

Basel II (Pillar 3) Disclosures (Consolidated) as on 31.03.2008

Table DF-1 **Scope of application**

Qualitative Disclosures

(a) The name of the top bank in the group to which the Framework applies.

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(b) An outline of differences in the basis of consolidation for accounting and Regulatory purposes, with a brief description of the entities within the group

(i) that are fully consolidated; (ii) that are pro-rata consolidated; (iii) that are given a deduction treatment; and (iv) that are neither consolidated nor deducted (e.g. where the investment is risk-weighted).

The Consolidated financial statements have been prepared by following going concern concept, generally on a historical cost basis and conform to the statutory provisions and practices prevailing in India in respect of Indian Offices/Branches and in respective foreign Countries in respect of Foreign Offices/Branches, except as otherwise stated.

The Consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Bank of India and its subsidiaries. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared after eliminating intra-group transactions; unrealized profit/loss and making necessary adjustments wherever required conforming to uniform accounting policies. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are drawn up to the same reporting date as that of parent i. e. 31st March 2008.

The accounting and reporting policies of Bank of India used in preparation of these financial statements, reflect the banking industry practices and conform to the generally accepted principles in India and the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India and Accounting Standard 21, "Consolidated Financial Statements" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Accounting for Investments in associate companies is done under Equity method in accordance with Accounting Standard 23, "Accounting for Investment in Associates in Consolidated Financial Statements" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

i) Entities that are fully consolidated

The particulars of the subsidiaries whose financial statements are consolidated with the standalone financial statement of the bank (the parent) are as under:

	Names of Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation	Proportion of Ownership as on 31.03.08
Domestic Subsidiaries:			
a)	BOI Shareholding Ltd. (Non-Banking)	India	51%
b)	Star Dai-Ichi Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	India	51%
Overseas Subsidiaries:			
a)	PT Bank Swadesi (Banking)	Indonesia	76%
b)	BOI Tanzania Ltd. (Banking)	Tanzania	100%

Bank is having 20% or more stake in following entities.

Sr. No.	Name of the Entity	Country of incorporation	Proportion of ownership percentage
i)	Security Trading Corporation of India Ltd	India	29.96
ii)	Indo-Zambia Bank Ltd	Zambia	20
iii)	Aryavat Gramin Bank	India	35
iv)	Baitarani Gramya Bank	India	35
v)	Jharkhand Gramin Bank	India	35
vi)	Narmada Malwa Gramin Bank	India	35
vii)	Ratnagiri Sindhudurg Gramin Bank	India	35
viii)	Solapur Gramin Bank	India	35
ix)	Wainganga Kshetriya Gramin Bank	India	35

ii) Pro-rata consolidated: NIL

iii) Entities given a deduction treatment:

Star Union Dai-Ichi Life Insurance Co. Ltd.
7 Regional Rural Banks sponsored by the Bank

iv) Entities neither consolidated nor deducted:

Security Trading Corporation of India Ltd.
Indo-Zambia Bank Ltd.

<u>Quantitative Disclosures</u>	
(b) The aggregate amount of capital deficiencies in all subsidiaries not included in the consolidation i.e. that are deducted and the name(s) of such subsidiaries.	NIL
(d) The aggregate amounts (e.g. current book value) of the bank's total interests in insurance entities, which are risk-weighted as well as their name, their country of incorporation or residence, the proportion of ownership interest and, if different, the proportion of voting power in these entities. In addition, indicate the quantitative impact on regulatory capital of using this method versus using the deduction.	NIL

Table DF-2
Capital structure

Qualitative Disclosures

- (a) Summary information on the terms and conditions of the main features of all capital instruments, especially in the case of capital instruments eligible for inclusion in Tier 1 or in Upper Tier 2.

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1. Bank's Tier 1 capital comprises of Equity Shares, reserves and Innovative Perpetual Bonds.

Bank has issued Innovative Bonds (Tier I) and also other bonds eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital. Details of the bonds are as under:

a) Innovative Perpetual Debt Instruments (IPDI)

Particulars		Date of Issue	Perpetual & Call Option	Coupon Rate	Rs. in crore
a) Jersey Branch – MTN	USD 85 Mn	30.03.2007	30.03.2017	6.994%	342.14
b) Series I	In India	27.07.2007	27.07.2017	10.55%	400.00
c) Series II	In India	27.09.2007	27.09.2017	10.45%	100.00
d) Series III	In India	11.10.2007	11.10.2017	10.40%	155.00
TOTAL					997.14

b) Upper Tier II Bonds

Particulars		Date of Issue	Date of Maturity	Coupon Rate	Rs. in crore
a) Upper Tier II Bonds - Series I	In India	31.07.2006	31.07.2021	9.35%	732.00
b) London Branch-MTN	USD 240 Mn	22.09.2006	22.09.2021	6.625%	966.83
TOTAL					1698.83

c) Lower Tier II Bonds i.e. Subordinated bonds

Particulars		Date of Issue	Date of Maturity	Coupon Rate	Rs. in crore
a) Series IV	In India	01.11.2002	01.05.2010	7.25%	450.00
b) Series V	In India	23.01.2004	30.04.2014	5.88%	350.00
c) Series VI	In India	31.03.2004	30.04.2014	5.90%	200.00
d) Series VII	In India	23.02.2005	23.05.2014	7.10%	300.00
e) Series VIII	In India	16.09.2005	16.04.2015	7.50%	750.00
f) Series IX	In India	20.03.2006	20.06.2016	8.00%	200.00
TOTAL					2250.00

2. The main features IPDI are as follows:

- i) These instruments have characteristics of equity (perpetual and non-cumulative) and that of a debt (interest payable being tax deducted)
- ii) IPDI issued are within the limit of 15% of total Tier I capital of previous year after deduction of goodwill and intangible assets but before deduction of investments.
- iii) These instruments have been issued at a fixed rate.
- iv) The instruments have been issued with a call option and a step up option after 10 years with a step up of 100 basis points.

3. During the year 2007-08, Equity Capital under Tier I was raised by issue of 37772600 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 350 per share amounting to Rs. 1359.81 crores through Qualified Institutional Placement by diluting 5% of the GOI stake.

4. The main features of Upper Tier II bonds are as follows:

- i) These instruments have many similarities to innovative Tier I instruments. However these instruments have been issued at a maturity of 15 years.
- ii) These instruments are issued at a fixed rate.
- iii) The instruments have been issued with a call option and a step up option after 10 years with a step up of 100 basis points.

B. Bank Swadesi (Subsidiary)

Tier I capital consists of Paid-up Share Capital, Premium, Regulatory Reserves and Retained Earnings.

Quantitative Disclosures

1. The Tier 1 capital of the consolidated bank comprises:

		(Rs in Crores)
i)	Paid-up share capital	525.91
ii)	Reserves (excluding revaluation reserves)	8177.44
iii)	Innovative Perpetual Bonds	997.14
iv)	Other capital instruments	-----
Deductions		
v)	Equity Investment in Subsidiaries	156.49
vi)	Intangible Assets (Deferred Tax Assets)	52.01
Tier I Capital (i+ii+iii+iv-v-vi)		9491.99

2. The amount of Tier 2 capital (net of deductions) is Rs. 5302.73 crores

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

		(Rs in Crores)
Total amount outstanding		1698.83
Of which amount raised during the year		0.00
Amount eligible to be reckoned as capital funds		1698.83

4. The subordinated debts eligible for inclusion in Lower Tier 2 capital are:

(Rs in Crores)

Total amount outstanding	2250.00
Of which amount raised during the year	0.00
Amount eligible to be reckoned as capital funds	1980.00

5. There are no other deductions from capital

6. The total eligible capital comprises:

(Rs in Crores)

Tier I Capital	9491.99
Tier II Capital	5302.73
Total Capital	14794.72

Table DF-3
Capital Adequacy

Qualitative disclosures

(a) A summary discussion of the bank's approach to assessing the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities.

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Bank has carried out an exercise to project the Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of the Bank as on 31st March 2009, 2010 and 2011 based on the position as on 31.12.2007. Accordingly the Bank can raise upto Rs.1615.49 crores, Rs.2036.88 crores and Rs.2546.48 crores during financial years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

The study also indicates that additional Tier II capital of Rs.6200.98 crore, Rs.9224.74 crores and Rs.13044.98 crores can be raised during the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively, if required. To maintain the desired level of CRAR, additional Tier II capital of Rs.750 crores, Rs.2800 crores and Rs.5400 crores can be raised during the financial years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

The CRAR of the Bank as on 31.03.2008 is 12.95% as per Basel I and 12.04% as per Basel II.

Taking into account internal accruals and factoring the fresh issues of Tier I and Tier II instruments, the availability of capital is not likely to be a constraint for supporting projected growth of total assets and meeting the Basel II requirements

B. Bank Swadesi (Subsidiary)

The capital of the bank at Rs.56.71 crores comfortably supports the current asset base Depending on the future expansion of credit, additional capital may be infused.

Quantitative disclosures

(b) Capital requirements for credit risk at 9% of RWA: <input type="checkbox"/> Portfolios subject to standardised approach: <input type="checkbox"/> Securitisation exposures:	Rs. 9551.00 Crores NIL
(c) Capital requirements for market risk: <input type="checkbox"/> Standardised duration approach; - Interest rate risk: - Foreign exchange risk (including gold): - Equity risk:	Rs. 733.63 Crores Rs. 14.48 Crores Rs. 67.74 Crores
d) Capital requirements for operational risk: <input type="checkbox"/> Basic indicator approach:	Rs. 669.00 Crores
(e) Total and Tier 1 capital ratio: <input type="checkbox"/> For the top consolidated group; and <input type="checkbox"/> For significant bank subsidiaries (stand alone or sub-consolidated depending on how the Framework is applied). For BOI Solo	12.07% and 7.74% 12.04%

TableDF-4**Credit risk: general disclosures for all banks****Qualitative Disclosures**

- a) The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to credit risk, including:
- Definitions of past due and impaired (for accounting purposes);

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The Bank follows Reserve Bank of India regulations, which are summed up below.

Non- performing Assets

An asset, including a leased asset, becomes non-performing when it ceases to generate income for the bank.

A non-performing asset (NPA) is a loan or an advance where;

- i) interest and/ or installment 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' as indicated below, 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 installment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for two crop seasons for short duration crops,
- (v) the installment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for one crop season for long duration crops.

In case of infrastructure projects financed by bank if the date of commencement of commercial production extends beyond stipulated period after the date of completion of the project as originally envisaged at the time of financial closure, the account is treated as sub-standard

'Out of Order' status

An 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**'.

'Overdue'

Any 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

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) The 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.

B. Bank Swadesi (Subsidiary)

Bank of Indonesia Regulations are followed

□ Discussion of the Bank's Credit Risk Management Policy

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1. In a bank's portfolio, losses stem from outright default due to inability or unwillingness of a customer or counterparty to meet commitments in relation to lending, trading, settlement and other financial transactions or from reduction in portfolio value arising from actual or perceived deterioration in credit quality.
2. Against this backdrop a robust risk management framework is necessary for the long-term financial health of a bank. Credit Risk Management encompasses identification, measurement, monitoring and control of the credit risk exposures.
3. The Bank has identified various types of credit risk at a generic level in the Credit Risk Management policy. More granular identification is done at the product /process level. Various risks are looked into before introducing new products/processes, which are cleared from the risk angle
4. The Credit Risk Management framework outlined in the policy is built on three distinct building blocks namely **Policy & Strategy, Organisational Set up and Operations/Systems**

Policy and Strategy

The Bank has been following a conservative risk philosophy, which has steered the bank through difficult times. However the Bank has an open policy regarding new and unexplored areas and new opportunities are not lost sight of. The important aspects of this philosophy are embodied in the circulars and are periodically codified in the form of Manual of Instructions.

The business objectives and the strategy of the Bank is decided taking into account the profit considerations, the level of various risks faced, level of capital, market scenario and competition. The Bank is always conscious of its asset quality and earnings and hence judiciously matches profit maximisation with risk control.

The Credit Risk Management policy and significant credit risk related policies like Credit Policy, and Credit Monitoring Policy are approved and periodically reviewed by the Board of Directors. The Credit Policy covers various areas of credit like Clientele, Marketing, Segmented Approach to Lending, Credit Delivery, Credit Thrust, Tenure of Credit, Credit Acquisition, Risk Rating (including risk acceptance criteria), Pricing, Credit appraisal, Assessment of Limits, Exposure Norms, Industry Norms, Collateral and Margins, Review of Relationship, Statutory and other Restrictions and Documentation. Credit Policy for International Operations is in place and each centre has its own credit policy dovetailed to the main policy The delegation of powers for credit matters is covered by a separate policy. In addition Credit Risk is tracked and monitored as per the

Credit Monitoring Policy, Restructuring Policy, Write Off and Recovery Policy, Asset Classification and Provisioning Policy, Bank Exposure Policy, Country Risk policy and Credit Audit Policy are also in place. Investments are contracted as per the policy guidelines laid down in the Investment Policy and after clearance by the Investment Committee

4.2 Organisational Set up

The organizational structure of the Bank for Credit Risk Management function has the Board of Directors at the Apex level who have the overall oversight of management of risks. The Risk Management Committee of the Board (RCom) which is the sub-committee of the Board headed by the Chairman & Managing Director and whose members also include heads of Credit, Market & Operational Risk Management Committees, devises the policy and strategy for integrated risk management including credit risk. At the operational level the Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC) manages the credit risk. The main functions include implementation of credit risk management policy approved by the Board, monitoring credit risk on a bank wide basis, recommending to the board for its approval all policies relating to credit matters including delegation of credit, prudential limits on large credit exposures, portfolio management, etc.

The Risk Management Department headed by the Chief Risk Officer of General Manager rank, measures, controls and manages credit risk on bank wide basis within the limits set by the Board and enforces compliance with risk parameters set by Board/RCom/CRMC. The Credit Monitoring Department headed by a General Manager, monitors the quality of loan portfolio, identifies problems and takes steps to correct deficiencies. Loan review / credit audit is undertaken by the Credit Audit function.

4.3 Operations/Systems/Processes

The Bank has proactive Credit Risk Management practices like consistent standards for the credit origination, maintenance and documentation for all credit exposures including off balance sheet items, periodic individual obligor reviews, periodic inspections and collateral management systems.

Credit risk limits including obligor limits and concentration limits by industry, systems and procedures for monitoring financial performance of customers and for controlling outstanding within limits are followed. Checks and balances are in place for extension of credit viz. separation of credit risk management from credit sanction, vetting of new products and systems from risk angle by the CRMC, multiple credit approvers, system of assigning risk rating, mechanism to price facilities depending on the risk grading of the customer, Credit Risk Evaluation committee for vetting credit proposals from risk angle, credit process audit, post sanction pre disbursement review and post sanction review systems and an independent audit and risk review function. Proposals for investments are subjected to credit risk analysis, detailed appraisal and rating. As a matter of entry level, minimum ratings/quality standards, industry, maturity, duration, issue-wise limits are stipulated for investments to mitigate the adverse impact of concentration and risk of liquidity. Investment exposure is taken into consideration while computing exposure to a customer/group. A suitable framework is in place to provide a centralised overview on the aggregate exposure on other banks and half-yearly reviews are undertaken at a single point. The country exposures are monitored on half yearly basis.

A diversified portfolio of risk assets is maintained and a system to conduct regular analysis of the portfolio so as to ensure ongoing control of risk concentrations is in place. A conservative policy for provisioning in respect of non-performing advances is followed. Management Information System (MIS) is being upgraded with introduction of Credit Risk Management System, which would enhance the capabilities of the bank to manage and measure the credit risk inherent in all on- and off-balance sheet activities.

5. The following tools are used for credit risk management/ mitigation -

a. Credit Approving Authority – Delegation of Powers.

The Bank has a well-defined scheme of delegation of powers with a multi-tier risk based approving system, which is reviewed periodically and revised as and when necessary to meet the compulsions of business environment

b. Prudential Limits

Prudential limits on various aspects of credit/investment like Single/Group borrower limits for various types of borrowers are in place.

c. Risk Rating/Pricing

The bank has introduced rating models for various segments, which serve as a single point indicator of diverse risk factors of a counter party and support credit and pricing decisions.

d. Credit Audit/Loan review mechanism(LRM)

Credit Audit/LRM is an effective tool for constantly evaluating the quality of loan book and to bring about qualitative improvements in credit administration

e. Portfolio Management through analysis.

It is also important to have in place a system for monitoring the overall composition and quality of various credit portfolios and investments. With this objective, to start with, the bank has introduced a simple portfolio-monitoring framework. Going forward the bank will be graduating to a more sophisticated Portfolio Management model.

6. Risk Measurement

At present Credit Risk is assessed through Risk rating at the individual level and through Risk Weighting of the assets at the portfolio level and capital is maintained based on Risk Weights. The Bank has migrated to the Standardized approach under the New Capital Adequacy Framework (Basel II), effective 31st March 2008 –

7. Risk Reporting System: -

All credit related policies are cleared by the CRMC (which is the operational level committee for credit risk) before submission to the appropriate authorities for approval. Various Credit Related reportings are submitted to CRMC to enable proper monitoring.

8. Risk Review:

Audit –Credit Risk Management Systems procedures and Tools are also be subjected to internal audit for ensuring effectiveness.

B. Bank Swadesi (Subsidiary)

Bank Swadesi is selective in approving new credits and maintains higher loan provisions than that required by the Regulator. In Collateral based lending, hair cut is applied to the value of collateral. The Risk Manager of the bank reports to the Director Compliance. Risk Management Unit (RMU) supervises/ has oversight of the credit approval process. All the Divisions including the RMU are supervised by the Risk Management Committee (RMC) for strengthening the Internal Control functions and policies. The RMC reports to Board of Commissioners.

Quantitative Disclosures:

1. The total gross credit exposures are:

(Rs in Crores)

Category	Amount
Fund Based	115088.02
Non Fund Based	22886.00

2. The geographic distribution of exposure is:

(Rs in Crores)

	Domestic	Overseas
Fund Based	91388.23	23699.79
Non Fund Based	21157.00	1729.00

3(a) Industry type distribution of exposure (Fund Based) is as under:

Rs. in Crores

Industry Name	Amt Outstanding	Industry Name	Amt Outstanding
Coal	111.21	Of which Petro-chemicals	389.00
Mining	438.78	Of which Drugs & pharmaceuticals	1276.85
Iron & Steel	5242.06	Cement	367.38
Other Metal & metal Products	1294.98	Leather & Leather Products	248.80
All Engineering	2332.60	Gems & Jewellery	2748.29
Of which Electronics	813.90	Construction	987.73
Electricity	33.73	Petroleum	643.16
Cotton Textiles	1576.72	Automobiles including trucks	666.56
Jute Textiles	32.69	Computer Software	35.82
Other Textiles	3029.54	Infrastructure *	7445.19
Sugar	284.62	Of which Power	3127.60
Tea	17.92	Of which Telecommunications	1604.07
Food Processing	334.52	Of which Roads & Ports	1298.10
Vegetable Oil & Vanaspati	37.62	Other Industries	6767.38
Tobacco & Tobacco Products	45.53	Residuary Other Advances (to balance with Gross Advances)	75970.66
Paper & Paper Products	534.90		
Rubber & Rubber Products	992.32		
Chemical, Dyes, Paints etc.	2867.31		
Of which Fertilisers	179.00	Total	115088.02

* Exposure to Infrastructure Sector at 6.47% exceeds 5% of total advances

(b) Industry type distribution of exposure (Non Fund Based) is as under:

Rs. in Crores			
Industry Name	Amt Outstanding	Industry Name	Amt Outstanding
Coal	19.14	Of which Petro-chemicals	83.75
Mining	507.40	Of which Drugs & pharmaceuticals	762.55
Iron & Steel*	6153.22	Cement	5.83
Other Metal & metal Products	5.05	Leather & Leather Products	101.95
All Engineering	--	Gems & Jewellery	141.82
Of which Electronics	--	Construction	1042.72
Electricity	840.03	Petroleum	101.54
Cotton Textiles	841.57	Automobiles including trucks	707.59
Jute Textiles	1.61	Computer Software	7.48
Other Textiles	814.17	Infrastructure*	3415.61
Sugar	39.33	Of which Power	1232.38
Tea	14.60	Of which Telecommunications	372.45
Food Processing	551.09	Of which Roads & Ports	1295.29
Vegetable Oil & Vanaspati	276.84	Other Industries	--
Tobacco & Tobacco Products	3.23	Residuary Other Advances (to balance with Gross Advances)	3259.04
Paper & Paper Products	176.28		
Rubber & Rubber Products	591.02		
Chemical, Dyes, Paints etc.*	3267.84		
Of which Fertilisers	22.84	Total	22886.00

* Exposure to Iron & Steel at 26.88%, Chemical, Dyes, Paints etc at 14.28% and Infrastructure Sector at 14.92% exceeds 5% of total non fund based outstanding.

4. The residual contractual maturity break down of assets is:

(Rs in Crores)			
Maturity Pattern	Advances*	Investments (gross)	Foreign Currency Assets*
Next day	11920.65	49.29	233.43
2 – 7 days	2694.13	12.13	982.43
8 –14 days	2790.11	26.60	162.19
15 – 28 days	4653.54	330.34	216.98
29 days – 3 months	18247.15	2300.58	1629.95
>3 months – 6 months	11139.98	2350.56	1114.83
> 6months – 1 year	9811.53	984.86	241.52
>1 year – 3 years	15316.21	5898.29	448.62
> 3 years – 5 years	11864.17	4857.75	21.54
> 5 years	25334.33	25107.97	2273.60

*Figures are shown on net basis

5. The gross NPAs are:

Category	(Rs in Crores)
Sub Standard	947.68
Doubtful – 1	297.84
Doubtful – 2	123.05
Doubtful – 3	252.47
Loss	314.91
TOTAL	1935.95

6. The amount of net NPAs is Rs. 595.78 crores.

7. The NPA ratios are as under:

- a. Gross NPAs to Gross Advances: 1.68%
- b. Net NPAs to Net Advances: 0.52%

8. The movement of gross NPA is as under:

	(Rs in Crores)
i) Opening balance at the beginning of the year	2105.76
ii) Additions during the year	1365.27
iii) Reductions during the year	1535.08
iv) Closing balance at the end of the year (i+ii-iii)	1935.95

9. The movement of provision for NPAs is as under:

	(Rs in Crores)
i) Opening balance at the beginning of the year	1355.71
ii) Provisions made during the year	747.25
iii) Write-off/write-back of excess provisions	642.50
iv) Closing balance at the end of the year (i+ii-iii)	1460.46

10. The amount of non-performing investment is Rs. 126.64 crores.

11. The amount of provision held for non-performing investment is Rs. 66.25 crores

12. The movement of provisions for depreciation on investments is as under:

	(Rs in Crores)
i) Opening balance at the beginning of the year	221.56
ii) Provisions made during the year	165.37
iii) Write-off/write-back of excess provisions	81.85
iv) Closing balance at the end of the year (i+ii-iii)	305.08

Table DF-5**Credit risk: disclosures for portfolios subject to the standardised approach****Qualitative Disclosure**

a) For portfolios under the standardized approach:

- Names of credit rating agencies used, plus reasons for any changes;
- Types of exposure for which each agency is used; and
- A description of the process used to transfer public issue ratings onto comparable assets in the banking book;

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1. The Bank has approved using the general rating of the following credit rating agencies for risk weighting under the standardized approach for CRAR calculations
CRISIL, ICRA, Fitch India, and CARE for domestic claims and S&P, FITCH and Moody's for claims on non-resident corporates, foreign banks and foreign sovereigns. SME ratings are not being used, as they are not approved by RBI.
2. The ratings of all these agencies are being used for all exposures subjected to rating for risk weighting purposes under the standardized approach for CRAR calculations under Basel-II. The process used to transfer public issue ratings on to comparable assets in the banking book is as per regulatory requirements of RBI. The public ratings published by the rating agencies on their website are used for this purpose. Only, ratings which are in force as per monthly bulletin of the concerned rating agency and which have been reviewed at least once during the previous 15 months are used.
For all the exposures on a particular counterparty, bank uses the rating of only one agency, even though these exposures are rated by more than one with exception being where each of the exposures is rated by only one of the approved rating agencies.
3. To be eligible for risk-weighting purposes, it is ensured that the external credit assessment takes into account and reflects the entire amount of credit risk exposure the bank has with regard to all payments owed to it. Even while extending an issuer or an issue specific rating to any other exposure on the same counterparty it is extended to the entire amount of credit risk exposure i.e., both principal and interest. External assessments for one entity within a corporate group is not used to risk weight other entities within the same group.
4. For assets that have contractual **maturity less than or equal to one year**, **short term ratings** are used while for other assets, **long term ratings** are used. For Cash Credit exposures **long term ratings** are taken.
5. Where an issuer has a long-term exposure with an external long term rating that warrants a risk weight of 150%, all unrated claims on the same counterparty, whether short-term or long-term, also receive a 150% risk weight, except incases where credit risk mitigation techniques are used for such claims. Similar is the case with short-term rating.
6. The long-term ratings assigned by the approved rating agencies are directly mapped to the risk weights under the Standardised Approach for long-term exposures. On the contrary, the *unrated short-term* claim on counter-party attracts a **risk weight of at least one level higher** than the risk weight applicable to the rated short-term claim on that counter-party. Issue-specific short-term ratings are used to derive risk weights for claims arising from the rated facility against banks and a corporate's short-term rating is not used to support a risk weight for an unrated long-term claim.
7. If there are two ratings accorded by eligible credit rating agencies, which map into different risk weights, the higher risk weight is applied. If there are three or more ratings accorded by eligible credit rating agencies with different risk weights, the ratings corresponding to the two lowest risk weights are referred to and the higher of those two risk weights are applied, i.e., the second lowest risk weight.

8. The RW of the investment claim is based on specific rating by a chosen credit rating agency, where the claim is not an investment in a specific assessed issue:

- i) the rating applicable to the specific debt (where the rating maps into a risk weight lower than that which applies to an unrated claim) is applied to the bank's unassessed claim only if this claim ranks *pari passu* or senior to the specific rated debt in all respects and the maturity of the unassessed claim is not later than the maturity of the rated claim, except where the rated claim is a short term obligation.
- ii) if either the issuer or single issue has been assigned a rating which maps into a risk weight equal to or higher than that which applies to unrated claims, an unrated claim on the same counterparty, is assigned the same risk weight as is applicable to the rated exposure, if this claim ranks *pari passu* or junior to the rated exposure in all respects.

B: Bank Swadesi (Subsidiary)

Bank Swadesi has not approved any External Credit Rating Agency

<u>Quantitative Disclosures:</u>	
<p>b) For exposure₂₈ amounts after risk mitigation subject to the standardised approach, amount of a bank's outstandings (rated and unrated) in the following three major risk buckets as well as those that are deducted;</p> <p>The total credit exposure (excluding market related off balance sheet items) of the bank (subject to standardized approach), are classified under major risk buckets are as under: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Below 100 % risk weight: <input type="checkbox"/> 100 % risk weight: <input type="checkbox"/> More than 100 % risk weight: <input type="checkbox"/> Deducted 	<p>Rs. 72773 Crores Rs. 52319 Crores Rs. 14058 Crores NIL</p>

Table DF-6
Credit risk mitigation: disclosures for standardised approaches

Qualitative Disclosures

(a) The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to credit risk mitigation including:

- policies and processes for collateral valuation and management;
- a description of the main types of collateral taken by the bank;
- the main types of guarantor counterparty and their creditworthiness; and
- information about (market or credit) risk concentrations within the mitigation taken

A: BANK OF INDIA

1. Credit Risk Mitigation is a proactive management tool designed to enhance revenue growth, both in good and bad times, while protecting an entity's earnings from loss. Banks employ various methods and techniques to reduce the impact of the credit risks they are exposed to in their daily operations. Such a process is termed as credit risk mitigation and some of the credit risk mitigation techniques are permitted to be used by the supervisor for reducing the capital charge after adjustment for value, currency mismatch and maturity mismatch. The various Credit Risk Mitigants (CRM) recognized under the New Capital Adequacy Framework (Basel II) are as follows:

- (1) Collateralised transactions
- (2) On-balance-sheet-netting
- (3) Guarantees

2. Eligible financial collateral:

All collaterals are not recognised as credit risk mitigants under the Standardised Approach. The following are the financial collaterals recognised

- i. Cash and Deposits including deposits in foreign currency.
- ii. Gold: benchmarked to 99.99% purity.
- iii. Securities issued by Central and State Governments
- iv. Kisan Vikas Patra and National Savings Certificates
- v. Life insurance policies
- vi. Debt securities -Rated subject to conditions.
- vii. Debt securities not rated issued by banks subject to conditions
- viii. Units of mutual funds subject to conditions

There are certain additional standards for availing capital relief for collateralized transactions, which have direct bearing on the management of collaterals, and these aspects are taken into account during Collateral Management.

3. On-balance-sheet-netting

On-balance sheet netting is confined to loans/advances (treated as exposure) and deposits (treated as collateral), where Bank has legally enforceable netting arrangements, involving specific lien with proof of documentation and which are managed on a net basis.

4. Guarantees

Where guarantees are direct, explicit, irrevocable and unconditional, bank takes account of such credit protection in calculating capital requirements. **The range of eligible guarantors/ counter guarantors include:**

- (i) Sovereigns, sovereign entities (including BIS, IMF, European Central Bank and European Community as well as certain specified MDBs, ECGC and CGTSME), banks and primary dealers with a lower risk weight than the counterparty;
- (ii) Other entities rated AA or better.

5. The Bank has a well-defined Collateral Management policy, which provides the controlling framework to ensure collateral is used optimally. This is a key component in mitigating the credit risks inherent in lending. The Bank accepts both tangible and intangible securities. Tangible Securities are either in physical form or such other material form like cash margin, Deposits with Banks, Gold or such other precious metals, Shares NSC/KVP/Life Insurance Policies. The intangible securities are –Bank Guarantees / Letters of Credit, book debts, Letter of Comfort, Letter of Negative Lien, Unregistered Charge etc. The common ways for obtaining security for moneys lent are - Mortgage, Pledge, Hypothecation and lien. The assets created out of the bank's credit exposure are as a general rule charged to the bank by way of first charge /or on paripassu basis.

Guarantees are normally insisted upon whenever available/permissible

The main types of guarantors are: -

- i) Central/State Government and Central Government sponsored agencies like DICGC, CGTMSE, and ECGC.
- ii) Promoters/Major owners of corporates.
- iii) Individual Guarantees of relatives in case of individuals

6. The various aspects of collateral management are -

Minimum conditions for the acceptance of collateral: For a collateral to be valid and enforceable the bank ensures that the assets accepted as collateral are marketable, legally enforceable and can be taken control of if necessary. It is also ensured that the market value of the asset is readily determinable or can be reasonably established and verified. For internal control purposes, the bank has a list of types of assets acceptable as collateral and the maximum loan to value ratio for each of these assets taken as primary security. The bank also takes into account statutory restriction while taking collaterals.

(b) Validity of collateral;

i) Enforceability

Bank ensures that credit documentation supporting the collateral, is legally enforceable in all relevant jurisdictions and empowers the Bank to apply the collateral freely to discharge the borrower's obligations.

ii) Title and ownership

Bank always verifies the existence and ownership of the assets being received as collateral before acceptance and ensures that there is no prior claim by any other party on the said collateral. Bank secures its control of the collateral prior to the draw down of credit facilities. Information on collaterals is provided to Top Management periodically to facilitate management of credit risk. Charges on collaterals are promptly registered with the relevant authorities wherever applicable.

c) Loan-to-value ratios

Bank has specified the maximum loan-to-value ratio (margin) for major types of asset to be accepted as primary security. Such ratios are commensurate with the relative risk of the assets and should be able to provide an adequate buffer against potential losses in realising the collateral

d) Valuation

Bank has a Board approved policy in place for valuation of properties accepted for bank's exposures, where Basis of valuation, Qualification of Valuer and Frequency of revaluation are laid down for compliance across the bank.

(e) Safe keeping of collateral and control to their access

Authority and responsibility has been delegated to relevant individuals and departments for approving the acceptance, monitoring or safe custody of collaterals

(f) Additional / Replacement of collateral;

Procedures for requesting additional collateral are clearly documented

(g) Insurance;

All eligible collaterals except those specially exempted are covered by insurance for relevant risks and detailed guidelines for the same are in place

(h) Sale of collateral;

The Bank has clear and robust procedure for the timely liquidation of collateral.

The Bank has no major risk concentrations of collaterals or credit risk mitigants.

B: Bank Swadesi(Subsidiary)

Bank Swadesi has policy and processes for collateral valuation, based on Bank of Indonesia Regulation and national discretions for mortgage loan. Independent appraisal is made if the value of collateral is above USD 200,000. Liquidation value is calculated based on type of collateral. Collateral value is reviewed every year. The main type of collateral taken is Land & Buildings. Generally personal or third party guarantee is not taken. Sectoral caps in lending are in place to take care of concentrations. The Bank has no major risk concentrations of collaterals or credit risk mitigants.

Quantitative Disclosures:

(b) For disclosed credit risk portfolio under the standardised approach, the total exposure that is covered by: <input type="checkbox"/> eligible financial collateral: after the application of haircuts	Rs. 12483.21 Crores
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Table DF-7**Securitisation: disclosure for standardised approach****Qualitative Disclosures**

(a) The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to securitisation, including a discussion of:

- the bank's objectives in relation to securitisation activity, including the extent to which these activities transfer credit risk of the underlying securitised exposures away from the bank to other entities;
- the roles played by the bank in the securitisation process, and an indication of the extent of the bank's involvement in each of them; and
- the regulatory capital approach that the bank follows for its securitisation activities.

(b) Summary of the bank's accounting policies for securitisation activities, including:

- recognition of gain on sale; and
- key assumptions for valuing retained interests, including any significant changes since the last reporting period and the impact of such changes;

(c) Names of ECAIs used for securitisations and the types of securitisation exposure for which each agency is used.

Bank has not securitized any of its assets as on 31.03.2008

Quantitative Disclosures

(d) The total outstanding exposures securitised by the bank and subject to the securitisation framework by exposure type.

(e) For exposures securitised by the bank and subject to the securitisation framework:

- amount of impaired/past due assets securitised; and
- losses recognised by the bank during the current period broken down by exposure type.

(f) Aggregate amount of securitisation exposures retained or purchased₃₆ broken down by exposure type.

(g) Aggregate amount of securitisation exposures retained or purchased broken down into a meaningful number of risk weight bands. Exposures that have been deducted entirely from Tier 1 capital, credit -enhancing I/Os deducted from Total Capital, and other exposures deducted from total capital should be disclosed separately by type of underlying exposure type.

NIL

(h) Summary of securitisation activity presenting a comparative position for two years, as a part of the Notes on Accounts to the balance sheet:

- total number and book value of loan assets securitised – by type of underlying assets;
- sale consideration received for the securitised assets and gain/loss on sale on account of securitisation; and
- form and quantum (outstanding value) of services provided by way of credit enhancement, liquidity support, post-securitisation asset servicing, etc.

Table DF-8
Market risk in trading book
Qualitative disclosures

(a) The general qualitative disclosure requirement for market risk including the portfolios covered by the standardised approach.

A: BANK OF INDIA

In Trading book the Bank holds "Held for Trading "(HFT) and "Available for Sale "(AFS) portfolios of investments. The rest of the assets – i.e. Investments under Held to Maturity portfolio and advances - are treated as Banking Book. Given below is brief description of the Market Risk Management objectives and policies.

(i) Strategies and Processes:

Under Market Risk Management, Liquidity Risk, Interest Rate Risk, Foreign Exchange Risk, and Equity Price risk are monitored. Bank is not currently trading in commodities.

Liquidity Risk

Gap analysis is followed for monitoring Liquidity risk on a fortnightly basis. Prudential limit - for percentage of cumulative gap to cumulative outflow - based on Reserve Bank of India guidelines for the short-term buckets up to 28 days is monitored. Besides, prudential limits are in place for market borrowing – Daily and average call borrowing – Inter Bank Liabilities, Purchased funds etc.

High value bulk deposits are monitored on a weekly basis. Short-term dynamic liquidity statement is prepared on a fortnightly basis to assess the liquidity position, which takes into account the business growth. A contingency funding plan is in place to meet the emergencies. The plan is tested on a quarterly basis. Stress Testing is also done on a quarterly basis to assess possible loss to Bank if there is any liquidity crisis and if funds are to be raised from the market to meet the contingencies.

Interest Rate Risk

Gap analysis is used to assess the impact on the Net Interest Income of the bank for the next 12 months and till the next financial year. The Bank also uses duration gap analysis. Prudential limits have been fixed for duration of liabilities. Bank's investments portfolio is monitored on basis of duration analysis.

VaR methodology is followed for dated securities under SLR and Non SLR (domestic) Prudential limits for VaR have been fixed and daily monitoring is being done and reported to Top Management. Foreign investments in dated securities are normally hedged and the interest rate risk is minimal.

Stress Testing is done to assess the impact on Economic Value of Equity by infusing a shock of change in market rate by 200 basis points.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Bank has fixed maximum daylight and overnight exposure for foreign exchange exposure in various currencies. Also, stop loss limit, take profit limit and single deal limits are in place for monitoring the forex operations of the dealers.

Derivative transactions are monitored by fixing prudential limit for net open position and a cap for PV01 on the outstanding derivatives.

Equity Price Risk.

The bank's domestic investment policy has fixed stop loss limits for equity dealers. Daily reporting to Top Management on the transactions and profit is done.

(ii) Structure and Organisation of Market Risk Management function:

Risk Management is a Board driven function supported by three levels-. Risk Management Committee of the Board for overseeing and issuing directions, wherever necessary / approving Risk Management Policies etc., Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) who consider policy issues and with Risk Management Cell providing support at the ground level. Asset Liability Management Committees are operational at foreign centres also.

(iii) Scope and nature of risk reporting and / or measurement systems:

In respect of domestic business the guidelines stipulated by RBI for managing Market Risk is followed such as – Preparation of Interest Rate Sensitivity statement on a monthly basis – Duration analysis of investments in the Trading book on a daily basis – VaR calculation of trading book investments on a daily basis excepting the equity portfolio – conducting stress test for liquidity risk / market risk on a quarterly basis. – Duration analysis of domestic balance sheet and impact on the Economic Value of Equity on a quarterly basis. Interest Rate sensitivity is reviewed on a monthly basis at the foreign centres and on a quarterly basis by ALCO at the corporate level

Various prudential measures have been put in respect of market borrowing and lending in conformity with RBI guidelines for monitoring liquidity risk. Structural Liquidity statement is prepared on monthly basis and Short Term Dynamic Liquidity statement on a fortnightly basis and reported to ALCO. Structural liquidity of international operations is being done on a quarterly basis at the corporate level.

The results of the Quarterly study on Stress Testing and Impact on Economic Value of Equity is reported to ALCO. Trading book position – Duration and VaR is reported daily to Top Management.

(iv) Policies for hedging and / or mitigating risk.

Detailed policies are operational for Asset Liability Management and Market Risk Management, which deal in detail the various strategies and processes for monitoring Market Risk.

B: Bank Swadesi (Subsidiary)

The Market risk impact for the bank is negligible. Bank Swadesi is exempted for Market Risk as its transaction is below USD 2 Mn as per Regulations

<u>Quantitative disclosures</u>	
(b) The capital requirements for:	
<input type="checkbox"/> interest rate risk:	Rs.733.63 Crores
<input type="checkbox"/> equity position risk: and	Rs. 67.74 Crores
<input type="checkbox"/> foreign exchange risk:	Rs. 14.48 Crores

Table DF-9**Operational risk****Qualitative disclosures**

In addition to the general qualitative disclosure requirement, the approach (es) for operational risk capital assessment for which the bank qualifies.

A: BANK OF INDIA

The Bank assesses and identifies operational risks inherent in all the material products, processes and systems under different Lines of Business on ongoing basis. All new products, activities and systems are being routed through Committee on Operational Risk Management (CORM). The Loss Data analysis is done on half yearly basis to assess the high-risk prone product and business lines and adopt mitigating measures.

The Board after clearance by the Risk Management Committee of Directors (RCom) decides on policies on Operational Risk Management. Down below is the CORM headed by Executive Director. The Chief Risk Officer implements the directives of R.Com and oversees day-to-day Operational Risk Management. The committee of Business Operational Risk Managers (BORM) and Risk Management Specialists gives feedback on the Risk and Self-assessment, Key Risk Indicators, mapping of products to Business Lines, etc.

Risk reporting in the form of Fraud Analysis, Loss Data Analysis and Impact Frequency Analysis is done to R.Com. Risk related reporting on Housekeeping matters, Reconciliation etc. is done to CORM periodically. Fraud and related reporting is done to Audit Committee of Board. Operational Risk is quantified through Basic Indicator Approach. The regulatory reporting is tested on reliability and timeliness parameters.

Bank adopts best practices in Risk Management. Risk Management function works in close coordination with the committee of Business Operational Risk Managers (BORM) and Risk Management Specialists and Inspection and Audit function who conduct Risk Based Audit which also helps in putting in place additional risk mitigation and control measures.

B: Bank Swadesi(Subsidiary)

Bank adopts best practices in operational risk management, like segregation of duties, trainings, clear laid down procedures etc

Quantitative Disclosure: Not Required

Table DF-10**Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)****Qualitative Disclosures**

- (a) The general qualitative disclosure requirement, including the nature of IRRBB and key assumptions, including assumptions regarding loan prepayments and behaviour of non-maturity deposits, and frequency of IRRBB measurement.

A: BANK OF INDIA

Interest Rate Risk in banking book is calculated generally on a quarterly basis. Banking book includes all advances and investments held in Held to Maturity (HTM) portfolio.

The strategies & processes /structure & organization / scope and nature of risk reporting / policies etc are the same as reported under Table DF –8.

The methodology and key assumptions made in the IRRBB measurement are as follows

- Based on monthly information from networked branches on the residual maturity of the advances and the deposits covering around 85% of bank's business, Interest Rate Sensitivity statement is prepared with various time buckets, having regard to the rate sensitivity as well as residual maturity of different assets and liabilities.
- The duration for each asset and liability is arrived at taking the midpoint of each time bucket as the maturity date and the average yield as coupon and taking the market rate for discounting purpose. For investments, the actual duration is taken, as data is available with full particulars. In respect of investments, the AFS and HFT portfolios are excluded for this exercise as the focus is on IRR in the Banking Book.
- Using the above, Modified duration of liabilities and assets for each bucket is calculated and the impact on their value for a change in interest rate by 1% is reckoned. By adding up, the net position is arrived at to determine as to whether there will be a positive increase in the value or otherwise.

Assumptions:

The interest rate moves uniformly across all time buckets and for all assets.

In respect of demand deposits – savings and current – the same are distributed as per the RBI guidelines on stress testing.

Generally the bank follows RBI guidelines on stress testing while calculating the IRRBB including selection of coupon rate / discount rate / taking midpoint of each time bucket as the maturity date etc.

Repricing of PLR advances has been taken in the 6 months to 1-year bucket.

B: Bank Swadesi(Subsidiary)

In terms of present Regulation Bank Swadesi does not require IRRBB disclosures. Bank of Indonesia may introduce it in future as it is currently making an impact study.

Quantitative Disclosures

- (b) The increase (decline) in earnings and economic value (or relevant measure used by management) for upward and downward rate shocks according to management's method for measuring IRRBB, broken down by currency (where the turnover is more than 5 per cent of the total turnover).

INTEREST RATE IN BANKING BOOK

	Total	Of which in USD (where turnover is more than 5% of total turnover)
1. Earnings At Risk (NII)		
At 0.50% change for 1 year	Rs.70.95 crores	Rs.1.06 crores
2. Economic Value of Equity at Risk		
200 basis point shock	Rs. 346.55 crores	Rs.38.29 crores
Drop in equity value in %age terms	2.34	0.26