

Emirates NBD

India

Comprehensive Deposit Policy

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1. PREAMBLE

One of the important functions of the Bank is to accept deposits from the public for the purpose of lending. In fact, depositors are the major stakeholders of the Banking System. The depositors and their interest form the key area of the regulatory framework for Banking in India and this has been enshrined in the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. The Reserve Bank of India is empowered to issue directives / advices on interest rates on deposits and other aspects regarding conduct of deposit accounts from time to time. With liberalization in the financial system and deregulation of interest rates, Banks are now free to formulate deposit products within the broad guidelines issued by RBI.

This policy document on deposits outlines the guiding principles behind formulation of various deposit products offered by the bank and terms and conditions governing the conduct of the Accounts. The document recognizes the rights of the depositors and aims at dissemination of information with regard to various aspects of acceptance of deposits from the members of the public, conduct and operations of various deposit accounts, payment of interest on various deposit accounts, closure of deposit accounts, method of disposal of deposits of deceased depositors, etc., for the benefit of customers. It is expected that this document will impart greater transparency in dealing with the individual customers and create awareness among customers of their rights. The ultimate objective is that the customer will get services they are rightfully entitled to receive without demand.

While adopting this policy, the bank reiterates its commitments to individual customers. This document is a broad framework under which the rights of common depositors are recognized.

2. TYPE OF DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

While various deposit products offered by the bank are assigned different name, the deposit products can be broadly categorized into the following types. Definition of major deposit schemes are as under:

“Demand deposit” means a deposit received by the bank which is withdrawable on demand;

“Savings deposit” means a form of demand deposit which is subject to restrictions as to the number of withdrawals as also the amount of withdrawals permitted by the bank during any specified period;

“Term deposit” means a deposit received by the bank for a fixed period withdrawable normally after the expiry of the fixed period.

“Current Account” means a form of demand deposit wherefrom withdrawals are allowed any number of times depending upon the balance in the account or up to a particular agreed amount and will also include other deposit accounts, which are neither Savings Deposit nor Term Deposit.

3. ACCOUNT OPENING AND OPERATION OF DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

The bank before opening any deposit account will carry out due diligence as required under “Know Your Customer” (KYC) guidelines issued by RBI and Prevention of Money Laundering Act and/or such other norms or procedures as per the Group Policy and Customer Acceptance Policy & Procedure of the bank.

The bank is committed to provide basic banking services to disadvantaged sections of the society. Banking services will be offered to them through Basic Savings Bank Deposit Accounts (BSBDA) and Small Savings accounts will be opened with relaxed customer acceptance norms as per regulatory guidelines.

The account opening forms and other material would be provided to the prospective depositor by the Bank. The same will contain details of information to be furnished and documents to be produced for verification and/ or for record. It is expected of the bank official opening the account to explain the procedural formalities and provide necessary clarification sought by the prospective depositor when he approaches for opening a deposit account.

Customer also can avail other banking product services offered by bank from time to time like-

Debit card- Banks may issue Debit cards to customers having Saving Bank/Current Accounts of individuals.

Inability of an existing customer to furnish details required by the bank to fulfill statutory obligations could also result in closure of the account after due notice(s) is provided to the customer.

For deposit products like Savings Bank Account and Current Deposit Account, the bank will normally stipulate certain minimum balances to be maintained as part of terms and conditions governing operation of such accounts. Failure to maintain minimum balance in the account will attract levy of charges as specified by the bank from time to time and in line with RBI regulations and banks board approved policy. For Saving Bank Account, the Bank may also place restrictions on the number of transactions, cash withdrawals etc. during given period. Similarly, the bank may specify charges for issuance of cheque books, additional statement of accounts, duplicate passbook etc. All such details regarding terms and conditions for operation of the account and schedule of charges for various services are displayed in ENBD India website and the same is referred in the account opening form.

Savings Bank Accounts can be opened for eligible person / persons and certain organizations / agencies.

Current Accounts can be opened by individuals / partnership firms / Private and Public Limited Companies / HUFs / Specified Associates / Societies / Trusts, Departments of Authority created by Government (Central or State), Limited Liability Partnership etc.

The RBI issued a circular on 6 August 2020 and its subsequent clarification on 15th December 2020 in the regard and the requirement of “Opening of Current Account by Banks – Need for Discipline” with clear revised instructions as under:

- I. No bank shall open current accounts for customers who have availed credit facilities in the form of cash credit (CC)/ overdraft (OD) from the banking system and all transactions shall be routed through the CC/OD account.
- II. Where a bank’s exposure (sum of sanctioned fund based and non-fund based credit facilities) to a borrower is less than 10 per cent of the exposure of the banking system to that borrower, while credits are freely permitted, debits to the CC/OD account can only be for credit to the CC/OD account of that borrower with a bank that has 10 per cent or more of the exposure of the banking system to that borrower. Funds will be remitted from these accounts to the said transferee CC/OD account at the frequency agreed between the bank and the borrower. Further, the credit balances in such accounts shall not be used as margin for availing any non-fund based credit facilities. In case there is more than one bank having 10 per cent or more of the exposure of the banking system

to that borrower, the bank to which the funds are to be remitted may be decided mutually between the borrower and the banks. It may be noted that banks with exposure to the borrower of less than 10 per cent of the exposure of the banking system can offer working capital demand loan (WC DL) / working capital term loan (WCTL) facility to the borrower.

- III. Where a bank has a share of 10 per cent or more in the total exposure of the banking system to the borrower, it can provide CC/OD facility as hitherto.
- IV. In case of borrowers covered under guidelines on loan system for delivery of bank credit issued vide circular DBR.BP.BC.No.12/21.04.048/2018-19 dated December 5, 2018, bifurcation of working capital facility into loan component and cash credit component shall henceforth be maintained at individual bank level in all cases, including consortium lending.
- V. In case of customers who have not availed CC/OD facility from any bank, banks may open current accounts as under:
 - a. In case of borrowers where exposure of the banking system is ₹50 crore or more, banks shall be required to put in place an escrow mechanism. Accordingly, current accounts of such borrowers can only be opened/maintained by the escrow managing bank. However, there is no restriction on opening of 'collection accounts' by lending banks subject to the condition that funds will be remitted from these accounts to the said escrow account at the frequency agreed between the bank and the borrower. Further, the balances in such accounts shall not be used as margin for availing any non-fund based credit facilities. While there is no prohibition on amount or number of credits in 'collection accounts', debits in these accounts shall be limited to the purpose of remitting the proceeds to the said escrow account. Non-lending banks shall not open any current account for such borrowers.
 - b. In case of borrowers where exposure of the banking system is ₹5 crore or more but less than ₹50 crore, there is no restriction on opening of current accounts by the lending banks. However, non-lending banks may open only collection accounts as defined at (1) above.
 - c. In case of borrowers where exposure of the banking system is less than ₹5 crore, banks may open current accounts subject to obtaining an undertaking from such customers to the effect that customers shall inform the bank(s), if and when the credit facilities availed by them from the banking system becomes ₹5 crore or more. The current account of such customers, as and when the exposure of the banking system becomes ₹5 crore or more and ₹50 crore or more, will be governed by the provisions of para (2) and (1) respectively.
 - d. The bank is free to open current accounts of prospective customers who have not availed any credit facilities from the banking system, subject to necessary due diligence with undertaking obtained from the customer duly mentioning that they have not obtained any credit facilities and they would inform in case they are obtaining any credit facility from the banking system.

The bank will monitor all current accounts and CC/ODs regularly, at least on a half yearly basis, specifically with respect to the exposure of the banking system to the borrower, to ensure compliance

with these instructions.

- However, banks are permitted to open specific accounts which are stipulated under various statutes and instructions of other regulators/ regulatory departments, without any restrictions placed in terms of the circular dated August 6, 2020. An indicative list of such accounts is as given below:
- Accounts for real estate projects mandated under Section 4 (2) 1 (D) of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 for the purpose of maintaining 70% of advance payments collected from the home buyers.
- Nodal or escrow accounts of payment aggregators/prepaid payment instrument issuers for specific activities as permitted by Department of Payments and Settlement Systems (DPSS), Reserve Bank of India under Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007.
- Accounts for settlement of dues related to debit card/ATM card/credit card issuers/acquirers.
- Accounts permitted under FEMA, 1999.
- Accounts for the purpose of IPO / NFO /FPO/ share buyback /dividend payment / issuance of commercial papers/allotment of debentures/gratuity, etc. which are mandated by respective statutes or regulators and are meant for specific/limited transactions only.
- Accounts for payment of taxes, duties, statutory dues, etc. opened with banks authorized to collect the same, for borrowers of such banks which are not authorized to collect such taxes, duties, statutory dues, etc.
- Accounts of White Label ATM Operators and their agents for sourcing of currency.

The above permission is subject to the condition that the banks shall ensure that these accounts are used for permitted/specified transactions only. Further, banks shall flag these accounts in the CBS for easy monitoring. Lenders to such borrowers may also enter into agreements/arrangements with the borrowers for monitoring of cash flows/periodic transfer of funds (if permissible) in these current accounts.

Term Deposits -

Term Deposits Accounts can be opened by individuals / partnership firms / Private and Public Limited Companies / HUFs/ Specified Associates / Societies / Trusts, Departments of Authority created by Government (Central or State), Limited Liability Partnership etc.

The due diligence process, while opening a deposit account will involve satisfying about the identity of the person, verification of address, satisfying about his occupation and source of income. Obtaining introduction (if required) of the prospective depositor from a person acceptable to the bank and obtaining recent photograph of the person/s opening/operating the account are part of due diligence process.

In addition to the due diligence requirements, under KYC norms, the bank is required by law to obtain Permanent Account Number (PAN) or alternatively declaration in Form No. 60 or 61 as specified under the Income Tax Act / Rules. As per Form 60 annexure, the relevant documents also to be obtained.

Deposit accounts can be opened by an individual in his own name (known as account in single name) or by more than one individual in their own names (known as Joint Account).

Operation of Joint Account – The Joint Account opened by more than one individual can be operated by single individual or by more than one individual jointly. The mandate for operating the account can

be modified with the consent of all account holders. The Savings Bank Account opened by minor jointly with natural guardian/guardian can be operated by such guardian only.

The joint account holders can give any of the following mandates for the disposal of balance in the above accounts:

Either or Survivor: if the account is in the name of two individuals say, A & B, the final balance along with interest, if applicable, will be paid to either of account holders i.e. A or B, on date of maturity or to the survivor on death of any one of the account holders.

Anyone or Survivor: If the account is in the name of two or more individuals say, A, B & C, the final balance along with interest if applicable, will be paid to any of account holders i.e. A or B or C, on the date of maturity.

On the death of any one of account holder say A, the final balance along with interest if applicable, will be paid to any two of the surviving account holders i.e. B or C. On the death of any two of account holder say A and B, the final balance along with interest if applicable, will be paid to surviving account holder i.e. C.

Former or Survivor: If the account is in the name of two individuals say, A & B, the final balance along with interest, if applicable, will be paid to the former i.e. A on date of maturity and to the survivor on death of anyone of the account holders.

Later or Survivor: If the account is in the name of two individuals say, A & B, the final balance along with interest, if applicable, will be paid to the latter i.e. B on date of maturity and to the survivor on death of anyone of the account holders.

The above mandates will be applicable to or become operational only on or after the date of maturity of term deposits. This mandate can be modified by the consent of all the account holders.

Now if the joint depositors prefer premature withdrawal of deposits in accordance with the mandate of 'Either or Survivor', 'Anyone or Survivor' or 'Former or Survivor', bank may allow premature withdrawal of term deposits to the surviving depositor/s without seeking concurrence of legal heirs of the deceased deposit holder, provided all the depositors have given a specific joint mandate for the said purpose at the time of opening the account or any time subsequently during the tenure of the deposit.

At the request of the depositor, the bank will register mandate/power of attorney given by him authorizing another person to operate the account on his behalf.

The term deposit account holders at the time of placing their deposits can give instructions with regard to closure of deposit account or renewal of deposit for further period on the date of maturity.

In case of absence of any instructions deposits will be treated as an auto renewal deposit and would be renewed for a similar period as that of matured deposit.

Nomination facility is available on all deposit accounts opened by individuals. Nomination is also available to an account opened by a sole proprietor. Nomination can be made in favor of one individual only. Nomination so made can be cancelled or changed by the account holder/s any time. While making a nomination, cancellation or change thereof, it is required to be witnessed by a third party if

the account holder is illiterate. Nomination can be modified by the consent of account holder/s. Nomination can be made in favor of a minor also. In such cases at the time of making nomination, depositor has to give a name of person (called appointee) who is a major and will receive the amount of deposit on behalf of the nominee in the event of death of the account holder during the minority of the nominee.

Bank recommends that all depositors avail of the nomination facility. The nominee, in the event of death of the depositor/s, would receive the balance outstanding in the account as a trustee of the legal heirs. The depositor will be informed of the advantages of the nomination facility while opening a deposit account.

A statement of account will be provided by the bank to Savings Bank as well as Current Account holders at their registered email ID. Pass book facility will be provided to the account holders who are specifically requesting for it.

4. EXTENSION OF ALTERNATE DELIVERY CHANNELS TO SAVINGS BANK & CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT HOLDERS

The bank offers choice of electronic channels to customers for conducting their banking transactions. The choice of electronic channels includes ATM, Internet banking. Wherever such electronic facilities are offered as a part of the basic account/product, bank will obtain specific consent of the customers after explaining the risk associated for availing the facility.

5. INTEREST PAYMENTS

Interest shall be paid on savings bank account at the rate fixed by the bank within the general guidelines issued by the RBI directive from time to time. Further, in terms of RBI directives the interest on domestic rupee savings deposit accounts shall be calculated on the daily product basis at quarterly intervals as under:

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

Term deposit interest rates are decided by the bank within the general guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time. In terms of RBI directives, Interest is calculated at quarterly intervals on term deposits and paid at the rate decided by the bank depending upon the period of deposits. Interest on deposits repayable for less than 6 months or where the terminal quarter is incomplete, interest shall be paid proportionately for the actual number of days reckoning the year at 365 days. In case of monthly deposit scheme, the interest shall be calculated for the quarter and paid monthly at discounted value.

Bulk deposits are defined as term deposits above INR 2 crores. Differential interest rate is offered to bulk deposit by the bank.

Staff of the bank is provided an additional interest rate of 1% on term deposits and savings bank account.

No interest is payable, where premature withdrawal of deposits takes place before completion of the minimum period prescribed for term deposits.

The rate of interest on deposits will be prominently displayed in the branch premises. Changes, if any, with regard to deposit schemes and other related services and shall be prominently displayed.

The bank has statutory obligation to deduct tax at source if total interest paid/ payable on all term deposits held by a person exceed the amount specified under the Income Tax Act. The bank will issue a tax deduction certificate (TDS Certificate) for the amount of tax deducted. The depositor, if entitled to exemption from TDS can submit declaration in the prescribed format at the time of placing deposit with the bank and also at the beginning of every financial year.

6. MINOR'S ACCOUNT

Saving Bank account and Term Deposit Accounts can be opened in the name of minor (known as Minor's Account) by natural guardian or guardian appointed by court (legal guardian). Savings Bank Account or Term Deposit Account can also be opened in the name of a minor jointly with natural guardian or with mother as the guardian (known as Minor's Account) or jointly with a major, where minor is represented by natural guardian.

Minors above the age of 10 years- Bank may allow to open and operate savings bank account independently. Bank may put the age limit and transaction amount, cap basis, keeping in view their risk management system. Banks are free to offer additional banking facilities like internet banking, ATM/ debit card, cheque book facility etc., subject to the safeguards that minor accounts are not allowed to be overdrawn and that these always remain in credit. KYC norms & due diligence of minor should be ensured while opening and operating these accounts.

On attaining majority on the same day, account should be inoperative until the time customer converts the minor account to major with required KYC documents. Thus, banks should initiate the prior communication to Minor accounts that would attain to majority. The erstwhile minor should confirm the balance in his/her account and if the account is operated by the natural guardian / guardian, fresh specimen signature of the erstwhile minor duly verified by the natural guardian would be obtained and kept on record.

7. ACCOUNT OF ILLITERATE

The bank may at its discretion open deposit accounts other than Current Accounts of an illiterate person. The account of such person may be opened provided he/she calls on the Bank personally along with a witness who is known to both the depositor and the Bank. Normally, no cheque book facility is provided for such Savings Bank Account. At the time of withdrawal/repayment of deposit amount and/or interest, the account holder should affix his / her thumb impression or mark in the presence of the authorized officer who should verify the identity of the person. The Bank will explain the need for proper care and safe keeping of the passbook etc. given to the account holder. The bank official shall explain the terms and conditions governing the account to the illiterate person.

8. ACCOUNT OF VISUALLY CHALLENGED PERSONS

Bank will facilitate opening of Saving Bank accounts as well as Term Deposit accounts of persons with visual impairment. Such accounts will be operated by the accountholder personally. Cheque book facility will be made available. Such accountholders will have to be present before the branch official and affix thumb impression and they will be identified through their photograph to facilitate operations.

9. ACCOUNT OF PERSONS WITH AUTISM, CEREBRAL PALSY, MENTAL RETARDATION & MULTIPLE DISABILITIES

Savings bank and term deposits can also be opened in the name of persons with autism, cerebral palsy, mental retardation and multiple disabilities by the legal guardian appointed by the District Court under Mental Health Act, 1987 or by the Local Level Committees set up under the National Trust for welfare of persons with autism, cerebral palsy, mental retardation and multiple disabilities under Disabilities Act, 1999. Legal guardian, so appointed, will furnish an indemnity-cum-undertaking bond duly stamped as per the local law in force along with Guardianship Certificate.

10. ADDITION OR DELETION OF THE NAME/S OF JOINT ACCOUNT HOLDERS

The bank may at the request of all the joint account holders allow addition or deletion of name/s of joint account holder/s if the circumstances so warrant or allow an individual depositor to add the name of another person as a joint account holder.

11. CUSTOMER INFORMATION

The customer information collected from the customers shall not be used for cross selling of services or products by the Bank, their subsidiaries and affiliates. If the Bank proposes to use such information, it should be strictly with the consent of the accountholder.

12. SECRECY OF CUSTOMER ACCOUNTS

The Bank shall not disclose details / particulars of the customer's account to a third person or party without the expressed or implied consent from the customer. However, there are some exceptions, viz. disclosure of information under compulsion of law, where there is a duty to public to disclose and where interest of the Bank requires disclosure.

13. PREMATURE WITHDRAWAL OF TERM DEPOSIT

The Bank on request from the depositor, at its discretion may allow withdrawal of term deposit before completion of the period of the deposit agreed upon at the time of placing the deposit. The Bank shall declare their penal interest rates policy for premature withdrawal of term deposit. The Bank shall make depositors aware of the applicable rate along with the deposit rate.

The Bank also has a term deposit product without pre-mature closure called "Non-Callable Deposits"

No interest is payable, where premature withdrawal of deposits takes place before completion of the minimum period prescribed for term deposits.

14. PREMATURE RENEWAL OF TERM DEPOSIT

In case the depositor desires to renew the deposit by seeking premature closure of an existing term deposit account, the bank will permit the renewal at the applicable rate on the date of renewal, provided the deposit is renewed for a period longer than the balance period of the original deposit. While prematurely closing a deposit for the purpose of renewal, interest on the deposit for the period it has remained with the bank will be paid at the rate applicable on the date of deposit to the period for which the deposit remained with the bank and not at the contracted rate. Further, the bank may levy penalty for pre-mature closure of an existing deposit at such rates as may be decided by the bank from time to time.

15. RENEWAL OF TERM DEPOSITS

Depositors can give instructions at the time of opening the account for payment of maturity proceeds to their accounts or by Demand draft or for renewal of the deposit for the period of their choice. In the absence of any instructions from customer, the bank will renew the deposit on due date for the same period for which the matured deposit was placed. If request for renewal is received after the date of maturity, such deposits will be renewed with effect from the date of maturity at interest rate applicable as on due date, provided such request is received within 14 days from the date of maturity. In respect of request received after 14 days from the date of maturity, interest for the overdue period will be paid at the rates decided by Bank from time to time.

16. ADVANCES AGAINST DEPOSITS

The Bank may consider request of the depositor/s for loan / overdraft facility against term deposits duly discharged by the depositor/s on execution of necessary security documents. The Bank may also consider loan against deposit standing in the name of minor, however, a suitable declaration stating that loan is for the benefit of the minor, is to be furnished by the depositor - applicant.

17. SETTLEMENT OF DUES IN DECEASED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Bank will follow a simplified procedure for settlement of accounts of deceased account holders. The claims in respect of deceased depositors and release of payments to survivor(s)/nominees will be made within a period not exceeding 15 days from the date of receipt of the claim subject to the production of proof of death of the depositor and suitable identification of the claimant(s) to the bank's satisfaction.

If the depositor has registered a nomination with the Bank – the balance outstanding in the account of the deceased depositor will be transferred to the account of / paid to the nominee after the Bank satisfies itself about the identity of the nominee, etc.

The above procedure will be followed even in respect of a joint account where nomination is registered with the Bank.

In a joint deposit account when one of the joint account holders dies, the Bank is required to make payment jointly, to the legal heirs of the deceased person and the surviving depositor(s). However, if the joint holders had given mandates for disposal of the balance in the account in the forms such as either or survivor, former / latter or survivor, anyone or survivors or survivor; etc., the payment will be made as per the mandate to avoid delays in production of legal papers by the heirs of the deceased.

In the absence of nomination and when there are no disputes among the claimants, the Bank will pay the amount outstanding in the account of deceased person against joint application by all legal heirs or the person mandated by the legal heirs to receive the payment on their behalf without insisting on legal documents up to the limit approved by the bank's board. This is to ensure that the common depositors are not put to hardship on account of delays in completing legal formalities. For the amount outstanding over the prescribed limit the necessary legal formalities as prescribed by the Bank from time to time need to be completed.

The Bank has formulated a separate policy in this regard the details of which are available in Settlement of Deceased Person's Policy.

18. INTEREST PAYABLE ON TERM DEPOSIT IN DECEASED ACCOUNT

In the event of the death of the depositor before the date of maturity of the deposit and amount of the

deposit is claimed after the date of maturity, the Bank shall pay interest at the contracted rate till the date of maturity. From the date of maturity to the date of payment, the Bank shall pay savings bank rate on simple interest basis, for the period for which the deposit remained with the Bank beyond the date of maturity as per the Bank's policy in this regard.

If the amount of deposit is claimed before the date of maturity, interest at the rate applicable to the period for which the deposit has remained with the bank will be paid.

However, in the case of death of the depositor after the date of maturity of the deposit, interest shall be paid at the contracted rate until the date of maturity and the bank shall pay interest at savings deposit rate operative on the date of maturity, from the date of maturity until the date of payment.

19. INSURANCE COVER FOR DEPOSITS

All bank deposits are covered under the insurance scheme offered by the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (DICGC). The details of the insurance cover in force will be made available to the depositor.

20. STOP PAYMENT FACILITY

The Bank will accept stop payment instruction from the depositors in respect of cheques issued by them. Charges, as specified, will be recovered.

21. DORMANT ACCOUNTS

Accounts which are not operated for a period of two years will be transferred to a separate dormant / inoperative account status in the interest of the depositor as well as the Bank. The depositor will be informed of charges, if any, which the Bank will levy on dormant / inoperative accounts. The depositor can request the Bank to activate the account for operating it.

22. ACCOUNTS OF TRANSGENDER PERSONS

In case of a person claiming to be transgender and needs to open account or to do any banking transaction, the person will be recognized as "Third Gender" and the details shall be accepted in the AOFs/ or other applicable forms as such.

The salutation of such person shall be "Mx"

All transgender customers shall be treated equally to other male/ female customers without any discrimination.

23. RBI Circulars

Master Direction - Know Your Customer (KYC) Direction, 2016 - RBI/DBR/2015-16/18 Master Direction DBR.AML.BC.No.81/14.01.001/2015-16 (updated upto Dec 18, 2020)

Master Direction - Reserve Bank of India (Interest Rate on Deposits) Directions, 2016 – RBI/DBR/2015-16/19 Master Direction DBR. Dir. No.84/13.03.00/2015-16 (updated upto Feb 22, 2019)

Master Circular on Customer Service in Banks - RBI/2015-16/59 DBR No.Leg.BC. 21/09.07.006/2015-16

24. POLICY MANDATORY INFORMATION

Name	Description
Document Title	Comprehensive Deposit Policy
Document Classification	Regulatory
Document Sub classification	Compliance
Original Publish Date	July 2017
Policy Producing Business Line	Operations / Sethuraman Sathappan
Policy Producing Department or Function	Operations / Sethuraman Sathappan
Document Author	Prasanna Abhyankar
Document Approver(s)	India EXCO
Document Contact(s) (PM)	India Operations
Last Review Date	November 2020/January 2021
Next Review Date	October 2022
Legal & Regulatory Requirements	Yes – Reserve Bank of India
Effective Date	