

MEMORANDUM ON COLLECTION OF CHEQUES/INSTRUMENTS

Reserve Bank of India, vide its circular reference DBOD. No. Leg. BC.55/09.07.005/2004-05 dated November 1, 2004, withdrew instructions relating to:

- (i) Immediate credit of CTS local cheques as per clearing cycle
- (ii) Time-frame for collection of local/outstation cheques, and
- (iii) Interest payment for delayed clearing.

Instead, banks were advised to formulate a comprehensive and transparent plan for cheque collection, covering all of the aforementioned aspects. It was further advised that this document should clearly provide the liability of the bank by way of interest payments due to delays in non-adherence to standards set by the banks themselves. Compensation by way of interest payment, where necessary, should be made without any claim from the customer. Citibank, N.A. in India (“**Citibank**”) has the following memorandum:

General Note

This Memo is applicable for ICG customers who do not avail of cash management services from Citibank. The Bank has separate agreements with customers availing cash management services. Cheques/instruments deposited after the specified cut-off time, either at a Citibank branch or in Citibank collection boxes, will be presented in the next clearing cycle.

a. Clearing of CTS Local (intra-city) cheques/instruments and payment of interest for delayed clearing:

1. The present locations for Citibank branches in India are provided in **Annexure A**. Citibank branches in these locations participate in CTS clearing, i.e. where the presenting bank (*bank where cheque is deposited*) and the drawee bank (*bank responsible for making payment of the cheque*) are in the same Grid location. In India, CTS clearing currently operational in three Grids - North, West & South and all the Citi bank locations across India are mapped under these Grids for presentation. The settlement of cheques/instruments presented in CTS clearing is effected in accordance with the time-lines stipulated by the Grid Clearing House.
2. As per **RBI Payments Vision’25** the **current Architecture of 3 Regional grids will be merged to 1 Single National grid by Q4’23** – This shall benefit customers with faster realization of outstation cheques. It shall also benefit banks with easier fund management, streamlining of infrastructure and overall efficiency improvements.

2. Provisional Credit period: If a customer presents a cheque on Day 0 (prior to clearing cut off time):

(a) The customer's bank account would be provisionally credited in the morning on Day 1.

(b) In case of cheques deposited in collection boxes, on Day 2 it shall be provisionally credited.

In the event of a cheque return, based on information provided by the Grid Clearing House /, the customer's bank account would be debited for the amount of the returned cheque. For cheques/instruments that are not returned in clearing, clear funds would be available to the customer for withdrawal from the bank account.

For any delay beyond the Provisional Credit period stated above, the bank will compensate the customer with interest for the delayed period (to the date of realization of the cheque) on the basis of the then prevailing savings account interest rate or Rs 10/- whichever is higher.

The bank will, on a monthly basis, undertake the exercise of computing compensation and crediting the customer's bank account with the compensation amount for instances where there has been a delay as explained above.

Non-CTS 2010 cheque clearing

In line with RBI directives on "Migration of Cheques forms to CTS-2010 standard", Separate clearing session for cheques not complying with CTS-2010 standards has been discontinued from December 31,2018. Accordingly, there is no separate session for Non-CTS instruments under CTS Clearing. Banks, however, continue to present such instruments in Express Cheque Clearing System (ECCS) centers or other means of collection.

b. Clearing of outstation (inter-city) cheques/instruments and payment of interest for delayed collections

The timeframe for collection of cheques/instruments drawn on outstation locations once the cheque is sent for collection is as given below:

S. No.	Drawee Location details	Timeframe for clearing
(i)	Citibank branch locations (where drawee location is a METRO location)	5 business days
(ii)	Citibank branch locations (where drawee location is a STATE CAPITAL location)	6 business days
(iii)	Citibank branch locations (where drawee location is NEITHER OF THE ABOVE TWO – "OTHERS")	8 business days
(iv)	Locations where Citibank does not have a branch	14 business days

For the last point (iv) mentioned above, if funds, and/or the related information, have not been received by Citibank from the drawee bank so as to enable Citibank to credit the customer account with the funds within 14 business days, For any delay in realization of cheque beyond 14 business days, the bank will compensate the customer with interest for the delayed period on the basis of the then prevailing savings account interest rate or Rs. 10/- whichever is higher.

Note – The realization of cheque (like non-cts) would also be dependent on the drawee location(s) and hence interest compensation for delay credit may not be applicable.

The bank will on a monthly basis, undertake the exercise of computing compensation and crediting the customer's bank account with the compensation amount for instances where there has been a delay as explained above.

For any unauthorized actions of the bank or fraudulent transaction the same is reported to central unit for onward reporting to Regulators.

c. Speed Clearing (Now Part of CTS)

In order to facilitate faster collection of outstation cheques, the Reserve Bank of India commenced a special clearing facility called "Speed Clearing". This facility leverages the core-banking-solutions implemented in banks and now is part of Cheque transaction system (CTS). Details on CTS Clearing are available in the CTS FAQ provided in **Annexure B**.

d. Immediate credit for outstation / Local cheques/instruments

Citibank provides a facility of immediate credit for outstation cheques/local instruments up to Rs. 25,000. Customers are required to make a specific request for the same. This facility would be provided to customers at the sole discretion of the bank and is subject to Citibank's internal approvals and satisfactory conduct of the bank account, provided the customer:

- (i) have maintained an account with the branch for a period of more than 1 year
- (ii) meet the bank's credit considerations, wherever applicable.

e. Cheques/instruments (including those discounted/purchased) lost in transit

For cheques/instruments lost in transit, Citibank will inform the customer immediately on receipt of this information and will request the client / drawee bank to place a stop payment. Except where the cheques/instruments are lost under force majeure circumstances, return charges on cheques/instruments lost in transit will not be levied to the customer's bank account. The bank will also not levy any additional charges for the replacement cheques/instruments sent into Clearing or on Collection and compensation for the delay will be provided as per mentioned in section b).

f. Returned cheques/instruments

On receipt of information regarding cheque dis-honor or non-receipt of physical cheque from the drawee bank, Citibank will provide such information to the customer & for cheques that are presented and returned at Citi branches (which are dishonored by other bank) are dispatched to the client within 24 hours. Charges for dishonored instruments will be levied to client as applicable.

Cheque return charges shall be levied only in case where the reason for such return is attributable to the customer. The illustrative, but not exhaustive, list of return reason, is available in Annexure C.

g. Cheques/instruments payable in foreign currency

Corporate customers:

ICLS Process: -

USD Chqs drawn on banks in US and payable at US are processed in house and sent through International Cash Letter system arrangement to Citibank USA for clearing. Customer bank account is credited upon Citibank sighting the funds and as per hold period.

CORPFCC Process:-

Updated: Jul'23

Foreign currency cheques/instruments are sent under collection to the drawee bank in the respective countries. The customer account is credited, in relevant currency at the then prevailing market exchange rates (where ever applicable), on receipt of clear funds from the drawee bank.

h. Cheque Collection Charges – Outstation cheques

The cheque collection charges for outstation cheques vary based on the nature of account held by the customer with the bank. The maximum cheque collection charged levied currently are as provided below:

Client code	Min Charge	Max Charge	Charges per 1000	Cluster	Discription	Courier Charges	Return Charges
CIT PO	25	5000	1.5	Default	Default Cluster applies incase not opted for cluster pricing	25 Rs / Chq	200 Rs/ Chq
	25	5000	0	1	Citibank		
	25	5000	0.1	2	Non Citibank		
	25	5000	0.6	3			
	25	5000	1.2	4			
	25	5000	1.5	5			
	25	5000	2	6			
	25	5000	4.1	7			
	25	5000	5	8		CANW loc	
	25	5000	5	9			
	25	5000	5	101			
	25	5000	0	112	CSPD		

i. Cancellation of physical Demand Draft issued by Citibank and drawn on correspondent bank

In case a demand draft drawn on a correspondent bank is returned to Citibank for cancellation, the proceeds of cancellation of such draft will be credited to the customer account within 15 days of presentation for cancellation. In case there is a delay in refunding the cancellation proceeds, then compensation will be paid to the customer at fixed deposit interest rate for the delay beyond 15 days.

j. Force Majeure

Citibank shall not be responsible in the event of any force majeure event including but not limited to floods, riots, acts beyond its reasonable control and without its fault or things, riots, rebellions, accidental explosions, floods, storms, acts of God and similar occurrences.

Information about the Memorandum

A copy of the Memo is placed internally, copy can be obtained for perusal from the Product Manager at request.

Annexure A

Details on Citibank branch locations (Effective 01st Mar 2023)

1. .Ahmedabad
2. Bangalore
3. .Vadodara
4. .Chandigarh
5. .Chennai
6. .Kochi
7. .Coimbatore
8. .New Delhi
9. .Gurgaon
10. .Hyderabad
11. Kolkata
12. .Mumbai
13. .Noida
14. Pune

Annexure B

Cheque Truncation System (Updated as on October 31, 2022 as per RBI)

1. What is Cheque Truncation?

Truncation is the process of stopping the flow of the physical cheque issued by a drawer at some point by the presenting bank en-route to the paying bank branch. In its place an electronic image of the cheque is transmitted to the paying branch through the clearing house, along with relevant information like data on the MICR band, date of presentation, presenting bank, etc. Cheque truncation thus obviates the need to move the physical instruments across bank branches, other than in exceptional circumstances for clearing purposes. This effectively eliminates the associated cost of movement of the physical cheques, reduces the time required for their collection and brings elegance to the entire activity of cheque processing.

2. Briefly explain the entire process flow in Cheque Truncation System (CTS).

In CTS, the presenting bank (or its branch) captures the data (on the MICR band) and the images of a cheque using their Capture System (comprising of a scanner, core banking or other application) which is internal to them and meeting the specifications and standards prescribed for data and images under CTS.

To ensure security, safety and non-repudiation of data / images, end-to-end Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) has been implemented in CTS. As part of the requirement, the collecting bank (presenting bank) sends the data and captured images duly signed digitally and encrypted to the central processing location (Clearing House) for onward transmission to the paying bank (destination or drawee bank). For participating in the clearing process under CTS, the presenting and paying banks use either the Clearing House Interface (CHI) or Data Exchange Module (DEM) that enables them to connect and transmit data and images in a secure and safe manner to the Centralised Clearing House (CCH).

The Clearing House processes the data, arrives at the settlement, and routes the images and requisite data to the paying banks. This is called presentation clearing. The paying banks through their CHI / DEM receive the images and data from the CCH for further processing.

The paying bank's CHI / DEM also generates the return file for unpaid instruments, if any. The return file / data sent by the paying banks are processed by the Clearing House in the return clearing session in the same way as presentation clearing and return data is provided to the presenting banks for processing.

The clearing cycle is treated as complete once the presentation clearing and the associated return clearing sessions are successfully processed. The entire essence of CTS technology lies in the use of images of cheques (instead of the physical cheques) for payment processing.

3. What type of instruments can be presented for clearing through CTS? What is CTS-2010 Standard Cheque?

Only CTS-2010 standards compliant instruments can be presented for clearing through CTS.

CTS-2010 standards contain certain benchmarks towards achieving standardization of cheques issued by banks across the country. These include provision of mandatory minimum-security features on cheque forms like quality of paper, watermark, bank's logo in invisible ink, void pantograph, etc., and standardisation of field placements on cheques. The minimum-security features and standardisation help presenting banks while scrutinising / recognising cheques of drawee banks in an image-based processing scenario.

4. Are non-CTS cheques invalid?

Banks have been advised to issue only CTS 2010 standard compliant cheques from September 30, 2012. Earlier, there were septate clearing sessions for non-CTS cheques. However, they were discontinued with effect from December 31, 2018. As of now, non-CTS cheques cannot be presented in CTS. Bank have been advised to withdraw the non-CTS cheques from the customers. However, non-CTS cheques remain to be valid as a negotiable instrument.

5. What are the benefits of CTS to customers?

CTS enables fast and cheap realisation of funds to customers as compared to traditional mechanisms. Under grid-based CTS clearing, all cheques drawn on bank branches falling within in the grid jurisdiction are treated and cleared as local cheques. No outstation cheque collection charges to be levied if the collecting bank and the paying bank are located within the jurisdiction of the same CTS grid even though they are located in different cities.

CTS also benefits issuers of cheques. The Corporates if needed can be provided with images of cheques by their bankers for internal requirements, if any.

6. What is the status of CTS implementation in the country?

CTS has been implemented in New Delhi, Chennai, and Mumbai with effect from February 1, 2008, September 24, 2011, and April 27, 2013 respectively. After migration of the entire cheque volume to CTS, the traditional mechanisms of cheque clearing have been discontinued across the country. Further, banks have been advised to ensure that all branches are connected to CTS.

Under CTS, cheque processing locations in India are consolidated into the three grids in Chennai, Mumbai and New Delhi.

Each grid provides processing and clearing services to all the banks under its respective jurisdiction. Banks, branches, and customers based at small / remote locations falling under the jurisdiction of a grid would be benefitted, irrespective of whether there exists at present a formal arrangement for cheque clearing or otherwise. The illustrative jurisdiction of the three grids is indicated below:

- Chennai Grid : Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nādu, Odisha, West Bengal, Assam and the Union Territory of Puducherry.
- Mumbai Grid : Maharashtra, Goa, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.
- New Delhi Grid : National Capital Region of New Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

7. What is “One Nation, One Grid” project?

Under the One Nation, One Grid project, three CTS grids explained above are to be merged to create a single grid for the nation. Single grid shall benefit customers with faster realization of outstation cheques. It shall also benefit banks with easier fund management, streamlining of infrastructure and overall efficiency improvements.

8. What care should be taken by customers while writing cheques?

There are three images of each cheque that are taken in CTS – front Gray Scale, front Black and White and back Black and White. Customers should use image friendly colored ink to write cheques to facilitate clear image of written information. Further, customer should use permanent ink to prevent fraudulent

alternation of contents later. However, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has not prescribed specific ink colors to be used to writing cheques.

Customer should also be aware that cheques with alteration / modification are not accepted under CTS. No changes / corrections can be carried out on the cheques (other than for date validation purposes, if required). For any change in the payee's name, courtesy amount (amount in figures) or legal amount (amount in words), fresh cheque leaves should be used by customers. This would help banks in identifying and controlling fraudulent alterations.

9. What is Positive Pay System for Cheques?

Positive Pay System (PPS) for CTS is an additional indicator provided by NPCI to all banks to facilitate the clearing process and pre-empt cheque-related frauds and shall form part of prudent practices followed by banks for payment processing. It has been introduced to augment customer safety in cheque payments and reduce instances of fraud occurring on account of tampering of cheque leaves.

Banks have been advised to enable PPS facility for all account holders issuing cheques for amount of ₹ 50,000 and above. While availing of this facility is at the discretion of the account holder, banks may consider making it mandatory in case of cheques for amounts of ₹ 5,00,000 and above.

10. What are the precautions required to be taken by the banks in CTS?

Banks should exercise care while affixing stamps on the cheque forms, so that it does not interfere with the material portions such as date, payee's name, amount, and signature. The use of rubber stamps, etc., should not overshadow the clear appearance of these basic features in image. It is necessary to ensure that all essential elements of a cheque are captured in an image during the scanning process and banks / customers have to exercise appropriate care in this regard.

Banks are also required to verify the security features additional to CTS-2010 standard that have been voluntarily implemented.

11. If a customer desires to see the physical cheque issued by him for any reason, what are the options available?

Under CTS the physical cheques are retained at the presenting bank and do not move to the paying banks. In case a customer desires, banks can provide images of cheques duly certified/authenticated. In case, however, a customer desires to see / get the physical cheque, it would need to be sourced from the presenting bank, for which a request has to be made to his / her bank. An element of cost / charge may also be involved for the purpose. To meet legal requirements, the presenting banks which truncates the cheques need to preserve the physical instruments for a period of 10 years.

These FAQs are issued by the Reserve Bank of India for information and general guidance purposes only. The Bank will not be held responsible for actions taken and/or decisions made based on the same. For clarifications or interpretations, if any, one may be guided by the relevant circulars and notifications issued from time to time by the Bank.

Annexure C

Following is the illustrative, but not exhaustive, list of returns, where reason for such return is not attributable to the customer:

Code No.	Reason for Return
1	Funds insufficient
2	Exceeds arrangement
3	Effects not cleared, present again.
4	Refer to drawer
5	Kindly contact Drawer/ Drawee Bank and please present again
10	Drawer's signature incomplete
11	Drawer's signature illegible
12	Drawer's signature differs
13	Drawer's signature required
14	Drawer's signature not as per mandate
15	Drawer's signature to operate account not received
16	Drawer's authority to operate account not received
17	Alteration require drawer's authentication
20	Payment stopped by drawer
21	Payment stopped by attachment order
22	Payment stopped by court order
23	Withdrawal stopped owing to death of account holder
24	Withdrawal stopped owing to lunacy of account holder
25	Withdrawal stopped owing to insolvency of account holder
30	Instrument post dated
31	Instrument out dated / stale
32	Instrument undated / without proper date
33	Instrument mutilated; requires Bank's guarantee
34	Cheque irregularly drawn / amount in words and figures differ
35	Clearing House stamp / date required
36	Wrongly delivered / Not drawn on us
37	Present in proper zone
38	Instrument contains extraneous matter
39	Image not clear, present again with paper
40	Present with document
41	Item listed twice
42	Paper not received
50	Account closed
51	Account transferred to another branch
52	No such account
53	Title of account required
54	Title of account wrong / incomplete

55	Account blocked (situation covered in 21-25)
60	Crossed to two banks
61	Crossing stamp not cancelled
62	Clearing stamp not cancelled
63	Instrument specially crossed to another bank
64	Amount in protective crossing incorrect
65	Amount in protective crossing required/ illegible
66	Payee's endorsement required
67	Payee's endorsement irregular / requires collecting bank's confirmation
68	Endorsement by mark / thumb impression requires attestation by Magistrate with seal.
70	Advice not received
71	Amount / Name differs on advice
72	Drawee bank's funds with sponsor bank insufficient
73	Payee's separate discharge to bank required
74	Not payable till 1st proximo
75	Pay order / cheque requires counter signature
76	Required information not legible/ correct
80	Bank's certificate ambiguous / incomplete / required
81	Draft lost by issuing office / confirmation required from issuing office
82	Bank/ Branch blocked
83	Digital Certificate Validation failure
84	Other reason- connectivity failure
85	Alterations on Instrument - Other than "Date" field (Alteration/correction on instruments are prohibited under CTS)
86	Fake/Forged/Stolen Draft/cheque/cash order/interest warrant/dividend warrant
87	Payee's a/c credited- Stamp required
88	Other reason
92	Bank Excluded