



NURTURING TRUST. HARVESTING GROWTH

52ND ANNUAL
REPORT 2024-25



(Scheduled Bank)

**JANAKALYAN
SAHAKARI BANK LTD.**

Come and Feel the Change ...

५९ व्या वार्षिक सर्वसाधारण सभेची काही क्षणचित्रे





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NOTICE OF THE 52nd ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 52nd Annual General Meeting of the Members (Shareholders) of Janakalyan Sahakari Bank Limited will be held on Wednesday the 6th of August 2025 at 5.00 p.m. at Prof. B. N. Vaidya Sabhagriha, Indian Education Society's Raja Shivaji Vidya Sankul, Hindu Colony, Dadar – East, Mumbai- 400 014 to transact the following business:

1. To read and confirm the Minutes of the 51st Annual General Meeting held on Friday the 30th of August 2024.
2. To consider and adopt the Annual Report on affairs of the Bank placed by the Board of Directors, the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025 and Profit and Loss Account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025, duly audited and to take note of the Audit Report submitted by M/s GMJ & Co., Chartered Accountants.
3. To approve appropriation of profit for the Financial Year ended 31st March 2025.
4. To approve and confirm the appointment of the Statutory Auditors recommended by Board of Directors and approved by Reserve Bank of India vide their letter dated 10th July, 2025 for the Financial Year 2025-26 and authorize the Board of Directors to approve their remuneration.
5. To confirm the appointment of Internal / Concurrent Auditors for the Financial Year 2025-26.
6. To note the directions issued by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Commissioner of Co-operation, Pune in respect of Staffing Pattern and compliance made by the Bank in this regard and approve the Staffing Pattern proposed.
7. To consider the status as regards the Long-Term Strategic Plan and approve the revised Long Term Strategic Plan as also Annual Operational Plan for the Financial Year 2025-26;
8. To write off the Bad & Doubtful Debts as certified by the Statutory Auditors keeping all the rights of recovery intact against all concerned parties involved.
9. To note the details of the Loans and Advances to Directors and their relatives extended by the Bank as on 31-03-2025.
10. To condone the absence of all the shareholders who have not attended the 52nd Annual General Meeting.
11. Any other business with the permission of the Chair.

By Order of the Board of Directors

Shriram Date

Chief Executive Officer

Date: 21st July 2025

Important Notes

1. The Annual report containing audited Statements of Accounts including Balance Sheet, Profit & Loss Account and the Report of the Board of Directors may please be obtained by members from any of our Branches or Head Office. The Annual Report will also be available on the Bank's website: www.jsblbank.com.
2. Members who require any further information or desire to offer any suggestions are requested to submit the same via email at jksbl@jksbl.com or in writing at the Registered Office address of the Bank on or before 30th July 2025 i.e., seven days in advance, to enable the Bank to provide the information.
3. In case there is no quorum as required at the appointed time, the meeting will stand adjourned for half an hour and will be held at 5.30 p.m. on the same day and at the same venue. The adjourned meeting need not have the required quorum and will be held to transact business as per the agenda given in this notice irrespective of the quorum.

REQUEST TO ALL SHAREHOLDERS

1. Please intimate the change in your address if any, along with the documentary proof i.e. Passport / Election Card / Aadhar Card / NREGA Card / Driving License by email on share@jksbl.com or by submission of the same at any of our branches.
2. Please intimate your mobile number and e-mail id at share@jksbl.com to enable us to send e-communication to you.



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५२ व्या वार्षिक सर्वसाधारण सभेची सूचना

जनकल्याण सहकारी बँक लिमिटेडच्या सभासदांना (भागधारकांना) अशी सूचना देण्यात येत आहे की बँकेची ५२ वी वार्षिक सर्वसाधारण सभा बुधवार दिनांक ६ ऑगस्ट २०२५ रोजी सायंकाळी ५:०० वाजता प्राचार्य बी. एन. वैद्य सभागृह, इंडियन एज्युकेशन सोसायटीचे राजा शिवाजी विद्या संकुल, हिंदू कॉलनी, दादर- पूर्व, मुंबई- ४०००१४ येथे खाली नमूद केलेले कामकाज करण्यासाठी आयोजित केली आहे.

- शुक्रवार, दिनांक ३० ऑगस्ट २०२४ रोजी झालेल्या ५१ व्या वार्षिक सर्वसाधारण सभेचे इतिवृत वाचून मंजूर करणे.
- दिनांक ३१ मार्च २०२५ रोजी पूर्ण झालेल्या वर्षातील बँकेच्या कामकाजाचा संचालक मंडळाने सादर केलेला अहवाल, लेखापरीक्षकांनी तपासलेले वर्ष २०२४-२५ चे नफा तोटा पत्रक, दिनांक ३१ मार्च २०२५ अखेरचा तालेबंद व लेखा परीक्षक मे. जीएमजे अँड कंपनी, चार्टर्ड अकौंटंट्स यांनी सादर केलेला परीक्षण अहवाल विचारार्थ घेऊन स्वीकारणे.
- आर्थिक वर्ष २०२४-२५ मध्ये झालेल्या नफ्यासह एकूण शिल्लक नफ्याच्या प्रस्तावित विनियोगाला मान्यता देणे.
- आर्थिक वर्ष २०२५-२६ साठी संचालक मंडळाने केलेल्या शिफारशीनुसार वैधानिक लेखा परीक्षकांच्या नियुक्तीस भारतीय रिझर्व बँकेने त्यांच्या दिनांक १० जुलै २०२५ रोजीच्या पत्रानुसार दिलेल्या मंजूरीची नोंद घेऊन सदर नियुक्ती मंजूर करून कायम करणे व संचालक मंडळाला वैधानिक लेखापरीक्षकाचे मानधन निश्चित करण्यासाठी अधिकृत करणे.
- आर्थिक वर्ष २०२५-२६ साठी अंतर्गत व समकालीन लेखा परीक्षकांची केलेली नेमणूक मंजूर करून कायम करणे.
- कर्मचारी संख्या व भरती नमुनापद्धती (पॅटर्न) संदर्भात निबंधक, सहकारी संस्था आणि सहकार आयुक्त, पुणे यांचे द्वारे जारी केलेल्या परिपत्रकात दिलेल्या निर्देशानुसार बँकेने केलेल्या कार्यवाहीची नोंद घेणे व त्यासंबंधीच्या प्रस्तावास मंजूरी देणे.
- बँकेच्या दीर्घकालीन यथार्थ आराखड्याचे संदर्भातील सद्यःस्थितीची नोंद घेऊन सुधारित आराखड्याला मंजूरी देणे आणि आर्थिक वर्ष २०२५-२६ साठी बँकेच्या वार्षिक अंमलबजावणी आराखड्याला मान्यता देणे.
- वैधानिक लेखापरीक्षकांनी प्रमाणित केलेली संशयित व बुडीत कर्जे (बाकी येणी) संबंधित व्यक्तींकडून करावयाच्या वसुलीचे सर्व अधिकार अबाधित ठेऊन, निलेखित करण्यास मान्यता देणे,
- दिनांक ३१ मार्च २०२५ रोजी बँकेचे संचालक आणि त्यांच्या नातेवाईकांना दिलेल्या कर्ज आणि अग्रिम यांच्या माहितीची नोंद घेणे.
- बँकेच्या ५२ व्या वार्षिक सर्वसाधारण सभेला हजर नसलेल्या सभासदांची गैरहजेरी मंजूर करणे.
- अध्यक्षांच्या परवानगीने येणारे इतर विषय.

संचालक मंडळाच्या आदेशानुसार

श्रीराम दाते

मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी

दिनांक: २१ जुलै, २०२५

महत्वाच्या सूचना

- लेखापरीक्षित तालेबंद, नफा-तोटा पत्रक आणि संचालकांच्या अहवालासहित असलेला वार्षिक अहवाल सभासदांनी कृपया बँकेच्या कोणत्याही शाखेतून अथवा मुख्य कार्यालयातून प्राप्त करावा. तसेच सदर वार्षिक अहवाल बँकेच्या www.jsblbank.com या संकेत स्थळावर (वेबसाईटवर) सुद्धा उपलब्ध आहे ह्याची नोंद घ्यावी.
- ज्या सभासदांना अधिक काही माहिती हवी असेल किंवा ज्यांना काही सूचना करावयाच्या असतील त्यांनी त्या jksbl@jksbl.com या ईमेल वर किंवा लेखी स्वरूपात बँकेच्या नोंदणीकृत कार्यालयाच्या पत्त्यावर दिनांक ३० जुलै २०२५ किंवा त्यापूर्वी पोहोचतील अशा रितीने सादर कराव्यात जेणे करून बँकेला सदर माहिती उपलब्ध करून देणे शक्य होईल.
- सभेच्या नियोजित वेळी सभास्थानी गणसंख्या अपुरी असल्यास, सदर सभा तहकूब करून ती सभा त्याच दिवशी त्याच ठिकाणी सायंकाळी ५:३० वाजता संपन्न होऊन त्यामध्ये या सुचनेनुसार कामकाज करण्यात येईल. अशा सभेला गणसंख्येचे बंधन राहणार नाही.

सर्व भागधारकांना विनंती

- कृपया ज्यांचा पत्ता बदललेला आहे त्यांनी त्याची सूचना / माहिती बँकेला द्यावी व सोबत पुरावा म्हणून पुढीलपैकी कोणताही एक दस्तऐवज share@jksbl.com या ईमेल वर पाठवावा. किंवा कोणत्याही शाखेत सादर करावी.
जसे: पासपोर्ट / निवडणूक ओळखपत्र / आधार कार्ड / नरेगा कार्ड / वाहन चालक परवाना.
- कृपया आपला भ्रमणध्वनी क्र. (मोबाईल क्र.) आणि ई मेल आयडी share@jksbl.com या ईमेल वर आम्हाला कळवावा जेणेकरून इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्रणालीद्वारे आपल्याशी संपर्क साधणे शक्य होईल.

**SELECT FINANCIAL INDICATORS**

Amount In ₹ Crore

SR NO	SELECT INDICATORS	2024-25	% INCR/ (DECR) OVER PREVIOUS YEAR	2023-24	% INCR/ (DECR) OVER PREVIOUS YEAR	2022-23	% INCR/ (DECR) OVER PREVIOUS YEAR
1	SHARE CAPITAL	36.96	(6.94)	39.71	(7.37)	42.87	(7.05)
2	DEPOSITS	1,887.95	(2.51)	1,936.56	(3.19)	2,000.37	(6.08)
3	LOANS AND ADVANCES	839.24	2.37	819.83	(7.30)	884.41	(8.99)
4	BUSINESS MIX	2,727.19	(1.06)	2,756.38	(4.45)	2,884.78	(6.99)
5	PERFORMING ADVANCES	767.64	13.41	676.89	(0.82)	682.48	(15.46)
6	INVESTMENT	744.96	(6.09)	793.24	(14.26)	925.22	3.25
7 a)	LOW COST DEPOSIT (SB/CA)	833.01	(0.59)	837.96	(1.71)	852.55	1.33
7 b)	LOW COST DEPOSIT (SB/CA)% With Total Deposits	44.12	0.85	43.27	0.65	42.62	3.12
8	NET WORTH	113.65	22.10	93.08	(18.22)	113.82	17.72
9	CRAR %	15.31	1.56	13.75	0.92	12.83	2.75
10	GROSS NPA %	8.53	(8.90)	17.43	(5.40)	22.83	5.90
11	NET NPA %	0.00	(4.90)	4.90	(8.97)	13.87	8.03
12	OPERATING PROFIT	22.05	(21.29)	28.01	839.83	2.98	(90.95)
13	NET PROFIT/(LOSS)	10.36	27.84	8.11	280.63	2.13	52.14
14	ACCUMULATED PROFIT/(LOSS)	41.08	15.64	35.53	17.41	30.26	34.85
15	TOTAL ASSETS	2,267.19	(5.71)	2,404.38	(12.65)	2,752.70	(2.64)
16	WORKING CAPITAL	2,191.36	(2.50)	2,247.66	(2.57)	2,307.06	(5.58)
17	COST OF DEPOSIT (%)	4.64	0.26	4.38	(0.07)	4.45	(0.43)
18	NET INTEREST INCOME	77.16	(3.92)	80.31	33.49	60.16	(27.25)

Note: In case of Net Profit/(Loss) and Accumulated Profit/(Loss), the figures are not comparable and show abnormal variation. Hence percentage are not shown.



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BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman

Shri. Kelkar S. V. B.Com., FCA

Vice Chairman

Shri. Bagade K. R. B.Com., LL.B.

Directors

Mrs. Bhatkar M. H. B.A. Psychology,
Dip. in Public Relations,
Special Education and
Psychological Counselling

Shri. Bopardikar S. B. HSC

Shri. Dandekar V. V. B.Tech (Mechanical), M.B.A.

Shri. Gondarkar A. P. Master of Fine Arts (Dance)

Shri. Jagtap S. B. B.Sc.

Shri. Kamble S. R. HSC, Dip. in Library Science

Mrs. Karambelkar U. D. B.Sc., DBM., CSW

Shri. Kulkarni M. M. ACA, ICWA

Shri. Pawar N. B. Dip. in Civil Engineering

Shri. Salekar M. K. B.Com., CAIIB, Dip. in Counselling

Smt. Shembekar M. S. B.A.

Shri. Vaidya V. P. B.Sc., LL.M.

Shri. Vaze C. N. B.Com., LL.B, FCA, ACS

Staff Representatives

Shri. Gaikwad D. R. B.Com., CAIIB, GDCA

Shri. Mhatre S. K. B.Com.

Chief Executive Officer

Shri. Date S. G. B.Sc. (Hon.), CAIIB

संचालक मंडळ

अध्यक्ष

श्री. संतोष केळकर

उपाध्यक्ष

श्री. किशोर बागडे

संचालक

सौ. माया भाटकर

श्री. शैलेश बोपडीकर

श्री. विवेक दांडेकर

श्री. अरुण गोंदरकर

श्री. सूर्यकांत जगताप

श्री. शरद कांबळे

सौ. उज्वला करंबेळकर

श्री. मयुरेश कुलकर्णी

श्री. नरेंद्र पवार

श्री. मोहन सालेकर

श्रीमती माधुरी शेंबेकर

श्री. विजय वैद्य

श्री. चंद्रशेखर वझे

कर्मचारी प्रतिनिधी

श्री. दीपक गायकवाड

श्री. समीर म्हात्रे

मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी

श्री. श्रीराम दाते



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Management

Mrs. Sheth B. J., General Manager
Shri. Bhor P. R., Asst. General Manager
Shri. Date S. P., Asst. General Manager
Shri. Dhole M. S., Asst. General Manager
Shri. Gawade S. A., Asst. General Manager
Shri. Ghosalkar M. A., Asst. General Manager
Shri. Joshi S. M., Asst. General Manager
Shri. Kulkarni N. V., Asst. General Manager
Shri. Morvekar D. D., Asst. General Manager
Shri. Naik B. J., Asst. General Manager
Shri. Rajak M. R., Asst. General Manager
Shri. Ranavase S.R., Asst. General Manager
Shri. Shinde V. P., Asst. General Manager

Statutory Auditors

GMJ & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Internal Auditors

KMPS & Associates
Chartered Accountants

व्यवस्थापन

सौ. बिंदू शेठ, सरव्यवस्थापक
श्री. प्रकाश भोर, सहाय्यक सरव्यवस्थापक
श्री. शैलेश दाते, सहाय्यक सरव्यवस्थापक
श्री. मंगेश ढोले, सहाय्यक सरव्यवस्थापक
श्री. सत्यविजय गावडे, सहाय्यक सरव्यवस्थापक
श्री. मिलिंद घोसाळकर, सहाय्यक सरव्यवस्थापक
श्री. श्रीदत्त जोशी, सहाय्यक सरव्यवस्थापक
श्री. नितीन कुलकर्णी, सहाय्यक सरव्यवस्थापक
श्री. दीपक मोरवेकर, सहाय्यक सरव्यवस्थापक
श्री. ब्रिजेश नाईक, सहाय्यक सरव्यवस्थापक
श्री. मोहनीश रजक, सहाय्यक सरव्यवस्थापक
श्री. सचिन रनावसे, सहाय्यक सरव्यवस्थापक
श्री. वीरेश शिंदे, सहाय्यक सरव्यवस्थापक

वैधानिक लेखापरीक्षक

जिएमजे अँड कं.
चार्टर्ड अकाउंटंट्स

अंतर्गत लेखापरीक्षक

के.एम.पी.एस. आणि असोसिएट्स
चार्टर्ड अकाउंटंट

Vision Statement

To become the most preferred Bank by providing excellent technology based services and building relationships.

Mission Statements

We will strive to empower the customers of digital era by offering efficient Banking services with attractive products towards realizing their dreams and provide better environment for all stakeholders.

Core Values

- We treat everyone with dignity (Respect)
- We do what is right (Ethical)
- We are open and transparent (Fair)
- We believe in sense of urgency, passion & energy (Dynamic)
- We prefer to go the extra mile to find solutions (Stretch)
- We believe in continuous improvement (Excellence)
- We play as a team to win (Team Work)
- We believe in supporting the society and the communities (Contribute)
- We believe in delivering what we promise (Ownership)
- We strive to be an integral part of the development of the country



संचालक मंडळाचा ५२ वा वार्षिक अहवाल

प्रिय सभासद बंधू भगिनीनो,

बँकेच्या ५२ व्या वार्षिक सर्वसाधारण सभेत संचालक मंडळाच्या वतीने मी तुम्हा सर्वांचे हार्दिक स्वागत करतो. ३१ मार्च २०२५ रोजी संपलेल्या आर्थिक वर्षातील लेखापरीक्षित हिशोब आणि बँकेच्या व्यवसाय आणि कामकाजाचा वार्षिक अहवाल सादर करताना संचालक मंडळाला आनंद होत आहे.

जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्था

जागतिक आर्थिक परिस्थिती ही वाढीच्या बदलत्या गतिशीलतेमुळे तसेच वस्तूंच्या किमतींमधील चढ-उतार आणि विकसित होत असलेल्या चलनविषयक धोरणांमुळे आकार घेते, जीचा देशांतर्गत चलनवाढ, व्यापार संतुलन आणि भांडवलाच्या प्रवाहावर परिणाम होत असतो. हे परस्परसंबंध सध्या भौगोलिक-राजकीय तणाव, पुरवठा साखळीतील व्यत्यय आणि हवामान-संबंधित धक्क्यांच्या असामान्य पातळीमुळे कमालीचे गुंतागुंतीचे झाले आहेत.

जागतिक स्तरावर, मागील वर्षी अनेक घडामोडी झाल्या. वर्षभरात जागतिक लोकसंख्येच्या अर्ध्याहून अधिक लोकांनी विविध देशांमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात निवडणुकांमध्ये मतदान केले. दरम्यान, सुरु राहिलेले रशिया-युक्रेन युद्ध आणि इस्त्राईल-हमास यांच्यातील संघर्ष यासारख्या प्रतिकूल घटनांमुळे प्रादेशिक अस्थिरता वाढली. तसेच ऊर्जा आणि अन्न सुरक्षेवर त्याचा परिणाम झाला, ज्यामुळे किमती वाढल्या आणि महागाई वाढली. पायाभूत सुविधांमधील डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञानाचा वाढलेला वापर आणि त्याच्या मानवी जीवन आणि आर्थिक क्षेत्रावर पडणाऱ्या प्रभावाबरोबरच सायबर हल्ल्यांचे होणारे गंभीर परिणाम आणि त्यांचे प्रमाण ह्यात वाढ झाली आहे. भू-राजकीय तणावांनी जागतिक व्यापाराला नवा आयाम प्राप्त झाला आहे. विशेषतः व्यापार धोरणांभोवती असलेली धोरणात्मक अनिश्चितता जागतिक वित्तीय बाजारपेठांमधील वाढत्या अस्थिरतेला कारणीभूत ठरली आहे. तरीही, जागतिक स्तरावरील आर्थिक वाढ मध्यम राहिली आहे.

अनेक दशके उच्चस्तरावर राहिल्यानंतर घसरलेला महागाई दर खालीवर होतानाच मध्यवर्ती बँकेच्या उद्दिष्टांच्या दिशेने हळूहळू मार्गक्रमण करत आहे. बेरोजगारी आणि रिक्त जागांचे प्रमाण महामारीपूर्व पातळीवर परत आल्याने त्यासंबंधीची परिस्थिती सामान्य झाली आहे. गेल्या काही वर्षांत विकासदर सुमारे ३ टक्के होता आणि जागतिक उत्पादन एकूण क्षमतेच्या जवळपास आले. तथापि, धोरणामध्ये होणारे मोठे बदल जागतिक व्यापार प्रणालीची पुनर्रचना करित आहेत आणि अनिश्चिततेला जन्म देत आहेत जी पुन्हा एकदा जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या लवचिकतेची परीक्षा घेत आहे. फेब्रुवारीपासून, अमेरिकन सरकारने आपल्या व्यापारी भागीदारांविरुद्ध अनेकवेळा शुल्क वाढीची घोषणा केली, परिणामस्वरूप त्यापैकी काही देशांनी प्रतिकारात्मक उपाययोजना केल्या. सुरुवातीला बाजारपेठांची प्रतिक्रिया सावधगिरीची होती परंतु अमेरिकेने जवळजवळ सार्वत्रिक शुल्क वाढ लागू केल्यानंतर प्रमुख जागतिक समभाग निर्देशांकांमध्ये ऐतिहासिक घसरण झाली आणि रोख्यांच्या उत्पन्नात (yield) वाढ दिसून आली.

२०२४ च्या दुसऱ्या सहामाहीत, अनुकूल आर्थिक परिस्थिती आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारात सुधारणा होत असताना जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्था स्थिर राहिली. तथापि, २०२५ च्या पहिल्या तिमाहीतील उच्च वारंवारता निर्देशांक जागतिक आर्थिक वाढीतील मंदी दर्शवतात. आर्थिक सहकार्य आणि विकास संघटनेने (OECD) तीच्या अंतरिम आर्थिक दृष्टिकोन अहवालात (मार्च २०२५) वर्ष २०२५ आणि २०२६ साठी वाढीचा अंदाज अनुक्रमे २० bps आणि ३० bps ने कमी करून ३.१ टक्के आणि ३.० टक्के असा डिसेंबर २०२४ च्या अंदाजापेक्षा कमी केला. तरीही, अमेरिकेने जाहीर केलेले अलिकडचे आयात शुल्क दर आणि आधी नमूद केल्याप्रमाणे विविध राष्ट्रांनी त्याला दिलेला प्रतिसाद, यांचा जागतिक स्तरावर विकसित होत असलेल्या व्यापार गतिशीलतेवर परिणाम होईल.

देशांतर्गत अर्थव्यवस्था

नजीकच्या भूतकाळातील आर्थिक वाढ आणि महागाईच्या मार्गक्रमणातील विसंगती लक्षात घेऊनही, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा प्रवास शाश्वत आणि संतुलित मार्गावर प्रगतीच्या दिशेने सुरू आहे असे म्हणता येईल. जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या पुनर्रचनेदरम्यान उपलब्ध झालेल्या संधीचा लाभ घेण्यासाठी आणि परिवर्तनात्मक प्रवासाच्या दिशेने वाटचाल करण्यासाठी आपला देश चांगल्या स्थितीत आहे.

आर्थिक वर्ष २०२५ साठी नाममात्र जीडीपी अंदाजे ₹३३.१० लाख कोटी रुपये (यूएस \$ ३.८ ट्रिलियन) होईल असा अंदाज आहे, जो वाढीचा दर ९.९% दर्शवितो, तर तुलनेत आर्थिक वर्ष २०२४ मध्ये जीडीपी अंदाजे ₹ ३०.१२ लाख कोटी रुपये होता (यूएस \$ ३.५ ट्रिलियन) व तेव्हा वाढीचा दर हा ९.२% राहिला. आर्थिक वर्ष २०२४-२५ च्या दुसऱ्या सहामाहीत जीडीपीच्या वाढीमध्ये वस्तुवापर आणि गुंतवणूक ह्यामध्ये देशांतर्गत झालेली



वाढ, तसेच सरकारने भांडवली खर्चावर सातत्याने भर देणे ह्या प्रमुख घटकांचे योगदान असल्याचे दिसून येते. आर्थिक वर्ष २०२४-२५ मध्ये, भारताची निर्यात ₹३७.३१ लाख कोटी रुपये (यूएस \$ ४३३.५६ अब्ज) इतकी झाली, ज्यामध्ये अभियांत्रिकी वस्तू (२६.८८%), पेट्रोलियम उत्पादने (१३.८६%) आणि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वस्तू (८.८९%) या तीन प्रमुख वस्तूंची निर्यात होती. वाढणारा रोजगार आणि वाढता खाजगी वस्तू वापर, याबरोबरच ग्राहकांची सकारात्मक मानसिकता ह्यामुळे येत्या काही महिन्यांत जीडीपी वाढीला पाठबळ मिळेल असे दिसते.

आंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणेनिधीच्या आर्थिक दृष्टीकोनाच्या आकडेवारीनुसार एप्रिल २०२५ मध्ये भारताची अर्थव्यवस्था ४ ट्रिलियन डॉलर्स इतकी झाली आहे आणि त्यामुळे ती जगातील चौथ्या क्रमांकाची सर्वात मोठी अर्थव्यवस्था बनली आहे.

आर्थिक वर्ष २०२४-२५ मध्ये वास्तविक जीडीपी मधील वाढ ६.५ टक्के झाल्याचा अंदाज आहे. जानेवारी-फेब्रुवारी २०२५ दरम्यान मुख्य महागाई दर काहीसा कमी झाला, ज्यामागे अन्नमहागाईतील तीव्र घट हे कारण होते. जरी वित्तीय वर्ष २०२४-२५ च्या शेवटच्या तिमाहीत सेवा क्षेत्र आणि परदेशातून रकमा पाठवण्याच्या प्रमाणात सुधारणा झाली असली तरी, अमेरिकी सरकारने परदेशी रकमा पाठविण्यावर कर लावण्याबाबत अलीकडे केलेल्या घोषणांमुळे यावर नकारात्मक परिणाम होऊ शकतो.

भविष्याचा वेध

जागतिक

वर्ष २०२४ मध्ये जागतिक वाढ स्थिर होती, तरीही ती अपेक्षेपेक्षा कमी होती आणि आर्थिक वर्ष २०२५ मध्येही ती तशीच राहण्याची शक्यता आहे. तथापि, अमेरिकेने नवीन आयात शुल्क दर जाहीर केल्यानंतर आणि त्यांच्या व्यापारातील भागीदार देशांनी प्रतिकारात्मक उपाययोजना राबविल्यामुळे प्रभावी आयात शुल्क दर शतकामध्ये न पाहिलेल्या पातळीवर पोहोचले आहेत. एकूण आर्थिक वाढीसाठी हा मोठा नकारात्मक धक्का आहे. व्यापारातील वाढलेले तणाव आणि अत्यंत उच्च पातळीवरील धोरणात्मक अनिश्चितता यांचा जागतिक आर्थिक क्रियाकलापावर मोठा परिणाम होईल, अशी भीती आहे. आंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणेनिधीने (IMF) आपल्या एप्रिल २०२५ च्या जागतिक आर्थिक दृष्टिकोन अहवालात जागतिक आर्थिक वाढ २०२५ मध्ये २.८ टक्के आणि २०२६ मध्ये ३ टक्के अशी कमी होण्याचा अंदाज वर्तविला आहे. जानेवारी २०२५ च्या सुधारित अंदाजात सदर वाढ ३.३ टक्के दर्शविण्यात आली होती.

देशांतर्गत

२०२५-२६ मध्ये, सरासरीपेक्षा जास्त पावसाचा अंदाज, जलसाठ्यांचा चांगला स्तर आणि जोमदार पीक उत्पादन यामुळे कृषी क्षेत्राची कामगिरी आशादायक राहणार आहे. उत्पादन क्षेत्रात पुनरुज्जीवनाची चिन्हे दिसत असून व्यवसाय वाढीच्या अपेक्षा मजबूत राहिल्या आहेत, तर सेवा क्षेत्रही आधीप्रमाणेच समाधानकारक कामगिरी करेल असे दिसत आहे.

मागणीच्या बाबतीत, कृषी क्षेत्रातील उज्ज्वल कामगिरीच्या अपेक्षेने ग्रामीण भागातील मागणी चांगली राहिल तर शहरी भागातील मागणीमधेही पसंतीच्या खर्चात होणाऱ्या वाढीमुळे हळूहळू सुधारणा होते आहे. करदात्यांचे हातातील वापरायोग्य उत्पन्न वाढल्यामुळे गुंतवणुकीस चालना मिळाली आहे. सरकारचा पायाभूत सुविधांच्या खर्चावर असलेला सातत्यपूर्ण भर, बँका आणि कंपन्यांचे निरोगी ताळेबंद, उत्पादन क्षमतेच्या वापरात होत असलेली वाढ तसेच आर्थिक परिस्थितीतील सुलभतेमुळे भविष्यातही गुंतवणुकीत वाढ होण्याची शक्यता आहे. जागतिक वातावरणातील अनिश्चिततेमुळे व्यापारी निर्यातीवर परिणाम होईल, तर सेवा निर्यात स्थिर राहिल असे दिसते. मात्र जागतिक व्यापारातील संभावित अडथळ्यांमुळे घसरणीचे धोके निर्माण होत आहेत.

हे सर्व घटक विचारात घेऊन, २०२५-२६ साठी वास्तविक जीडीपी वाढ ६.५ टक्के राहण्याचा अंदाज रिझर्व बँकेने वर्तवला आहे, ज्यामध्ये ही वाढ पहिल्या तिमाहीत ६.५ टक्के; दुसऱ्या तिमाहीत ६.७ टक्के; तिसऱ्या तिमाहीत ६.६ टक्के; आणि चौथ्या तिमाहीत ६.३ टक्के राहण्याचा अंदाज आहे. या मूलभूत अंदाजासंदर्भातील जोखीम स्थिर असूनही जागतिक स्तरावरील अस्थिरतेतील अलीकडील वाढीच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर त्यामध्ये अनिश्चितता जास्त आहे. हे लक्षात घेतले पाहिजे की, चालू वर्षासाठी वाढीचा अंदाज फेब्रुवारीच्या धोरणात वर्तविलेल्या ६.७ टक्के अंदाजापेक्षा आता तुलनेने तो २० बेसिस पॉइंट्सने कमी करण्यात आला आहे. ही घट मुख्यत्वे जागतिक व्यापार आणि धोरणात्मक अनिश्चिततेचा परिणाम दर्शवते. मात्र, जागतिक बाजारातील अनिश्चितता आणि प्रतिकूल हवामानामुळे पुरवठा साखळीतील व्यत्ययांच्या पुनरावृत्तीमुळे महागाई वाढीचे धोके निर्माण होत आहेत. या सर्व घटकांचा विचार करता आणि सामान्य पर्जन्यमान गृहीत धरून, आर्थिक वर्ष २०२५-२६ वर्षासाठी ग्राहक किंमत निर्देशांक चलनवाढ रिझर्व बँकेने पहिल्या तिमाहीत ३.६ टक्के; दुसऱ्या तिमाहीत ३.९ टक्के; तिसऱ्या तिमाहीत ३.८ टक्के; आणि चौथ्या तिमाहीत ४.४ टक्के राहण्याचा तसेच वर्षभरासाठी ४.० टक्के असण्याचा अंदाज वर्तवला आहे, ज्यानुसार जोखीम समान प्रमाणात संतुलित आहे असे दिसते.



ऑपरेशन सिंदूर आणि त्याचा परिणाम

२२ एप्रिल २०२५ रोजी, पहलगाम या काश्मीरमधील शांततामय गावावर दहशतवादी हल्ला झाला. दहशतवाद्यांनी गावात प्रवेश करून आणि निरपराध लोकांना त्यांचा धर्म विचारून नंतर ठार मारले, ज्यामुळे २६ लोकांचा मृत्यू झाला. आपल्या सरकारने याला पाकिस्तानकडून भारतात धार्मिक दंगली भडकवण्याचा आणि देश दुभागण्याचा स्पष्ट प्रयत्न मानले आणि या दुःखद आणि अनपेक्षित हिंसाचाराच्या कृत्याचा बदला म्हणून, भारताने त्या हल्ल्यामागील दहशतवादी तळ नष्ट करण्यासाठी 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' सुरू केले. पाकिस्तानने त्यावर अंदाधुंद गोळीबार आणि ड्रोन हल्ल्यांनी प्रत्युत्तर दिले.

'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर'चे उद्दिष्ट सीमेपलीकडील दहशतवादी पायाभूत सुविधा नष्ट करणे होते आणि नागरिकांना कोणतीही हानी होऊ नये म्हणून संयमाने ते राबविले गेले. पाकिस्तानच्या विनंतीवरून सुरू झालेल्या युद्धबंदीला भारताने १० मे २०२५ ला स्वीकारेपर्यंत हल्ले प्रतिहल्ल्याची देवाणघेवाण सुरू राहिली. त्याचवेळी एक तीव्र माहिती युद्धही झाले; ज्यात पाकिस्तानकडून भारताविरुद्ध चुकीच्या माहितीच्या आधारे आक्रमक प्रचार केला गेला. भारताने त्याला सक्रिय प्रतिसाद देताना सदर चुकीच्या माहितीला तथ्ये आणि पारदर्शकतेने निष्प्रभावी केले.

याहीपलीकडे, भारताने सिंधू पाणी करार रद्द करणे, भारतात राहणाऱ्या सर्व पाकिस्तानी नागरिकांचे व्हिसा रद्द करणे, पाकिस्तानी कलाकारांवर बंदी घालणे यासारख्या कठोर परंतु गैर-लष्करी कारवाईने प्रतिसाद दिला.

जागतिक नेतृत्वाने सामान्यतः दहशतवादाविरुद्धच्या भारताच्या भूमिकेला पाठिंबा दिला आणि कोणत्याही हस्तक्षेपापासून दूर राहून सावधगिरी बाळगण्याचे आवाहन केले. त्याच वेळी, भारताच्या आक्षेपाला न जुमानता जागतिक आर्थिक निधी (IMF) कडून पाकिस्तानला मिळणारा आर्थिक पाठिंबा, चीनकडून उघडपणे पाठिंबा देणे यामुळे प्रगत अर्थव्यवस्थांची स्वार्थी मनोवृत्ती अधोरेखित झाली.

बँकिंगमधील नियामक बदल

भारतीय रिझर्व्ह बँक आपल्या नियमन कार्याचा भाग म्हणून आधीच्या निर्देशांत बदल करते वा नवीन निर्देश देते. आर्थिक वर्ष २०२४-२५ दरम्यान करण्यात आलेले काही महत्वाचे बदल खाली दिले आहेत:

बँकांकडून दिल्या जाणाऱ्या आर्थिक उत्पादनांचे संदर्भातील पारदर्शकता वाढविण्यासाठी आणि ग्राहकांना दिल्या जाणाऱ्या माहितीतील विषमता कमी करण्यासाठी, रिझर्व्ह बँकेने १५ एप्रिल २०२४ रोजीच्या परिपत्रकाद्वारे बँकांना सर्व संभाव्य कर्जदारांना प्रमुख अटी आणि शर्ती कळविणारे एक पत्र देण्याचे निर्देश दिले, ज्यामध्ये कर्जाबद्दल मूलभूत माहिती दिली जाणे अपेक्षित असेल व ज्यायोगे कर्जाबाबत सुयोग्य निर्णय घेण्यास ग्राहकांना मदत होईल.

२९ एप्रिल २०२४ रोजी, रिझर्व्ह बँकेने बँकांसाठी एक न्याय्य व्यवहार संहिता जारी केली ज्यामध्ये बँकांनी कर्ज वितरण पद्धती, व्याज लागू करणे आणि इतर शुल्कांबाबतच्या सध्याच्या पद्धतींचा आढावा घेउन आवश्यक तेथे सुधारणा करणे अपेक्षित आहे.

२८ मे २०२४ रोजी रिझर्व्ह बँकेने तीन महत्त्वपूर्ण उपक्रम सुरू केले: प्रवाह पोर्टल, रिटेल डायरेक्ट मोबाइल ॲप आणि फिनटेक रिपॉझिटरी. या उपक्रमांचा उद्देश प्रवाह पोर्टलद्वारे नियामक मंजूरी मिळवणे सुलभ करणे, रिटेल डायरेक्ट मोबाइल ॲपद्वारे किरकोळ गुंतवणूकदारांना सरकारी रोख्यांमध्ये गुंतवणूक करणे सहज शक्य करणे आणि फिनटेक रिपॉझिटरीद्वारे भारतीय फिनटेक क्षेत्राची माहिती उपलब्ध करणे हा आहे.

रिझर्व्ह बँकेने २६ जुलै २०२४ रोजी, नागरी सहकारी बँकांसाठी (UCBs) सुधारणात्मक तत्काळ कृती आराखडा (पीसीए) सादर केला, जो १ एप्रिल २०२५ पासून लागू झाला आणि त्याने मागील पर्यवेक्षी कृती आराखड्याची (एसएएफ) जागा घेतली. हा नवीन कृती आराखडा व्यावसायिक बँका आणि बिगर-बँकिंग वित्तीय कंपन्यांशी सुसंगत असून, देखरेखीतील प्रमाणबद्धता आणि लवचिकतेवर भर देतो. यात पर्यवेक्षी कृती आराखड्यापेक्षा (एसएएफ) कमी मापदंड आहेत, ज्यात विशिष्ट संस्थेसाठी योग्य कृतीवर भर देणे अपेक्षित आहे. टियर १ यूसीबी वगळता टियर २, टियर ३ आणि टियर ४ मधील नागरी सहकारी बँकांना (यूसीबी) ही चौकट लागू आहे. टियर १ यूसीबी मात्र विद्यमान 'वर्धित देखरेखीखाली' राहतील. सुधारित व्यवस्थेचा उद्देश उपलब्ध पर्यवेक्षी संसाधनांना अनुकूल करून मोठ्या सहकारी बँकांवरील देखरेख वाढवणे हा आहे.

सी. टी. एस. अंतर्गत धनादेशांची सातत्यपूर्ण (त्वरित) मंजूरी देणाऱ्या प्रणालीची अंमलबजावणी सुरू आहे, ज्यामध्ये सध्याच्या टी + १ मंजूरीऐवजी धनादेशांची मंजूरी मिळण्यास केवळ काही तास लागतील. सध्या हा प्रकल्प अंमलबजावणीपूर्व तपासणीखाली आहे.

बँकांना आता त्यांच्या कर्जदारांची माहिती, माहिती कंपन्यांना (सिबिल आणि इतर) दर पंधरवड्याला द्यावी लागेल.

सप्टेंबर २०२४ मध्ये, रिझर्व्ह बँकेने सर्व बँकांना त्यांच्या सोनेतारण कर्ज संबंधीच्या धोरणे/प्रक्रिया आणि पद्धतींचा आढावा घ्यावा आणि कालबद्ध पद्धतीने उपाययोजना कराव्यात असे निर्देश दिले आहेत.



आर. टी. जी. एस. किंवा एन. ई. एफ. टी. च्या माध्यमातून ज्या खात्यावर पैसे पाठवायचे आहेत, त्या खात्याच्या खातेधारकाचे नाव पाठविणाऱ्याला पडताळता यावे यासाठी लाभार्थी शोध सुविधा (बी. ए. एन. एल.) सुरू करण्यात आली आहे. सर्व बँकांना ही सुविधा लागू करण्याचे निर्देश देण्यात आले आहेत आणि त्यापैकी बहुतांश बँकांमध्ये ह्या सुविधेची अंमलबजावणीपूर्व तपासणी सुरू आहे.

डिजिटल पेमेंटमधील फसवणुकीच्या वाढत्या घटना ही चिंतेची बाब आहे. भारतीय रिझर्व्ह बँकेने (RBI) भारतीय बँकांसाठी 'bank.in' हे विशेष इंटरनेट डोमेन वापरात आणण्याचा निर्णय घेतला आहे. या उपक्रमाचा उद्देश सायबर सुरक्षेतील धोके आणि फिशिंग सारखे दुर्भावनापूर्ण क्रियाकलाप कमी करणे आणि सुरक्षित वित्तीय सेवा सुनिश्चित करून, त्याद्वारे डिजिटल बँकिंग आणि देयक सेवांवरील विश्वास वाढवणे हा आहे.

२४ फेब्रुवारी २०२५ रोजी रिझर्व्ह बँकेने नागरी सहकारी बँकांसाठी (UCB) परिचालन नियमांमध्ये सुधारणा केली जेणेकरून त्यांची पुनर्निर्माण-शीलता वाढेल आणि त्यांना अधिक कार्यात्मक लवचिकता मिळेल. लघु मूल्याच्या कर्जाची व्याख्या बदलण्यात आली आहे, ज्यामध्ये प्रति कर्जदाराची कमाल मर्यादा ₹३ कोटी पर्यंत वाढवली आहे, तसेच ज्यात विद्यमान कालमर्यादा आणि उद्दिष्टे कायम ठेवत टियर-१ भांडवलाच्या लिंकेजमध्ये ०.०२% वरून ०.०४% अशी वाढ करण्यात आली आहे. या बदलांचा मुख्यत्वे मोठा भांडवली आधार असलेल्या बँकांना फायदा होईल. या निकषाच्या साध्यतेसाठी अधिकचा वेळ देताना ३१.०३.२०२५ पर्यंत ४०% आणि ३१.०३.२०२६ पर्यंत ५०% असा बदल करण्यात आला आहे.

रिअल इस्टेट एक्सपोजर नियमांमध्ये बदल करण्यात आले आहेत, ज्यामुळे नागरी सहकारी बँकांना त्यांच्या कर्जाच्या २५% पर्यंत निवासी गृहकर्जांमध्ये आणि ५% पर्यंत इतर स्थावर मालमत्ता क्षेत्रात कर्ज देण्यास परवानगी मिळाली आहे.

फेब्रुवारी २०२५ पासून रिझर्व्ह बँकेने तीन वेळा धोरण दरांमध्ये बदल केला, ज्यामुळे जून २०२५ पर्यंत हा दर ६.५०% वरून ५.५०% असा कमी झाला.

मार्च २०२५ मध्ये, भारतीय रिझर्व्ह बँकेने प्राधान्य क्षेत्र कर्ज (पीएसएल) मार्गदर्शक तत्वांमध्ये सुधारणा करून नवीन कल्पक आर्थिक उत्पादने प्राधान्य क्षेत्रात आणली आणि त्यात सामाजिकदृष्ट्या दुर्बल गटांना अधिक आधार मिळण्यावर भर दिला.

प्राधान्य क्षेत्रात अंतर्भाव होण्यासाठी विचारात घ्यायच्या गृहकर्ज मर्यादा आता त्या क्षेत्राच्या लोकसंख्येवर आधारित आहेत. ५० लाखांपेक्षा जास्त लोकसंख्या असलेल्या क्षेत्रासाठी ५० लाख रुपये, १० लाखांपेक्षा जास्त परंतु ५० लाखांपेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या असलेल्या क्षेत्रासाठी ४५ लाख रुपये आणि १० लाखांपर्यंत लोकसंख्या असलेल्या क्षेत्रासाठी ३५ लाख रुपये अशा सुधारित मर्यादा आहेत. शिक्षण कर्ज मर्यादा प्रति व्यक्ती २० लाख रुपयांवरून २५ लाख रुपये करण्यात आली आहे.

अक्षय ऊर्जा क्षेत्रावर विशेष भर देत, व्यावसायिक प्रकल्पांसाठी कर्ज मर्यादा ₹३५ कोटी रुपये करण्यात आली आहे आणि घरगुती कर्जासाठी ही मर्यादा प्रति कर्जदारास ₹१० लाख रुपये करण्यात आली आहे.

आता नागरी सहकारी बँकांसाठी सुधारित प्राधान्यक्षेत्रासाठीचे उद्दिष्ट: समायोजित नेट बँक क्रेडिट (एएनबीसी) च्या ६०% (आधी ७५%) किंवा ऑफ-बॅलन्स शीट एक्सपोजर (सीईओबीएसई) च्या समतुल्य क्रेडिट (जे जास्त असेल ते) असे असेल. नागरी सहकारी बँकांना त्यांच्या कर्जाच्या ७.५% सूक्ष्म उद्योगांना आणि १२% दुर्बल घटकांना वाटप करणे देखील आवश्यक आहे. या कपातीमुळे नागरी सहकारी बँकांना कर्ज देण्याचे इतर मार्ग शोधण्याची संधी मिळते.

"दुर्बल घटक" श्रेणीतील पात्र कर्जधारकांच्या यादीत 'ट्रान्सजेंडर' व्यक्तींसह अनेक विद्यमान गटांचा समावेश करण्यात आला आहे.

सहकारी क्षेत्रातील घडामोडी

१४ फेब्रुवारी २०२५ रोजी बँकिंग नियमन कायदा, १९४९ च्या कलम ५६ (सहकारी संस्थांना लागू) सह वाचलेल्या कलम ३६एएए अंतर्गत रिझर्व्ह बँकेने आपल्या अधिकारांचा वापर करून, प्रशासनासंबंधीच्या चिंतेमुळे न्यू इंडिया कोऑपरेटिव्ह बँक लिमिटेड, मुंबईचे संचालक मंडळ १२ महिन्यांसाठी बरखास्त केले. त्यानंतरच्या घडामोडीनुसार, रिझर्व्ह बँकेने सारस्वत बँकेला न्यू इंडिया कोऑपरेटिव्ह बँकेचे अधिग्रहण करण्यास तत्त्वतः मान्यता दिली आहे.

NUCFDC - राष्ट्रीय शहरी सहकारी वित्त आणि विकास महामंडळ

भारतातील नागरी सहकारी बँकांना भेडसावणाऱ्या समस्या आणि आव्हानांना तोंड देण्यासाठी रिझर्व्ह बँक, केंद्रीय सहकार मंत्रालय आणि 'NAFCUB' यांच्या पाठिंब्याने NUCFDC मार्च २०२४ मध्ये नागरी सहकारी बँकांसाठीची 'एकछत्री संघटना' म्हणून अस्तित्वात आली.



NUCFDC चे ध्येय नागरी सहकारी बँकांची क्षमता बांधणी, सल्लागाराच्या भूमिकेतून मदत तसेच माहिती तंत्रज्ञान आणि डिजिटल क्षेत्रातील वर्धित क्षमतांच्या माध्यमातून मजबूत समर्थन प्रदान करून नागरी सहकारी बँकांना बळकटी देणे आहे. NUCFDC द्वारे दिल्या जाणाऱ्या काही सेवांमध्ये क्षमता बांधणीसाठी सहकार पाठशाळा, महत्वाच्या कार्यासाठी सामायिक संसाधने, नागरी सहकारी बँकांकरीता विशिष्ट CBS ची सह-निर्मिती, NUCFDC Cloud/DR/NOC/SOC च्या माध्यमातून परवडणारे आणि सर्वोत्तम माहिती तंत्रज्ञान, त्याचबरोबर नागरी सहकारी बँकांसाठी डिजिटल बँकिंग सेवा आणि तत्सम प्रणाली उपलब्ध करून देणे ह्यांचा समावेश आहे.

आमच्या बँकेने NUCFDC च्या भागभांडवलात योगदान देऊन सदस्यता घेतली आहे आणि त्याद्वारे NUCFDC ने देऊ केलेल्या विविध सेवा आणि उपायांचा बँकेला फायदा होण्याची अपेक्षा आहे.

२०२४-२५ या वर्षातील बँकेच्या कामगिरीचे ठळक मुद्दे

जागतिक आणि देशांतर्गत आर्थिक परिस्थितीच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर, आर्थिक वर्ष २०२४-२५ मधील बँकेच्या आर्थिक कामगिरीची ठळक वैशिष्ट्ये खालीलप्रमाणे आहेत :

(रुपये लाखात)

तपशील	३१ मार्च २०२५ रोजी संपलेल्या आर्थिक वर्षासाठी	३१ मार्च २०२४ रोजी संपलेल्या आर्थिक वर्षासाठी
भाग भांडवल	३,६९६	३,९७१
राखीव फंड आणि इतर निधी	१५,५०६	१९,०७७
ठेवी	१,८८,७९५	१,९३,६५६
बचत खाते ठेवी	६८,४६८	६८,३३४
चालू खाते ठेवी	१४,८३३	१५,४६२
मुदत ठेवी	१,०५,४९४	१,०९,८६०
CASA %	४४.१२	४३.२७
कर्जे	८३,९२४	८९,९८३
एकूण व्यवसाय (ठेवी + कर्ज)	२,७२,७१९	२,७५,६३९
ढोबळ अनुत्पादित कर्जे	७,१६०	१४,२९४
ढोबळ अनुत्पादित कर्जे %	८.५३	१७.४३
निव्वळ अनुत्पादित कर्जे	-४१०	३,४८४
निव्वळ अनुत्पादित कर्जे %	०.००	४.९०
गुंतवणूक	७४,४९६	७९,३२४
खेळते भांडवल	२,१९,१३६	२,२४,७६६
निव्वळ संपत्ती	११,३६५	९,३०८
CRAR %	१५.३१	१३.७५
ढोबळ नफा	२,२०५	२,८०१
निव्वळ नफा	१,०३६	८११



भाग भांडवल

३१.०३.२०२५ रोजी बँकेचे भरणा झालेले भागभांडवल ₹३,६९६ लाख होते ज्यामध्ये मागील वर्षाच्या तुलनेत ₹२७५ लाखांची निव्वळ घट झाली आहे. वर्षभरात, बँकेने नवीन / वाढीव कर्जांमुळे ₹११५ लाखांचे नवीन भांडवल जारी केले होते तर ₹३९० लाख इतके भांडवल परत केले होते, ज्यामध्ये १०० पेक्षा कमी समभाग असलेल्या माजी सदस्यांच्या समभागांचे ₹०.०४ लाख एवढे मूल्य समाविष्ट होते. भागभांडवलाच्या परताव्याच्या संदर्भात, बँकेच्या उपविधी क्र.२२ च्या तरतुदीनुसार मागील वर्षाच्या ताळेबंदातील वसूल भागभांडवलाच्या १०% ची कमाल मर्यादा आहे. बँकेचे भांडवल परताव्याचे धोरण या मर्यादेचे पालन सुनिश्चित करते.

३१ मार्च २०२५ रोजी नोंदणी झालेल्या सदस्यांची एकूण संख्या ५६,८९८ होती, जी आर्थिक वर्षाच्या सुरुवातीला ५६,८०२ इतकी होती. तथापि, यापैकी १९,५२८ माजी सदस्यांकडे १०० पेक्षा कमी शेअर्स आहेत आणि २२ ऑगस्ट २०१७ रोजी झालेल्या बँकेच्या वार्षिक सर्वसाधारण सभेत ठरल्याप्रमाणे या माजी सदस्यांचे समभाग मूल्य परत करणे आवश्यक आहे. वर्षभरात केवळ १९ माजी सदस्यांच्या बाबतीत समभाग मूल्याचा परतावा केला जाऊ शकला. ही प्रक्रिया पूर्ण करण्यासाठी उर्वरित १९,५०९ माजी सदस्यांपर्यंत पोहोचण्याचे प्रयत्न सुरू आहेत.

राखीव आणि इतर निधी

एकूण राखीव निधी आणि इतर निधी जो ३१.०३.२०२४ रोजी ₹१९,०७७ लाख होता त्यात ₹३,५७१ लाखांनी घट होऊन ३१.०३.२०२५ रोजी तो ₹१५,५०६ लाख झाला आहे. ही घट खाली नमूद केल्यानुसार राखीव निधीतील वाढ आणि घट यांच्या निव्वळ परिणामांमुळे झाली आहे.

खालील कारणांमुळे ₹ ७६५ लाखांची वाढ झाली :

- विनियोगाद्वारे वैधानिक राखीव निधी ₹२६० लाख आणि सदस्यता/प्रवेश शुल्कातून हस्तांतरणाद्वारे ₹१ लाख
- विनियोगाद्वारे विशेष आकस्मिक राखीव निधी ₹१०४ लाख
- पुनर्चित कर्जांच्या निधीसाठी तरतूद ₹४०१ लाख

खालील कारणांमुळे ₹ ४,३३६ लाखांची घट झाली :

- खराब आणि संशयास्पद कर्ज राखीव निधी (BDDR) ₹ ४,१५४ लाख
- सभासद उपयोगी उपक्रमांसाठी निधी वापरल्यामुळे सभासद कल्याण निधीमध्ये ₹६ लाख
- ILF&S CP, ज्याला अनुत्पादक गुंतवणूक म्हणून वर्गीकृत केले आहे त्यामध्ये आलेल्या आंशिक परताव्या इतका राइट बॅक केल्यामुळे अनुत्पादक गुंतवणूक राखीव निधीमध्ये ₹१०१ लाखांची घट
- लाभांश समतोल निधीमध्ये ₹७५ लाखांची घट, जो रिझर्व्ह बँकेच्या निर्देशानुसार नफा आणि तोटा खात्यात हस्तांतरित केला गेला.

ठेवी

मागील काही वर्षांप्रमाणे, अहवाल वर्षाही कमी झालेले कर्ज वितरण, भरीव अनुत्पादित कर्ज वसुली आणि कर्ज खात्यांचे स्थलांतर यामुळे बँकेकडे जास्त तरलता होती. म्हणूनच, समकक्ष बँकांनी ठेवींवरील दर वाढवले असले तरी, आपल्या बँकेने वर्षभरात व्याजदरात वाढ केली नाही. परिणामी, ३१ मार्च २०२५ पर्यंत बँकेच्या मुदत ठेवींमध्ये ₹४,३६६ लाखांची घट झाली.

वर्षभरात, बँकेच्या एकूण ठेवींमध्ये २.५१% ची घट झाली आहे, म्हणजेच ठेवी ₹१,९३,६५६ लाखांवरून ₹१,८८,७९५ पर्यंत कमी झाल्या. मुदत ठेवी (उच्च व्याज दरांच्या ठेवी) आणि CASA ठेवी (कमी व्याज दरांच्या ठेवी) मध्ये घट झाल्याचा हा एकत्रित परिणाम आहे. या कपातीनंतरही, ठेवीवरील खर्च ४.३८% वरून ४.६४% पर्यंत वाढला कारण बँकेने मार्च २०२४ मध्ये उच्च व्याजदराने विशेष मुदत ठेव योजना सुरू केली होती ज्यामधील मुदतठेवींची पूर्तता मे २०२४ मध्ये झाली. तसेच मुदतपूर्वी झालेल्या इतर ठेवींचे नुतनीकरण वाढीव व्याज दराने झाले.

बँक नेहमीच डीपॉझिट इन्शुरन्स अँड आणि क्रेडिट गॅरंटी कॉर्पोरेशन (DICGC) ला ठराविक काळाने प्रीमियम भरणा करण्यात तत्पर राहिली आहे. DICGC कडून ₹५ लाखांपर्यंतच्या ठेवींसाठी विमा कवच ठेवीदारांना उपलब्ध करून दिले आहे आणि DICGC विमा संरक्षणासंबंधी तपशील आमच्या सर्व शाखांमधील सूचना फलकावर आणि बँकेच्या संकेतस्थळावर प्रदर्शित केले आहेत.



कर्ज व्यवहार

३१ मार्च २०२५ पर्यंत, बँकेची कर्जे ₹ ८३,९२४ लाख झाली जी ३१ मार्च २०२४ रोजी ₹ ८१,९८३ लाख होती आणि कर्जामध्ये २.४४% ची वाढ नोंदवली गेली. वर्षभरात बँक एकूण ₹ २४,९५१ लाखांचे कर्ज वितरीत करू शकली. बँकेच्या आर्थिक आणि अनुत्पादित कर्ज स्थितीतील लक्षणीय सुधारणा लक्षात घेता, बँकेने कर्जमयदिवर रिझर्व्ह बँकेने घातलेल्या निर्बंधामध्ये शिथिलता अपेक्षित केली होती. बँकेने त्यासाठी रिझर्व्ह बँकेकडे पाठपुरावा सुरू ठेवला होता आणि अखेर ३०-०१-२०२५ रोजी रिझर्व्ह बँकेने सर्व निर्बंध उठविले. निर्बंध उठविल्यानंतर बँकेने फक्त दोन महिन्यांत एकूण ₹ ९,८०४.९४ लाखांचे कर्ज वाटप केले आहे. भविष्यातही ही गती कायम ठेवण्याचा प्रयत्न राहिल. या वर्षी बँकेने एकूण ₹ ४८,००० लाख रुपयांचे कर्ज वितरणाचे लक्ष्य ठेवले आहे.

मागील वर्षी बँकेने शाखांच्या परिसरातील व्यवसायवाढीच्या क्षमतेचा अभ्यास करून त्यानुसार शाखांचे लक्ष निश्चित केले होते. अशा निवडक शाखांकडून मिळालेला प्रतिसाद उल्लेखनीय होता आणि बँक या वर्षीही याच धोरणाला पुढे नेणार आहे. बँकेने 'प्रत्यक्ष विक्री प्रतिनिधी' (डीएसए) द्वारे कर्ज वितरण करण्याची योजना आखली होती आणि त्यानुसार आता ८ 'प्रत्यक्ष विक्री प्रतिनिधी' नियुक्त केले आहेत. 'प्रत्यक्ष विक्री प्रतिनिधी'ची नेमणूक वर्षाच्या अखेरीस करण्यात आली असल्याने, या माध्यमाद्वारे जास्त व्यवसायवृद्धी होऊ शकली नाही. चालू आर्थिक वर्षात कर्ज व्यवसायवृद्धीमध्ये हे माध्यम महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावेल अशी बँकेला आशा आहे.

सारासरी कर्ज/ठेव प्रमाण वर्षभरात ४४.४५% जे मागील वर्षीच्या ४३.६२% च्या तुलनेत थोडेसे जास्त राखण्यात आले. ३१ मार्च २०२५ रोजी प्राधान्य क्षेत्राला दिलेल्या कर्जाचे प्रमाण ६६.३८% होते. रिझर्व्ह बँकेने उपलब्ध करून दिलेल्या प्राधान्य क्षेत्र कर्ज प्रमाणपत्राच्या (पीएसएलसी) च्या मदतीने हे साध्य केले गेले जे ६५% या विहित मानकापेक्षा जास्त आहे. ३१ मार्च २०२६ पर्यंत प्राधान्य क्षेत्र कर्जावर लक्ष केंद्रित करून एकूण कर्जे वाढवण्याचे बँकेचे उद्दिष्ट आहे जेणेकरून प्राधान्य क्षेत्र कर्ज प्रमाणपत्राच्या (पीएसएलसी) मदतीशिवाय प्राधान्य क्षेत्राचे ६०% मानक पूर्ण करणे शक्य होईल.

बँक ऑफ बडोदा, एचडीएफसी बँक लिमिटेड आणि द सारस्वत को-ऑप. बँक लिमिटेड यांच्यासोबत स्थापित केलेल्या क्रेडिट लाईन्सद्वारे बँक गॅरंटी आणि लेटर्स ऑफ क्रेडिट सारख्या परकीयचलन विषयक आणि नॉन फंड क्रेडिट सुविधांशी संबंधित सेवा देखील बँक देते. अहवाल वर्षात, या उपक्रमांमधून ₹ ३७.०२ लाख उत्पन्न प्राप्त झाले आहे, जे मागील आर्थिक वर्षात ₹ ६९.८३ लाख होते.

मालमतेची गुणवत्ता

बँकेच्या संचालक मंडळाच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली अधिकारी आणि कर्मचाऱ्यांनी केलेल्या अथक प्रयत्नांमुळे आर्थिक वर्ष २०२४-२५ मध्ये अनुत्पादित कर्जखात्यांमध्ये उल्लेखनीय वसुली झाली.

आर्थिक वर्ष २०२४-२५ मध्ये एकूण एनपीए वसुली ₹ ८,६७५ लाख मुद्दल आणि ₹ १,६९८ लाख न आकारलेल्या व्याजासाठी अशी झाली. निर्लेखित खात्यांमधील वसुली ₹ ४८७ लाख रुपये होती. न आकारलेले व्याज आणि बुडीत कर्ज या दोन्हीतील वसुलीचा उपयोग थेट नफा वाढवण्यासाठी होतो. खराब आणि संशयास्पद कर्ज राखीव निधीचा (BDDR) विनियोग करून ५१ व्या वार्षिक सर्वसाधारण सभेत मिळालेल्या मंजुरीनुसार ₹ ४,३८३ लाख एवढी बुडीत कर्जे अहवाल वर्षी निर्लेखित करण्यात आली. जरी वर्षभरात ढोबळ अनुत्पादित कर्जामध्ये (GNPA) ₹ ५,९२४ लाख रुपयांची भर पडली असली तरी, सर्व स्तरांवर कठोर पाठपुरावा केल्यामुळे, यातून ₹ ४,०४६ लाख रुपयांची वसुली झाली आणि त्यामुळे ढोबळ अनुत्पादित कर्जामधील निव्वळ वाढ केवळ ₹ १,८७८ लाखांपर्यंत मर्यादित ठेवता आली. वरील कारणांमुळे, ढोबळ अनुत्पादित कर्ज (GNPA) ३१.०३.२०२४ रोजीच्या एकूण ₹ १४,२९४ लाख रुपयांवरून ३१.०३.२०२५ रोजी ₹ ७,१६० लाखांपर्यंत कमी झाली आहेत. टक्केवारीनुसार, ३१.०३.२०२४ रोजी ढोबळ अनुत्पादित कर्जाचे (GNPA) प्रमाण जे १७.४३% होते ते ३१.०३.२०२५ रोजी ८.५३% पर्यंत कमी झाले आहे. तसेच ३१.०३.२०२४ रोजी निव्वळ अनुत्पादित कर्जप्रमाण (NNPA) जे ४.९०% होते ते ३१.०३.२०२५ रोजी ०% असे झाले आहे.

मार्च २०२५ रोजी संपलेल्या वर्षात, MCA कायदा १९६० च्या कलम १०१ अंतर्गत १८ खात्यांमध्ये ₹ ७७१.१५ लाख दाव्याच्या रकमेसाठी वसुलीची कायदेशीर कारवाई सुरू करण्यात आली. वर्षभरात ₹ ७०३.७० लाख दाव्याच्या रकमेसह १९ वसुली दाखले प्राप्त झाले. ३१.०३.२०२५ रोजी एकूण ₹ २,९४४.९० लाखांच्या मुद्दल थकबाकीसाठी २१७ वसुली दाखले बँकेकडे उपलब्ध होते.

वसुलीसाठी नियोजित पाठपुरावा सुरू ठेवण्याची बँकेची योजना आहे आणि तारण ताब्यात घेऊन विकण्यासाठी आवश्यक असलेली संथ प्रक्रिया आणि दीर्घकाळ चालणारे खटले असूनही मोठ्या अनुत्पादित कर्जखात्यांमध्ये वसुली सुनिश्चित करण्यासाठी बँकेचा जोरदार पाठपुरावा सुरू आहे. तुम्हाला हे जाणून आनंद होईल की चालू वर्षाच्या पहिल्या २ महिन्यांत ₹ २,८३४.८२ लाख एवढी वसुली करण्यात आली आहे, ज्यात एका निर्लेखित खात्यातील ₹ २,६९९ लाखांच्या वसुलीचा समावेश आहे. बँक येत्या १० महिन्यांत मोठ्या प्रमाणात वसुलीची अपेक्षा करीत आहे ज्यामुळे ३१.०३.२०२६ रोजी देखील NNPA टक्केवारी ०% अशी राखली जाईल.



नक्त स्वनिधी

३१.०३.२०२५ रोजी, बँकेच्या नक्त स्वनिधी (Net Worth) मध्ये मागील वर्षीच्या ₹ ९,३०८ लाखांवरून ₹ ११,३६५ लाख अशी वाढ झाली आहे. ही वाढ प्रामुख्याने नक्त स्वनिधी गणनेत ₹ २३० लाखांचा अतिरिक्त IFR विचारात घेतल्यामुळे आणि पुढील बाबींच्या निव्वळ परिणामांमुळे झाली आहे:

खालील कारणांमुळे ₹ १,९०८ लाखांची वाढ झाली :

१. नफ्याच्या विनियोगामुळे वैधानिक राखीव निधी ₹ २६० लाखांनी
२. निव्वळ नफ्याच्या १०% विनियोगामुळे विशेष आकस्मिक राखीव निधी ₹ १०४ लाखांनी
३. संचित नफा ₹ ५५५ लाखांनी
४. DTA मध्ये ₹ १,२६४ लाखांनी घट झाल्यामुळे आणि भांडवलात ₹ २७५ लाखांनी घट झाल्यामुळे निव्वळ भागभांडवल ₹ ९८९ लाखांनी वाढले

खालील कारणांमुळे ₹ ८१ लाखांची घट झाली :

१. सभासद कल्याण निधीचा विनियोग ₹ ६ लाख
२. लाभांश समतोल निधी (₹ ७५ लाख) नफा तोटा खात्यात हस्तांतरित

कोषागार

डिसेंबर २०२३ मध्ये अमेरिकेच्या फेडरल ओपन मार्केट कमिटी (FOMC) ने त्यांचे व्याजदर वाढीचे चक्र थांबवून एक महत्त्वपूर्ण वळण घेतल्याने जगभरातील कोषागारांसाठी २०२४-२५ या आर्थिक वर्षाची सुरुवात सकारात्मक झाली. बाजारातील सहभागींना FOMC कडून सुमारे १५० बेसिस पॉइंट्सच्या दर कपातीची अपेक्षा होती. तथापि, अमेरिकेत महागाई वाढत राहिल्याने, ही अपेक्षा फार काळ टिकली नाही. सप्टेंबर २०२४ पासून FOMC ने दोन व्याजदर कपाती केल्या, एक ५० बेसिस पॉइंट्सची आणि नंतरच्या धोरणात २५ बेसिस पॉइंट्सची. उदयोन्मुख बाजारपेठ असलेल्या (EM) राष्ट्रांच्या जवळजवळ सर्व प्रमुख केंद्रीय बँकांनी त्याचे अनुकरण केले आणि दर कपात चक्र सुरू केले. रिपब्लिकन पक्षाने अमेरिकेच्या राष्ट्रपती निवडणुकीत मिळवलेली मोठी विजयश्री जगाला आश्चर्यचकित करणारी ठरली. या काळात अमेरिकेतील ट्रेझरी यिल्ड सुमारे १०० बेसिस पॉइंट्सच्या पट्ट्यात हेलकावे खात होते आणि वर्षाच्या अखेरीस ते ७० बेसिस पॉइंट्सने वाढले. जानेवारी २०२५ मध्ये पुन्हा पदभार स्वीकारल्यानंतर अमेरिकेच्या राष्ट्राध्यक्षांनी अनेक देशांवर उच्च आयात शुल्क लागू करण्याची तसेच स्थलांतर विरोधी नियमांची घोषणा करण्यास सुरुवात केली ज्यामुळे जागतिक बाजारपेठेत अस्थिरता वाढली आणि भारतही त्याला अपवाद नव्हता. यामुळे पुरवठा साखळी विस्कळीत झाली आणि काही वस्तूंच्या किमती वाढू लागल्या. परिणामी आर्थिक वर्ष २०२५-२६ मध्ये महागाई वाढीची शक्यता आणि चिंता वाढली आहे.

अमेरिकेतील ट्रेझरी यील्डमध्ये वाढ होत असली तरी, भारतीय स्थिर उत्पन्न बाजाराने जागतिक समकक्षांशी तुलना करता मजबूत स्थैर्य दाखवले ते मुख्यतः सत्ताधारी पक्षाला सलग तिसरा कार्यकाळ देणाऱ्या राजकीय निकालामुळे शक्य झाले. चालू खात्यातील नियंत्रित तूट, उत्पन्नातील वाढीची अपेक्षा, वाढत जाणारा परकीय चलन साठा आणि उदयोन्मुख बाजारातील तुलनेने स्थिर असलेले चलन यासारख्या इतर घटकांमुळेही स्थिरता शक्य झाली. तथापि, भारतातील अन्नधान्य संबंधीत महागाई चढती राहिली, ज्यामुळे रिझर्व्ह बँकेच्या चलनविषयक धोरण समितीने (MPC) आक्रमक पवित्रा कायम ठेवला आहे. चलनविषयक धोरण समितीने (MPC) आक्रमक पवित्रा कायम ठेवला असला तरी, तरलतेची स्थिती रिझर्व्ह बँकेसाठी एक प्रमुख समस्या होती आणि त्यावर नियंत्रण ठेवण्यासाठी रिझर्व्ह बँकेने मुक्त बाजार व्यवहार (OMO) चालू ठेवले ज्यामुळे वर्षातील बहुतेकवेळी ट्रेझरी यील्ड सौम्य राहिले. शिवाय, भारतीय रोख्यांचा तीन प्रमुख जागतिक निर्देशांकांमध्ये समावेश केल्यानेही ट्रेझरी यील्ड सौम्य राहण्यास मदत झाली. आर्थिक वर्ष २०२४-२५ मध्ये आपल्या बँकेने कोषागार व्यवहारात एकूण ₹ २.८० कोटी नफा कमावला आहे, जो मागील वर्षाच्या तुलनेत ३००% वाढ दर्शवतो.

खेळते भांडवल

आर्थिक वर्ष २०२४-२५ मध्ये, मुख्यतः ठेवींमध्ये ₹ ४,८६१ लाखांची घट झाल्यामुळे, बँकेचे खेळते भांडवल ₹ २,२४,७६६ वरून ₹ ३१,०३,२०२५ रोजी ₹ २,१९,१३६ लाखांपर्यंत कमी झाले. परिणामतः मागील वर्षाच्या तुलनेत त्यामध्ये ₹ ५,६३० लाखांची म्हणजे २.५०% ची घट झाली आहे.



भांडवल पर्याप्तता प्रमाण (CRAR)

वर्षभरात, CRAR मध्ये १५६ बेसिस पॉइंट्सची वाढ झाली आहे जी नक्त स्वनिधी (Capital fund) मध्ये झालेली ₹१,८२७ लाख वाढ ज्याचा तपशील खाली दिला आहे आणि जोखीमभारीत मालमतेमध्ये (RWA) झालेली ₹३,६२७ लाख अशी वाढ ह्यांच्या एकत्रित परिणामामुळे झाली आहे. आर्थिक वर्ष २०२४-२५ मध्ये जोखीमभारीत मालमतेत ₹८१,५६२ लाखांवरून ₹८५,१८९ लाख इतकी वाढ झाली आहे.

टियर १ भांडवल

रक्कम ₹ लाखात			
तपशील	३१.०३.२०२५	३१.०३.२०२४	वाढ/(घट)
टियर १ भांडवली घटक			
अ निव्वळ भाग भरणा भांडवल			
१ भरणा झालेले भांडवल	३,६९६	३,९७९	(२७५)
२ वजा: अमूर्त मालमत्ता (DTA)	२,३७५	३,६३९	(१,२६४)
निव्वळ भरणा भांडवल (१-२)	१,३२१	३३२	९८९
ब राखीव आणि अधिशेष			
१ वैधानिक राखीव निधी	३,७५६	३,४९६	२६०
२ विशेष आकस्मिकता राखीव निधी	७३३	६२९	१०४
३ इमारत निधी	७२८	७२८	-
४ विवेकी साठा	११३	११३	-
५ संचित नफा	४,१०८	३,५५३	५५५
एकूण राखीव निधी आणि अधिशेष (१+२+३+४+५)	९,४३८	८,५१९	९१९
एकूण टियर १ भांडवली घटकातील वाढ (अ+ब)	१०,७५९	८,८५१	१,९०८

भागभांडवलामध्ये घट होऊनही; संचित नफा, वैधानिक राखीव आणि विशेष आकस्मिक राखीव निधींमध्ये वाढ आणि डीटीएमध्ये घट झाल्यामुळे टियर १ भांडवलात ₹१,९०८ लाखांची वाढ झाली आहे.

टियर २ भांडवल

रक्कम ₹ लाखात			
तपशील	३१.०३.२०२५	३१.०३.२०२४	वाढ/(घट)
टियर २ भांडवली घटक			
अ गुंतवणूक चढ-उतार राखीव निधी	१,७२५	१,७२५	-
ब मानक मालमत्तांवरील आकस्मिक तरतूद	३६८	३६८	-
क विशेष राखीव निधी कलम ३६ (१) (vii)	१२०	१२०	-
ड सभासद कल्याण निधी	७०	७६	(६)
इ लाभांश समतोल निधी	-	७५	(७५)
एकूण टियर २ भांडवली घटक	२,२८३	२,३६४	(८१)

लाभांश समतोल निधीतील शिल्लक नफा आणि तोटा खात्यात रिझर्व्ह बँकेच्या सूचनेनुसार हस्तांतरित केल्यामुळे आणि सभासद कल्याण निधीतील ₹६ लाखांचा वापर सभासद कल्याणाच्या योजनेसाठी केल्यामुळे टियर २ भांडवलात ₹ ८१ लाखांनी घट झाली आहे.



नफाक्षमता

रक्कम ₹ लाखात

	२०२४-२५	एकूण उत्पन्न %	२०२३-२४	एकूण उत्पन्न %
अ. उत्पन्न				
व्याज आणि सवलत	१६,३९२	९०.६३	१६,५१५	९०.३०
कमिशन आणि विनिमय	१०४	०.५८	१२७	०.६९
इतर उत्पन्न	१,५९०	८.७९	१,६४७	९.०१
एकूण उत्पन्न	१८,०८६	१००.००	१८,२८९	१००.००
ब. खर्च		एकूण खर्च %		एकूण खर्च %
ठेवी आणि कर्जावरील व्याज	८,६७६	४७.९७	८,४८४	४६.३९
पगार आणि भत्ते	४,३८८	२४.२६	४,३३१	२३.६८
इतर आस्थापना खर्च	२,८१७	१५.५८	२,६७३	१४.६२
एकूण खर्च	१५,८८१	८७.८१	१५,४८८	८४.६९
क. ढोबळ नफा (अ - ब)	२,२०५	१२.१९	२,८०१	१५.३१
ड. तरतुदी	(९६)	(०.५३)	२,३८५	१३.०४
इ. कर (उत्पन्न + स्थगित)	१,२६४	६.९९	(३९५)	(२.१६)
फ. निव्वळ नफा (क - ड - इ)	१,०३६	५.७३	८११	४.४३
एकूण (ब + ड + इ + फ)	१८,०८६	१००.००	१८,२८९	१००.००

व्याज आणि सवलतीमध्ये कर्जावरील व्याज आणि गुंतवणुकीवरील व्याज यांचा समावेश आहे. ३१.०३.२०२५ रोजी संपलेल्या वर्षासाठीचे व्याज उत्पन्न हे ३१.०३.२०२४ रोजी संपलेल्या वर्षासाठी मिळालेल्या ₹१६,५१५ लाखांवरून ₹१६,३९२ लाख असे कमी झाले आहे, जे मागील वर्षाच्या तुलनेत ०.७४% ने कमी आहे. हे मुख्यतः वर्षभरात कर्जावर मिळालेल्या कमी उत्पन्नामुळे झाले आहे.

आर्थिक वर्ष २०२४-२५ दरम्यान, मुख्य कमिशन आणि एक्सचेंज अंतर्गत महसूल २३ लाख रुपयांनी कमी होऊन तो आर्थिक वर्ष २०२३-२४ (i.e.) मधील १२७ लाख रुपयांवरून १०४ लाख रुपयांवर आला आहे. (घट १८.११%) जी प्रामुख्याने बँक हमी/पतपत्राद्वारे मिळवलेल्या कमी उत्पन्नामुळे आहे. तर विमा व्यवसायातून मिळणाऱ्या उत्पन्नात ७ लाख रुपयांची वाढ झाली आहे. मागील वर्षाच्या तुलनेत बुडीत कर्जाची वसुली कमी झाल्यामुळे इतर उत्पन्नात ५७ लाख रुपयांची घट झाली आहे.

परिणामी, वर्षभरात एकूण उत्पन्न ₹२०३ लाख (१.११%) ने कमी झाले आहे.

व्याज खर्चात ₹१९२ लाखांची वाढ झाली आहे, जी गेल्या वर्षीच्या तुलनेत २.२६% इतकी वाढ झाली आहे. हे प्रामुख्याने मुदतपूर्तीनंतर ठेवींचे नूतनीकरण ग्राहकांनी वाढीव व्याज दर लागू असलेल्या मुदतीसाठी केल्यामुळे घडले आहे.

आर्थिक वर्ष २०२४-२५ मध्ये झालेला परिचालन खर्च (पगार व भत्ते आणि इतर खर्च) आर्थिक वर्ष २०२३-२४ मध्ये झालेल्या ₹७,००४ लाखांवरून ₹७,२०५ लाख झाला आहे, ज्यामध्ये ₹२०१ लाख (२.८७%) वाढ झाली आहे जी प्रामुख्याने कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या पगारातील वाढ आणि अदा केलेले वाढीव भत्ते तसेच रजांचे नगदीकरण आणि देय ग्रॅच्युइटी अश्या कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या फायद्यांसाठी केलेल्या तरतुदींमुळे झाली आहे.

त्यामुळे, आर्थिक वर्ष २०२४-२५ मध्ये झालेल्या एकूण खर्चात मागील वर्षाच्या तुलनेत ₹३९३ लाख (२.५४%) वाढ झाली आहे. ढोबळ नफा मागील वर्षीच्या तुलनेत ₹२,८०१ लाखांवरून ₹२,२०५ लाख इतका कमी झाला म्हणजेच ₹५९६ लाखांनी कमी झाला आहे. एकूण उत्पन्नाच्या टक्केवारीनुसार ढोबळ नफा देखील मागील वर्षीच्या १५.३१% च्या तुलनेत १२.९१% असा कमी झाला आहे.

मागील वर्षी केलेल्या ₹२,३८५ लाखांच्या निव्वळ तरतुदीच्या तुलनेत विविध दायित्वांतर्गत केलेल्या तरतुदींमधून ₹९६ लाखांचा निव्वळ परतावा मिळाला आहे. हे प्रामुख्याने अनुत्पादक मालमतेच्या भरीव वसुलीमुळे BDDR साठी कोणत्याही वाढीव तरतुदीची आवश्यकता राहिली नसल्यामुळे शक्य झाले आहे.



नफा विनियोग

रिझर्व्ह बँकेच्या मार्गदर्शक तत्वांनुसार सर्व आवश्यक तरतुदी केल्यानंतर, बँकेने ३१ मार्च २०२५ रोजी संपलेल्या वर्षासाठी ₹१,०३६ लाखांचा निव्वळ नफा मिळवला आहे आणि ३१ मार्च २०२४ रोजीच्या संचित नफ्यासह एकूण ₹ ४,५८९ लाखांचा नफा विनियोगासाठी उपलब्ध आहे. सदर नफ्याचा विनियोग खालीलप्रमाणे प्रस्तावित आहे:

तपशील	रक्कम ₹ चालू वर्ष	रक्कम ₹ मागील वर्ष
नफा मागील ताळेबंदानुसार	३५,५२,६९,८४०	३०,२५,७२,०९८
२०२४-२५ वर्षासाठीचा नफा	१०,३६,४०,८४५	८,१०,७३,४५०
अधिक: लाभांश समतोल निधीमधून हस्तांतरित	७५,००,०००	-
एकूण नफा	४६,६४,१०,६८५	३८,३६,४५,५४८
वजा: लाभांश देय खात्यामध्ये हस्तांतरित (आर्थिक वर्ष २०२३-२४)	१,९३,१९,०८६	-
वजा: वैधानिक राखीव निधी (@ २५%) मध्ये हस्तांतरित	२,५९,१०,२११	२,०२,६८,३६३
वजा: विशेष आकस्मिक राखीव (@ १०%) मध्ये हस्तांतरित	१,०३,६४,०८५	८१,०७,३४५
वजा: समभागधारकांना लाभांश @ ६% (*)	-	-
वजा: पुढील वर्षासाठी वर्ग	४१,०८,१७,३०३	३५,५२,६९,८४०
एकूण	४६,६४,१०,६८५	३८,३६,४५,५४८

समभागधारकांना द्यावयाचा लाभांश वार्षिक सर्वसाधारण सभेच्या मंजूरीचे अधीन आहे. त्यामुळे ०१-०४-२०२७ पासून लागू झालेल्या ताळेबंदाचे तारखेनंतर होणाऱ्या घटनांचे संदर्भात ICAI ने जारी केलेल्या AS-4 नुसार सदर लाभांशांचे दायित्व विनियोगात विचारात घेतलेले नाही. त्यानुसार, बँकेने आर्थिक वर्ष २०२४-२५ साठी प्रस्तावित ६% लाभांशांची रक्कम ₹ २,३२,३०,७६५/- विनियोगाचे विवरणात दाखवली नाही, परंतु ही रक्कम नफा आणि तोटा खात्यात राखून ठेवली आहे.

माहिती तंत्रज्ञान

तंत्रज्ञानातील गुंतवणुकीद्वारे आपली बँक ग्राहकांना एकसंध अनुभव देण्यासाठी, सातत्यपूर्ण नवकल्पना राबविण्यासाठी आणि सुधारणा करण्यास प्राधान्य देते. तंत्रज्ञानाच्या बाबतीत, बँकेने अनेक उपक्रम राबवले आहेत ज्यात मुख्य पायाभूत सुविधा वाढवणे, नवीनतम आवृत्तीतील उच्च दर्जाचे फायरवॉल तैनात करणे, सॉफ्टवेअर डिफाइन वाइड एरिया नेटवर्किंग (SD WAN) अंमलात आणणे आणि व्यवहार जलद होण्यासाठी तसेच वाढीव सुरक्षा उपलब्ध करून तसेच तंत्रज्ञानावर आधारित सर्व सेवासुविधा विना अडथळा सुरू ठेवण्यासाठी अतिरिक्त व्यवस्था करणे यांचा समावेश आहे.

वर्षभरात २ कोटीपेक्षा अधिक डिजिटल व्यवहार बँकेमार्फत झाले असून या व्यवहारांची एकूण रक्कम हि ₹१०,८०० कोटी पेक्षा जास्त आहे. बँकेचे ९०% पेक्षा जास्त व्यवहार डिजिटल बँकिंग चॅनेलद्वारे केले जातात. डिजिटल व्यवहारांमध्ये तांत्रिक नकारांचे प्रमाण १% देखील नाही हे उल्लेखनीय आणि प्रशंसनीय आहे.

बँकेने डिजिटायझेशनचे महत्त्व ओळखले असून विविध डिजिटल उत्पादने ग्राहकांना उपलब्ध करून दिली आहेत. बँकेकडून दिल्या जाणाऱ्या काही डिजिटल उत्पादनांमध्ये IMPS आणि NEFT सह मोबाईल बँकिंग, फक्त पाहण्याची सुविधा असलेले इंटरनेट बँकिंग, ATM सह POS आणि ई-कॉम, UPI, BBPS इत्यादींचा समावेश आहे. अहवाल वर्षात बँकेने डिजिटल चॅनेलवर खालील सुविधा सुरू केल्या आहेत:

- UPI लाईट - UPI लाईट हे एक ऑन-डिवाइस वॉलेट आहे जे नॅशनल पेमेंट्स कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया (NPCI) ने लहान-मुल्यांची देयके जलद आणि सुरक्षित पद्धतीने भरण्यासाठी तयार केले आहे.



- ई-मॅडेट सुविधा - ही खातेदाराचा आदेश नोंदविण्यासाठी एक सोपी आणि अखंड प्रक्रिया प्रदान करते आणि प्रत्यक्ष आदेश प्रक्रियेत लागणारा वेळ कमी करण्यास मदत करते. ई-मॅडेट सेवांमुळे प्रक्रिया वेळ कमी झाला आहे व त्यामुळे आवर्ती देयके प्रदान करणे अधिक सुव्यवस्थित आणि कार्यक्षम झाले आहे. बँक सध्या डेस्टिनेशन बँक म्हणून आधार कार्ड मोडमध्ये कार्यरत आहे.
- कार्ड नियंत्रण मोबाईल ॲप्लिकेशन - डिजिटल व्यवहारांपासून ग्राहकांचे संरक्षण करणारी सुरक्षा वैशिष्ट्ये वाढविण्यासाठी बँकेने एटीएम कार्ड वापर नियंत्रण वैशिष्ट्यांसह नवीन मोबाईल ॲप्लिकेशन सुरू केले आहे.
- ऑनलाइन विवाद निवारण (ODR) - बँकेच्या शाखेत न जाता डिजिटल चॅनेल व्यवहारांसंबंधीची ऑनलाइन तक्रार नोंदविणे ग्राहकांना आता शक्य आहे.
- मोबाईल ॲप आणि बँकेच्या संकेतस्थळाद्वारे सकारात्मक देय प्रणाली (Positive Pay)- हे धनादेश वटविण्याच्या प्रक्रियेत ग्राहकांना सुरक्षा प्रदान करते आणि धनादेश पत्रात छेडछाड केल्यामुळे होणाऱ्या फसवणुकीच्या घटना कमी करते.
- ग्राहकाची ओळख पटविताना डिजिटल माहितीची सत्यता आणि सुरक्षितता सुनिश्चित करून केवायसी कागदपत्रांची पडताळणी आणि प्रमाणीकरण करण्यासाठी बँकेने नवीन केवायसी पडताळणी एपीआय प्रणाली उपलब्ध केली आहे.
- बँकेने त्यांचे मनी लॉडरिंग (AML) सॉफ्टवेअर सोल्यूशन अपडेट केले आहे ज्यामध्ये FIU - इंडियाच्या मार्गदर्शक तत्वांनुसार इशारा नोंद, ग्राहक जोखीम रेटिंग आणि रिपोर्टिंगची सुधारित वैशिष्ट्ये आहेत.

सायबर सुरक्षा

बँकेने प्रगत आवृत्तीतील फायरवॉल्स आणि विविध उद्योगातील सर्वोत्तम पद्धती लागू करून टियर-३ सुरक्षा आर्किटेक्चरसह एकूण आयटी पायाभूत सुविधा मजबूत केल्या आहेत. शिवाय, बँकेने ईडीआर, पीएएम, डीएलपी, सिव्क्युअर्ड ईमेलिंग, ॲंटी-फिशिंग द्वारे पुढील आवृत्तीतील अंतिम बिंदू उपाय आणि डार्क वेब मॉनिटरिंग सारख्या विविध सुरक्षा उपायांची अंमलबजावणी केली आहे. बँक, कर्मचारी आणि ग्राहकांसाठी नियमित सायबर सुरक्षा जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आणि प्रशिक्षण देखील आयोजित करत असते.

मानवी संसाधने

संस्थेची चांगली प्रतिष्ठा निर्माण करण्यात कर्मचारी खूप महत्वाची भूमिका बजावत असतात. म्हणूनच, बाह्य व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थांद्वारे तसेच अंतर्गत तज्ञांच्या माध्यमातून कार्यात्मक सेवा, परिचालन उपक्रम, तांत्रिक कौशल्ये, नियामक अनुपालन इत्यादींवर नियमित प्रशिक्षण आणि विकास सत्रे आयोजित करून कर्मचाऱ्यांची कामगिरी आणि कार्यक्षमता सुधारण्यात आपली बँक महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावत आहे.. प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमदर्शिके मध्ये कामगारांच्या क्षमता आणि वैयक्तिक गुणांमध्ये सखोल सुधारणा करण्यासाठी व्यक्तिमत्त्वविकास कौशल्ये (soft skills) आणि वर्तणुकीच्या पैलूंवरील प्रशिक्षणाचा समावेश करण्यात आला आहे.

व्यवस्थापन आणि कर्मचारी संघटना यांच्यात सौहार्दपूर्ण वातावरण आणि निरोगी संबंध सुनिश्चित करण्यासाठी आणि औद्योगिक शांतता प्रस्थापित करण्यासाठी, बँक परस्पर संमती आणि सहमती तसेच नियमित संवाद, चर्चा आणि वाटाघाटी करीत असते.

लेखापरीक्षण आणि तपासणी

संपूर्ण लेखापरीक्षणाचे कार्यावर संचालक मंडळाच्या लेखापरीक्षण उपसमितीद्वारे देखरेख केली जाते, ज्या द्वारे समिती मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करते, पुनरावलोकन करते आणि कायदेशीर सूचनांचे पालन सुनिश्चित करून लेखापरीक्षण अभिप्रायांवर कारवाईचे निर्देश देते.

वैधानिक लेखापरीक्षण

मेसर्स जीएमजे अँड कंपनी, चार्टर्ड अकाउंटंट्स, (FRN No.103429W) यांची २०२४-२५ या आर्थिक वर्षासाठी वैधानिक लेखापरीक्षक म्हणून नियुक्ती करण्यात आली होती. त्यासाठीची आवश्यक मंजूरी भारतीय रिझर्व्ह बँकेच्या दिनांक १९ ऑगस्ट २०२४ च्या पत्र क्रमांक CO.DOS.RPD. NO.53859/08.02.007/2024-25 द्वारे प्राप्त झाली आणि दिनांक ३० ऑगस्ट २०२४ रोजी झालेल्या ५१ व्या वार्षिक सर्वसाधारण सभेत सदर नेमणूकीस मंजूरीही देण्यात आली होती. आर्थिक वर्ष २०२४-२५ करीताचे लेखापरीक्षण ३० मे २०२५ रोजी पूर्ण झाले. वैधानिक लेखापरीक्षकांनी सादर केलेला अहवाल वार्षिक अहवालात छापलेला आहे.



वैधानिक लेखापरीक्षकांनी आर्थिक वर्ष २०२४-२५ साठी बँकेला 'A' मानांकन दिले आहे.

रिझर्व्ह बँकेच्या मार्गदर्शक तत्वांनुसार बँकेने खाली नमूद केलेली लेखापरीक्षणे देखील करून घेतली आहेत.

समवर्ती आणि अंतर्गत लेखापरीक्षण:

समीक्षाधीन वर्षात, सर्व २५ शाखा आणि १ विस्तारीत कक्ष आणि मुख्य कार्यालयातील सर्व विभागांचे मासिक / त्रैमासिक अहवालासह समवर्ती लेखापरीक्षण केले गेले.

वर्ष २०२४-२५ मध्ये मुख्य कार्यालयातील सर्व विभागांचे लेखापरीक्षण एस.सी.मेहरा अंड कंपनी यांनी तर शाखांचे लेखापरीक्षण १२ सनदी लेखापाल फर्मनी पूर्ण केले.

आर्थिक वर्ष २०२५-२६ साठी मुख्य कार्यालय विभागांचे लेखापरीक्षण करण्यासाठी धनंजय गोखले अँड कं. यांची समवर्ती लेखापरीक्षक म्हणून नियुक्ती करण्यात आली आहे. या व्यतिरिक्त शाखांचे लेखापरीक्षण करण्यासाठी १३ सनदी लेखापाल फर्मना समवर्ती लेखापरीक्षक म्हणून नियुक्त करण्यात आले आहे.

मुख्य कार्यालय विभाग आणि शाखांच्या समवर्ती लेखापरीक्षकांनी साधारणपणे विहित कालमर्यादित त्यांचे अहवाल सादर केले आहेत आणि संबंधित विभाग आणि शाखांनी बहुतांशी निरीक्षणांचे अनुपालन केले आहे. लेखापरीक्षण विभाग अनुपालन प्रक्रियेवर देखरेख करतो तसेच बहुतेक लेखापरीक्षण निरीक्षणे आणि नमूद केलेल्या अनियमितता विहित वेळेत समाधानकारकपणे दुरुस्त करून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो.

लेखापरीक्षण विभागाने २०१९ पासून त्यांच्या अधिकाऱ्यांमार्फत शाखांचे जोखीम आधारित अंतर्गत लेखापरीक्षण (RBIA) हाती घेतले आहे आणि आर्थिक वर्ष २०२४-२५ मध्ये लेखापरीक्षा विभागाने सर्व २५ शाखा आणि १ विस्तारीत कक्ष तसेच मुख्य कार्यालयातील तीन विभागांचे जोखीम आधारित अंतर्गत लेखापरीक्षण (RBIA) पूर्ण केले होते.

माहिती प्रणाली लेखापरीक्षण (IS Audit):

बँकेने Audix Techno Consulting Solutions Pvt. Ltd यांची माहिती प्रणाली लेखापरीक्षक (IS Auditor) म्हणून नियुक्ती केली होती. आर्थिक वर्ष २०२४-२५ साठी त्यांनी केलेल्या परीक्षणाचा अहवाल प्राप्त झाला आणि बँकेने प्रारंभिक निरीक्षणांचे संदर्भात अनुपालन केले आहे. बँकेच्या अनुपालनाचे पुनरावलोकन केल्यानंतर, IS लेखापरीक्षकाने अंतिम निरीक्षणे सादर केली आहेत आणि या निरीक्षणांची योग्य दखल घेऊन अनुपालन अहवाल सादर केला जाईल.

रिझर्व्ह बँकेद्वारे तपासणी:

भारतीय रिझर्व्ह बँकेने जून २०२४ मध्ये दि.३१.०३.२०२४ पर्यंतच्या आर्थिक स्थितीच्या संदर्भात बँकेची तपासणी केली. तपासणी अधिकाऱ्याचा अहवाल प्राप्त झाल्यानंतर बँकेने अनुपालन अहवाल विहित मुदतीत सादर केला. भारतीय रिझर्व्ह बँकेची दि.३१.०३.२०२५ पर्यंतच्या आर्थिक स्थितीच्या संदर्भातील तपासणी अजून झालेली नाही.

आर्थिक वर्ष २०२५-२६ साठी वैधानिक लेखापरीक्षकाची पुनर्नियुक्ती:

बँकेने आर्थिक वर्ष २०२५-२६ साठी मेसर्स जीएमजे अँड कंपनी यांची वैधानिक लेखापरीक्षक म्हणून पुनर्नियुक्ती करण्याचा प्रस्ताव विषय क्रमांक ४ अंतर्गत वार्षिक साधारण सभेच्या मंजूरीसाठी ठेवला आहे तसेच त्यांच्या पुनर्नियुक्तीचे मंजूरीपत्र क्र. CO.DOS.RPD. NO.S2991/08.02.007/2025-26 भारतीय रिझर्व्ह बँकेकडून दिनांक १० जुलै २०२५ रोजी प्राप्त झाले आहे.



अनुपालन:

अंतर्गत नियंत्रण आणि जोखीम व्यवस्थापन प्रक्रियांसह अनुपालन कार्य हे प्रभावी प्रशासनाचा अविभाज्य भाग आहे. रिझर्व्ह बँक आश्वासक (as-surance) कार्याला अत्यंत महत्त्व देते ज्यामध्ये अनुपालन महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावते. सप्टेंबर-२०२२ मध्ये, रिझर्व्ह बँकने टियर ३ बँकांना स्वतंत्र अनुपालन विभाग स्थापन करणे अनिवार्य केले. त्यानुसार, ऑक्टोबर-२०२३ पासून, बँकेने मुख्य अनुपालन अधिकारी (CCO) यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली एक स्वतंत्र अनुपालन विभाग स्थापन केला आहे. बँकेच्या नियामक अनुपालनांचे वेळेवर आणि प्रभावीपणे व्यवस्थापन करण्यासाठी अनुपालनाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून मुख्य अनुपालन अधिकारी (CCO) हा बँक आणि नियामकामधील संपर्काचा समन्वय बिंदू आहे.

संचालक मंडळाने यापूर्वीच अनुपालन धोरण मंजूर केले आहे ज्यानुसार मुख्य अनुपालन अधिकाऱ्याच्या नेतृत्वाखाली अनुपालन विभाग विविध उपक्रम हाती घेईल. अनुपालन विभाग बँकेने सर्व वैधानिक आणि नियामक आवश्यकतांचे काटेकोरपणे पालन केल्याचे सुनिश्चित करतो, सर्व नियामक आणि अंतर्गत मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वे/सूचना प्राप्त करण्यासाठी आणि त्याचे प्रसारण करण्यासाठी केंद्रबिंदू म्हणून काम करतो. अनुपालन विभाग बँकेच्या नियामक अनुपालनाच्या अंमलबजावणीवर देखरेख करण्यासाठी संचालक मंडळ आणि वरिष्ठ व्यवस्थापनाला मदत करतो.

अनुपालन कार्याचे उद्दिष्ट बँकिंग नियमन कायदा, रिझर्व्ह बँक ऑफ इंडिया कायदा, परकीय चलन व्यवस्थापन कायदा, मनी लॉड्रिंग प्रतिबंधक कायदा इत्यादी विविध कायद्यांमध्ये समाविष्ट असलेल्या सर्व वैधानिक तरतुदींचे काटेकोरपणे पालन होत आहे हे सुनिश्चित करणे, तसेच वेळोवेळी जारी केलेल्या इतर नियामक मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वांचे, लागू असलेल्या IBA, FEDAI, FIMMDA, BCSBI इत्यादींनी विहित केलेल्या मानकांचे आणि कोडचे, तसेच बँकेच्या अंतर्गत धोरणांचे देखील पालन सुनिश्चित करणे हे आहे.

बँकेने नियामक आणि वैधानिक अनुपालनांचे निरीक्षण करण्यासाठी आणि मागोवा घेण्यासाठी 'अनुपालन सॉफ्टवेअर' घेतले आहे. तसेच, रिझर्व्ह बँकेच्या ग्राहक सेवा मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वांच्या संदर्भात शाखांद्वारे होणाऱ्या अनुपालनांचे ग्राहक सेवा लेखापरीक्षण (Customer Service Audit) आणि बँकेद्वारे रिझर्व्ह बँकेच्या वैधानिक आणि नियामक अनुपालनांचे संदर्भातील चाचणी लेखापरीक्षण (Compliance Testing Audit) या प्रक्रिया सुरू केल्या आहेत.

जोखीम व्यवस्थापन:

जोखीम ओळखणे, त्याचे परिमाण निश्चित करणे तसेच त्याचे निरीक्षण करून अहवाल देण्याकरिता बँकेने जोखीम व्यवस्थापन धोरण आणि मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वे आखून दिली आहेत. जोखीम व्यवस्थापनाची उद्दिष्टे साध्य करण्यासाठी, बँकेने एक स्वतंत्र जोखीम व्यवस्थापन विभाग स्थापित केला आहे जो पत, बाजार आणि परिचालन यासारख्या प्रमुख जोखीमांचे व्यवस्थापन करतो. जोखीम व्यवस्थापन विभाग सतत बँकेच्या जोखमींचे निरीक्षण आणि पुनरावलोकन करत असतो. जोखीम विभागाचा प्रमुख 'मुख्य जोखीम अधिकारी' आहे, जो थेट बँकेच्या मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकाऱ्यांना अहवाल देतो आणि बँकेच्या जोखीम व्यवस्थापनाशी संबंधित अहवाल संचालक मंडळाला देण्याचे अधिकार आणि जबाबदारी ही त्याची आहे.

संचालक मंडळ:

महाराष्ट्र सहकारी संस्था कायदा, १९६० च्या कलम ७३ CB च्या उपकलम (१५) अंतर्गत संचालक मंडळाच्या निवडणुका झाल्यानंतर १०/११/२०२२ पासून विद्यमान संचालक मंडळाने पदभार स्वीकारला. तेव्हापासून कार्यरत असलेल्या संचालक मंडळामध्ये १५ निवडून आलेल्या संचालकांपैकी ३ महिला आहेत. ह्या संचालक मंडळात तीन सनदी लेखापाल, चार व्यावसायिक, एक वकील, एक कलाकार, एक पत्रकार आणि पाच सामाजिक कार्यकर्ते सदस्य आहेत. याशिवाय, मंडळावर दोन कर्मचारी संचालक आहेत, जे महाराष्ट्र सहकारी संस्था कायदा १९६० च्या कलम २ उपकलम (१४अ) च्या तरतुदीनुसार प्रतिनिधी संघटनेद्वारे नामनिर्देशित आहेत.

संचालक मंडळ रिझर्व्ह बँक, राज्य/केंद्र सरकारच्या मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वांचे पालन करून धोरणे तयार करते आणि एकूण कामकाजाचे पर्यवेक्षण आणि नियंत्रण करते. संचालक मंडळ लेखापरीक्षण, व्यवसाय विकास आणि सामान्य प्रशासन (BDGA), कर्ज व्यवसाय, माहिती तंत्रज्ञान, जोखीम व्यवस्थापन, वसुली, कर्मचारी आणि कोषागार व गुंतवणूक या आठ उपसमित्यांद्वारे कार्य करते. संचालक मंडळ आणि उपसमितांच्या वर्षभरात साधारणपणे नियमितपणे बैठका होतात. रिझर्व्ह बँकेच्या निर्देशानुसार, बँकेने व्यवस्थापन मंडळ स्थापन केले आहे आणि ते आता नियमितपणे काम करू लागले आहे.



व्यवस्थापन मंडळ:

संचालक मंडळाने दि. २४.०३.२०२३ रोजी झालेल्या बैठकीत खालील अंतर्गत आणि बाह्य सदस्यांसह नवीन व्यवस्थापन मंडळाची (बोर्ड ऑफ मॅनेजमेंट) स्थापना केली.

- श्री. संतोष व. केळकर (बँकेचे अध्यक्ष)
- श्री. चंद्रशेखर ना. वझे (व्यवस्थापन मंडळाचे अध्यक्ष)
- श्री. सुर्यकांत बा. जगताप (अंतर्गत सदस्य)
- श्री. सुनील चि. मोने (बाह्य सदस्य)
- श्री. गंगाधर बा. जोशी (बाह्य सदस्य)
- श्री. अतुल र. जोशी (बाह्य सदस्य)

वरील 'द' सदस्यांपैकी चार सनदी लेखापाल आहेत, एक सदस्य श्री. गंगाधर बा. जोशी हे अनुभवी बँकर आहेत आणि श्री. सुर्यकांत बा. जगताप हे एक व्यावसायिक आहेत.

हे व्यवस्थापन मंडळ विद्यमान संचालक मंडळाच्या कार्यकाळापर्यंत कार्यरत राहील. संचालक मंडळाला विविध क्षेत्रात प्राविण्य असलेल्या बाह्य सदस्यांच्या बहुमोल योगदानाचा फायदा होतो.

वार्षिक व्यवसाय योजना

आर्थिक वर्ष २०२४-२५ मध्ये, बँकेने ५१ व्या वार्षिक सर्वसाधारण सभेसमोर सादर केलेल्या वार्षिक व्यवसाययोजनेमध्ये नमूद केलेल्या उद्दिष्टांची पूर्तता करण्यासाठी सातत्याने प्रयत्न केले. या वर्षातील एक महत्वाची उपलब्धी म्हणजे कर्ज वसुलीतील लक्षणीय कामगिरी, ज्यामुळे बँकेचे निव्वळ एनपीए शून्यावर आणण्यात आपण यशस्वी झालो आणि एकूण आणि निव्वळ एनपीए गुणोत्तर लक्षणीयरीत्या सुधारले. यामुळे एकूण आणि निव्वळ नफा ह्या दोन्हीमध्ये सुधारणा होण्यास थेट हातभार लागला.

पुढील काळात, बँकेसमोर असणाऱ्या आव्हानांची नोंद घेऊन वित्तीय वर्ष २०२५-२६ साठी एक वार्षिक व्यवसाय कार्ययोजना तयार करण्यात आली आहे, ज्यामध्ये कर्ज वाढविण्यावर आणि त्यातून उदभवणाऱ्या जोखमांवर नियंत्रण ठेवण्यावर प्राधान्य देण्यात आले आहे. ही सविस्तर योजना येत्या वार्षिक सर्वसाधारण सभेत सादर केली जाईल.

दीर्घकालीन नियोजन

मागील वर्षात, बँकेने संख्यात्मक आणि गुणात्मक वाढ साध्य करण्यासाठी ५ वर्षांचा एक व्यापक दीर्घकालीन आराखडा तयार केला होता. हा आराखडा रिझर्व्ह बँकेने लागू केलेली लहान कर्ज देण्याच्या मर्यादा आणि नागरी सहकारी बँकांकडून (यूसीबी) प्राधान्य क्षेत्राला कर्ज देण्याच्या संदर्भातील उद्दिष्टे तसेच रिझर्व्ह बँकेकडून सप्टेंबर २०२४ पर्यंत कर्जमर्यादेवर असलेले निर्बंध मागे घेण्याची असलेली अपेक्षा लक्षात घेऊन तयार करण्यात आला होता.

आर्थिक वर्ष २०२४-२५ साठी ठेवी वाढविण्याची आणि कर्ज देण्याची उद्दिष्टे पूर्ण झाली नसली तरी, बँकेने यशस्वीरित्या ₹२६३ कोटी रुपयांची नवीन कर्जे दिली आणि मुख्यतः वसुलीची कामगिरी उत्तम राहिली, ज्यामुळे शून्य निव्वळ एनपीएस सह मालमत्तेच्या गुणवत्तेत देखील लक्षणीय सुधारणा झाली. रिझर्व्ह बँकेने सप्टेंबर २४ एवजी वर्षअखेरी पर्यवेक्षी कृती चौकट (SAF) निर्बंध उठवले, ज्यामुळे बँक आता प्रती कर्जदार आणि कर्जदार गटांसाठी जास्त कर्ज मर्यादा घेऊन काम करू शकते, ज्याचा उपयोग वर्ष २०२५-२६ मधील कर्जवाटपात होऊ शकेल. तसेच त्या सवलतीचा बँकेच्या भविष्यातील कर्ज वितरणाच्या उद्दिष्टांमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात योगदान असेल. तथापि, एकूण कर्जातील ५०% कर्जे ही ₹४३ लाखांच्या आतच असावे (जी मर्यादा आपल्या बँकेवर लागू आहे) ही रिझर्व्ह बँकेची अट काही विशिष्ट कर्ज प्रकार वाढविण्याच्या दृष्टीने अडचण ठरते आहे.



याव्यतिरिक्त, बँकेने आता व्यवसाय विकासात कर्मचाऱ्यांचा सहभाग वाढविण्यासाठी स्टॅकहोल्डर संकल्पना प्रस्तावित केली आहे. या पद्धतीत, शाखा व्यवस्थापक आणि निवडक कर्मचारी स्टॅकहोल्डर्स ह्यांच्या नियमित आढावा बैठका होतील, ज्यायोगे ते शाखाव्यवसायाच्या प्रगतीवर लक्ष ठेवतील, अडचणी सोडवतील आणि शाखा पातळीवरील उद्दिष्टे एकत्रितपणे हाताळतील. ही सहकार्यात्मक आढावा यंत्रणा कार्यक्षमतेवर आधारित संस्कृती रुजवेल आणि प्रत्येक स्तरावर व्यवसाय वृद्धीसंबंधीची जबाबदारी वाढवेल अशी अपेक्षा आहे.

दीर्घकालीन आराखड्याच्या पहिल्या ३ वर्षांमध्ये कर्ज वितरणाची उद्दिष्टे साध्य न करता आल्यामुळे दीर्घकालीन आराखड्याचे संदर्भात अंतरीम आढावा घेऊन त्यात सुधारणा करणे आवश्यक झाले आहे.

बँकेने एक विस्तृत सुधारित दीर्घकालीन योजना तयार केली आहे जी वार्षिक सर्वसाधारण सभेत मांडली जाईल.

कर्मचारी संरचना आराखडा

सहकार आयुक्त आणि निबंधक पुणे यांनी जरी केलेल्या दिनांक १७.०३.२०११ च्या परिपत्रकाच्या आधारे 'महाराष्ट्र अर्बन को-ऑप.बँक फेडरेशन' मार्फत बँकेला या विषयावरील मार्गदर्शक सूचना प्राप्त झाल्या आहेत. नागरी सहकारी बँकांनी (UCBs) या परिपत्रका नमूद केल्यानुसार निकषांचे पालन सुनिश्चित केल्यानंतर त्यांचा कर्मचारी संरचना आराखडा (Staffing Pattern) ठरवणे आवश्यक आहे. आपल्या बँकेला लागू होणारे निकष (₹ १,००० कोटी पेक्षा जास्त मिश्रव्यवसाय) आणि त्यासंदर्भातील ३१.०३.२०२५ पर्यंतची स्थिती खालील प्रमाणे आहे.

अनु. क्र.	निकष	मापदंड	३१.०३.२०२५ ची स्थिती
१	प्रति कर्मचारी व्यवसाय	₹ ४ कोटी पेक्षा अधिक	₹ ८.५२ कोटी
२	प्रति कर्मचारी लाभ क्षमता (करापूर्वीचा नफा लक्षात घेऊन)	₹ २.२० लाखापेक्षा अधिक	₹ ३.२४ लाख
३	खेळत्या भांडवलाच्या टक्केवारी नुसार कर्मचाऱ्यांवरील खर्च (%)	१.५०% पेक्षा कमी	२.००%

सदर परिपत्रकात असे विहित केले आहे कि बँकेने वरील तीनपैकी किमान २ निकषांचे पालन केले पाहिजे आणि वार्षिक सर्वसाधारण सभेकडून स्टाफिंग पॅटर्नला मान्यता घेतली पाहिजे. दि. ३१.०३.२०२५ पर्यंत, बँकेने आवश्यक तीन निकषांऐवजी दोन निकष पूर्ण केले आहेत.

वर्ष २०२४-२५ चे अखेरीस लाभ क्षमतेच्या निकषामध्ये थोडीशी सुधारणा झालेली दिसते. परंतु कर्मचाऱ्यांवरील खर्चात वाढ होत असतानाच खेळते भांडवल कमी झाल्यामुळे तिसऱ्या निकषाच्या स्थितीमध्ये घसरण झालेली दिसते. चालू आर्थिक वर्षात अपेक्षित असलेली व्यवसायवृद्धी झाल्यास ह्या निकषातही सुधारणा होईल अशी अपेक्षा आहे.

या संदर्भातील स्थिती आणि प्रस्तावित स्टाफिंग पॅटर्न वार्षिक सर्वसाधारण सभेत विषय क्रमांक ६ अंतर्गत ठेवण्यात आला आहे.



ऋणनिर्देशः

संचालक मंडळ खालील संस्था आणि व्यक्ति यांचे मनापासून आभार व्यक्त करत आहे.

- निबंधक आणि आयुक्त सहकारी संस्था -पुणे, विभागीय संयुक्त निबंधक , सहकार विभाग, मुंबई. जिल्हा उपनिबंधक, कोकण भवन, नवी मुंबई, उपनिबंधक सहकारी संस्था, वडाळा, मुंबई आणि सहकार विभागाचे इतर अधिकारी.
- भारतीय रिझर्व्ह बँक - नागरी सहकारी बँक नियमन विभाग, नियामक तपासणी विभाग, देखरेख विभाग, नियामक सेवा विभाग आणि समाशोधन विभाग.
- को- ओपरेटीव्ह बँक एम्प्लोईज युनियन, मुंबई.
- इंडियन बँक्स असोसिएशन.
- क्लियरिंग कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, नॅशनल पेमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया.
- बँक ऑफ बडोदा, एचडीएफसी बँक लि., ICICI बँक, इंडससिंड बँक, द सारस्वत सहकारी बँक लि., स्टेट बँक ऑफ इंडिया, रायगड जिल्हा सहकारी बँक लिमिटेड., आयडीबीआय बँक लि. उज्ज्विन स्मॉल फायनांस बँक, एयु स्मॉल फायनांस बँक आणि आयडीएफसी बँक.
- बँकिंग तंत्रज्ञान विकास आणि संशोधन संस्था (IDRBT), IFTAS (इंडियन फायनान्शियल टेक्नॉलॉजी अंड अलाईड सेर्विसिस), CERT-IN (भारतीय संगणक प्रतिसाद टीम).
- बृहन मुंबई नागरी सहकारी बँक्स असोसिएशन लि. मुंबई., महाराष्ट्र स्टेट को-ऑप. बँक्स फेडरेशन लि.मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र स्टेट को-ऑप. बँक्स असोसिएशन लि. मुंबई, नॅशनल फेडरेशन ऑफ अर्बन को-ऑप. बँक्स अँड क्रेडीट सोसायटी लि. नवी दिल्ली, सहकार भारती. राष्ट्रीय शहरी सहकारी वित्त आणि विकास महामंडळ. (NUCFDC) – ‘छत्र संघटना’

वैधानिक लेखापरीक्षक, अंतर्गत आणि समवर्ती लेखापरीक्षक, कायदेशीर सल्लागार आणि सोलीसिटर, कामगार सल्लागार, विमा कंपन्या आणि इतर संस्थांनी वेळोवेळी प्रदान केलेल्या सेवांसाठी संचालक मंडळ आपली कृतज्ञता येथे नमूद करून त्यांचे देखील आभार मानत आहे.

बँकेच्या प्रगतीत सक्रीय सहकार्य आणि पाठबळ दिल्याबद्दल सर्व सभासद, ठेवीदार, प्रसारमाध्यमे आणि विविध संस्थांचे मनःपूर्वक आभार.

बँकेच्या सर्व कर्मचाऱ्यांनी बँकेच्या प्रगतीसाठी दिलेल्या सहभागाचा येथे उल्लेख करीत असताना संचालक मंडळाला आनंद होत आहे.

संचालक मंडळ आणि त्यांच्या वतीने

संतोष केळकर

अध्यक्ष

दिनांक: २१ जुलै २०२५



52nd ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dear Members,

On behalf of the Board of Director, I extend a warm welcome to all of you to the 52nd Annual General Meeting of the Bank. The Directors are pleased to present the Annual Report on the business and operations of the Bank together with the Audited Accounts for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2025.

Economic Scenario

Global economic conditions are shaped by changing growth dynamics, fluctuating commodity prices and evolving monetary policies, which influence domestic inflation, trade balances, and capital flows. At present, this interconnectedness is complicated by unusual levels of geopolitical tensions, supply chain disruptions and climate-related shocks.

Globally, this past year has been an eventful one. The year witnessed unprecedented electoral activity on the political front, with more than half of the global population voting in major elections across countries. Meanwhile, adverse developments like the continued Russia-Ukraine war and the Israel-Hamas conflict increased regional instability. These events impacted energy and food security, leading to higher prices and rising inflation. Cyberattacks also became more frequent and severe, with growing human and financial consequences due to the increasing digitisation of critical infrastructure. Geopolitical tensions have reshaped global trade. Policy uncertainty, especially around trade policies, have also contributed to increased volatility in global financial markets. Nonetheless, global economic growth has remained moderate.

Inflation, down from multidecade highs, followed a gradual though bumpy decline toward central bank targets. Labor markets normalized with unemployment and vacancy rates returning to pre-pandemic levels. Growth hovered around 3 percent in the past few years, and global output came close to potential. However, major policy shifts are resetting the global trade system and giving rise to uncertainty that is once again testing the resilience of the global economy. Since February, the United States has announced multiple waves of tariffs against trading partners, some of which have invoked countermeasures. Markets first took the announcements mostly in stride, until the United States' near-universal application of tariffs, which triggered historic drops in major equity indices and spikes in bond yields.

In H2:2024, the global economy remained steady amidst accommodative financial conditions and a rebound in international trade. High frequency indicators for Q1:2025, however, suggest a slowdown in global economic growth. The Organizations for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in its Economic Outlook Interim Report (March 2025) revised the growth forecast downwards by 20 bps and 30 bps to 3.1 per cent and 3.0 per cent for 2025 and 2026 respectively, from its December 2024 projections. Nevertheless, the recent tariffs announced by the US and the varied trade responses as mentioned earlier will shape the evolving trade dynamics globally.

Domestic Economy

In India, notwithstanding the recent aberration in the growth and inflation trajectories, the economy continues its journey on a sustained and balanced path towards progress. Amidst the reshaping of the global economy, India is well-positioned to benefit from the emerging trends as it forges ahead on a transformative journey.

Nominal GDP for FY25 is estimated at ₹33.10 lakh crore (US\$ 3.8 trillion) with growth rate of 9.9%, compared to ₹30.12 lakh crore (US\$ 3.5 trillion) with growth rate of 9.2% in FY24. Strong domestic demand for consumption and investment, along with Government's continued emphasis on capital expenditure are seen as among the key drivers of the GDP in the second half of FY24-25. In FY24-25, India's exports stood at ₹37.31 lakh crore (US\$ 433.56 billion), with Engineering Goods (26.88%), Petroleum Products (13.86%) and electronic goods (8.89%) being the top three exported commodities. Rising employment and increasing private consumption, supported by rising consumer sentiment, will support GDP growth in the coming months.



The IMF economic outlook figures show India as USD 4 trillion economy in April 2025 elevating it to the 4th largest economy in the world.

Real GDP is estimated to have grown at 6.5 per cent in FY2024-25. Headline inflation moderated during January-February 2025 following a sharp correction in food inflation. Though the net services and remittances have improved in the last quarter of FY2024-25 these maybe impacted due to the recent announcements by the US Government regarding taxes on remittances.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

GLOBAL

Global growth was stable though underwhelming in FY 2024 and it was expected to remain so in FY 2025. Yet, a series of new tariff measures by the United States and countermeasures by its trading partners have been announced and implemented, raising effective tariff rates to levels not seen in a century. This on its own is a major negative shock to growth. The swift escalation of trade tensions and extremely high levels of policy uncertainty are expected to have a significant impact on global economic activity. The IMF in its world economic outlook April 2025 issue, has projected global growth to drop to 2.8 percent in 2025 and 3 percent in 2026—down from 3.3 percent for both years forecasted in the January 2025 World Economic Outlook Update.

DOMESTIC

In 2025-26, prospects of agriculture sector remain bright on the back of the above average monsoon predicted, healthy reservoir levels and robust crop production. Manufacturing activity is showing signs of revival with business expectations remaining robust, while services sector activity continues to be resilient.

On the demand side, bright prospects of the agriculture sector bode well for rural demand which continues to be healthy, while urban consumption is gradually picking up with an uptick in discretionary spending. Investment activity has gained traction mainly due to increase in the disposable income of taxpayers and it is expected to improve further on the back of sustained higher capacity utilisation, the governments' continued thrust on infrastructure spending, healthy balance sheets of banks and corporates, along with the easing of financial conditions. Merchandise exports will be weighed down by global uncertainties, while services exports are expected to remain resilient. Headwinds from global trade disruptions continue to pose downward risks.

Taking all these factors into consideration, real GDP growth for 2025-26 is projected by the RBI at 6.5 per cent, with Q1 at 6.5 per cent; Q2 at 6.7 per cent; Q3 at 6.6 per cent; and Q4 at 6.3 per cent. While the risks are evenly balanced around these baseline projections, uncertainties remain high in the wake of the recent spike in global volatility. It may be noted that the growth projection for the current year has been marked down by 20 basis points relative to the earlier assessment of 6.7 per cent in the February policy. This downward revision essentially reflects the impact of global trade and policy uncertainties. Concerns on lingering global market uncertainties and recurrence of adverse weather-related supply disruptions, however, pose upside risks to inflation. Taking all these factors into consideration, and assuming a normal monsoon, CPI inflation for the financial year 2025-26 is projected by the RBI at 4.0 per cent, with Q1 at 3.6 per cent; Q2 at 3.9 per cent; Q3 at 3.8 per cent; and Q4 at 4.4 per cent. The risks are evenly balanced.

OPERATION SINDOOR AND ITS IMPACT

On April 22, 2025, terror struck the peaceful town of Pahalgam. Terrorists stormed the village, asking innocent people their religion, before killing them, resulting in 26 deaths. Our Government considered this as a clear attempt by Pakistan to incite communal violence to divide India from within, in response to this tragic and unprovoked act of violence, India launched Operation SINDOOR to destroy the terror bases behind the attack. Pakistan retaliated with indiscriminate shelling and drone attacks.



Operation Sindoor was aimed to destroy terrorist infrastructure across border, operated under restraint avoiding any harm to civilians. The exchange of warfare continued up to May 10, 2025, when a ceasefire initiated at the request of Pakistan, was accepted by India. A fierce information war also took place simultaneously; India being targeted by an aggressive campaign of misinformation by Pakistan. India proactively responded, dissipating misinformation with facts and transparency.

Beyond the battlefield, India also responded with firm yet non-military action like revoking of the Indus water treaty, revoking of visas of all Pakistanis residing in India, banning Pakistani artists.

The world leadership generally backed India's stand against terrorism and held back from any interference, urging caution. At the same time, economic support from the IMF to Pakistan despite India's objection, open backing by China indicated the self-serving nature of the advanced economies.

REGULATORY CHANGES IN BANKING

The Reserve Bank of India as a part of its function as a regulator brings in regulatory changes. Some of the changes introduced during FY 2024-25 are given below:

In order to enhance transparency and reduce information asymmetry on financial products being offered by banks, the RBI vide its circular dated April 15, 2024, directed banks to provide a Key Facts Statement (KFS) to all prospective borrowers- a simple statement giving basic information about the loan to help them make an informed decision regarding the loan.

On April 29, 2024, the RBI issued a FAIR Practice Code for Lenders wherein banks were required to review practices regarding mode of disbursement of loans, application of interest and other charges and take corrective action.

On May 28, 2024, launched three significant initiatives: the PRAVAAH portal, the Retail Direct Mobile App and a FinTech Repository. These initiatives aim to streamline regulatory approvals through the PRAVAAH portal, provide retail investors seamless access to government securities through the Retail Direct Mobile App and enhance understanding of the Indian FinTech sector through the Fintech Repository.

The Reserve Bank on July 26, 2024, introduced a Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) Framework for Primary (Urban) Co-operative Banks (UCBs), effective from April 1, 2025, replacing the previous Supervisory Action Framework (SAF). This new PCA framework aligns with those for Scheduled Commercial Banks and Non-Banking Financial Companies, emphasizing proportionality and flexibility in supervision. It features fewer parameters than the SAF, focusing on entity-specific supervisory plans. The framework applies to UCBs in Tier 2, Tier 3 and Tier 4, excluding Tier 1 UCBs, which will continue under existing enhanced monitoring. The revised approach aims to enhance oversight for larger UCBs by optimizing supervisory resources.

Continuous Clearing of Cheques under CTS is under implementation where instead of the current T+1 clearance it will take only a few hours for cheques to be cleared. At present this project is under UAT.

Reporting to CICs by banks is now to be done on fortnightly basis.

In September 2024, the RBI mandated that all banks should review their gold loan policies/processes and practices and initiate remedial measures in a timebound manner.

A Beneficiary Look Up facility (BANL) has been introduced to enable remitters to verify the name of the account holder of the account to which they wish to remit funds through RTGS or NEFT. All stakeholders have been instructed to implement this facility, and it is under UAT with most of them.

Increased instances of fraud in digital payments are a significant concern. To combat the same, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has decided to introduce the 'bank.in' exclusive Internet Domain for Indian banks. This initiative aims to reduce cyber security threats and malicious activities like phishing and streamline secure financial services, thereby enhancing trust in digital banking and payment services.



The Reserve Bank on February 24, 2025, revised prudential norms for Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs) to enhance financial resilience while providing greater operational flexibility. The definition of small value loans has been updated, raising the ceiling to ₹3 crore per borrower while modifying linkage from 0.02% to 0.04% of Tier I capital maintaining existing timelines and targets. The changes will mainly benefit the banks with large capital base. The glide path for achievement of this parameter was changed to 40% achievement by 31/03/2025 and 50% achievement by 31/03/2026.

Real estate exposure norms have been modified, allowing UCBs to have up to 25% of their loans in residential mortgages and 5% in other real estate sector, with increased individual housing loan limits based on UCB tier.

The RBI changed the policy rates thrice beginning February 2025, reducing it from 6.50% to 5.50% in June 2025.

In March 2025, the Reserve Bank of India updated its priority sector lending (PSL) guidelines to introduce innovative financial products and enhance support for vulnerable societal groups.

Housing loans limits to be considered under PSL are now based on the population of the area- ₹50 lakhs for an area whose population is above 50 lakhs, ₹45 lakhs for an area with population above 10 lakhs but below 50 lakhs and ₹35 lakhs for an area with population up to 10 lakhs.

Education loan limit has been increased from ₹20 lakh to ₹25 lakhs per individual.

An emphasis is placed on renewable energy with limits for commercial projects increased to ₹35 crores and for household to ₹10 lakhs per borrower.

Revised UCBs PSL targets: 60% (earlier 75%) of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (CEOBSE), whichever is higher. UCBs are also required to allocate 7.5% of their credit to micro enterprises and 12% to weaker sections. This reduction gives UCBs opportunity to explore other lending avenues.

The list of eligible borrowers under the "Weaker Sections" category has been expanded, including transgender individuals, along with other existing groups.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COOPERATIVE SECTOR

The Reserve Bank, exercising its powers under Section 36AAA read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (as applicable to co-operative societies) on February 14, 2025, superseded the Board of Directors of New India Cooperative Bank Ltd., Mumbai, for 12 months due to governance concerns. As per subsequent developments, the RBI has given its In Principle approval for takeover of New India Cooperative Bank by Saraswat Bank.

NUCFDC – National Urban Cooperative Finance and Development Corporation

NUCFDC came in to being in March 2024 as an Umbrella Organisation for UCBs, with the support of the RBI, Ministry of Cooperation and NAFCUB, to address the infirmities/challenges faced by UCBs in India.

NUCFDC's mission is to strengthen the UCBs by providing robust support through capacity building, consultancy, advisory, enhanced IT and digital capabilities. Some of the solutions which will be offered by NUCFDC include the Sahakar Paathshala for capacity building, shared resources for important functions, co-create UCB specific CBS, affordable IT through NUCFDC cloud/DR/NOC/SOC and best IT solutions. It also has plans to offer Digital Banking services for UCBs along with other solutions over time.

Our Bank has subscribed to the capital of NUCFDC and hopes to benefit from the various services and solutions offered by NUCFDC.



PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS:

In the backdrop of the global and domestic economic scenario, the highlights of the Bank's Financial Performance during FY 2024-25 are as under :

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Share Capital	3,696	3,971
Reserve Fund & Other Reserves	15,506	19,077
Deposits	1,88,795	1,93,656
Saving	68,468	68,334
Current	14,833	15,462
Term	1,05,494	1,09,860
CASA (%)	44.12	43.27
Advances	83,924	81,983
Business Mix	2,72,719	2,75,639
Gross NPAs	7,160	14,294
Gross NPA %	8.53	17.43
Net NPAs	-410	3,484
Net NPA %	0.00	4.90
Investments	74,496	79,324
Working Capital	2,19,136	2,24,766
Net Worth	11,365	9,308
CRAR (%)	15.31	13.75
Operating Profit	2,205	2,801
Net Profit	1,036	811

SHARE CAPITAL:

The paid-up share capital of the Bank as on 31.03.2025 stood at ₹ 3,696 lakh showing net decrease of ₹ 275 lakh compared to previous year's level. During the year, the Bank had issued fresh capital of ₹ 115 lakh consequent to fresh / incremental lending whereas capital refunded amounted to ₹ 390 lakh, which includes value of shares of ₹0.04 lakh of ex-members holding less than 100 shares. As regards refund of share capital, there is a ceiling of 10% of capital outstanding as on last Balance Sheet date as per the provision of the Bank's Bye-Law No.22. The Share Refund Policy of the Bank ensures compliance with this requirement.

The total number of members enrolled stood at 56,898 as on March 31, 2025, as compared to 56,802 at the beginning of the financial year. However, out of these, 19,528 ex-Members are holding less than 100 shares and as resolved at the Annual General Meeting of the Bank held on 22nd August 2017 the share value of these ex-members is to be refunded. While refund of share value could be affected in case of only 19 ex-members during the year, efforts are being made to reach balance 19,509 ex-members to complete the refund process."



RESERVE FUND AND OTHER FUNDS:

Total Reserves and other Funds have decreased from ₹19,077 lakh to ₹15,506 lakh as on 31.03.2025 i.e. decrease of ₹3,571 lakh. The said decrease is due to net effect of increase & decrease in below mentioned Reserves & Funds:

Increase of ₹765 lakh due to following:

- i. Statutory Reserve by ₹260 lakh through appropriation and by way of transfer from Membership/ Entrance fee account
- ii. Special Contingency Reserve by ₹104 lakh through appropriation
- iii. Provision against restructured advances by ₹401 lakh

Decrease of ₹4,336 lakh due to following:

- i. Bad & Doubtful Debt Reserve (BDDR) by ₹4,154 lakh
- ii. Member Welfare Fund by ₹6 lakh due to utilisation of funds for member welfare activities
- iii. Non-performing Investment Reserve by ₹101 lakh due to write back on partial receipt of funds in respect of ILF&S CP which is categorised as non-performing investment
- iv. Decrease of ₹75 lakh in dividend equalisation fund as it was transferred to profit and loss account as per the RBI's guidelines

DEPOSITS:

As in the last few years, Bank had excess liquidity due to low credit offtake, recovery of NPAs and shifting of loan accounts. Hence, even though peer banks increased the rates on deposits, our Bank did not increase interest rates during the year. As a result, Bank's term deposits reduced by ₹4,366 lakh till March 31, 2025.

During the year, there is a fall of 2.51% in Bank's total deposits i.e. from ₹1,93,656 lakh to ₹1,88,795 lakh, which is a cumulative result of decrease in Term Deposit (High Cost Deposit) and CASA deposit (Low Cost Deposit). Despite this reduction, the cost of deposit increased from 4.38% to 4.64% because Bank had introduced a special Term Deposit Scheme at higher rate of interest which were in books till May 2024 and repricing of deposits on maturity at higher rate of interest.

Bank has always been prompt, in paying the premium to the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC), at specified intervals. Therefore, Insurance cover for deposits up to ₹5 lakh from DICGC is available to depositors and the particulars in respect of DICGC insurance cover are displayed on the Notice Board at all our Branches and on Bank's website.

ADVANCES:

As of March 31, 2025, the bank's outstanding advances were at ₹ 83,924 Lakh as against ₹ 81,983 Lakh as on 31/03/2024, reflecting an increase of 2.44%. During the year Bank could disburse total loans of ₹ 24,151 Lakh. In view of significant improvement in Bank's financial and NPA position, Bank anticipated relaxation in exposure norms by September 2024. Bank continued to follow-up for the same with RBI, and eventually on 30-01-2025 all restrictions were lifted by RBI. Post lifting of restriction Bank could disburse loans totalling to ₹ 9,804.94 Lakh in just two months. This momentum is expected to continue with efforts. Bank has set disbursement target of ₹ 48,000 Lakh in current financial year.

During last year Bank had identified branches based on vicinity potential and set targets accordingly. Response from such branches was noteworthy and Bank will continue to pursue same strategy this year. Bank had also planned to explore DSA channels and accordingly 8 DSA are now appointed. Since DSA appointment process was completed at the fag end of the year, much business was not generated through this channel. Bank is optimistic that this channel will play a significant role in generating business during the current financial year.

During the year the average Credit Deposit Ratio was maintained at 44.45% throughout the year (compared to 43.62% in the previous year). As of March 31, 2025, lending to the Priority Sector stood at 66.38%, surpassing the prescribed norm of 65%, achieved with the help of the Priority Sector Lending Certificate (PSLC), an instrument



allowed by the RBI. The Bank aims to increase Core Advances with a focus on Priority Sector Lending to meet the prescribed benchmark of 60% by March 31, 2026 without resorting to PSLC.

The bank also offers services related to foreign exchange and non-fund credit facilities, such as Bank Guarantees and Letters of Credit, through lines of credit established with Bank of Baroda, HDFC Bank Ltd., and The Saraswat Co-Op. Bank Ltd. During the year under review, income from these activities amounted to ₹37.02 lakh, compared to ₹69.83 lakh in the previous financial year.

ASSET QUALITY:

A remarkable recovery was achieved in FY 2024-25, due to channelized efforts from executives and staff under the guidance of Bank's Board.

Total recovery in NPAs was ₹8,675 lakh towards principal and ₹1,698 lakh towards uncharged interest during FY 2024-25. Recovery in written-off accounts was ₹487 lakh. Recovery in both uncharged interest and Bad Debts have gone towards shoring up profit. Bad Debts amounting to ₹4,383 lakh were written off during the year, as per approval obtained in the 51st AGM by utilizing the Bad & Doubtful Debt Reserve. Though there were fresh additions of ₹5,924 lakh to GNPA during the year, due to rigorous follow-up at all levels, recovery of ₹4,046 lakh was effected in these new additions and thus the net additions were restricted to ₹1,878 lakh only. As a result of the above, Gross NPAs have decreased to ₹7,160 lakh from ₹14,294 lakh as on 31.03.2024. In percentage terms, the GNPA as on 31.03.2025 decreased to 8.53% as compared to 17.43% as on 31.03.2024. The NNPA was at 0% as on 31.03.2025 as compared to NNPA at 4.90% as on 31.03.2024.

During the year ended March 2025, recovery proceedings were initiated u/s 101 of MCS Act, 1960 in 18 accounts involving claim amount of ₹771.15 lakh. The awards/decrees received during the year were in 19 accounts with the amount of claim at ₹703.70 lakh. As on 31.03.2025, number of awards on hand was 217 with aggregate principal outstanding of ₹2,944.90 lakh.

The Bank intends to continue with its concerted recovery efforts and vigorous follow up is underway to ensure recovery in major non-performing accounts despite slow process and prolonged litigations involved in liquidating securities. You will be pleased to know that in the first 2 months of the CFY Bank has recovered around ₹2,834.82 lakh which includes recovery in 1 written off account of ₹2,699.00 lakh. Bank is expecting substantial recovery in the coming 10 months which will ensure that the NNPA percentage is maintained at 0% as on March 31, 2026.

NET WORTH:

As on 31.03.2025, the Net Worth of the Bank has increased from ₹9,308 lakh to ₹11,365 lakh. The said increase is mainly due to consideration of excess IFR of ₹230 lakh in net worth calculation and the net effect of increase and decrease is as under.

Increase of ₹1,908 lakh as given below:

1. Statutory Reserve by ₹260 lakh due to appropriation of profit
2. Special Contingency Reserve by ₹104 lakh due to appropriation of 10% of net profit
3. Accumulated profit by ₹555 lakh
4. Net Share Capital by ₹989 lakh due to reduction in DTA by ₹1,264 lakh and decrease in paid up capital by ₹275 lakh

Decrease of ₹81 lakh as given below:

1. Member Welfare Fund by ₹6 lakh
2. Dividend Equalisation Fund by ₹75 lakh.



TREASURY:

FY 2024-25 started with a positive note for treasuries across the globe as US Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) took a pivotal turn in December 2023 by ending their rate hike cycle. Market participants were expecting about 150 bps rate cuts by the FOMC. However, this was short lived as inflation remained elevated in US. Since September 2024, the FOMC delivered two rate cuts, one of 50 basis and another 25-basis in the subsequent policy. Almost all the Central Banks of major emerging market (EM) nations followed and started a rate cut cycle. The clean sweep in US Presidential Elections by Republican Party surprised the world. During the period US Treasury yields oscillated about 100 basis points and surging by 70 basis at the year end. The US President, after resuming office in January 2025, started announcing higher import tariffs on many countries as also anti-immigration rules which increased volatility in the global markets and India was no exception. This has disrupted the supply chain, and prices of few commodities started increasing affecting inflation concerns in FY 2025-26.

Though US treasury yields were hardening, Indian Fixed Income market exhibited strong resilience to global peers mainly due to the stable political outcome with the ruling party securing 3rd consecutive term. The stability was also assisted by other factors such as controlled current account deficit, growth perspective, increasing forex reserve, relatively stable currency in emerging markets. However, food inflation in India remained elevated pushing RBI MPC to continue hawkish stance. Though MPC maintained hawkish stance, liquidity concern was a major issue for RBI and to control the same RBI continued with OMOs as a result of which yields remained soft for major part of the year. Further the inclusion of Indian G Secs in 3 major global indices also helped to keep yield soft. During FY 2024-25 our Bank has earned ₹2.80 crores trading profit a 300% rise over the previous year.

WORKING CAPITAL:

During FY2024-25 the working capital of the bank decreased by ₹5,630 lakh i.e. to ₹2,19,136 lakh from ₹2,24,766 lakh which is mainly due to decrease in deposits by ₹4,861 lakh. i.e. a decrease of 2.50%.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO:

During the year, CRAR has increased by 156 points due to combination of increase in total Capital Fund by ₹1,827 lakh and RWA by ₹3,627 lakh. Risk Weighted Assets have increased from ₹81,562 lakh in FY24-25 to ₹85,189 lakh. Detailed movement is given below.

Tier I Capital

₹ in lakhs

PARTICULARS	31-03-2025	31-03-2024	Incr/Decr
Tier I Capital elements			
A Net Paid-up Capital			
a Paid-up Capital	3,696	3,971	(275)
b Less: Intangible Assets i.e. Deferred Tax Asset	2,375	3,639	(1,264)
Net Paid-up Capital (a - b)	1,321	332	989
B Reserves & Surplus			
a Statutory Reserves	3,756	3,496	260
b Special Contingency Reserve	733	629	104
c Building Fund	728	728	-
d Prudential Reserve	113	113	-
e Accumulated Profit	4,108	3,553	555
Total Reserves & Surplus (a+b+c+d+e)	9,438	8,519	919
Total of Tier I capital elements (A + B)	10,759	8,851	1,908

Tier I Capital has increased by ₹1,908 lakh, as a net effect of increase in accumulated profit, statutory reserve and special contingency reserve and decrease in paid up capital and DTA.



Tier II Capital

₹ in lakhs

PARTICULARS	31-03-2025	31-03-2024	Incr/Decr
Tier II Capital elements			
a Investment Fluctuation Reserve	1,725	1,725	-
b Contingent Provision against Standard Assets	368	368	-
c Special Reserve u/s 36 (1) (vii)	120	120	-
d Member Welfare Fund	70	76	(6)
e Dividend Equalisation Fund	-	75	(75)
Total of Tier II capital elements	2,283	2,364	(81)

Tier II Capital has decreased by ₹81 lakh due to transfer of dividend equalisation fund to profit and loss and use of Member Welfare Fund of ₹6 lakh for welfare of member.

PROFITABILITY:

₹ in lakhs

A INCOME	2024-25	% To Total Income	2023-24	% To Total Income
Interest & Discount	16,392	90.63	16,515	90.30
Commission & Exchange	104	0.58	127	0.69
Other Receipts	1,590	8.79	1,647	9.01
TOTAL INCOME	18,086	100.00	18,289	100.00
B EXPENDITURE	% To Total Expenditure		% To Total Expenditure	
Interest on Deposits & Borrowings	8,676	47.97	8,484	46.39
Salaries & Allowances	4,388	24.26	4,331	23.68
Other Establishment Expenses	2,817	15.58	2,673	14.62
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	15,881	87.81	15,488	84.69
C GROSS PROFIT (A - B)	2,205	12.19	2,801	15.31
D PROVISIONS	(96)	(0.53)	2,385	13.04
E TAXES (Income + Deferred)	1,264	6.99	(395)	(2.16)
F NET PROFIT (C - D - E)	1,036	5.73	811	4.43
TOTAL (B + D + E + F)	18,086	100.00	18,289	100.00

Interest & Discount comprises of interest on advances and interest on investments. For the year ended 31.03.2025 the interest income has decreased to ₹16,392 lakh from ₹16,515 lakh for the year ended 31.03.2024 i.e decrease of 0.74% as compared to the previous year, mainly due to lower income earned through advances during the year.

During FY 2024-25, revenue under the head commission & exchange has decreased by ₹23 lakh to ₹104 lakh from ₹127 lakh earned in FY 2023-24 (i.e. decreased by 18.11%) which is mainly due to lower income earned though Bank Guarantees/letter of credit. Whereas income earned through insurance business has increased by ₹7 lakh. Further, revenue through other income has decreased by ₹57 lakh mainly due to lower Bad Debts recovery as compared to the previous year.

Consequently, total income has decreased by ₹203 lakh (1.11%) during the year.

Interest expenses have increased by ₹192 lakh, an increase of 2.26% over the last year. This has happened mainly due to repricing of deposits to higher interest rates.



Operating expenses (salary & allowances and other expenses) incurred in FY 2024-25, have increased to ₹7,205 lakh from ₹7,004 lakh during FY 2023-24 an increase of ₹201 lakh (2.87%) which is mainly due to increase in salary & allowances/ provisions made towards employee benefits such as salary revision, leave encashment and payment of gratuity.

Hence, total expenditure incurred in FY 2024-25 has increased by ₹393 lakh (2.54%). Operating profit has decreased to ₹2,205 lakh from ₹2,801 lakh in the previous year i.e decreased by ₹596 lakh. Operating profit as a percentage of Total Income also decreased to 12.91% compared to 15.31% in the previous year.

There is net reversal (write back) from provisions made under various liabilities of ₹96 lakh as against Net Provision of ₹2,385 lakh made in the previous year. This is mainly due to recovery of non-performing assets as a result of which no incremental provision was required towards BDDR and partial recovery in Non Performing Investment.

APPROPRIATION OF PROFIT

After making all the necessary provisions as per RBI guidelines, the Bank has achieved Net Profit of ₹1,036 lakh for the year March 31, 2025 and total profit of ₹4,589 lakh including accumulated profit as on March 31, 2024 is available for appropriation which is proposed as under:

PARTICULARS	Amount in ₹ Current Year	Amount in ₹ Previous Year
Previous Year Balance in Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c	35,52,69,840	30,25,72,098
Add: Profit for the year	10,36,40,845	8,10,73,450
Transferred from Dividend Equalization Fund	75,00,000	-
Total Profit	46,64,10,685	38,36,45,548
Transferred to Dividend Payable A/c (F.Y. 2023-24)	1,93,19,086	-
Transferred to Statutory Reserve Fund @ 25%	2,59,10,211	2,02,68,363
Transferred to Special Contingency Reserve @ 10%	1,03,64,085	81,07,345
Dividend to Shareholders Pro-rata @ 6% (*)	-	-
Balance carried forward to Balance Sheet	41,08,17,303	35,52,69,840
Total	46,64,10,685	38,36,45,548

(*) In terms of AS-4 - Contingencies and Events Occurring after the Balance Sheet Date issued by the ICAI, effective from the accounting period commencing on 01.04.2017, dividend which is subject to approval by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting has not been included as liability in this financial statement. Accordingly, the Bank has not reflected the proposed dividend @ 6% to shareholders which amounts to ₹2,32,30,765/- as a liability for the FY2024-25, but the said amount is retained under Profit and Loss account.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Bank through technology investments prioritises continuous innovation and improvements to provide a seamless customer experience. On the technology front, the Bank has implemented multiple initiatives which includes enhancing core infrastructure, deploying high-end next generation firewalls, SD WAN (Software Define Wide Area Networking) and building redundancies to ensure faster transaction processing, enhanced security and better uptime and availability.

More than 2 crores digital transactions have taken place during the year with transaction amount exceeding ₹10,800 crores through Banks' digital channel. More than 90% of the Bank's transactions are done through the digital banking channels. It's notable and commendable to mention that the rate of technical rejections in the digital transactions is not even 1%.



Bank understands importance of digitization and offers a wide range of digital products. Some of the digital products offered by the Bank are Mobile Banking with IMPS & NEFT, Internet Banking – View only, ATM with POS & e-COM, UPI, BBPS, etc. The Bank has introduced the following functionalities on digital channels during the year under review.

- UPI Lite – UPI Lite is an on-device wallet meant for carrying out small-value payments which has been devised by National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) to ease small ticket payments in a quick and secure manner.
- eMandate facility - This provides a simple and seamless process for mandate registration and helps overcome the time consumed in the physical mandate process. eMandate services have reduced processing time and made recurring payments more streamlined and efficient. Bank is now live as a Destination Bank using authentication through Aadhar Card mode.
- Card Control Mobile Application – Bank has launched new Mobile Application having ATM Card Usage controlling features to enhance the security features protecting customers from unauthorised digital transactions.
- Online Dispute Redressal (ODR) - Customers can raise online disputes for digital channel transactions without visiting the branch.
- Positive Pay Solution through Mobile App and Bank's Website - This provides customer safety in cheque payments and reduces instances of fraud due to tampering of cheque leaves.
- KYC Verification API Solution – Bank has adopted new KYC verification API solution to verify and validate the KYC documents ensuring the authenticity and safety of digital content while verifying identity of the customer.
- Anti-Money Laundering & FINNET 2.0 Reporting Solution – Bank has updated its AML software solution having enhanced features of alert generation, Customer Risk Rating and Reporting as per FIU – India guidelines.

Bank appeals to its customers to make optimum use of the technological services offered by the bank.

CYBER SECURITY

Bank has strengthened its overall IT infrastructure with Tier-3 security architecture by implementing Next Generation Firewalls and by implementing various industry best practices. Further, Bank has implemented various security solutions like Next Generation Endpoint Solution with EDR, PAM, DLP, Secured Emailing, Anti-Phishing & Dark Web Monitoring. Bank is also conducting regular Cyber Security awareness & trainings for staff and its customers.

HUMAN RESOURCES

'Human Resource' plays a very crucial role in building a good reputation for the organization. Our Bank, therefore, remains instrumental in improving the performance and efficiency of 'Human Resource' by conducting regular Training & Development sessions for them on Functional services, Operational activities, Technical Skills, Regulatory Compliances etc., through the External Professional Training Agencies as well as through Internal Experts. The training calendar further incorporates training on Soft Skills and Behavioural aspects to improve the competencies & personal traits of workforce, in depth.

To ensure cordial work atmosphere and healthy relationships between the Union and Management the Bank facilitates regular interactions, discussion and enters into agreements with mutual consent & consensus between the Management and Union and thereby to prevail industrial peace.

AUDIT & INSPECTION

The entire Audit function is overseen by the Audit Sub Committee of the Board, which provides guidance, undertakes a review and directs action on audit remarks while ensuring compliance of statutory prescriptions.

STATUTORY AUDIT:

M/s GMJ & Co., Chartered Accountants, (FRN No.103429W) were appointed as **Statutory Auditors** for the financial year 2024-2025 after seeking necessary approval from the **Reserve Bank of India** which was received vide letter No. CO.DOS.RPD.NO.S3859/08.02.007/2024-25 dated 19th August 2024 and also the Annual General Meeting of the



Bank held on 30th August 2024. The Audit for F.Y.2024-25 was concluded on 30th May 2025. Independent Auditors' Report presented by the Statutory Auditors is printed in the Annual Report.

The Bank has been assigned 'A' rating for **FY 2024-25** by the Statutory Auditors.

The Bank also has in place various types of audits as per RBI guidelines as follows:-

CONCURRENT & INTERNAL AUDIT:

During the year under review, all 25 Branches and 1 Extension Counter and all Head office Departments were under Concurrent Audit with monthly / quarterly reporting. The concurrent audit of Head Office Departments was carried out by S C Mehra & Co for FY 2024-25 while that of branches was carried out by 12 Chartered Accountant firms.

Dhananjay J. Gokhale & Co. have been appointed as Concurrent Auditor of head office departments for the FY 2025-26. In addition, 13 Chartered Accountant firms have been appointed as concurrent auditors to conduct the audit of branches.

Generally, the concurrent auditors of head office departments and branches have submitted their reports within the prescribed timeframe, and the respective departments and branches have complied with the observations promptly. The Audit Department oversees the compliance process, endeavours that most of the audit observations and identified irregularities are addressed within the prescribed timeline.

The Audit Department has undertaken Risk Based Internal Audit (RBIA) of branches through its officials since 2019 and in the FY 2024-25 has completed RBIA of all 25 Branches + 1 Extension Counter and 3 Head Office Departments.

IS AUDIT

Bank appointed Audix Techno Consulting Solutions Pvt. Ltd as IS Auditor for the FY 2024-25. The IS Auditor's report was received, and the Bank addressed the initial observations. After reviewing the bank's compliance, the IS Auditor has provided final observations and compliance of these observations is under process.

INSPECTION BY RBI

The Reserve Bank of India conducted Inspection of the books of accounts of the Bank with reference to the **financial position as of 31.03.2024** in the month of **June 2024**. The report of the Inspecting Officer was received, and the compliance report submitted by the Bank within the prescribed timeframe. The Inspection by RBI with reference to the financial position of the Bank as of **31.03.2025** is yet to commence.

RE-APPOINTMENT OF STATUTORY AUDITOR FOR THE F Y 2025-26:

Bank has proposed to re-appoint GMJ & Co as Statutory Auditor for the Financial Year 2025-26 and the same is placed for approval of the AGM under Agenda No. 4. Approval therefor has been received from the Reserve Bank of India vide their letter CO.DOS.RPD.NO.S2991/08.02.007/2025-26 dated July 10, 2025.

COMPLIANCE

The Compliance Function is an integral part of effective governance, along with the internal control and risk management processes. The RBI attaches utmost importance to Assurance Function in which Compliance plays a critical role. In September-2022, RBI made it mandatory for Tier 3 UCBs to set up a separate Compliance Department. Accordingly, w.e.f. from October-2023, the Bank has set up a separate Compliance Department under the leadership of Chief Compliance Officer (CCO). Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) is the nodal point of contact between the Bank and the Regulator from the compliance perspective to manage the regulatory compliances of the Bank effectively in a timely manner.

The Board has already approved the Compliance Policy according to which, the Compliance Department shall undertake various activities. Compliance Function ensures strict observance of all statutory and regulatory



requirements of the Bank, acts as the focal point for receipt and dissemination of all regulatory guidelines. Compliance function assists the Board and the Senior Management in overseeing the implementation of regulatory compliance of the Bank.

Compliance function aims to ensure strict observance and tracking compliances of all statutory provisions contained in various legislations such as Banking Regulation Act, Reserve Bank of India Act, Foreign Exchange Management Act, Prevention of Money Laundering Act etc. as well as to ensure observance of other regulatory guidelines issued from time to time, standards and codes prescribed by IBA, FEDAI, FIMMDA, BCSBI etc. as applicable; and also Bank's Internal Policies.

Bank has introduced a 'Compliance Software' for monitoring and tracking of regulatory and statutory Compliances. Also, the processes are introduced and implemented including a Customer Service Audit (CS Audit) to verify the compliances done by the Branches with respect to the customer service guidelines of the RBI and a Compliance Testing Audit (CT Audit) of overall RBI Statutory and Regulatory compliances by the Bank

Risk Management:

The Bank has Risk Management Policies and guidelines in place to ensure that risks are duly identified, measured, monitored, and reported. To achieve objectives of Risk Management, the Bank has an independent Risk Management Department which caters to key risks like Credit, Market & Operational Risk. The Risk Management Department continuously monitors and reviews the Banks risks. The Risk Department is headed by Chief Risk Officer, who directly reports to the Chief Executive Officer of Bank and acts as an authority to report to Board in areas concerning Banks Risk Management..

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The present Board of Directors took charge from 10/11/2022 following elections to the Board of Directors as per the provisions of the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960 under Sub Section (15) of Section 73 CB.

The Constituted Board has 15 elected directors of which 3 are women. the new Board has three Chartered Accountants, four Businessmen, one Advocate, one Artist, one Journalist and five Social Workers as its members. Besides, there are two employee directors on the Board, which are nominated by representative Union as per provisions of section 2 Sub-section (14A) of Maharashtra Cooperative Societies Act 1960.

Board formulates policies keeping in view the guidelines of Reserve Bank, State/Central Government and exercises overall supervision and control. Board functions through 8 Sub-Committees Viz Audit, Business Development & General Administration (BDGA), Business Loan, Information Technology, Risk, Recovery, Staff, Treasury & Investment. The Board of Directors and Sub-Committees met generally on regular basis during the year. As directed by RBI, Bank has constituted Board of Management and the same has now started functioning on regular basis.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

The Board of Directors in its meeting held on 24.03.2023 constituted new Board of Management with following internal and external members.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| ➤ Shri. S. V. Kelkar | (Chairman of the Bank) |
| ➤ Shri. C. N. Vaze | (Chairman of the BoM) |
| ➤ Shri. S. B. Jagtap | (Internal Member) |
| ➤ Shri. S. C. Mone | (External Member) |
| ➤ Shri. G. B. Joshi | (External Member) |
| ➤ Shri. A. R. Joshi | (External Member) |

Out Of '6' members, four are Chartered Accountants, one member i.e. Shri. G.B.Joshi is an experienced Banker and Shri. S. B. Jagtap is a Businessman.



This Board of Management will be functional till the tenure of the existing Board of Directors. The Board of Directors expects valuable guidance from external members of BOM who have expertise in various fields.

ANNUAL BUSINESS PLAN

During FY 2024–25, the Bank made consistent efforts to achieve the targets outlined in the Annual Operational Plan presented before the 51st Annual General Meeting (AGM). One of the key highlights of the year was the strong performance NPA recovery, which significantly improved the Bank's Gross and Net NPA ratios, resulting in the Net NPA being reduced to ZERO. This achievement directly contributed to an improvement in both Gross and Net Profit.

Looking ahead, the Bank acknowledges the challenges on the horizon. Accordingly, a focused Annual Operational Plan for FY 2025–26 has been prepared, prioritizing growth in the lending portfolio and mitigating emerging risks. The detailed plan will be formally presented at the upcoming AGM.

LONG TERM PLANNING

In the previous year, the Bank laid down a comprehensive 5-year Long-Term Plan aimed at achieving both quantitative and qualitative growth. This roadmap was designed keeping in mind the RBI's small loan exposure limits and priority sector lending requirements for Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) as also Bank's expectation about withdrawal of SAF restrictions by September 2024.

Although the specific deposit and lending targets for FY 2024–25 were not fully met, the Bank successfully undertook fresh lending amounting to ₹263 crore, and the recovery performance remained strong, leading to a substantial improvement in asset quality with ZERO Net NPA. The RBI lifted the SAF (Supervisory Action Framework) restrictions placed on the Bank only towards end of the year, enabling the Bank to operate with higher per-party and group exposure limits effectively in the CFY.

This relaxation will significantly support the Bank's future lending targets. However, the RBI stipulation that 50% of the total loan exposure must be under ₹43 lakh (as applicable to our Bank) continues to pose a limitation in scaling up certain categories of advances.

Bank has now introduced the Stakeholder Concept to enhance staff participation in business development. Under this approach, Branch Managers and identified stakeholders will engage in regular review meetings to monitor progress, resolve bottlenecks, and collectively take ownership of branch-level targets. This collaborative review mechanism is expected to foster a performance-driven culture and increase business accountability at every level.

Banks' low performance on lending activity during first '3' years of Long-Term Strategic Plan has necessitated midcourse review and accordingly the Bank has prepared a detailed revised long-term plan which will be placed in the AGM.

STAFFING PATTERN

The 'Maharashtra Urban Co-Op. Banks' Federation Ltd. had issued a circular on 17.03.2011 regarding the staffing pattern of Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs). The UCBs are required to decide their Staffing Pattern after ensuring compliance with criteria as laid down in the said circular. The criteria applicable to our Bank (i.e. Business Mix of more than ₹1,000 cr.) and position as on 31.03.2025 is as under:-

Sr. No.	Criteria	Norm/s	Status as on 31.03.25
1	2	3	4
I	Per Employee Business (₹ in Crore)	More than ₹4 Crore	₹ 8.52 crore
II	Per Employee Profitability (₹ in Lakh)	More than ₹2.20 Lakh	₹ 3.24 Lakh
III	Staff cost as a percentage of Working Capital (%)	Less than 1.50%	2.00%



It is prescribed in the said Circular that the Bank should adhere to at least 2 out of the above stated 3 criteria and get approved the Staffing Pattern from the Annual General Meeting. As on 31.03.2025, the Bank has complied with two out of three criteria as against required two. The performance in respect of profitability parameter has improved in FY 24-25. However, increase in staff cost with reduction in working capital resulted into further deterioration as regard third parameter. This percentage is expected to improve with increase in business volume which is projected in CFY. The status in this respect and the proposed Staffing Pattern will be placed at the Annual General Meeting under agenda item no. 6.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Board of Directors express their sincere thanks to -

- The Commissioner for Co-operation & Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Maharashtra State, Pune. Divisional Joint Registrar, Mumbai. District Deputy Registrar, Konkan Bhavan, Navi Mumbai. Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Wadala, Mumbai. Department of Cooperation, Government of India.
- Departments of the RBI -Department of Regulation, Department of Supervision, Department of Payment and Settlement Systems, CSITE, Regulatory Services Group and Audit Regulatory Group, DOS.
- Co-operative Bank Employees' Union, Mumbai.
- Indian Banks' Association.
- Clearing Corporation of India Ltd, National Payment Corporation of India.
- Bank of Baroda, HDFC Bank Ltd., IDBI Bank Ltd., ICICI Bank, INDUSIND Bank and The Saraswat Co-operative Bank Ltd, State Bank of India, Ujjivan Small Finance Bank, AU Small Finance Bank, IDFC First Bank and RDCC Bank Ltd.
- Institute for Development and Research in Banking Technology, National Payment Corporation of India, IFTAS (Indian Financial Technology & Allied Services) , CERT-in (The Indian Computer Response Team)
- Brihan Mumbai Nagari Sahakari Banks' Association Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra State Co-op. Banks' Federation Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra State Co-op. Banks' Association Ltd., Mumbai, National Federation of Urban Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies Ltd., New Delhi., Sahakar Bharti.
- National Urban Cooperative Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. (NUCFDC).

The Board of Directors also places on record their thanks to the Statutory Auditor, Internal and Concurrent Auditors, Legal Advisors and Solicitors, Labour Advisors, IT Consultant, Insurers, Vendors and service providers and other agencies for their services rendered from time to time.

The Board of Directors takes this opportunity to thank all the Members, Depositors, Media persons and various institutions for their active co-operation and support in the progress of the Bank.

The Board of Directors places on record their appreciation for the contribution made by all the Employees in the progress of the Bank.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S. V. Kelkar

Chairman

Date: July 21, 2025



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members,
Janakalyan Sahakari Bank Ltd.,
Mumbai

Report on Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Janakalyan Sahakari Bank Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Bank"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025, the Profit and Loss Account and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in which are included returns of Head Office and its departments, 25 branches and one extension counter which are consolidated in these financial statements.

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 Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (as applicable to cooperative societies) as well as the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960, the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Rules 1961, the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the guidelines issued by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Maharashtra in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India in the case of the:

- (i) Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Bank as at 31st March 2025;
- (ii) Profit and Loss Account, of the profit for the year ended on that date; and
- (iii) Cash Flow Statement, of the cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the bank in accordance with the code of ethics issued by the ICAI together with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the code of ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Financial Statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Bank's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board of Directors' Report including other explanatory information but does not include Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon. The report of Board of Directors is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report. Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. When we read the Report of Board of Directors including other explanatory information, if we conclude that there is material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and the members in the Annual General Meeting.



Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Bank's Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Bank in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards issued by ICAI, the provisions of The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (as applicable to co-operative societies) as well as the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act 1960 and the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Rules 1961 and generally accepted accounting principles in India so far as applicable to the Bank.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of assets of the Bank and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; 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 true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error and to issue auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decision of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.



- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account have been drawn up in Forms A and B respectively of the Third Schedule to the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and provisions of the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960 and the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Rules 1961, the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the guidelines issued by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Maharashtra and generally accepted accounting principles in India.

We report that:

- a. We have obtained all the information and explanation, which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit and have found them to be satisfactory;
- b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by the law have been kept by the Bank so far as appears from our examination of the books and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from the branches / offices;
- c. The transactions of the Bank, which have come to our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank;
- d. The Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Account dealt with by this report, are in agreement with the books of account and the returns;
- e. In our opinion, the Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Account and the Cash Flow Statement comply with the applicable Accounting Standards laid down by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and accounting principles generally accepted in India.

As per the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the books of account and other record, we report as under on the matters specified in clause (i) to (v) of Rule 69(6) of the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Rules 1961:

- a. During the course of our audit, we have generally not come across transactions which appear to be contrary to the provisions of the Act, the Rules or the Bye-Laws of the Bank.
- b. During the course of our audit, we have generally not come across any sums which ought to have been but have not been brought into account by the Bank.
- c. There is no material impropriety or irregularity in the expenditure or in the realization of moneys due to the Bank.



- d. The following monies due to the bank appear to be doubtful of recovery and loss against which a provision of Rs. 5,704.87 Lacs is made in the accounts. (Advances categorized as doubtful or loss assets as per prudential norms are considered as doubtful of recovery)

Category	Principal Outstanding as on 31.03.2025 (Rs. in Lacs)
Doubtful Assets	6,192.98
Loss Assets	313.56
Total	6,506.54

- e. To the best of our knowledge and information, no other matters have been specified by Registrar, which require reporting under this Rule.

We further report that for the year 2024-25 under audit, the Bank has been awarded "A" classification.

For GMJ & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 103429W

CA Atul Jain

Membership No. 037097
UDIN: 25037097BMKSBZ8487

Date: 30.05.2025

Place: Mumbai



Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025

Amount In ₹

Capital and Liabilities		Notes	Current Year	Previous Year
A	Capital	1	36,95,56,610	39,70,98,170
B	Reserve Fund and Other Reserves	2	1,55,06,48,500	1,90,77,49,946
C	Profit and Loss Account	3	41,08,17,303	35,52,69,840
D	Securities Deliverable Under TREPS/LAF/ Reverse REPO		16,93,91,833	24,97,58,890
E	Principal/Subsidiary State Partnership Fund Account		-	-
F	Deposits	4	18,87,95,00,397	19,36,55,53,555
G	Borrowings	5	16,93,91,833	-
H	Bills for Collection as per Contra		-	-
I	Branch Adjustment (Net)		3,42,834	1,95,371
J	Overdue Interest Reserve on Non-Performing Advances	6	58,88,63,434	1,31,74,82,380
K	Interest Payable		1,32,41,506	1,24,93,038
L	Other Liabilities & Provisions	7	52,01,15,989	43,82,33,143
Total			22,67,18,70,239	24,04,38,34,333
M	Contingent Liabilities	52	1,21,81,18,034	1,04,72,88,239



JANAKALYAN SAHAKARI BANK LTD.

Come and Feel the Change ...

Annual Report 2024-25

Amount In ₹

Assets		Notes	Current Year	Previous Year
A	Cash and Bank Balances with RBI, SBI and State & Central Co-op Bank	8A	1,49,68,33,766	1,56,40,97,863
B	Balances with Other Banks	8B	3,44,09,04,928	3,33,43,60,566
C	Money at Call & Short Notice	9	-	24,97,58,890
D	Investments	10	7,44,96,07,553	7,93,24,39,427
E	Deferred Tax Asset	43	23,74,98,669	36,39,22,226
F	Principal/Subsidiary State Partnership Fund Account		-	-
G	Securities Purchased Under TREPS/LAF/ Reverse REPO		16,93,91,833	24,97,58,890
H	Advances	11	8,39,24,45,744	8,19,82,89,390
M	Fixed Assets	12	8,31,68,230	8,26,81,290
I	Interest Receivable	13	22,30,50,443	21,61,38,959
J	Interest Receivable on Non-Performing Advances	13	58,88,63,434	1,31,74,82,380
K	Bills for Collection as per Contra		-	-
L	Branch Adjustment (Net)		-	-
N	Other Assets	14	42,02,34,639	35,38,41,952
O	Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of Claims	15	16,98,71,000	18,10,62,500
Total			22,67,18,70,239	24,04,38,34,333
P	Significant Accounting Policies And Notes On Accounts Forming Part Of Financial Statements	1 to 53		

As per our report of even date

FOR GMJ & Co

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FIRM REG. NO. 103429W

FOR JANAKALYAN SAHAKARI BANK LTD

S. V. Kelkar
Chairman

K. R. Bagade
Vice Chairman

C. N. Vaze
Director

(CA Atul Jain)
Partner
M. No. 037097
(Statutory Auditors)

M. K. Salekar
Director

M. M. Kulkarni
Director

Shriram Date
Chief Executive Officer

PLACE:MUMBAI

DATED: 30.05.2025



Profit & Loss Account for the year ended March 31, 2025

Amount In ₹

PARTICULARS	Notes	Current Year	Previous Year
I Income			
Interest earned	16	1,63,92,17,145	1,65,15,07,746
Other Income	17	54,48,39,578	27,57,51,376
Total		2,18,40,56,723	1,92,72,59,122
II Expenditure			
Interest expended	18	86,75,77,941	84,84,09,566
Operating expenses	19	1,09,60,26,874	79,87,80,713
Total		1,96,36,04,815	1,64,71,90,279
III Operating Profit		22,04,51,908	28,00,68,843
Less: Provision and Contingencies	20	(96,12,494)	23,85,14,860
IV Profit / (Loss) Before Tax		23,00,64,402	4,15,53,983
Less: Current Tax		-	1,38,71,295
(Add)/Less : Deferred Tax - Charged/(Credit)	43	12,64,23,557	(5,33,90,762)
V Net Profit for the year carried to Balance Sheet		10,36,40,845	8,10,73,450
VI SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	1 to 53		
Basic and Diluted Earning Per Share (EPS)		2.68	1.95

As per our report of even date
FOR GMJ & Co
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM REG. NO. 103429W

FOR JANAKALYAN SAHAKARI BANK LTD

S. V. Kelkar
Chairman

K. R. Bagade
Vice Chairman

C. N. Vaze
Director

(CA Atul Jain)
Partner
M. No. 037097
(Statutory Auditors)

M. K. Salekar
Director

M. M. Kulkarni
Director

Shriram Date
Chief Executive Officer

PLACE:MUMBAI
DATED: 30.05.2025



Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2025

Amount In ₹

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Profit / (Loss) Before Tax	23,00,64,401	4,15,53,983
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation on bank's property	1,83,08,092	1,82,69,525
(Profit) / Loss on sale / Discard of Assets	78,67,637	30,93,048
Amortisation of Premium on Investments	1,35,24,831	1,75,52,143
Provisions and Contingencies	(96,12,494)	23,85,14,860
Cash Flow before adjustment for Working Capital Changes	26,01,52,467	31,89,83,559
Adjustments for changes in working capital:		
Increase / (Decrease) in Deposits	(48,60,53,158)	(63,81,67,915)
Increase / (Decrease) in Interest Payable	7,48,468	(18,05,592)
Increase / (Decrease) in Branch Adjustment	1,47,463	(95,555)
(Increase) / Decrease in Balance with other Banks	(19,36,95,207)	(1,34,80,70,609)
(Increase) / Decrease in Interest Receivable	(69,11,484)	1,26,50,844
(Increase) / Decrease in other Assets	(3,73,52,391)	14,57,552
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Liabilities and Provisions	10,14,15,595	7,27,80,436
(Increase) / Decrease in Investments	46,93,07,044	1,07,17,68,494
(Increase) / Decrease in Advances	(60,91,23,975)	54,74,63,320
Cash Flow after adjustment for Working Capital Changes	(33,21,20,807)	3,70,60,089
Less: Taxes Paid / (Refunds Received)	1,78,48,795	2,19,82,645
Net Cash flow from operating activities (A)	(34,99,69,602)	1,50,77,444
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(2,29,89,545)	(1,18,17,202)
Sale of Fixed Assets	(36,73,125)	2,07,785
Net Cash flow from Investing activities (B)	(2,66,62,670)	(1,16,09,417)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Share Capital issued (Net)	(2,75,41,560)	(3,15,69,430)
Net Cash flow from Financing activities (C)	(2,75,41,560)	(3,15,69,430)
Net Increase in Cash & Cash Equivalents D = (A + B + C)	(40,41,73,832)	(2,81,01,403)
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,64,92,02,867	1,67,73,04,270
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	1,24,50,29,035	1,64,92,02,867



Break-up of Cash & Cash Equivalents

Amount In ₹

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Cash and Bank Balances with RBI, SBI and State & Central Co-op Bank	1,18,63,01,005	1,26,15,01,182
Balances with Other Banks	5,87,28,030	13,79,42,795
Money at Call & Short Notice	-	24,97,58,890
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the year #	1,24,50,29,035	1,64,92,02,867
NOTES ON ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	1 to 53	
# Excluding deposits maturing more than 90 days from the date of acquisition.		

As per our report of even date
FOR GMJ & Co
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM REG. NO. 103429W

FOR JANAKALYAN SAHAKARI BANK LTD

S. V. Kelkar
Chairman

K. R. Bagade
Vice Chairman

C. N. Vaze
Director

(CA Atul Jain)
Partner
M. No. 037097
(Statutory Auditors)

M. K. Salekar
Director

M. M. Kulkarni
Director

Shriram Date
Chief Executive Officer

PLACE:MUMBAI
DATED: 30.05.2025



NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 - Capital

Amount In ₹

PARTICULARS	Current Year	Previous Year
I. Authorised Capital		
10,00,00,000 (P.Y. 10,00,00,000) shares of Rs. 10/- each	1,00,00,00,000	1,00,00,00,000
II. Issued, Subscribed & Paid-up Capital		
3,69,55,661 (P.Y. 3,97,09,817) shares of Rs. 10/- each	36,95,56,610	39,70,98,170
Individuals - Rs. 26,61,28,030 (P.Y. Rs.27,93,68,870)		
Others - Rs.10,34,28,580 (P.Y. Rs.11,77,29,300)		
Total	36,95,56,610	39,70,98,170

Note 2 - Reserve Fund and Other Reserves

Amount In ₹

PARTICULARS	Current Year	Previous Year
I. Statutory Reserve		
(a) Opening Balance	34,95,86,777	32,22,17,024
(b) Additions during the year (Transferred from P&L Appropriation A/c)	2,59,10,211	2,02,68,363
(c) Additions during the year (Membership / Entrance Fee)	1,15,900	1,06,900
(d) Additions during the year (Unclaimed Dividend FY 2018-19)	-	69,94,490
	37,56,12,888	34,95,86,777
II. Building Fund		
(a) Opening Balance	7,27,61,200	7,27,61,200
(b) Additions during the year	-	-
(c) Deductions during the year	-	-
	7,27,61,200	7,27,61,200
III. Dividend Equalisation Fund		
(a) Opening Balance	75,00,000	75,00,000
(b) Additions during the year	-	-
(c) Deductions during the year	75,00,000	-
	-	75,00,000
IV. Members Welfare Fund		
(a) Opening Balance	75,83,161	76,07,661
(b) Additions during the year	-	-
(c) Deductions during the year	(6,03,000)	(24,500)
(d) Transferred from Profit & Loss Appropriation Account	-	-
	69,80,161	75,83,161



Amount In ₹

PARTICULARS	Current Year	Previous Year
V. Investment Depreciation Reserve		
(a) Opening Balance	-	-
(b) Additions during the year	-	-
(c) Deductions during the year (Utilized towards loss booked while shifting of Sec)	-	-
(d) Deductions during the year	-	-
(e) Deduction during the year (Trf to Non-Performing Investment Reserve)	-	-
	-	-
VI. Bad & Doubtful Debt Reserve		
(a) Opening Balance	1,03,18,12,958	87,13,04,284
(b) Net Additions during the year	(4,39,201)	25,88,51,924
(c) Transferred to Provision against Restructured Advances	(3,94,96,292)	-
(d) Deductions during the year (Write Back due to Written off)	(37,54,71,329)	(9,83,43,250)
	61,64,06,136	1,03,18,12,958
VII. Provision Against Restructured Advances		
(a) Opening Balance	-	-
(b) Additions during the year (Transferred from Bad & Doubtful Debts Reserve)	3,94,96,292	-
(c) Additions during the year	5,60,000	-
(d) Deductions during the year	-	-
	4,00,56,292	-
VIII. Non-Performing Investment Reserve		
(a) Opening Balance	14,29,60,050	-
(b) Additions during the year (Transferred from Investment Depreciation Reserve)	-	14,29,60,050
(c) Deductions during the year	(1,00,38,112)	-
	13,29,21,938	14,29,60,050
IX. Contingent Provision Against Standard Assets		
(a) Opening Balance	3,68,22,732	5,68,22,732
(b) Additions during the year	-	-
(c) Deductions during the year	-	2,00,00,000
	3,68,22,732	3,68,22,732
X. Investment Fluctuation Reserve		
(a) Opening Balance	17,24,43,750	17,24,43,750
(b) Additions during the year	-	-
(c) Reduction during the year	-	-
	17,24,43,750	17,24,43,750



Amount In ₹

PARTICULARS	Current Year	Previous Year
XI. Special Reserve u/s 36 (1) (viii) of Income Tax Act		
(a) Opening Balance	1,20,37,900	1,20,37,900
(b) Additions during the year	-	-
(c) Deductions during the year	-	-
	1,20,37,900	1,20,37,900
XII. Special Contingency Reserve (SCR)		
(a) Opening Balance	6,28,99,908	5,47,92,563
(b) Additions during the year @ 10% of Net profit	1,03,64,085	81,07,345
(c) Deductions during the year	-	-
	7,32,63,993	6,28,99,908
XIII. Prudential Reserve (*)		
(a) Opening Balance	1,13,41,510	1,13,41,510
(b) Additions during the year	-	-
(c) Deductions during the year	-	-
	1,13,41,510	1,13,41,510
(* Represents non-realisation of Payorders for more than 3 years)		
Total I to XIII	1,55,06,48,500	1,90,77,49,946

Note 3 - Profit & Loss Account

Amount In ₹

PARTICULARS	Current Year	Previous Year
Appropriation subject to AGM Approval		
Profit / (Loss) as per last Balance Sheet	35,52,69,840	30,25,72,098
Add: Profit for the year (as per Profit & Loss A/c)	10,36,40,845	8,10,73,450
Less: Transferred to Dividend Payable A/c	1,93,19,086	-
Add: Transferred from Dividend Equalisation Fund	75,00,000	-
Less: Transferred to Statutory Reserve @25%	2,59,10,211	2,02,68,363
Less: Transferred to Special Contingency Reserve @10%	1,03,64,085	81,07,345
Less: Dividend to Shareholders @6%	-	-
	41,08,17,303	35,52,69,840



Note 4 - Deposits

Amount In ₹

PARTICULARS	Current Year	Previous Year
I. Term Deposits		
(i) From Individuals	9,60,79,59,047	9,96,27,02,484
(ii) From Central Co-op. Banks	-	-
(iii) From Other Societies	94,14,56,786	1,02,32,57,097
	10,54,94,15,833	10,98,59,59,581
II. Saving Bank Deposits		
(i) From Individuals	6,50,32,42,470	6,46,26,79,559
(ii) From Central Co-op. Banks	-	-
(iii) From Other Societies	34,35,57,749	37,06,71,892
	6,84,68,00,219	6,83,33,51,451
III. Current Deposits		
(i) From Individuals	1,46,58,04,324	1,52,73,69,133
(ii) From Central Co-op. Banks	-	-
(iii) From Other Societies	1,74,80,021	1,88,73,390
	1,48,32,84,345	1,54,62,42,523
IV. Matured Deposits	-	-
Total (I to IV)	18,87,95,00,397	19,36,55,53,555

Note 5 - Borrowings

Amount In ₹

PARTICULARS	Current Year	Previous Year
I. Loans from other Sources		
Long Term Deposits (for Tier II Capital) as per RBI norms	-	-
Money at Call & Short Notice	16,93,91,833	-
Total	16,93,91,833	-

Note 6 - Overdue Interest Reserve

Amount In ₹

PARTICULARS	Current Year	Previous Year
I. Overdue Interest Reserve on Non-Performing Advances		
(a) Opening Balance	1,31,74,82,380	4,25,64,63,986
(b) Addition during the year	25,08,08,436	75,84,43,152
(c) (Deduction) during the year	(45,35,25,367)	(1,00,35,60,273)
(d) (Deduction) during the year (Write Back due to Written Off)	(52,59,02,015)	(2,69,38,64,485)
Total	58,88,63,434	1,31,74,82,380



Note 7 - Other Liabilities & Provisions

Amount In ₹

PARTICULARS	Current Year	Previous Year
I. GST Payable	38,46,139	20,83,685
II. Expenses Payable	2,24,13,431	2,31,45,837
III. Payorders Payable	3,04,44,091	3,37,82,740
IV. Sundry Creditors	2,97,49,303	2,93,47,022
V. Provision for Taxes payable to Govt.	14,22,81,737	14,85,04,953
VI. Provision for Other Impaired Assets	61,01,265	57,98,649
VII. Dividend Payable	1,93,02,455	-
VIII. Provision for Gratuity	1,64,60,633	2,24,96,732
IX. Provision for Leave Encashment	8,25,91,408	7,64,47,531
X. Sundry Liability (Interest Capitalisation - Funded Term Loan)	14,06,30,223	9,30,59,776
XI. Loan Penal Charges Overdue	2,17,87,244	-
XII. Others	45,08,060	35,66,218
Total (I to XII)	52,01,15,989	43,82,33,143

Note 8A - Cash and Bank Balances

Amount In ₹

PARTICULARS	Current Year	Previous Year
I. Cash on Hand	11,25,87,767	10,52,72,683
II. Balances with Reserve Bank of India		
(a) In Current Account	70,06,83,044	84,85,63,154
(b) In Other Account (Fixed Deposit)	35,00,00,000	29,00,00,000
	1,05,06,83,044	1,13,85,63,154
III. Balances with State Bank of India and Nationalised Banks		
(a) In Current Account	2,28,46,375	1,09,88,310
(b) In Other Account (Fixed Deposit)	25,38,12,058	25,03,13,322
	27,66,58,433	26,13,01,632
IV. Balances with State and Central Co-operative Banks		
(a) In Current Account	1,83,819	66,77,035
(b) In Other Account (Fixed Deposit)	5,67,20,703	5,22,83,359
	5,69,04,522	5,89,60,394
Total (I to IV)	1,49,68,33,766	1,56,40,97,863

Note 8B - Balances with Other Banks

Amount In ₹

PARTICULARS	Current Year	Previous Year
I. Balances with other Banks		
(a) Current Deposits	5,87,28,030	13,79,42,795
(b) Saving Bank Deposits	-	-
(c) Fixed Deposits	3,38,21,76,898	3,19,64,17,771
Total	3,44,09,04,928	3,33,43,60,566



Note 9 - Money at Call & Short Notice

Amount In ₹

PARTICULARS	Current Year	Previous Year
I. Money at Call & Short Notice		
(a) With banks	-	-
(b) With other Institutions-TREPS Lent	-	24,97,58,890
Total	-	24,97,58,890

Note 10 - Investments

Amount In ₹

PARTICULARS	Current Year	Previous Year
I. Government Securities		
Face Value Rs.6,63,29,00,000 (P.Y. Rs. 7,13,29,00,000)	6,64,69,12,195	7,16,94,56,325
Market Value Rs.6,87,03,98,964 (P.Y. Rs. 7,24,86,49,102)		
II. Other Approved Securities	-	-
III. Shares	2,31,12,600	2,31,12,600
IV. Bonds of PSU		
Face Value Rs.58,03,76,001 (P.Y. Rs.58,03,76,002)	59,69,10,451	59,69,10,452
Market Value Rs.60,69,68,057 (P.Y. Rs.60,35,98,634)		
V. Others (*)	18,26,72,307	14,29,60,050
Total (I to V)	7,44,96,07,553	7,93,24,39,427
(*) Other Investment represents Investment under Commercial Paper		



Note 11 - Advances

Amount In ₹

PARTICULARS	Current Year	Previous Year
I. Short Term Loans (Cash Credit, Overdrafts & Bill Disc.)		
of which secured against		
Govt. & Other Approved Securities	17,33,39,506	16,01,59,468
Other Tangible Securities	2,89,53,07,899	2,55,09,60,868
Unsecured Advances	1,97,680	5,51,631
of which, Overdue Advances Rs.16,74,35,825(P.Y. 53,58,50,804)		
of which NPA Rs.16,19,02,950(P.Y. 45,02,85,198)	3,06,88,45,085	2,71,16,71,967
II. Medium Term Loans		
of which Secured against		
Govt. & other Approved Securities	90,84,183	1,02,11,226
Other Tangible Securities	2,98,10,98,115	3,22,93,54,409
Unsecured Advances	6,26,74,518	7,81,52,067
of which, Overdue Advances Rs.63,30,32,314(P.Y.126,71,90,520)		
of which NPA Rs.52,06,34,561(P.Y.95,24,44,791)	3,05,28,56,816	3,31,77,17,702
III. Long Term Loans		
of which Secured against		
Govt. & other Approved Securities	-	-
Other Tangible Securities	2,27,07,43,843	2,16,88,99,721
Unsecured Advances	-	-
of which, Overdue Advances Rs.13,44,39,139(P.Y. 10,97,48,307)		
of which NPA Rs.3,34,68,579(P.Y. 2,66,38,476)	2,27,07,43,843	2,16,88,99,721
Total NPA Rs.71,60,06,090(P.Y. 1,42,93,68,465)		
adequately provided for as per RBI norms for NPAs.		
Total (I to III)	8,39,24,45,744	8,19,82,89,390

Note 12 - Fixed Assets

Amount In ₹

Assets Description	Gross Block				Depreciation			Net Block	
	Opening Balance Cost as on 01.04.2024	Additions 01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025	Sale/ Transfer/ Write off	Closing Balance Cost as on 31.03.2025	Opening Balance As on 01.04.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2025	Sale/ Transfer/ Write off	Closing Balance As on 31.03.2025	WDV as on 31.03.2025
Premises	5,50,02,756	-	-	5,50,02,756	4,11,38,015	13,86,473	-	4,25,24,488	1,24,78,268
Civil Work	3,36,86,476	14,67,212	19,60,241	3,31,93,447	1,81,00,154	15,90,791	14,23,429	1,82,67,516	1,49,25,931
Computer Hardware	4,16,93,807	1,16,77,050	61,51,971	4,72,18,886	3,44,31,207	64,04,932	61,45,426	3,46,90,713	1,25,28,173
ATM	93,89,744	-	-	93,89,744	78,53,102	3,84,161	-	82,37,263	11,52,481
Computer Software	4,97,87,812	10,80,408	-	5,08,68,220	4,79,91,825	17,83,555	-	4,97,75,380	10,92,840
Dead Stock	1,64,18,068	74,930	12,62,838	1,52,30,160	94,16,240	6,90,146	9,08,093	91,98,293	60,31,867
Electrical Fittings	1,05,18,867	1,30,390	18,63,682	87,85,575	58,70,948	4,45,334	14,08,998	49,07,284	38,78,291
Furniture and Fittings	3,81,96,981	8,87,587	52,19,373	3,38,65,195	1,91,79,650	18,61,349	37,59,515	1,72,81,484	1,65,83,711
Motor Vehicle	29,05,091	49,47,479	29,05,091	49,47,479	24,17,696	6,31,017	24,63,631	5,85,082	43,62,397
Office Equipment	5,07,97,897	27,24,489	95,83,474	4,39,38,912	3,93,17,372	31,30,334	86,43,065	3,38,04,641	1,01,34,271
Total	30,83,97,499	2,29,89,545	2,89,46,670	30,24,40,374	22,57,16,209	1,83,08,092	2,47,52,157	21,92,72,144	8,31,68,230
Previous Year	32,55,47,507	1,18,17,202	2,89,67,210	30,83,97,499	23,31,13,061	1,82,69,525	2,56,66,377	22,57,16,209	8,26,81,290

The Bank had entered into an Agreement on 31st December 2020 for permanent alternate accommodation (redevelopment agreement) along with other members of the Society with M/s. Sarwangkripa Developers LLP (Developer) to redevelop the property where the Thane Branch is situated. Further, the developer had agreed to provide basic amenities and interior. The asset was put to use in current financial year. Accordingly, the Bank's share of the redeveloped property is recorded in the books of accounts at nominal value of Re.1/- to reflect the non-monetary contribution received by the Bank from the developer.



Note 13 - Interest Receivable

Amount In ₹

PARTICULARS	Current Year	Previous Year
I. Interest Receivable from Performing Assets		
(a) from Performing Advances	7,59,09,954	7,47,67,437
(b) from Performing Investments	14,71,40,489	14,11,78,634
(c) from Reverse REPO	-	1,92,888
Total	22,30,50,443	21,61,38,959
II. Interest Receivable from Non - Performing Assets		
(a) from Non-Performing Advances - Overdue Interest Reserve - I	-	-
Overdue Interest Reserve	58,88,63,434	1,31,74,82,380
Total	58,88,63,434	1,31,74,82,380

Note 14 - Other Assets

Amount In ₹

PARTICULARS	Current Year	Previous Year
I. Stationery	14,90,216	7,92,229
II. Stamps	1,10,925	55,847
III. Locker Rent Receivable	3,93,800	3,68,800
IV. Sundry Debtors	1,01,24,761	1,12,97,283
V. Deposit for Leased Premises	2,16,15,205	2,06,76,805
VI. Other Deposits	1,15,34,110	1,12,83,352
VII. Prepaid Expenses	33,57,396	24,12,697
VIII. Other Misc. Assets	14,54,513	10,84,175
IX. Taxes Receivable	26,02,72,936	24,24,24,141
X. Loan Penal Charges Receivable	2,17,87,244	-
XI. GST Input + Electronic Cash Ledger	79,13,605	59,75,761
XII. Other Investment (Against Leave Encashment)	8,01,79,928	5,74,70,862
Total (I to XII)	42,02,34,639	35,38,41,952

Note 15 - Non Banking Assets

Amount In ₹

PARTICULARS	Current Year	Previous Year
I. Property Acquired in satisfaction of Claims	16,98,71,000	18,10,62,500
Total	16,98,71,000	18,10,62,500

Note 16 - Interest Earned

Amount In ₹

PARTICULARS	Current Year	Previous Year
I. Interest/discount on advances/bills	76,47,34,772	77,74,45,637
II. Income on Investments	87,44,82,373	87,40,62,109
Total (I to II)	1,63,92,17,145	1,65,15,07,746



Note 17 - Other Income

Amount In ₹

PARTICULARS	Current Year	Previous Year
I. Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	1,04,28,035	1,26,81,415
II. Profit on sale of Investment	2,80,14,744	66,54,606
III. Bad Debts Recovery	4,82,27,335	9,09,10,679
IV. BDDR Written Back against Bad Debts Written Off	37,54,71,329	9,83,43,250
V. Processing Charges	1,82,88,836	1,47,73,840
VI. Other Misc. Income	6,44,09,299	5,23,87,586
Total (I to VI)	54,48,39,578	27,57,51,376

Note 18 - Interest Expended

Amount In ₹

PARTICULARS	Current Year	Previous Year
I. Interest on Deposits	86,71,06,231	83,75,55,062
II. Interest on Borrowings	4,71,710	1,08,54,504
Total (I to II)	86,75,77,941	84,84,09,566

Note 19 - Operating Expenses

Amount In ₹

PARTICULARS	Current Year	Previous Year
I. Payment to and provisions for employees	43,87,93,239	43,31,28,318
II. Directors Fees, allowance and expenses	12,60,375	12,49,750
III. Rent, Rates, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting etc.	6,49,15,275	6,44,07,321
IV. Legal charges	7,14,441	31,16,429
V. Postage, Telegrams & Telephone Charges	44,80,544	37,44,079
VI. Audit Fees	67,30,680	64,91,599
VII. Depreciation on bank's property	1,83,08,092	1,82,69,525
VIII. Repairs to furniture & property	35,17,925	49,53,986
IX. Printing & Stationery	32,58,778	27,51,450
X. Advertisement & Publicity	20,89,316	12,45,717
XI. Loss on sale / discard of assets (Net)	78,67,637	30,93,048
XII. Computer expenses	39,78,329	2,30,338
XIII. Amortisation of Premium on Investment	1,35,24,830	1,75,52,143
XIV. Bad Debts Written off (Principal)	37,54,71,329	9,83,43,250
XV. Premium Paid to DICGC	2,29,60,624	2,36,17,635
XVI. Service Contract Charges	3,13,08,361	2,92,67,103
XVII. Other Expenses	9,68,47,099	8,73,19,022
Total (I to XVII)	1,09,60,26,874	79,87,80,713



Note 20 - Provisions & Contingencies

Amount In ₹

PARTICULARS	Current Year	Previous Year
I. Bad & Doubtful Debt Reserve (Net)	(4,39,201)	25,88,51,925
(a) Provision during the year	40,81,12,952	55,07,46,905
(b) Write back during the year	(40,85,52,153)	(29,18,94,980)
II. Provision against Restructured Advances	5,60,000	-
(a) Provision during the year	5,60,000	-
(b) Write back during the year	-	-
III. Investment Depreciation Reserve (Net)	-	(43,22,378)
(a) Provision during the year	-	-
(b) Write back during the year	-	(43,22,378)
IV. Provision for Non - Performing Investment	(1,00,38,112)	-
(a) Provision during the year	-	-
(b) Write back during the year	(1,00,38,112)	-
V. Provision for Other Impaired Assets	3,04,819	39,85,313
(a) Provision during the year	3,04,819	39,85,313
(b) Write back during the year	-	-
VI. Contingent Provision against Standard Assets	-	(2,00,00,000)
(a) Provision during the year	-	-
(b) Write back during the year	-	(2,00,00,000)
Total (I to VI)	(96,12,494)	23,85,14,860

Note 21 – Overview/Basis of Preparation/Use of Estimate/Significant Accounting Policies:

Overview:

Janakalyan Sahakari Bank Limited is a Scheduled Co-operative Bank providing wide range of banking and financial services through twenty-five branches and one extension counter. It is governed by the provisions of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 as also the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960 and the Rules framed there under, as amended from time to time.

Basis of Preparation:

The financial statements have been prepared and presented under the historical cost convention on accrual basis of accounting, unless otherwise stated, and comply with the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in India, statutory requirements prescribed under the Banking Regulation Act 1949, the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act 1960 & the rules framed there under, circulars and guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') from time to time, the Accounting Standards ('AS') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') to the extent applicable and current practices prevalent in the co-operative banking sector in India. The Accounting Policies adopted in the current year are consistent with those of previous year except otherwise stated.

Use of Estimates:

The preparation of the financial statements, in conformity with the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in India, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities as on the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Any revision to the accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.



Significant Accounting Policies:

I. Accounting Convention:

The Financial Statements are drawn up keeping in mind the historical cost and going concern concept.

II. Investments:

Investment Portfolio of the bank is classified under 'Held to Maturity', 'Held for trading' and 'Available for Sale' categories in accordance with the RBI guidelines.

a) Classification:

For presentation of the Balance Sheet, Investments are classified under the following categories as required under RBI guidelines – Government Securities, Other Approved Securities, Shares, Bonds of PSU and Others:

- i) 'Held to Maturity' (HTM) – Securities acquired by the Bank with the intention to hold till maturity.
- ii) 'Held for Trading' (HFT) – Securities acquired by the Bank with the intention to trade.
- iii) 'Available for Sale' (AFS) – Securities which do not fall within the above two categories are classified as 'Available for Sale'.

b) Valuation and Accounting of Investments:

- i) Held to Maturity: It includes investments which are carried at their acquisition cost. Premiums if any are amortized over the remaining period to maturity.
- ii) Individual scrip classified under 'Held for Trading' and 'Available for Sale' (AFS) category is valued at Weighted Average Method. Securities are valued scrip-wise and diminution / appreciation are aggregated for each classification. Net depreciation in each classification, if any, is provided for while net appreciation, if any, is ignored.
- iii) Market Value of Debt Securities, Debentures & Bonds are determined in terms of Yield To Maturity (YTM) method indicated by Financial Benchmark India Private Ltd (FBIL).
- iv) Profit in respect of investments sold / redeemed from "HTM" category is included in Profit on Sale of Investments and equal amount net of taxes is transferred to Capital Reserve by way of appropriation. Loss on sale is recognized in the profit and loss account.
- v) Broken period interest on investments is treated as a revenue item. Brokerage, commission, etc. pertaining to investments paid at the time of acquisition is charged to revenue.
- vi) Non-Performing Investments are recognized as per RBI guidelines and provision is made as per RBI norms applicable to Non-Performing Investments.
- vii) Bank has adopted the Uniform Accounting Procedure prescribed by the RBI for accounting of Tri-partite Repo and Reverse Repo transactions (TREPS). Accordingly, the securities sold/purchased under TREPS are treated as outright sales/purchases and accounted for in the TREPS Accounts and the entries are reversed on the date of maturity. Costs and revenues are accounted as interest expenditure/ income, as the case may be.

c) Transfer between categories:

Transfer of investments from one category to another, is done in accordance with RBI guidelines and any such transfer is accounted for at the acquisition cost/book value/market value, which is lower, as at the date of transfer. Depreciation, if any, on such transfer is fully provided for.



III. Advances:

- i) The classification of advances into Standard, Sub-standard, Doubtful and Loss Assets as well as provision on Non-performing Advances, have been done in accordance with the income recognition and assets classification norms (IRAC Norms) and guidelines prescribed by RBI from time to time.
- ii) Advances are shown net of unrealized interest on Non-Performing Assets (NPAs).
- iii) Amount recovered against debts written off in earlier years is recognized as income.
- iv) For restructured/rescheduled assets, provisions are made in accordance with the guidelines issued by RBI.
- v) In case of a loan account which was earlier classified as NPA, an account may be reclassified as a performing asset if it conforms to the guidelines prescribed by the regulators.
- vi) In addition to provisions on Non-Performing Advances, general provisions are made on following categories of standard assets as per RBI guidelines, as under:

Category	Provision (%)
Direct advances to Agricultural and SME Sectors	0.25%
Commercial and real estate loans	1.00%
Commercial and real estate loans – residential housing	0.75%
Other standard advances	0.40%

IV. Revenue Recognition (AS 9):

- i) Income and expenditure are accounted on accrual basis, except otherwise stated. Interest income is recognized in the profit and loss account as it accrues except
 - (a) Income from non-performing assets (NPAs), comprising of advances, leases and investments, which is recognized upon realization, as per the prudential norms prescribed by the RBI.
In case of Non-Performing advances, the recoveries in the accounts are first appropriated towards principal outstanding and then towards interest income.
 - (b) Overdue interest on investments and bills discounted is recognized upon realization.
- ii) Dividend is accounted for where the right to receive the dividend is established.
- iii) Commission (except for commission on Deferred Payment Guarantees which is recognized on accrual basis), Exchange, Brokerage are recognized on receipt basis.
- iv) Income from distribution of Insurance Products is on accrual basis.

V. Property, Plant & Equipment (AS 10):

- a. Fixed Assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation in accordance with AS-10 issued by the ICAI.
- b. Cost includes incidental stamp duty, registration charges and civil work in case of ownership premises, and in case of other fixed assets, amounts incurred to bring the asset in its working condition. Subsequent expenditure incurred on assets ready to use is capitalized only when it increases the future benefits from such assets or their functioning capability. The additions to the Fixed Assets are inclusive of GST and GST Input Tax Credit is not availed by the Bank.



- c. The depreciation on fixed assets is calculated based on methods and rates as mentioned below:

Asset Type	Depreciation Method	Rate of Depreciation (%)
Computer Hardware	Straight Line Method	33.33
Computer Software	Straight Line Method	33.33
ATM	Written Down Value	25.00
Office Equipment	Written Down Value	25.00
Motor Vehicles	Written Down Value	20.00
Premises	Written Down Value	10.00
Civil Work	Written Down Value	10.00
Dead Stock	Written Down Value	10.00
Electrical Fittings	Written Down Value	10.00
Furniture and Fixtures	Written Down Value	10.00

- d. In respect of assets acquired during the year, depreciation is charged on proportionate basis from the date it was ready to use in the financial year.
- e. Depreciation on assets sold is provided on pro-rata basis till the date of sale / disposal of the asset.
- f. Assets individually costing less than ₹5,000 are not capitalized but are charged to Profit & Loss Account in the year of purchase. However, hardware items are capitalized in the year of purchase irrespective of the amount in order to identify the same.
- g. Fixed Assets which have been fully depreciated but are still in use, are carried in the books at ₹1.

VI. Foreign Exchange Transactions (AS 11):

The Bank does not deal in Foreign Exchange directly. All the transactions on behalf of constituents are carried out through The Saraswat Co-operative Bank Ltd. and HDFC Bank Ltd.

VII. Employee Benefits (AS 15):

a. **Short Term Employee Benefits:**

The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits, such as medical benefits, casual leave etc. which are expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognized during the period when the employee renders the service.

b. **Defined Benefit Plan:**

The bank operates gratuity scheme which is a defined benefit plan.

The bank provides for gratuity to all eligible employees. The benefit is in the form of lump sum payments to vested employees on retirement, on death during employment, or on termination of employment, for an amount equivalent to 15 days basic salary payable for each completed year of service, subject to a maximum amount of ₹20 lakhs. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. The bank makes periodic contributions to the funds maintained with Life Insurance Corporation of India Ltd. and HDFC Life Insurance Company Ltd., administered by Trustees based on an independent external actuarial valuation carried out annually using Projected unit Credit Method in accordance with the guidelines of AS-15 "Employee Benefits" issued by the ICAI. Contribution to Recognized Gratuity Fund is accounted for based on the actuarial valuation.



- c. The Bank provides for long-term compensated absences (leave encashment) based on actuarial valuation conducted by an independent actuary. The actuarial valuation is carried out annually using Projected Unit Credit Method in accordance with the guidelines of AS-15 "Employee Benefits" issued by the ICAI and the same is fully provided for.
- d. The retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The contributions to the provident fund are charged to Profit and Loss account for the year when the contributions are due.

VIII. Segment Reporting (AS 17):

- a. The Bank's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the services provided, with each segment representing a different business unit and accordingly the Bank has identified Treasury Operations and Other Banking Operations as identifiable segments.
- b. Income and expenses in relation to the segments are categorized based on the items that are individually identifiable to the segments.
- c. Deposits, interest paid / payable on deposits, Borrowings and interest paid / payable on borrowings are allocated in the ratio of average investments to average advances in the segments Treasury and Other Banking operations, respectively.
- d. Unallocated incomes and expenses include general corporate income and expense items which are not allocated to any business segments.
- e. The Bank operates as a single unit in India, hence separate information regarding geographical segment is not given.

IX. Leases (AS 19):

Lease payments are recognized as an expense in the Profit and Loss Account on straight line basis over the lease term in accordance with the AS -19, "Leases", issued by the ICAI.

X. Earnings Per Share (AS 20):

The bank reports basic and diluted earnings per share in accordance with AS 20 – 'Earnings per share' issued by the ICAI. Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the year.

The weighted average numbers of equity shares are calculated on monthly basis.

XI. Taxes on Income (AS 22):

- a. Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current Income Tax is measured on the basis of taxable income for the year in accordance with the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961 and rules framed thereunder.
- b. Deferred tax reflects the impact of timing differences between taxable income and accounting income originating during the current year and reversal of timing differences for earlier year. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at reporting date. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.



- c. Deferred Tax Assets are reassessed at each reporting date, based upon management's judgment as to whether the realization is reasonably certain.

XII. Impairment of Assets (AS 28):

The Bank assesses at each Balance Sheet date whether there is any indication that assets may be impaired and provides for impairment loss, if any, in the Profit and Loss Account to the extent, the carrying amount of asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

XIII. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (AS 29):

In accordance with AS – 29, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, issued by the ICAI, the Bank recognizes provisions where it has a present obligation as a result of a past event, and 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.

Provisions are determined based on management estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date, supplemented by experience of similar transactions. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current management estimates. In cases where the available information indicates that the loss on the contingency is reasonably possible but the amount of loss cannot be reasonably estimated, a disclosure is made in the financial statements.

Contingent Assets, if any, are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements.

XIV. Accounting of GST:

The eligible GST input credit is accounted for in the books of account in the period in which the underlying services or goods received are accounted and when there is reasonable certainty in availing credit the same is utilized against the payment of liability.

XV. Cash & Cash Equivalents:

This includes Cash in hand, Current Account Balances with Banks (as mentioned under Break-up of Cash & Cash Equivalents), Money at Call & Short Notice and highly liquid deposits maturing within 90 days from the date of acquisition.



Disclosure as per RBI Master Direction on Financial Statements – Presentation of Disclosures

Note 22 - Regulatory Capital

a) Composition of Regulatory Capital

₹ In Crore

Sr. No.	Particulars	Current Year (₹)	Previous Year (₹)
i)	Paid up share capital and reserves (net of deductions)	107.59	88.50
ii)	Other Tier 1 capital	-	-
iii)	Tier 1 capital (i + ii)	107.59	88.50
iv)	Tier 2 capital	22.83	23.64
v)	Total capital (Tier 1 + Tier 2)	130.41	112.14
vi)	Total Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs)	851.89	815.63
vii)	Paid-up share capital and reserves as percentage of RWAs	12.63%	10.85%
viii)	Tier 1 Ratio (Tier 1 capital as a percentage of RWAs)	12.63%	10.85%
ix)	Tier 2 Ratio (Tier 2 capital as a percentage of RWAs)	2.68%	2.90%
x)	Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) (Total Capital as a percentage of RWAs)	15.31%	13.75%
xi)	Leverage Ratio	NA	NA
xii)	Percentage of the shareholding of		
	a) Government of India	NA	NA
	b) State Government (specify name)	NA	NA
	c) Sponsor Bank	NA	NA
xiii)	Amount of paid-up equity capital raised during the year	(2.75)	(3.16)
xiv)	Amount of non-equity Tier 1 capital raised during the year	NA	NA
xv)	Amount of Tier 2 capital raised during the year	NA	NA

b) Draw down from Reserves

There is no draw down from the Reserves during current financial results.

Note 23 - Asset Liability Management

a) Maturity pattern of certain items of assets and liabilities as on 31/03/2025

₹ In Crore

March-2025 (Audited)	Day 1	2 to 7 days	8 to 14 days	15 to 30 days	31 days to 2 months	Over 2 months and to 3 months	Over 3 months upto 6 months	Over 6 months upto 1 year	Over 1 year and upto 3 years	Over 3 years upto 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Deposits	14.70	36.29	61.02	18.88	-	46.60	71.61	213.85	1,179.98	198.89	46.13	1,887.95
Advances	0.66	3.95	4.60	10.52	-	39.46	59.20	111.71	378.09	115.28	115.77	839.24
Investments	35.00	5.00	55.00	60.67	-	96.56	101.99	141.48	114.02	135.49	404.03	1,149.24
Borrowings	16.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.94
Foreign Currency assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Maturity pattern of certain items of assets and liabilities as on 31/03/2024

₹ In Crore

March-2024 (Audited)	Day 1	2 to 7 days	8 to 14 days	15 to 30 days	31 days to 2 months	Over 2 months and to 3 months	Over 3 months upto 6 months	Over 6 months upto 1 year	Over 1 year and upto 3 years	Over 3 years upto 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Deposits	12.96	33.82	46.86	8.37	-	63.29	89.18	248.38	1,192.70	209.72	31.27	1,936.56
Advances	0.55	3.30	3.84	8.79	-	32.95	49.43	91.41	313.21	109.57	206.78	819.83
Investments	29.00	57.45	41.00	42.31	-	37.95	216.94	193.25	281.64	97.97	199.61	1,197.12
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note 24 - Investments

a) Composition of Investment Portfolio

As at March 31, 2025

₹ In Crore

	Govern- ment Securities	Other Approved Securities	Shares	Deben- tures and Bonds	Subsid- aries and/ or joint ventures	Others	Total in- vestments in India	Govern- ment securities (includ- ing local authorities)	Subsidiar- ies and/ or joint ventures	Others	Total In- vestments outside India	Total Invest- ments
Held to Maturity												
Gross	470.01	-	-	-	-	-	470.01	-	-	-	-	470.01
Less: Provision for non-per- forming invest- ments (NPI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net	470.01	-	-	-	-	-	470.01	-	-	-	-	470.01
Available for Sale												
Gross	194.68	-	2.31	59.69	-	18.27	274.95	-	-	-	-	274.95
Less: Provision for depreciation and NPI	-	-	-	-	-	13.29	13.29	-	-	-	-	13.29
Net	194.68	-	2.31	59.69	-	4.98	261.66	-	-	-	-	261.66
Held for Trading												
Gross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Pro- vision for depreciation and NPI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

₹ In Crore

	Investments in India					Investments outside India				Total Investments	
	Government Securities	Other Approved Securities	Shares	Debentures and Bonds	Subsidiaries and/or joint ventures	Others	Total investments in India	Government securities (including local authorities)	Subsidiaries and/or joint ventures		Others
Total Investments	664.69	-	2.31	59.69	-	18.27	744.96	-	-	-	744.96
Less: Provision for non-performing investments	-	-	-	-	-	13.29	13.29	-	-	-	13.29
Less: Provision for depreciation and NPI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.17
Net	664.69	-	2.31	59.69	-	4.98	731.67	-	-	-	731.67

As at March 31, 2024

₹ In Crore

	Investments in India						Investments outside India				Total Investments
	Government Securities	Other Approved Securities	Shares	Debentures and Bonds	Subsidiaries and/or joint ventures	Others	Total investments in India	Government securities (including local authorities)	Subsidiaries and/or joint ventures	Others	
Held to Maturity											
Gross	471.36	-	-	-	-	-	471.36	-	-	-	471.36
Less: Provision for non-performing investments (NPI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net	471.36	-	-	-	-	-	471.36	-	-	-	471.36

₹ In Crore

	Investments in India					Investments outside India					Total Investments	
	Government Securities	Other Approved Securities	Shares	Debentures and Bonds	Subsidiaries and/or joint ventures	Others	Total investments in India	Government securities (including local authorities)	Subsidiaries and/or joint ventures	Others		Total Investments outside India
Available for Sale												
Gross	245.58	-	2.31	59.69	-	14.30	321.88	-	-	-	-	321.88
Less: Provision for depreciation and NPI	-	-	-	-	-	14.30	14.30	-	-	-	-	14.30
Net	245.58	-	2.31	59.69	-	-	307.58	-	-	-	-	307.58
Held for Trading												
Gross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Provision for depreciation and NPI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total												
Investments	716.94	-	2.31	59.69	-	14.30	793.24	-	-	-	-	793.24
Less: Provision for non-performing investments	-	-	-	-	-	14.30	14.30	-	-	-	-	14.30
Less: Provision for depreciation and NPI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net	716.94	-	2.31	59.69	-	-	778.94	-	-	-	-	778.94



b) Movement of Provisions for Depreciation and Investment Fluctuation Reserve

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Current year	Previous Year
i) Movement of provisions held towards depreciation on investments		
a) Opening balance	-	23.47
b) Add: Provisions made during the year	-	-
c) Less: Utilized towards loss booked, while shifting of Sec. from AFS to HTM	-	8.74
d) Less: Write back of excess provisions during the year	-	0.44
e) Less: Transferred to Non-Performing Investment Reserve	-	14.30
f) Closing balance	-	-
ii) Movement of Investment Fluctuation Reserve		
a) Opening balance	17.24	17.24
b) Add: Amount transferred during the year	-	-
c) Less: Drawdown	-	-
d) Closing balance	17.24	17.24
iii) Closing balance in IFR as a percentage of closing balance of investments in AFS and HFT/Current category	6.59%	5.61%

c) Sale and transfers to/from HTM category

There were no sales or transfers of security to/from HTM category other than those at the beginning of the year as permitted by RBI Guidelines.

d) Non-SLR Investment Portfolio

i) Non-performing non-SLR investments

₹ In Crore

Sr. No.	Particulars	Current year	Previous Year
a)	Opening balance	14.30	14.30
b)	Additions during the year since 1st April	-	-
c)	Reductions during the above period (*)	1.01	-
d)	Closing balance	13.29	14.30
e)	Total provisions held	13.29	14.30

Note pertaining to Previous Year:

(*) Reduction includes Interim Compensation of Rs.1.01 crore received towards CP (IL&FS) & write off Rs.0.79 towards book value of Reliance Home Finance Ltd.

Bank had purchased 2 securities viz. Reliance Capital & Reliance Home Finance Ltd from Staff PF Trust with RBI's permission at notional value of ₹1 each. Out which Bank has written off balance book value of Rs.0.79/- of Reliance Home Finance Ltd. during current year.

ii) Issuer composition of Non-SLR investments

₹ In Crore

Sr. No.	Issuer	Amount		Extent of Private Placement		Extent of 'Below Investment Grade' Securities		Extent of 'Unrated' Securities		Extent of 'Unlisted' Securities	
		Current year	Previous Year	Current year	Previous Year	Current year	Previous Year	Current year	Previous Year	Current year	Previous Year
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)	
a)	PSUs	59.69	83.30								
b)	FIs										
c)	Banks										
d)	Private Corporates										
e)	Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures										
f)	Others	20.58	16.61								
g)	Provision held towards depreciation	13.29	14.30								
	Total	80.27	76.30								

e) Repo transactions (in face value terms)

₹ In Crore

	Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year	Daily average outstanding during the year	Outstanding as on March 31, 2025
i) Securities sold under repo				
a) Government securities	4.00	20.00	0.58	16.94
b) Corporate debt securities	-	-	-	-
c) Any other securities (MSF)	1.00	6.00	0.18	-
ii) Securities purchased under reverse repo				
a) Government securities	1.50	90.00	22.64	-
b) Corporate debt securities	-	-	-	-
c) Any other securities (SDF)	1.00	92.00	19.12	35.00

**Note: REPO = TREPS BORROWING + MSF
REVERSE REPO = TREPS LENDING + LAF**

Note 25 - Asset Quality

a) Classification of advances and provisions held as on 31/03/2025

₹ In Crore

	Standard		Non-Performing			Total
	Total Standard Advances	Sub- standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total Non-Performing Advances	
Gross Standard Advances and NPAs						
Opening Balance	676.89	4.98	128.21	9.74	142.94	819.83
Add: Additions during the year					59.24	
Less: Reductions during the year					130.58	
Closing balance	767.64	6.54	61.93	3.14	71.60	839.24
Reductions in Gross NPAs due to:						
i) Upgradation					38.01	
ii) Recoveries (excluding recoveries from upgraded accounts)					48.73	
iii) Technical/ Prudential Write-offs					43.83	
iv) Write-offs other than those under (iii) above					-	
Provisions (excluding Floating Provisions)						
Opening balance of provisions held	3.68	29.01	64.43	9.74	103.18	106.86
Add: Fresh provisions made during the year					40.81	
Less: Excess provision reversed / Write-off loans					82.35	
Closing balance of provisions held	3.68	0.91	59.52	1.22	61.64	65.32
Net NPAs #						
Opening Balance					34.84	
Add: Fresh additions during the year					59.24	
Less: Reductions during the year					98.19	
Closing Balance					-4.10	

₹ In Crore

	Standard		Non-Performing			Total
	Total Standard Advances	Sub- standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total Non- Performing Advances	
Floating Provisions						
Opening Balance						-
Add: Additional provisions made during the year						-
Less: Amount drawn down during the year						-
Closing balance of floating provisions						-
Technical write-offs and the recoveries made thereon						
Opening balance of Technical/Prudential written-off accounts						-
Add: Technical/ Prudential write-offs during the year						-
Less: Recoveries made from previously technical/prudential written-off accounts during the year						-
Closing balance						-

Ratios (in per cent)	Current Year	Previous Year
Gross NPA to Gross Advances	8.53%	17.43%
Net NPA to Net Advances	0.00%	4.90%
Provision coverage ratio	105.72%	71.26%

Classification of advances and provisions held as on 31/03/2024

₹ In Crore

	Standard		Non-Performing			Total
	Total Standard Advances	Sub- standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total Non-Performing Advances	
Gross Standard Advances and NPAs						
Opening Balance	682.48	20.19	167.40	14.34	201.93	884.41
Add: Additions during the year					46.29	
Less: Reductions during the year					105.28	
Closing balance	676.89	4.99	128.21	9.74	142.94	819.83
Reductions in Gross NPAs due to:						
i) Upgradation					38.90	
ii) Recoveries (excluding recoveries from upgraded accounts)					56.55	
iii) Technical/Prudential Write-offs					9.83	
iv) Write-offs other than those under (iii) above					-	
Provisions (excluding Floating Provisions)						
Opening balance of provisions held	5.68	16.07	56.72	14.34	87.13	92.81
Add: Fresh provisions made during the year					55.07	
Less: Excess provision reversed/Write-off loans					39.02	
Closing balance of provisions held	3.68	29.01	64.43	9.74	103.18	106.86
Net NPAs #						
Opening Balance					109.93	
Add: Fresh additions during the year					46.29	
Less: Reductions during the year					121.37	
Closing Balance					34.85	

#Excluding unrealized Interest in outstanding balances in accounts marked as NPA



₹ In Crore

	Standard		Non-Performing			Total
	Total Standard Advances	Sub- standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total Non-Performing Advances	
Floating Provisions						
Opening Balance						-
Add: Additional provisions made during the year						-
Less: Amount drawn down during the year						-
Closing balance of floating provisions						-
Technical write-offs and the recoveries made thereon						
Opening balance of Technical/ Prudential written-off accounts						-
Add: Technical/ Prudential write-offs during the year						-
Less: Recoveries made from previously technical/ prudential written-off accounts during the year						-
Closing balance						-

Ratios (in per cent)	Current Year	Previous Year
Gross NPA to Gross Advances	17.43%	22.83%
Net NPA to Net Advances	4.90%	13.87%
Provision coverage ratio	71.26%	43.15%

The effect of Divergences observed by RBI Inspection Team for Inspection of FY 2022-23 have been taken during FY 2023-24.

b) Sector-wise Advances and Gross NPAs

₹ In Crore

Sr. No.	Sector	Current Year (March 2025)			Previous Year (March 2024)		
		Outstanding Total Advances	Gross NPAs	Percentage of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that sector	Outstanding Total Advances	Gross NPAs	Percentage of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that sector
i) Priority Sector							
a)	Agriculture and allied activities	15.43	-	-	18.05	-	-
b)	Advances to industries sector eligible as priority sector lending	165.99	10.99	6.62	158.62	31.55	19.89
c)	Services	186.47	42.06	22.56	173.54	37.82	21.80
d)	Personal loans	47.42	0.66	1.39	47.72	1.15	2.41
	Subtotal (i)	415.31	53.71	12.93	397.92	70.52	17.72
ii) Non-priority Sector							
a)	Agriculture and allied activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b)	Industry	7.63	0.20	2.64	10.72	0.22	2.05
c)	Services	31.61	5.13	16.24	45.77	17.89	39.09
d)	Personal loans	332.63	5.38	1.62	255.78	5.77	2.26
e)	Other	52.06	7.17	13.77	109.64	48.54	44.27
	Sub-total (ii)	423.93	17.89	4.22	421.91	72.42	17.16
	Total (i + ii)	839.24	71.60	8.53	819.83	142.94	17.44

c) Overseas Assets, NPAs and Revenue

Bank does not have any overseas assets, NPAs and revenue during the current and previous year

d) Particulars of Resolution Plan and Restructuring

- i) Particulars of Resolution Plan
Not Applicable
- ii) Details of Accounts subjected to Restructuring

₹ In Crore

Details of accounts subjected to restructuring		Agriculture and allied activities		Corporates (excluding MSME)		Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)		Retail (excluding agriculture and MSME)		Total	
		Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
Standard	Number of Borrowers	-	-	-	-	5	5	8	10	13	15
	Gross Amount (Rs. In crores)	-	-	-	-	33.63	35.79	0.92	1.92	34.55	37.71
	Provision held (Rs. In crores)	-	-	-	-	3.89	4.27	0.13	0.21	4.02	4.48
Sub-Standard	Number of Borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
	Gross Amount (Rs. In crores)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.77	-	0.77	-
	Provision held (Rs. In crores)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	0.08	-
Doubtful	Number of Borrowers	-	-	1	1	4	5	4	5	9	11
	Gross Amount (Rs. In crores)	-	-	2	1.82	36.44	51.47	0.10	0.14	38.26	53.43
	Provision held (Rs. In crores)	-	-	1	0.37	34.18	33.85	0.10	0.14	34.80	34.36
Total	Number of Borrowers	-	-	1	1	9	10	13	15	23	26
	Gross Amount (Rs. In crores)	-	-	1.72	1.82	70.07	87.26	1.79	2.06	73.58	91.14
	Provision held (Rs. In crores)	-	-	0.52	0.37	38.07	38.12	0.31	0.35	38.90	38.84

Amount and Number of accounts in respect of which restructuring applications received and under process, but the restructuring packages have not been approved - Nil (P.Y. Nil) as on 31/03/2025

e) Divergence in asset classification and provisioning

No divergence assessed in last RBI inspection.

f) Disclosure of transfer of loan exposures

Bank has not transferred any Loan Exposure during the current and previous year

g) Fraud accounts

Details of the number and amount of frauds as well as the provisioning thereon are given below

	Current Year	Previous Year
Number of frauds reported	-	1
Amount involved in fraud (₹ crore)	-	0.10
Amount of provision made for such frauds (₹ crore)	-	0.10
Amount of Unamortised provision debited from 'other reserves' as at the end of the year (₹ crore)	-	-

h) Disclosure under Resolution Framework for COVID-19-related Stress ₹ In Crore

Type of borrower	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan- Position as at the end of the previous half-year (A) 30/09/2024	Of (A), aggregate debt that slipped into NPA during the half- year	Of (A) amount written off during the half-year	Of (A) amount paid by the borrowers during the half- year	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan - Position as at the end of this half-year 31/03/2025
Personal Loans	2.06	-	-	0.11	1.95
Corporate persons	89.08	-	-	9.26	79.82
Of which MSMEs	87.26	-	-	9.21	78.05
Others	1.82	-	-	0.05	1.77
Total	91.14	-	-	9.37	81.77

Type of borrower	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan- Position as at the end of the previous half-year (A) 30/09/2023	Of (A), aggregate debt that slipped into NPA during the half- year	Of (A) amount written off during the half-year	Of (A) amount paid by the borrowers during the half- year	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan - Position as at the end of this half-year 31/03/2024
Personal Loans	2.23	0.07	-	0.17	2.06
Corporate persons	105.69	-	-	16.61	89.08
Of which MSMEs	93.33	-	-	6.07	87.26
Others	12.36	-	-	10.54	1.82
Total	107.92	0.07	-	16.78	91.14



Note 26 - Exposures

a) Exposure to real estate sector

₹ In Crore

Category	Current year	Previous Year
i) Direct exposure		
a) Residential Mortgages - Lending fully secured by mortgages on residential property that is or will be occupied by the borrower or that is rented. Individual housing loans eligible for inclusion in priority sector advances shall be shown separately. Exposure would also include non-fund based (NFB) limits.	167.29	200.33
b) Commercial Real Estate - Lending secured by mortgages on commercial real estate (office buildings, retail space, multipurpose commercial premises, multifamily residential buildings, multi tenanted commercial premises, industrial or warehouse space, hotels, land acquisition, development and construction, etc.). Exposure would also include non-fund based (NFB) limits;	15.21	55.64
c) Investments in Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) and other securitized exposures -		
i. Residential	-	-
ii. Commercial Real Estate	3.61	3.61
Total Exposure to Real Estate Sector	186.11	259.58

b) Exposure to capital market

Bank does not have any exposure to capital market in the current year and previous year.

c) Risk category-wise country exposure

Bank has no country risk in the current year and previous year.

d) Unsecured advances

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Current year	Previous Year
Total unsecured advances of the bank	5.74	6.12
Out of the above, amount of advances for which intangible securities such as charge over the rights, licenses, authority, etc. have been taken	-	-
Estimated value of such intangible securities	5.74	6.12

e) Factoring Exposures

Bank does not have any factoring exposures in current year and previous year.

f) Intra Group Exposures

Bank does not have any Intra Group Exposures in current year and previous year.

g) Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure

Bank does not have any Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure in current year and previous year.

**Note 27 - Concentration of Deposits, Advances, Exposures and NPAs****a) Concentration of Deposits**

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Current year	Previous Year
Total deposits of the twenty largest depositors	66.05	89.87
Percentage of deposits of twenty largest depositors to total deposits of the bank	3.50%	4.64%

b) Concentration of Advances

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Current year	Previous Year
Total advances to the twenty largest borrowers	248.96	234.43
Percentage of advances to twenty largest borrowers to total advances of the bank	29.66%	28.58%

c) Concentration of Exposures

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Current year	Previous Year
Total exposure to the twenty largest borrowers/customers	248.96	234.43
Percentage of exposures to the twenty largest borrowers / customers to the total exposure of the bank on borrowers / customers	29.66%	28.58%

d) Concentration of NPAs

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Current year	Previous Year
Total Exposure to the top twenty NPA accounts (Group accounts)	68.51	132.66
Percentage of exposures to the twenty largest NPA exposure to total Gross NPAs.	95.68%	92.81%

Note 28 - Derivatives

Bank has not entered into any transaction in derivatives in the current year and previous year.

Note 29 - Transfers to Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (DEA Fund)

₹ In Crore

Sr. No.	Particulars	Current year	Previous Year
i)	Opening balance of amounts transferred to DEA Fund	24.89	24.40
ii)	Add: Amounts transferred to DEA Fund during the year	3.06	1.98
iii)	Less: Amounts reimbursed by DEA Fund towards claims	0.35	1.49
iv)	Closing balance of amounts transferred to DEA Fund	27.60	24.89



Note 30 - Disclosure of complaints

a) Summary information on complaints received by the bank from customers and from the Offices of Ombudsman

Sr. No.	Particulars	Current year	Previous Year
	Complaints received by the bank from its customers		
1.	Number of complaints pending at beginning of the year	13	21
2.	Number of complaints received during the year	573	481
3.	Number of complaints disposed during the year	550	489
3.1	Of which, number of complaints rejected by the bank	0	0
4.	Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	36	13
5.	Maintainable complaints received by the bank from Office of Ombudsman	-	-
	Number of maintainable complaints received by the bank from Office of Ombudsman	10	20
5.1.	Of 5, number of complaints resolved in favor of the bank by Office of Ombudsman	10	18
5.2	Of 5, number of complaints resolved through conciliation/mediation/advisories issued by Office of Ombudsman	-	1
5.3	Of 5, number of complaints resolved after passing of Awards by Office of Ombudsman against the bank	-	-
6.	Number of Awards unimplemented within the stipulated time (other than those appealed)	-	-



b) Top five grounds of complaints received by the bank from customers

Grounds of complaints, (i.e. complaints relating to)	Number of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	Number of complaints received during the year	% increase/decrease in the number of complaints received over the previous year	Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	Of 5, number of complaints pending beyond 30 days	Ground (& Type of Complaint included in it)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Current Year						
Ground - 1	12	314	-9.77%	14	1	ATM, POS, UPI, IMPS, E-Com, NEFT related
Ground - 2	-	7	0%	-	-	Account Statement
Ground - 3	-	5	67%	-	-	Charges levied
Ground - 4	-	0	(1.00)	-	-	Loans & Advances
Ground - 5	1	247	102%	22	1	Other
Total	13	573	19.13%	36	2	
Previous Year						
Ground - 1	19	348	(0.18%)	12	7	ATM, POS, UPI, IMPS, E-Com, NEFT related
Ground - 2	-	7	-89%	-	-	Account Statement
Ground - 3	-	3	-63%	-	-	Charges levied
Ground - 4	1	1	(0.50%)	-	-	Loans & Advances
Ground - 5	1	122	0%	1	-	Other
Total	21	481	(0.23%)	13	7	

Note 31 - Disclosure of penalties imposed by the Reserve Bank of India

During the Current Year, RBI has not imposed any monetary penalty (Previous Year - Rs.5.00 lakh for failure to report credit information relating to 37 borrower accounts to CRILC).

Note 32 - Disclosures on remuneration

Our Bank is a co-operative society registered under the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960 and there are no Related Parties requiring disclosures under AS-18 issued by the ICAI other than the Key Management Personnel, viz. Mr. Shriram Date, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the bank for the financial year 2024-25. However, in terms of RBI circular dated March 29, 2003, the CEO being a single party coming under the category, no further details therein need to be disclosed.



Note 33 - Other Disclosures

a) Business Ratios

Sr. No.	Particulars	Current year	Previous Year
i)	Interest Income as a percentage to Working Funds	7.48%	7.35%
ii)	Non-interest income as a percentage to Working Funds	0.77%	0.79%
iii)	Cost of Deposits	4.64	4.38
iv)	Net Interest Margin	3.52%	3.57%
v)	Operating Profit as a percentage to Working Funds	1.01%	1.25%
vi)	Return on Assets	0.46%	0.34%
vii)	Business (deposits plus advances) per employee (in ₹ crore)	8.52	8.46
viii)	Profit per employee (in ₹ crore)	0.032	0.025

b) Bancassurance business

Commission earned

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Life Insurance	0.38	0.31
General Insurance	0.06	0.04
Health Insurance	0.07	0.07
Total	0.51	0.42

c) Marketing and distribution

Bank has not received any fees / remuneration received in respect of marketing and distribution.

d) Disclosures regarding Priority Sector Lending Certificates (PSLCs)

Bank has purchased PSLC worth ₹350.00 crores (P.Y. ₹550.00 crores) during the current financial year to meet the target prescribed by RBI for Priority Sector Lending. It comprises of ₹150.00 crores under "Micro Services" segment and ₹200.00 crores under "General" category.

e) Provisions and contingencies

₹ In Crore

Sr. No.	Provision debited to Profit and Loss Account	Current year	Previous Year
i)	Provisions for NPI	(1.00)	-
ii)	Provision towards NPA	(0.04)	25.89
iii)	Provision made towards Income tax	-	-
iv)	Other Provisions and Contingencies (with details)		
	Provision for Moratorium Asset Reserve	-	-
	Provision for Investment Depreciation Reserve	-	-0.43
	Provision for Restructured Advances	0.06	-
	Provision for Other Impaired Assets	0.03	0.40
	Provision for Overdue Interest Reserve	-	-
	Contingent Provision against Standard Assets	-	-2.00
	Grand Total	(0.96)	23.85



f) Implementation of IFRS converged Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

Not Applicable.

g) Payment of DICGC Insurance Premium

₹ In Crore

Sr. No.	Particulars	Current year	Previous Year
i)	Payment of DICGC Insurance Premium	2.30	2.36
ii)	Arrears in Payment of DICGC Premium	-	-

h) Disclosure of facilities granted to directors and their relatives

₹ In Crore

ADVANCES TO DIRECTORS AND THEIR RELATIVES AS ON 31/03/2025							
Sr. No	Name of Director	Name of Borrower	UCIC NO.	Relation-ship	Limits Sanctioned		
					Type of facility funded	Secured	Outstanding Secured
1	Shri. Santosh V. Kelkar	Shri. Santosh V. Kelkar	853647	Self	Overdraft against FDR	0.05	-
2	Shri. Dandekar Vivek Vasant	Shri. Dandekar Vivek Vasant	784188	Self	Loan against FDR	0.17	-
3	Shri Jagtap Suryakant Balkrishna	Shri Jagtap Suryakant Balkrishna	1099194	Self	Overdraft against FDR	0.01	-
4	Shri Mhatre Sameer Kamalakar (Staff Director)	Shri Mhatre Sameer Kamalakar (Staff Director)	922466	Self	Overdraft	0.05	0.05
5	Shri Mhatre Sameer Kamalakar (Staff Director)	Shri Mhatre Sameer Kamalakar (Staff Director)	922466	Self	Furniture Loan	0.02	0.01
6	Shri Mhatre Sameer Kamalakar (Staff Director)	Shri Mhatre Sameer Kamalakar (Staff Director)	922466	Self	Housing Loan	0.20	0.05
7	Shri Mhatre Sameer Kamalakar (Staff Director)	Shri Mhatre Sameer Kamalakar (Staff Director)	922466	Self	Gold Loan	0.08	0.08
8	Shri Gaikwad Deepak Rama (Staff Director)	Shri Gaikwad Deepak Rama (Staff Director)	922315	Self	Overdraft	0.05	0.01
9	Shri Gaikwad Deepak Rama (Staff Director)	Shri Gaikwad Deepak Rama (Staff Director)	922315	Self	Gold Loan	0.06	0.06
10	Shri Gaikwad Deepak Rama (Staff Director)	Shri Gaikwad Deepak Rama (Staff Director)	922315	Self	Furniture Loan	0.02	0.02
11	Shri Bagade Kishor Ramakant	Mrs. Bendre Amruta Mandar (Staff)	1161225	Daughter	Housing Loan	0.45	0.40
						1.16	0.68



Note 34 - Appropriation of Profit

The Bank has made the following appropriations of profits for the year which are subject to shareholders' approval in the Annual General Meeting.

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	Current Year	Previous Year
Previous Year Balance in Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c	35,52,69,840	30,25,72,098
Add: Profit for the year	10,36,40,845	8,10,73,450
Add: Transferred from Dividend Equalisation Fund	75,00,000	-
Total Profit	46,64,10,685	38,36,45,548
Less: Transferred to Dividend Payable A/c	1,93,19,086	-
Less: Transferred to Statutory Reserve Fund @ 25%	2,59,10,211	2,02,68,363
Less: Transferred to Special Contingency Reserve @ 10%	1,03,64,085	81,07,345
Less: Dividend to shareholders Pro-rata @ 6% (*)	-	-
Balance carried forward to Balance Sheet	41,08,17,303	35,52,69,840
Total	46,64,10,685	38,36,45,548

(*) In terms of AS-4 - Contingencies and Events Occurring after the Balance Sheet Date issued by the ICAI,

Effective from the accounting period commencing on 01.04.2017, the dividend which is subject to approval by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting has not been included as liability in this financial statement. Accordingly, the Bank has not accounted for the proposed dividend @6% to shareholders which amounts to ₹2,32,30,765/- as a liability for FY 2024-25, but the said amount is retained under Profit and Loss account. The proposed dividend is subject to approval from AGM.

Note 35 - Provisioning on Advances

Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts (for Non-Performing Assets) is made as per extant guidelines by the Reserve Bank of India. During F.Y 2024-25, the Bank has written back provision of ₹4,39,201 (Previous Year – additional Provision of ₹25,88,51,925) from Bad and Doubtful Debts Reserve.

Note 36 - COVID 19 Resolution and Regulatory Framework

The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic globally affected India and the impact had resulted in adversely affecting Indian markets and disruption in economic activity on account of lockdown measures, etc. However, the various pandemic measures-regulatory as well as social, have lessened the adverse economic impact in the second and the third wave.

Reserve Bank of India continued with its regulatory measures with the objective of alleviating the potential stress to individual borrowers and small businesses. Accordingly, Resolution Framework 2.0 was extended in May 2021 to individuals, small businesses and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). (The disclosures are given in Note- 25(h)).



Note 37 - Investments

During the year, Bank has not shifted any securities from AFS to HTM category. (Previous Year ₹120,48,70,700 Face Value ₹120,00,00,000).

During the year, Bank has not shifted any securities from HTM to AFS category. (Previous Year ₹18,91,95,000, Face Value ₹20,00,00,000).

Income from sale of securities comprised of ₹2,35,74,450 (Previous year ₹44,14,606) on sale of securities under AFS category. Profit on sale of securities comprised of ₹42,42,500 (Previous year loss of ₹22,40,000) on sale of securities under HFT category.

As per RBI Guidelines, the Bank needs to maintain a minimum Investment Fluctuation Reserve (IFR) of 5% of its investment portfolio under AFS/HFT category. The Bank continues to hold IFR of ₹17,24,43,750 @ 6.59% of HFT & AFS portfolio as at 31.03.2025, in compliance with RBI guidelines.

Note 38 - Prior Period Items (AS-5):

There are no material Prior Period items during the year requiring a separate disclosure.

Note 39 - Disclosures under AS-15 "Employee Benefits":

Actuarial assessment of Gratuity and Leave Encashment:

The principal assumptions used in the actuarial valuation of Gratuity and Leave Encashment are as follows:

	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
Expected Return on Plan Assets	6.73%	7.21%	6.73%	7.21%
Rate of Discounting	6.73%	7.21%	6.73%	7.21%
Rate of Salary Increase	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Rate of Employee Turnover	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%

Table showing change in present value of defined benefit obligation:

Amount In ₹

	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
Present value of obligation at the Beginning of the Period	20,59,34,324	19,19,71,474	7,64,47,531	7,36,33,480
Interest Cost	1,48,47,865	1,45,51,438	55,11,867	55,81,418
Current Service Cost	90,26,078	81,31,895	69,30,801	63,89,559
(Benefits paid from Fund)	(1,78,46,026)	(2,17,89,186)	-	(2,09,97,063)
(Benefits paid directly by Employer)	-	(28,17,070)	(1,43,68,253)	-
Actuarial (Gain) / loss on obligations	52,67,207	1,58,85,773	80,69,462	1,18,40,137
Present Value of obligation as at the end of the Period	21,72,29,448	20,59,34,324	8,25,91,408	7,64,47,531



Table showing change in Fair Value of Plan Assets:

Amount In ₹

	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the Beginning of the Period	18,34,37,592	18,42,68,941	5,74,70,861	6,26,59,828
Expected Return on Plan Assets	1,32,25,850	1,39,67,586	41,43,649	47,49,615
Contribution by the Employer	2,24,96,732	77,02,533	1,89,76,670	1,09,73,652
(Benefits Paid)	(1,78,46,026)	(2,17,89,186)	-	(2,09,97,063)
Actuarial Gains/(Losses) on Plan Assets	(5,45,333)	(7,12,282)	(4,11,253)	84,829
Fair Value of Plan Assets as at the end of the Period	20,07,68,815	18,34,37,592	8,01,79,927	5,74,70,861

Amount recognized in the Balance Sheet:

Amount In ₹

	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
Present value of Benefit Obligation at the end of the Year	21,72,29,448	20,59,34,324	8,25,91,408	7,64,47,531
(Fair Value of plan assets as at the end of the Year)	(20,07,68,815)	(18,34,37,592)	(8,01,79,927)	(5,74,70,861)
(Assets)/ Liability recognized in the Balance Sheet	1,64,60,633	2,24,96,732	24,11,481	1,89,76,670

Expenses recognized in the Profit and Loss Account:

Amount In ₹

	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
Current Service Cost	90,26,078	81,31,895	69,30,801	63,89,559
Past Service Cost	-	-	-	-
Interest Cost	1,48,47,865	1,45,51,438	55,11,867	55,81,418
Expected return on plan assets	(1,32,25,850)	(1,39,67,586)	(41,43,649)	(47,49,615)
Net Actuarial Loss recognized during the year	58,12,540	1,65,98,055	84,80,715	1,17,55,308
Total Expenses recognized in the Profit and Loss A/c	1,64,60,633	2,53,13,802	1,67,79,734	1,89,76,670



Balance Sheet Reconciliation:

Amount In ₹

	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
Opening Net Liability	2,24,96,732	77,02,533	1,89,76,670	1,09,73,652
Expenses recognized in P&L account	1,64,60,633	2,53,13,802	1,67,79,734	1,89,76,670
(Benefits Paid Directly by Employer)	-	(28,17,070)	(1,43,68,253)	-
Employer's Contribution	(2,24,96,732)	(77,02,533)	(1,89,76,670)	(1,09,73,652)
Net Liability Recognized in the Balance Sheet	1,64,60,633	2,24,96,732	24,11,481	1,89,76,670

Other Disclosures:

Amount In ₹

	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
Defined Benefit Obligation	21,72,29,448	20,59,34,324	8,25,91,408	7,64,47,531
Plan Assets	(20,07,68,815)	(18,34,37,592)	(8,01,79,927)	(5,74,70,861)
Surplus / (Deficit)	1,64,60,633	2,24,96,732	24,11,481	1,89,76,670
Experience Adjustments on Plan Liabilities – (Gain) / Loss	(7,63,024)	1,14,19,479	56,11,680	1,00,44,215
Experience Adjustments on Plan Assets – Gain / (Loss)	(5,45,333)	(7,12,282)	(4,11,253)	84,829

Note 40 - Disclosures under AS-17 on Segment reporting:

Primary Segment Reporting by Business Segment

- The Bank caters mainly to the needs of Indian Customers, operates as a single unit in the State of Maharashtra. Hence, separate information regarding geographical segment is not provided.



b. Business segments are classified as under:

- Treasury: Dealing operations in Money Market instruments, Trading / Investment in Bonds / Government securities and Fixed Deposits
- Wholesale Banking: Corporate lending and advances to customers
- Retail Banking: Retail lending and advances to customers
- Other Banking Operations: Related to Fee based Income

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Treasury	Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	Other Banking Operations	Total
Segment Revenue	90,25,05,317.16	48,85,78,839.31	27,61,55,933.16	51,68,16,633.52	2,18,40,56,723.15
	88,07,16,765.55	53,32,12,099.12	24,42,33,538.20	26,90,96,719.10	1,92,72,59,121.97
Segment Cost	44,12,68,737.86	58,85,83,964.06	45,34,42,630.65	47,15,43,719.26	1,95,48,39,051.83
	46,18,11,517.30	61,51,18,744.69	37,68,56,396.29	18,52,62,553.90	1,63,90,49,212.18
Result	46,12,36,579.30	(10,00,05,124.75)	(17,72,86,697.49)	4,52,72,914.26	22,92,17,671.32
	41,89,05,248.25	(8,19,06,645.57)	(13,26,22,858.09)	8,38,34,165.20	28,82,09,909.79
Allocated provisions and contingencies	-	(79,810.29)	2,00,609.22	(97,33,293.27)	(96,12,494.34)
	(43,22,377.50)	14,68,26,972.21	9,20,24,952.08	39,85,312.90	23,85,14,859.69
Segment Result	46,12,36,579.30	(9,99,25,314.46)	(17,74,87,306.71)	5,50,06,207.53	23,88,30,165.66
	42,32,27,625.75	(22,87,33,617.78)	(22,46,47,810.17)	7,98,48,852.30	4,96,95,050.10
Unallocated Expenses					87,65,763.62
					81,41,067.00
Profit/(Loss) before Tax					23,00,64,402.04
					4,15,53,983.10
Income Tax (Including Deferred Tax)					12,64,23,557.00
					(3,95,19,467.00)
Net Profit before appropriation					10,36,40,845.04
					8,10,73,450.10
Segment Assets	10,72,10,86,240.19	5,11,88,18,632.93	4,01,74,10,317.20	2,40,71,85,379.43	22,26,45,00,569.74
	11,86,95,56,747.15	5,94,64,37,326.69	3,72,26,49,105.27	1,96,02,06,427.40	23,49,88,49,606.51
Unallocated assets					40,73,69,669.04
					54,49,84,726.04
Total Assets					22,67,18,70,238.78
					24,04,38,34,332.55
Segment Liabilities	8,96,38,26,393.38	5,65,52,74,962.24	4,44,30,32,381.35	1,11,32,83,758.98	20,17,54,17,495.95
	9,67,95,05,462.10	5,96,18,83,846.36	3,73,66,57,284.65	1,85,50,81,146.78	21,23,31,27,739.89
Unallocated liabilities					2,49,64,52,742.83
					2,81,07,06,592.66
Total Liabilities					22,67,18,70,238.78
					24,04,38,34,332.55

(Figures in brackets pertain to the previous year)

- c. The segments are reported based on the nature of products / services and their attributable risks / returns, overall organizational structure and the internal management reporting system of the Bank.



Note 41 - Disclosure under AS 19 on "Leases":

The Bank has entered into lease agreements with various parties. The total of the future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases in terms of Accounting Standard (AS-19), Accounting for Leases, issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India is as follows:

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Not Later than one year	4,65,98,286	3,49,88,216
Later than one year but not later than five years	4,68,08,505	4,01,65,296
Later than five years	-	-
Lease Payment recognized in Profit and Loss Account	4,84,94,507	4,90,63,922

Note 42 - Earnings Per Share (AS 20):

The earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to shareholders by the average number of shares outstanding during the year.

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Net Profit after Tax	10,36,40,845	8,10,73,450
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares (Numbers)	3,87,06,029	4,15,85,612
Earnings per share (Basic and diluted)	2.68	1.95
Nominal Value per Share	10.00	10.00

Note 43 - Taxes on Income (AS 22):

The major components of Deferred Tax Assets / Liabilities (Net) arising on account of timing differences between book profit and taxable profit as on March 31, 2025 are as follows:

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Deferred Tax Asset/ (Liability) as at March 31, 2024	Charge / (Credit) during the Year	Deferred Tax Asset / (Liability) as at March 31, 2025
Deferred Tax Asset			
Depreciation	71,82,416	6,73,418	78,55,834
Bad and Doubtful Debt Reserve	35,63,78,310	(12,69,84,079)	22,93,94,231
Provision towards Lease Rent as per AS-19	3,61,500	(1,12,896)	2,48,604
Net Deferred Tax Assets as at March 31	36,39,22,226	(12,64,23,557)	23,74,98,669

Note 44 - Impairment of Assets (AS 28):

The Bank has ascertained impairment of assets and made provision of ₹3,73,619/- under Accounting Standard 28 on Impairment of Assets (AS-28) issued by ICAI is required.

Note 45 - Fixed Deposits pledged with other Banks:

Fixed Deposits with other Banks include deposits aggregating to ₹74,19,21,706 (Previous year to ₹1,10,06,43,538) pledged for line of credit (OD / Bank Guarantees) availed by the Bank.



Note 46 - Capital commitments:

As of March 31, 2025, estimated value of contracts remaining to be executed on capital accounts amount to ₹3,88,66,316 (Total estimated amount ₹6,96,30,944 out of which ₹3,07,64,628 spent during FY 2024-25).

Note 47 - Non-Banking Assets:

As on 31st March, 2025, Non-Banking Assets amounting to ₹16,98,71,000 (Previous Year ₹18,10,62,500) comprised of 2 properties acquired in satisfaction of claims, out of which, one property situated at Vashi and one at Thane. During the year 2 properties situated at Mumbai sold at ₹63,00,000 as against book value of ₹1,11,91,500 and booked loss of ₹48,91,500.

Note 48 - Overdue Interest Reserve:

During the current financial year, Un-Realized Interest is recorded in the books of accounts and reflected in the Balance Sheet. The Bank has ascertained an amount of ₹58,88,63,434 (P.Y ₹1,31,74,82,380) towards accrued interest on Non-Performing Advances as on the date of Balance Sheet.

Note 49 - Write off during the year:

During the year, the Bank has written off an amount of ₹43,83,33,308 (P.Y ₹9,83,43,250) towards bad debts under Rule 49 of Maharashtra State Co-operative Societies Rules 2014 which is identified by the Management as irrecoverable, as approved by the Board of Directors, shareholders in Annual General Meeting and certified by the Statutory Auditors. Out of the above said bad debts, amount of ₹37,54,71,329 had been fully provided for in the earlier years and an equal amount has been transferred to the credit of Profit & Loss account from Bad and Doubtful Debts Reserve Account. Remaining bad debts amounting to ₹6,28,61,979 related to Funded Interest Term Loan (FITL) has been written off by utilizing provision under Sundry Liability (Interest Capitalization – Funded Interest Term Loan).

Note 50 – Provision towards Matured Deposits:

On account of auto-renewal of Term Deposits, there is no outstanding under Matured Deposits as on 31st March 2025.

Note 51 - Information under MSME (Development) Act, 2006:

As per our records related to Suppliers / service providers covered under Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, regarding filing of necessary memorandum with the appropriate authority and there is no delay has been noted and no interest is payable under the said act.



Note 52 - Contingent Liabilities:

The quantum of Contingent liabilities in respect of Bank guarantees, Letters of credit, Forward contracts, Income Tax etc. are as under:

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Bank Guarantees	36,56,72,800	26,59,09,964
Import Letters of Credit	-	-
Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (DEA Fund) (*)	27,59,70,956	24,89,29,985
Forward Contract	-	-
Claim against Bank not acknowledged as Debt	-	-
Income Tax (**)	57,23,62,851	52,83,91,109
Inland Letters of Credit	41,11,427	40,57,181
Total	1,21,81,18,034	1,04,72,88,239

(*) **This amount is already transferred to Reserve Bank of India**, as per their Circular No. RBI/2013-14/614 DBOD. No. DEAF Cell.BC.114/30.01.002/2013-14 dated May 27, 2014 and the same is disclosed as Contingent Liability.

(**) The total outstanding demand of various assessment years is disclosed under Contingent Liability against which Bank has preferred appeals with the appropriate authorities. Further, outstanding demand of TDS is also considered under Contingent Liability.

Note 53 - Previous Year's figures are regrouped or rearranged wherever necessary to confirm to the presentation of the current year.

Signature on Notes on Accounts

FOR GMJ & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FIRM REG. NO. 103429W

FOR JANAKALYAN SAHAKARI BANK LTD

S. V. Kelkar
Chairman

K. R. Bagade
Vice Chairman

C. N. Vaze
Director

(CA Atul Jain)

Partner

M. No. 037097

(Statutory Auditors)

M. K. Salekar
Director

M. M. Kulkarni
Director

Shriram Date
Chief Executive Officer

PLACE:MUMBAI

DATED: 30.05.2025



JANAKALYAN SAHAKARI BANK LTD.

(Scheduled Bank)

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Annual Report 2024-25

POSITION AT A GLANCE

Name of the bank	JANAKALYAN SAHAKARI BANK LTD. (Scheduled Bank)
Head Office Address	Vivek Darshan, 140, Sindhi Society, Chembur, Mumbai - 400 071.
Date of Registration	BOM/BNK/134 of 29th May 1974.
Date & No. of RBI Licence	UBD/MH/910 P dated 09.11.1987
Jurisdiction	Entire State of Maharashtra

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars		As on 31st March 2025
No. of branches including H.O.		26 + 1 Extn. Counter
Membership	Regular	56,898
	Nominal	4,213
Paid Up Share Capital		3,696
Total Reserves & Funds		15,506
Deposits	Saving	68,468
	Current	14,833
	Fixed	1,05,494
Advances	Secured	83,296
	Unsecured	629
	Total % to Priority Sector	66.38
	Total % Weaker Section	1.11
Borrowings	D.C.C. Bank	-
	M.S.C. Bank	-
	Others	1,694
Investments	D.C.C. Bank (Shares)	0.01
	M.S.C. Bank (Shares)	0.41
	M.S.C. Bank (FDs)	-
	Others (FDs)	40,427
Overdue (Percentage)		11.14%
Net NPAs (%)		0.00%
CRAR (%)		15.31%
Audit Classification		A
Profit / Loss for the year		1,036
Permanent Staff (Nos.)	Officers	174
	Clerks	116
	Sub-Staff	30
Total Staff (Nos.)		320
Working Capital		2,19,136

As per our report of even date

FOR GMJ & Co
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM REG. NO. 103429W

FOR JANAKALYAN SAHAKARI BANK LTD

(CA Atul Jain)

Partner

M. No. 037097

(Statutory Auditors)

PLACE: MUMBAI | DATED: 30.05.2025

S. V. Kelkar
Chairman

M. M. Kulkarni
Director

K. R. Bagade
Vice-Chairman

V. V. Dandekar
Director

C. N. Vaze
Director

Shriram Date
Chief Executive Officer



DIRECTOR'S ATTENDANCE FOR BOARD MEETINGS HELD FROM 01.04.2024 TO 31.03.2025

SR. NO.	BOARD OF DIRECTOR'S MEETING	NO OF BOARD MEETINGS ATTENDED
1.	SHRI. KELKAR S. V.	15
2.	SHRI. BAGADE K. R.	12
3.	MRS. BHATKAR M. H.	14
4.	SHRI. BOPARDIKAR S. B.	14
5.	SHRI. DANDEKAR V. V.	15
6.	SHRI. GONDARKAR A. P.	13
7.	SHRI. JAGTAP S. B.	11
8.	SHRI. KAMBLE S. R.	14
9.	MRS. KARAMBELKAR U. D.	13
10.	SHRI. KULKARNI M. M.	15
11.	SHRI. PAWAR N. B.	6
12.	SHRI. SALEKAR M. K.	14
13.	SMT. SHEMBEKAR M. S	15
14.	SHRI. VAIDYA V. P.	13
15.	SHRI. VAZE C. N.	14
16.	SHRI. GAIKWAD D.R.	12
17.	SHRI. MHATRE S. k.	15
TOTAL NO. OF BOARD MEETINGS HELD : 15		

बँकेच्या शाखांमध्ये साजरे झालेले विविध कार्यक्रम



श्री सुधीर करंदीकर यांनी
त्यांचे 39 लाख रुपयांचे
व्यावसायिक कर्ज
सुमारे 29 वर्षांनी
स्वतः बँकेत येऊन फेडले.



(Scheduled Bank)

**JANAKALYAN
SAHAKARI BANK LTD.**

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