



అనంతపురం జిల్లా సహకార కేంద్ర బ్యాంకు లి., సుభాష్ రోడ్, అనంతపురం.

Ph 274544 Fax: 08554-274544 e.mail: adccbkatp@gmail.com

అనంతపురం జిల్లా సహకార కేంద్ర బ్యాంకు పాలకవర్గ సమావేశము

తేది 30-03-2015న గావించిన తీర్మానము.

Table Agenda

విషయము నెం. 3

To review and approve the comprehensive Investment Policy for the Bank in accordance with RBI/NABARD guidelines

Details:

In recent times, RBI has issued notification(s) to all CCBs with regards to CRR and SLR investments of the Bank. During recent workshop held at CTI APCOB, on investments in Government Securities, RBI/NABARD officials impressed upon the DCCBs to formulate a comprehensive (revision) Investment Policy in due acceptance of recent RBI notifications letter No. RBI / 2013-14 / 631, RPCD RCB.BC No. 110/07.51.020/2013-14, dt. 05.06.2014. The section in consultation with APCOB has drafted an Investment Policy (enclosed). The policy is placed before the Board of Management for review and approval.

తీర్మానము :-

Resolved that, in accordance with the RBI notifications letter No. RBI / 2013-14 / 631, RPCD RCB.BC No. 110/07.51.020/2013-14, dt. 05.06.2014, the draft comprehensive Investment Policy is approved.

Further resolved that, the Chief Executive Officer is duly authorized to submit a copy of the same to RBI/NABARD in compliance to the RBI notification.

Further resolved that, the Investment Committee constituted with Chief Executive Officer as head of the Committee with the following members is approved

Chief Executive Officer	Chairman
General Manager	Member
Deputy General Manager (Banking)	Member
Deputy General Manager (Loans)	Member
Deputy General Manager (Admn)	Member
Asst. General Manager (Admn)	Member
Manager (Dev)	Member
Manager (Loans)	Member
Manager (Investments / Banking)	Member / Convenor

(సం||) యల్. శివశంకర రెడ్డి

అధ్యక్షులు

/నిజ ప్రతి/



SA

(Signature)
అసిస్టెంట్ జనరల్ మేనేజర్

p.t.o

THE ANANTAPUR DISTRICT COOPERATIVE CENTRAL BANK Ltd

INVESTMENT POLICY

March 2015

1. INTRODUCTION :-

As per the provisions of section 18 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (As Applicable to Co-operative Societies) [BR Act, 1949(AACS)], All primary (urban) Co-operative banks (UCBs) (scheduled as well as non-scheduled) are required to maintain stipulated level of cash reserve ratio (CRR) and statutory liquidity ratio (SLR)

In terms of section 24 of Banking Regulation Act 1949 (AACS), the District Coop. Central Banks are required to maintain Statutory Liquidity Ratio, which shall not be less than 21.50% of the total Net Demand and Time Liabilities (Net DTL) or at a prescribed percentage fixed by RBI from time to time as on last Friday of second preceding fortnight. This SLR should be maintained besides maintenance of 4% CRR (Cash Reserve Ratio). The SLR is required to be maintained on daily basis in the form of liquid assets e.g. Central and State government Securities, Unencumbered approved Securities and fixed deposits with State cooperative Bank and excess of Cash reserve ratio balances.

The Reserve Bank of India has advised all the Banks to formulate an Investment Policy and revise from time to time as required.

Till date, the Bank is investing all the surplus funds with APCOB towards SLR requirement.

The Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai vide letter No. RBI / 2013-14 / 631, RPCD RCB.BC No. 110/07.51.020/2013-14, dt. 05.06.2014 has communicated the amendments made to section 18 & 24 of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS). Further, advised to make necessary changes in Investment policies of the Bank. Adhering to the directives, a investment policy is prepared.

The Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai vide letter No. RBI / 2013-14 / 631, RPCD RCB.BC No. 110/07.51.020/2013-14, dt. 05.06.2014 has communicated the amendments made to section 18 & 24 of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS). The details of amendments are shown hereunder.

Amendments :-

Section	Type	% on NDTL to be maintained date wise			Remarks
		Upto 11.07.14	From 12.07.2014 upto 08.08.2014	From 09.08.2014	
18	CRR	3%	4%	4%	Cash and Bank Balances to be maintained and no change in mode of maintenance
24	SLR	25%	22.50%	22.00%	At present, entire SLR investments were maintained are with APCOB. The Reserve Bank of India vide letter dt. 05.06.2014, has informed that entire SLR investments should be kept in the form of approved securities by 31.03.2015.

The Reserve Bank of India again vide letter No. RBI/2014-15/139 RPCD.RCB.BC. No. 16 / 07.51.020 / 2014-15, dt. 21.07.2015 has communicated the road map for maintenance of SLR in the form of approved securities on NDTL as on July, 25, 2014 in a phased manner by CCBs as shown under.

Date	Investment in approved securities as % of NDTL as on July, 25 2014
31.03.2015	5%
31.03.2016	10%
31.03.2017	Entire SLR as may be prescribed by Reserve Bank of India on that date.

Further, advised that the Bank should immediately invest the funds in approved securities in prescribed percentage to the extent of incremental growth in NDTL over the level as on July, 25th 2014.

Based on the circulars issued by RBI, there is every need to frame investment policy inconsonance with the guidelines issued by RBI

PART – (A)**Preamble:**

The cooperative banking sector is one of the main partners of Indian banking structure, by having more and extensive reach to the rural India, through their huge network of credit societies in the institutional credit structure. The cooperative sector has played a key role in the economy of the country and always recognized as an integral part of our national economy. As a Central cooperative bank (CCB), it has the social objectives as well as objective of ensuring maximum returns to the stakeholders. This document seeks to put in place an **'Investment Policy'** for the Bank keeping above role in perspective. In pursuance of the latest directives and guidelines issued by **Reserve Bank of India and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development**, the Investment Policy of the Bank is as follows, which will be in force with **immediate effect**.

1. Objectives:

Keeping in view the provisions of the **Banking Regulation Act 1949 (AACS)** and the guidelines of **the Reserve Bank of India and National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development** and the provisions of **A P State Cooperative Societies Act**, the Investment Policy of the Bank aims at management of cash / funds inflow and outflow on general banking business and deployment of surplus funds in profitable avenues with the objective of maximization of Profit.

- To ensure that the investments made by the Bank support the primary objective of the investment requirement as lay down by regulators.
- To ensure that the investments made by the Bank provide a fair return and maximize value for stake holders.
- To ensure that the investments generate returns which are commensurate with the risks assumed by the Bank.

2. Modalities

The following modalities shall be adopted for management of funds and for taking investment decisions.

2.1 Cash Flow analysis and Investment decisions

- a) The daily position of cash shall be analysed by the Treasury Management Cell / Accounts Section keeping in the view the statutory provisions and other requirements under the notice of the competent authority for decision, if necessary.
- b) Receipt of interest and principal on investment of Government and other Trustee Securities (Permissible Investments) held in CSGL / SGL / Demat accounts on the due dates shall be analysed on a day to day basis.
- c) Receipt of Interest on Inter Bank Deposits.
- d) Utilisation of excess cash available in different branches.
- e) Cash inflow and outflow depending upon release of refinance etc, repayment of borrowings and release of finance to branches.
- f) Deployment of surplus funds based on the daily position available in approved money market instruments.
- g) Borrowing of funds from counter party Banks and Primary Dealers through approved instruments including Repo transactions.

- h) Utilization of average daily surplus on account of CRR requirements arising within the fortnight as per RBI stipulations.
- i) Funds available from Government, General Insurance Corporation etc for various purposes.
- j) Reconciliation of relevant transactions / accounts.

3. Permissible Investments

The Bank shall go for Investment in the following categories

- a) Government of India dated securities
- b) State Government securities
- c) Government of India Treasury Bills
- d) Call / Notice Money Investments
- e) Certificate of Deposits
- f) Repurchase Agreement (REPO)
- g) Inter Bank Deposits and
- h) Any other securities permitted by Reserve Bank of India.

4. Exposure Limit

- i. Following exposure limits are fixed against each type of investment

Particulars	Limits
a) Government of India dated securities	35% of the Total Deposit and Own fund of the Bank
b) State Government Securities	
c) Govt of India Treasury Bills	
d) Call / Notice Money (Lending & Borrowing)	No exposure Limit
e) Certificate of Deposit	10% of Total Deposit
f) Repurchase Agreement (REPO)	5% of Total Deposit
g) Inter Bank Deposit	To be fixed by Investment Committee from time to time.

- ii. For any particular Government security Maximum exposure shall be limited to Rs 25 Crore.
- iii. Total daily transaction (Sale and Purchase) shall not exceed Rs 25 Crore
- iv. Trading exposure shall be limited to Rs 10 Crore per day.
- v. Any deal upto Rs 5 Crore shall be decided by the General Manager.
- vi. Beyond Rs 5 Crore deal shall be approved by the Chief Executive Officer
- vii. In case of odd lot (deals less than Rs 5 Crore), the Chief Dealer / Investment officer has to take prior approval of the Secretary / CEO/Managing Director.

5. STOP LOSS:

The maximum permissible loss due to sale of any particular security by Investment officer shall be limited to Rs 1 (Rupees one only) per Rs 100/- in order to limit the loss on any transaction. In exceptional cases if it is considered advantageous to hold any security even though the stop loss is breached taking into account the yield and marketability, approval of the Secretary / CEO/Managing Director shall be obtained.

6. CSGL Procedure:

All investments in Government Securities shall be strictly dealt in CSGL Account with SBI DFHI Ltd.

7. Dealing with Counter Party:

All purchase / Sale of the securities shall be dealt through Primary Dealers / Banks. Negotiation of the price shall be based on the indicative rates available through reliable sources including information from various Primary Dealers / Banks. Before finalizing the settlement rates shall be obtained over phone / written quotations wherever available. In case of quotes obtained over telephone, the Dealer / Investment Officer shall record the same in a register to be maintained for the purpose. After receipt of the quote the Dealer / Investment Officer shall examine the marketability, period and Yield to Maturity (YTM) etc of the specific securities for taking an instant decision. There shall not be any transaction (Sale or Purchase) outside the CSGL account. On confirmation of the deal, letter of confirmation shall be obtained over FAX / Email from counterparty for reconfirmation.

8. Classification of Securities

All securities shall be classified as under:

1. Held to Maturity (HTM)

2. Available for Sale (AFS)

3. Held for Trading (HFT)

4. However in the Balance Sheet the investment will continue as per the existing i.e.

a) Government securities:

The Bank, from time to time, with the prior approval of the Managing Committee, will segregate the securities taking into account the requirement for SLR which will be kept under HTM category taking into account the directives and guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India and NABARD. In no case, the said securities will be transferred from Held to Maturity (HTM) to Available for Sale (AFS) or Held for Trading (HFT) within the financial year once the approval is accorded by the Board. When change of securities is affected from one category to another, required transactions are to be entered into the books of accounts. Again, the securities which are not traded under Held for Trading (HFT) category within 90 days shall be transferred from Held for Trading (HFT) to Available for Sale (AFS). Similarly, any securities kept under AFS beyond 90 days may be transferred from AFS to HFT taking into consideration the marketability of the securities with the approval of The Secretary / CEO/Managing Director. This shall be reviewed by the Managing Committee at least once in a half year. The securities under the AFS category shall be marked to market at the end of each year. Similarly, the securities under the HFT category shall be marked to market as per the guidelines of Reserve Bank of India / NABARD from time to time.

9. Accounting

- a) On purchase of securities on payment of premium the face value along with premium shall be charged to the **Investment in Central Govt/ State Govt Securities Account (CSGL & Premium)**. Interest paid on such investment, accrued from the date of last payment shall be paid from the “**Interest received on Investment account**”. On sale of the security, the value shall be credited to the **Investment in Central Govt / State Govt Securities Account (CSGL & Premium)**. The capital gains, if any, on trading shall be credited to the Profit on Sale of Securities account. Interest received on sale of securities will be taken to “**Interest received on Investment account**”. Capital loss on sale of securities will be charged to the “**Loss on sale of securities account**”.
- b) On purchase of securities on discount, the face value shall be debited to the **Investment in Central Govt/ State Govt Securities Account (CSGL & Premium)** and the amount of discount received shall be paid to the credit of **Investment in Central Govt/ State Govt Securities Account (CSGL & Premium)**. While on sale, **Investment in Central Govt. / State Govt Securities Account (CSGL & Premium)** account shall be credited to the extent of discounted value paid at the time of purchase and balance amount shall go to the “**Profit on sale of securities**”

c) Held to Maturity(HTM):

The securities acquired by the Bank with the intention to hold them up to maturity shall be classified under **Held to Maturity**. The investments included under “Held to Maturity” should not exceed 25 percent of the banks total investments. The Bank may include at its discretion under Held to Maturity category securities less than 25 percent of total investment. The following investments will be classified under Held to Maturity but will not be counted for the purpose of ceiling of 25 % specified for this category.

- i. Re capitalization Bonds received from the Government of India / State Government towards recapitalization requirements and held in their investment portfolio. This will not include recapitalization Bonds of other Banks acquired for investment purposes.
- ii. Profit on sale of investments in this category should be first taken to the Profit & Loss account and thereafter be appropriated to the Capital Reserve Account. Loss on Sale will be recognized in the Profit & Loss account.

d) Available for Sale (AFS).

The individual scrips in the Available for Sale category will be marked to market at once in year. While the depreciation shall be recognized and fully provided for and the net appreciation under this shall be ignored, The book value of the individual securities shall not undergo any change after the revaluation.

(Note: Securities under this category shall be valued scrip-wise and depreciation / appreciation shall be aggregated).

e) **Held for Trading (HFT).**

Individual scrip's in the Held for Trading category will be marked to market at quarterly or at more frequent intervals. The Book value of the individual securities in this category shall not undergo any change after marking to market.

- f) The Bank shall decide on the extent of holdings under Available for Sale and Held for Trading categories after considering various aspects such as basis of intent, trading strategies, risk management capabilities, task planning, manpower skills and available funds.
- g) The investment classified under Held to Maturity category would be those from which the bank expects to make gains by the movement in the interest rates / market rates. Each security shall be ordinarily sold within 90 days.
- h) Profit or Loss on sale of investments in both the categories i.e. HFT and AFS will be taken to the Profit and Loss account.
- i) The Bank may shift investments to / from Held to Maturity category with the approval of Management Committee once a year ordinarily at the beginning of the accounting year. No further shifting to / from this category will be considered during the remaining part of any accounting year.
- j) The Bank may consider shifting of investments from Available for Sale category to Held for trading category with the approval of the Secretary / CEO/Managing Director.
- k) Transfer of scrips from one category to another, under all circumstances, shall be considered at the acquisition cost / book value / market value on the date of transfer, whichever is the least, and the depreciation, if any, on such transfer shall be fully provided for.
- l) The provisions required to be created on account of depreciation in the Available for Sale category in any year shall be debited to the Profit and Loss Account and an equivalent amount (net to tax benefit, if any, and net of consequent reduction in the transfer to Statutory Reserve) or the balance available in the Investment Depreciation Reserve Fund Account , whichever is less, shall be transferred from the Investment Depreciation Reserve Fund Account to the Profit and Loss Account. In the event provisions created on account of the depreciation in the Available for Sale category are found to be in excess of the required amount in any year , the excess shall be credited to the Profit and Loss account and an equivalent amount (net of taxes , if any, and net of transfer to Statutory Reserves as applicable to such excess provisions) shall be appropriated to the Investment Depreciation Reserve Fund Account to be utilized to meet future depreciation requirement for investment in this category. The amounts debited to the Profit and Loss account for provision and the amount credited to the Profit and Loss account for reversal of excess provision shall be debited and credited respectively under the head "Expenditure – Provisions and Contingencies". The amounts appropriated from the Profit & Loss account and the amount transferred from the Investment Depreciation reserve Fund to the Profit & Loss account shall be shown as "below the line" items after determining the Profit for the year.

m) Investment Fluctuation Reserve (IFR)

With a view to build adequate reserve to guard against market risk:

1. Bank should build up Investment Fluctuation Reserve (IFR) out of realized gains on sale of investments and subject to available net profit, of a minimum of 5 percent of the investment portfolio. This minimum requirement should be computed with reference to investments in current category. It will not be necessary to include investment under permanent category for the purpose. However, Bank is free to build a higher percentage of IFR up to 10 per cent of the portfolio, depending on the size and composition of their portfolio with the approval of the Managing Committee.
2. Bank should transfer maximum amount of the gains realized on sale off investment in securities to the IFR. Transfer of IFR shall be as appropriation of net profit after appropriation to Statutory Reserve.
3. The IFR, consisting of realized gains from the sale of investments from the current category, would be eligible for inclusion in Tier-II capital.
4. Transfer from IFR to the Profit and Loss account to meet depreciation requirements on investment would be a “below the line” extraordinary item.
5. Bank should ensure that the unrealized gains on valuation of the investment portfolio are not taken to the Income Account or to the IFR.
6. Bank may utilize the amount held in IFR to meet in future, the depreciation requirement on investment in securities.
7. Distinction between IFR and IDR

It may be noted that Investment Fluctuation Reserve (IFR) is created out of appropriation from the realized Net Profits / out of Profits earned on account of sale of investments initially held under permanent category but subsequently shifted to current category and forms part of the reserves of the Bank qualified under Tier-II capital. Whereas Investment Depreciation Reserve (IDR) is a provision created by charging diminution in the investment value to Profit & Loss Account. While the amount held in IFR should be shown in the Balance Sheet as such, the amount held in IDR should be reported as Contingent Provision against depreciation in Investment.

- n) In case the bank opens CSGL accounts of different constituent Bank, there will be “ off balance sheet items” in the GL head as follows:

For CSGL Transaction:

1. CSGL for constituent Bank with subsidiaries – Liabilities
2. CSGL with RBI for constituent Banks with subsidiaries – Assets

For SGL Transactions.

1. SGL with RBI – Liabilities and Assets
2. Demat account with any – Liabilities and Assets.

Interest received on behalf of constituent Bank will be paid to the current account of Concerned Bank. A certificate regarding securities position is to be

issued to the constituent Bank fortnightly. In case of purchase and sale of securities by the constituent Bank, entries in the CSGL

Account with SBI DFHI LTD along with their designated fund account will be affected based on their deal settlement. For all transactions in Government securities one Designated Fund account shall be opened by the constituent Bank.

10. Record and Registers

The following registers / records are to be maintained for recording the investment transactions.

- i. Counter Party Deal Confirmation Register.
- ii. Banks confirmation
- iii. Fortnightly Transaction Statement
- iv. Quarterly Balance Certificates
- v. Security Register
- vi. Purchase / Sale Register
- vii. Gain / Loss Register
- viii. Stop Loss Register
- ix. Investment Committee Minute Book.

11. Exceptions

Any exceptional transactions beyond the policy shall be made with the prior approval of the Secretary / CEO/Managing Director.

12. Risk Management

The investment policy has taken into consideration of the risk associated with trading and there is in-built system of creating Reserves as per Reserve Bank of India / NABARD guidelines.

13. Investment Committee / ALCO

For the time being, till the ALM concept is made applicable to the Bank, the Investment Committee shall look after the functions of **Asset Liability Committee (ALCO)**

14. Report and Returns

A daily report shall be presented by the Investment Officer to the Secretary / CEO/Managing Director. The monthly report shall be generated and presented to the Investment Committee while the quarterly report shall be submitted to RBI.

PART – (B)

The duties and responsibilities of the Accounts Section/ Treasury Management Cell shall be as under.

Chief Dealer / Investment Officer:

- i. He shall remain in overall charge of the Investment Committee.
- ii. He shall make period review of the investment position both inside and outside the CSGL account and shall appraise the same to the Secretary / CEO/Managing Director.
- iii. He shall sign all the deal settlement sheets arising out of the Treasury Management.
- iv. He shall place all the deals settled during a month in the Investment Committee for approval.

Dealer / Assistant Investment Officer in Front Office:

- i. He shall place before the Chief Dealer / Investment Officer daily funds position of the Bank with reference to maintenance of SLR and CRR and indicate the NDTL position of surplus / deficit of funds at the opening of the day.
- ii. He shall make trading of the Government securities and other Trustee securities by sale and purchase as per the rules specified in the Investment Policy of the Bank.
- iii. He shall record the negotiated price after discussion with the SGL / CSGL account holders and keep the same under his custody for future reference and take instant decision for purchase / sale of GOI securities after consultation with SGL / CSGL account holders and after examining the marketability, YTM and premium to be paid etc.
- iv. For deployment of daily cash surplus, he shall contact the SGL/ CSGL account holders to ascertain daily call money market rates and shall remit the available surplus cash in consultation with Chief Dealer / Investment Officer of Investment in Call Money Market.
- v. In case of requirement of funds, he shall contact the SGL / CSGL account holders for borrowing from Call Money market in consultation with the Chief Dealer / Investment Officer and borrow maintaining all formalities.
- vi. For deployment of seasonal surplus funds, he shall contact the Local Commercial Banks / Private Banks and Invest / withdraw along the renewals considering the market trend and future requirements of funds of the Bank in consultation with the Chief Dealer / Investment Officer.
- vii. He shall ensure collection of interest due and principal in the due dates on all types of securities held in CSGL / Demat / NABARD and in safe custody.
- viii. He shall obtain the deal settlement sheets from the SGL / CSGL accounts holders on the same day and ensure maintenance of up to date accounts in the CSGL account.
- ix. He shall maintain all records of daily transactions and prepare vouchers accordingly.
- x. In absence of the Chief Dealer / Investment officer he shall exercise the powers of the Chief Dealer / Investment officer subject to control under the Secretary / CEO/Managing Director.
- xi. He shall maintain all registers and records of the Accounts Section /Treasury Management Cell and shall prepare all the reports including valuation of securities relating to Accounts Section /Treasury Management Cell.
- xii. He shall reconcile all the deposit accounts and CSGL account and Demat account maintained by the Accounts Section /Treasury Management Cell.
- xiii. He shall verify the daily funds position of the Bank with reference to maintenance of the SLR and CRR and indicate the NDTL position of surplus / deficit of funds at the opening of the day.
- xiv. He shall verify and recommend the trading of Government securities and other Trustee securities by sale and purchase as per the rules specified in the Investment policy of the Bank.

- xv. He shall take instant decision for purchase / sale of GOI securities after consultation with SGL / CSGL account holders and after examining the marketability, YTM and premium to be paid etc and recommend the deal for approval of the Chief Dealer / Investment Officer.
- xvi. He shall recommend to the Chief Dealer / Investment Officer for deployment of daily cash surplus, after confirming daily call money market rate.
- xvii. In case of requirement of funds, he shall recommend to the Chief Dealer / Investment officer for borrowing from call money market after maintaining all formalities.
- xviii. For deployment of seasonal surplus funds, he shall recommend the Chief Dealer / Investment officer about the market trend and future requirement of the funds of the Bank.
- xix. He shall remain in over all charge of the investment portfolio of the Bank subject to the control of the Chief Dealer / Investment officer.
- xx. He shall ensure that deal settlement sheets from the SGL / CSGL account holders are collected on the same day and ensure maintenance of up to date accounts in the CSGL account.
- xxi. He shall approve all vouchers prepared and certify the correctness of the statements, reports and returns to be submitted to various quarters by the Bank.

Investment Committee

The Investment committee consisting of the Banks Senior Officers should be responsible for ensuring adherence to the limits set by the Board as well as for deciding the investment strategy of the Banks in line with guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time. Keeping in view the Banks surplus funds position, Investment Committee was constituted with CEO as head of the committee.

Chief Executive Officer	- Chairman
General Manager	- Member
Deputy General Manager (Banking)	- Member
Deputy General Manager (Loans)	- Member
Deputy General Manager (ADM)	- Member
Asst. General Manager (ADM)	- Member
Manager (Dev)	- Member
Manager (Loans)	- Member
Manager (Investments /Banking)	- Member / Convener

- The Committee should meet once in a month or as frequently as required to review the funds management of the Bank and also give directions accordingly to Funds Management section time to time.
- The Committee should monitor and control daily Govt. Securities Sale/Purchase as well as other investment transactions.
- The quorum of the committee shall be five members including Chief Executive Officer.
- To decide period wise composition of Government Securities.
- To maintain proportion of Central and state Government Securities to total SLR investments.
- To direct Funds Section to Sale / Purchase Govt. Securities for maximizing yield.

- To maintain the flexibility in portfolio in a such manner that funds will be available for better investment opportunity and also for meeting credit requirement of Bank.
- To guide funds Management section in order to manage interest rate risk and market risk.
- To decide to borrow or lend funds through call money, Repo, CBLO.
- To take decision regarding to keep/renew FDR with State Cooperative Bank. Also to make overdraft available when funds are require Suddenly, to increase overdraft limit in State Coop. bank when substantial funds could not be available by way of call, Repo, CBLO. After utilizing total overdraft limit , even though funds are required order to sale Govt. Securities in loss, to call meeting of investment committee or considering critical situation of that time it is essential to take urgent decision hence, CEO empowered to take decision.
- The committee should submit the proceedings of the meeting to the Chief Executive Officer of the Bank and in turn it should also be placed to the Board of Directors Meeting for information and to their suggestions as to the mode of investment of surplus funds.

Audit Control:

The Internal Audit of accounts of the Accounts Section/ Treasury Management Cell shall be entrusted to a Chartered Accountant whose fee shall be decided by The Secretary / CEO/Managing Director, he (CA) will be responsible for checking the books of accounts of the Accounts Section/ Treasury Management Cell as per the approved guidelines of RBI / NABARD and adherence to the Investment Policy in the day to day functioning of the Accounts Section/ Treasury Management Cell. A quarterly Audit Report shall be submitted to The Secretary / CEO/Managing Director. In turn, the Audit Report along with the compliance, if any, shall be placed before the Committee of Management at half yearly intervals for onward transmission to RBI / NABARD by 15th May and 1st November.

The Chief Executive Officer
Anantapur District Cooperative Central
Bank Ltd

President
Management Incharge
Anantapur District Cooperative Central
Bank Ltd