

**RECURRING DEPOSITS (RD)** 

Depositor pays a **fixed amount monthly** for a predetermined period.

- Maturity amount includes the cumulative deposits plus compounded interest (quarterly rests).
- 1. Missed Instalments: Delayed payments result in a reduced maturity amount.



- 2. Foreclosure and Loan: Rules for foreclosure and loans are the same as for Fixed Deposits.
- For foreclosure, interest is paid without compounding for the incomplete quarter.

3. **Restrictions**: RDs are not accepted under the FCNR (B) Scheme.

# **OTHER TYPES OF DEPOSITS**

# **Combinations of Demand and Fixed Deposits**

Banks offer hybrid deposits combining features of demand and fixed deposits, known by different names in various banks. Examples include:

1. Savings Bank (SB) Account with Auto-Transfer:

- Automatically transfers a specified amount from the SB account to a Term Deposit (TD), leaving a minimum balance in the SB account.
- Can include **auto-reversal** from TD to SB to meet cheque payments.
- 2. Fixed Deposits (FD) in Units: FDs are opened in units (e.g.,

I,000 each), allowing premature withdrawal of only the required portion of the deposit.

#### VARIANTS OF DEPOSITS

(a) Cash Certificates

 Definition: A variant of reinvestment deposits issued at a discounted value.

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- The face value represents the maturity value.
- 2. Features: Interest rate and regulations applicable to TDs also apply to Cash Certificates.

(b) Annuity Deposits

- 1. Definition: Opposite of Recurring Deposits (RDs).
- Principal is returned in **periodical instalments** (monthly/

quarterly) over the deposit tenor.

**Example**: A 5-year annuity deposit with quarterly installments

will return the principal and interest in **20 equal payments**.

- 2. Regulations: Similar to those applicable to TDs.
- (c) Certificate of Deposits (CDs)

Short-term negotiable money market instruments, distinct

from other bank deposits.

1. Eligibility: Issued by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs),

Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), and Small Finance Banks (SFBs).

- Available to all resident persons in India.
- 2. Features:
- Denomination: Minimum ₹5 lakh, multiples of ₹5 lakh thereafter.
- Tenor: Minimum 7 days, maximum 1 year.
- Interest Rate: Can be fixed or floating (linked to a benchmark rate, e.g., specified by FIMMDA).
- Issue Price: Can be issued at a discounted value or with a coupon for interest.
- Secondary Market: CDs are traded in the secondary

market.

- 3. Buyback Option: Allowed if offered to all investors in a specific issue.
- 4. Stamp Duty: Issuance of CDs attracts stamp duty.

### **INTEREST ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS**

#### **General Norms for Interest on Deposits**

- Banks must have a comprehensive policy on deposit interest rates, approved by their Board of Directors or a delegated committee.
- Uniform rates across all branches and customers for deposits of the same amount and date.
- 3. Interest rates must adhere to a **pre-disclosed schedule** and maintained in the **Core Banking System (CBS)** for review.
- 4. Rates cannot be negotiated with depositors.
- 5. Interest policies should be **reasonable**, **transparent**, and available for **supervisory scrutiny**.
- 6. Interest payments:
- **Rounded off** to the nearest rupee for INR deposits.
- Two decimal places for FCNR (B) deposits.
- Customers and branches should be notified of interest rate changes promptly.

FIXED DEPOSITS: INTEREST CALCULATION 89 - 81

5<sup>•</sup>1. For deposits repayable in **less than three months** or incomplete quarters, interest is calculated proportionately for **actual days** (365 days in a year; 366 in leap years).

2. Banks must inform depositors about the interest

calculation method and display it at branches.

#### Fixed Deposits Maturing on Non-Business Working Days

- 1. Interest is paid at the **contracted rate** for the intervening days.
- 2. For **reinvestment deposits and RDs**, interest is paid on the maturity value for the intervening days.

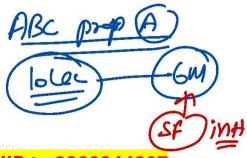
# Transfer of Deposit Accounts

Deposit accounts transferred between banks (due to branch takeovers):

- Governed by the original terms of the contract.
- The same interest rate remains applicable until maturity.

#### **Interest on Domestic Current Accounts**

1. No interest is paid on **current accounts**.



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- 2. For deceased individual/sole proprietor accounts;
- Interest is paid from the date of death until repayment at the savings bank rate applicable on the date of payment.

#### **Interest on Domestic Savings Bank Deposits**

- Banks can decide SB interest rates, calculated on the daily end-of-day balance.
- 2. For balances:
  - 。 Up to ₹1 lakh: Uniform interest rate.
  - Above ₹1 lakh: Differential rates may be applied.
- 3. Interest should be credited **quarterly or more frequently**, as per the bank's policy.

### Interest on Domestic Term Deposits (TDs)

- (a) Factors Affecting Interest Rates
- 1. Tenor of Deposit: Banks can freely determine the tenors (minimum 7 days) and offer different rates for various periods.

 Size of Deposit: Differential interest rates are allowed for bulk deposits only (not applicable under the Term Deposit Scheme, 2006 or Capital Gains Accounts Scheme, 1988).

- 3. **Premature Withdrawal Option**: TDs without a premature withdrawal option can have different rates.
- Premature withdrawal is mandatory for TDs of ₹1 crore and below for individuals.
- (b) Premature Withdrawal
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- 1. Interest is paid at the rate applicable for the actual deposit

period, not the contracted rate.

2. No interest is paid for premature withdrawals made **before** 

7.90%

<mark>7 days</mark>.

- 3. Penalty for premature withdrawal:
- Must be disclosed upfront to the depositor.
- Not applicable if the withdrawal is due to bank transfers or splitting deposits for deceased constituents.
- (c) Overdue Term Deposits
- 1. Renewed TDs earn interest as per the **bank's policy**.
- Unclaimed proceeds: Interest is paid at the savings rate or contracted rate, whichever is lower.

(d) Floating Rate TDs Floating rate TDs are linked to transparent marketdetermined benchmarks. Interest on NRO, NRE, and FCNR(B) Deposits

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# Additional Interest on Domestic Deposits

- 1. Eligible Categories for Additional Interest:
- Bank's Staff:
  - Includes staff members, exclusive staff associations,
    Chairman, Managing Directors, Executive Directors,
    or other executives with a fixed tenure.
  - Additional interest of 1% p.a. over the scheduled rate for Savings, Term Deposits (TDs), or Recurring Deposits (RDs).
  - Also payable on deposits held jointly with dependents.
- <u>Senior Citizens (Resident Indians)</u>:
  - Higher interest rate compared to normal deposits.
  - Additional rate is decided by the bank (commonly 0.25% to 0.5% p.a.).
- 2. Conditions for Additional Interest:
- Eligibility Period:
  - Additional interest is payable only while the person is eligible.
  - For fixed deposits, additional interest is paid until
    maturity, even if eligibility ceases.
- Employees on Deputation:

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- Employees on deputation to another bank can receive additional interest from both banks.
- Fixed Tenure Contracts:
  - Eligibility ceases at the end of the deputation or contract term.
- Ineligible Deposits:
  - Bank Employees' Federations (where employees are not direct members) are **not eligible**.
- 3. Declaration for Additional Interest: A declaration is required confirming that funds belong to the depositor for the following cases:
  - Member or retired member of the bank's staff (singly or jointly with family members).
  - Spouse of a deceased staff member or retired staff member.
    - Associations or funds where members are bank staff.

# Interest on Inoperative Accounts/Unclaimed Deposits

1. Savings Accounts (SB): Interest is credited regularly, even if the account is inoperative.

2. No Penal Charges: No penalty for minimum balance shortfall in inoperative accounts.

3. Unclaimed Term Deposits (TDs): Interest is paid at the SB rate or the contracted rate, whichever is lower, for unpaid

matured deposits.

# **Interest on Accounts Frozen by Banks**

- 1. Frozen Term Deposits (TDs):
  - If TD matures while frozen:

request letter from the depositor is needed for

renewal with interest.

Renewal:

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Within 14 days of maturity: Renewal is

backdated to the maturity date.

• After 14 days: Renewal starts from the date

# <mark>of request.</mark>

Interest for the intervening period is held in a **separate interest-free account** and released with

the TD payment.

 If no request is received, the bank may renew the TD for the same original term.

- Communication: Notify the enforcement authority and depositor about the renewal and applicable interest rate.
- 2. Frozen Savings Accounts (SB): Interest is credited regularly even when accounts are frozen.