Reserve Bank of India's Commercial Banks – Supervisory Returns Directions

Issued on 31st July 2026

Strengthening governance, data quality, reporting resilience and supervisory readiness across commercial banks

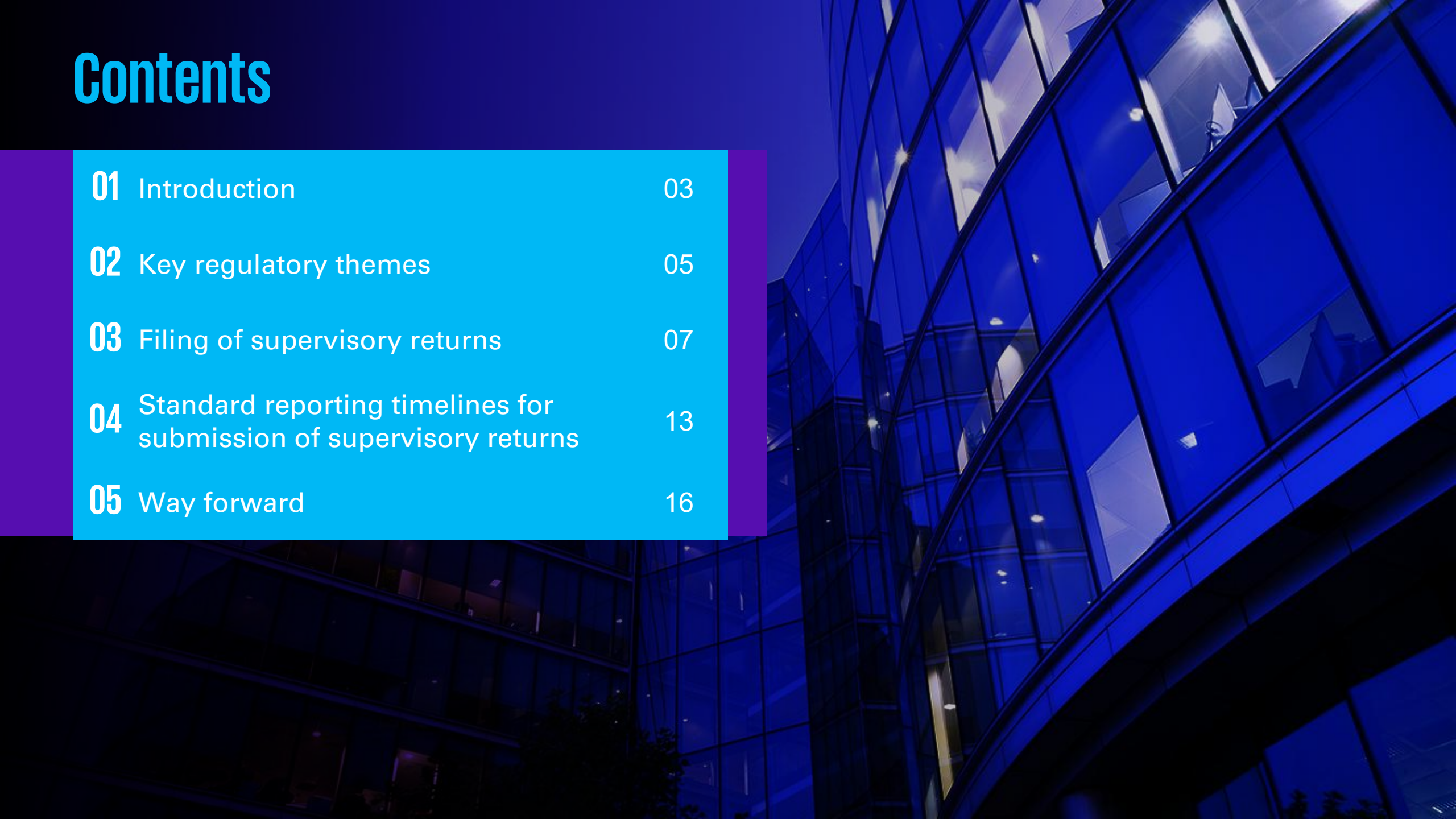
Financial Services

September 2026

KPMG. Make the Difference.

Contents

01	Introduction	03
02	Key regulatory themes	05
03	Filing of supervisory returns	07
04	Standard reporting timelines for submission of supervisory returns	13
05	Way forward	16



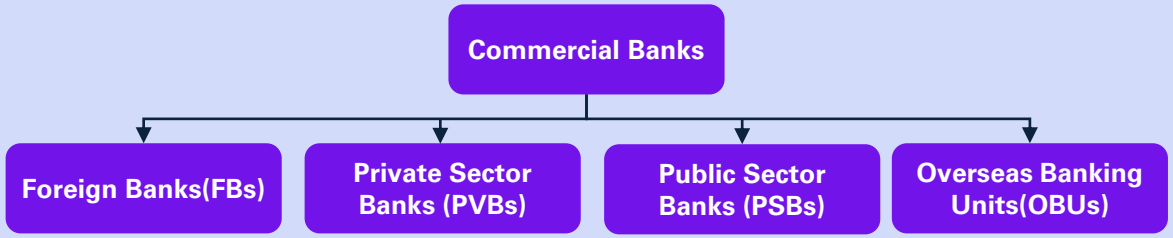
01

Introduction

Introduction to the direction

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued the RBI (Commercial Banks – Supervisory Returns) Directions, 2026 on 31 July 2026.
RBI is transforming supervisory reporting from a return filing exercise into an enterprise-wide data governance and supervisory readiness capability.

Applicability



Key regulatory themes

- Governance & oversight
- Data architecture
- IT infrastructure
- Quality assurance
- Supervisory reporting

Objectives

- Establish clear ownership and accountability for data quality and supervisory reporting across the organization. Ensure that all supervisory information submitted to RBI is accurate, complete, consistent and timely.
- Enable banks to aggregate and report information seamlessly across business lines, branches, subsidiaries, overseas operations and legal entities.
- Create a consistent framework for the submission of supervisory returns through standardized processes, controls, timelines and reporting channels.
- Ensure banks can promptly respond to both periodic reporting obligations and ad-hoc supervisory requests from RBI.
- Reduce dependence on manual reporting processes through greater automation while maintaining full traceability from source systems to reported figures.

Current challenges addressed by RBI: Increasing complexity of banking operations and supervisory expectations has amplified the need for stronger governance, high-quality data, effective aggregation capabilities and resilient reporting processes. The Directions seek to strengthen these capabilities to support timely, accurate and comprehensive supervisory reporting.

RBI's response to the current challenges

Board accountability

- Reporting oversight moved beyond operational teams.
- Greater involvement from senior leadership.

Data risk management

- Data quality recognized as a risk area.
- Monitoring and remediation expectations introduced.

Technology-enabled reporting

- Automated supervisory reporting.
- Robust data architecture and IT infrastructure.

Stress readiness

- Reporting resilience during crisis situations.
- Support for ad hoc supervisory and scenario-based reporting.

Supervisory readiness

- Ability to support ad-hoc requests.
- Faster response to emerging risks.

© 2026 KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP, an Indian Limited Liability Partnership and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved

02

Key regulatory themes

Key regulatory themes

RBI expects supervisory reporting to be supported by strong governance, data quality, aggregation capabilities, resilient infrastructure and standardized reporting processes.

Governance and oversight

- Board and Senior Management are accountable for data quality and supervisory reporting.
- Reporting responsibilities should be clearly assigned across functions.
- Reporting capabilities should be supported through formal governance and oversight.

A

Data architecture

- Banks should maintain integrated data architecture to support accurate and timely information aggregation.
- Data should be consolidated seamlessly across entities, geographies, and business lines.
- Common data definitions, standards, and lineage should support consistency in reporting.

B

IT infrastructure

- Reporting should be supported by resilient and scalable technology infrastructure.
- Reporting capabilities should remain available during stress and crisis situations.
- Business continuity and supervisory readiness should be embedded within reporting systems.

C

Quality assurance

- Supervisory returns should be reconciled with source systems and accounting records.
- Data accuracy should be continuously monitored, measured, and remediated where required.
- Strong traceability, documentation, and automation should support reporting integrity.

D

Supervisory reporting

- Supervisory returns should be submitted through RBI's prescribed reporting framework.
- Reporting should cover domestic, overseas, and consolidated operations where applicable.
- Banks should be capable of responding promptly to periodic and ad hoc supervisory requests.

E

© 2026 KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP, an Indian Limited Liability Partnership and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved

03

Filing of supervisory returns

Filing of supervisory returns

- Supervisory returns are regulatory reports submitted by banks to RBI to provide timely and accurate information on their financial position, risk exposures, governance practices, business operations and overall resilience. These returns help RBI carry out effective supervision, identify emerging risks and monitor the stability of individual banks as well as the banking system.
- The RBI Supervisory Returns Directions, 2026 prescribe 37 supervisory returns, each designed to capture specific information relating to financial performance, asset quality, liquidity, capital adequacy, large exposures, group entities, frauds, vigilance matters and other supervisory areas.
- These returns may be submitted on a weekly, fortnightly, monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, yearly or event-based basis, depending on the nature and criticality of the information being reported.

Operational guidelines

Submission framework

- Submit returns through RBI portals.
- Follow prescribed formats and templates.
- Re-submit if contingency mode was used.
- Access return inventory on RBI website.

Access and controls

- Super User access structure.
- Maker-Checker workflow.
- Role-based permissions.
- Validation and edit checks.

Reporting coverage

- Domestic banking operations.
- Overseas banking operations.
- International Financial Services Centre (IFSC) Banking Units (IBUs).
- Overseas Banking Units (OBUs).

Importance of supervisory returns

- Provide RBI with a comprehensive view of a bank's financial and risk profile.
- Support risk-based and data-driven supervision.
- Enable early identification of credit, liquidity, capital and governance concerns.
- Facilitate monitoring of frauds, large exposures and group-level risks.
- Support timely regulatory intervention and financial stability assessment.

© 2026 KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP, an Indian Limited Liability Partnership and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved

List of applicable returns to be filed

#	Supervisory returns	Description	Applicability
01	Return on Asset Quality (RAQ)	Captures asset classification, NPAs, provisioning and sectoral exposures. Helps RBI assess the quality of the loan portfolio.	All banks
02	Central Repository of Information on Large Credits (CRILC)	Captures information on large borrowers with aggregate fund-based and non-fund-based exposures above prescribed thresholds. Helps RBI identify emerging credit stress and concentration risks.	All banks
03	Return on Defaulted Borrowers (RDB)	Captures borrowers entering and exiting default. Helps monitor emerging credit stress.	All banks
04	Return on Ownership and Control (ROC)	Captures ownership structures and director interests. Helps assess governance and control arrangements.	PVBs, PSBs and specified sections for FBs
05	Return on Subsidiaries/ Joint Ventures(JV)/Associates (RoS)	Captures performance, ownership and exposure details of group entities. Helps monitor subsidiary-level risks.	banks having Subsidiaries/ JV/Associates

#	Supervisory returns	Description	Applicability
06	Consolidated Prudential Return (CPR)	Captures prudential information at group level. Supports consolidated supervision.	Banks having Subsidiaries/JV/Associates
07	Report on Financial Conglomerates (FINCON)	Captures group structure, intra-group transactions, exposures and governance information.	Financial Conglomerates where RBI is Principal Regulator
08	Financial Soundness Indicators (FSI)	Captures indicators used for financial stability assessment and IMF reporting.	PSBs and PVBs
09	Return on Asset Liability and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (ALE)	Captures granular breakup of assets, liabilities, off-balance-sheet items and derivative exposures. Helps RBI assess balance sheet structure and funding profile.	All banks
10	Return on Operating Results (ROR)	Captures quarterly profit and loss information including granular income and expense details.	All banks

© 2026 KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP, an Indian Limited Liability Partnership and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved

List of applicable returns to be filed

#	Supervisory returns	Description	Applicability
11	Balance Sheet Analysis (BSA)	Captures audited financial statements, capital, liabilities, assets, deposits, investments and NPAs. Provides a comprehensive annual financial snapshot.	All banks
12	Return on Asset Liability and Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (ALO)	Captures overseas branch assets, liabilities, maturity profile and off-balance-sheet exposures. Helps monitor overseas balance-sheet risk.	PSBs and PVBs having Overseas Operations
13	Liquidity Return (LR)	Captures structural liquidity, cash inflows, cash outflows and maturity mismatches. Helps assess liquidity adequacy.	All banks
14	Basel Liquidity Returns (BLR)	Captures High Quality Liquid Assets(HQLA), Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio(NSFR) information under Basel liquidity standards. Helps monitor liquidity resilience.	All banks
15	Daily Liquidity Data	Captures daily balances of deposits, borrowings, repo funding and settlement-related flows. Helps monitor short-term liquidity developments.	PSBs, PVBs and Select FBs
16	Return on Large Credits (RLC)	Captures large borrower and borrower-group exposures. Helps identify concentration risk.	All banks
17	Large Exposure Framework Return (LEF)	Captures largest exposures, counterparties and exposures relative to Tier 1 capital. Helps monitor regulatory concentration limits.	All banks
18	Return on Connected Exposure (RCE)	Captures exposure to connected parties including shareholders, directors and related firms. Helps monitor connected lending risk.	All banks
19	Return on Large Exposures (RLE)	Captures large overseas borrower exposures and investments. Helps assess concentration risk in overseas operations.	PSBs and PVBs having Overseas Operations
20	Return on Capital Adequacy – III (RCA-III)	Captures capital base, risk-weighted assets and risk-based capital under Basel III. Helps assess capital strength.	All banks

© 2026 KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP, an Indian Limited Liability Partnership and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved

List of applicable returns to be filed

#	Supervisory returns	Description	Applicability
21	Leverage Ratio Return (LRR)	Captures key drivers of Basel III leverage ratio. Helps assess balance-sheet leverage.	All banks
22	Red Flagged Account Return (RFA)	Captures suspicious borrower accounts identified as red flagged.	All banks
23	Fraud Monitoring Return (FMR)	Captures confirmed fraud cases.	All banks
24	Fraud Update Application (FUA)	Captures developments and progress updates on reported fraud cases.	All banks
25	Fraud Monitoring Return 4 (FMR4 / RBR)	Captures robbery, theft, burglary and dacoity incidents.	All banks
26	Vigilance Monitoring Return-I (VMR-I)	Captures vigilance activities, anti-corruption measures and disciplinary actions.	PSBs
27	Vigilance Monitoring Return-II (VMR-II)	Captures branch security arrangements and security infrastructure.	PSBs
28	Risk-Based Supervision Return (RBS)	Captures rating-wise distribution of advances, investments, securitization and business portfolios.	All banks
29	Return on Interest Rate Sensitivity (IRS)	Captures interest rate risk exposure, gap analysis and duration analysis.	All banks
30	Equity Investment in Capital Market	Captures weekly purchases and sales of equity investments.	Applicable banks identified by RBI for capital market exposure reporting

© 2026 KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP, an Indian Limited Liability Partnership and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved

List of applicable returns to be filed

#	Supervisory returns	Description	Applicability
31	Monthly Return on Information Related to Stressed MSME Subordinate Debt Scheme (CGSSD)	Captures lending under the CGSSD scheme.	All banks
32	Half-Yearly Review of Investment Portfolio	Captures qualitative and quantitative review of the investment portfolio.	All banks
33	Return on Digital Banking Units (DBU)	Captures DBU performance, transactions and digital service metrics.	Banks having DBUs
34	Country Exposure and Maturity Return (CEM)	Captures country-wise overseas credit exposures.	PSBs and PVBs having Overseas Operations
35	Return on Profitability (ROP)	Captures profitability of overseas operations and branches.	PSBs and PVBs having Overseas Operations
36	Supervisory Return on Gold Metal Loans (GML)	Captures Gold Metal Loans including Gold Monetization Scheme(GMS) -linked and import-linked exposures.	All banks
37	Allocation of Branches to Statutory Branch Auditors (SBAs)	Captures branch allocation details for statutory audit.	PSBs Only

© 2026 KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP, an Indian Limited Liability Partnership and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved

04

Standard reporting timelines for submission of supervisory returns

Standard reporting timelines for submission of supervisory returns

RBI has prescribed standard submission timelines for supervisory returns based on their reporting periodicity and applicable reference date.

Periodicity	Reference date	Timeline
Weekly	Every Friday (or preceding working day if Friday happens to be a holiday)	On or before Wednesday of the following week
Fortnightly	15th day of a calendar month	Within seven days
Monthly	Last day of a calendar month	Within 15 days
Quarterly	Last day of the quarter	Within 21 days
Half-yearly	31st March / 30th September	Within 21 days
Yearly	31st March	Within 21 days

How the timeline framework works

- Submission timelines depend on the periodicity of each return, ranging from weekly to yearly reporting cycles.
- Reference dates determine the reporting cut-off, based on which the applicable submission deadline is calculated.
- Each reporting frequency has a defined submission window, ensuring a standardized approach to supervisory reporting.

Note: Additional requirements

- Audited returns should be filed within five working days of auditor sign-off, in terms of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013, wherever applicable.
- Ad-hoc returns and information requests should be submitted within the timelines communicated by RBI.

RBI may impose penalties under the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

© 2026 KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP, an Indian Limited Liability Partnership and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved

Exceptions to the standard reporting timelines

Sr. No.	Return Name	Periodicity	Reference Date	Timeline
1	Consolidated Prudential Return (CPR)	Half-yearly	31-March	Provisional / unaudited data by end-June; Audited data by end-September
2	BLR Return (Sheets BLR 3 & BLR 7)	Quarterly	31 March / 30 June / 30 September / 31 December	15 days from Reference Date
3	Allocation of Branches to Statutory Branch Auditors (SBAs)	Yearly	31-March	Within one month from appointment of SBAs
4	Report on Financial Conglomerates (FINCON)	Quarterly	31 March / 30 June / 30 September / 31 December	Within 45 days
5	Half-yearly Review of Investment Portfolio	Half-yearly	31 March / 30 September	15 June / 15 December
6	Red Flagged Account Return (RFA)	As and when	Detection Date	Within 7 days
7	Supervisory Return on Gold Metal Loans (GML)	Quarterly	31 March / 30 June / 30 September / 31 December	Within 7 days
8	Fraud Monitoring Return (FMR) – SCBs	As and when	Fraud Classification Date	Within 14 days
9	FMR Update Application (FUA)	As and when	Update Date / Progress Date	Immediate
10	Fraud Monitoring Return 4 (FMR4 / RBR)	Quarterly	31 March / 30 June / 30 September / 31 December	Within 15 days
11	Vigilance Monitoring Return-I (VMR-I)	Quarterly	31 March / 30 June / 30 September / 31 December	Within 15 days
12	Vigilance Monitoring Return-II (VMR-II)	Quarterly	31 March / 30 June / 30 September / 31 December	Within 15 days

Purpose of reporting exceptions

Certain supervisory returns are subject to timelines different from the standard reporting framework. These timelines reflect the criticality and supervisory significance of the information being reported.

Characteristics of exception returns

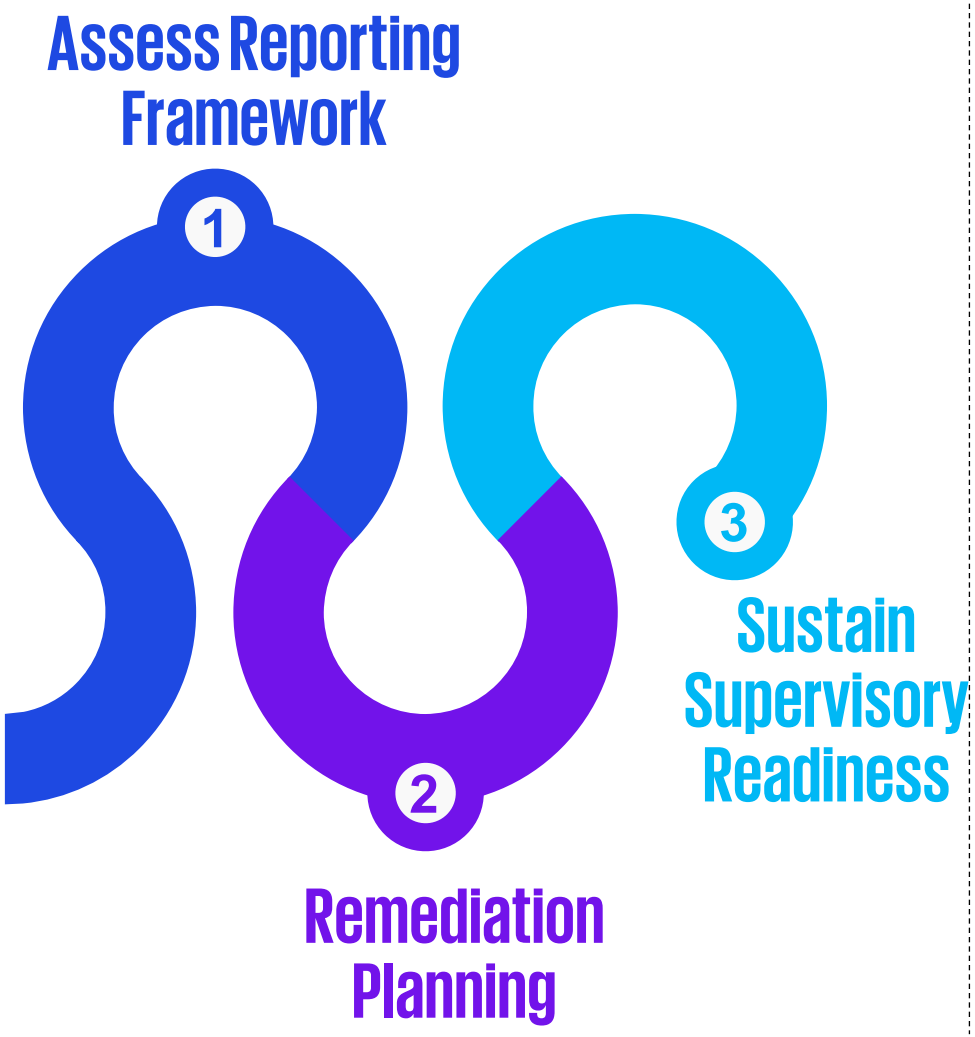
- Fraud-related returns require accelerated reporting to support timely regulatory visibility.
- Group-level and conglomerate reporting follow dedicated timelines to facilitate consolidated supervision.
- Some reporting obligations are triggered by specific events rather than periodic reporting cycles.
- Banks should maintain processes to track and manage event-driven reporting requirements.
- Timely submission of exception returns is essential for effective supervisory monitoring.

© 2026 KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP, an Indian Limited Liability Partnership and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved

05

Way forward

Way forward



Assess Reporting Framework

- Determine applicable supervisory returns and reporting timelines.
- Map ownership across business, IT and reporting teams.
- Assess data aggregation across entities and geographies.
- Review reconciliation, validation and data quality controls.
- Assess reporting resilience and ad-hoc reporting capability..

Remediation Planning

- Prioritise gaps based on supervisory reporting risk.
- Define remediation for data quality gaps.
- Strengthen source-to-return traceability and aggregation rules.
- Identify opportunities for reporting process automation.
- Define enhancements for BCP and reporting resilience.

Sustain Supervisory Readiness

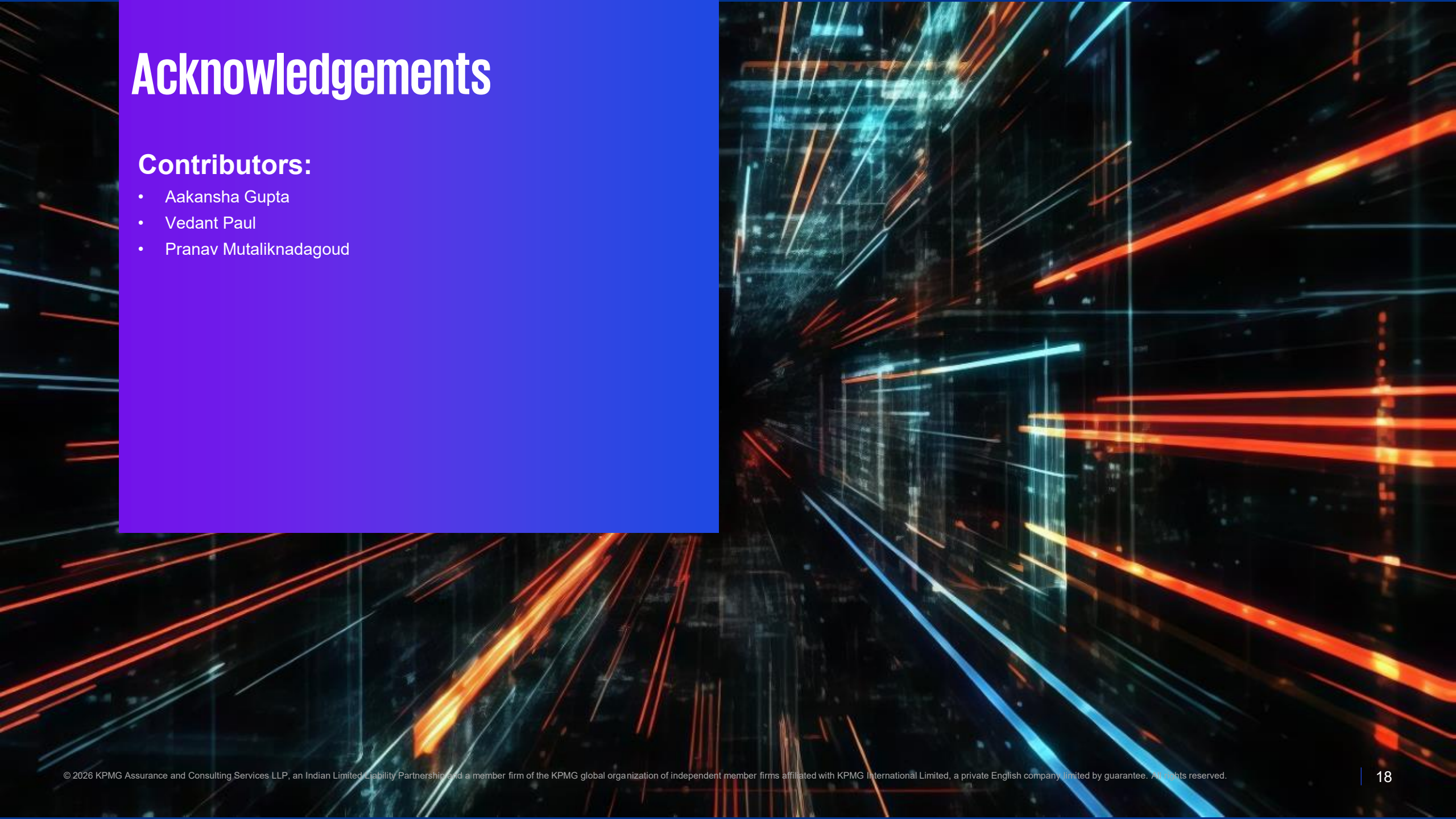
- Implement identified data and control enhancements.
- Automate reconciliation, validation and return generation.
- Establish data quality monitoring and escalation mechanisms.
- Test stress and ad-hoc reporting capabilities.
- Monitor return submissions and regulatory timelines.

© 2026 KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP, an Indian Limited Liability Partnership and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved

Acknowledgements

Contributors:

- Aakansha Gupta
- Vedant Paul
- Pranav Mutaliknadagoud



© 2026 KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP, an Indian Limited Liability Partnership and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

KPMG in India contacts:

Akhilesh Tuteja
Partner & National Leader,
Clients and Markets
KPMG in India
E: atuteja@kpmg.com

Kunal Pande
National Leader – Cyber, Risk
and Compliance Services
KPMG in India
E: kpande@kpmg.com

Sundar Ramaswamy
Partner, Cyber, Risk and
Compliance Services
National Co-Leader – Cyber
Risk & Control Services
E: sr@kpmg.com

Rahul Singhal
Partner, Cyber, Risk and
Compliance Services
National Co-Leader – Cyber
Risk & Control Services
E:rahulsinghal@kpmg.com

Rohan Padhi
Partner, Cyber, Risk and
Compliance Services
Lead Responsible AI
E:rohanpadhi@kpmg.com

Romharsh Razdan
Partner, Cyber, Risk and
Compliance Services
Lead RegTech Compliance
E:romharsh@kpmg.com

kpmg.com/in

Access our latest insights
on KPMG Insights Edge

Follow us on:
kpmg.com/in/socialmedia

The information contained herein is of a general nature and is not intended to address the circumstances of any particular individual or entity. Although we endeavour to provide accurate and timely information, there can be no guarantee that such information is accurate as of the date it is received or that it will continue to be accurate in the future. No one should act on such information without appropriate professional advice after a thorough examination of the particular situation.

KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP, Lodha Excelus, Apollo Mills Compound, NM Joshi Marg, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai - 400 011 Phone: +91 22 3989 6000.

© 2026 KPMG Assurance and Consulting Services LLP, an Indian Limited Liability Partnership and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

The KPMG name and logo are trademarks used under license by the independent member firms of the KPMG global organization.

This document is for e-communication only. (09RV)