

भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक

------ RESERVE BANK OF INDIA ------

www.rbi.org.in

RBI/2014-15/270 RPCD.CO.RRB.BC.No.35/03.05.33/2014-15

October 21, 2014

All Regional Rural Banks

Dear Sir,

**Risk Weights for Calculation of CRAR** 

Please refer to our <u>circular RPCD.CO.RRB.No.BC.44/05.03.095/2007-08 dated December 28, 2007</u> advising RRBs to compute CRAR and disclose it as 'Notes on Accounts' to their Balance Sheets. Risk weights to be allotted to various items of assets were enclosed as

Annex I to the above mentioned circular.

2. In the light of the <u>circular dated November 26, 2013</u> on prescription of minimum CRAR,

the risk weights on various assets have since been reviewed and revised instructions are

annexed.

3. The other contents of our circular dated December 28, 2007 remain unchanged.

4. Please acknowledge receipt to our Regional Offices concerned.

Yours faithfully

(A. Udgata) Principal Chief General Manager

Encls: as above

ग्रामीण आयोजना और ऋण विभाग,केन्द्रीय कार्यालय,10 वी मंजिल, केंद्रीय कार्यालय भवन, शहीद भगतिसंह मार्ग,पोस्ट बॉक्स सं. 10014,मुंबई -400 001

Rural Planning & Credit Dept.,Central Office,10th Floor, Central Office Building,Shahid Bhagat Singh Marg,P.B.No.10014,Mumbai 400001 टेली Tel:022-22601000 फैक्सः 91-22-22621011/22610943/22610948 ई -मेल : <a href="mailto:cgmicrpcd@rbi.org.in">cgmicrpcd@rbi.org.in</a>

# Prudential Norms - Risk Weights for Computation of CRAR Domestic Operations A. Funded Risk Assets

	Items of Assets Risk Weights			
ı	Balanc			
	1	Cash & balances with RBI	0	
	2	Balances in current account with other banks	20	
	3	Claims on banks	20	
II	Investr		20	
	1	Investments in Government Securities	2.5	
	2	Investments in other approved securities guaranteed by Central	2.5	
	_	Government / State Government	2.0	
	3	Investments in other securities where payment of interest and	2.5	
		repayment of principal are guaranteed by Central Govt. (this will	2.0	
		include investment in Indira / Kisan Vikas Patra (IVP / KVP) and		
		investments in bonds and debentures where payment of interest		
		and repayment of principal is guaranteed by Central Government)		
	4	Investments in other securities where payment of interest and	2.5	
		repayment of principal are guaranteed by State Governments.	2.0	
		Note: Investment in securities where payment of interest or		
		repayment of principal is guaranteed by State Government and		
		which has become a non-performing investment, will attract 102.5		
		percentage risk weight.		
	5	Investment in other approved securities where payment of interest	22.5	
		and repayment of principal is not guaranteed by Central / State		
		Government.		
	6	Investments in Government guaranteed securities of government	22.5	
		undertakings which do not form part of the approved market		
	borrowing program.			
	7	Claims on commercial banks	22.5	
	8	Investments in securities which are guaranteed by banks as to	22.5	
		payment of interest and repayment of principal.		
	9	Investments in bonds issued by Public Financial Institutions (PFIs)	102.5	
		for their Tier-II Capital		
	10	All other investments including investments in securities by Public	102.5	
		Financial Institutions		
		Note: Intangible assets and losses deducted from Tier I capital		
		should be assigned zero weight		
	11	Direct investment in equity shares, convertible bonds, debentures	127.5	
		and units of equity oriented mutual funds including those exempted		
<b></b>		from Capital Market Exposure		
III		and advances including bills purchased and discounted and credit facilities		
	1	Loans and advances guaranteed by Government of India.	0	
	2	Loans guaranteed by State Governments.	0	
	3	State Government guaranteed loan which has become a non	100	
	-	performing asset.		
	4	Loans granted to Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) of	100	
		Government of India.		
	5	Loans granted to Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) of State	100	

6	Governments. Others including PFIs		100
<del>7</del> (i)	For the purpose of credit exposure, bills purchased / discounted / negotiated under LC (where payment to the beneficiary is not under reserve) is treated as an exposure on the LC issuing bank and assigned risk weight as is normally applicable to inter-bank exposures.		
(ii)	Bills negotiated under LCs under reserve', bills purchased / discounted / negotiated without LCs, will be reckoned as exposure on the borrower constituent. Accordingly, the exposure will attract a risk weight appropriate to the borrower.		
	(i) Government		0
	(ii) Banks		20
	(iii) Others		100
8	Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) Advances Guaranteed by Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) up to the guaranteed portion  Note: Banks may assign zero risk weight for the guaranteed portion. The balance outstanding in excess of the guaranteed portion would attract a risk-weight as appropriate to the counterparty. Two illustrative examples are given in Annex 1.1		0
9 (a)	Housing Loan to individuals		
	Category of Loan	LTV Ratio (%)	
	(a) Up to Rs 20 Lakh	90	50
	(b) Above Rs 20 lakh and up to Rs 75 lakh	80	50
	(c) Above Rs 75 lakh	75	75
(b)	Housing loans guaranteed by Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Trust for Low Income Housing (CRGFTLIH) up to the guaranteed portion  Note: The bank may assign zero risk weight for the guaranteed portion. The balance outstanding in excess of the guaranteed portion would attract a risk-weight as appropriate to the counter-		0
10	Consumer credit including personal loan		125
11	Loans up to Rs. 1 lakh against gold and silver ornaments  Note: In case the loan amount is more than Rs. 1 lakh, entire loan amount has to be risk weighted for the purpose for which the loan has been sanctioned.		50
12	Education loans.		100
13	Loans extended against primary / collateral security of shares / debentures		125
14	Advances covered by DICGC / ECGC  Note: The risk weight of 50% should be limited to the amount guaranteed and not the entire outstanding balance in the accounts. In other words, the outstanding in excess of the amount guaranteed, will carry 100% risk weight.		50
15			0

	16	Loans and Advances granted by RRBs to their staff	20	
17 Takeout Finance				
(i) Unconditional takeover (in the books of lending institution)				
		(a) Where full credit risk is assumed by the taking over	20	
		institution		
		(b) Where only partial credit risk is assumed by		
		taking over institution		
		(i) The amount to be taken over	20	
		(ii) The amount not to be taken over	100	
		100		
		institution)		
		Notes: While calculating the aggregate of funded and non-funded	exposure of a	
		borrower for the purpose of assignment of risk weight, banks may 'ne	t-off' against the	
		total outstanding exposure of the borrower –		
		(a) advances collateralized by cash margins or deposits,		
<ul><li>(b) credit balances in current or other accounts of the borrower which a earmarked for specific purposes and free from any lien,</li><li>(c) in respect of any assets where provisions for depreciation or for bad debte</li></ul>				
			wer which are not	
			bad debts have	
		been made,		
		(d) claims received from DICGC / ECGC and kept in a separate a/c pending		
		adjustment in case these are not adjusted against the dues outstanding in the		
		respective a/cs,		
		(e) Subsidies received against various schemes and kept in a separate account.		
IV	Other	Assets		
	1	Premises, furniture and fixtures	100	
	2	Interest due on Government securities	0	
<u> </u>		0		
	claims of Government / RBI on banks on account of such			
		transactions ( )		
	4	Income tax deducted at source(net of provision)	0	
	5	Advance tax paid (net of provision)	0	
	5	All other assets	100	
V		t Risk on Open Position	100	
	1	Market risk on foreign exchange open position (Applicable to	100	
	2	Authorised Dealers only)  Market risk on open gold position	100	
		ויומותבו וופת טוו טףבוו צטוע פטונוטוו	100	

### B. Off-Balance Sheet Items

The credit risk exposure attached to off-Balance Sheet items has to be first calculated by multiplying the face value of each of the off-Balance Sheet items by 'credit conversion factor' as indicated in the table below. This will then have to be again multiplied by the weights attributable to the relevant counter-party as specified above.

SI.No	Instruments	Credit Conversion Factor (%)	
1	Direct credit substitutes e.g. general guarantees of indebtedness (including stand L/Cs serving as financial guarantees for loans and securities) and acceptances (including endorsements with the character of acceptance)	100	
2	Certain transaction-related contingent items (e.g. performance bonds, bid bonds, warranties and standby L/Cs related to particular transactions)  50		
3	Short-term self-liquidating trade-related contingencies (such as documentary credits collateralized by the underlying shipments)		
4	Sale and repurchase agreement and asset sales with recourse, where the credit risk remains with the bank.		
5	Forward asset purchase, forward deposit and partly paid shares and securities, which represent commitments with certain draw down		
6	Note issuance facilities and revolving underwriting facilities	50	
7	Other commitments (e.g., formal standby facilities and credit lines) with an original maturity of over one year.		
8	Similar commitments with an original maturity up to one year, or which can be unconditionally cancelled at any time.		
9	(i) Guarantees issued by banks against the counter guarantees of other banks	20	
	(ii) Rediscounting of documentary bills accepted by banks. Bills discounted by banks which have been accepted by another bank will be treated as a funded claim on a bank.	20	
	Note: In these cases, banks should be fully satisfied that the risk		
	exposure is, in fact, on the other bank.		
10	Aggregate outstanding foreign exchange contracts of original maturity –		
	(a) Less than one year	2	
	(b) For each additional year or part thereof	3	

**Note**: At present, RRB may not be undertaking most of the off balance sheet transactions. However, keeping in view their potential for expansion, risk-weights are indicated against various off balance sheet items, which, perhaps banks may undertake in future.

### Annex 1.1

## MSE Advances Guaranteed by Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) - Risk weights and Provisioning norms (paragraph (A)(III)(8))

### Risk -Weight

### Example I

CGTSI Cover: 75% of the amount outstanding or 75 % of the unsecured amount or Rs. 18.75 lakh, which ever is less

Realisable value of Security		Rs. 1.50 lakh
(a)	Balance outstanding	Rs. 10.00 lakh
(b)	Realisable value of security	Rs. 1.50 lakh
(c)	Unsecured amount (a-b)	Rs. 8.50 lakhs
(d)	Guaranteed portion (75% of ( c )	Rs. 6.38 lakhs
(e)	Uncovered portion (Rs. 8.50 lakh-6.38 lakh)	Rs. 2.12 lakh
Risk-weight on (b) and (e) -		Linked to the counter party
Risk-weight on (d) -		Zero

### Example II

CGTSI Cover: 75% of the amount outstanding or 75 % of the unsecured amount or Rs. 18.75 lakh, which ever is less

Realisable value of Security		Rs. 10.00 lakh
a)	Balance outstanding	Rs. 40.00 lakh
b)	Realisable value of security	Rs. 10.00 lakh
c)	Unsecured amount (a-b)	Rs. 30.00 lakhs
d)	Guaranteed portion (75% of ( c ) )	Rs. 18.75 lakhs
e)	Uncovered portion (Rs. 30 lakh-18.75 lakh)	Rs. 11.25 lakh
Risk-weight on (b) and (e) -		Linked to the counter party
Risk-weight on (d) -		Zero