

**Worked out examples for computing Capital Charge for Credit and Market Risks**

**Example I-** Case where the trading book does not contain equities and interest rate related derivative instruments

**1. Assumptions:**

1.1. A bank may have the following position:

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Amount (in ₹ Crore)</b>
1	Cash & Balances with RBI	200.00
2	Bank balances	200.00
3.	Investments	2000.00
	3.1 Held for Trading (Market Value)	500.00
	3.2 Available for Sale (Market Value)	1000.00
	3.3 Held to Maturity	500.00
4	Advances (net)	2000.00
5	Other Assets	300.00
<b>6</b>	<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>4700.00</b>

1.2. In terms of counter party, the investments are assumed to be as under:

Government	- ₹ 1000 crore
Banks	- ₹ 500 crore
Others	- ₹ 500 crore

1.3. For simplicity sake the details of investments are assumed to be as under:

**i) Government Securities**

<b>Date of Issue</b>	<b>Date of reporting</b>	<b>Maturity Date</b>	<b>Amount ₹ in crore</b>	<b>Coupon (%)</b>	<b>Type</b>
01/03/1992	31/03/2003	01/03/2004	100	12.50	AFS
01/05/1993	31/03/2003	01/05/2003	100	12.00	AFS
01/03/1994	31/03/2003	31/05/2003	100	12.00	AFS
01/03/1995	31/03/2003	01/03/2015	100	12.00	AFS
01/03/1998	31/03/2003	01/03/2010	100	11.50	AFS
01/03/1 999	31/03/2003	01/03/2009	100	11.00	AFS
01/03/2000	31/03/2003	01/03/2005	100	10.50	HFT
01/03/2001	31/03/2003	01/03/2006	100	10.00	HTM
01/03/2002	31/03/2003	01/03/2012	100	8.00	HTM
01/03/2003	31/03/2003	01/03/2023	100	6.50	HTM
<b>Total</b>			<b>1000</b>		

**ii) Bank Bonds**

<b>Date of Issue</b>	<b>Date of reporting</b>	<b>Maturity Date</b>	<b>Amount ₹ in crore</b>	<b>Coupon (%)</b>	<b>Type</b>
01/03/1992	31/03/2003	01/03/2004	100	12.50	AFS
01/05/1993	31/03/2003	01/05/2003	100	12.00	AFS
01/03/1994	31/03/2003	31/05/2003	100	12.00	AFS
01/03/1995	31/03/2003	01/03/2006	100	12.50	AFS
01/03/1998	31/03/2003	01/03/2007	100	11.50	HFT
<b>Total</b>			<b>500</b>		

### iii) Other securities

Date of Issue	Date of reporting	Maturity Date	Amount ₹ in crore	Coupon (%)	Type
01/03/1992	31/03/2003	01/03/2004	100	12.50	HFT
01/05/1993	31/03/2003	01/05/2003	100	12.00	HFT
01/03/1994	31/03/2003	31/05/2003	100	12.00	HFT
01/03/1995	31/03/2003	01/03/2006	100	12.50	HTM
01/03/1998	31/03/2003	01/03/2017	100	11.50	HTM
<b>Total</b>			<b>500</b>		

### iv) Overall position

	Break-up of total investments (₹ in crore)			
	Government Securities	Bank bonds	Other securities	Total
<b>HFT</b>	100	100	300	<b>500</b>
<b>AFS</b>	600	400	0	<b>1000</b>
<b>Trading Book</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1500</b>
<b>HTM</b>	300	0	200	<b>500</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2000</b>

## 2. Computation of risk weighted assets

### 2.1. Risk Weighted Assets for Credit Risk

As per the guidelines, Held for Trading and Available for Sale securities would qualify to be categorized as Trading Book. Thus, trading book in the instant case would be ₹ 1500 crore as indicated above. While computing the credit risk, the securities held under trading book would be excluded and hence the risk-weighted assets for credit risks would be as under:

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Details of Assets	Market Value*	Risk Weight (%)	Risk weighted Assets
1	Cash & balances with RBI	200	0	0
2	Bank balances	200	20	40
3	Investments:			
	Government	300	0	0
	Banks	0	20	0
	Others	200	100	200
4	Advances (net)	2000	100	2000
5	Other Assets	300	100	300
6	Total Assets	<b>3200</b>		<b>2540</b>

\*Assumed as Market Value for illustration

## 2.2. Risk Weighted Assets for Market Risk (Trading Book)

(Please refer to table in para 1.3(iv))

### a. Specific Risk

(i) Government securities: ₹ 700 crore – Nil

(ii) Bank bonds:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Details	Capital charge	Amount	Capital charge
For residual term to final maturity 6 months or less	0.30%	200	0.60
For residual term to final maturity between 6 and 24 months	1.125%	100	1.125
For residual term to final maturity exceeding 24 months	1.80%	200	3.60
<b>Total</b>		<b>500</b>	<b>5.325</b>

(iii) Other securities: ₹ 300 crore @ 9% = ₹ 27 crore Total charge for specific risk (i)+(ii)+(iii)

= ₹ 0 crore + ₹ 5.325 crore + ₹ 27 crore = ₹ 32.325 crore

Therefore, capital charge for specific risk in trading book is ₹ 32.33 crore.

### b. General Market Risk

Modified duration is used to arrive at the price sensitivity of an interest rate related instrument. For all the securities listed below, date of reporting is taken as 31/3/2003.

**(Amount in ₹ crore)**

<b>Counter Party</b>	<b>Maturity Date</b>	<b>Amount (market value)</b>	<b>Coupon (%)</b>	<b>Capital Charge for general market risk</b>
Govt.	01/03/2004	100	12.50	0.84
Govt.	01/05/2003	100	12.00	0.08
Govt.	31/05/2003	100	12.00	0.16
Govt.	01/03/2015	100	12.50	3.63
Govt.	01/03/2010	100	11.50	2.79
Govt.	01/03/2009	100	11.00	2.75
Govt.	01/03/2005	100	10.50	1.35
Banks	01/03/2004	100	12.50	0.84
Banks	01/05/2003	100	12.00	0.08
Banks	31/05/2003	100	12.00	0.16
Banks	01/03/2006	100	12.50	1.77
Banks	01/03/2007	100	11.50	2.29
Others	01/03/2004	100	12.50	0.84
Others	01/05/2003	100	12.00	0.08
Others	31/05/2003	100	12.00	0.16
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1500</b>		<b>17.82</b>

### c. Total Charge for Market Risk

Adding the capital charges for specific risk as well as general market risk would give the total capital charge for the trading book of interest rate related instruments. Therefore, capital charge for Market Risks = ₹ 32.33 crore + ₹ 17.82 crore, i.e., ₹ 50.15 crore.

d. To facilitate computation of CRAR for the whole book, this capital charge needs to be converted into equivalent risk weighted assets. In India, the minimum CRAR is 9%.

Hence, the capital charge could be converted to risk weighted assets by multiplying the capital charge by  $(100 \div 9)$ , Thus risk weighted assets for market risk is  $50.15 \times (100 \div 9) = ₹ 557.23$  crore.

### 2.3 Computing the Capital Ratio

(Amount in ₹ crore)

1	<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>400</b>
2	Risk weighted assets for Credit Risk	2540.00
3	Risk weighted assets for Market Risk	557.23
4	<b>Total Risk weighted assets (2+3)</b>	<b>3097.23</b>
5	<b>CRAR <math>[(1 \div 4) \times 100]</math></b>	<b>12.91 %</b>

**Example 2-** indicating computation of capital charge for credit and market risks – with equities and interest rate related derivative instruments. Foreign exchange and gold open positions also have been assumed.

#### Assumptions

A bank may have the following position:

Sr. No.	Details	₹ in Crore
1	Cash & Balances with RBI	200.00
2	Bank balances	200.00
3	Investments	
	3.1 Interest Rate related Securities	
	Held for Trading	500.00
	Available for Sale	1000.00
	Held to Maturity	500.00
	3.2 Equities	300.00
4	Advances (net)	2000.00
5	Other Assets	300.00
6	Total Assets	5000.00

Foreign exchange open position limit is assumed as ₹ 60 crore and Gold open position is assumed at ₹ 40 crore.

Let us also assume that the bank is having the following positions in interest rate related

derivatives:

- (i) Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), ₹ 100 crore – bank received floating rate interest and pays fixed, next interest fixing after 6 months, residual life of swap 8 years, and
- (ii) Long position in interest rate future (IRF), ₹ 50 crore, delivery after 6 months, life of underlying government security 3.5 years.

In terms of counter party the investments are assumed to be as under:

a) Interest rate related securities	
Government	₹ 1000 crore
Banks	₹ 500 crore
Corporate Bonds	₹ 500 crore
b) Equities	
Others	₹ 300 crore

For interest rate swaps and interest rate futures the counterparties are assumed to be corporates.

For simplicity sake let us assume the details of investments in interest rate related securities as under:

#### i) Government Securities

Date of Issue	Date of reporting	Maturity Date	Amount ₹ crore	Coupon (%)	Type
01/03/1992	31/03/2003	01/03/2004	100	12.50	AFS
01/05/1993	31/03/2003	01/05/2003	100	12.00	AFS
01/03/1994	31/03/2003	31/05/2003	100	12.00	AFS
01/03/1995	31/03/2003	01/03/2015	100	12.50	AFS
01/03/1998	31/03/2003	01/03/2010	100	11.50	AFS
01/03/1999	31/03/2003	01/03/2009	100	11.00	AFS
01/03/2000	31/03/2003	01/03/2005	100	10.50	HFT
01/03/2001	31/03/2003	01/03/2006	100	10.00	HTM
01/03/2002	31/03/2003	01/03/2012	100	8.00	HTM
01/03/2003	31/03/2003	01/03/2023	100	6.50	HTM
<b>Total</b>			<b>1000</b>		

ii) Bank Bonds

Date of Issue	Date of reporting	Maturity Date	Amount ₹ crore	Coupon (%)	Type
01/03/1992	31/03/2003	01/03/2004	100	12.50	AFS
01/05/1993	31/03/2003	01/05/2003	100	12.00	AFS
01/03/1994	31/03/2003	31/05/2003	100	12.00	AFS
01/03/1995	31/03/2003	01/03/2006	100	12.50	AFS
01/03/1998	31/03/2003	01/03/2007	100	11.50	HFT
<b>Total</b>			<b>500</b>		

iii) Other securities

Date of Issue	Date of reporting	Maturity Date	Amount ₹ crore	Coupon (%)	Type
01/03/1992	31/03/2003	01/03/2004	100	12.50	HFT
01/05/1993	31/03/2003	01/05/2003	100	12.00	HFT
01/03/1994	31/03/2003	31/05/2003	100	12.00	HFT
01/03/1995	31/03/2003	01/03/2006	100	12.50	HTM
01/03/1998	31/03/2003	01/03/2017	100	11.50	HTM
<b>Total</b>			<b>500</b>		

(c) Overall Position

	Break-up of total investments					
	Interest rate related instruments				Equity	
	Govt. Securities	Bank bonds	Other securities	Total		Grand Total
HFT	100	100	300	500	300	800
AFS	600	400	0	1000	0	1000
Trading Book	700	500	300	1500	300	1800
HTM	300	0	200	500	0	500
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2300</b>



## 2. Computation of Risk Weighted Assets

### 2.1. Risk Weighted Assets for Credit Risk

As per the guidelines, held for trading and available for sale securities would qualify to be categorized as Trading Book. Thus trading book in respect of interest rate related investments in the instant case would be ₹ 1500 crore. In addition, equities position of ₹ 300 crore would be in the trading book, as indicated above. The derivative products held by banks are to be considered as part of trading book. Open position on foreign exchange and gold also would be considered for market risk. While computing the capital charge for credit risk, the securities held under trading book would be excluded and hence the credit risk based risk-weights would be as under:

(Amount in ₹ Crore)

Details of Assets	Book Value	Risk Weight	Risk weighted Assets
Cash& RBI	200	0%	0
Bank balances	200	20%	40
Investments in (HTM category)			
Government	300	0%	0
Banks	0	20%	0
Corporate Bonds	200	100%	200
Advances (net)	2000	100%	2000
Other Assets	300	100%	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>3200</b>		<b>2540</b>
Credit Risk for OTC Derivatives:			
IRS	100 (Credit conversion factor - 1% + 1% per year)	100%	<b>8.00</b>
IRF	50 (Credit conversion factor for maturities less than one year – 0.5%)	100%	<b>0.25</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3350</b>		<b>2548.25</b>

## 2.2 Risk Weighted Assets for Market Risk (Trading Book)

(Please refer to table in para 1.7(iv) )

### a. Specific Risk

1. Investments in interest rate related instruments:

- (i) Government securities – ₹ 700 crore – Nil
- (ii) Bank bonds

(Amount in ₹ Crore)

Details	Capital charge	Amount	Capital Charge
For residual term to final maturity 6 months or less	0.30%	200	0.600
For residual term to final maturity between 6 and 24 months	1.125%	100	1.125
For residual term to final maturity exceeding 24 months	1.80%	200	3.600
<b>Total</b>		<b>500</b>	<b>5.325</b>

(iii) Others ₹ 300 crore @ 9% = ₹ 27 crore

Total: (i) + (ii) + (iii)

= ₹ 0 crore+ ₹ 5.325 crore+ ₹ 27 crore = ₹ 32.325 crore

2. Equities – capital charge of 9% = ₹ 27 crore

Total specific charge (1+2)

Therefore, capital charge for specific risk in the trading book is ₹ 59.33 crore (₹ 32.33 crore + ₹ 27 crore).

### b. General Market Risk

(1). Investments in interest rate related instruments:

Modified duration is used to arrive at the price sensitivity of an interest rate related instrument. For all the securities listed below, date of reporting is taken as 31/3/2003.

(Amount in ₹ Crore)

Counter Party	Maturity Date	Amount market value	Coupon (%)	Capital charge for general market risk
Govt.	01/03/2004	100	12.50	0.84
Govt.	01/05/2003	100	12.00	0.08
Govt.	31/05/2003	100	12.00	0.16
Govt.	01/03/2015	100	12.50	3.63
Govt.	01/03/2010	100	11.50	2.79
Govt.	01/03/2009	100	11.00	2.75
Govt.	01/03/2005	100	10.50	1.35
Banks	01/03/2004	100	12.50	0.84
Banks	01/05/2003	100	12.00	0.08
Banks	31/05/2003	100	12.00	0.16
Banks	01/03/2006	100	12.50	1.77
Banks	01/03/2007	100	11.50	2.29
Others	01/03/2004	100	12.50	0.84
Others	01/05/2003	100	12.00	0.08
Others	31/05/2003	100	12.00	0.16
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1500</b>		<b>17.82</b>

(2) Positions in interest rate related derivatives

Interest rate swap

Counter Party	Maturity Date	Notional Amount (i.e., market)	Modified duration or price sensitivity	Assumed change in yield (ACI)	Capital charge*
GOI	30/09/2003	100	0.47	1.00	0.47
GOI	31/03/2011	100	5.14	0.60	(-) 3.08
					<b>(-) 2.61</b>

## Interest rate future

Counter Party	Maturity Date	Notional Amount (i.e., market value)	Modified duration or price sensitivity	Assumed change in yield	Capital charge
GOI	30/09/2003	50	0.45	1.00	(-) 0.225
GOI	31/03/2007	50	2.84	0.75	1.070
					<b>0.840</b>

## (3) Disallowances

The price sensitivities calculated as above have been slotted into a duration-based ladder with fifteen time-bands as shown in table at the end of the Annexure. Long and short positions within a time band have been subjected to vertical disallowance of 5%. In the instant case, vertical disallowance is applicable under 3-6 month time band and 7.3-9.3 year time band. Then, net positions in each time band have been computed for horizontal offsetting subject to the disallowances mentioned in the table. In the instant case, horizontal disallowance is applicable only in respect of Zone 3. Horizontal disallowances in respect of adjacent zones are not applicable in the instant case.

*3.1 Calculation of Vertical Disallowance*

While calculating capital charge for general market risk on interest rate related instruments, banks should recognize the basis risk (different types of instruments whose price responds differently for movement in general rates) and gap risk (different maturities within timebands). This is addressed by a small capital charge (5%) on matched (off-setting) positions in each time band ("Vertical Disallowance")

An off-setting position, for vertical disallowance, will be the either the sum of long positions and or the short positions within a time band, whichever is lower. In the table at the end of the annex, except for the time band 3-6 months in Zone 1 and the time band of 7.3-9.3 years, where there are off-setting positions of (-) 0.22 and 2.79, there is no off-setting position in any other time band. The sum of long positions in the 3-6 months time band is + 0.47 and the sum of short positions in this time band is (-) 0.22. This off-setting position of 0.22 is subjected to a capital charge of 5% i.e. 0.01. The sum of long positions in the 7.3-9.3 years time band is + 2.79 and the sum of short positions in this time band is (-) 3.08. This off-setting position of 2.79 is subjected to a capital charge of 5% i.e. 0.1395. It may be mentioned here that if a bank does not have both long and

short positions in the same time band, there is no need for any vertical disallowance. Banks in India are not allowed to take any short position in their books, except in derivatives. Therefore, banks in India will generally not be subject to vertical disallowance unless they have a short position in derivatives.

### *3.2. Calculation of Horizontal Disallowance*

While calculating capital charge for general market risk on interest rate related instruments, banks must subject their positions to a second round of off-setting across time bands with a view to give recognition to the fact that interest rate movements are not perfectly correlated across maturity bands (yield curve risk and spread risk) i.e matched long and short positions in different time bands may not perfectly off-set. This is achieved by a “Horizontal Disallowance”.

An off-setting position, for horizontal disallowance, will be the either the sum of long positions and or the short positions within a Zone, whichever is lower. In the above example, except in Zone 3 (7.3 to 9.3 years) where there is an off-setting (matched) position of (-) 0.29, there is no off-setting position in any other Zone. The sum of long positions in this Zone is 9.74 and the sum of short positions in this Zone is (-) 0.29. This off-setting position of 0.29 is subject to horizontal disallowance as under:

Within the same Zone (Zone 3) 30% of 0.29	= 0.09
Between adjacent Zones (Zone 2 & 3)	= Nil
Between Zones 1 and Zone 3	= Nil

It may be mentioned here that if a bank does not have both long and short positions in different time zones, there is no need for any horizontal disallowance. Banks in India are not allowed to take any short position in their books except in derivatives. Therefore, banks in India will generally not be subject to horizontal disallowance unless they have short positions in derivatives.

Total capital charge for interest rate related instruments is shown below:

For overall net position	16.06
For vertical disallowance	0.15
For horizontal disallowance in Zone 3	0.09
For horizontal disallowance in adjacent zones	nil
For horizontal disallowance between Zone 1 & 3	Nil
<b>Total capital charge for interest rate related instruments</b>	<b>16.30</b>

(4) The total capital charge in this example for general market risk for interest rate related instruments is computed as under:

Sl. No.	Capital charge	Amount (₹)
1	For the vertical disallowance (under 3-6 month time band)	1, 12,500
2	For the vertical disallowance (under 7.3-9.3 year time band)	13,95,000
3	For the horizontal disallowance (under Zone 3)	9,00,000
4	For the horizontal disallowances between adjacent zones	0
5	For the overall net open position (17.82 – 2.61 + 0.84)	16,06,00,000
<b>6</b>	<b>Total capital charge for general market risk on interest rate related instruments (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)</b>	<b>16,30,07,500</b>

(5) Equities: Capital charge for General Market Risk for equities is 9%.

Thus, general market risk capital charge on equities would work out to ₹ 27 crore.

(6) Forex / Gold Open Position Capital charge on forex/gold position would be computed at 9%.

Thus the same works out to ₹ 9 crore

(7) Capital charge for market risks in this example is computed as under:

**(Amount in ₹ crore)**

Details	Capital charge for Specific Risk	Capital charge for General Market Risk	Total
Interest instruments Rate Related	32.33	16.30	48.63
Equities	27.00	27.00	54.00
Forex/Gold	-	9.00	9.00
Total	59.33	52.30	111.63

### **2.3 Computing Capital Ratio**

To facilitate computation of CRAR for the whole book, this capital charge for market risks in the Trading Book needs to be converted into equivalent risk weighted

assets. As in India, a CRAR of 9% is required, the capital charge could be converted to risk weighted assets by multiplying the capital charge by  $(100 \div 9)$ , i.e. ₹  $111.63 \times (100 \div 9) = ₹ 1240.33$  crore. Therefore, risk weighted assets for market risk is: ₹ 1240.33 crore.

**(Amount in ₹ crore)**

<b>1</b>	<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>400.00</b>
2	Risk weighted assets for Credit Risk	2548.25
3	Risk weighted assets for Market Risk	1240.33
<b>4</b>	<b>Total Risk weighted assets (2+3)</b>	<b>3788.58</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>CRAR <math>[(1 \div 4) \times 100]</math></b>	<b>10.56 %</b>

The reporting format for the purpose of monitoring the capital ratio is given in Annex 12.

**Example for computing the Capital Charge including the vertical and horizontal disallowances on interest rate related instruments**  
( Para No 2.2. (b) (3) of Example 2 above)

Time-band	Zone 1				Zone 2			Zone 3						Capital Charge		
	0-1 month	1-3 month	3-6 month	6m - 1y	1-1.9y	1.9-2.8y	2.8-3.6y	3.6-4.3y	4.3-5.7y	5.7-7.3y	7.3-9.3y	9.3-10.6y	10.6-12y		12-20y	Over 20y
Position		0.72		2.51		1.35	1.77	2.29		2.75	2.79		3.63			17.82
Derivatives (long)			0.47					1.07								1.54
Derivatives (short)			(-)0.22								(-)3.08					(-)3.30
Net Position		0.72	0.25	2.51		1.35	1.77	3.36		2.75	(-)0.29		3.63			16.06
Vertical Disallowance (5%)			0.01**								0.14@					0.15
Horizontal Disallowance 1 (under Zone)											0.09#					0.09
Horizontal Disallowance 2																
Horizontal Disallowance 3																

\*\* 0.22 x 5%=0.01

@ 2.79 x 5%=0.14

# 0.29 x 30%=0.09