#### **Draft Guidelines**

DNBS (PD). CC. No.\_\_\_\_ /03.05.002 / 2007-2008

June \_, 2008

All non-deposit taking NBFCs with asset size of Rs 100 crore and above (All NBFC-ND-SI)

Please refer to paragraph 216 of Annual Statement on Monetary Policy for the Year 2008-09 in terms of which capital adequacy, liquidity and disclosure norms were to be reviewed in respect of NBFC-ND-SI.

2. While NBFCs-D were subject to certain bank-like prudential regulations on various aspects such as income recognition, asset classification and provisioning; capital adequacy; prudential exposure limits and accounting / disclosure requirements, so as to enable the Reserve Bank to discharge its responsibilities to protect the interests of the depositors, NBFCs-ND were subject to minimal regulation. However, in the light of the evolution of the financial sector, it was felt that all systemically relevant entities offering financial services ought to be brought under a suitable regulatory framework to contain systemic risk. Therefore, as a first step, it was advised that all NBFCs – ND with an asset size of Rs. 100 crore and more as per the last audited balance sheet would be considered as systemically important NBFC – ND (NBFC-ND-SI), and a new regulatory framework involving prescription of capital adequacy and exposure norms for such NBFCs-ND-SI was put in place from April 01, 2007.

#### Requirement as to capital adequacy

3. NBFCs – ND – SI were advised to maintain a minimum Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of 10% with effect from April 01, 2007. However, in view of recent international developments, the risk associated with highly leveraged borrowings and the reliance on short term funds by some NBFCs, concerns have arisen regarding the enhanced systemic risk associated with the activities of these entities. Keeping in mind the importance of providing capital charge for the same, it has been decided to increase the minimum capital to risk weighted assets ratio (CRAR) for NBFC-ND-SI from the present prescription of 10% to 12% with immediate effect and further to 15% w.e.f. April 1, 2009.

4. The Bank will look into individual representations, in case there are difficulties in complying with the requirements and approve reasonable transition plans. Such NBFC – ND – SI would be required to immediately approach the Regional Office of the Bank in whose jurisdiction its Registered Office is located.

### Asset Liability Management (ALM) – Guidelines- reporting by NBFC-ND-SI

- 5. To address concerns regarding Asset Liability mismatches and interest rate risk exposures, an ALM System was introduced for the Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) as part of their overall system for effective risk management in their various portfolios vide Company Circular DNBS (PD).CC.No.15 /02.01 / 2000-2001 dated June 27, 2001. While it was stated therein that the guidelines would be applicable to all the NBFCs irrespective of whether they are accepting / holding public deposits or not, to begin with, NBFCs meeting the criteria of asset base of Rs.100 crore (whether accepting / holding public deposits or not) or holding public deposits of Rs. 20 crore or more (irrespective of their asset size) as per their audited balance sheet as of 31 March 2001 were required to put in place the ALM System. They were advised that the guidelines should be fully operational by the year ending 31 March 2002. A system of half yearly reporting was also put in place for NBFCs holding public deposits.
- 6. In view of the possibilities of leveraged investments, and asset liability mismatch resulting from use short term sources to fund NBFC activities, it has now been decided to introduce a system of half yearly reporting for NBFCs-ND-SI in the format as prescribed in the Annex. The half yearly returns would comprise of three parts:
  - (i) Statement of structural liquidity in format ALM Annexure I;
  - (ii) Statement of short term dynamic liquidity in format ALM Annexure II; and
  - (iii) Statement of Interest Rate Sensitivity in format ALM Annexure III.
- 7. To enable the above class of NBFCs to fine tune their existing MIS such reporting would commence with effect from the period beginning September 30, 2008 and the reporting frequency would continue to be Half Yearly for the year ended March 31, 2009. However, the frequency of supervisory reporting of the Structural Liquidity position shall be monthly, with effect from month ending April 30, 2009.

## Disclosure in the balance sheet

8. In the light of the concerns as expressed above, the disclosure norms in respect of NBFC-ND-SI have been reviewed and it has been decided that Systemically Important NBFCs may make the additional disclosures in their balance sheets from the year ending March 31, 2009 relating to:

- i. CRAR
- ii. Derivatives transactions entered during the year;
- iii. Risk exposure to derivatives including both qualitative disclosure (risk management policies and systems in place) and quantitative disclosure (notional principal amount, credit exposure, marked to market positions);
- iv. Exposure to real sector, both direct and indirect; and
- v. Maturity pattern of assets and liabilities

The format of disclosure of this additional information is furnished in Annexure-IV.

Name of the NBFC:											Annex-
Statement of structu	ıral liqı	uiditv as	on								
						Residual	Maturity				
A. Outflows	Day 1	2-7 days	8-14 days	15-28 days	29 days Upto 3 months	Over 3 Months upto 6 months	Over 6 Months upto 1 year	Over 1 year upto 3 years	Over 3 years upto 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
1. Capital	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
a) Equity and perpetual preference shares											
b) Non-perpetual preference shares											
2. Reserves & surplus											
3. Grants, donations & benefactions											
4. Notes, bonds & debentures	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	xxx
a) Plain vanilla bonds/ debentures											
b)Bonds/ debentures with embedded options											
c) Fixed rate notes											
5. Deposits	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
a) Term deposits from public											
b) ICDs											
<ol><li>Borrowings</li></ol>											
a) Short Term borrowings i. CP from – banks ii. CP- Other iii. Other Short Terms											
borrowings b) Long Terms Borrowings i. banks ii. FIs iii. Others											
7. Current Liabilities & provisions											
a) Sundry creditors											
<ul><li>b) Expenses</li><li>payable (Other</li></ul>											

than interest)											
c) Advance											
income recd.											
(receipts from											
borrowers											
pending											
adjustments)											
d) Interest											
payable on bonds/											
deposits											
e) Provisions											
(other than for											
NPAs)											
i. Provisions											
for NPAs											
ii. Provisions											
for											
investmen											
t portfolio											
iii. Other											
provisions											
8. Contingent	XXX	XXX	xxx	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Liabilities			_								
a) Letters of											
credit/guarantees											
b) Loan											
commitments											
pending disbursal											
(outflows)											
c) Lines of credit											
committed to											
other institutions											
(outflows)											
d) Outflows on											
account of											
forward exchange											
contracts,											
rupee/dollar swap											
& bills											
rediscounted											
9. Letters of Credit/											
Guarantees											
10. Repos											
11. Bills											
rediscounted											
12. SWAPs											
(Buy/Sell) maturing											
forwards		<u> </u>	<u> </u>					<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
13. Others (specify)											
A. TOTAL											
OUTFLOWS (A)			<u></u>								
B. Cumulative											
Outflows											
C. Inflows											
1. Cash											
2. Remittance in											
transit											
			·								

3. Balances with banks	XXX										
a)Current account											
b)Deposit /short- term deposits											
4. Investments (net of provisions)											
(under various											
categories as											
enumerated in											
Appendix I)											
5. Advances											
(performing)											
a)Bills of											
exchange and promissory notes											
discounted &											
rediscounted											
b) Term loans											
(only rupee loans)											
c) Corporate											
loans/short term											
loans											
6. Non-performing											
loans (net of provisions											
and ECGC claims											
received)											
(under various											
categories											
enumerated in											
Appendix I) 7. Inflows from											
assets on lease											
8. Fixed assets									+		
(excluding assets											
on lease)											
9. Other assets :			1						1		
i.Intangible									1		
assets & other non-cash flow									1		
items									1		
ii.Interest and									1		
other income											
receivable											
iii.Others			1	1					1		
10. Lines of credit									1		
committed by other institutions (inflows)									1		
11. Bills			1	+					+		
rediscounted											
(inflow)									1		
12. Inflows on											
account of forward									1		
exchange contracts,			1	1							

dollar/rupee swaps (sell/buy)						
13. Others						
C. TOTAL INFLOWS (C)						
D. Mismatch (C - A)						
E. Mismatch as % to outflows (D as % to A)						
F. Cumulative Mismatch						
G. Cumulative Mismatch as % to Cumulative Outflows ( F as % to B)						

# **Maturity Profile - Liquidity**

## **Heads of Accounts**

## **Time-bucket category**

# A. Outflows

1. Capital funds     a) Equity capital, Non-redeemable or perperperperence capital, Reserves, Funds Surplus     b) Preference capital - redeemable/reperpetual     2. Grants, donations and benefactions  2. Notes, Bonds and debentures     a) Plain vanilla bonds/debentures     b) Bonds/debentures with embedded called options (including zero-coupon/deep discrebends)     c) Fixed rate notes	non- As per the residual maturity of the shares.  The 'over 5 years' time-bucket. However, if such gifts, grants, etc. are tied to specific end-use, then these may be slotted in the time- bucket as per purpose/end-use specified.  As per the residual maturity of the instruments  I/put As per the residual period for the earliest exercise
preference capital, Reserves, Funds Surplus b) Preference capital - redeemable/r perpetual 2. Grants, donations and benefactions  2. Notes, Bonds and debentures a) Plain vanilla bonds/debentures b) Bonds/debentures with embedded call options (including zero-coupon/deep discebonds)	non- As per the residual maturity of the shares.  The 'over 5 years' time-bucket. However, if such gifts, grants, etc. are tied to specific end-use, then these may be slotted in the time- bucket as per purpose/end-use specified.  As per the residual maturity of the instruments  I/put As per the residual period for the earliest exercise
Surplus  b) Preference capital - redeemable/reperpetual  2. Grants, donations and benefactions  2. Notes, Bonds and debentures  a) Plain vanilla bonds/debentures  b) Bonds/debentures with embedded called options (including zero-coupon/deep disceptions)	non- As per the residual maturity of the shares.  The 'over 5 years' time-bucket. However, if such gifts, grants, etc. are tied to specific end-use, then these may be slotted in the time- bucket as per purpose/end-use specified.  As per the residual maturity of the instruments  I/put As per the residual period for the earliest exercise
b) Preference capital - redeemable/reperpetual  2. Grants, donations and benefactions  2. Notes, Bonds and debentures  a) Plain vanilla bonds/debentures  b) Bonds/debentures with embedded call options (including zero-coupon/deep disceptions)	The 'over 5 years' time-bucket. However, if such gifts, grants, etc. are tied to specific end-use, then these may be slotted in the time- bucket as per purpose/end-use specified.  As per the residual maturity of the instruments  I/put As per the residual period for the earliest exercise
perpetual  2. Grants, donations and benefactions  2. Notes, Bonds and debentures  a) Plain vanilla bonds/debentures  b) Bonds/debentures with embedded call options (including zero-coupon/deep discebonds)	The 'over 5 years' time-bucket. However, if such gifts, grants, etc. are tied to specific end-use, then these may be slotted in the time- bucket as per purpose/end-use specified.  As per the residual maturity of the instruments  I/put As per the residual period for the earliest exercise
perpetual  2. Grants, donations and benefactions  2. Notes, Bonds and debentures  a) Plain vanilla bonds/debentures  b) Bonds/debentures with embedded call options (including zero-coupon/deep discebonds)	The 'over 5 years' time-bucket. However, if such gifts, grants, etc. are tied to specific end-use, then these may be slotted in the time- bucket as per purpose/end-use specified.  As per the residual maturity of the instruments  I/put As per the residual period for the earliest exercise
2. Grants, donations and benefactions      2. Notes, Bonds and debentures     a) Plain vanilla bonds/debentures     b) Bonds/debentures with embedded call options (including zero-coupon/deep discebonds)	grants, etc. are tied to specific end-use, then these may be slotted in the time- bucket as per purpose/end-use specified.  As per the residual maturity of the instruments  I/put As per the residual period for the earliest exercise
Notes, Bonds and debentures     a) Plain vanilla bonds/debentures     b) Bonds/debentures with embedded call options (including zero-coupon/deep discrebonds)	grants, etc. are tied to specific end-use, then these may be slotted in the time- bucket as per purpose/end-use specified.  As per the residual maturity of the instruments  I/put As per the residual period for the earliest exercise
a) Plain vanilla bonds/debentures     b) Bonds/debentures with embedded call options (including zero-coupon/deep discouponds)	may be slotted in the time- bucket as per purpose/end-use specified.  As per the residual maturity of the instruments  I/put As per the residual period for the earliest exercise
a) Plain vanilla bonds/debentures     b) Bonds/debentures with embedded call options (including zero-coupon/deep discouponds)	purpose/end-use specified.  As per the residual maturity of the instruments  I/put As per the residual period for the earliest exercise
a) Plain vanilla bonds/debentures     b) Bonds/debentures with embedded call options (including zero-coupon/deep discouponds)	As per the residual maturity of the instruments  I/put As per the residual period for the earliest exercise
a) Plain vanilla bonds/debentures     b) Bonds/debentures with embedded call options (including zero-coupon/deep discouponds)	I/put As per the residual period for the earliest exercise
b) Bonds/debentures with embedded call options (including zero-coupon/deep discouponds)	I/put As per the residual period for the earliest exercise
options (including zero-coupon/deep discouponds)	
bonds)	ount   date for the embedded option.
c) Fixed rate notes	A
	As per the residual maturity
3. Deposits:	
a) Term deposits from public	As per the residual maturity. NBFCs which are better
	equipped to maintain behavioural pattern, roll-in and
	roll-out, embedded options etc. on the basis of
	behavioural maturity rather than residual maturity.
b) Inter Corporate Deposits	These, being institutional/wholesale deposits, should
, · · · ·	be slotted as per their residual maturity
c) Certificates of Deposit	As per the residual maturity. Where call/put options
,	
4. Borrowings	
	As per the residual maturity
5) Current liabilities and provisions:	As nor the due date or likely timing of each cutflows. A
	As per the due date or likely timing of cash outflows. A
5) Current liabilities and provisions:	behavioral analysis could also be made to assess the
5) Current liabilities and provisions:  a) Sundry creditors	behavioral analysis could also be made to assess the trend of outflows and the amounts slotted accordingly.
5) Current liabilities and provisions:     a) Sundry creditors     b) Expenses payable (other than interest)	behavioral analysis could also be made to assess the trend of outflows and the amounts slotted accordingly.  As per the likely time of cash outflow.
b) Expenses payable (other than interest)     c) Advance income received, receipts f	behavioral analysis could also be made to assess the trend of outflows and the amounts slotted accordingly.  As per the likely time of cash outflow.  from In the 'over 5 years' time-bucket as these do not
b) Expenses payable (other than interest)     c) Advance income received, receipts for borrowers pending adjustment	behavioral analysis could also be made to assess the trend of outflows and the amounts slotted accordingly.  As per the likely time of cash outflow.  In the 'over 5 years' time-bucket as these do not involve any cash outflow.
b) Expenses payable (other than interest)     c) Advance income received, receipts f	behavioral analysis could also be made to assess the trend of outflows and the amounts slotted accordingly.  As per the likely time of cash outflow.  In the 'over 5 years' time-bucket as these do not involve any cash outflow.  In respective time buckets as per the due date of
b) Expenses payable (other than interest)     c) Advance income received, receipts for borrowers pending adjustment     d) Interest payable on bonds/deposits	behavioral analysis could also be made to assess the trend of outflows and the amounts slotted accordingly.  As per the likely time of cash outflow.  In the 'over 5 years' time-bucket as these do not involve any cash outflow.  In respective time buckets as per the due date of payment.
b) Expenses payable (other than interest)     c) Advance income received, receipts for borrowers pending adjustment	behavioral analysis could also be made to assess the trend of outflows and the amounts slotted accordingly.  As per the likely time of cash outflow.  In the 'over 5 years' time-bucket as these do not involve any cash outflow.  In respective time buckets as per the due date of payment.  The amount of provision may be netted out from the
b) Expenses payable (other than interest)     c) Advance income received, receipts for borrowers pending adjustment     d) Interest payable on bonds/deposits	behavioral analysis could also be made to assess the trend of outflows and the amounts slotted accordingly.  As per the likely time of cash outflow.  In the 'over 5 years' time-bucket as these do not involve any cash outflow.  In respective time buckets as per the due date of payment.  The amount of provision may be netted out from the gross amount of the NPA portfolio and the net amount
b) Expenses payable (other than interest)     c) Advance income received, receipts for borrowers pending adjustment     d) Interest payable on bonds/deposits	behavioral analysis could also be made to assess the trend of outflows and the amounts slotted accordingly.  As per the likely time of cash outflow.  In the 'over 5 years' time-bucket as these do not involve any cash outflow.  In respective time buckets as per the due date of payment.  The amount of provision may be netted out from the
c) Certificates of Deposit  4. Borrowings  a) Short Term borrowings  b) Long Term Borrowings	As per the residual maturity. Where call/put option are built into the issue structure of any instrument/ the call/put date/s should be reckoned as the maturi date/s and the amount should be shown in the respective time buckets.  As per the residual maturity  -do-

f) Provision for Investments portfolio	The amount may be netted from the gross value of investments portfolio and the net investments be shown as inflow in the prescribed time-slots. In case provisions are not held security-wise, the provision may be shown on "over 5 years" time bucket.
g) Other provisions	To be bucketed as per the purpose/nature of the underlying transaction.
B. Inflows	
1. Cash	Day 1 time-bucket.
2. Remittance in transit	do
3. Balances with banks (in India only)	
a) Current account	The stipulated minimum balance be shown in 1-3 years bucket and the remaining may be shown under Day 1 time bucket.
b) Deposit accounts/short term deposits	As per residual maturity.
4. Investments (net of provisions)	
a)Mandatory investments	Respective maturity bucket
b)Non Mandatory Listed	Respective maturity bucket. Investment classified as non-performing should be shown under 3-5 year bucket (sub-standard) or over 5 years bucket (doubtful).
c)Non Mandatory unlisted securities (e.g. shares, etc.)	"Over 5 years"
d) Non-mandatory unlisted securities having a fixed term maturity	As per residual maturity
e) Venture capital units	In the 'over 5 year' time bucket.
5. In case Trading book is followed	
Equity shares, convertible preference shares, non-redeemable/perpetual preference shares, shares of subsidiaries/joint ventures and units in open ended mutual funds and other investments.	(i) Shares classified as "current" investments representing trading book of the NBFC may be shown in time buckets of "Day 1, 2-7 days, 8-14 days, 15-28 days and 29-90 days according to defeasance periods.
	(ii) Shares classified as "long term" investments may be kept in over "5 years time" bucket. However, the shares of the assisted units/companies acquired as part of the initial financing package, may be slotted in the relative time bucket keeping in view the pace of project implementation/time-overrun, etc., and the resultant likely timeframe for divesting such shares.
6. Advances (performing)	
a) Bill of Exchange and promissory notes discounted and rediscounted	As per the residual usance of the underlying bills.
b) Term loans (rupee loans only)	The cash inflows on account of the interest and principal of the loan may be slotted in respective time buckets as per the timing of the cash flows as stipulated in the original/revised repayment schedule.
c) Corporate loans/short term loans	As per the residual maturity
7. Non-performing loans (May be shown net of the provisions, interest suspense held )	

a) Cub standard	
a) Sub-standard	
i) All overdues and instalments of principal falling	In the 3 to 5 year time-bucket.
due during the next three years	
ii) Entire principal amount due beyond the next three	In the over 5 years time-bucket
years	
b) Doubtful and loss	
i) All instalments of principal falling due during the	In the over 5 year time-bucket
next five years as also all overdues	, and the second
ii) Entire principal amount due beyond the next five	In the over 5 year time-bucket
years	In the ever e year time bucket
8. Assets on lease	Cash flows from the lease transaction may be slotted
o. Assets on lease	
	in respective time buckets as per the timing of the
	cash flow.
Fixed assets (excluding leased assets)	In the 'over 5 year' time-bucket. Interim cash flow may
	be shown under respective maturity buckets.
10. Other assets	
(a) Intangible assets and items not representing cash	In the 'over 5 year' time-bucket.
inflows.	
(b)Other items (such as accrued income, other	In respective maturity buckets as per the timing of the
receivables, staff loans, etc.)	cash flows.
C. Contingent liabilities	
(a) Letters of credit/guarantees (outflow through	Based on the past trend analysis of the devolvement
devolvement)	vis-à-vis the outstanding amount of guarantees (net of
devolvement)	margins held), the likely devolvement should be
	estimated and this amount could be distributed in
	various time buckets on judgmental basis. The assets
	created out of devolvement may be shown under
	respective maturity buckets on the basis of probable
	recovery dates.
(b) Loan commitments pending disbursal (outflow)	NBFC should undertake a study of the behavioural
	and seasonal pattern of potential availments in the
	accounts and the amounts so arrived may be shown
	under relevant maturity buckets up to 12 months.
(c) Lines of credit committed to/by other Institutions	Day 1 bucket
(outflow/inflow)	

## Note:

- a) Any event-specific cash flows (e.g. outflow due to wage settlement arrears, capital expenses, income tax refunds, etc.) should be shown in a time bucket corresponding to timing of such cash flows and should be reported against "Outflows Others".
- b) All overdue liabilities be shown in the 1 day time bucket.
- c) Overdue receivables on account of interest and instalments of standard loans / hire purchase assets / leased rentals should be slotted as below:

(a)	Overdue for less than one month.	In the 29 days to 3 months time bucket.
(b)	Interest overdue for more than one month but less than seven months (i.e. before the relative amount becomes NPA)	In the 29 days to 3 months time bucket if earlier receivables remain uncollected.

(c)	Principal instalments overdue for 7	In 1 to 3 year bucket.
	months but less than one year	

## D. Financing of gaps:

The case of cumulative negative mismatches during Day 1, 2-7 days, 8-14 days and 15-28 days exceed the prudential limit of 5%, 10%, 15% and 20% of the cumulative cash outflows in the respective time buckets the NBFC may show by way of a foot note as to how it proposes to finance the gap to bring the mismatch within the prescribed limits.

# Name of the NBFC Statement of short-term Dynamic Liquidity as on

	Statement of Short-term Dynamic			8-14	15	20	0.40# 2
		Day 1	2-7 days	days	15- 28	29 days	Over 3 Months
			uays	uays	days	Upto 3	upto 6
					days	months	months
1.	Increase in loans & Advances						
2.	Net increase in investments						
i)	Govt./approved securities						
ii)	Bonds/debentures/shares						
iii)	Others						
3.	Net decrease in public deposits, ICDs						
4.	Net decrease in borrowings from						
	various sources/net increase in						
	market lending						
_	0.10						
5.	Outflow on account of off-balance sheet items						
	on-balance sneet items						
6.	Other outflows						
TOTAL OUTFLOWS (A)							
A.	Inflows						
1.	Net cash position						
2.	Net increase in deposits						
3.	Interest inflow on investments						
4.	Interest inflow on performing Advances						
5.	Net increase in borrowings						
	from various sources						
6.	Inflow on account of off-						
	balance sheet items						
7.	Other inflows						
TO	TAL INELOWS (B)						
	TAL INFLOWS (B) Mismatch (B - A)						
O.	Wildinaton (D - A)						
D.	Cumulative mismatch						
E.	C as percentage to						
	al Outflows						

Annexure I	II
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# Name of the NBFC:

Statement of Interest Rate Sensitivity as on :

(Amt. in crore of rupees)

A. Outflows	Day 1	2-7 days	8-14 days	15-28 days	29 days Upto 3 months	Over 3 Months upto 6 months	Over 6 Months upto 1 year	Over 1 year upto 3 years	Over 3 years upto 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
1. Capital	xxx	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
a) Equity and perpetual preference shares b) Non-											
perpetual preference shares											
2. Reserves & surplus											
3. Grants, donations & benefactions											
4. Notes, bonds & debentures	XXX	xxx	xxx	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	xxx	XXX	xxx	XXX
a) Plain vanilla bonds/ debentures											
b)Bonds/ debentures with embedded options											
<ul><li>c) Fixed rate notes</li></ul>											
5. Deposits	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
a) Term deposits from public											
b) ICDs											
6. Borrowings											
a) Term money borrowings											
b) From RBI, Govt. , & others											
7. Current Liabilities & provisions											
a) Sundry creditors											
b) Expenses payable											
c) Advance income recd.											

1						1	1	1			1
d) Interest											
payable on											
bonds/											
deposits											
e) Provisions											
other than for											
NPAs)											
8. Contingent	XXX										
Liabilities	7000	7001	7000	7000	7000	7001	7000	7000	7000	7000	7001
a) Letters of											
credit/guarante											
es											
b) Loan											
commitments											
pending											
disbursal											
(outflows)											
c) Lines of			1								
credit											
committed to											
other											
institutions											
(outflows)											
d) Outflows on											
account of											
forward											
exchange											
contracts,											
rupee/dollar											
swap & bills											
rediscounted											
9. Letters of			1	1							
Credit/											
Guarantees			1								
10. Repos											
11. Bills			1	1							
rediscounted			1								
12. SWAPs		1	+	1							
(Buy/Sell)											
(Duy/Ocil)											
maturing			1								
forwards		-	1	1							
13. Others			1								
(specify)			1	1							
A. TOTAL			1								
OUTFLOWS (A)			1	1							
B. Cumulative			1								
Outflows											

C. Inflows		1									
1. Cash											
2. Remittance in											
transit											
3. Balances with banks	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	xxx	XXX	xxx	XXX	XXX	XXX
a)Current											
account											
b)Deposit											
/short-term											
deposits											
c) Money at											
call & short											
notice											
4. Investments											
(net of											
provisions)											
(under various											
categories as											
enumerated in											
Appendix I)											
5. Advances											
(performing)											
a)Bills of											
exchange and											
promissory											
notes											
discounted &											
rediscounted											
b) Term loans (only rupee											
loans)											
·											
c) Corporate loans/short											
term loans											
6. Non-											
performing loans		1									
(net of provisions		1									
and ECGC		1									
claims received)		1									
(under various <sup>'</sup>		1									
categories		1									
enumerated in		1									
Appendix I)											
7. Inflows from											
assets on lease		<u> </u>									

8. Fixed assets						
(excluding assets						
on lease)						
9. Other assets :						
i.Intangible						
assets &						
other non-						
cash flow						
items						
ii.Interest and						
other income						
receivable						
iii.Others						
10. Lines of						
credit committed						
by other						
institutions						
(inflows)						
11. Bills						
rediscounted						
(inflow)						
12. Inflows on						
account of						
forward						
exchange						
contracts,						
dollar/rupee						
swaps (sell/buy)						
13. Others						
C. TOTAL						
INFLOWS (C)						
D. Mismatch						
(C - A)						
E. Mismatch as						
% to outflows (D						
as % to A)						
F. Cumulative						
Mismatch						
G. Cumulative						
Mismatch as %						
to Cumulative						
Outflows (F as						
% to B)						
	<u> </u>	I				

#### **CRAR**

	Items	<b>Current Year</b>	<b>Previous Year</b>
i)	CRAR (%)		
ii)	CRAR - Tier I capital (%)		
iii)	CRAR - Tier II Capital (%)		

#### **Derivatives**

### Forward Rate Agreement / Interest Rate Swap

	Particulars	Current year	Previous year
i)	The notional principal of swap agreements		
ii)	Losses which would be incurred if counterparties failed to fulfil their obligations under the agreements		
iii)	Concentration of credit risk arising from the swaps \$		
iv)	The fair value of the swap book @		

**Note:** Nature and terms of the swaps including information on credit and market risk and the accounting policies adopted for recording the swaps should also be disclosed.

- \$ Examples of concentration could be exposures to particular industries or swaps with highly geared companies
- @ If the swaps are linked to specific assets, liabilities, or commitments, the fair value would be the estimated amount that the bank would receive or pay to terminate the swap agreements as on the balance sheet date. For a trading swap the fair value would be its mark to market value.

## **Exchange Traded Interest Rate Derivatives**

		(Rs. Crore)
S.No.	Particulars	Amount
	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives undertaken during the year (instrument-wise)  a) b) c)	

(ii)	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding as on 31st March (instrument-wise)  a) b) c)	
(iii)	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding and not "highly effective" (instrument-wise)  a) b) c)	
(iv)	Mark-to-market value of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding and not "highly effective" (instrument-wise)  a) b) c)	

## **Disclosures on risk exposure in derivatives**

#### **Qualitative Disclosure**

NBFCs shall discuss their risk management policies pertaining to derivatives with particular reference to the extent to which derivatives are used, the associated risks and business purposes served. The discussion shall also include:

- (a) the structure and organization for management of risk in derivatives trading,
- (b) the scope and nature of risk measurement, risk reporting and risk monitoring systems,
- (c) policies for hedging and / or mitigating risk and strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges / mitigants, and
- (d) accounting policy for recording hedge and non-hedge transactions; recognition of income, premiums and discounts; valuation of outstanding contracts; provisioning, collateral and credit risk mitigation.

## **Quantitative Disclosures**

			(Rs. in Crore)
SI. No	Particulars	Currency Derivatives	Interest Rate Derivatives
(i)	Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount)		
	a) For hedging		
	b) For trading		
(ii)	Marked to Market Positions [1]		
	a) Asset (+)		
	b) Liability (-)		
(iii)	Credit Exposure [2]		
(iv)	Likely impact of one percentage change in interest rate (100*PV01)		
	a) on hedging derivatives		
	b) on trading derivatives		
(v)	Maximum and Minimum of 100*PV01 observed during the year		
	a) on hedging		
	b) on trading		

# **Asset Liability Management**

# Maturity pattern of certain items of assets and liabilities

									(	Rs. in	crore)
	Day 1	2-7 days	8-14 days	15-28 days	29 days Upto 3 months	Over 3 Months upto 6 months	Over 6 Months upto 1 year	Over 1 year upto 3 years	Over 3 years upto 5 years	5 years	Total
Deposits											
Advances											
Investments											
Borrowings from banks											
Market Borrowings											

# **Exposures**

## **Exposure to Real Estate Sector**

			Category	Current year	Previous Year
a)	Direct 6	exposure			
	(i)	Residentia	ll Mortgages -		
		property that is rent	ully secured by mortgages on residential nat is or will be occupied by the borrower or red; (Individual housing loans up to Rs.15 lakh own separately)		
	(ii)	Commerci	al Real Estate -		
		estates (commercia multi-tenal warehouse and const	secured by mortgages on commercial real office buildings, retail space, multipurpose all premises, multi-family residential buildings, neted commercial premises, industrial or espace, hotels, land acquisition, development ruction, etc.). Exposure would also include pased (NFB) limits;		
	(iii)		ts in Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) and ritised exposures -		
		a.	Residential,		
		b.	Commercial Real Estate.		
b)	Indirect	t Exposure			
			non-fund based exposures on National B) and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs).		