,218.16	28,509.30	39,708.86
199)	Sevalal Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd., Mandrup, Maharashtra (2008)	678	666.32	-	666.32
200)	Nagaon Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd., Assam (2008)	12,804	6,130.96	-	6,130.96
201)	Sarvodaya Mahila Co-op. Bank Ltd., Burhanpur, M.P. (2008)	4,117	8,391.32	1,000.00	7,391.32
202)	Chetak Urban Co-op Bank Ltd., Parbhani, Maharashtra (2008)	7,240	7,442.90	7,442.90	-
203)	Basavakalyan Pattana Sahakari Bank Ltd., Basaganj, Karnataka (2008)	1,787	2,673.13	177.00	2,496.13
204)	Indian Co-op. Development Bank Ltd., Meerut, U.P. (2008)	10,418	38,553.70	330.02	38,223.68
205)	Talod Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2008)	5,718	24,522.91	2,037.00	22,485.91
206)	Challakere Urban Co-op Bank Ltd., Karnataka (2008)	5,718	32,641.34	323.44	32,317.90
207)	Dakor Mahila Nagarik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2008)	1,865	6,375.13	3,668.85	2,706.28
208)	Zila Sahakari Bank Ltd., Gonda, U.P. (2008)	67,098	454,367.84	3,255.92	451,111.92
209)	Maratha Co-operative Bank Ltd., Hubli, Karnataka (2008)	30,483	185,521.69	141,360.04	44,161.65
210)	Shree Janta Sahkari Bank Ltd, Radhanpur, Gujarat (2008)	8,841	47,517.84	13,120.67	34,397.17
211)	Parivartan Co-op. Bank Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra (2008)	11,350	184,735.21	41,652.98	143,082.23
212)	Indira Priyadarshini Mahila Nagarik Bank Ltd., Raipur, Chhattisgarh (2008)	20,793	164,573.59	34,076.15	130,497.44
213)	Ichalkaranji Jivheshwar Sah. Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2008)	2,602	24,167.12	23,449.87	717.25
214)	Kittur Rani Channamma Mahila Pattana Sah. Bank Ltd., Hubli, Karnataka (2008)	6,499	22,849.90	9,441.82	13,408.08
215)	Bharuch Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2008)	12,779	99,668.73	47,424.30	52,244.43

ANNEX - VIII (Contd.)

(Amount in ₹ thousand)

Sr No.	Name of the Bank	No. of Depositors	Claims Settled	Repayments Received (Written off)	Balance (Col 4 - Col 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
216)	Harugeri Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd., Karnataka (2009)	5,605	36,446.49	4,436.43	32,010.06
217)	Varada Co-op. Bank Ltd., Haveri, Karjagi, Karnataka (2009)	2,613	25,242.02	5,377.72	19,864.30
218)	Ravi Co-operative Bank Ltd., Kolhapur, Maharashtra (2008)	25,627	169,225.78	15,026.52	154,199.26
219)	Shri Balasaheb Satbhai Merchants Co-op. Bank Ltd., Kopergaon, Maharashtra (2008)	16,723	268,254.02	212,754.02	55,500.00
220)	Jai Lakshmi Co-operative Bank Ltd., Delhi (2008)	16,467	1,242.00	1,242.00	-
221)	Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Siddapur, Karnataka (2009)	19,141	112,933.28	54,713.28	58,220.00
222)	Shri B. J. Khatal Janata Shahakari Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2009)	11,542	79,008.26	71,477.61	7,530.65
223)	Shree Kalmeshwar Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd., Hole- Alur, Karnataka (2009)	3,256	25,288.48	13,700.00	11,588.48
224)	The Laxmeshwar Urban Co-op Credit Bank Ltd., Karnataka (2009)	8,512	67,660.45	21,550.00	46,110.45
225)	Priyadarshini Mahila Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Latur, Maharashtra (2009)	11,129	65,792.83	25,292.83	40,500.00
226)	Sree Swamy Gnanananda Yogeewara Mahila Co-op. Bank Ltd., Puttur, A.P. (2009)	679	3,625.81	500.00	3,125.81
227)	Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Allahabad, U.P. (2009)	3,225	10,030.16	2,700.73	7,329.43
228)	Firozabad Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd., U.P. (2009)	514	4,015.07	-	4,015.07
229)	Siddapur Commercial Co-op. Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2009)	8,512	37,184.46	2,591.76	34,592.70
230)	Nutan Sahakari Bank Ltd., Baroda, Gujarat (2009)	21,603	128,916.02	48,316.26	80,599.76
231)	Bhavnagar Mercantile Co-op. Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2009)	35,466	374,582.84	270,895.62	103,687.22
232)	Sant Janabai Nagri Sahakari Bank Ltd., Gangakhed, Maharashtra (2009)	16,092	101,964.31	35,463.81	66,500.50
233)	Shri S. K. Patil Co-op. Bank Ltd., Kurundwad, Maharashtra (2009)	9,658	133,059.30	6,896.56	126,162.74
234)	Shree Vardhman Co-op. Bank Ltd., Bhavnagar, Gujarat (2009)	13,521	51,821.99	44,231.99	7,590.00
235)	Dnyanopasak Urban Co-op Bank Ltd., Parbhani, Maharashtra (2009)	4,746	16,670.80	8,451.16	8,219.64
236)	Achelpur Urban Co-op Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2009)	4,641	53,127.98	23,027.76	30,100.22
237)	Rohe Ashtami Sahakari Urban Bank Ltd., Rohe, Maharashtra (2009)	38,913	370,674.45	50,811.99	319,862.46

ANNEX - VIII (Contd.)

(Amount in ₹ thousand)

Sr No.	Name of the Bank	No. of Depositors	Claims Settled	Repayments Received (Written off)	Balance (Col 4 - Col 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
238)	South Indian Co-operative Bank Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra (2009)*	56,817	359,787.81	29,271.20	330,516.61
239)	Ankleshwar Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2009)	26,364	238,314.86	181,176.02	57,138.84
240)	Ajit Sahakari Bank Ltd., Pune, Maharashtra (2009)	26,286	292,978.03	112,248.12	180,729.91
241)	Shree Siddhi Venkatesh Sahkari Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2009)	1,892	20,818.79	20,818.79	-
242)	Hirekerur Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Karnataka (2009)	16,539	137,345.44	7,800.00	129,545.44
243)	Shri P. K. Anna Patil Janata Sah. Bank Ltd., Nandurbar, Maharashtra (2009)	67,791	566,073.61	35,148.36	530,925.25
244)	Chalisgaon People Co-operative Bank Ltd., Jalgaon, Maharashtra (2009)	21,503	300,915.66	260,118.10	40,797.56
245)	Deendayal Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Kandwa, M.P (2009)	15,453	97,541.55	37,096.16	60,445.39
246)	Suvarna Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Parbhani, Maharashtra (2009)	3,923	19,584.61	14,595.04	4,989.57
247)	Vasantdada Shetkari Saha. Bank Ltd., Sangli, Maharashtra (2009)	1,41,317	1,672,059.89	1,396,023.70	276,036.19
248)	The Haliyal Urban Co-op Bank Ltd., Karnataka (2009)	8,684	43,375.25	40,362.16	3,013.09
249)	Miraj Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2009)	32,763	420,266.21	259,657.60	160,608.61
250)	Faizpur Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2009)	2,803	33,463.64	32,524.19	939.45
251)	Daltonganj Central Co-op. Bank Ltd., Jharkhand (2010)	23,933	93,927.24	53.33	93,873.91
252)	Indira Sahakari Bank Ltd., Dhule, Maharashtra (2010)	14,598	125,438.26	11,561.48	113,876.78
253)	The Akot Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2010)	18,352	144,067.26	55,885.28	88,181.98
254)	Goregaon Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra (2010)	43,934	436,184.64	99,211.51	336,973.13
255)	Anubhav Co-op. Bank Ltd., Basavakalyan, Karnataka (2010)	10,590	8,748.57	-	8,748.57
256)	Yashwant Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd., Parbhani, Maharashtra (2010)	9,082	116,808.19	55,843.83	60,964.36
257)	Prantij Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Gujarat, (2010)	11,446	70,182.85	70,000.85	182.00
258)	Surendranagar Peoples Co-op. Bank Ltd., Gujarat, (2010)	56,769	487,115.50	199,676.45	287,439.05
259)	Bellatti Urban Co-op. Credit Bank Ltd., Karnataka, (2010)	56	58.72	-	58.72

ANNEX - VIII (Contd.)

(Amount in ₹ thousand)

Sr No.	Name of the Bank	No. of Depositors	Claims Settled	Repayments Received (Written off)	Balance (Col 4 - Col 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
260)	Shri Parola Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Maharashtra, (2010)	5,289	51,243.07	9,686.88	41,556.19
261)	Sadhana Co-op. Bank Ltd., Maharashtra, (2010)	3,386	15,629.02	4,178.19	11,450.83
262)	Primary Teachers Co-op Credit Bank Ltd., Karnataka, (2010)	3,710	64,921.83	7,438.10	57,483.73
263)	Shri Kamdar Sahakari Bank Ltd., Bhavnagar, Gujarat, (2010)	14,263	54,165.54	-	54,165.54
264)	Citizen Co-operative Bank Ltd., Burhanpur, M.P., (2010)	27,123	232,261.93	232,261.93	-
265)	Yeshwant Sahakari Bank Ltd., Miraj, Maharashtra, (2010)	21,235	115,186.90	102,628.91	12,557.99
266)	Urban Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Assam, (2010)	2,400	4,314.54	10.00	4,304.54
267)	Ahmedabad Peoples Co-op. Bank Ltd., Gujarat, (2010)	36,652	448,117.96	317,468.74	130,649.22
268)	Surat Mahila Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Gujarat, (2010)	44,393	260,370.86	102,014.25	158,356.61
269)	Katkol Co-operative Bank Ltd., Karnataka, (2010)	39,912	146,202.60	43,086.60	103,116.00
270)	Shri Sinnar Vyapari Sahakari Bank Ltd., Maharashtra, (2010)	35,219	403,741.10	218,741.10	185,000.00
271)	Nagpur Mahila Nagari Sahakari Bank Ltd., Maharashtra, (2010)	54,034	476,597.62	301,473.44	175,124.18
272)	Rajlaxmi Nagari Sahakari Bank Ltd., Maharashtra, (2010)	3,424	25,845.79	6,163.44	19,682.35
273)	Bahadarpur Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Gujarat, (2010)	4,866	49,312.44	9,551.39	39,761.05
274)	Sri Sampige Siddeswara Urban Co-op Bank, Karnataka, (2010)	3,479	49,352.46	655.71	48,696.75
275)	Vizianagaram Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd, A.P. (2010)	6,980	71,482.68	59,145.40	12,337.28
276)	Oudh Sahakari Bank Ltd., U.P., (2010)	5,289	23,839.86	4,376.98	19,462.88
277)	Annasaheb Patil Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd., Maharashtra, (2010)	6,296	27,996.78	11,425.28	16,571.50
278)	Kupwad Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd., Maharashtra, (2010)	12,948	114,105.44	110,416.57	3,688.87
279)	Rahuri Peoples Co-operative Bank Ltd., Maharashtra, (2010)	13,833	167,648.97	164,139.34	3,509.63
280)	Raibag Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Karnataka, (2010)	4,501	14,769.68	-	14,769.68
281)	Champavati Urban Co-op Bank Ltd., Maharashtra, (2011)	14,811	145,596.66	133,805.66	11,791.00

ANNEX - VIII (Contd.)

(Amount in ₹ thousand)

Sr No.	Name of the Bank	No. of Depositors	Claims Settled	Repayments Received (Written off)	Balance (Col 4 - Col 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
282)	Shri Mahesh Sahakari Bank Mydt., Maharashtra, (2011)	9,208	84,041.98	64,822.33	19,219.65
283)	Rajwade Mandal People's Co-op Bank Ltd., Maharashtra, (2011)	26,422	133,960.02	32,786.45	101,173.57
284)	Sri Chamaraja Co-operative Bank Ltd., Karnataka, (2011)	174	179.27	-	179.27
285)	Anyonya Co-op Bank Ltd., Gujarat, 2011	71,262	591,664.24	284,115.68	307,548.56
286)	Cambay Hindu Mercantile Co-op Bank Ltd., Gujarat, (2011)	9,336	86,764.47	6,679.16	80,085.31
287)	Rabkavi Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd., Karnataka (2011)	10,462	67,393.38	44,335.21	23,058.17
288)	Sri Mouneshwara Co-op. Bank Ltd., Karnataka (2011)	1,640	2,569.75	-	2,569.75
289)	The Chadchan Shree Sangameshwar Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd., Karnataka (2011)	6,075	38,149.77	30,149.77	8,000.00
290)	The Parmatma Ek Sewak Nagarik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2011)	54,925	403,178.78	177,334.37	225,844.41
291)	Samata Sahakari Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2011)	33,500	422,834.49	44,243.79	378,590.70
292)	Hina Shahin Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2011)	9,798	112,964.84	681.29	112,283.55
293)	Shri Laxmi Sahakari Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2011)	2,337	35,973.20	6,454.48	29,518.72
294)	Dadasaheb Dr. N M Kabre Nagarik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2011)	16,324	199,311.58	47,090.58	152,221.00
295)	Vidarbha Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2011)	11,322	160,023.77	35,360.95	124,662.82
296)	Ichalkaranji Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2011)	43,822	557,696.70	392,870.71	164,825.99
297)	Suvidha Mahila Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Madhya Pradesh (2011)	2,733	12,287.99	11,775.25	512.74
298)	Asansol Peoples Co-op. Bank Ltd., West Bengal (2011)	1,012	4,158.75	1,136.33	3,022.42
299)	Shri Jyotiba Sahakari Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2012)	7,596	22,002.44	500.00	21,502.44
300)	Raichur Zilla Mahila Pattan Sahakari Bank Ltd., Karnataka (2012)	6,058	11,488.33	6,901.82	4,586.51
301)	Chopda Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2012)	10,264	71,269.83	65,622.27	5,647.56
302)	The Sidhpur Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2012)	6,712	33,560.01	5,431.20	28,128.81
303)	Shri Balaji Co-op. Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2012)	927	9,476.72	9,476.72	-

ANNEX - VIII (Contd.)

(Amount in ₹ thousand)

Sr No.	Name of the Bank	No. of Depositors	Claims Settled	Repayments Received (Written off)	Balance (Col 4 - Col 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
304)	Siddhartha Sahakari Bank Ltd.,Pune, Maharashtra (2012)	18,516	243,635.93	1,043.06	242,592.87
305)	Boriavi Peoples Co-op. Bank Ltd., Gujarat (2012)	5,408	45,494.11	37,237.17	8,256.94
306)	Memon Co-op. Bank Ltd.,Maharashtra (2012)*	85,990	237,520.12	237,520.12	-
307)	National Co-op. Bank Ltd., Andhra Pradesh (2012)	3,042	4,317.79	766.79	3,551.00
308)	Bhandari Co-op. Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2012)	42,553	548,927.62	336,187.54	212,740.08
309)	Bharat Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd.,Maharashtra (2012)	5,696	20,904.79	6,879.40	14,025.39
310)	Indira Shramik Mahila Sahakari Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2012)	6,955	32,029.10	16,818.34	15,210.76
311)	Shree Bhadrans Mercantile Bank Ltd.,Gujarat (2012)	6,599	45,780.63	25,984.55	19,796.08
312)	Dhenkanal Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd.,Odisha (2012)	14,925	77,806.72	23,359.16	54,447.56
313)	Bhimashankar Nagari sahakari Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2012)	3,437	4,102.06	-	4,102.06
314)	Bhusawal Peoples Co-op. Bank Ltd.,Maharashtra (2012)	12,202	101,671.91	67,967.10	33,704.81
315)	Sholapur Nagarik Audyogik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2012)	64,689	459,890.08	209,890.02	250,000.06
316)	Vaso Co-op. Bank Ltd.,Gujarat (2012)*	34,672	72,219.38	18,812.54	53,406.84
317)	Krishna Valley Co-op. Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2013)	1,213	16,993.25	16,993.25	-
318)	Abhinav Sahakari Bank Ltd. (2013)	12,452	25,343.98	25,343.98	-
319)	Agrasen Co-op. Bank Ltd. (2013)*	19,631	52,967.42	-	52,967.42
320)	Swami Samarth Sahakari Bank Ltd. (2014)	11,501	92,475.42	63,616.23	28,859.19
321)	Arjun Urban Co-op.Bank Ltd. (2014)	3,530	61,654.61	18,601.30	43,053.31
322)	Vishwakarma Nagari Sahakari Bank Ltd. (2014)	6,134	42,156.92	14,820.89	27,336.03
323)	Veershaiva Co-op. Bank Ltd. (2014)	40,373	727,615.26	727,615.26	-
324)	Silchar Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd. (2014)	2,707	6,999.75	-	6,999.75
325)	Gujarat Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd. (2014)	1,30,229	2,867,408.05	138,885.64	2,728,522.41
326)	The Srikakulam Cooperative Urban Bank Ltd. (2014)	7,078	10,495.79	7,935.53	2,560.26
327)	Shree Siddivinayak Nagari Sahakari Bank Ltd. (2014)	20,401	157,616.06	157,616.06	-
328)	The Konkan Prant Sahakari Bank Ltd. (2015)	28,759	301,759.34	301,759.34	-

ANNEX - VIII (Contd.)

(Amount in ₹ thousand)

Sr No.	Name of the Bank	No. of Depositors	Claims Settled	Repayments Received (Written off)	Balance (Col 4 - Col 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	329) Vasavi Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd., Telengana (2015)	42,825	119,188.84	119,188.84	-
	330) Municipal Co-operative Bank Ltd., Ahmedabad (2015)	29,343	156,382.66	156,382.66	-
	331) Vaishali Urban Co-operative Bank , Rajasthan (2015)	3,191	41,382.47	38,504.65	2,877.82
	332) Shri Shivaji Sahakari Bank Ltd., Maharashtra (2016)	14,065	76,428.62	36,907.28	39,521.34
	333) Baranagar Co-op Bank Ltd., Kolkata,W.B.(2016)	19,007	150,956.88	50,473.24	100,483.64
	334) Tandur Mahila Co-op Urban Bank Ltd., Telangana A.P (2016)	1,769	4,308.27	780.95	3,527.32
	335) The Merchants Co-op Bank Ltd., Dhule, Maharashtra(MH121)(2016)	11,713	54,525.11	15,101.76	39,423.35
	336) Ajmer Urban Co-op Bank Ltd.®		318,602.37	318,602.37	-
	337) Dhanashri Mahila Sahakari Bank Ltd	3,639	20,783.40	15,132.27	5,651.13
	338) Rajiv Gandhi Sahakari Bank Ltd	4,009	12,879.52	7,123.21	5,756.31
	339) Shri Swami Samarth Urban Co-op Bank Ltd	6,592	21,888.06	12,568.51	9,319.55
	340) Vitthal Nagari Sahakari Bank Ltd. Latur	10,912	39,755.90	36,696.78	3,059.12
	341) Mahatma Phule Urban Co-op Bank Ltd	7,398	109,302.97	4,625.66	104,677.31
	342) Kasundia Co-op Bank Ltd.	19,567	195,689.31	167,801.58	27,887.73
	343) Lamka Urban Co-op Bank Ltd	317	261.65	-	261.65
	344) Chatrapur Co-op Urban Bank Ltd.	2,025	10,385.18	7,369.37	3,015.81
	345) Golaghat Urban Co-op Urban Bank Ltd.	1,075	4,591.16	874.38	3,716.78
	TOTAL 'F'		47,797,879.60	25,133,443.59	22,664,436.01
	TOTAL (D+E+F)		47,822,845.56	25,152,914.91 (5,494.65)	22,664,436.01
	TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E+F)		50,781,375.30	26,644,059.82 (326,907.51)	23,810,408.00

* Scheme of Amalgamation/Merger.

Scheme of Reconstruction.

@ Claim settled on liquidation of the bank.

\$ Settled vide expeditious settlement scheme.

Notes: 1. The year in which original claims were settled are given in brackets.

2. Figures in brackets under repayment column indicate amount written off up to March 31, 2018.

3. Repayments received are inclusive of Liquid Fund Adjusted at the time of sanction and approval of claims.

4. Number of depositors is given for claims settled 2008 onwards.

5. Accuracy of number of depositors ensured up to hundredth place.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation ("the Corporation"), which comprises the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2018 of Deposit Insurance Fund, Credit Guarantee Fund and the General Fund, the revenue accounts and cash flow statement for the year ended of the said three funds, and summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Corporation's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Corporation in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for the three funds, selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or



Page 1 of 2

error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Corporation's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Corporation has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Corporation's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the three funds of the Corporation as at 31st March, 2018, and its surplus and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

We report that:

- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Corporation so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Revenue account and the Cash Flow Statement of the three funds dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting standards specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 wherever applicable.
- (e) The Corporation has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer note 1 to the financial statements.

For V. Sankar Aiyar & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg No: 109208W

G Sankar

G Sankar

Partner

Membership No. 46050



Mumbai, June 12, 2018.



**DEPOSIT INSURANCE AND
(Established under the Deposit Insurance
(Regulation 18 -
Balance Sheet as at the close
I. DEPOSIT INSURANCE FUND (DIF)**

Previous Year		LIABILITIES	Current Year			
Deposit Insurance Fund	Credit Guarantee Fund		Deposit Insurance Fund		Credit Guarantee Fund	
Amount	Amount		Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
55,976.20	-	1. Fund (Balance at the end of the year as per Actuarial Valuation)		53,672.40		
		2. Surplus as per Revenue Account:				
5,48,419.78	4,164.90	Balance at the beginning of year	6,45,572.48		4,406.23	
97,152.70	241.33	Add: Transferred from Revenue Account	1,15,070.10		193.21	
<u>6,45,572.48</u>	<u>4,406.23</u>	Balance at the end of year		7,60,642.58		4,599.44
		3. (a) Investment Reserve				
0.00	177.24	Balance at the beginning of year	0.00		0.00	
0.00	(177.24)	Add: Transferred from Revenue Account	0.00		0.00	
<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	Balance at the end of the year		0.00		0.00
		(b) Investment Fluctuation Reserve				
28,322.00	278.99	Balance at the beginning of year	33,974.70		278.99	
5,652.70	0.00	Transferred from Revenue Account	5,645.07		16.79	
<u>33,974.70</u>	<u>278.99</u>	Balance at the end of the year		39,619.77		295.78
1,485.29		4. Claims intimated and Admitted but Not paid		1,395.37		
1,101.52		5. Estimated liability in respect of claims intimated but not admitted		42.79		
1,113.83		6. Insured Deposits in respect of Banks De-registered		0.00		
1,893.62		7. Insured Deposits remaining unclaimed		1,897.97		
		8. Other Liabilities				
4.37		(i) Sundry Creditors	26.81			
1,05,204.83	271.96	(ii) Provision for Income Tax	1,18,268.29		276.92	
41.27		(iii) Securities deliverable under Reverse Repo A/c Payable	735.29			
0.00		(iv) Amount refundable to Banks	17.16			
3.68		(v) Service Tax Payable	0.00			
<u>1,05,254.15</u>	<u>271.96</u>			<u>1,19,047.55</u>		<u>276.92</u>
8,46,371.79	4,957.18	Total		9,76,318.43		5,172.14

As per our report of even date

For M/s V Sankar Aiyar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Regn. No. FRN. 109208W

g.sankar
G Sankar
Partner (M No. 046050)

Mumbai
June 12, 2018



B P Kanungo
B P Kanungo
Chairman

Sonjoy Sethee
Sonjoy Sethee
Chief Financial Officer

Malvika Sinha
Malvika Sinha
Executive Director

M Krippanandam
M Krippanandam
General Manager



**CREDIT GUARANTEE CORPORATION
and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961
Form 'A'
of business on March 31, 2018
AND CREDIT GUARANTEE FUND (CGF)**

(₹ in million)

Previous Year		ASSETS	Current Year			
Deposit Insurance Fund	Credit Guarantee Fund		Deposit Insurance Fund		Credit Guarantee Fund	
Amount	Amount		Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
64.03	1.89	1. Balance with the Reserve Bank of India		1,314.91		0.41
		2. Cash in Transit				
		3. Investments in Central Government Securities (at cost)				
0.00	0.00	Treasury Bills	0.00		0.00	
7,16,322.00	4,520.20	Dated Securities	8,36,916.41		4,813.11	
7,16,322.00	4,520.20			8,36,916.41		4,813.11
6,96,776.36	4,547.50	Face Value	8,13,438.31		4,831.04	
7,46,482.57	4,644.78	Market Value	8,43,507.78		4,858.08	
13,641.34	81.80	4. Interest accrued on investments		15,940.01		88.84
		5. Other Assets				
1,05,659.78	353.29	(i) Advance Income Tax / TDS	1,18,303.71		269.78	
41.28		(ii) Reverse Repo/Reverse Repo interest receivable	735.78			
41.27		(iii) Securities purchased under Reverse Repo	735.29			
7,728.00		(iv) Service Tax Receivable	0.00			
438.01		(v) Service Tax Refundable	486.35			
552.00		(vi) SBC and KKC receivable	0.00			
0.00		(vii) CGST/SGST/IGST receivable	1.89			
1,884.08		(viii) Disputed Service Tax paid (under protest)	1,884.08			
1,15,792.42	353.29			1,22,147.10		269.78
8,46,371.79	4,957.18	Total		9,76,318.43		5,172.14

Shashank Saksena
Dr Shashank Saksena
Director

Dr Harsh Kumar Bhanwala
Dr Harsh Kumar Bhanwala
Director



DEPOSIT INSURANCE AND (Form Revenue Account for the I. DEPOSIT INSURANCE FUND (DIF)

Previous Year		EXPENDITURE	Current Year		
Deposit Insurance Fund	Credit Guarantee Fund		Deposit Insurance Fund	Credit Guarantee Fund	
Amount	Amount		Amount	Amount	Amount
1. To Claims:					
565.41	-	(a) Paid during the year		434.65	
7.78	-	(b) Admitted but not paid		(89.92)	
		(c) Estimated liability in respect of claims intimated but not admitted			
1,101.53		At the end of the year	42.79		
(1,407.43)		Less: at the end of the previous year	(1,101.53)		
<u>(305.90)</u>				(1,058.74)	
		(d) Insured Deposits in respect of Banks De-registered			
1,113.83	-	At the end of the year	0.00		
(1,113.83)	-	Less: at the end of the previous year	(1,113.83)		
<u>0.00</u>				(1,113.83)	
<u>267.29</u>		Net Claims		<u>(1,827.84)</u>	
55,976.20		2. To Balance of Fund at the end of the year (as per Actuarial Valuation)		53,672.40	
1,57,199.60	462.80	To Net Surplus Carried Down		1,84,570.80	342.62
2,13,443.09	462.80	TOTAL		2,36,415.36	342.62
To Provision for Taxation					
54,394.20	160.14	Current Year		63,865.19	118.55
0.00	0.00	Earlier Years - Short (Excess)		(9.56)	14.07
0.00	61.33	Deffered Tax		0.00	0.00
5,652.70	0.00	To Investment Fluctuation Reserve (IFR)		5,645.07	16.79
97,152.70	241.33	To Balance Carried to Surplus Account		1,15,070.10	193.21
1,57,199.60	462.80			1,84,570.80	342.62

As per our report of even date

For M/s V Sankar Aiyar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Regn. No. FRN. 109208W

G Sankar
G Sankar
Partner (M No. 046050)

Mumbai
June 12, 2018



B P Kanungo
B P Kanungo
Chairman

Sonjoy Sethee
Sonjoy Sethee
Chief Financial Officer

Malvika Sinha
Malvika Sinha
Executive Director

M Krippanandam
M Krippanandam
General Manager



**CREDIT GUARANTEE CORPORATION
'B')**
year ended March 31, 2018
AND CREDIT GUARANTEE FUND (CGF)

(₹ in million)

Previous Year		INCOME	Current Year	
Deposit Insurance Fund	Credit Guarantee Fund		Deposit Insurance Fund	Credit Guarantee Fund
Amount	Amount		Amount	Amount
54,123.80	-	1. By Balance of Fund at the beginning of the year	55,976.20	
1,01,224.57	-	2. By Deposit Insurance Premium (including interest on overdue premium)	1,11,280.56	
1,904.90	0.57	3. By recoveries in respect of claims paid / settled (including interest on overdue repayment)	4,980.11	3.73
0.00	0.00	4. By Excess provision for Income Tax written back	0.00	0.00
		5. By income from Investments		
54,834.59	314.37	(a) Interest on Investments	62,700.69	338.89
1,205.53	(29.38)	(b) Profit (Loss) on sale / redemption of securities (Net)	1,195.14	0.00
149.70	0.00	(c) By Reverse Repo Interest Income Account	282.66	0.00
56,189.82	284.99		64,178.49	338.89
		6. Other Incomes		
0.00	177.24	Depreciation in value of investments written back	0.00	0.00
2,13,443.09	462.80	TOTAL	2,36,415.36	342.62
1,57,199.60	462.80	By Net Surplus Brought Down	1,84,570.80	342.62
1,57,199.60	462.80		1,84,570.80	342.62


 Dr Shashank Saksena
 Director


 Dr Harsh Kumar Bhanwala
 Director



DEPOSIT INSURANCE AND
(Established under the Deposit Insurance
(Regulation 18 -
Balance Sheet as at the close
II. GENERAL

Previous Year	LIABILITIES	Current Year	
Amount		Amount	Amount
500.00	1. Capital : Provided by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as per Section 4 of the DICGC Act, 1961 (A wholly owned subsidiary of RBI)		500.00
	2. Reserves		
	A) General Reserve		
5,179.74	Balance at the beginning of the year	5,268.45	
88.71	Surplus /(Deficit) transferred from Revenue Account	158.24	
<u>5,268.45</u>			<u>5,426.69</u>
	B) Investment Reserve		
0.53	Balance at the beginning of the year	0.00	
(0.53)	Transferred from Revenue Account	0.00	
<u>0.00</u>			<u>0.00</u>
	C) Investment Fluctuation Reserve		
356.02	Balance at the beginning of the year	356.02	
0.00	Transferred from Revenue Surplus	10.80	
<u>356.02</u>			<u>366.82</u>
	3. Current Liabilities and Provisions		
29.82	Outstanding Expenses	89.21	
13.90	Sundry Creditors	7.09	
173.09	Provision for Income Tax	150.30	
<u>216.81</u>			<u>246.60</u>
6,341.28	Total		6,540.11

As per our report of even date

For M/s V Sankar Aiyar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Regn. No. FRN. 109208W

G Sankar
G Sankar
Partner (M No. 046050)

Mumbai
June 12, 2018



B P Kanungo
B P Kanungo
Chairman

Sonjoy Sethee
Sonjoy Sethee
Chief Financial Officer


Malvika Sinha
Malvika Sinha
Executive Director

M Kripanandam
M Kripanandam
General Manager

CREDIT GUARANTEE CORPORATION
and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961
Form 'A')
of business on March 31, 2018
FUND (GF)

(₹ in million)

Previous Year	ASSETS	Current Year	
		Amount	Amount
	1. CASH		
0.00	(i) In hand	0.00	
3.07	(ii) With Reserve Bank of India	8.07	
3.07			8.07
	2. Investments in Central Government Securities (At Cost)		
0.00	Treasury Bills	0.00	
4,875.68	Dated Securities	5,441.70	
940.98	Dated Securities deposited with CCIL (Face Value 521.60)	521.15	
5,816.66			5,962.85
5,708.74	Face Value : 5,836.78		
6,000.62	Market Value : 6,044.45		
100.04	3. Interest accrued on Investments		102.72
0.00	4. Deferred Tax Asset		0.00
	5. Other Assets		
2.19	Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment (less depreciation)	1.78	
1.52	Stock of Stationery	0.00	
13.67	Staff Advances	20.59	
3.16	Interest Accrued on Staff Advances	3.98	
3.87	Sundry Debtors	6.02	
100.00	Margin Deposit with CCIL	50.00	
227.09	Advance Income Tax / TDS	175.47	
2.93	Service Tax, SBC, IGST, CGST & IGST receivable	7.09	
67.08	Project Cost	201.54	
421.51			466.47
6,341.28	Total		6,540.11


Dr Shashank Saksena
 Director


Dr Harsh Kumar Bhanwala
 Director



DEPOSIT INSURANCE AND CREDIT GUARANTEE CORPORATION
(Form 'B')
Revenue Account for the year ended March 31, 2018
II. GENERAL FUND (GF)

(₹ in million)

Previous Year Amount	EXPENDITURE	Current Year		Previous Year Amount	INCOME	Current Year	
		Amount	Amount			Amount	Amount
175.82	To Payment / Reimbursement of staff cost		89.78		By Income from Investments		
0.08	To Directors' and Committee Members' Fees		0.02	444.07	(a) Interest on Investments	466.75	
0.31	To Directors' / Committee Members' Travelling & other expenses		0.02	(35.47)	(b) Profit (Loss) on sale / redemption of investments	(0.005)	
12.79	To Rents, Taxes, Insurance, Lightings etc.		12.93	408.60			466.75
51.62	To Establishment, Travelling and Halting Allowances		36.32	0.53	By Depreciation on investment written back		0.00
1.96	To Printing, Stationery and Computer Consumables		7.46				
5.51	To Postage, Telegrams and Telephones		4.99		By Miscellaneous Receipt		
0.83	To Auditors' Fees		1.63	0.74	Interest on advances to staff	0.98	
2.11	To Legal Charges		3.83	0.02	Profit / Loss on sale of dead stocks (Net)	0.06	
1.48	To Advertisements		0.08	0.76			1.04
0.00	To Provision for diminution in the value of investments credited to Investment Reserve		0.00				
	To Miscellaneous Expenses						
0.21	Professional Charges		0.19				
8.18	Service Contract / Maintenance		6.50				
0.64	Books, News Papers, Periodicals		0.48				
0.70	Book Grants		0.47				
0.39	Repair of Office Property-Dead Stock		0.09				
3.50	Transaction Charges-CCIL		4.17				
7.33	Others		10.33				
20.95			22.23				
0.50	Depreciation		0.76				
135.93	To Balance being excess of income over expenditure for the year carried down		287.74				
409.89	Total		467.79	409.89	Total		467.79
	To balance being excess of Expenditure over Income - Carried Down			135.93	By balance being excess of income over expenditure for the year - Carried Down		287.74
	To Provision for Income Tax						
47.04	Current Year		99.56				
0.00	Earlier Years - Short (Excess)		19.14				
0.18	Deffered Tax		0.00				
0.00	To Investment Fluctuation Reserve (IFR)		10.80				
88.71	To General Reserve Account		158.24				
135.93	Total		287.74	135.93	Total		287.74

As per our report of even date

For M/s V Sankar Aiyar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Regn. No. FRN. 109208W

B P Kanungo
Chairman

Malvika Sinha
Executive Director

Dr Shashank Saksena
Director

Dr Harsh Kumar Bhanwala
Director

G Sankar
Partner (M No. 046050)

Sonjoy Sethee
Chief Financial Officer

M Krupanandam
General Manager



Mumbai
June 12, 2018



DEPOSIT INSURANCE AND CREDIT GUARANTEE CORPORATION
I. Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) & Credit Guarantee Fund (CGF)
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2018

(₹ in Million)

Previous Year		Particulars	Current Year	
Deposit Insurance Fund	Credit Guarantee Fund		Deposit Insurance Fund	Credit Guarantee Fund
Amount	Amount		Amount	Amount
Cash Flow from Operating Activities				
1,57,199.60	462.80	Excess of Income over Expenditure (a)	1,84,570.80	342.62
Adjustments to reconcile excess of income over expenditure to net cash from operations :				
(54,984.29)	(314.37)	Interest on Investments	(62,983.35)	(338.89)
(1,205.53)	29.39	Profit/(Loss) on Sale/Redemption of Securities	(1,195.14)	0.00
1,852.40		Increase in Fund balance (Actuarial Valuation)	(2,303.80)	0.00
0.00	(177.24)	Transfer to Investment Reserve	0.00	0.00
(54,337.42)	(462.22)	(b)	(66,482.29)	(338.89)
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities :				
ASSETS :				
Decrease (Increase) in				
(51,857.63)	(86.78)	Advance Income Tax / TDS	(63,436.09)	(44.15)
18.49		Service Tax Receivable	7,728.00	
179.15		Other Assets	(1,436.86)	
(797.02)		Services Tax / Interest paid account	0.00	
(552.00)		Swachh Bharat/Krishi Kalyan receivable	552.00	
0.00		CGST, SGST & IGST receivable	(1.89)	
(53,009.01)	(86.78)	(c)	(56,594.84)	(44.15)
LIABILITIES :				
(Decrease) / Increase in				
(298.12)		Estimated Liability in respect of claims intimated but not admitted	(2,262.49)	
11.89		Unclaimed Deposits	4.35	
(294.81)		Sundry Creditors	22.44	
3.46		Service Tax Payable A/c	(3.68)	
(8.68)		Securities deliverable under Reverse Repo A/C	694.02	
0.00		Amount refundable to bank	17.16	
0.22		Swachh Bharat Payable	0.00	
(586.04)		(d)	(1,528.20)	
49,267.13	(86.20)	Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities: (a+b+c+d) (A)	59,965.47	(40.42)
Cash Flow from Investment Activities				
53,022.71	322.09	Interest on Investments Received	60,684.68	331.85
1,205.53	(29.39)	Profit/(Loss) on Sale/Redemption of Securities	1,195.14	0.00
Decrease / (Increase) in				
(1,03,483.38)	(205.15)	Increase in Investments in Central Government Securities	(1,20,594.41)	(292.91)
(49,255.14)	87.55	Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities (B)	(58,714.59)	38.94
Cash Flow from Financing Activities (C)				
11.99	1.35	Net Increase / decrease in Cash (A+B+C)	1,250.88	(1.48)
52.04	0.54	Cash Balance at the beginning of the year	64.03	1.89
64.03	1.89	Cash Balance at the end of year	1,314.91	0.41

Note : Cash Equivalent Investments are not segregatable, hence not included in Cash Balance

For M/s V Sankar Aiyar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Regn. No. FRN. 109208W

G Sankar

G Sankar
Partner (M No. 046050)

Mumbai
June 12, 2018



Malvika Sinha
Malvika Sinha
Executive Director

Sonjoy Sethee
Sonjoy Sethee
Chief Financial Officer

M Krupanandam
M Krupanandam
General Manager

DEPOSIT INSURANCE AND CREDIT GUARANTEE CORPORATION
II. General Fund
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2018

(₹ in million)

Previous Year		Current Year
Amount		Amount
	Cash Flow from Operating Activities	
135.93	Excess of Income over Expenditure	287.74
	Adjustments to reconcile excess of income over expenditure to net cash from operations:	
0.50	Depreciation	0.76
(444.07)	Interest on Investments	(466.75)
35.47	Profit/(Loss) on Sale/Redemption of Securities	0.01
(0.53)	Transfer to Investment Reserve	0.00
(0.74)	Interest on Advances to Staff	(0.98)
0.02	Profit/(Loss) on Sale of Dead Stock	0.06
(409.35)		(466.91)
	Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities :	
	ASSETS :	
	Decrease (Increase) in	
(0.22)	Stock of Stationery	1.52
(0.28)	Service Tax receivable	(4.16)
(0.08)	Advances for Staff Expenses/allowances receivable from RBI etc.	(6.92)
(22.75)	Advance Income Tax	(89.86)
(50.00)	Margin Deposit with CCIL	50.00
0.62	Interest accrued on Staff Advances	(0.82)
(24.62)	Project Cost	(134.46)
(1.45)	Sundry Debtors	(2.15)
(98.78)		(186.85)
	LIABILITIES :	
	Increase (Decrease) in	
(5.43)	Outstanding Expenses	59.38
11.40	Sundry Creditors	(6.81)
0.10	Other Deposits / TDS	0.00
6.07		52.57
(366.14)	Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities: (a+b+c+d)	(313.45)
	Cash Flow from Investment Activities	
468.29	Interest on Investments Received	464.07
(35.47)	Profit/(Loss) on Sale/Redemption of Securities	(0.01)
0.74	Interest on Advances to Staff	0.98
	Decrease (Increase) in	
(1.21)	Fixed assets	(0.41)
	Investments in Central Government Securities :	
430.27	Dated Securities	(566.02)
(494.61)	Dated Securities deposited with CCIL	419.83
368.01	Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities	318.45
	Cash Flow from Financing Activities	
1.87	Net Increase in Cash	5.00
	Cash Balance at beginning of the year	
0.00	In Hand	0.00
1.20	With RBI	3.07
3.07	Cash Balance at the end of the year	8.07

Note : Cash Equivalent Investments are not segregatable, hence not included in Cash Balance

For M/s V Sankar Aiyar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Regn. No. FRN. 109208W

G Sankar

G Sankar
Partner (M No. 046050)

Mumbai
June 12, 2018



Malvika Sinha
Malvika Sinha
Executive Director

Sonjoy Sethee
Sonjoy Sethee
Chief Financial Officer

M Krupanandam
M Krupanandam
General Manager

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with requirements prescribed under the Regulation 18 of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation General Regulations, 1961. The accounting policies used in the preparation of these financial statements, in all material aspects, conform to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India (Indian GAAP), the Accounting Standards (AS) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) to the extent applicable and practices generally prevalent in the country. The Corporation follows the accrual method of accounting, except where otherwise stated, and the historical cost convention.

2. USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, expenses, income and disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements particularly in respect of claims under Deposit Insurance. Claim liabilities are estimated by an approved Actuary. Management believes that these estimates and assumptions are reasonable and prudent. However, actual results could differ from estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in current and future periods.

3. REVENUE RECOGNITION

Items of income and expenditure are accounted for on accrual basis, unless otherwise stated.

(i) Premium

- (a) Deposit insurance premia are recognised as per Regulation 19 of

the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation General Regulations, 1961.

- (b) In case premia payment by an insured bank is in default for two consecutive periods, in view of uncertainty of collection of income, premia income are recognised on receipt basis. Provision is made for uncollected premia income, if any, already recognised for such insured banks.
- (c) Penal interest for delay in payment of premia is recognised only on actual receipt.

(ii) Deposit Insurance Claims

- (a) Provision for the liability towards fund balances as at the end of the year is made on the basis of Actuarial Valuation.
- (b) Provision for claims liability is made on receipt of claim list from the Official Liquidator.
- (c) In respect of liquidated banks where the Corporation is liable for claim settlement in terms of Section 16 of the DICGC Act, 1961, the provisions for deposit insurance claim liabilities are made and held till the actual claim is fully discharged by the Corporation in terms of Section 19 of the DICGC Act, 1961 or the end of liquidation process, whichever is earlier.
- (d) Separate provisions held in terms of Section 20 of the DICGC Act, 1961 towards depositors not found or not readily traceable, are held till the claim is paid or end of the liquidation process, whichever is earlier.



(iii) Repayments

The recovery by way of subrogation rights in respect of deposit insurance claims settled & paid is accounted in the year in which it is confirmed by the liquidators. Recoveries in respect of claims settled and subsequently found not eligible are accounted for when realized/ adjusted.

- (iv) Interest on investments is accounted for on accrual basis.
- (v) Profit / Loss on sale of investment is accounted on settlement date of transaction.

4. INVESTMENTS

- i) All investments are current investments. Government Securities are valued at weighted average cost or market value whichever is lower. For the purpose of valuation, rates provided by the Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association of India (FIMMDA) are taken as market rates. Treasury bills are valued at carrying cost.
- ii) Net Depreciation, if any, within category is recognised in the Profit & Loss Account. Net Appreciation, if any, under the category is ignored.
- iii) Provision for diminution in the value of securities is not deducted from investments in the balance sheet, but such provision is retained by way of accumulation to Investment Reserve Account in conformity with the prescribed format for statement of accounts.
- iv) Investment Fluctuation Reserve (IFR) is maintained to meet the market risk arising on account of the diminution in the value of portfolio in future. The adequacy of IFR is assessed on the basis of market risk of the investment portfolio, as on the balance sheet date. The IFR in excess of the market risk, if any, is retained and carried forward.

Whenever the IFR amount falls below the required size, credits to IFR are made as an appropriation of excess of income over expenditure before transfer to Fund Surplus / General Reserve.

- v) Inter fund transfer of securities is made at book value as on the date of the transfer.
- vi) Repo and Reverse Repo Transactions are treated as Collateralised Borrowing / Lending Operations with an agreement to repurchase on the agreed terms. Securities sold under Repo are continued to be shown under investments and Securities purchased under Reverse Repo are not included in investments. Costs and revenues are accounted for as interest expenditure / income, as the case may be.

5. FIXED ASSETS

- (i) Fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost for bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.
- (ii) (a) Depreciation on computers, microprocessors, software (costing ₹0.1 million and above), motor vehicles, furniture, etc. is provided on straight-line basis at the following rates.

Asset Category	Rate of depreciation
Computers, microprocessors, software, etc.	33.33%
Motor vehicles, furniture, etc.	20%

- (b) Deprecation on additions during the period up to 180 days is provided for full year, otherwise, to be provided for half year. No depreciation is provided on assets sold/disposed off during the year.

- (iii) Fixed Assets, costing less than ₹0.1 million, (except easily portable electronic assets such as laptops, etc., costing more than ₹10,000) are charged to the Profit and Loss Account in the year of acquisition.

6. LEASES

Assets acquired under leases where the significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases and lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on accrual basis.

7. EMPLOYEES' BENEFITS / COST

Employees' cost such as salaries, allowances, compensated absences, contribution to Provident Fund and Gratuity Fund is being incurred as per the arrangement with Reserve Bank of India, as the employees of the Corporation are on deputation from the Reserve Bank of India.

8. TAXATION ON INCOME

The expenditure comprises of current Tax and Deferred Tax. Current Tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to tax authorities in accordance with Income Tax Act. Deferred Tax is recognised, subject to consideration of prudence on timing differences, being difference in taxable income and accounting income/expenditure that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent years. Deferred taxes are reviewed for their carrying value at each balance sheet date.

9. IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

Fixed Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances warrant that the Recoverable Amount is less than its carrying value. Carrying amount of an asset

may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset with its estimated current realizable value. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment has to be recognized and it is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds estimated current realizable value of the asset.

10. PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

- (i) In conformity with AS 29, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, the Corporation recognizes provisions only when it has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.
- (ii) Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date.
- (iii) Reimbursement expected in respect of expenditure required to settle a provision is recognised only when it is virtually certain that the reimbursement will be received.
- (iv) Contingent Assets are not recognized.
- (v) Contingent Liability is potential liability that may occur depending upon outcome of an uncertain future event. A contingent liability is recorded in the accounting records, if contingency is probable and amount of liability can be reliably estimated.

NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

1. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES NOT PROVIDED

A. Service Tax

(₹ in Millions)

Nature of Contingent Liability	Current year	Previous year
Service Tax	1,705.72	1,705.72

Explanatory Notes:

I. October 1, 2006 to September 30, 2011 (₹ 53,674.2 mn)

Service Tax Department (Department) vide orders dated January 10, 2013 raised service tax demand of ₹53,674.2 mn for the period October 2006 to Sept 30, 2011 (including interest and penalty) by treating the activity of Deposit Insurance Corporation under the category of 'General Insurance Business'. Corporation filed Appeal on April 8, 2013 in the CESTAT challenging the orders. CESTAT vide order dated March 11, 2015 while granting relief to the Corporation by setting aside demand of ₹53,674.2 mn, held that the activity of the Corporation is covered under the category of "General Insurance Business" and Corp is not liable to Service Tax for the period prior to Sept 20, 2011. Corporation, therefore, filed Appeal on September 9, 2015 before Hon'ble Mumbai High Court against the confirmation of categorisation of activity as falling under "General Insurance Business". However, the Department has approached the Hon'ble Supreme Court against CESTAT's decision for admission of Appeal against CESTAT order. The matter for admission was partially heard on April 1, 2016. The Corporation has also filed counter affidavit in Supreme Court on July 20, 2016. Matter is yet to come up for hearing.

II. October 1, 2011 to March 31, 2013 (₹ 1,186.42 mn plus interest for delay ₹ 519.30 mn)

Service Tax Department based on Computer Aided Audit Programme (CAAP), vide letter dated June 26, 2014 asked the Corporation to pay ₹ 1,186.42 mn as 'additional service tax liability' for the period from October 1, 2011 to March 31, 2013, by treating the premium received by Corporation as 'exclusive of Service Tax'. Corporation had treated the premium received for the period as 'inclusive of Service Tax'. Corporation paid ₹ 884.4 mn on January 8, 2015 and ₹ 302.02 mn on June 30, 2015 'under protest'. Corporation has also paid interest of ₹ 396 mn considering the dates of Service tax payment as 6th of following month on receipt of premium against March 31st and October 6th determined by Service Tax authorities. Commissioner (Appeals) vide order dated January 11, 2016 has held that treatment of premium by Corporation as 'inclusive of service tax' is as per provisions of law. However, Commissioner did not dwell on the issue relating to due date of payment under Point of Taxation Rules 2011. Corporation has accordingly filed Appeal before CESTAT against Order on April 18, 2016. Department has also filed Appeal before CESTAT against Order of Commissioner (Appeals) given in favour of Corporation as regards the treatment of premium by Corporation as inclusive of service tax.

B. Deposit Insurance Claims

The insured deposits in respect of 23 banks de-registered stood at ₹ 8,478.60 mn as at March 31, 2018 (₹ 2,257.36 mn for 8 de-registered banks as at March 31, 2017)



2. INVESTMENT FLUCTUATION RESERVE

Corporation maintains the Investment Fluctuation Reserve (IFR) as a cushion against market risk. As on March 31, 2018, IFR of ₹ 40.28 billion was maintained (₹ 34.61 billion as on March 31, 2017).

3. INTRA DAY LIQUIDITY ARRANGEMENT WITH RBI

The investments in respect of the three Funds include securities with Face Value of ₹ 25,000 million earmarked by Reserve Bank of India towards Intra Day Liquidity (IDL) facility under RTGS extended to the Corporation.

4. REPO TRANSACTIONS (AS PER RBI PRESCRIBED FORMAT)

In Face Value Terms (₹ in million)

Disclosure	Minimum outstanding during the Year	Maximum outstanding during the Year	Daily Average outstanding during the year	As on March 31, 2018
Securities Sold under Repo				
i. Government Securities	58.3	102	2.95 #	Nil
ii. Corporate Debt Securities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Securities Purchased under Reverse Repo				
i. Government Securities	9.30	42606.00	2721.47	750.00
ii. Corporate Debt Securities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Two instances during the year

5. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

Key Management Personnel

Shri K.K.Vohra, Executive Director, Reserve Bank of India have held the charge of the affairs of the Corporation from April 1, 2017 to March 31, 2018. He drew salary and perquisites from the Reserve Bank of India.

6. SEGMENT REPORTING

Corporation is at present primarily engaged in providing deposit insurance to banks at a uniform rate of premium irrespective of the category of the bank. Thus, in the opinion of the management, there is no distinct reportable segment, either business or geographical.

7. The figures of previous year have been recast / regrouped / rearranged, wherever necessary, to make them comparable with those of current year.