

Disclosures under Pillar 3 in terms of New Capital Adequacy Framework (Basel II) of Reserve Bank of India

I. Scope of application

- a. The framework of disclosures applies to Bank of Baroda, which is the top bank in the group.
- b. The Bank has following Subsidiaries and Associates both domestic and foreign:

Sr. No.	Name of the subsidiary	Extent of ownership
SUBSIDIARY (DOMESTIC)		
i.	Nainital Bank Limited	98.39%
ii.	BOBCARDS Limited	100.00%
iii.	BOB Capital Market Limited	100.00%
iv.	BOB Asset Management Co. Ltd. (up to 20/06/2008)	100.00%
SUBSIDIARY (FOREIGN)		
v.	Bank of Baroda (U.K.) Ltd	100.00%
vi.	Bank of Baroda (Uganda) Ltd.	80.00%
vii.	Bank of Baroda (Kenya) Ltd.	86.70%
viii.	Bank of Baroda (Guyana) Inc.	100.00%
ix.	Bank of Baroda (Botswana) Ltd.	100.00%
x.	Bank of Baroda (Tanzania) Ltd.	100.00%
xi.	Bank of Baroda (Trinidad & Tobago) Ltd.	100.00%
xii.	Bank of Baroda (Ghana) Ltd	100.00%
xiii.	Baroda (New Zealand) Ltd.	100.00%
xiv.	Bank of Baroda (Hongkong) Ltd. (up to 21/10/2008)	100.00%

The Bank also has following Associates both domestic and foreign:

Sr. No.	Name of the associate	Extent of ownership
ASSOCIATES (DOMESTIC)		
i.	Baroda Pioneer Asset Management Company Limited (from 21/06/2008)	49.00%
ii.	UTI Asset Management Company Limited	25.00%
iii.	UTI Trustee Company Pvt. Limited	25.00%
iv.	Jhabua Dhar K G Bank	35.00%
v.	Nainital Almora K G Bank	35.00%
vi.	Baroda Gujarat K G Bank	35.00%
vii.	Baroda Rajasthan Gramin Bank	35.00%
viii.	Baroda U P Gramin Bank	35.00%
ASSOCIATE (FOREIGN)		
ix.	Indo Zambia Bank Limited	20.00%

The Subsidiaries and Associates are consolidated in the Consolidated Statement of Accounts as per Accounting Standard 21 and 23 respectively of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

- c. There is no deficiency of capital in respect of any subsidiary.
- d. The bank does not have any investment in an insurance entity.

II. Capital structure

- a. The Tier-I capital of the Bank consists of equity capital, Innovative Perpetual Debt Instrument (IPDI) and various types of reserves. The Tier-II capital consists of Revaluation Reserves (discounted as per provisions of RBI), General Loss Reserve and Provisions on Standard Assets, Upper Tier II Capital and Lower Tier II capital. Upper Tier II capital also consists of MTN Bonds issued in overseas market. The terms of unsecured redeemable debts are as under:

Upper Tier 2 Capital:

Series	Interest Rate (%)	Date of maturity	Amount in Rs. Crs.
Series VII	9.30	28.12.2022	500
Series VIII	9.30	04.01.2023	1000
Series IX	9.15	04.03.2024	1000
Debenture	8.30	06.09.2009	20
MTN Tier II Bonds (Overseas)	6.625	25.05.2022 (with call option on 25.05.2017)	1522
TOTAL			4042

Lower Tier 2 Capital:

Series	Interest Rate (%)	Date of maturity	Amount in Rs. Crs.
Series II	14.30	09.04.2009	300
Series IV	5.85	02.07.2014	300
Series V	7.45	28.04.2015	770
Series VI	8.95	15.05.2016	920
Series X	8.95	12.04.2018	500
TOTAL			2790

b. **The Tier 1 capital of the bank is as under:**

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

i)	Total Tier I Capital	11687.39
	Out of which:	
ii)	Paid up share capital	365.53
iii)	Reserves excluding revaluation reserves	11021.66
iv)	Innovative Perpetual Debt Instrument	300.20
v)	Deductions	617.75
vi)	Eligible Tier I Capital	11069.64

c. The Total amount of Tier 2 capital of the bank (net of deduction from tier 2 capital) is Rs. 7244.12 Crore.

d. The debt capital instruments eligible for inclusion in Upper Tier 2 capital are:

(Rs in Crore)

Total amount outstanding	4042
Of which amount raised during the current year	1000
Amount eligible to be reckoned as capital funds	4022

e. Subordinated debt capital instruments eligible for inclusion in Lower Tier 2 capital are:

(Rs. in Crore)

Total amount outstanding	2790
Of which amount raised during the current year	500
Amount eligible to be reckoned as capital funds	2490

f. For computation of Capital Adequacy, a deduction of Rs. 64.20 Crore has been done from Tier II capital towards credit enhancement guarantee given by the bank in respect of securitization of standard assets.

g. The total eligible capital comprises of:

(Rs in Crore)

Tier – I Capital	11069.64
Tier – II Capital	7244.12
TOTAL	18313.76

III. Capital Adequacy

- a. Bank maintains capital to cushion the risk of loss in value of exposure, businesses etc. so as to protect the depositors and general creditors against losses. Bank has a well defined Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) policy to comprehensively evaluate and document all risks and appropriate capital allocation so as to evolve a fully integrated risk/capital model for both regulatory and economic capital.

In line with the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India, the Bank has adopted Standardised Approach for Credit Risk, Basic Indicator Approach for Operational Risk and Standardized Duration Approach for Market Risk for computing CRAR.

The capital requirement is affected by the economic environment, the regulatory requirement and by the risk arising from bank's activities. The purpose of capital planning of the bank is to ensure the adequacy of capital at the times of changing economic conditions, even at the times of economic recession. In capital planning process the bank reviews:

- Current capital requirement of the bank
- The targeted and sustainable capital in terms of business strategy and risk appetite.
- The future capital planning is done on a three-year outlook.

The capital plan is revised on an annual basis. The policy of the bank is to maintain capital as prescribed in the ICAAP Policy (minimum 12% Capital Adequacy Ratio or as decided by the Bank from time to time). At the same time, bank has a policy to maintain capital to take care of the future growth in business so that the minimum capital required is maintained on continuous basis. On the basis of the estimation bank raises capital in Tier-1 or Tier-2 with the approval of its Board of Directors. The Capital Adequacy position of the bank is reviewed by the Board of the Bank on quarterly basis.

- b. The position of Bank's Risk Weighted Assets (RWA), Minimum Capital requirement and Actual Capital Adequacy as on 31.03.2009 are as under:

(i) Capital requirements for credit risk:	RWA(Basel-II) / Capital (Amount in Rs. Crore)
Portfolios subject to standardised approach in respect of credit risk	113498.32
Securitisation exposures	NIL
Total RWAs in Credit Risk	113498.32
Minimum Capital Requirement for Credit Risk @9.00% of the RWAs	10214.85
(ii) Capital requirements for market risk in respect of :	
Interest rate risk	5999.20
Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	193.57
Equity risk	2758.58
Total RWAs in respect of Market Risk	8951.35
Minimum Capital Requirement for Market Risk @9.00% of the RWAs	805.62
(iii) Capital requirements for operational risk:	
Basic indicator approach;	7875.22
Minimum Capital Requirement for Operational Risk @9.00% of the RWAs	708.77
(iv) Total RWA , Capital & CRAR	
Total RWAs in respect of Credit, Market & operational Risk	130324.89
Minimum Capital Requirement for Credit Market & Operational Risk @9.00% of the RWAs	11729.24
<u>Actual Position</u>	
Eligible Tier I Capital	11069.64
Eligible Tier II Capital	7244.12
Total Eligible Capital	18313.76
Total capital ratio for Bank of Baroda:	
CRAR	14.05%
Tier I capital to Total RWA	8.49%
Tier II capital to Total RWA	5.56%

IV. General disclosures in respect of Credit Risk

a. The policy of the bank for classifying bank's loan assets is as under:

NON PERFORMING ASSETS (NPA): A non performing asset (NPA) is a loan or an advance where;

- i) interest and/ or instalment of principal remain overdue for a period of more than 90 days in respect of a term loan,
- ii) the account remains 'out of order' in respect of an Overdraft/Cash Credit (OD/CC),

- iii) the bill remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in the case of bills purchased and discounted,
- (iv) the instalment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for two crop seasons for short duration crops,
- (v) the instalment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for one crop season for long duration crops.

An OD/CC account is treated as '**out of order**' if the outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit/drawing power. In cases where the outstanding balance in the principal operating account is less than the sanctioned limit/drawing power, but there are no credits continuously for 90 days as on the date of Balance Sheet or credits are not enough to cover the interest debited during the same period, these accounts are treated as '**out of order**'.

An amount due to the bank under any credit facility is 'overdue' if it is not paid on the due date fixed by the bank.

Non Performing Investments (NPI):

In respect of securities, where interest/principal is in arrears, the Bank does not reckon income on the securities and makes appropriate provisions for the depreciation in the value of the investment.

A non-performing investment (NPI), similar to a non-performing advance (NPA), is one where:

(i) Interest/ installment (including maturity proceeds) is due and remains unpaid for more than 90 days.

(ii) This applies mutatis-mutandis to preference shares where the fixed dividend is not paid.

(iii) In the case of equity shares, in the event the investment in the shares of any company is valued at Re.1 per company on account of the non-availability of the latest balance sheet in accordance with the Reserve Bank of India instructions, those equity shares are also reckoned as NPI.

(iv) If any credit facility availed by the issuer is NPA in the books of the bank, investment in any of the securities issued by the same issuer is treated as NPI and vice versa.

(v) The investments in debentures / bonds which are deemed to be in the nature of advance are subjected to NPI norms as applicable to investments.

Non Performing Assets of the Bank are further classified in to three categories as under:

Sub standard Assets

A sub standard asset is one which has remained NPA for a period less than or equal to 12 months. All the recovery measures are relevant in substandard assets also. If the entire overdues are recovered by way of cash recovery, the account can be upgraded to standard category immediately. Similarly, if an account is classified as NPA due to technical reasons, the account shall be upgraded on clearance of technical reasons.

Doubtful Assets

An asset would be classified as doubtful if it remained in the sub standard category for 12 months. A sub standard asset is straightaway classified as doubtful asset if the realizable value of security in the account, as assessed by the bank or accepted by RBI at the time of last inspection; as the case may be, is less than 50 percent of the outstanding in the account,.

Substandard and Doubtful accounts which are subjected to restructuring/ rescheduling, can be upgraded to standard category only after a period of one year after the date when first payment of interest or of principal, whichever is earlier, falls due, subject to satisfactory performance during the period.

Loss Assets

A loss asset is one where loss has been identified by the bank or by internal or external auditors or by RBI inspectors. In Loss assets, realizable value of security available is not more than 10% of balance outstanding/ dues. Since security back

up is not available, the restructuring/ rehabilitation, if required, is considered with utmost care.

b. Strategies and Processes:

The bank has a well defined Loan Policy & Investment Policy covering the important areas of credit risk management as under:

- Exposure ceilings to different sectors of the economy, different types of borrowers and their group and industry
- Fair Practice Code in dispensation of credit
- Discretionary Lending Powers for different levels of authority of the bank
- Processes involved in dispensation of credit – pre sanction inspection, rejection, appraisal, sanction, documentation, monitoring, and recovery.
- Fixation of pricing

c. The Credit Risk philosophy, architecture and systems of the bank are as under:

Credit Risk Philosophy:

- To minimize the risk and optimise the return envisaged in order that the Economic Value Addition to Shareholders is maximized and the interests of all the stakeholders are protected alongside ensuring corporate growth and prosperity with safety of bank's resources.
- To regulate and streamline the financial resources of the bank in an orderly manner to enable the various channels to incline and achieve the common goal and objectives of the Bank.
- To comply with the national priorities in the matter of deployment of institutional finance to facilitate achieving planned growth in various productive sectors of the economy.
- To instill a sense of credit culture enterprise-wide and to assist the operating staff.

- To provide need-based and timely availability of credit to various borrower segments.
- To strengthen the credit management skills namely pre-sanction, post-sanction monitoring, supervision and follow-up measures so as to promote a healthy credit culture and maintain quality credit portfolio in the bank.
- To deal with credit proposals more effectively with quality assessment, speedy delivery, in full compliance with extant guidelines.
- To comply with various regulatory requirements, more particularly on Exposure norms, Priority Sector norms, Income Recognition and Asset Classification guidelines, Capital Adequacy, Credit Risk Management guidelines etc. of RBI/other Authorities.

Architecture and Systems of the Bank:

- A Sub-Committee of Directors has been constituted by the Board to specifically oversee and co-ordinate Risk Management functions in the bank.
- Credit Policy Committee has been set up to formulate and implement various credit risk strategy including lending policies and to monitor Bank's Enterprise-wide Risk Management function on a regular basis.
- Formulating of policies on standards for credit proposals, financial covenants, rating standards and benchmarks.
- Credit Risk Management cells deal with identification, measurement, monitoring and controlling credit risk within the prescribed limits.
- Enforcement and compliance of the risk parameters and prudential limits set by the Board/regulator etc.,
- Laying down risk assessment systems, developing MIS, monitoring quality of loan portfolio, identification of problems, correction of deficiencies.
- Evaluation of Portfolio, conducting comprehensive studies on economy, industry, test the resilience on the loan portfolio etc.,
- Improving credit delivery system upon full compliance of laid down norms and guidelines.

d. The Scope and Nature of Risk Reporting and / or Measurement System:

The Bank has in place a robust credit risk rating system for its credit exposures. An effective way to mitigate credit risks is to identify potential risks in a particular asset, maintain a healthy asset quality and at the same time impart flexibility in pricing assets to meet the required risk-return parameters as per the bank's overall strategy and credit policy.

The bank's robust credit risk rating system is based on internationally adopted frameworks and global best practices and assists the bank in determining the Probability of Default and the severity of default, among its loan assets and thus allow the bank to build systems and initiate measures to maintain its asset quality.

e. The Quantitative Disclosures in respect of Credit Risk are as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crores)			
Industry	Fund based	Non Fund Based	Total
(i) Total gross credit risk exposures (global)	144843.88	22356.51	167200.39
(ii) Geographic distribution of exposures,			
• Overseas	34866.85	3958.27	38825.12
• Domestic	109977.03	18398.24	128375.27
(iii) Industry type distribution of exposures (Domestic exposure)			
Industry			
COAL	48.22	81.83	130.05
MINING	360.74	168.51	529.25
IRON & STEEL	5371.14	2368.69	7739.83
OTHER METALS & METAL PRODUCT	1118.98	406.64	1525.62
ALL ENGINEERING	2787.32	2178.44	4965.76
OF WHICH : ELECTRONICS	710.95	151.24	862.19
ELECTRICITY (GEN. & TRANS.)	1289.46	0.00	1289.46
COTTON TEXTILES	2141.22	92.92	2234.14
JUTE TEXTILES	87.61	32.83	120.44
OTHERS TEXTILES	3374.56	375.53	3750.09
SUGAR	356.38	7.34	363.72
TEA	19.53	0.10	19.63
FOOD PROCESSING	829.86	38.35	868.21
VEGETABLE OILS (INCL.VANASPA	183.63	560.33	743.96
TOBACCO & TOBACCO PRODUCTS	14.56	3.56	18.12
PAPER & PAPER PRODUCTS	554.03	95.65	649.68
RUBBER & RUBBER PRODUCTS	210.73	34.97	245.70

Industry	Fund based	Non Fund Based	Total
CHEMICALS,DYES,PAINTS & PHAR	8525.59	1507.78	10033.37
OF WHICH :			
FERTILIZERS	370.27	758.51	1128.78
PETRO-CHEMICALS	5345.62	239.71	5585.33
DRUGS & PHARMACEUTI	1312.49	128.48	1440.97
CEMENT	631.48	35.44	666.92
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	189.62	13.83	203.45
GEMS & JEWELLERY	497.45	1.68	499.13
CONSTRUCTION	1763.47	366.01	2129.48
PETROLIUM	2740.30	753.13	3493.43
AUTOMOBILES INCLUDING TRUCKS	1002.78	292.04	1294.82
COMPUTER SOFTWARE	229.43	17.78	247.21
INFRASTRUCTURE	10401.57	1747.96	12149.53
OF WHICH:			
POWER	7070.13	248.66	7318.79
TELECOMMUNICATION	708.49	382.99	1091.48
ROADS	1115.45	678.49	1793.94
PORTS	443.91	114.94	558.85
OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE	1063.59	322.88	1386.47
NBFCs	3698.21	2.35	3700.56
TRADING	6756.60	2186.12	8942.72
OTHER INDUSTRIES	2636.17	819.46	3455.63
OF WHICH: BEVERAGES	135.56	5.27	140.83
WOOD	148.95	25.88	174.83
GLASS	296.06	63.36	359.42
PLASTIC	1245.49	239.80	1485.29
TOTAL	57820.64	14189.27	72009.91

Total credit exposure (O/s) to Iron & Steel Sector is Rs. 7739.83 Crore and that to Power sector is Rs. 7318.79 Crore which constitute 6.03% and 5.70% respectively (i.e., more than 5%) of the total domestic credit exposure of the bank.

f. Residual contractual maturity breakdown of assets

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Time bucket	Advances				Investments			Other Foreign Currency Assets			Total Assets (A+B+C)	%age
	Dom Rs	Dom FC	Overseas	Total (A)	Dom	Overseas	Total (B)	Dom	Overseas	Total (C)		
1 D	1099.70	1.00	1355.27	2455.96	222.81	0.00	222.81	23.55	1429.07	1452.62	4131.40	1.92%
2-7 D	1126.06	81.07	304.16	1511.30	320.73	105.66	426.39	832.91	3936.09	4769.00	6706.70	3.12%
8-14 D	2146.25	43.16	775.18	2964.59	143.48	7.44	150.92	395.62	961.87	1357.49	4473.00	2.08%
15-28 D	1984.02	78.44	1278.44	3340.90	558.51	5.21	563.72	101.44	2152.71	2254.15	6158.77	2.86%
29-90 D	14664.72	863.17	7047.26	22575.15	1692.86	99.43	1792.29	365.18	4479.49	4844.67	29212.11	13.57%
3 - 6 m	11167.43	935.21	5042.12	17144.76	1727.39	694.57	2421.96	0.00	1270.39	1270.39	20837.11	9.68%
6 - 12 m	11356.78	514.56	5617.20	17488.54	5041.76	201.55	5243.31	0.00	516.61	516.61	23248.46	10.80%
1 - 3 yr	33080.17	585.36	3531.26	37196.79	6668.57	1389.58	8058.15	0.00	1317.54	1317.54	46572.48	21.64%
3 - 5 yr	9320.82	3.77	6971.42	16296.00	5665.69	1039.74	6705.43	0.00	3.85	3.85	23005.28	10.69%
Over 5 yr	20228.94	2.37	2780.59	23011.91	26559.97	300.93	26860.90	0.00	994.37	994.37	50867.18	23.64%
TOTAL	106174.88	3108.12	34702.90	143985.90	48601.78	3844.10	52445.88	1718.70	17061.99	18780.69	215212.47	100.00%

Expansion of Abbreviation used in above table:

Dom:	Domestic Operations
Dom FC:	Domestic Foreign Currency
Overseas	International Operations
D:	Day
Yr:	Year

g. Disclosures in respect of Non Performing Advances and Investments:

Sr. No.	Asset Category	Amount in Rs. Crores
(i)	NPAs (Gross):	
	Substandard	665.27
	Doubtful 1	429.84
	Doubtful 2	267.89
	Doubtful 3	134.58
	Loss	345.34
(ii)	Net NPAs	
	Total	451.15
(iii)	NPA Ratios	
	Gross NPAs to gross advances	1.27%
	Net NPAs to net advances	0.31%
(iv)	Movement of NPA(Gross)	
	Opening balance	1981.38
	Additions	1001.89
	Reductions	1140.35
	Closing balance	1842.92
(v)	Movement of provisions for NPAs	
	Opening balance	894.22
	Provisions made during the period	395.97
	Write-off	481.24
	Closing balance	808.95
(vi)	Non Performing Investments	
	Amount of Non-Performing Investments	189.62
	Amount of provisions held for non-performing investment	181.63
(vii)	Movement of provisions for depreciation on investments during the year	
	Opening balance	439.08
	Provisions made during the period	610.93
	Write-off	132.68
	Closing balance	917.33

V. Credit risk: disclosures for portfolios subject to the standardised approach

a. Under Standardized Approach the bank accepts rating of all RBI approved ECAI (External Credit Assessment Institution) namely CARE, CRISIL, Fitch (India), and ICRA for domestic credit exposures. For overseas credit exposures the bank accepts rating of Standard & Poor, Moody's and Fitch.

The bank encourages Corporate and Public Sector Entity (PSE) borrowers to solicit credit ratings from ECAI and has used these ratings for calculating risk weighted assets wherever such ratings are available.

Category of Risk Weight	Outstanding Exposure (Amount in Cr.)
Below 100 % risk weight	96265.10
100 % risk weight	45737.50
More than 100 % risk weight	16103.09
Total CRM Deducted	9094.70
Total Exposure	167200.39

The exposure amounts after risk mitigation subject to Standardised Approach (rated and unrated) in the following three major risk buckets are as under:

VI. Credit risk mitigation:

a. Bank obtains various types of securities (which may also be termed as collaterals) to secure the exposures (Fund based as well as Non-Fund based) on its borrowers. Generally following types of securities (whether as primary securities or collateral securities) are taken:

1. Moveable assets like stocks, moveable machinery etc.
2. Immoveable assets like land, building, plant & machinery.
3. Shares as per approved list
4. Bank's own deposits
5. NSCs, KVPs, LIC policies, Securities issued by Central & State Governments etc.
6. Debt securities - rated by approved credit rating agency- with certain conditions
7. Debt securities- not rated- issued by a bank- with certain conditions
8. Units of Mutual funds
9. Cash Margin against Non-fund based facilities
10. Gold and Gold Jewelry.

The bank has well-laid out policy on valuation of securities charged to the bank.

The securities mentioned at Sr. No. 4 to 10 above are recognized as Credit Risk Mitigants under Basel-II standardised approach for credit risk.

The main types of guarantors against the credit risk of the bank are:

- Individuals (Personal guarantees)
- Corporates
- Central Government
- State Government
- ECGC
- CGTSI

CRM collaterals are mostly available in Loans Against Bank's Own Deposit and Loans against Government Securities, LIC Policies.

CRM securities are also taken in non fund based facilities like Guarantees and Letters of Credit.

Eligible guarantors (as per Basel-II) available as CRM in respect of Bank's exposures are mainly Central/ State Government, ECGC, CGTSI, Banks & Primary Dealers with a lower risk weight than the counter party AND other entities (mainly parent, subsidiary and affiliate companies) rated AA(-) or better.

The total amount of Credit Risk Mitigants eligible for deduction from the outstanding exposures as on 31.03.2009 is Rs 9094.70 Crore.

VII. Securitisation:

The Bank has a Securitization Policy duly approved by its Board. As per the Policy the nature of portfolio to be securitized are retail loans (housing loans, auto loans, advance against properties, personal loans and credit cards) SSI and Infrastructure projects loans.

The Bank does not have any case of its assets securitised as on 31st March, 2009.

VIII. Market risk in trading book

The Bank defines market risk as potential loss that the Bank may incur due to adverse developments in market prices. The following risks are identified as Market risk:

- Interest Rate Risk
- Currency Risk
- Price risk

To manage risk, Bank's Board of Directors have laid down various limits such as Aggregate Settlement limits, Stop loss limits and Value at Risk limits. The risk limits, control the risks arising from open market positions. The stop loss limit takes in to account realized and unrealized losses.

Bank has put in place a proper system for calculating capital charge on Market Risk on Trading Portfolio as per RBI Guidelines, viz., Standardised Duration Approach. The capital charge thus calculated is converted into Risk Weighted Assets. The aggregated Risk Weighted Assets for credit risk, market risk and operational risk are taken in to consideration for arriving at the Bank's CRAR.

Risk Weighted Assets and Capital Charge on Market Risk (as per Standardised Duration Approach) as on 31st March 2009 is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

	RWAs	Capital Charge
Interest Rate Risk	5999.23	539.93
Equity Position Risk	2758.56	248.27
Foreign Exchange Risk	193.56	17.42
Total Capital Charge	8951.35	805.62

IX. Operational risk

In line with RBI guidelines, Bank has adopted the Basic Indicator Approach to compute the capital requirements for Operational Risk.

X. Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)

a. The interest rate risk is measured and monitored through two approaches:

(i) Earning at Risk (Traditional Gap Analysis) (Short Term):

The immediate impact of the changes in the interest rates on net interest income of the bank is analysed under this approach.

The Earning at Risk is analysed under different scenarios:

1. Yield curve risk: A parallel shift of 1% is assumed for assets as well as liabilities.
2. Bucket wise different yield changes are assumed for the assets and the same are applied to the liabilities as well.

3. Basis risk and embedded option risk is assumed as per historical trend.

(ii) Economic Value of Equity (Duration Gap Analysis) (Long term)

It is done by calculating modified duration of assets and the liabilities to finally arrive at the modified duration of equity.

- This approach assumes parallel shift in the yield curve for a given change in the yield.
- Impact on the Economic Value of Equity is also analysed for a 200 bps rate shock as indicated by RBI.
- Market linked yields for respective maturities are used in the calculation of the modified duration.

The analysis of bank's Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book (IRRBB) is done for both the domestic and the overseas operations. The Economic value of equity for domestic operations is measured and monitored on a quarterly basis.

b. The net impact on Net Interest Income (NII) of the bank against 100 bps movement in interest rates is Rs. 128.38 Crore in the Domestic Operations (Rupee resources and deployment) and Rs. 34.57 Crore in International Operations.