

Bank of India

Amount in INR Crore

LCR DISCLOSURE TEMPLATE for the quarter ended December 31, 2016

AMOUNT IN RS CRS		As on 31.12.2016		As on 31.03.2016	
		Total Unweighted Value (average) ¹	Total Weighted Value(average) ²	Total Unweighted Value (average) ¹	Total Weighted Value(average) ²
HIGH QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS					
1	Total High Quality Assets(HQLA)		69,106.91		61,786.45
CASH OUTFLOW					
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	349,196.95	34,448.90	339,339.09	33,610.35
(i)	Stable deposits	9,415.97	470.80	6,476.05	324.05
(ii)	Less stable deposits	339,780.98	33,978.10	332,863.04	33,286.30
3	Unsecured wholesale funding of which:	70,313.00	37,412.48	89,564.67	43,561.91
(i)	Operational deposits (all counterparties)	464.53	114.59	27,838.57	9,585.16
(ii)	Non -operational deposits (all counterparties)	54,250.97	21,700.39	55,471.05	27,721.70
(iii)	unsecured debts	15,597.50	15,597.50	6,255.05	6,255.05
4	Secured wholesale funding		-		-
5	Additional requirements, of which	34,238.06	7,792.59	17,928.45	6,209.24
(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirement	4,052.09	4,052.09	581.20	581.20
(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	0.09	0.09	-	-
(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	30,185.88	3,740.41	17,347.24	5,628.04
6	Other contractual funding obligations	10,576.01	10,576.01	8,942.68	7,936.45
7	Other contingent funding obligations	46,344.86	1,390.35	43,144.31	2,157.22
8	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS		91,620.33		93,475.17
CASH INFLOW					
9	Secured lending(e.g. reverse repos)	6,631.33	4,616.44	4,829.40	2,901.55
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	28,927.22	20,392.63	28,447.53	20,089.11
11	Other cash inflows	11,772.24	11,771.67	9,808.54	6,428.85
12	TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	47,330.79	36,780.73	43,085.47	29,419.51
			Total Adjusted Value ³		
21	TOTAL HQLA		69,106.91		61,786.45
22	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS		54,839.60		64,055.66
23	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO(%)		126.02		96.46

Bank of India

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Qualitative disclosures with regard to LCR

W.e.f. 1st January 2015, the Bank has implemented guidelines on Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) as directed by Reserve Bank of India.

The LCR standard aims to ensure that a bank maintains an adequate level of unencumbered High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) that can be converted into cash to meet its liquidity needs for a 30 calendar day time horizon under a significantly severe liquidity stress scenario. At a minimum, the stock of liquid assets should enable the bank to survive until next 30 calendar days under a severe liquidity stress scenario.

$$\text{LCR} = \frac{\text{High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)}}{\text{Total net cash outflows over the next 30 calendar days}}$$

Here,

- HQLA comprises of level 1 and level 2 assets, in other words these are cash or near to cash items which can be easily used / discounted in the market in case of need.
- Net cash outflows are excess of total inflows over total outflows under stressed situation as defined by Basel / RBI. While arriving at the net cash outflow, the inflows are taken with pre-defined hair-cuts and the outflows are taken at pre-defined run-off factors.
- In case stressed inflows are more than the stressed outflows, 25% of total outflows shall be taken as total net cash outflows to arrive at the LCR.
- With effect from 01.01.2015, Banks are required to maintain minimum 60% LCR on an ongoing basis. The same shall reach 100% as on 01.01.2019 with incremental increase of 10% each year.

	01.01.2015	01.01.2016	01.01.2017	01.01.2018	01.01.2019
Minimum LCR	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%

Main Drivers of LCR: The main drivers of the LCR is adequacy of High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) and lower net cash outflow on account of higher funding sources from retail customers. Adequate stock of HQLA helped the Bank to maintain adequate LCR as the Bank is maintaining significant amount of excess SLR.

Intra-period changes as well as changes over time: For the quarter ended December 2016, the LCR was in excess of 100% during April, 2016 (128.44%) and May, 2016 (116.69%) while it dropped in June, 2016 (86.08%) due to reduction in excess SLR.

LCR was higher in July, 2016 (145.73%) mainly on account of sharp decline in Outflows and increase in Inflows vis-à-vis earlier months in FY 2016-17. However, in the month of August, 2016 (124.23%), September, 2016 (126.31%), October, 2016 (132.50%) after a steady growth in LCR there was a fall in LCR in November, 2016 (108.64%) on account of increase in net cash outflows but the same was above the regulatory requirement of 70%. In December, 2016 (179.05%) there was a sharp rise in LCR due to significant increase in excess SLR in the form of CMBs due to demonetisation.

Composition of HQLA: The composition of High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) mainly consists of cash balances, excess SLR, excess CRR and FALLCR (Facility to Avail Liquidity for Liquidity Coverage Ratio).

The composition of HQLA as on date of disclosure is given below:

Cash in hand	3%
Excess CRR balance	1%
Government securities in excess of minimum SLR Requirement	44%
Government securities within the mandatory SLR Requirement, to the extent allowed by RBI under MSF including FALLCR (presently to the extent of 7 percent of NDTL as allowed for MSF)	9%
Marketable securities issued or guaranteed by foreign sovereigns having 0% risk weight under Basel II standardized approach and other securities adjustments on account of Repo/Reverse Repo transactions	3%
Facility to Avail Liquidity for Liquidity Coverage Ratio	38%

Concentration of funding sources: Majority of Bank's funding sources are from retail customers (about 60%) therefore the stressed outflows are comparatively lower. However, in absence of any non-callable option for term deposits, the Bank has considered almost all deposits under outflow section as per RBI guidelines. Bank also does not have funding concentration from any significant counterparty. A significant counterparty is defined as a single counterparty or group of connected or affiliated counter parties accounting in aggregate for more than 1% of the bank's total liabilities.

Derivative Exposures and potential collateral calls: Bank has very little exposure in derivative business which is not very significant.

Currency mismatch in the LCR: In terms of RBI guidelines, a significant currency is one where aggregate liabilities denominated in that currency amount to 5 per cent or more of the bank's total liabilities. In our case, USD is the only significant currency. Therefore, Bank also calculates LCR in USD currency.

Description of the degree of centralization of liquidity management and interaction between the group's units: The liquidity management of the Bank at enterprise level is a Board level function and a separate sub-committee of the Board (R.Com.) keeps close watch on that. The periodical monitoring of the liquidity management is being monitored by the ALCO on regular intervals. The entire liquidity management process of the Bank is being governed by ALM Policy of the Bank.

The liquidity management for domestic operations is the central function, being managed at Head Office level. The overseas liquidity management is being handled at each centre, jurisdiction wise to keep close monitoring and control and also to comply with the local regulatory requirements as well. International Division of the Bank keeps watch on the overseas liquidity position and the overall liquidity monitoring is done at Head Office level centrally.

Other inflows and outflows in the LCR calculation that are not captured in the LCR common template but which the institution considers to be relevant for its liquidity profile: No such items as per our notice.