

Oracle Financial Services Liquidity Risk Management

User Guide

Release 8.0.2.0.0

ORACLE[®]
Financial Services

Oracle Financial Services Liquidity Risk Management User Guide, Release 8.0.2.0.0

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ABOUT THE GUIDE

This section provides a brief description of the scope, the audience, the references, the organization of the user guide and conventions incorporated into the user guide. The topics in this section are organized as follows:

- Scope of the guide
- Intended Audience
- Documentation Accessibility
- Access to Oracle Support
- Related Information Sources

SCOPE OF THE GUIDE

The objective of this user guide is to provide a comprehensive working knowledge on Oracle Financial Services Liquidity Risk Management, Release 8.0.2.0.0. This user guide is intended to help you understand the key features and functionalities of Oracle Financial Services Liquidity Risk Management (LRM) release 8.0.2.0.0 and details the process flow and methodologies used in the computation and management of Liquidity Risk.

INTENDED AUDIENCE

Welcome to release 8.0.2.0.0 of the Oracle Financial Services Liquidity Risk Management user guide. This manual is intended for the following audience:

- Business User: This user reviews the functional requirements and information sources, like reports.
- Strategists: This user identifies strategies to maintain an ideal liquidity ratio and liquidity gap based on the estimated inflow and outflow of cash.
- Data Analyst: This user would be involved with cleaning, validation, and importing of data into the OFSAA Download Specification Format.

DOCUMENTATION ACCESSIBILITY

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at <http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=docacc>.

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or visit <http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=trs> if you are hearing impaired.

RELATED INFORMATION SOURCES

- OFSAA Treasury Risk 8.0.2.0.0 Installation Guide on [OTN Library](#)

- OFS Liquidity Risk Management Release V8.0.2.0.0 Analytics User Guide on [OTN Library](#)
- OFS Analytical Applications Infrastructure User Guide on [OTN Library](#)

Document Control

Version Number	Revision Date	Changes Done
1.0	Created March 2017	Captured updates for 8.0.2.0.0 release
1.1	April 2017	Addressed bug 25943188, in LRM Data Flow and Dimensions
1.2	April 2017	Addressed bug 25951301, in Counterbalancing
1.3	May 2017	Added updates in RBI LCR section as per patch 8.0.2.0.111
1.4	July 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressed bug 26450763 in section 6.2.1.3 Cash Flow Delay Addressed bug 26495208, in section Deposit Stability Identification (Allocation of Maximum Insured Amount) Updated section Assumption Calculation Table 45: Assumption calculation- Original balances/cash flows (Roll over)
1.5	August 2017	Added updates in RBI LCR section as per patch 8.0.2.0.112
1.6	August 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressed bug 26551685 in Impact of Assumptions on Interest Cash flows Addressed 26561461 in Secured Funding/Financing
1.7	September 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressed bug 26721443 in Assignment Method Leg 1 Addressed Bug 26575402 in Section 6.2.3.4 New Business Addressed Bug 26754832 in Section 6.2.3.5: Ratings downgrade Addressed Bug 26754849 in Section 6.2.3.8 : Valuation changes
1.8	November 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressed Bug 27074976 in Section 6.2.4.2: Haircut

This document provides a comprehensive working knowledge on Oracle Financial Services Liquidity Risk Management, Release 8.0.2.0.0. The latest copy of this guide can be accessed from [OHC Documentation Library](#).

What's New in this Release

The Oracle Financial Services Liquidity Risk Management Release 8.0.2.0.0 is an enhancement of the existing Oracle Financial Services Liquidity Risk Management Release 8.0.1.0.0 which has the following enhanced features:

- Forward date liquidity risk calculations
- Liquidity Coverage Ratio calculation as per guidelines specified by Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- Computation of intraday monitoring metrics in accordance with BIS and RBI guidelines
- Real-time intraday liquidity monitoring reports
- Intraday liquidity time buckets and business assumptions
- FR2052a (5G) asset categorizations
- Regulatory templates covering:
 - BLR, Statutory Liquidity Ratio and Dynamic Liquidity Ratio reports of RBI
 - Intraday Monitoring Tools Reporting forms as per BIS and RBI
- Dashboard Reports

1 Introduction to Oracle Financial Services Liquidity Risk Management

Oracle Financial Services Liquidity Risk Management (OFS LRM) has emerged as a critical risk management function for banking institutions, as regulators increasingly require banks to have a robust liquidity management framework in place. As per the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS), “liquidity is the ability of a bank to fund increases in assets and meet obligations as they come due, without occurring unacceptable losses”. Oracle Financial Services Liquidity Risk Management is designed to address liquidity risk of banking institutions across the world. It helps financial institutions to

- Drive liquidity ratio regulatory compliance and adhere to tight regulatory deadlines through pre-packaged rules and computations
- Engage in enterprise-wide comprehensive stress testing that feeds into the contingency funding planning process
- Improve risk reporting practices by leveraging an extensive set of reports and dashboards built out of a unified data model

1.1 Overview

Oracle Financial Services Liquidity Risk Management comprehensively addresses an organization's liquidity risk requirements, both regulatory and management, through a flexible user interface, robust calculations, and advanced reporting. It supports pre-configured calculations, scenarios, and reporting templates to ensure full compliance with BIS Basel III guidelines, US Liquidity Coverage Ratio calculation and 4G liquidity reporting guidelines (popularly known as US Federal Reserve FR 2052 a and FR 2052 b Liquidity Monitoring templates).

The Liquidity Risk Management Application among others contains the following functionalities:

- Liquidity Gap Calculations
- Liquidity Ratio (as per BIS and US Federal Reserve Guidelines) and Funding Concentration Calculation
- Intraday Liquidity Management
- Counterbalancing
- Stress Testing
- Run Management

An overview of the above functionalities in the Liquidity Risk Management Application is given in the following sections:

1.1.1 Liquidity Gaps

Liquidity gap is the mismatch in a bank's inflows and outflows from various assets and liabilities, due to the difference in the behavior exhibited by the customers. This gap can be positive or negative, depending on if the bank has more inflows than outflows and vice versa.

For banks, the liquidity gap can change over the course of the day as deposits and withdrawals are made. This means that the liquidity gap is more of a quick snapshot of a bank's risk.

Liquidity Gap can also be depicted by the formula, Cash Inflows – Cash Outflows.

1.1.2 Liquidity Ratio and Funding Concentration

Various parameters in Liquidity Risk Management help in analyzing the liquidity status of the bank. Liquidity ratios are one such parameter prescribed in the Basel III Guidelines. There are three types of ratios calculated by the LRM application, which are as follows:

- **Liquidity Coverage Ratio:** Liquidity coverage ratio addresses the short-term liquidity needs of an institution during a stress situation. It estimates whether the stock of high quality liquid assets is sufficient to cover the net cash outflows under stress situations over a specified future period, in general, lasting 30 calendar days (or LCR horizon). Liquidity coverage ratio is calculated at the legal entity level on a standalone and consolidated basis. Liquidity coverage ratio is also calculated at the level of each significant currency in order to identify potential currency mismatches, which is known as Foreign Currency Liquidity Coverage Ratio.
- **Net Stable Funding Ratio:** This addresses the medium and long-term liquidity needs of a bank during a stress situation. It specifies the minimum amount of stable funding required to be maintained in order to promote stable long term funding.
- **Funding Concentration:** Wholesale funding from significant sources is calculated in order to monitor the liquidity risk arising from the withdrawal of such funds. Funding concentration is calculated on the basis of following dimensions:
 - Concentration by Significant Counterparties
 - Concentration by Significant Products
 - Concentration by Significant Currencies

1.1.3 Intraday Liquidity Management

Intraday liquidity Risk Management refers to the ability of a bank by to discharge its payment and settlement obligations in a timely basis on any business day.

Oracle Financial Services Liquidity Risk Management application helps to measure and report intraday liquidity positions under normal conditions and stress scenarios. OFS LRM Solution uses two approaches to manage Intraday Liquidity Risk:

- **Intraday Liquidity Monitoring Metrics:**

Intraday Monitoring Metrics relating to Payment Positions, Intraday Sources, Time Specific Obligations, Throughput and so on are calculated and reported as a part of this approach. Computation of these metrics happens at the end of the day. This is catered through a Run using the Run Management window in the OFS LRM application. The metrics are calculated for each selected date based on actual intraday payments made and received as part of the contractual Run. Dashboard Reports and Regulatory Reports are also a part of this feature.

- **Real Time Intraday Monitoring:**

Real Time Intraday Monitoring feature enables a bank to view its net positions and intraday sources in Real time. Dashboard Reports relating to Payments, Net intraday positions, Time specific obligations and so on can be viewed and refreshed in Real Time within the day.

1.1.4 Counterbalancing

As part of their liquidity governance process, financial institutions are required to have formal contingency funding plans for addressing liquidity needs during periods of stress. The Counterbalancing Strategy module of Oracle Financial Services Liquidity Risk Management aids banks in developing such contingency funding plans to address the liquidity hotspots observed during stress scenarios of varying magnitudes.

A counterbalancing strategy consists of one or multiple counterbalancing positions covering the fire sale of marketable and fixed assets, creation of new repos, rollover of existing repos and raising fresh deposits or borrowings. These can be easily configured by selecting the individual instrument, asset or product and specifying the parameters such as haircuts, sale percent, rollover rate and so on, based on the type of position. Once, the counterbalancing positions are specified, the strategy is applied to the existing liquidity gaps in order to assess its impact.

1.1.5 Stress Testing

Stress testing is now an integral part of a bank's risk measurement system and plays an important role in estimating the effects of potential financial crises on a bank's operations. Stress testing or risk estimation technique refers to the process of examining the stability of a system or entity in adverse conditions. It involves testing beyond normal operational capacity, often to a breaking point, in order to observe the results.

Stress testing is an integrated framework of OFSAAI which supports the stress testing requirements across the entire suite of OFSAAI products including Liquidity Risk Management. It allows banks to define shocks and assess the impact of such shocks across multiple business areas.

Stress testing provides adverse values of business assumptions such as rollover rates, run-off rates and so on, and replaces the Business As Usual (BAU) assumptions with these stress assumptions.

1.1.6 Run Management

Run Management allows you to define, approve, and execute Runs in the LRM application. Different types of Runs are defined using the Run Framework of the Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure (OFSAAI) and executed using the Run Management window in the LRM application.

The types of Runs are as follows:

- **Contractual Run**

This is the first Run defined using the Run Management window of the LRM application.

A contractual Run allows you to estimate liquidity gaps based on the contractual cash flows received as a download from the bank. All inflows and outflows of cash are assumed to be generated based on the terms of the contract. The liquidity metrics, both gaps and ratios, are estimated on a standalone (Solo) basis for each selected legal entity or on a consolidated basis at the level of the selected legal entity. The gap report enables the analysis of the current liquidity gaps in each time bucket purely based on contractual terms. Contractual Execution caters to the as of date liquidity status of the organization without the application of any business assumption. Contractual Runs are defined for long term buckets.

The purpose of defining contractual Run is to execute BIS Basel III Liquidity Runs to calculate Gap to report liquidity gaps in each time bucket (Cash Inflow – Cash Outflow).

This forms the base for BAU Run with combination of single or multiple business assumptions.

Assumptions are applied either on original balance or cash flows or the changing balance or cash flows across business assumptions.

- **Business As Usual**

After defining and executing a contractual Run, business assumptions such as rollovers, Run-offs, prepayments, delinquencies, haircuts and so on, are to be defined and applied to the contractual cash flows, through BAU execution. This execution computes the liquidity position of the organization under business – as – usual or normal conditions by assessing the impact of the BAU assumptions on the contractual cash flows. The contractual Run forms the base for BAU Run with combination of single or multiple business assumptions. The assumptions are applied either on original balance or cash flows or the changing balance or cash flows across business assumptions.

- **Stress Run**

After defining and executing business assumptions, a stress Run is created through the Stress Definition module of AAI. A business-as-usual Run is selected as the baseline Run and the BAU assumptions which are part of the selected baseline Run are replaced by stress business assumptions. Replacement of a set of BAU assumptions with another set of stress assumptions constitutes a scenario for stress testing within LRM. Stress business

assumptions are similar to BAU assumptions, but with adverse or stressed values. On execution of the stress Run, the business assumptions are applied to contractual cash flows to assess the impact of the scenario on the liquidity metrics.

1.2 LRM Process Flow

The following is the Liquidity Risk Management process flow:

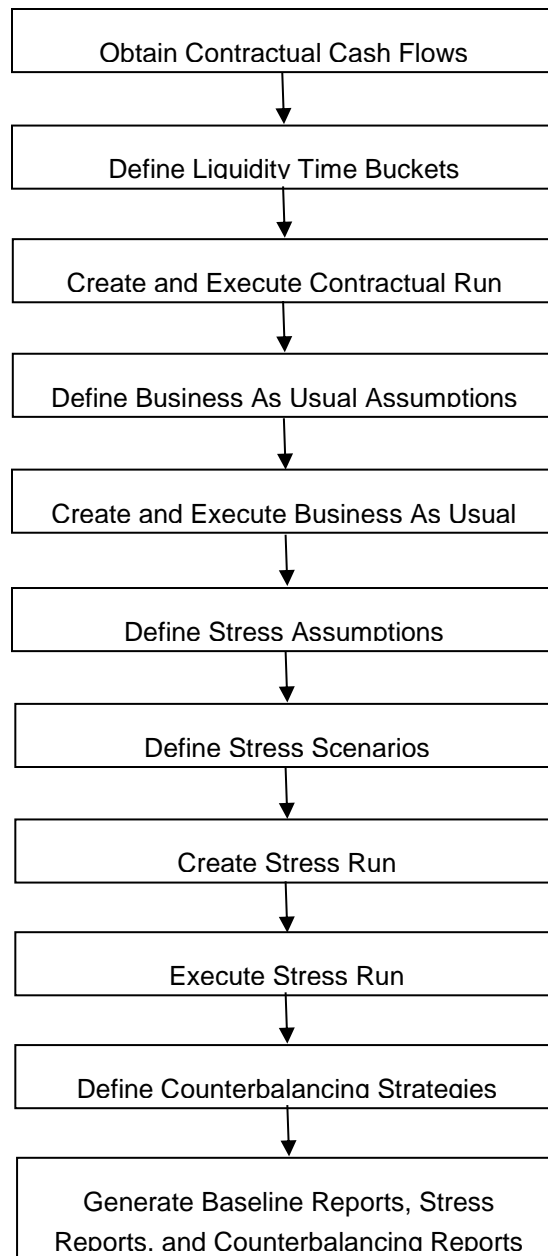


Figure 1 LRM Process Flow

- a. **Obtaining Contractual Cash Flows and Liquidity Buckets:** The process of liquidity risk management begins in OFS LRM, after obtaining the contractual cash flows as a download from the ALM systems. If OFS ALM is installed, the required cash flows can be selected from the Application Preferences window of OFS LRM. Once, the contractual cash flows are selected, liquidity time buckets need to be defined. The liquidity buckets may be multi-level time buckets.

The contractual cash flows need to be bucketed, in order to calculate the liquidity gaps, ratios, and to perform other analysis. These may be estimated on solo basis or consolidated basis.

- b. Executing Contractual Run:** The Contractual Run is then executed. A Contractual Run does not anticipate any change from the normal behavior and goes according to the contractual terms. For that, the cash flows are first converted to the local or reporting currency. Cash flows are then assigned to time buckets and liquidity gaps under contractual terms are estimated. Cash flows need to be aggregated too as they will be large in number and it will take time to execute them individually. For example, during the Exadata tuning test that was conducted in October 2014, for OFS LRM, 20 billion cash flows were aggregated to 9 million cash flows. The Contractual Runs can be scheduled to run overnight as and when data arrives from each Line of Business (LOB).
- c. Executing BAU Run:** Once the liquidity gaps are estimated under contractual terms, the changes in cash flows during the normal course of business due to consumer behavior are to be estimated. This involves defining business assumptions based on multiple rules and specifying assumption values. For example, following is an assumption: “20% of retail loans with maturity less than 6 months are prepaid in the 1-month bucket”. Assumption values specified for each dimension member combination, is selected from pre-defined business hierarchies/dimensions. Once these assumptions are defined, they are grouped together and applied to contractual cash flows as part of the BAU Run or Baseline Run execution process. BAU Runs are scheduled to run overnight as and when, data arrives from each LOB. The impact of these business assumptions on liquidity gaps, ratios, and other metrics is estimated.
- d. Executing Stress Run:** The next step in the liquidity risk process is stress testing, which begins with defining stress values for business assumptions. A baseline rule is replaced by one or multiple stress rules to create stress scenarios. The stress scenario mapped to a Baseline Run, to generate a Stress Run. Stress values are specified for each dimension member combination, selected from pre-defined business hierarchies/dimensions. Stress Runs are scheduled to run overnight, intra-day, or at any other frequency. The Stress Run is executed and the impact of the scenario on liquidity gaps, ratios, and other metrics is estimated.
- e. Counterbalancing Strategies:** Once the Runs are executed, the liquidity gaps are analyzed to identify liquidity mismatches which could cause potential losses. These are managed by defining and applying counterbalancing strategies. Counterbalancing strategies can be applied to Contractual Runs, BAU Runs, and Stress Runs.

Counterbalancing strategies are a combination of one or multiple counterbalancing positions which include sale of assets, creation or rollover of repos, new funding, and so on.
- f. LRM Reports:** Finally, LRM generates reports like Baseline Reports, Stress Reports, and Counterbalancing Reports that enable a detailed view of the liquidity risk metrics.

2 Getting Started with OFS LRM

To access the LRM application you need to log into OFSAAI environment using the following window.



Figure 2 OFSAAI Log in

Tag	Description
Language	Select the language in this field.
User ID	Enter the User ID to Login.
Password	Enter the password to Login.
Login	Click the Login Button after providing User ID and Password for Login.

Table 1 OFSAAI Log In

When you log into OFSAAI, the first screen which appears is illustrated below.

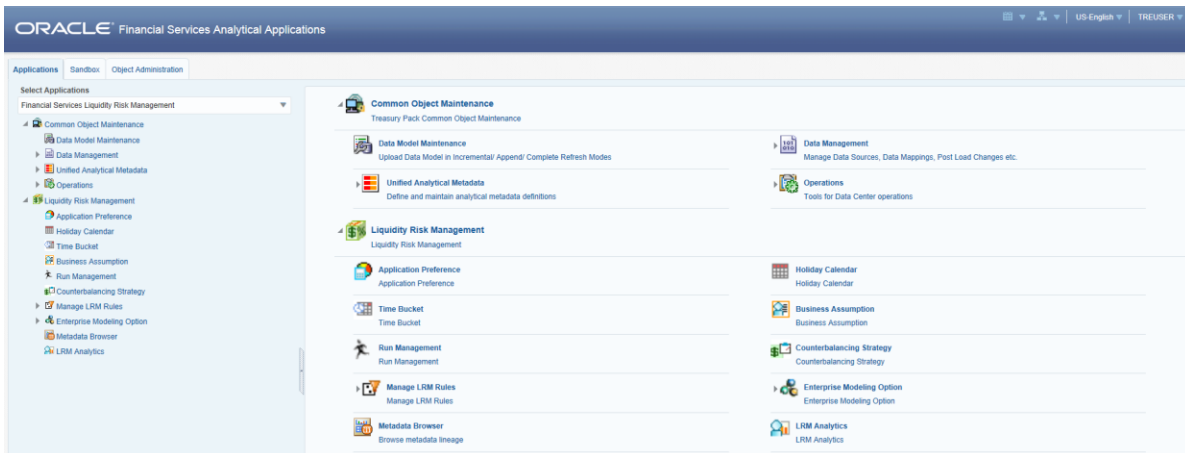


Figure 3 OFSAAI – Treasury Pack Link

Tag	Description
TREUSER	Click this button to select the following options: Preferences, About, Change Password or to logout of OFSAAI.
Select Applications	Click the drop-down button and select the Financial Services Liquidity Risk Management where the LRM Application is installed.
Sandbox	Enterprise Modeling helps business analysts in banking institutions to identify the business opportunities and to measure the risk prevailing in the competitive market to safeguard the regulatory and economic capital of banks. It includes section like Sandbox Definition, Sandbox Maintenance, Application, Technique Registration, Variable Definition, Modeling, and Stress Testing. For more information refer <i>OFS Analytical Applications Infrastructure User Guide</i> .
Object Administration	Object Administration is an integral part of the Infrastructure system and facilitates system administrators to define the security framework with the capacity to restrict access to the data and metadata in the warehouse, based on a flexible, fine-grained access control mechanism. For more information refer <i>OFS Analytical Applications Infrastructure User Guide</i> .
Liquidity Risk Management Link	Click this link to view the options under LRM.

Table 2 OFSAAI

3 Application Preferences

3.1 Overview

The Application Preferences tab helps to select some set-up parameters required for LRM processing. These include selection of Contractual Cash Flow processes, mandatory dimensions and aggregation dimensions. LRM Functional Administrator can set the application preferences.

NOTE: For an LRM Analyst to view the Application Preferences tab, you must map the function “View LRM Application Preference” in **System Administration > Function – Role Map** in Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications window. For more information, see Appendix A of OFSAAI User guide available in [OTN](#) library.

3.2 Understanding Application Preferences

In **Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure** under **Select Applications**, select **Financial Services Liquidity Risk Management**.

To open the **Application Preferences** window, choose **Liquidity Risk Management > Application Preferences** on the Left-Hand Side (LHS) menu.

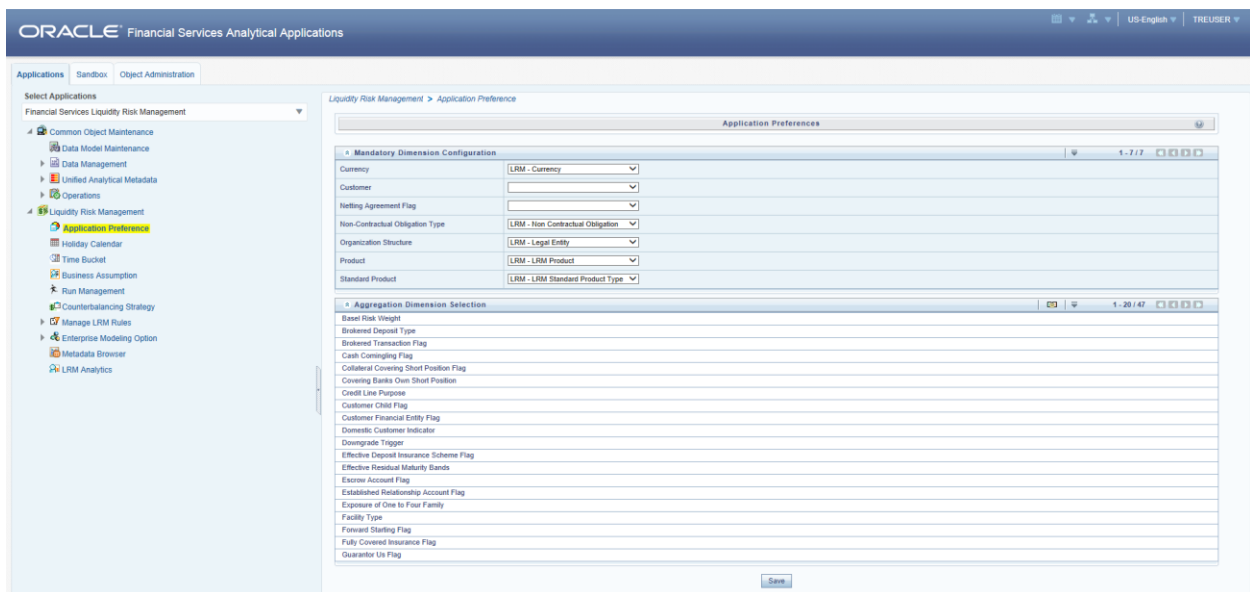


Figure 4 Application Preferences

The Application Preferences window has the following sections:


- Contractual Cash Flow Process Selection
- Mandatory Dimension Configuration
- Aggregation Dimension Selection

3.3 Contractual Cash Flow Process Selection

NOTE: This section is applicable only when both OFS LRM and OFS ALM are installed in the same information domain (infodom).

Contractual Cash Flow Process Selection displays a list of ALM Processes which are executed for cash flow generation. The cash flow engine in ALM can be executed in one or multiple processes; these can be Contractual or Scenario based. Each of them generates cash flows for various asset and liability products. LRM processes these cash flows and this list displays the available ALM cash flows processes.

To select the process for Contractual Cash Flow Process, perform the following steps.

1. On the Application Preferences window, under Contractual Cash Flow Process Selection, click  to select the process. The browser is displayed.

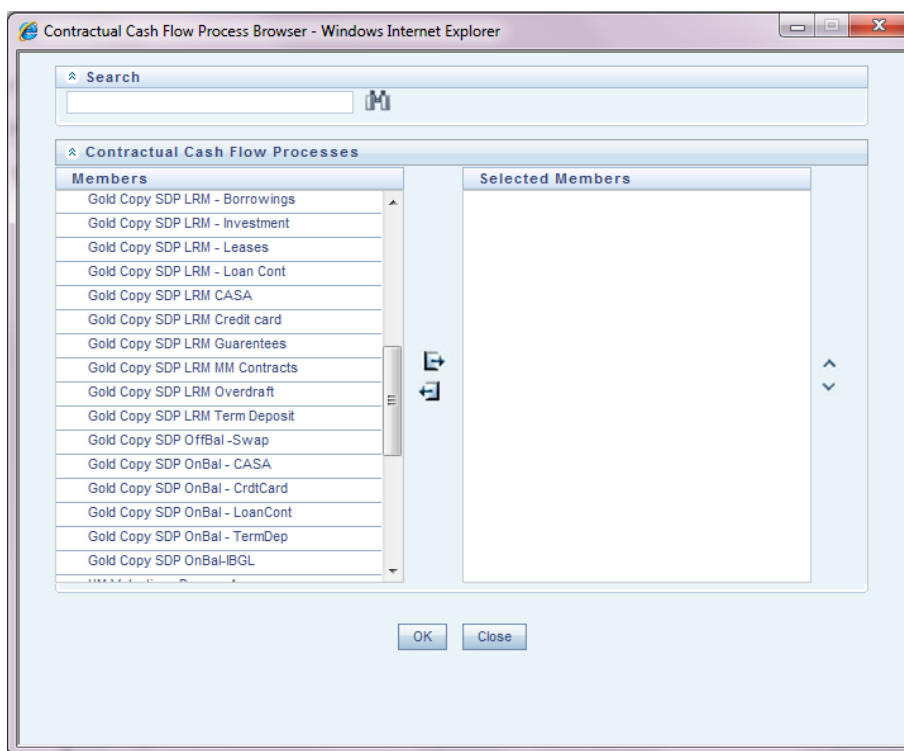


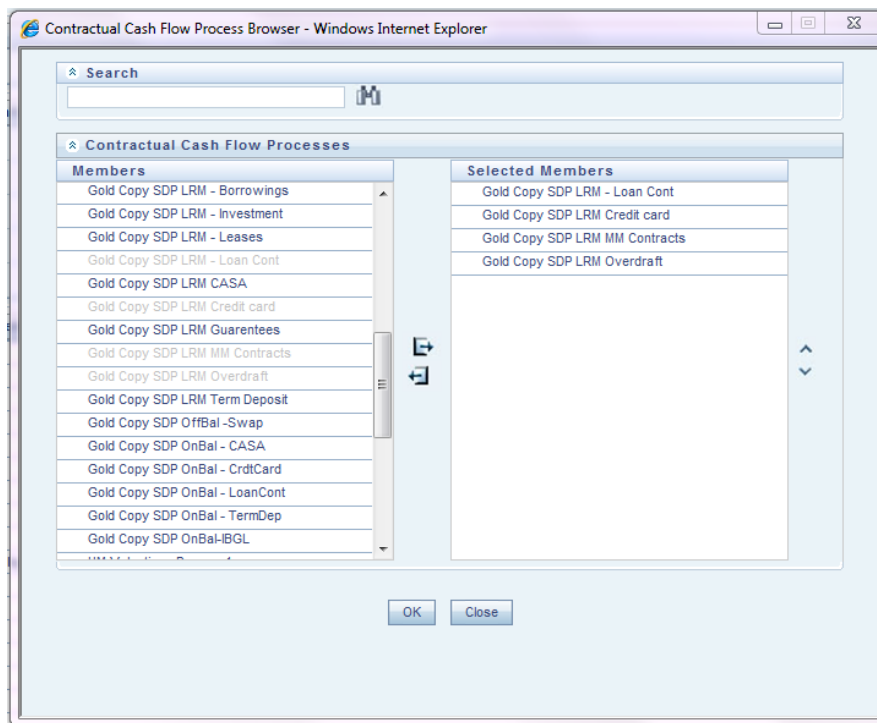


Figure 5 Contractual Cash Flow Process Selection

2. Select one or multiple contractual cash flow processes, the outputs of which will be used by LRM.
3. Double click the members or click  to move them to Selected Members section.
4. Using  up or down arrows, you can sequence the contractual cash flow processes.
5. Click **OK**. The process IDs are stored in appropriate tables. The application selects all the cash flows that have a ALM cash flow engine's process IDs which are associated

with this and picks up these IDs that is, once it is stored, it picks up the relevant cash flows against the process IDs.



3.4 Mandatory Dimension Configuration

The LRM application requires some dimensions to be selected mandatorily for downstream calculations. These include currency, organization structure, and standard product. The parameters selected as part of this field are displayed in the BAU window under the Dimension browser.

The Mandatory Dimension Configuration section has the following fields:

- Currency
- Customer
- Organization Structure
- Netting Agreement Flag
- Non-Contractual Obligation Type
- Product
- Standard Product

Mandatory Dimension Configuration	
Currency	LRM - Currency ▼
Customer	▼
Netting Agreement Flag	▼
Non-Contractual Obligation Type	LRM - Non Contractual Obligation ▼
Organization Structure	LRM - Org Structure Country Flag ▼
Product	LRM - LRM Product ▼
Standard Product	LRM - LRM Standard Product Type ▼

Figure 6 Mandatory Dimension Configuration

1. **Currency:**

For Currency, only one hierarchy is present. LRM - Currency is automatically selected in the Currency field.

2. **Customer:**

To identify the intercompany cashflows, customer dimension is mandatory. However there is no hierarchy selection required.

3. **Organization Structure:**

For Organization Structure, there are multiple selections. Select either of the following:

- LRM – Legal Entity: This is a BI Hierarchy where all the legal entities appear in a single level.
- LRM – Legal Entity – Parent Child: This is a parent child hierarchy where the legal entities are displayed in ascending/descending order of their parentage. The root being BHU (Business Holding Unit).
- LRM – Org Structure Country Flag: This is a Non-BI Hierarchy used in 4G reporting line reclassification. Ignore this hierarchy in this selection.

For example, if the LRM – Legal Entity is selected as Organization Structure, in the Application Preferences as shown in the following figure,



The selected Organization Structure (LRM – Legal Entity) along with the aggregation dimension members appear under the Dimension Selection section in BAU window as shown in the following figure:

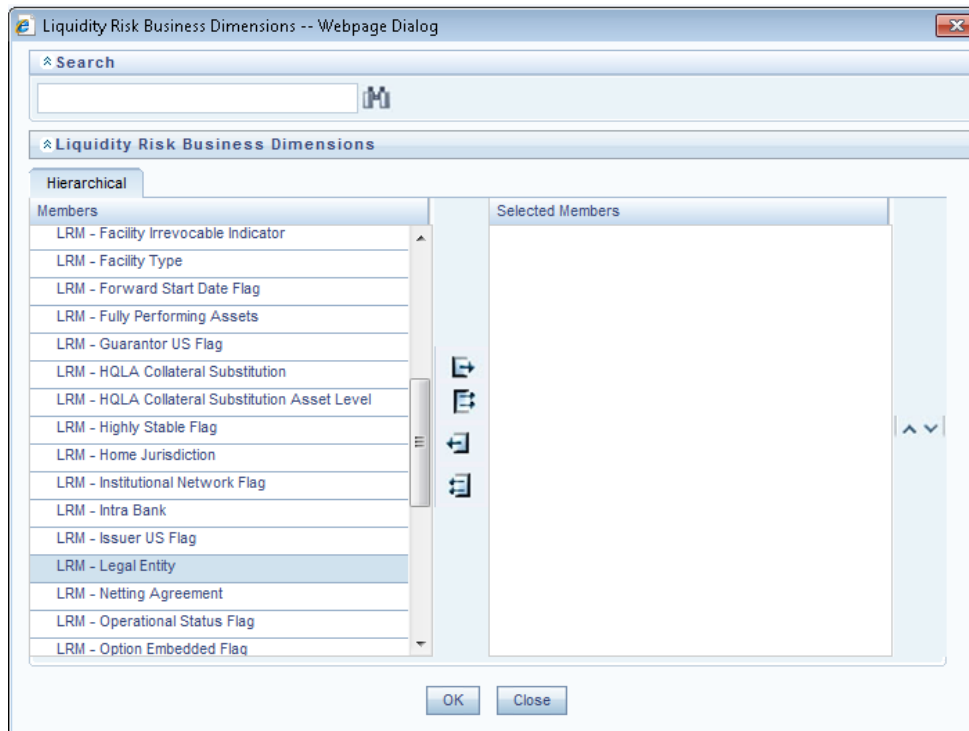


Figure 7 Dimension Selection

4. Netting Agreement Flag:

This dimension identifies whether the derivative contract is part of netting agreement. Based on this flag, the net derivative cash inflow/out flows are determined. Hierarchy selection is not required for this dimension.

5. Non-Contractual Obligation Type:

This dimension identifies the non contractual obligations part of LRM Instrument table.

6. Product:

For Product, there are two hierarchies present in out-of-box,

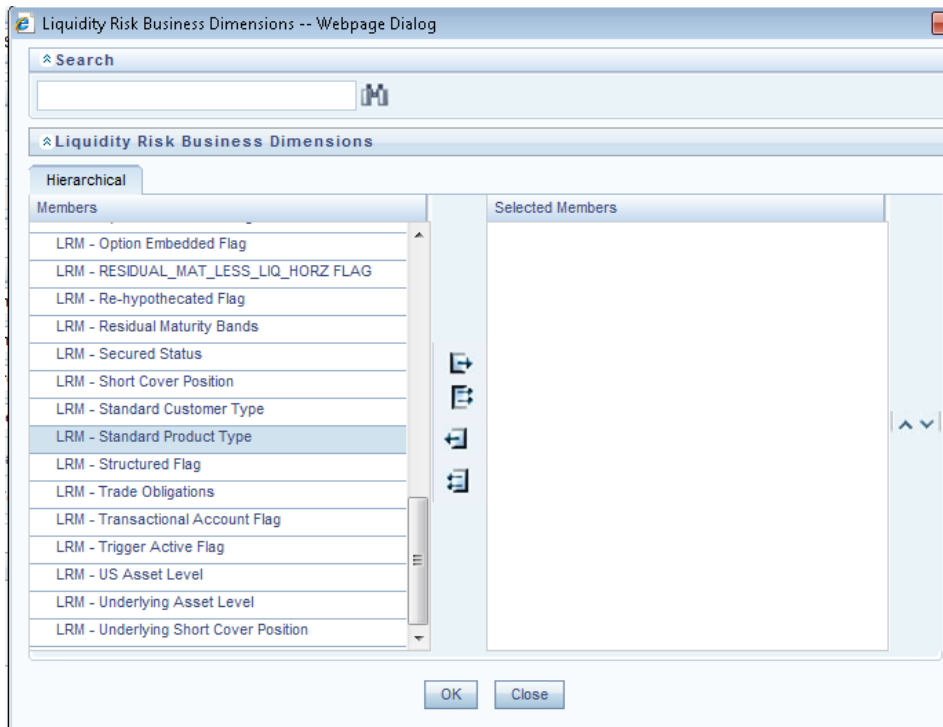
LRM – Product: This is a single level hierarchy which lists all the products at the lowest level. This is default selection OOB.

LRM – Product Balance Sheet Category: This is a five level hierarchy describing the higher levels of the products.

7. Standard Product:

For Standard Product, only one hierarchy is present. LRM – Standard Product Type is automatically selected in the Standard Product field.

The mandatory dimensions selected as part of this section appear in the dimension browser to support liquidity risk calculations.



3.5 Aggregation Dimension Selection

The aggregation dimension selection is done in order to aggregate the cash flows for business assumption application. All cash flows will be aggregated on the basis of Aggregation Dimension Selection. For example, if you require cash flows to be aggregated at a very high level, you can select lesser number of dimensions. In case, you require cash flows to be aggregated at a very granular, then all dimensions are selected. Further, the business assumption works on the dimensions selected and is restricted to the dimensions selected in this particular selection.

The application preferences made in this field are displayed in the BAU window under the Dimension browser. You are allowed to select the required dimension. For a detailed list of dimensions refer section [Annexure A: LRM Data Flow and Dimensions](#).

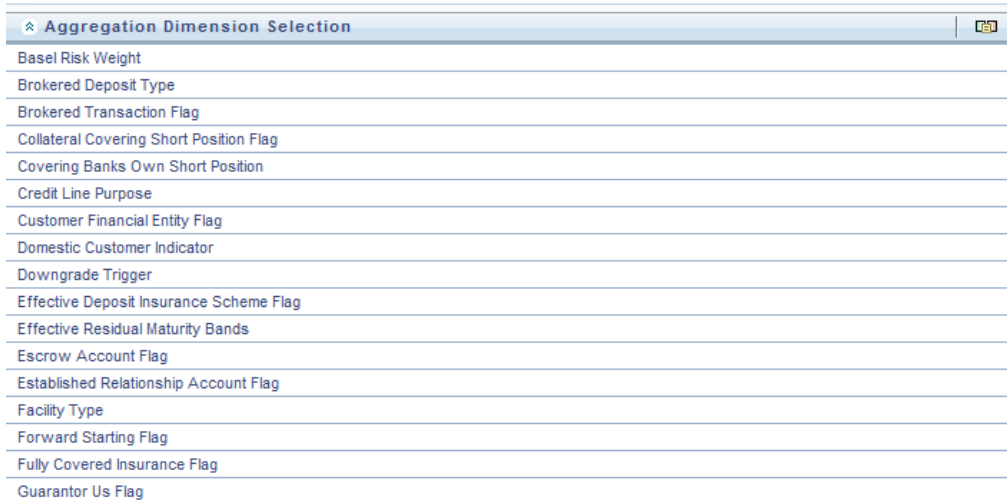

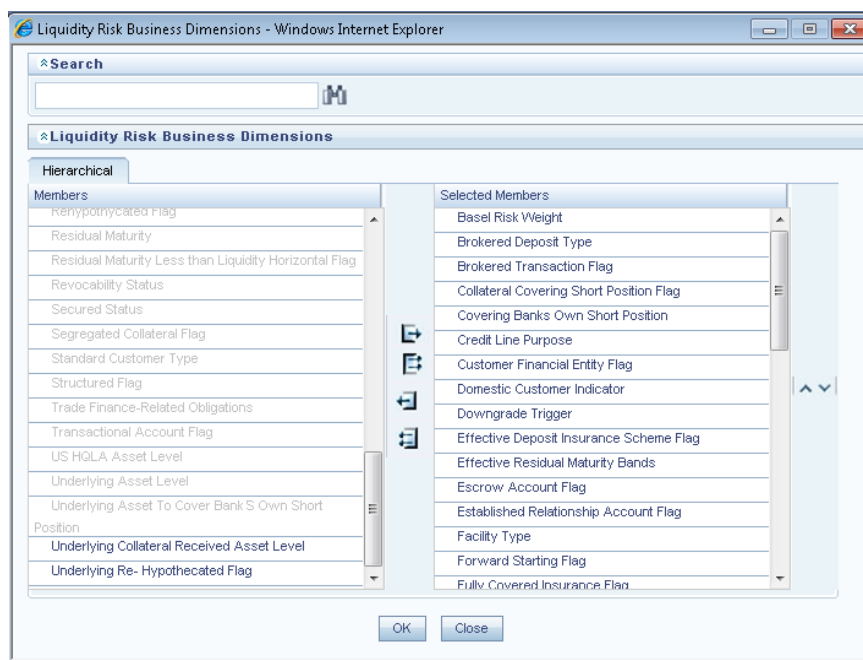




Figure 8 Aggregation Dimension Selection

To select the required dimensions, perform the following steps:

1. In the **Application Preferences** window, under Aggregation Dimension Selection, click  to select the members. The browser is displayed.

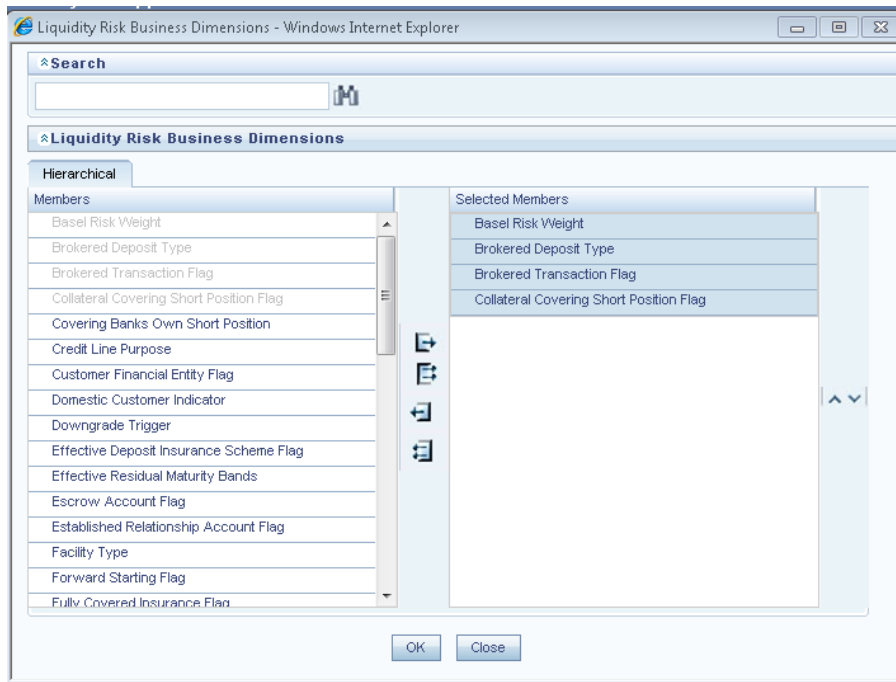


2. Select the required members.
3. Double click the members or click  to move them to Selected Members section.
4. Using  up or down arrows, you can sequence the dimensions.
5. Click **OK** to complete the selection.

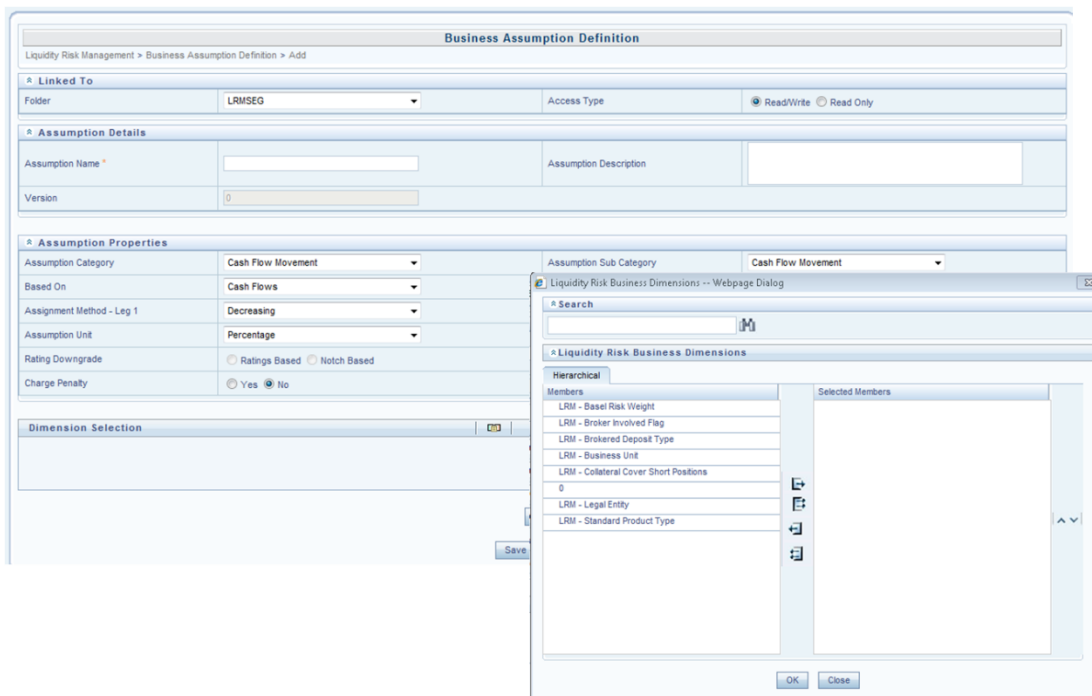
6. To save the selection, click **Save** and use it for liquidity risk calculations.

Only the selected dimensions appear under the Dimension browser in BAU window.

For example, in the following window only four members are selected in the application preferences dimension browser.



Only the selected aggregation dimensions along with the mandatory dimensions appear under the Dimension Selection section in BAU window as shown in the following figure:



NOTE:

To add a new mandatory or aggregation dimension it is recommended to add the following seeded data in FSI_LRM_BUSINESS_DIMENSION:

- `f_is_intraday_specific = 'Y'`
This dimension is used only for intraday Run and it is not displayed in Application Preference window. The `f_selection_flag` must be 'N' in this case as the US LCR Run must not be impacted.
- `f_lcr_intraday_flag = 'Y'`
This dimension is used for both intraday and US LCR Run. This is displayed in Application Preference window.
- `f_account_dimension = 'Y'`
This dimension is an account level attribute and is used only for intraday assumptions. This is displayed in Application Preference window.
- `f_transaction_dimension = 'Y'`
This dimension is a transaction level attribute and is used only for intraday assumptions. This is displayed in Application Preference window.

4 Holiday Calendar

This chapter discusses the procedure for creating a Holiday Calendar and generating a list of weekend and holiday dates.

4.1 Overview of Holiday Calendar

A Holiday is a day designated as having special significance for which individuals, a government, or some religious groups have deemed that observance is warranted and thus no business is carried on this day. The Holiday Calendar code can range from 1 to 99999.

The procedure for working with and managing a Holiday Calendar is similar to that of other OFSAA business rules. It includes the following steps:

- Searching for a Holiday Calendar.
- Viewing and Updating a Holiday Calendar.
- Copying a Holiday Calendar.
- Deleting a Holiday Calendar.
- Check Dependencies in the Holiday Calendar definitions.
- Refresh the Holiday Calendar summary page.

NOTE: Check Dependencies functionality is not supported for OFS LRM 8.0.2.

4.2 Searching for a Holiday Calendar

Search for a Holiday Calendar to perform any of the following tasks:

- View
- Edit
- Copy
- Delete
- Check Dependencies
- Refresh

4.2.1 Prerequisites

Predefined Holiday Calendar

4.2.2 Procedure

1. In **Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure** under **Select Applications** select, **Financial Services Liquidity Risk Management**.

2. To open the **Holiday Calendar** window, choose **Liquidity Risk Management > Holiday Calendar** on the Left-Hand Side (LHS) menu.

This page is the gateway to all Holiday Calendars and related functionality. You can navigate to other pages relating to Holiday Calendar from this page.

3. Enter the Search criteria.
 - Enter the name of the Holiday Calendar.
 - Click the Search icon.

Only holiday calendars that match the search criteria are displayed.

NOTE: You can control the number of rows to display on screen by selecting the "Pagination Options" icon from the action bar.

4.3 Creating a Holiday Calendar

You create holiday calendars to capture holidays for a given date range for any organization. It is possible to create and use multiple holiday calendars.

4.3.1 Procedure

1. In **Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure** under **Select Applications** select, **Financial Services Liquidity Risk Management**.
2. To open the **Holiday Calendar** window, choose **Liquidity Risk Management > Holiday Calendar** on the Left-Hand Side (LHS) menu.
3. Click **Add Holiday Calendar**. The Holiday Calendar details page is displayed.

4. Enter a code value for the new holiday calendar.

Note: The code is a numeric identifier for the holiday calendar. The code value must be a number between 1 and 99999. The code value you assign to the new holiday calendar must be unique.

5. Enter the name and a brief description for the holiday calendar.

Note: The name you assign to the holiday calendar must be unique. Name can hold a maximum of 30 characters.

6. In the Holiday Properties grid, select not more than two weekend days. Then choose the Holiday Period. The Holiday Period can be defined for a range of up to 40 years less than the current date and 40 years greater than the current date, totally spanning a maximum of 80 years.
7. In the Holiday Details grid, define the Holiday details for the any period within the holiday range defined in step 6. There are two types of holidays that can be defined, Fixed and Moving.

A fixed holiday is one which is deemed as a holiday for every year in the holiday period, for that particular day.

Example 25th December – Christmas, is a fixed holiday.

Note: To define a fixed holiday, input the holiday date for the first occurrence in the date range. For example, if your Date Range runs from 01-JAN-2000 to 31-DEC-2050, you should input the fixed holiday, Christmas, as 25-DEC-2000. The holiday calendar procedure will populate all subsequent 25-DEC entries in the holiday list table (FSI Holiday List).

The holiday calendar procedure will also ensure that holiday and weekend entries are not duplicated. For example, if weekends are defined as Saturday/Sunday and Christmas falls on a weekend day, there will be only one entry in the FSI Holiday List table.

A moving holiday is one which is deemed as a holiday only for that particular date and year, and not for every year in the holiday period. All occurrences of a moving holiday must be input manually.

Example 20th August 2012 is a moving holiday on account of the Muslim festival, Ramzan.

Once the holiday calendar definition is saved, its status in the summary page is marked as defined.

A holiday calendar created can also be deleted. Select one or more rows of holiday calendar definitions and click the Delete control.

4.3.2 Excel Import / Export

Excel import/export functionality is used for adding/editing holiday calendar definitions.

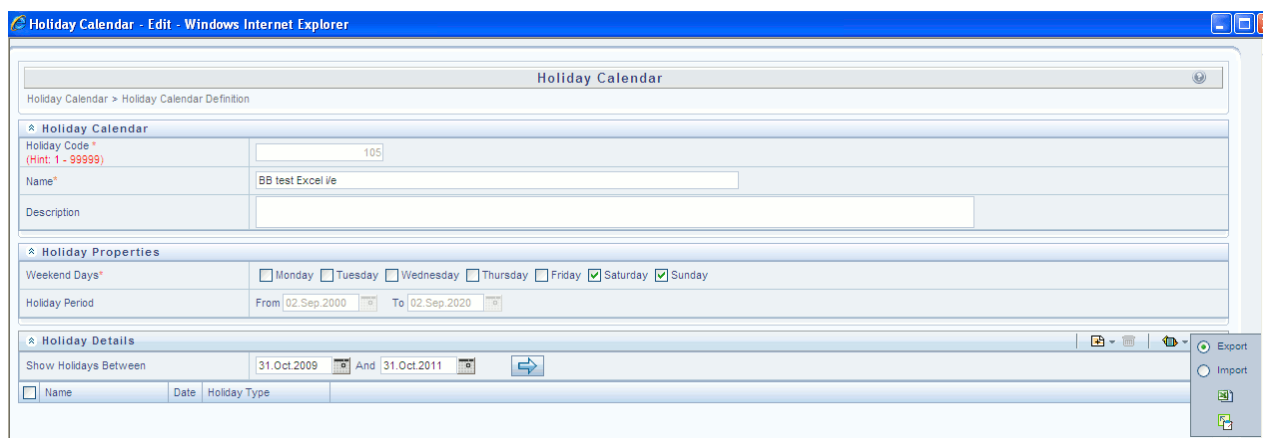


Figure 9 Holiday Calendar – Excel Import / Export

4.4 Executing Holiday Calendar

You execute a holiday calendar definition to generate calendar dates listing the various types of holidays for a given holiday period.

4.4.1 Prerequisites

Predefined Rules

4.4.2 Procedure

1. In **Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure** under **Select Applications** select, **Financial Services Liquidity Risk Management**.
2. To open the **Holiday Calendar** window, choose **Liquidity Risk Management > Holiday Calendar** on the Left-Hand Side (LHS) menu.
3. Search for a rule.

4. Select a Holiday Calendar and click the Generate Calendar Dates icon to execute the selected holiday calendar. Holiday list for holiday ID #1 generated successfully message appears (where #1 is the holiday calendar code). The holiday list can be confirmed by querying the FSI Holiday List table.

The status of a holiday calendar where holiday dates have been generated displays as "processed" in the status column in the summary page.

Important: In case you do not want to Generate Calendar dates immediately, you can select that particular holiday calendar anytime later from the summary page with its status defined, and then click the Generate Calendar Dates icon to execute the selected holiday calendar.

5. The generated holiday list is no longer valid if:
 - There is a change in the definition of the holiday calendar.
 - There is any update or modification to the Holiday Exceptions defined for that holiday calendar.

In such a case, the user will get a message "This holiday calendar has been modified, Please generate the holiday list again" and the holiday calendar state will be changed to "Defined" until the holiday list is regenerated with new definition.

4.5 Holiday Exceptions

1. You can specify exceptions to holidays. As a prerequisite, a holiday calendar should have been properly defined and the status of the holiday calendar in the summary page should be 'Processed'. Generating the holiday list will populate the holidays (weekends, fixed and moving) along with the working days. Then the Show Exceptions button is enabled in the detail page. Any changes in the holiday definition will disable the "Show

Exceptions" button. The user must generate the holiday list again to define or view the exceptions.

2. Click Show Exceptions in the Holiday Exceptions grid. The Holiday Exceptions window opens.
3. The search block in the Exceptions page has 6 fields: From (Year), To (year), Fixed Holidays, Moving Holidays, Holiday Date and All Exceptions.

From and To - Denotes the range of years which is a subset out of the holiday list generated, for which exceptions are required to be defined.

- a. Fixed Holidays – You can filter the list of holidays by the type of Fixed Holidays.
- b. Moving Holidays – You can filter the list of holidays by the type of Moving Holidays.
- c. Holiday Date – For a particular known holiday date, exceptions can be defined.
- d. All Exceptions - This checkbox when selected lists all the exceptions, if already defined, for the holidays within the From, To Date range.

The search result gives the list of all holidays based on the selection of the above search criteria fields.

4. In the Holiday Exceptions block, there are two types of exceptions that can be defined: Not a holiday and Shift to.

Any holiday can be marked as not a holiday, in which case that day is removed from the Holiday List. If the dropdown in the exception type is selected as "Not a Holiday", then the "shift to" date picker field is disabled.

Example

Spring earlier considered as a holiday in the holiday calendar can be marked as Not a Holiday in the Exceptions Window. Further the user can write his comments or remarks in the Notes Text Box next to the Exception Type dropdown. Any holiday can be shifted to another day, in which case the earlier declared holiday is removed from the Holiday List, while the shifted to day is included as a holiday

4.5.1 Excel Import/ Export

Excel import/export functionality is used for adding/editing holiday exceptions.

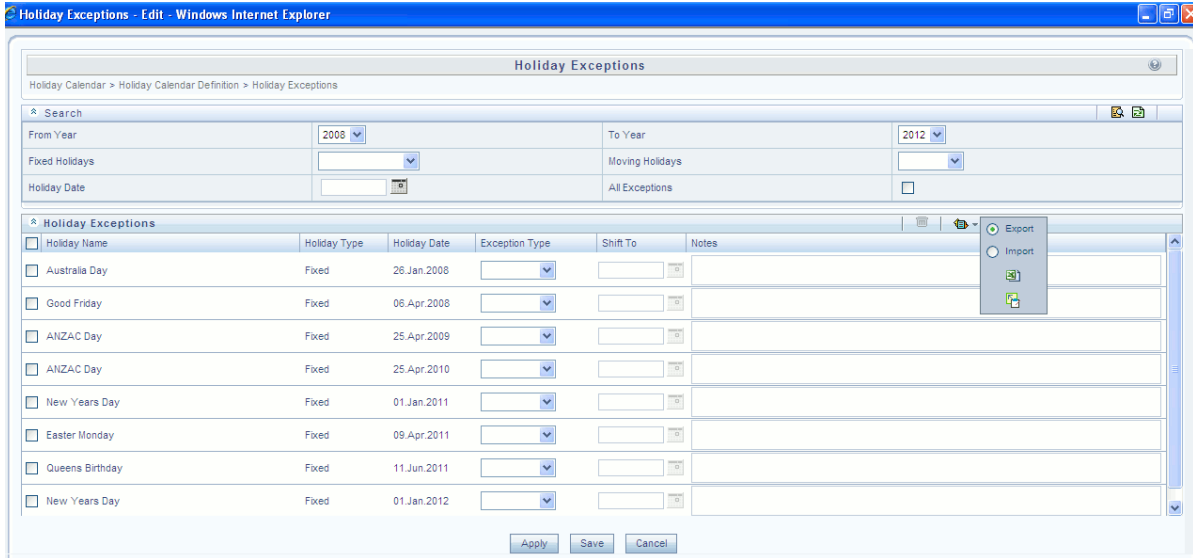


Figure 10 Holiday Calendar - Holiday Exceptions

NOTE: To use the holiday code configurations for LRM processing refer section [Annexure C: Create/Execute LRM Batch from Command Line.](#)

5 Time Buckets

Time Bucketing is the process of allocating cash flows to defined time intervals to identify, measure, and manage liquidity risk. The purpose of time bucketing is to increase operational efficiency as it helps in processing and reporting efficiently. One of the preliminary steps in data preparation for the LRM processing is to bucket the cash flows into the time buckets which are defined. Since the basic functionality of ALM liquidity buckets and LRM liquidity buckets are the same, there is a provision for a common bucket definition for OFS ALM and OFS LRM applications.

5.1 Liquidity Buckets

5.1.1 Overview

The summary of the enhancements introduced in the Time Buckets module of the OFS LRM application are as follows:

- **Multiple time bucket definition**

OFS LRM allows you to define multiple time bucket definitions and use them for different reporting purposes. For instance, FR 2052 a, FR 2052 b and LCR reporting requires time buckets of different granularities.

- **Additional bucket levels supported**

OFS LRM supports 5 time bucket levels for each bucket definition. This is performed by grouping the level 0 buckets defined. There is a window to define multiple levels.

- **Reporting time bucket definition**

OFS LRM allows you to define multiple reporting time buckets on a selected computational bucket definition. The Level 0 buckets of the computational and reporting time buckets are the same. The granularity of the other levels of reporting time buckets are different from that of the computational buckets. These are used for aggregating cash flows for reporting purposes. They are not used for defining business assumptions or for carrying out computations.

In the Time Bucket summary window, there is an icon to define the reporting time bucket for the selected time bucket. When you click the icon, a new bucket definition screen appears with level 0 buckets same as the selected time bucket. You can define the name and higher levels through the new window.

- **Pre-configured LRM Time Buckets**

The list of pre-packaged definitions is as follows:

- FR 2052 b Reporting Buckets - This time bucket definition is used to address US Regulatory report - FR 2052 b
- FR 2052 a Reporting Buckets - This time bucket definition is used to address US Regulatory report - FR 2052 a

- LRM time bucket - This time bucket definition is used in OOB assumptions.
- **User specific time buckets**
OFS ALM and OFS LRM users have access to their respective time bucket definitions only.

5.1.2 Liquidity Time Buckets Required for LRM Application

The default time buckets which are mandatorily required by the LRM application are as follows:

- **Open maturity time bucket** – All products which do not have a maturity associated with them are bucketed here. This is the time bucket used to bucket all cash flows that have an open maturity. This will be the first time bucket in the list. The start date and end date is not displayed for this time bucket. The start days and end days are set to -99999. These include products such as Current Account, Savings Account (CASA), and so on.
- **Overnight Bucket** - This will be the second time bucket in the list. The frequency and multiplier are 0 and days respectively. The start date and end date are set to as of date.
- **Unspecified bucket** - This is bucket where all cash flows that are not included in normal computations such as the delinquent cash flows which will not be recovered are moved. This bucket is provided to view these cash flows and not for calculation purpose. This is available at all bucket levels and will not have a time period associated with it. The unspecified bucket will be the last time bucket in the list. The start date and end date is not displayed for this time bucket. The start days and end days are set to 99999.

5.1.3 Inputs Required for Bucketing Cash Flows

The inputs required for bucketing cash flows are as follows:

- Defining time buckets.
- Cash flows and cash flow dates.
- Legal entity details of the account to which the cash flow relates.
- Legal entity specific holiday list.

5.1.4 Types of Liquidity Time Buckets

Oracle Financial Services Liquidity Risk Management supports multiple time bucket definitions.

Time bucket definitions are segregated into two types:

- Computational Time Buckets
- Reporting Time Buckets

5.1.4.1 Computational Time Buckets

Computational time buckets are defined to enable business assumption definition and for the purpose of carrying out liquidity risk calculations. Multiple sets of computational buckets are

supported with each set containing multiple time bucket levels. Users are allowed to define and maintain a library of such time bucket definitions and use it across business assumptions and Runs for satisfying the varied regulatory as well as management requirements.

Time buckets are defined in terms of days and displayed in hierarchical format. The definition of a day, whether business day or calendar day, will be a set-up parameter.

NOTE:

- There is no restriction on the number of bucket sets allowed to be defined.
- Number of bucket levels is restricted to 5 for a given computational bucket set.
- You are allowed to provide bucket names for all bucket levels other than level 0. Level 0 bucket names will be displayed as a combination of the start and end days as the bucket. For instance, 2 - 2 Day for a 1-day bucket starting on day 2.

The example of Computational Time Bucket Definition 1 is as follows:

Level 2	Level 1	Level 0
1 Year	0 – 6 Months	0 – 3 Months
		3 – 6 Months
	6 – 12 Months	6 – 8 Months
		8 – 10 Months
		10 – 12 Months

Table 3 Computational Time Bucket Definition Example 1

The example of Computational Time Bucket Definition 2 is as follows:

Level 2	Level 1	Level 0
1 Year	1 – 3 Months	0 – 1 Week
		1 – 4 Week
		1 – 3 Months
	4 – 6 Months	12 – 16 Weeks
		4 – 6 Months
	7 – 12 Months	6 – 9 Months
		9 – 12Months

Table 4 Computational Time Bucket Definition Example 2

5.1.4.2 Reporting Time Buckets

Reporting time buckets are defined over an existing computational time bucket set for the purpose of cash flow aggregation and reporting. This functionality allows liquidity gaps and cumulative gaps to be viewed across aggregation levels different from that of the computational bucket without re-executing the computations. This is enabled by ensuring that level 0 buckets of both the computational time buckets and the corresponding reporting time buckets are consistent.

In order to define a reporting time bucket set, Level 0 buckets of an existing computational time bucket set are obtained and are further grouped into multiple levels in case of computational buckets. Multiple reporting time bucket sets, consisting of multiple levels, are allowed to be defined for each computational time bucket set. The cash flows computed based on the contractual, baseline, or stress Runs are aggregated based on the reporting buckets and displayed in the ALM BI Analytics on selection of the relevant reporting bucket. Time buckets are to be displayed in hierarchical format.

NOTE:

- These buckets are used purely for aggregation and reporting purposes. Business assumptions are not allowed to be defined based on reporting time buckets.
 - The computational bucket set is automatically saved as a reporting bucket set.
 - The user is allowed to view the reporting bucket sets in the Metadata browser.
 - There is no restriction on the number of reporting bucket sets defined based on a single computational bucket set.
 - Number of bucket levels is restricted to 5 for a given reporting bucket set.
 - You are allowed to provide bucket names for all bucket levels other than level 0. Level 0 bucket names will be displayed as a combination of the start and end days as the bucket name. For instance, 2 - 2 Day for a 1-day bucket starting on day 2.
-

The example of a reporting time bucket set 1 is as follows:

Based on: Computational Time Bucket Set 2			
Level 3	Level 2	Level 1	Level 0
0 – 1 Year	0 – 4 Months	0 – 4 Weeks	0 – 1 Week
			1 – 4 Week
		1 – 4 Months	1 – 3 Months
			12 – 16 Weeks
	4 – 12 Months	4 – 6 Months	4 – 6 Months
			6 – 9 Months
		6 – 12 Months	9 – 12Months

Table 5 Reporting Time Bucket Set Example 1

The example of a reporting time bucket set 2 is as follows:

Based on: Computational Time Bucket Set 2		
Level 2	Level 1	Level 0
0 – 1 Year	0 – 1 Weeks	0 – 1 Week
	1 – 16 Weeks	1 – 4 Week
		1 – 3 Months
		12 – 16 Weeks
	4 – 9 Months	4 – 6 Months
		6 – 9 Months
		9 – 12 Months

Table 6 Reporting Time Bucket Set Example 2

5.1.5 Time Bucketing Process Flow


Time bucket definitions are uploaded in the Dimension Result Bucket table.

Once time buckets are uploaded, they can be viewed in the Time Buckets window in LRM application.

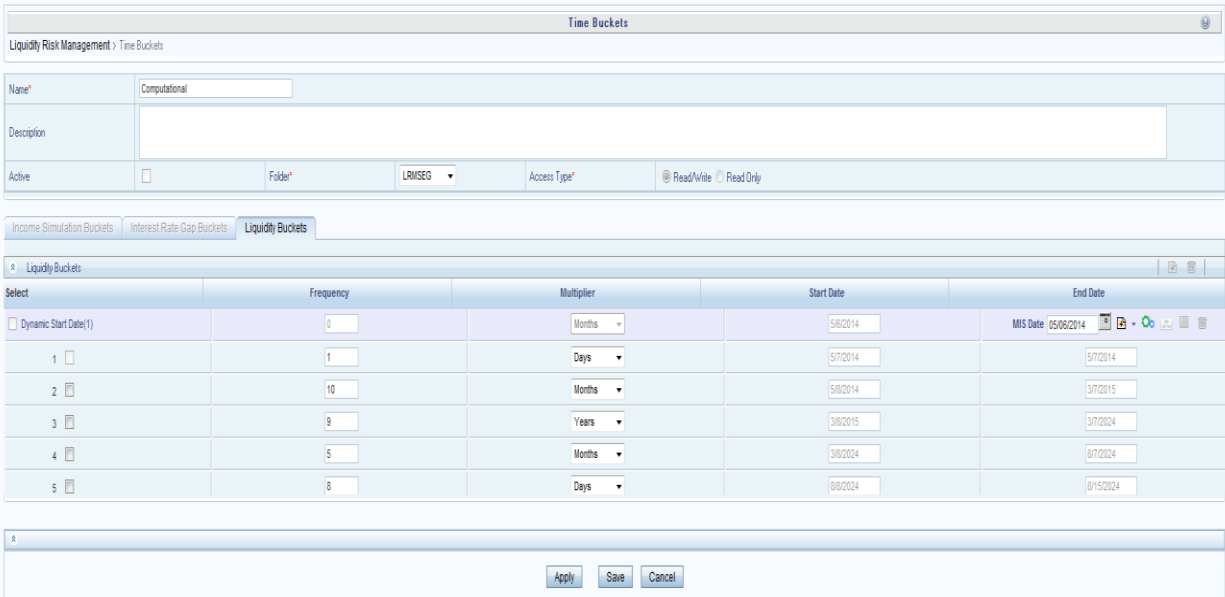
The process flow for Time Bucketing is as follows:

1. Calculate the number of holidays between the execution date and cash flow date.
2. Calculate number of business days for a cash flow on the basis of cash flow date and holidays.
3. Assign the cash flow to the time buckets on the basis of the business days.

5.1.6 Defining a New Time Bucket

On the **Liquidity Risk Management** window under Time Bucket Summary window, click  icon to add a new time bucket definition.

The Time Bucket Details – New window is displayed, perform the following steps:



The screenshot shows the 'Time Buckets' window with the following details:



- Name:** Computational
- Description:** (Empty text area)
- Active:**
- Folder:** LRMSEG
- Access Type:** Read/Write (selected), Read Only

The 'Liquidity Buckets' table contains the following data:



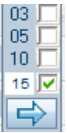

Select	Frequency	Multiplier	Start Date	End Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Dynamic Start Date(1)	0	Months	5/6/2014	MIS Date 05/06/2014
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1	Days	5/7/2014	5/7/2014
2 <input type="checkbox"/>	10	Months	5/8/2014	3/7/2015
3 <input type="checkbox"/>	9	Years	3/8/2015	3/7/2024
4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5	Months	3/8/2024	8/7/2024
5 <input type="checkbox"/>	8	Days	8/8/2024	8/15/2024

Buttons at the bottom: Apply, Save, Cancel



Figure 11 Time Bucket

1. Enter the time bucket definition **Name**.
2. Enter the time bucket **Description**.
Note: Active option and dynamic start date selection is disabled for LRM users.
3. Select the **Folder** from the drop-down list.
4. Define the **Frequency** (number of days) and **Multiplier** (Dates/Months/Years).
Note: The time buckets tab name must be Liquidity Buckets for the purpose of defining time buckets used in LRM.
5. Click the  icon to select the Start Date from the MIS Date format.
6. You are allowed to add the bucket rows in the following ways:
 Click  icon to add individual bucket rows and specify the frequency and multiplier.

Or,


Add multiple bucket rows by clicking  icon. Clicking the  icon displays  where you can select 3, 5 or 10 pre-specified bucket rows to be added or add a custom number of rows by specifying the number and clicking . In this case, frequency and multiplier must be specified by the user individually for each bucket row added.

Or,

Specify multiple time buckets of varying lengths by clicking  icon. Clicking the  icon opens up a window that allows you to specify multiple time buckets in a single instance as a combination of number of buckets, frequency and multiplier as illustrated below.


Select	Number of Buckets	Frequency	Multiplier
1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	10	2	Days
2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	20	5	Months
3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	30	7	Years
4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	40	6	Days
5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	50	9	Months

Figure 12 Time Bucket Liquidity Buckets

Click the  icon to add new rows. Each row allows you to specify the number of buckets of a particular size to be generated. In the above example, you can define 10 one day buckets by specifying the number of buckets as 10, the bucket size frequency as 10 and bucket size multiplier as 'days'. The application automatically generates 10 rows of time buckets, each with a bucket size of 2 days as part of the level 0 bucket definition.






7. Click **OK**. The application saves the bucket definition and the defined time bucket appears in the time bucket summary window.

Once you define Level 0 time buckets, you are allowed to create multiple levels for this definition up to a maximum of 5 levels inclusive of level 0 buckets. This is optional. The time bucket definition is still saved with one level.

8. Once you define Level 0 time buckets, to define multiple bucket levels click **Apply**. The Time Bucket Grouping icon is now enabled to create less granular time bucket levels.
9. Click  icon. The Liquidity Bucket Grouping window is displayed.

Liquidity Bucket Grouping			
Level 1 Bucket Definition			
Select	Level 0 Bucket Name	Bucket Size	Level 1 Bucket Name
<input type="checkbox"/>	Open Maturity	-99999 Day(s)	Week 1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Overnight	0 Day(s)	Week 1
<input type="checkbox"/>	1-1 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 1
<input type="checkbox"/>	2-2 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 1
<input type="checkbox"/>	3-3 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 1
<input type="checkbox"/>	4-4 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 1
<input type="checkbox"/>	5-5 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 1
<input type="checkbox"/>	6-6 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 1
<input type="checkbox"/>	7-7 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 1
<input type="checkbox"/>	8-8 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 2
<input type="checkbox"/>	9-9 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 2
<input type="checkbox"/>	10-10 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 2
<input type="checkbox"/>	11-11 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 2
<input type="checkbox"/>	12-12 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 2
<input type="checkbox"/>	13-13 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 2
<input type="checkbox"/>	14-14 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 2
<input type="checkbox"/>	15-15 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 2
<input type="checkbox"/>	16-16 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 3
<input type="checkbox"/>	17-17 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 3
<input type="checkbox"/>	18-18 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 3
<input type="checkbox"/>	19-19 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 3
<input type="checkbox"/>	20-20 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 3
<input type="checkbox"/>	21-21 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 3
<input type="checkbox"/>	22-22 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 3
<input type="checkbox"/>	23-23 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 4
<input type="checkbox"/>	24-24 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 4
<input type="checkbox"/>	25-25 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 4
<input type="checkbox"/>	26-26 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 4
<input type="checkbox"/>	27-27 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 4

Figure 13 Liquidity Bucket Grouping

10. Click  against a time bucket and click  to group the time buckets. You can select multiple time buckets which form a single higher level bucket at a single instance by clicking the last time bucket. A dialog box is displayed to define the Level 1 Bucket name that is, a user-specified name for the higher level time bucket is created.
11. Enter the Node Name and then click **OK**. Repeat steps 10 and 11 to group the other level 0 buckets into level 1 bucket.
12. Click  icon to reset all the levels defined for the time bucket definition.
13. Once all level 0 buckets are grouped, click the  icon to save the grouping. On clicking the  icon, the level 1 grouping is displayed in a new section named Level 2 Bucket Definition.

The process of grouping level 1 bucket to level 2 buckets is similar to that detailed in points 10 through 12.

14. Once you have defined your multi-level time buckets, click **OK** to save the definition. The hierarchy for the specified time bucket definition is now created and can be used for further computations.

NOTE:

The application supports up to 5 levels.


Multi-level time bucket definition is optional. Users are allowed to save the time bucket with level less than or equal to 5.

You cannot modify an intraday bucket to a liquidity bucket or vice-versa. You can only define one bucket at a time.

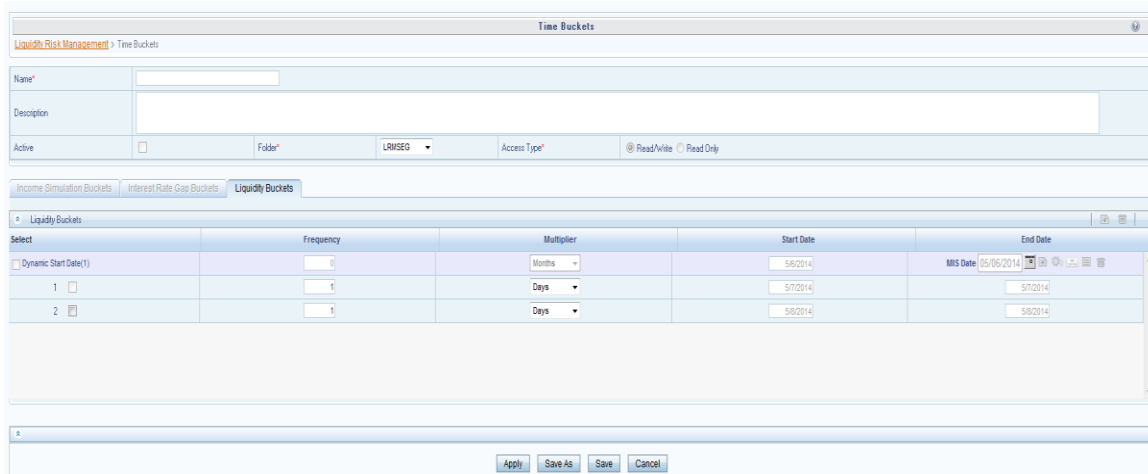
5.1.7 Creating Reporting Bucket

The Time Bucket definition screen allows you to define multi-level time buckets. Reporting time buckets are defined over an existing computational time bucket set.


To create a reporting bucket, perform the following steps:


1. On the **Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure** window under **Time Bucket Summary** window, select a Computational Time Bucket already created and then click  icon to create a reporting bucket.

The Time Bucket Details – Edit window is displayed.







Select	Frequency	Multiplier	Start Date	End Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Dynamic Start Date(1)	0	Months	5/6/2014	MIS Date: 05/06/2014
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1	Days	5/7/2014	5/7/2014
2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1	Days	5/8/2014	5/8/2014

2. Enter the time bucket **Name**.
3. Enter the time bucket **Description**.
Note: Active option and dynamic start date selection is disabled for LRM users.
4. Select the **Folder** from the drop-down list.
5. Under Liquidity Buckets section, the level 0 buckets defined as part of the selected computational bucket are displayed.
6. Click the  icon to select the Start Date from the MIS Date format.

7. In order to group, click **Apply**. The Time Bucket Grouping icon is now enabled to group different levels. Only the Level 0 buckets defined in computational time bucket are displayed. Hence you must define new higher levels. It is possible to group up to 5 levels. Once the grouping is done you can save it.
8. Click  icon. The Time Bucket Grouping window is displayed.

The process of grouping more granular buckets in higher level buckets is consistent for all bucket levels.

Liquidity Bucket Grouping			
^ Level 1 Bucket Definition			
Select	Level 0 Bucket Name	Bucket Size	Level 1 Bucket Name
<input type="checkbox"/>	Open Maturity	-99999 Day(s)	Week 1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Overnight	0 Day(s)	Week 1
<input type="checkbox"/>	1-1 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 1
<input type="checkbox"/>	2-2 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 1
<input type="checkbox"/>	3-3 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 1
<input type="checkbox"/>	4-4 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 1
<input type="checkbox"/>	5-5 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 1
<input type="checkbox"/>	6-6 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 1
<input type="checkbox"/>	7-7 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 1
<input type="checkbox"/>	8-8 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 2
<input type="checkbox"/>	9-9 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 2
<input type="checkbox"/>	10-10 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 2
<input type="checkbox"/>	11-11 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 2
<input type="checkbox"/>	12-12 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 2
<input type="checkbox"/>	13-13 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 2
<input type="checkbox"/>	14-14 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 2
<input type="checkbox"/>	15-15 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 2
<input type="checkbox"/>	16-16 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 3
<input type="checkbox"/>	17-17 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 3
<input type="checkbox"/>	18-18 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 3
<input type="checkbox"/>	19-19 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 3
<input type="checkbox"/>	20-20 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 3
<input type="checkbox"/>	21-21 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 3
<input type="checkbox"/>	22-22 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 3
<input type="checkbox"/>	23-23 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 4
<input type="checkbox"/>	24-24 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 4
<input type="checkbox"/>	25-25 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 4
<input type="checkbox"/>	26-26 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 4
<input type="checkbox"/>	27-27 Day(s)	1 Day(s)	Week 4

9. Click against a time bucket and click  to group the time buckets. You can select multiple time buckets which form a single higher level bucket at a single instance by clicking the last time bucket. A dialog box is displayed to define the Level 1 Bucket name that is, a user-specified name for the higher level time bucket is created.
10. Enter the Node Name and then click **OK**. Repeat steps 10 and 11 to group the other level 0 buckets into level 1 bucket.
11. Click  icon to reset all the levels defined for the time bucket definition.
12. Once all level 0 buckets are grouped, click the  icon to save the grouping. On clicking the  icon, the level 1 grouping is displayed in a new section named Level 2 Bucket Definition.

The process of grouping level 1 bucket to level 2 buckets is similar to that detailed in points 10 through 12.

13. Once you have defined your multi-level time buckets, click **OK** to save the definition. The hierarchy for the specified time bucket definition is now created and can be used for further computations.

Note:

- a. In case of all bucket types you are allowed to specify a bucket called Unspecified Bucket. This is available at all bucket levels and will not have a time period associated with it.
- b. The Overnight bucket will be the second time bucket in the list. The frequency and multiplier are 0 and days respectively. The start date and end date are set to as of date.
- c. Additionally, a time bucket called Open Maturity is present. This is the time bucket used to bucket all cash flows from accounts that have do not have a maturity associated with them.
- d. On execution of a Run, the start and end date is stored against each time bucket. This is for reporting purpose only. All definitions will use bucket names.

5.2 Intraday Buckets

5.2.1 Overview

Intraday time buckets are used for intraday metrics calculation and reporting. The maximum duration of an Intraday bucket definition is 24 hours. Granularity of definition are in hours, minutes and seconds instead of days as in liquidity buckets.

NOTE: Intraday bucket is by default, a computational bucket. Reporting buckets are not a part of Intraday bucket definition.

5.2.2 Bucket Definition

An Intraday bucket definition can support a maximum of 24 hour interval of time buckets. This interval is defined by the Start Time and End Time which is taken as an input by the application. The Start and End time are referred to as the bucket limits. Within each level, there are numerous buckets spanning from the start time up to the end time. Up to five levels can be defined within a time bucket definition. Level 0 definition is mandatory for defining an intraday bucket definition.

The inputs required\rules for defining an intraday bucket are as follows:

1. In the Start Time and End Time field, you can enter the maximum start and end times of payment systems with reference to a legal entity. For example, if a legal entity has 3 payments systems with start time as follows:
 - Payment system 1: 09:00 to 17:00
 - Payment system 2: 00:00 to 13:00
 - Payment system 3:10:00 to 20:00.


In this case, the from and to values are chosen as: 00:00 and 20:00.

Only HH and MM are taken as an input. The seconds part is automatically added by the application and SS is always 00. In the above example; from and to values to be stored are 00:00:00 and 20:00:00.

2. The multiplier is in the form of Seconds, Minutes and Hours.

3. Uniform interval time buckets only can be defined. For every level, the frequency and multiplier chosen under that level applies to the entire duration of the bucket limits.
4. The number of buckets at each level is computed by the application based on the bucket limits, frequency and multiplier. For example: If bucket limits are 09:00 to 16:00 and level zero has frequency and multiplier of 1 second, then every second between 09:00:00 and 16:00:00 serves as one bucket.
5. The following are additional points which need to be considered before defining an intraday bucket:
 - a. Maximum Frequency is 59 in case of seconds and minutes; and 23 in case of hours.
 - b. Frequency cannot be zero or fractions. Frequency must be a whole number greater than zero always.
 - c. Level 1 and the higher levels must be at a greater granularity than the underlying levels. The following must be considered before defining higher levels:
 - Multiplier of a higher level must always be equal to or greater than multiplier at a lower level. This implies that if level zero is defined in minutes, then the higher levels can only be in minutes/hours. Dropdown values for multipliers in the higher level reflect the same.
 - In case when multiplier between higher and lower levels are same, then it must be ensured that frequency of the higher level must be greater than the frequency of the lower level.
 - The (frequency x multiplier) of the higher level must be a **whole multiple** of the (frequency x multiplier) of the lower level.
 - Example 1: Level 0= 1 second, Level 1 can be 5 seconds, 1 minute, 10 minutes and so on.
 - Example 2: If Level 0 =5 seconds, then level 1 can be 10 seconds, 15 seconds, 1 minute etc. Level 1 in this case cannot have values like 7 seconds, 8 seconds and so on.

5.2.3 Defining an Intraday Bucket

On the **Liquidity Risk Management** window under Time Bucket Summary, click  icon to add an intraday bucket

The **Time Bucket Details – New window** is displayed, perform the following steps:

Figure 14 Time Bucket

1. Select the Intraday Buckets tab in the Time Buckets window.
Note: By default, Liquidity Buckets tab is selected.
2. Enter the time bucket definition **Name**.
3. Enter the time bucket **Description**.
Note: Active option is checked by default for LRM users.
4. Select the **Folder** from the drop-down list.
5. Define the Start Time and End Time based on the [Bucket Definition](#) provided.
6. Define the **Frequency** (a whole number greater than zero) and **Multiplier** (Seconds/Minutes/Hours).

Once you define Level 0 time buckets, you are allowed to create multiple levels for this definition up to a maximum of 5 levels inclusive of level 0 buckets. Creating higher levels is optional.

7. Once you have defined your multi-level time buckets, click **Apply** and then **Save** the definition. The hierarchy for the specified time bucket definition is now created and can be used for further computations.
8. The application saves the bucket definition and the defined intraday bucket appears in the time bucket summary window.

NOTE:

- The application supports up to 5 levels.
- Multi-level time bucket definition is optional. Users are allowed to save the time bucket with level less than or equal to 5.
- You cannot modify a liquidity bucket to an intraday bucket or vice-versa. You can only define one type of bucket at a time.

5.3 Understanding Time Buckets Summary

In Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure under **Select Applications** select, **Financial Services Liquidity Risk Management**.

To open the Time Bucket Test Summary window, choose **Liquidity Risk Management > Time Bucket Summary** on the Left-Hand Side (LHS) menu.

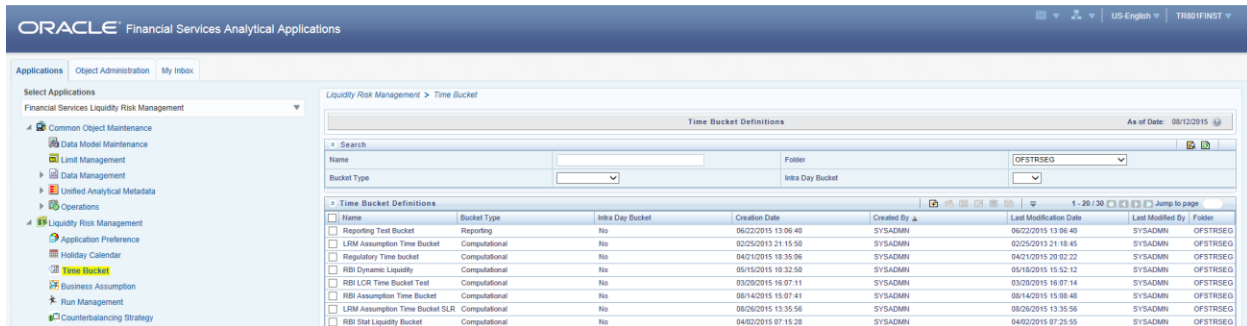




Figure 15 Time Buckets Summary

The Time Bucket Summary window displays the following fields. The definitions based on the search criteria are listed under list of Time Buckets.

This is the search section which contains multiple parameters. You can specify one or multiple search criteria in this section. When you click the search icon, depending up on the search criteria, this filters and displays the relevant search combination parameters under the Time Bucket summary as a list.

Search	
Field/Icon	Description
Search 	This icon allows you to search the time buckets on the basis of the search criteria specified. Search criteria include a combination of the Time Bucket Name, Folder, and Bucket Type. The time bucket displayed in the list of time bucket table are filtered based on the search criteria specified on clicking of this icon.
Reset 	This icon allows you to reset the search section to its default state that is, without any selections. Resetting the search section displays all the existing time bucket definitions in the list of time buckets table.
Name	This field allows you to search the pre-defined time bucket definitions on the basis of the time bucket name. Enter the time bucket name.

Search	
Field\Icon	Description
Folder	This field allows you to search for the pre-defined time bucket definitions on the basis of the selected folder. This field displays a list of folders that you have access to as a drop-down. Selection of a folder from the drop down list displays only those time buckets that have been defined within the selected folder/segment in the List of Time Bucket table.
Bucket Type	This is a drop-down selection of one of the following options: Computation and Reporting.
Intra Day Bucket	This field allows you to search Intraday buckets, Non-intraday buckets and both. If a 'Yes' is chosen, only Intraday buckets are searched and displayed. If a 'No' is chosen, non- intraday buckets are searched and displayed. By not choosing this field in the search criteria, the Application searches and lists both Intraday and non-intraday buckets.

Table 7 Time Bucket - Search








List of Time Buckets		
Icon Name	Icon	Description
Add		This icon allows you to define a new time bucket set.
Create Reporting Bucket		This icon opens the reporting time bucket window. The Level 0 buckets of the reporting time is same as the selected time bucket.
View		This icon allows you to view the selected time bucket definition.
Edit		This icon allows you to edit the selected time bucket definition.
Delete		This icon allows you to delete the selected time bucket definition.
Copy		The icon allows the selected definition to be copied and resaved as a new definition.
Check Dependencies		Select a time bucket definition and then click Check Dependencies control to generate a report on all dimension members that utilize your selected time bucket definition.

Table 8 Time Buckets Summary

NOTE: It is not possible to switch from Intraday buckets to non-intraday buckets and vice versa from the Time Bucket summary window.

5.4 Cash Flow Bucketing

The application computes the time buckets based on two approaches:

- Calendar Days
- Business Days

The two aspects of Cash Flow Bucketing are as follows:

- a. Time buckets are generated based on calendar days and business days on a daily basis
- b. Cash flows are bucketed based on the time buckets

5.4.1 Calendar Days

Under the calendar days approach, the start and end date of each time bucket is computed based on the number of calendar days. The time bucket dates are in running calendar day sequence. The time bucket dates are consistent across multiple legal entities, each with different holidays.

The process of computing the time buckets based on **calendar days** and subsequent bucketing of cash flows based on each business day convention is illustrated below.

1. Inputs

a. Cash Flows

The following table illustrates the cash flows based on each date for legal entities 1 and 2.

Date	Legal Entity 1		Legal Entity 2	
	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow
1/28/2015	20	22	14	19
1/29/2015	11	29	15	27
1/30/2015	11	26	18	26

Date	Legal Entity 1		Legal Entity 2	
	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow
1/31/2015	22	22	23	10
2/1/2015	22	21	25	11
2/2/2015	24	18	26	14
2/3/2015	29	23	16	28
2/4/2015	30	21	26	22
2/5/2015	18	23	30	21
2/6/2015	11	22	23	26
2/7/2015	23	17	10	18
2/8/2015	28	29	24	19
2/9/2015	27	23	27	11
2/10/2015	23	18	23	21
Total	299	314	300	273

b. Holiday Calendar

The following table illustrates Holidays (including weekends) based on each date for legal entities 1 and 2.

Legal Entity 1		Legal Entity 2	
Date	Type	Date	Type
1/31/2015	Weekend	1/30/2015	Weekend
2/1/2015	Weekend	1/31/2015	Weekend

Legal Entity 1		Legal Entity 2	
Date	Type	Date	Type
2/4/2015	Holiday	2/6/2015	Weekend
2/7/2015	Weekend	2/7/2015	Weekend
2/8/2015	Weekend	2/10/2015	Holiday
2/14/2015	Weekend	2/13/2015	Weekend
2/15/2015	Weekend	2/14/2015	Weekend

c. Time Bucket Definition

The time bucket start and end date is calculated by each of the level 0 time buckets which are specified as part of the time bucket definition above.

Level 0 Buckets	Open Maturity	Overnight	1-1 Day	2-2 Day	3-3 Day	4-4 Day	5-5 Day	6-6 Day	7-7 Day	8-14 Day	>14 Days
Level 1 Bucket	Open Maturity	Overnight	1-5 Days					6-14 Days			>14 Days

d. As of Date

As of Date	1/27/2015
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2. Calculation

a. Time Bucket Start and End Date

The following is an example of time bucket start and end date.

Level 0 Bucket	Open Maturity	Overnight	1-1 Day	2-2 Day	3-3 Day	4-4 Day	5-5 Day	6-6 Day	7-7 Day	8-14 Day	>14 Days
Bucket Size (Days)			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	
Start Date			1/28/2015	1/29/2015	1/30/2015	1/31/2015	2/1/2015	2/2/2015	2/3/2015	2/4/2015	2/11/2015
End Date			1/28/2015	1/29/2015	1/30/2015	1/31/2015	2/1/2015	2/2/2015	2/3/2015	2/10/2015	

b. Cash Flow Bucketing for Legal Entity 1

The following is an example of cash flow bucketing under each Business Day Convention for legal entity 1:

Time Buckets			Bucketing under each Business Day Convention									
			Prior		Conditional Prior		Following		Conditional Following		No Adjustment	
Bucket Name	Start Date	End Date	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow
Open Maturity												
Overnight												
1-1 Day	1/28/2015	1/28/2015	20	22	20	22	20	22	20	22	20	22
2-2 Day	1/29/2015	1/29/2015	11	29	11	29	11	29	11	29	11	29

Time Buckets			Bucketing under each Business Day Convention									
			Prior		Conditional Prior		Following		Conditional Following		No Adjustment	
Bucket Name	Start Date	End Date	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow
3-3 Day	1/30/2015	1/30/2015	55	69	11	26	11	26	55	69	11	26
4-4 Day	1/31/2015	1/31/2015									22	22
5-5 Day	2/1/2015	2/1/2015									22	21
6-6 Day	2/2/2015	2/2/2015	24	18	68	61	68	61	24	18	24	18
7-7 Day	2/3/2015	2/3/2015	59	44	29	23	29	23	29	23	29	23
8-14 Day	2/4/2015	2/10/2015	130	132	160	153	160	153	160	153	160	153
>14 Days	2/11/2015											
Total			299	314	299	314	299	314	299	314	299	314

c. Cash Flow Bucketing for Legal Entity 2

The following is an example of cash flow bucketing under each Business Day Convention for legal entity 1:

Time Buckets			Bucketing under each Business Day Convention									
			Prior		Conditional Prior		Following		Conditional Following		No Adjustment	
Bucket Name	Start Date	End Date	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow
Open Maturity												
Overnight												
1-1 Day	1/28/2015	1/28/2015	14	19	14	19	14	19	14	19	14	19
2-2 Day	1/29/2015	1/29/2015	56	63	15	27	15	27	56	63	15	27
3-3 Day	1/30/2015	1/30/2015									18	26
4-4 Day	1/31/2015	1/31/2015									23	10
5-5 Day	2/1/2015	2/1/2015	25	11	66	47	66	47	25	11	25	11
6-6 Day	2/2/2015	2/2/2015	26	14	26	14	26	14	26	14	26	14
7-7 Day	2/3/2015	2/3/2015	16	28	16	28	16	28	16	28	16	28
8-14 Day	2/4/2015	2/10/2015	163	138	163	138	140	117	163	138	163	138
>14 Days	2/11/2015						23	21				
Total			300	273	300	273	300	273	300	273	300	273

5.4.2 Business Days

Under the business days approach, the start and end date of each time bucket is computed based on the number of business days. The time bucket dates are not continuous calendar days in this approach but will exclude holidays. The time bucket dates will be different for each legal entity based on its respective holiday calendar.

The process of computing the time buckets based on **business days** and subsequent bucketing of cash flows based on each business day convention is illustrated below.

1. Input

For **Input** data refer to the [Calendar Days](#) approach.

2. Calculation

a. Time Bucket Start and End Date for Legal Entity 1

The following is an example of time bucket start and end date for legal entity 1.

Level 0 Bucket	Open Maturity	Overnight	1-1 Day	2-2 Day	3-3 Day	4-4 Day	5-5 Day	6-6 Day	7-7 Day	8-14 Day	>14 Days
Bucket Size (Days)			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	
Start Date			1/28/2015	1/29/2015	1/30/2015	2/2/2015	2/3/2015	2/5/2015	2/6/2015	2/9/2015	2/18/2015
End Date			1/28/2015	1/29/2015	1/30/2015	2/2/2015	2/3/2015	2/5/2015	2/6/2015	2/17/2015	

b. Time Bucket Start and End Date for Legal Entity 2

The following is an example of time bucket start and end date for legal entity 2.

Level 0 Bucket	Open Maturity	Overnight	1-1 Day	2-2 Day	3-3 Day	4-4 Day	5-5 Day	6-6 Day	7-7 Day	8-14 Day	>14 Days
Bucket Size (Days)			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	

Level 0 Bucket	Open Maturity	Overnight	1-1 Day	2-2 Day	3-3 Day	4-4 Day	5-5 Day	6-6 Day	7-7 Day	8-14 Day	>14 Days
Start Date			1/28/2015	1/29/2015	2/1/2015	2/2/2015	2/3/2015	2/4/2015	2/5/2015	2/8/2015	2/18/2015
End Date			1/28/2015	1/29/2015	2/1/2015	2/2/2015	2/3/2015	2/4/2015	2/5/2015	2/17/2015	

c. Cash Flow Bucketing for Legal Entity 1

The following is an example of cash flow bucketing under each Business Day Convention for legal entity 1:

Time Buckets			Bucketing under each Business Day Convention							
			Prior		Conditional Prior		Following		Conditional Following	
Bucket Name	Start Date	End Date	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow
Open Maturity										
Overnight										
1-1 Day	1/28/2015	1/28/2015	20	22	20	22	20	22	20	22
2-2 Day	1/29/2015	1/29/2015	11	29	11	29	11	29	11	29
3-3 Day	1/30/2015	1/30/2015	55	69	11	26	11	26	55	69
4-4 Day	2/2/2015	2/2/2015	24	18	68	61	68	61	24	18
5-5 Day	2/3/2015	2/3/2015	59	44	29	23	29	23	59	44
6-6 Day	2/5/2015	2/5/2015	18	23	48	44	48	44	18	23
7-7 Day	2/6/2015	2/6/2015	62	68	11	22	11	22	62	68
8-14 Day	2/9/2015	2/17/2015	50	41	101	87	101	87	50	41

Time Buckets			Bucketing under each Business Day Convention							
			Prior		Conditional Prior		Following		Conditional Following	
Bucket Name	Start Date	End Date	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow
>14 Days	2/18/2015									
Total			299	314	299	314	299	314	299	314

d. Cash Flow Bucketing for Legal Entity 2

The following is an example of cash flow bucketing under each Business Day Convention for legal entity 2:

Time Buckets			Bucketing under each Business Day Convention							
			Prior		Conditional Prior		Following		Conditional Following	
Bucket Name	Start Date	End Date	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow
Open Maturity										
Overnight										
1-1 Day	1/28/2015	1/28/2015	14	19	14	19	14	19	14	19
2-2 Day	1/29/2015	1/29/2015	56	63	15	27	15	27	56	63
3-3 Day	2/1/2015	2/1/2015	25	11	66	47	66	47	25	11
4-4 Day	2/2/2015	2/2/2015	26	14	26	14	26	14	26	14
5-5 Day	2/3/2015	2/3/2015	16	28	16	28	16	28	16	28

Time Buckets			Bucketing under each Business Day Convention							
			Prior		Conditional Prior		Following		Conditional Following	
Bucket Name	Start Date	End Date	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow
6-6 Day	2/4/2015	2/4/2015	26	22	26	22	26	22	26	22
7-7 Day	2/5/2015	2/5/2015	63	65	30	21	30	21	63	65
8-14 Day	2/8/2015	2/17/2015	74	51	107	95	107	95	74	51
>14 Days	2/18/2015									
Total			300	273	300	273	300	273	300	273

Note:

1. The method of calculating the time buckets based on business days is applicable only when the Business Day Convention in the Run Management window is selected as either Prior, Conditional Prior, Following or Conditional Following.
2. If the Business Day Convention is selected as **No Adjustment**, then the process followed for calendar day based calculation is followed here as well. The times bucket start and end dates are calculated based on calendar days irrespective of the selection of Time Buckets Based On in the Run Management window. Cash flows are then bucketed without considering special treatment for holidays as illustrated in section [Calendar Days](#) above.

6 Business Assumptions

6.1 Overview

Business assumptions are behavior patterns exhibited by a bank's customers or by the bank itself, which result in a change in the cash flows that occur purely under contractual terms. These include run-offs, prepayments, rollovers, draw downs, asset sale, delinquencies, recoveries, haircuts, and so on. The application allows business assumptions to be defined under normal conditions. That is, business-as-usual or under multiple stress conditions, through a parameterized and flexible graphical user interface.

The assumptions defined under multiple conditions will differ in the magnitude of the behavior exhibited, which results in either change in the cash inflows and outflows. For instance, the run-off rate under normal conditions for certain deposits may be 2%, under a mild stress scenario it may be 8%, and under a severe and prolonged stress scenario, it may be 20%. The application allows you to define and maintain a library of such business assumptions of varying magnitudes and with different parameters. Once saved and approved, a business assumption is registered as a Process in the Rules Framework of Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure and can be used across multiple scenarios, Runs and time periods for computing liquidity risk metrics.

The assumptions can be used to compute liquidity gaps and liquidity ratios under BAU and stress scenarios. The application supports pre-packaged business assumption required for computing liquidity coverage ratio in accordance with the BIS Basel III and US Federal Reserve liquidity coverage ratio guidelines.

On execution of a BAU or stress Run, one or multiple business assumptions are applied to the contractual cash flows whose attributes correspond to the dimensions specified in the assumption. The application of an assumption results in an increase or decrease in cash flows, movement of cash flows from one bucket to another, change in the value or the encumbrance status of an account depending on the type of business assumption.

6.2 Business Assumptions Supported

The application supports the following types of business assumptions:

- a. Cash Flow Movement
 - Cash Flow Movement
 - Asset Sale
 - Cash Flow Delay

- Delinquency
 - Prepayment
 - Recovery
 - Rollover
 - Run-off
- b. Encumbrance
- Encumbrance
 - Ratings Downgrade
 - Valuation Changes
- c. Incremental Cash Flow
- Incremental Cash Flow
 - Drawdown
 - New Business
 - Ratings Downgrade
 - Run-off
 - Secured Funding/Financing
 - Valuation Changes
- d. Value Change
- Available Stable Funding Factor
 - Haircut
 - Required Stable Funding Factor

The computations related to each assumption category and sub-category is explained in detail, in the following sections.

6.2.1 Cash Flow Movement

Cash Flow Movement is a category of Business Assumptions that moves the cash flows move from the original time bucket to a prior bucket or a subsequent time bucket, based on the Assumption Sub Category, which is selected.

6.2.1.1 Cash Flow Movement

This is a generic assumption, which enables you to define cash flow movements based on all combinations available as part of Cash Flow Movement category. That is, it is a superset of all the functionality supported by each sub category in this assumption category.

This assumption moves the cash flows occurring in the original time bucket to a new user specified time bucket, occurring prior to or post the original time bucket, based on the assumption value specified.

Refer section [Cash Flow Movement](#) for information on the steps involved in specifying this assumption.

6.2.1.2 Asset Sale

This assumption is a specific case of cash flow movement category where cash flows posted in the original maturity bucket of an asset are moved to a prior bucket due to a sale. This assumption allows you to specify a sale of unencumbered marketable, fixed, or other assets to advance the cash inflows. Sale can be specified on each individual asset or as a combination of dimensions. This assumption allows you to specify a partial sale of assets by specifying the sale amount. The assumption reverses all original cash flows that occur between the sale bucket and maturity bucket and posts the market value less haircut in the sale bucket.

Refer section [Asset Sale](#) for information on the steps involved in specifying this assumption.

The steps involved in applying the asset sale assumption to cash flows are as follows:

- a. The new inflows are calculated due to sale based on the current market or fair value (in case of marketable and fixed assets) or current outstanding balance (in case of other assets such as loans) and haircut.
- b. For instance, if the face value of a bond is 100, market value is 120 and sale is specified as 50%, then new inflows are 60 (i.e. $120 \times 50\%$). Similarly if the outstanding balance of a loan is 10000 and sale is specified at 75% with a haircut of 5%, the new inflow is 7125 [$10000 \times 75\% \times (1 - 5\%)$].
- c. The original time bucket(s) are identified in which the asset(s) matures and the original cash inflows, both principal and interest, in each time bucket.
- d. The original cash inflows to be reversed are calculated. This is proportionate to the sale amount and is calculated based on the original value.
- e. In the example of the bond it will be 50 (i.e. $100 \times 50\%$). In the example of the loan, it will be 75% of the original principal and interest payments.

- f. The cash inflows are assigned due to sale to the sale bucket and reverse the proportionate original cash flow in the respective original buckets.
- g. The number of units held is updated post sale in case of marketable assets and the outstanding balance in case of other assets. For all further computations, the revised asset balance is used.

If a sale is specified as an amount or in terms of units, it is converted into a percentage of the market value or outstanding balance for the purpose of reversing the original cash flows. For instance, a bank has 10 bonds whose total market value is \$1200 and original value is \$1000.

- a. When sale is specified as \$900 pre-haircut value, the percentage sold is 75% (i.e. $900/1200$). The original cash flow to be reversed is \$750 ($1000*75\%$).
- b. When sale is specified as 5 units, the percentage sold is 50% (i.e. $5/10$). The original cash flow to be reversed is \$500 ($1000*50\%$).

Note:

- Assets can only be sold in buckets that are prior to the original bucket. That is, their maturity bucket.
- If an asset is currently encumbered but its encumbrance period is less than its maturity, it can be sold in the time bucket occurring between the last day of encumbrance and its maturity.
- Other assets include unencumbered loans and other non-marketable assets.
- A sale of assets removes all future cash flows, both principal and interest and results in a new inflow at the sale bucket.
- Haircut is applied to the sale value only that is, market value in case of marketable and fixed assets and outstanding balance in case of other assets. Original cash flow reversal will not include haircut.
- If sale is specified as an amount, it is considered as the pre-haircut amount.
- When converting the sale amount to a percentage, the pre-haircut amount is to be considered.

An illustration of the asset sale business assumption is provided below. This example is based on the equal cash flow assignment methodology. The original value of the asset in the 1-5 year bucket is 48000 and > 5 year bucket is 32000. The current market value is 1245 per unit and the number units held is 100.

Business Assumption Definition					Cash Flow Assignment		
Product Type	Rating	Sale Amount / Percentage	Haircut	Time Bucket	Contractual Cash Flow	Time Bucket	Revised Cash Flow
Bond	BBB	40%	10%	8-15 Days	10000	Overnight	24940 [= 10000 + {(1245*100*40%*90%)/3}]
					5000	1-7 Days	19940 [= 5000 + {(1245*100*40%*90%)/3}]
					8000	8-15 Days	22940 [= 8000 + {(1245*100*40%*90%)/3}]
					119870	1-5 Years	100670 [=119870 – (48000*40%)]
					200907	> 5 Years	188107 [=200907 – (32000*40%)]

Table 9 Cash Flow Movement - Asset Sale

6.2.1.3 Cash Flow Delay

Due to market conditions the payments or receipts that are expected at a particular time are delayed thereby giving rise to liquidity risk. In such a scenario the payments or receipts that were expected as on date will now be available at a future date. This assumption moves the expected cash flows in a particular time bucket to one or multiple future time buckets based on a percentage of the cash flow occurring in that bucket. In a cash flow delay assumption, cash flow movement happens from previous buckets to the future buckets.

Refer section [Cash Flow Delay](#) for information on the steps involved in specifying this assumption.

The following steps are involved in applying the delay in cash flow timing assumption to cash flows:

- a. Identify the original time bucket and calculate the cash outflow occurring in it due to the assumption. This is the delayed payment or receipt amount excluding penalty which is reversed.
- b. Identify the corresponding revised time buckets and the cash inflow occurring in it, including penalties on the delayed payments or receipts, if any.

In cash flow delay assumption, the cash flow movement is always to a future time bucket. Therefore, 0% is assigned to the previous buckets in case of Increasing/Decreasing assignment as illustrated below:

Illustration: Delays assigned to a selected time bucket

Business Assumption Definition						Computation Assignment				
Product	Currency	From Bucket	To Bucket	Delayed Amount	Penalty	Contractual Cash flow (From Bucket)	Contractual Cash flow (To Bucket)	Revised Cash flow - Bucket	Cash From	Revised Cash flow -To Bucket
Vehicle Loan	US Dollars	10-10 Days	12-12 Days	10%	5%	30000	23000	27000 [=(30000-30000*10%)]		26150 [=23000+(30000*10%) + {(30000*10%)*5%}]

Table 10 Cash Flow Movement - Cash Flow Delay

6.2.1.4 Delinquency

This assumption caters to the large and non large customers. This assumption is based on the anticipation of the bank that there can be an emergency loss due to delinquency of its customers which will affect the future cash flows. When a customer becomes delinquent, the cash flows of the delinquent buckets (as specified in percentage and amount) are moved to the overnight bucket. If you want to specify delinquency on large customers, then large customer dimension is selected; however the computation of cash flows is same for both large and non large customers. In a delinquency assumption, cash flow movement happens from forward bucket/s to the previous bucket (Overnight).

Refer section [Delinquency](#) for information on the steps involved in specifying this assumption.

The steps involved in applying the delay in cash flow timing assumption to cash flows are as follows:

- a. Identify the original time bucket and calculate the cash outflow occurring in it due to the assumption.
- b. Identify the corresponding revised time buckets and the cash inflow occurring in it, including penalties, if any.
- c. If time specific or critical obligation, record the delay and indicate a breach.

Cash flow assignment is done in the following manner:

$$\mathbf{Cash\ Flow_{for\ Original\ Bucket} = -1 * (Cash\ Flow_{Original\ Bucket})}$$

$$\mathbf{Cash\ Flow_{for\ Overnight\ Bucket} = (Cash\ Flow_{Overnight\ Bucket}) + (Cash\ Flow_{Original\ Bucket})}$$

An example of the assumption applied to product type (Business loan), and currency (USD) for Large and Non Large Customers is illustrated below:

Illustration 1: Delays assigned to a selected time bucket

Business Assumption Definition				Computation Assignment				
Product	Customer	From Bucket	Delinquent Value	Contractual Cash Flow (From Bucket)	Contractual Cash Flow (Overnight Bucket)	Delinquent (Value)	Revised Cash flow - From Bucket	Revised Cash flow (Overnight Bucket)
Business Loans	Large Customer	8-8Days	10%	30000	23000	3000 [= (30000* 10%)]	27000 [=(30000- 3000)]	40600 [=(23000+3000 +5000+9600)]
		9-9Days	20%	25000		5000 [= (25000*20%)]	20000 [=(25000-5000)]	
		10-10Days	30%	32000		9600 [= (32000*30%)]	22400 [=(32000-9600)]	

Illustration 2: Delays assigned to a selected time bucket

Business Assumption				Computation Assignment				
Product	Customer	From Bucket	Delinquent Value	Contractual Cash Flow (From Bucket)	Contractual Cash Flow (Overnight Bucket)	Delinquent (Value)	Revised Cash flow - From Bucket	Revised Cash flow (Overnight Bucket)
Home Loans	Non- Large Customer	3-3 Days	15%	15000	23000	2250 [= (15000*15%)]	12750 [=(15000-2250)]	27350 [=(23000+2250+2100)]
		4-4 Days	10%	21000		2100 [= (21000* 10%)]	18900 [=(21000- 2100)]	

Table 11 Cash Flow Movement – Delinquency

6.2.1.5 Prepayment

Prepayment is a situation where the customer repays the loan in part or full, at any time before the maturity of the loan. Prepayment would lead the bank to lose out on the interest component that it would have received if the loan was not pre-paid. Prepayment results in a cash inflow in a time bucket prior to the original time bucket and reduced cash inflow in the original time bucket. The percentage of prepayment is to be specified by you and the balance is payable only when it is due.

The prepayment supports prepayments on liabilities as well as assets in a single business assumption definition.

If a prepayment is specified on an asset or liability backed by collateral, the encumbrance period of the underlying collateral is re-calculated based on time bucket in which the asset or liability is completely paid up.

Refer section [Prepayment](#) for information on the steps involved in specifying this assumption.

The steps involved in applying the delay in cash flow timing assumption to cash flows are as follows:

- a. Identify the original time bucket and calculate the cash outflow occurring in it due to the assumption.
- b. Identify the corresponding revised time buckets and the cash inflow occurring in it, including penalties, if any.
- c. If time specific or critical obligation, record the delay and indicate a breach.

Cash flow assignment is done in the following manner:

$$\text{Cash Flow}_{for\ Original\ Bucket} = -1 * (\text{Cash Flow}_{Original\ Bucket} * \text{Percentage Specified}) \text{ OR } (\text{Amount Specified})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cash Flow}_{for\ Revised\ Bucket} \\ &= (\text{Cash Flow}_{Original\ Bucket} \\ &* \text{Percentage Specified}) \text{ OR } (\text{Amount Specified}) \end{aligned}$$

An example which explains the Assumption Value Based on Original Cash Flows across Business Assumptions is illustrated below.

A prepayment of 10% from 8-15 Day bucket to 1-7 Day bucket and a 20% rollover is defined from 1-7 Day bucket to 8-15 Day bucket. The contractual cash flow in 1-7 Day bucket is 5000 and 8-15 Day bucket is 8000. The impact on the 1-7 Day bucket based on original cash flows is illustrated below:

Cash Flow Assignment			
Assumption	Contractual Cash Flow in 1-7 Day Bucket	Impact of Assumption	Post-Assumption Cash Flow
No Assumption	5000	0	5000 [=5000 - 0]
Prepayment	5000	800 [= (8000*10%)]	5800 [=5000 + 800]
Rollover	5800	- 1000 [= - (5000*20%)]	4800 [= 5800 - 1000]

Table 12 Cash Flow Movement Prepayment

In this case, even though the cash flow has changed after applying the prepayment assumption, the original cash flow is used for estimating the impact of the rollover assumption.

6.2.1.6 Recovery

Recovery assumes part/full amount recovered from delinquent/ defaulted accounts. In this assumption, the contractual cash flows assigned to the overnight time bucket is considered. Even though contractually it is due immediately, the actual recovery takes place only over a period of time. In this assumption, the contractual cash flows assigned to the overnight time bucket is considered. Hence, based on past experiences you are allowed to specify the percentage of recovery in each time bucket. The balance percentage which is not specified by you is placed in the unspecified time bucket. Hence, the contractual cash flow is first deducted from the overnight time bucket and assigned to various other time buckets based on the defined percentages.

Refer section [Recovery](#) for information on the steps involved in specifying this assumption.

The steps involved in applying the delay in cash flow timing assumption to cash flows are as follows:

- a. Identify the original time bucket and calculate the cash outflow occurring in it due to the assumption.

- b. Identify the corresponding revised time buckets and the cash inflow occurring in it, including penalties, if any.
- c. If time specific or critical obligation, record the delay and indicate a breach.

Cash flow assignment is done for delinquent/defaulted cash flows in the following manner:

Cash Flow for Overnight Bucket

$$= -1 * (\text{Cash Flow}_{\text{Overnight Bucket}} * \text{Percentage Specified}) \text{ OR } (\text{Amount Specified})$$

$$\text{Cash Flow}_{\text{for Selected Bucket}} = (\text{Cash Flow}_{\text{Original Bucket}} * \text{Percentage Specified}) \text{ OR } (\text{Amount Specified})$$

$$\text{Cash Flow}_{\text{for Unspecified Bucket}} = (\text{Remaining Cash Flow}_{\text{Overnight Bucket}})$$

An example of the assumption applied to product type (loan), legal entity (LE 1) and currency (USD) is illustrated below:

Business Assumption Definition						Cash flow Assignment			
Product Type	Legal Entity	Currency	Loan Status	Time Bucket	Business Assumption	Time Bucket	Default Cash Flow	Business Assumption	Adjusted Cash flow
Product 01	LE 1	USD	Default	1 – 30 days	10%	Overnight	10000		0 [=(10000-10000)]
						1 – 30 days		10%	1000 [=(10% *10000)]
				30 – 60 days	15%	30 – 60 days		15%	1500 [=(15%* 10000)]
				60 – 180 days	25%	60 – 180 days		25%	2500 [=(25% * 10000)]

Business Assumption Definition						Cash flow Assignment			
Product Type	Legal Entity	Currency	Loan Status	Time Bucket	Business Assumption	Time Bucket	Default Cash Flow	Business Assumption	Adjusted Cash flow
						Unspecified i.e. 180 -			5000 [=(10000-1000-1500-2500)]

Table 13 Cash Flow Movement - Recovery

6.2.1.7 Rollover

Rollover refers to the rescheduling of a certain percentage of cash flows to a future time bucket. This occurs when an asset/liability is renewed for an additional term. The amount of cash flow rolled over is thus reduced/increased from the original time bucket and assigned to the new time bucket in the future.

Earlier in 2.0 Rollover of Assets and Rollover of Liabilities were two different assumptions. Now, a single assumption allows you to select both assets and liabilities and the assumption takes care of the assigning the assignment.

The assumption specification and computation method for this sub category remain unchanged. This sub category allows rollovers to be specified even on repos, reverse repos and swaps. In case of rollover of swaps, the user is required to select the transaction legs option as two.

If a rollover is specified on an asset or liability that has underlying collateral, then the availability of the underlying should be determined. Only if the underlying collateral is available during the extended period, the assumption should be allowed to be saved

Rollover of assets impacts the inflow amount and rollover of liabilities impacts the cash outflow amount. The signage and computation depends on the product type selected. In a rollover assumption, cash flow movement happens from previous bucket/s to the forward buckets.

Refer section [Rollover](#) for information on the steps involved in specifying this assumption.

The steps involved in applying the delay in cash flow timing assumption to cash flows are as follows:

- a. Identify the original time bucket and calculate the cash outflow occurring in it due to the assumption.

- b. Identify the corresponding revised time buckets and the cash inflow occurring in it, including penalties, if any.
- c. If time specific or critical obligation, record the delay and indicate a breach.

Rollover of Assets refers to the rescheduling of a certain percentage of cash flows to a future time bucket. This occurs when an asset is renewed for an additional term. The amount of cash flow rolled over is thus reduced from the original time bucket and assigned to the new time bucket. The effect of this assumption would be an altered final cash flow in the affected time buckets. Rollover of assets impacts the inflow amount.

Cash flow assignment is done in the following manner:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Cash Flow}_{for\ Original\ Bucket} &= - * (\text{Cash Flow}_{Original\ Bucket} * \text{Percentage Specified}_{for\ Revised\ Bucket}) \\
 &\text{OR} (\text{Amount Specified}_{for\ Revised\ Bucket}) \\
 \text{Cash Flow}_{for\ Revised\ Bucket} &= (\text{Cash Flow}_{Original\ Bucket} * \text{Percentage Specified}_{for\ Revised\ Bucket}) \\
 &\text{OR} (\text{Amount Specified}_{for\ Revised\ Bucket})
 \end{aligned}$$

For instance, Rollover of Assets is explained in the following example of the assumption applied to product type (Loan), legal entity (LE 1) and currency (USD).

Business Assumption Definition						Cash flow Assignment			
Product Type	Legal Entity	Currency	Original Maturity Bucket	Revised Time Bucket	Rollover %	Contractual Cash flow	Time Bucket	Revised Cash flow amount	
Loan	LE 1	USD	15-30 Days	60-90 Days	10%	10000	15-30 Days	3000 [= 10000 – (10%* 10000) – (60% * 10000)]	

Business Assumption Definition						Cash flow Assignment			
Product Type	Legal Entity	Currency	Original Maturity Bucket	Revised Time Bucket	Rollover %	Contractual Cash flow	Time Bucket	Revised Cash flow amount	
						5000	60-90 Days	6000 [=(5000 + (10* 10000))]	
				180-360 Days	60%	7000	180-360 Days	13000 [= 7000 + (60%* 10000)]	

Table 14 Cash Flow Movement - Rollover

Rollover of liabilities refers to the rescheduling of a certain percentage of cash flows to a future time bucket. It occurs when the liabilities are renewed for an additional term. The amount of cash flow rolled over is thus increased in the original maturity time bucket and assigned to the new maturity time bucket. The effect of the business assumption would be an altered final cash flow in the various time buckets. Rollover of liabilities impacts the cash outflow amount.

Cash flow assignment is done in the following manner:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Cash Flow}_{\text{for Original Bucket}} \\
 & = -1 \\
 & * \left(\text{Cash Flow}_{\text{Original Bucket}} \text{ Percentage Specified}_{\text{for Revised Bucket}} \right) \\
 & \quad \text{OR} \left(\text{Amount Specified}_{\text{for Revised Bucket}} \right) \\
 \\
 & \text{Cash Flow}_{\text{for Revised Bucket}} \\
 & = \left(\text{Cash Flow}_{\text{Original Bucket}} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. * \text{Percentage Specified}_{\text{for Revised Bucket}} \right) \\
 & \quad \text{OR} \left(\text{Amount Specified}_{\text{for Revised Bucket}} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

6.2.1.8 Run-Off

In a Run-off assumption the bank assumes that a certain percentage of deposits/liabilities will be withdrawn by their customers before the scheduled maturity of the deposit. This business assumption would result in an additional outflow in an earlier time bucket and a reduction in the contractual cash outflow in the original time bucket. The assumption can also be applied to assets as well, where the impact on cash flows will be opposite to that specified for deposits above.

The cash flow movement happens from forward bucket/s to the previous bucket/s since cash flows which were expected to be withdrawn at a future date are getting withdrawn as on date.

Refer section [Run-Off](#) for information on the steps involved in specifying this assumption.

The steps involved in applying the delay in cash flow timing assumption to cash flows are as follows:

- a. Identify the original time bucket and calculate the cash outflow occurring in it due to the assumption.
- b. Identify the corresponding revised time buckets and the cash inflow occurring in it, including penalties, if any.
- c. If time specific or critical obligation, record the delay and indicate a breach.

Cash flow assignment is done in the following manner:

Cash Flow for Original Bucket = $-1 * (Cash\ Flow_{Original\ Bucket} * Percentage\ Specified)$ OR (Amount Specified)

Cash Flow for Revised Bucket

= (Cash Flow Original Bucket * Percentage Specified) OR (Amount Specified)

An illustration is as follows:

Business Assumption Definition								
Legal Entity	Customer	From Bucket	To Bucket	Assumption Unit	Run-off	Assignment Method	Assumption Category	Based On
Legal Entity 1	Customer 2	6-6Days	3-3Days	Percentage	10%	Equal	Cash Flow Movement : Run - off	Cash Flows

Cash flow Assignment					
To Bucket	Contractual Cash Flow (From Bucket)	Contractual Cash Flow (To Bucket)	Run-off	Revised Cash flow - From Bucket	Revised Cash flow -To Bucket
Overnight	20000	10000	500 [=(20000*10%)/4]	18000 [(20000-20000*10%)]	10500 [=(10000+500)]
1-1 Day		11000	500 [=(20000*10%)/4]		11500 [=(11000+500)]
2-2 Days		22000	500 [=(20000*10%)/4]		22500 [=(22000+500)]
3-3 Days		12000	500 [=(20000*10%)/4]		12500 [=(12000+500)]

Table 15 Cash Flow Movement - Run-off

6.2.2 Encumbrance

6.2.2.1 Encumbrance

This is a generic assumption which can be defined and caters to the different combinations available as part of rating downgrade and valuation changes of collateral.

Refer section [Encumbrance](#) for information on the steps involved in specifying this assumption.

The following steps are involved in applying the delay in cash flow timing assumption to cash flows:

- a. Identify the original time bucket and calculate the cash outflow occurring in it due to the assumption.
- b. Identify the corresponding revised time buckets and the cash inflow occurring in it, including penalties, if any.
- c. If time specific or critical obligation, record the delay and indicate a breach.

6.2.2.2 Ratings Downgrade

In a bank, because of some financing transactions or derivatives with embedded downgrade triggers, downgrade in a bank's rating by a recognized credit rating institution will require the bank to post additional collateral. This assumption will impact the numerator of LCR that is, decrease in the market value of HQLA.

For some financing transactions or derivatives with embedded downgrade triggers, downgrade in a bank's rating by a recognized credit rating institution will require the bank to post additional collateral. The encumbrance assumption category assumes that the asset required to be posted as additional collateral is already available with the bank and will be encumbered. This will result in deduction of the relevant amount from the stock of high quality liquid assets as it is now no longer unencumbered.

NOTE: The assumption specification and computation method for this sub category corresponds to that available as part of the Additional Collateral - Rating Downgrade Decrease in Asset assumption type. This assumption is renamed as Ratings Downgrade in this version.

Refer section [Ratings Downgrade](#) for information on the steps involved in specifying this assumption.

The steps involved in applying the delay in cash flow timing assumption to cash flows are as follows:

- a. Identify the original time bucket and calculate the cash outflow occurring in it due to the assumption.
- b. Identify the corresponding revised time buckets and the cash inflow occurring in it, including penalties, if any.
- c. If time specific or critical obligation, record the delay and indicate a breach.

New Stock of *HQLA* assignment is done in the following manner:

$$\text{Stock of High Quality Liquid Asset to be reduced} = (\text{Collateral Amount}_{\text{for the specified notch}} * \text{Percentage Specified}_{\text{for Revised Bucket}})$$

$$\text{OR } (\text{Amount Specified}_{\text{for Revised Bucket}})$$

Assuming a downgrade trigger of 3-Notches, this assumption is specified as follows:

Business Assumption Definition		Cash Flow Assignment		
Asset Level	Downgrade Impact Value	Downgrade Impact Amount	Downgrade	Decrease in HQLA
Level 1 Asset	80%	11000	1 Notch	8800 [= (11000*80%)]
Level 1 Asset	100%	9000	2 Notches	9000 [= (9000*100%)]
Level 1 Asset	80%	80000	3 Notches	64000 [= (80000*80%)]

Table 16 Encumbrance - Ratings Downgrade

6.2.2.3 Valuation Changes

This is based on the assumption that a bank would require posting additional collateral because of a decrease in the value of current assets.

This assumption impacts the numerator of LCR that is; it results in a decrease in the stock of HQLA.

In this assumption, the additional collateral posted will result in the selected assets being marked as encumbered. The relevant amount is deducted from the stock of high quality liquid assets where applicable. These assets will not be available for the purpose of counterbalancing or for estimating the cash inflows for LCR.

This assumption supports changes in the value of the collateral posted due to changes in market valuation of transaction or changes in the contract value. This further leads to cash outflow.

This assumption impacts the denominator of LCR that is, increase in the outflow for the Legal Entity.

Some derivatives are secured by collateral to cover losses arising from changes in mark-to-market valuations. For changes in the value of the derivative, additional collateral is posted resulting in a cash outflow. The valuation changes can be with Natural currency or Selected Currency. Valuation

changes can be specified in Amount or Percentage. Here, both ratings and notches downgrade are not applicable.

The time buckets selected as part of the assumption parameters are the impacted time buckets.

NOTE: The assumption specification and computation method for this sub category corresponds to that available as part of the Additional Collateral - Valuation Changes – Asset Value Decrease assumption type. This assumption is renamed as Valuation Changes in this version.

Refer section [Valuation Changes](#) for information on the steps involved in specifying this assumption.

The steps involved in applying the delay in cash flow timing assumption to cash flows are as follows:

- a. Identify the original time bucket and calculate the cash outflow occurring in it due to the assumption.
- b. Identify the corresponding revised time buckets and the cash inflow occurring in it, including penalties, if any.
- c. If time specific or critical obligation, record the delay and indicate a breach.

An example is as follows:

Based On	Assumption Unit	Assignment Method
Market Value	Percentage	Selected
Legal Entity	Product	Valuation Change Impact
LE 1	P4	100%
LE 2	P5	50%
LE 3	P4	20%
LE 4	P5	30%

Legal Entity	Product Type	Original Market Value	Revised Market Value
LE 1	P4	520000	0 [=520000-(100% * 520000)]
LE 2	P5	610000	305000 [610000- (50%*610000)]
LE 3	P4	160000	128000 [160000-(20% * 160000)]
LE 4	P5	120000	84000 [120000-(30% * 120000)]

Table 17 Encumbrance – Valuation Changes

6.2.3 Incremental Cash Flow

6.2.3.1 Incremental Cash Flow

This is a generic assumption which enables you to define and caters to the different combinations available as part of Incremental Cash Flow.

Refer section [Incremental Cash Flow](#) for information on the steps involved in specifying this assumption.

The steps involved in applying the delay in cash flow timing assumption to cash flows are as follows:

- a. Identify the original time bucket and calculate the cash outflow occurring in it due to the assumption.
- b. Identify the corresponding revised time buckets and the cash inflow occurring in it, including penalties, if any.
- c. If time specific or critical obligation, record the delay and indicate a breach.

6.2.3.2 Drawdown

The assumption types Drawdown of Unutilized Credit and Drawdown of Funding Line of Credit, have been merged as part of the drawdown sub category. The assumption specification and computation method for this sub category remain unchanged. This sub category allows drawdown to be specified on lines of credit extended as well as received by banks in a single business assumption.

There is an amount line given to the bank or received by the banks which are allowed to drawdown. This allows drawdown to be specified on lines of credit extended as well as received by Banks.

Drawdown of Unutilized Credit: Banks generally allow its customers to withdraw a certain amount which is a percentage of the value specified as the limit. This business assumption is applied to the undrawn portion, the assumption being that certain portion of the undrawn amount is drawn by the customer at the specified time bucket thus leading to additional cash outflows. This assumption also allows you to specify the corresponding cash inflow for the specified cash outflow.

Drawdown of Funding Line of Credit: Banks also receive lines of credit from other banks and financial institutions. The bank can drawdown these lines as per its requirement at anytime during the tenure of the facility. A percentage of the total undrawn amount is assumed to be drawn down over each time bucket. Drawdown of funding line of credit results in cash inflow first and outflow at a later date. This assumption also allows you to specify the corresponding cash outflow for the specified cash inflow

This assumption also allows you to specify the corresponding cash inflow for the specified cash outflow.

Refer section [Drawdown](#) for information on the steps involved in specifying this assumption.

The steps involved in applying the delay in cash flow timing assumption to cash flows are as follows:

- a. Identify the original time bucket and calculate the cash outflow occurring in it due to the assumption.
- b. Identify the corresponding revised time buckets and the cash inflow occurring in it, including penalties, if any.
- c. If time specific or critical obligation, record the delay and indicate a breach.

Various options for cash flow assignment are available. Refer section [Cash Flows](#).

An illustration for drawdown is as follows:

$$\text{Cash Inflow} = \text{Undrawn Amount} \times \text{Drawdown \%}$$

$$\text{Cash Outflow} = \text{Cash Inflow} \times \text{Outflow \%}$$

Business Assumption Definition					Cash Flow Assignment			
Product Type	Primary Bucket	Off-Set Bucket	Undrawn amount	Drawdown Value	Contractual Flow	Cash	Time Bucket	Revised Cash Flow
Lines of Credit Received	1-7 Days	8-15 Days	10000	30%	5000		1-7 Days	8000 [= 5000 +30%* 10000]
					8000		8-15 Days	5000 [=8000 – 30%*10000]

Table 18 Incremental Cash Flow – Drawdown

Here,

Primary bucket = Inflow bucket

Offset bucket = Outflow bucket

6.2.3.3 Liability Run-off

When the markets are inaccessible to the banks due to several reasons, the cash flows continue to run-off contractually. However, no new business is allowed due to market inaccessibility. Banks are required to maintain a pre-defined levels of balance at all times. In some cases, due to market inaccessibility the balance goes down and banks are required to restore the balance to the pre-defined levels over a period of time, called the restoration period.

The procedure for calculating cash flows based on the liability run-off business assumption is as follows:

1. Run-off the contractual cash flows till the end of the market inaccessibility period.
2. The sum of cash outflows during the market inaccessibility period is computed.
3. The balance to be maintained at the end of the portfolio restoration period is computed as follows:

$$\text{Post Restoration Target Balance} = \text{Max}[\text{Minimum Balance}, (\text{Current Balance} \times \text{Restoration } \%)]$$

4. The balance at the end of the market inaccessibility period is computed as follows:

$$\text{Post Market Inaccessibility Balance} = \text{Current Balance} - \text{Sum of Cash Outflows}_{\text{Market Inaccessibility Period}}$$

5. The total re-issue amount is computed as follows:

$$\text{Total Reissue Amount} = \text{Post Restoration Target Balance} - \text{Post Market Inaccessibility Balance}$$

6. If re-issue amount is positive,
 - i. All contractual cash flows occurring after-market inaccessibility period is removed.
 - ii. The re-issue allocation days as the number of business days in the portfolio restoration period is calculated.
 - iii. The re-issue amount per business day is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Reissue Amount per Day} = \frac{\text{Total Reissue Amount}}{\text{Reissue Allocation Days}}$$

- iv. The reissue amount per day as a cash inflow on each business day during the portfolio restoration period is posted.

7. If re-issue amount is negative,
 - v. If the outstanding contractual balance at the end of portfolio restoration period is greater than the post restoration target balance
 - a. The additional run off during per business day is computed as follows:

$$\text{Additional Run - off per Day} = \frac{(-\text{Total Reissue Amount}) - \text{Contractual Run off during restoration period}}{\text{Reissue Allocation Days}}$$

- b. The additional run off per day as cash outflow on each business day during the portfolio restoration period in addition to contractual cash outflow is posted.
- vi. If the contractual balance at the end of portfolio restoration period is less than the post restoration target balance
 - a. The contractual cash outflows on each business day following the market inaccessibility period, till the outstanding balance is equal to the post restoration target balance is posted.
 - b. All contractual cash outflows after the day on which the outstanding balance is equal to the post restoration target balance is removed.

An illustration for Liability Run-off is as follows:

Inputs:

As of Date	13-Apr-14
EOP Balance	4698.24
Inaccessibility End Bucket	9-9 Day
Restoration End Bucket	20-20 Day
Minimum Balance	100
Restoration %	1%

Time Periods and Balances:

Market Inaccessibility End Date	22-Apr-14
Restoration End Date	3-May-14
Market Inaccessibility Period	9
Portfolio Restoration Period	11
Contractual Cash Outflows during Inaccessibility Period	2321.93
Post Restoration Target Balance	100.00
Post Market Inaccessibility Balance	2376.30
Contractual Run-off during Restoration	2056.58
Post Restoration Outstanding Contractual Balance	319.72
Total Reissue Amount	-2276.30
Reissue Allocation Days	8
Reissue Amount per Day	0.00
Additional Run-off per Day	27.47

The below example shows, the cash flows when re-issue amount is negative and post restoration outstanding contractual balance and post restoration target balance.

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Inputs			Calculation				
Calendar Date	Contractual Cash Outflow	Contractual Cash Inflow	Day from As of Date	Holiday Indicator	Cumulative Outflow (Post inaccessibility period)	Cash (Post Assumption Cash Outflow	Post Assumption Cash inflow
4/14/2014	919.85	0.00	1		0.00	919.85	0.00
4/15/2014	341.48	0.00	2		0.00	341.48	0.00
4/16/2014	320.37	0.00	3		0.00	320.37	0.00
4/17/2014	291.37	0.00	4		0.00	291.37	0.00
4/18/2014	131.73	0.00	5		0.00	131.73	0.00
4/19/2014	0.00	0.00	6	Y	0.00	0.00	0.00
4/20/2014	0.00	0.00	7	Y	0.00	0.00	0.00
4/21/2014	198.15	0.00	8		0.00	198.15	0.00
4/22/2014	118.98	0.00	9		0.00	118.98	0.00
4/23/2014	33.59	0.00	10		0.00	61.05	0.00
4/24/2014	295.54	0.00	11		33.59	323.00	0.00
4/25/2014	329.09	0.00	12		329.12	356.56	0.00
4/26/2014	0.00	0.00	13	Y	658.22	0.00	0.00
4/27/2014	0.00	0.00	14	Y	658.22	0.00	0.00
4/28/2014	440.79	0.00	15		658.22	468.25	0.00
4/29/2014	266.20	0.00	16		1099.01	293.66	0.00
4/30/2014	112.62	0.00	17		1365.20	140.08	0.00

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5/1/2014	289.16	0.00	18		1477.82	316.63	0.00
5/2/2014	289.60	0.00	19		1766.98	317.06	0.00
5/3/2014	0.00	0.00	20	Y	2056.58	0.00	0.00
5/4/2014	0.00	0.00	21	Y	2056.58	0.00	0.00
5/5/2014	319.72	0.00	22		2056.58	0.00	0.00

6.2.3.4 New Business

The new business assumption accounts for both the initial outflows as well as corresponding inflows occurring due to growth in the business represented by Leg 1 and Leg 2. This assumption also accounts for both the outflows and corresponding inflows occurring due to the growth in business represented by Leg 1 and Leg 2.

The New Business assumption category supports the following assumption:

- Deposit Balance Growth (when Based on = Cash Flows)
- Asset Book Growth (when Based on = Cash Flows)
- Liability Book Growth (when Based on = Cash Flows)
- EOP Balance Growth of Assets (when Based on = EOP Balance)
- EOP Balance Growth of Liabilities (when Based on = EOP Balance)

The change is the earlier deposit balance growth assumption is now the new business assumption. In case you select the assumption type as Deposit Balance Growth, select Based On is selected as Cash Flows under this assumption.

These five assumptions have been merged into a single assumption and this how u can cater to each assumption:

- **Deposit Balance Growth (Based on = Cash Flows)**

Deposits balance refers to the cash in hand and the deposits maintained by the bank with other institutions including the central bank. Increase in deposit balance results in an increased cash inflow in the maturing time bucket. Note: Deposits Balance Growth can either be positive or negative.

- **Asset Book Growth (Based on = Cash Flows)**

Asset book refers to the balances of loans and advances given by the bank. Increase in the asset balance results in an increased cash outflow in the selected time bucket and corresponding inflows in future time buckets. This assumption accounts for both the initial outflows as well as corresponding inflows occurring due to growth in the business represented by Leg 1 and Leg 2.

- **Liability Book Growth (Based on = Cash Flows)**

Liability Book Growth refers to the growth in the value of deposits which are maintained by the bank's customers or borrowings that have been taken by the bank. The growth in the value of deposits results in an additional cash outflow in the maturing time bucket. This assumption also accounts for both the outflows and corresponding inflows occurring due to the growth in business represented by Leg 1 and Leg 2.

- **EOP Balance Growth of Assets (Based on = EOP Balance)**

EOP Asset Balance of Growth assumption estimates new businesses based on the EOP balance of assets. It accounts for both legs of the transactions, that is, inflows as well as outflows.

- **EOP Balance Growth of Liabilities (Based on = EOP Balance)**

EOP Liability Balance Growth assumption estimates new businesses based on the EOP balance of liabilities. It accounts for both legs of the transactions, that is, inflows as well as outflows.

Refer section [New Business](#) for information on the steps involved in specifying this assumption.

The steps involved in applying the delay in cash flow timing assumption to cash flows are as follows:

Identify the original time bucket and calculate the cash outflow occurring in it due to the assumption.

Identify the corresponding revised time buckets and the cash inflow occurring in it, including penalties, if any.

If time specific or critical obligation, record the delay and indicate a breach.

Various options for cash flow assignment are available. Refer section [Cash Flows](#).

An illustration for Asset Book Growth is as follows:

Business Assumption Definition						Cash Flow Assignment			
Product Type	Legal Entity	Primary Bucket	Off-Set Bucket	Growth	Off-set Value	Contractual Cash Flow (Primary Bucket)	Revised Contractual Cash Flow (Primary bucket)	Contractual Cash Flow (Off-set Bucket)	Revised Contractual Cash Flow (Off-set Bucket)
Loans	LE1	3-3 Days	60-60 Days	15%	60%	20000	17000 [=20000-(20000*15%)]	25000	26800 [= (20000*15%*60%)+25000]
			90-90 Days		20%			27000	27600 [= (20000*15%*20%)+27000]
			120-120 Days		20%			32000	32600 [= (20000*15%*20%)+32000]

Table 19 Incremental Cash Flow – New Business Example 1

Here,

Outflow Amount = Cash Flow * Growth %

Inflow Amount = Outflow Amount * Inflow %

An example for Liability Book Growth is as follows:

Business Assumption Definition						Computation			
Product Type	Legal Entity	Primary Bucket	Off-set Bucket	Growth	Off-set value	Contractual Cash flow (Primary Bucket)	Revised Contractual Cash flow (Primary bucket)	Contractual Cash flow (Off-set Bucket)	Revised Contractual Cash flow (Off-set Bucket)
Deposits	LE1	3-3 Days	4-4 Days	25%	60%	20000	25000 [= 20000+(20000*25%)]	25000	22000 [=25000-(20000*25%*60%)]
			5-5 Days		40%			32000	30000 [=32000-(20000*25%*40%)]

Table 20 Incremental Cash Flow – New Business Example 2

Here,

Inflow Amount = Cash Flow * Growth %

Outflow Amount = Inflow Amount * Outflow %

Note:

1. With reference to columns titled “Cash Flow” if the value is positive, it is a cash inflow. If the value is negative, it will be a cash outflow.
2. ‘Contractual cash flow- Primary’ and ‘Contractual cash flow- Secondary’ refers to cash flows which are already present in the respective buckets. Similarly, revised column represents cash flows after application of this business assumption.
3. The cash flow signage explanation provided before holds good for both asset growth and liability growth.
4. In case of a liability growth, i.e. deposits, a growth from the bank's perspective means that there will be an inflow of funds first (bank receives deposits from customer first) and then there will be a corresponding outflow later (Bank returns deposit proceeds on maturity to customer).

The converse holds good for asset growth. Note that the first transaction bucket is always the primary bucket. In the example above on deposits, 3-3 days is defined as a primary bucket i.e. the first bucket where in this case, since it is a liability would result in an inflow in this bucket. The offset bucket will have an outflow.

5. The growth amount (delta) in the primary buckets and the offset buckets would be the same. For example: In the example on deposits above, growth amount in primary bucket is 5000 (25% of 20000). The offset buckets have an amount of 5000 which is the sum of 3000 and 2000.

6.2.3.5 Ratings Downgrade

This assumption supports both rating based and notch based downgrade. These downgrades are specified for each legal entity within the bank's organization structure. This can come from multiple sources like Moody's, S&P and can be both short term and long term or a combination thereof. Since these rating downgrades are defined at a legal entity level, legal entity is a mandatory dimension for this assumption. If the downgrade is same across all legal entities, no individual legal entity is required to be selected.

For some financing transactions or derivatives with embedded triggers for downgrade, a downgrade of the bank's rating by a recognized credit rating institution requires the bank to post additional collateral. This will result in an increase in cash outflow for all the accounts that are triggered based on the corresponding downgrade impact amount and downgrade impact value specified by the bank. The downgrade trigger and the corresponding downgrade impact amount are available as part of the account information. For calculation of downgrade impact amount refer section [Other Calculations](#).

NOTE: The assumption specification and computation method for this sub category corresponds to that available as part of the Additional Collateral - Rating Downgrade Cash Flow Increase assumption type. This assumption is renamed as Ratings Downgrade in this version.

Refer section [Ratings Downgrade](#) for information on the steps involved in specifying this assumption.

The steps involved in applying the delay in cash flow timing assumption to cash flows are as follows:

- a. Identify the original time bucket and calculate the cash outflow occurring in it due to the assumption.
- b. Identify the corresponding revised time buckets and the cash inflow occurring in it, including penalties, if any.
- c. If time specific or critical obligation, record the delay and indicate a breach.

Cash flow assignment is done in the following manner:

$$\text{Cash Flow}_{\text{for Bucket } n} = \left(\text{Downgrade Impact Amount}_{\text{of the particular account which is triggered}} * \text{Percentage Specified} \right) \text{ OR (Amount Specified)}$$

The following example illustrates the impact of a notch based downgrade. Suppose legal entity 1 has 5 accounts whose downgrade triggers are specified as follows:

Account	Rating Type	Rating Source	Downgrade Trigger	Trigger Type	Impact Amount
Account 1	Short Term	Moody's	P-3	And	1000000
	Long Term	Moody's	A3	Or	
	Long Term	S&P	A-		
Account 2	Short Term	Moody's	P-2	And	250000
	Long Term	S&P	BBB+		
Account 3	Short Term	Internal	A-3	Or	3000000
	Long Term	Moody's	Baa2		
Account 4	Long Term	Moody's	Baa1		750000
Account 5	Short Term	Moody's	P-2		1250000

The downgrade assumption is specified as follows:

Rating Type	Rating Source	Downgrade Trigger	Impact %	Time Bucket
Short Term	Moody's	2-Notches	100%	7 Days
Long Term	Moody's	3-Notches		

The new rating post downgrade is assessed as follows:

Rating Type	Rating Source	Current Rating	Rating Downgrade post
Short Term	Moody's	P-1	P-3 [= P-1 – 2 Notches]
Long Term	Moody's	Aa3	A3 [= Aa3 – 3 Notches]

The impact of the downgrade assumption, considering weekly time buckets, is calculated as follows:

Account	Applicability of Assumption	Reason	Cash Outflow / Encumbrance	Outflow Bucket
Account 1	Applicable	Both parts of the first condition are fulfilled. The second condition is Or, hence not required to be fulfilled if the first one is.	1000000 [=1000000*100%]	5 – 5 Week [=(7+15 Days)/5 Business Days]
Account 2	Not Applicable	The second part of the condition is not fulfilled.		
Account 3	Not Applicable	Either of the conditions is not fulfilled.		
Account 4	Not Applicable	The condition is not fulfilled		
Account 5	Applicable	The condition is fulfilled as the quantum of downgrade specified as part of the assumption is greater than the downgrade trigger set for this instrument.	1250000 [=1250000*100%]	3 – 3 Week [=(7+5 Days)/5 Business Days]

Table 21 Incremental Cash Flow - Ratings Downgrade

The total impact of this assumption is a cash outflow or asset encumbrance of 2250000.

6.2.3.6 Run-off

Incremental Cash Flow Run-off is applied to the End of Period (EOP) balances indicating the amount that are withdrawn prior to their scheduled maturity. The computation methodology has one additional step that is, if cash flows exist for the dimension combination for which Run-off is specified, they are deleted and then the new cash outflows are generated.

Refer section [Run-Off](#) for information on the steps involved in specifying this assumption.

The steps involved in applying the delay in cash flow timing assumption to cash flows are as follows:

- a. Identify the original time bucket and calculate the cash outflow occurring in it due to the assumption.
- b. Identify the corresponding revised time buckets and the cash inflow occurring in it, including penalties, if any.
- c. If time specific or critical obligation, record the delay and indicate a breach.

For instance incremental cash flow Run-off is applied to Time Deposits whose EOP balance is \$ 10000. The assumption is applied on original balance to selected time buckets as follows:

Business Assumption Definition			Cash Flow Assignment		
Product Type	To Bucket	Run-off	Contractual Cash Flow	Time Bucket	Revised Cash Flow
Time Deposits	1-7 Days	10%	5000	1-7 Days	1000 [=5000 – 5000 +10000*10%]
	8-15 Days	20%	8000	8-15 Days	2000 [=8000 – 8000 +10000*20%]

Table 22 Incremental Cash Flow – Run-Off

6.2.3.7 Secured Funding/Financing

This assumption is based on debt backed or secured by collateral securities associated with lending. This assumption category refers to the generation of secured funding or creation of secured financing transactions including secured loans, repos and so on. An example would be a mortgage, your house is considered collateral towards the debt. If you default on repayment, the bank seizes your house, sells it and uses the proceeds to pay back the debt.

Functionally, this assumption is similar to the new business assumption except for the inclusion of the underlying collateral and encumbrance status into picture.

NOTE:

Assets can only be posted as collateral or specified as underlying only if they are unencumbered during the period between the Primary and Off-set bucket.

The ability to filter assets based on their encumbrance period is supported.

The following steps are involved in applying the secured funding/financing assumption to cash flows:

- a. Map inflows and outflows of the transaction to respective time buckets.
- b. Calculate the corresponding interest amount.
- c. Mark the assets selected as collateral/underlying as encumbered and update the encumbrance period.

Refer section [Secured Funding/Financing](#) for information on the steps involved in specifying this assumption.

For example: If a bank is giving out an additional loan with reference to an existing loan by taking in some collateral. This is an example of a secured funding transaction, as the bank receives collateral in exchange for the cash given out. Let's assume that the outstanding end of period balance of the original loan is 10,000. The bank extends another 10% of the loan by taking in a collateral against it say Borrow_1. Further the 10% being extended is completely offset as a bullet payment in a single bucket (100% in offset bucket).

The above scenario is defined in the business assumption as follows:

Business Assumption Definition						
Standard product type	Primary bucket	Primary value-leg 1	Offset bucket	Offset value- leg 1	Collateral/underlying	Encumbered value
Loans	7-7 days	10	15-15 days	100	Borrow_1	50%

Table 23 Incremental Cash Flow – Secured Funding/Financing

NOTE:

1. Refer section [Secured Funding/Financing](#) for information on the steps involved in specifying this assumption.
2. The encumbered value represents the portion of the collateral which is used to secure the loan.

The cash flow computation for the above definition is explained as follows:

Buckets		Cash flow	
		Contractual	BaU
Primary bucket	7-7 days	5000	4000 (5000- (10%*10000))
Offset bucket	15-15 days	8000	9000 (8000+(10%*10000))

Given that the example is based on loans, the primary leg involves a deduction in cash and the secondary leg involves an addition in cash flow. The deduction/addition will be reverse in nature if the product type is an asset. The application identifies whether to deduct/add in primary bucket and offset bucket based on the product type chosen.

6.2.3.8 Valuation Changes

This assumption supports changes in the value of the collateral posted due to changes in market valuation of transaction or changes in the contract value. This further leads to cash outflow.

This assumption impacts the denominator of LCR that is, increase in the outflow for the Legal Entity.

Some derivatives are secured by collateral to cover losses arising from changes in mark-to-market valuations. For changes in the value of the derivative, additional collateral is posted resulting in a cash outflow. The valuation changes can be with Natural currency or Selected Currency. Valuation changes can be specified in Amount or Percentage. Here, both ratings and notches downgrade are not applicable.

The time buckets selected as part of the assumption parameters are the impacted time buckets.

NOTE: The assumption specification and computation method for this sub category corresponds to that available as part of the Additional Collateral - Valuation Changes assumption type. This assumption is renamed as Valuation Changes in this version.

Refer section [Valuation Changes](#) for information on the steps involved in specifying this assumption.

The steps involved in applying the delay in cash flow timing assumption to cash flows are as follows:

- a. Identify the original time bucket and calculate the cash outflow occurring in it due to the assumption.
- b. Identify the corresponding revised time buckets and the cash inflow occurring in it, including penalties, if any.
- c. If time specific or critical obligation, record the delay and indicate a breach.

An example is as follows:

Based On	Assumption Unit	Assignment Method
Market Value	Percentage	Selected

Legal Entity	Product Type	Time Bucket	Valuation Change Impact
LE 1	PT 1	6-6 Days	100%
LE 2	PT 1	6-6 Days	80%

Account	Legal Entity	Product Type	Market Value	Valuation Change Impact
Account 1	LE 1	PT 1	100000	100000 [=100% *100000]
Account 2	LE 2	PT 1	200000	160000 [=80%*200000]
Account 3	LE 1	PT 1	300000	300000[=100%*300000]
Account 4	LE 2	PT 1	400000	320000[=80%*400000]

Legal Entity	Product Type	Outflow
LE 1	PT 1	400000[=100000 + 300000]
LE 2	PT 1	480000[=160000+ 320000]

Table 24 Incremental Cash Flow - Valuation Changes

NOTE: Each of these does not calculate the impact of interest and have been explained in a principle perspective.

The examples provided for business assumption do not illustrate the impact of interest cash flows.

For information on interest cash flow calculations from the perspective of assumptions, refer section [Impact of Assumptions on Interest Cash Flows](#).

The example depicted in the section depicts only the additional outflow (delta) in the respective buckets due to the application of the assumption.

6.2.4 Value Change

6.2.4.1 Available Stable Funding Factor

Available stable funding (ASF) factors are the multiplication factors specified for liabilities and equities for the purpose of calculating the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR). This assumption does not affect the cash flows for the purpose of computing liquidity gaps, but is used only for calculating the total available stable funding. This business assumption allows you to specify the ASF factor in percentage terms only. The percentage specified is applied to the selected combination in order to calculate the NSFR.

Refer section [Available Stable Funding Factor](#) for information on the steps involved in specifying this assumption

The steps involved in applying the delay in cash flow timing assumption to cash flows are as follows:

- a. Identify the original time bucket and calculate the cash outflow occurring in it due to the assumption.
- b. Identify the corresponding revised time buckets and the cash inflow occurring in it, including penalties, if any.
- c. If time specific or critical obligation, record the delay and indicate a breach.

Business Assumption Definition			Cash flow Assignment	
Product	Currency	ASF Factor	EOP Balance	Available Stable Funding
P1	USD	85%	10000000	8500000 [=(1000000*85%)]

Business Assumption Definition			Cash flow Assignment	
Product	Currency	ASF Factor	EOP Balance	Available Stable Funding
P 2	USD	100%	200000	200000 [=(200000*100%)]
Term deposits from retail	USD	90%	320000	288000 [=(320000*90%)]
Unsecured funding from non-financial corporates	USD	50%	21000	10500 [=(21000*50%)]

Table 25 Value Change - Available Stable Funding Factor

6.2.4.2 Haircut

Haircuts are applied to high quality liquid assets in order to determine the stock of high quality liquid assets. This assumption does not affect the cash flows. Haircuts are allowed to be specified in percentage terms only. The haircut percentage specified will be applied to all assets with the dimensional attributes specified in order to calculate the stock of high quality liquid assets for the purpose of computing the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR).

Refer section [Haircut](#) for information on the steps involved in specifying this assumption

Business Assumption		
Product Type	Asset Level	Haircut
Cash	Level 1	0%
Covered bond	Level 1	0%
Covered bond	Level 2A	15%

Business Assumption		
Product Type	Asset Level	Haircut
Common Equity	Level 2B	50%

Table 26 Value Change – Haircut

The assumption stores these haircuts at the account level granularity for further use while calculating the stock of HQLA for the purpose of LCR computation. The application then computes the haircut adjusted values of assets for inclusion in the stock of HQLA as follows:

Product Type	Asset Level	Haircut	Market Value	Haircut Adjusted Market Value
Cash	Level 1	0%	3000000	3000000 [=3000000*(1-0%)]
Covered bond	Level 1	0%	220000	187000 [=220000*(1-15%)]
Covered bond	Level 2A	15%	550000	412500 [=550000*(1-25%)]
Common Equity	Level 2B	50%	110000	55000 [=110000*(1-50%)]

6.2.4.3 Required Stable Funding Factor

Required stable funding factors are the multiplication factors specified for assets for the purpose of calculating the NSFR. This business assumption does not affect the cash flows for the purpose of computing liquidity gaps, but is used for calculating the total required stable

funding only. This assumption allows you to specify the amount in percentage only. The percentage specified is applied to the selected combination in order to calculate the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR).

Refer section [Required Stable Funding Factor](#) for information on the steps involved in specifying this assumption.

The following steps are involved in applying the delay in cash flow timing assumption to cash flows:

- a. Identify the original time bucket and calculate the cash outflow occurring in it due to the assumption.
- b. Identify the corresponding revised time buckets and the cash inflow occurring in it, including penalties, if any.
- c. If time specific or critical obligation, record the delay and indicate a breach.

Business Assumption		Computation	
Product	RSF Factor	EOP Balance	Required Stable Funding
Non-renewable loans to financial entities and financial corporates	0%	200000	0 [= (200000*0%)]
Gold	50%	150000	75000 [= (150000*50%)]
Corporate bonds rated A+ to A-	40%	220000	0 [= (220000*40%)]

Table 27 Value Change - Required Stable Funding Factor

6.3 Intraday Business Assumptions Supported

The application supports the following types of intraday business assumptions:

- a. Cash Flow Movement
 - Time Shift in Payments
 - Payments Default

- b. Encumbrance
 - Withdrawal of Credit Lines
- c. Incremental Cash Flow
 - Intraday Drawdown
- d. Value Change
 - Intraday Valuation Changes

The computations related to each assumption category and sub-category is explained in detail, in the following sections.

6.3.1 Cash Flow Movement

6.3.1.1 Time Shift in Payments

When a bank is under financial stress, customers and counterparties defer payments, leading to a reduction in Intraday liquidity. The delayed payments, affect other payments in the pipeline and also effect the fulfillment of time specific obligations.

In a similar way, when certain obligations of the bank are brought forward in time during the day, this leads to a stressed situation as well. The assumption supports a time shift in payments- either a forward or backward shift.

- The application supports a time shift of payments from one time bucket to another. You can apply this assumption to both payments made and payments received.

NOTE: All payments within the time bucket are affected and shifted according to the assumption definition.

The following is an example for Time Shift in Payment assumption category:

The Time buckets are defined as follows in the example:

Level 2	Level 1	Level 0
09:00:00 to 09:24:00	09: 00:00 to 09:12:00	09:00:00 to 09:06:00
		09:06:01 to 09:12:00
	09:12:01 to 09:24:00	09:12:01 to 09:18:00

Level 2	Level 1	Level 0
		09:18:01 to 09:24:00

When a Business Assumption is defined:

- Dimensions: Legal entity- Payment system
- Based on: Payments received
- Time buckets from : 09:00:00 to 09:12:00
- Time buckets To: 09:12:01 to 09:24:00
- Percentage of delay: 60%

The payments made and received are as follows:

Time bucket (Level 0)	Payments Received (Inflows)	Payments Made (Outflows)
	Amount	Amount
09:00:00 to 09:06:00	990	675
09:06:01 to 09:12:00	550	234
09:12:01 to 09:18:00	130	167
09:18:01 to 09:24:00	100	389

When the assumption is defined at level 1, the same is translated to level 0 buckets when the assignment method is selected.

In the above example, the selected time bucket option as an assignment method is chosen. In this case, Inflows in the time period 09:00:00 to 09:12:00 moves to the time bucket 09:12:01 to 09:24:00. Since the 'to' bucket has two level 0 buckets, the assignment of the total amount i.e. (990 +550) must be done to both the buckets. After the assignment, the payments received and made are as follows:

Time bucket	Payments Received (Inflows)	Payments Made (Outflows)
-------------	-----------------------------	--------------------------

	Amount	Amount
09:00:00 to 09:06:00	396	675
09:06:01 to 09:12:00	220	234
09:12:01 to 09:18:00	592	167
09:18:01 to 09:24:00	562	389

Here, 60% of (990 +550) is delayed and is allocated equally between the level 0 buckets in the to bucket.

6.3.1.2 Payments Default

In this assumption, certain risky counterparties are assumed to default on their payments. Here, incoming payments from the respective counterparty type reduces to an extent as specified in the assumption definition. The counterparty is chosen through a dimensional selection.

For example, consider the following payments made and received for a legal entity- payment system combination.

Time stamp	Payments Received		Payments Made	
	Payments	Counterparty Type	Payments	Counterparty Type
9:00	100	A		
9:15	30	A	40	C
9:30			90	C
9:45	60	A	150	B
10:00	30	C	100	B
10:15	90	B	300	A
10:30	45			

Time stamp	Payments Received		Payments Made	
	Payments	Counterparty Type	Payments	Counterparty Type
10:45	89	B	70	D
11:30	90	C	100	B
12:00	56	C	90	E
12:15			70	E
12:30	78	A	100	B
13:15			20	C
13:30	96	E		
14:30	200	E	200	D
15:00	250	A		
15:15	300	B	87	D
15:30	60	B	40	E
15:45				
16:00	50	E	99	A
16:15			60	B
16:30	40	D		
16:45				
17:00				

Assuming that one of the counterparty types A is in complete default (100%). This means that the incoming payment from A reduces to zero. The payments to be received by A flows normally. The new set of Inflows and Outflows are as follows:

Time stamp	Payments Received		Payments Made	
	Payments	Counterparty	Payments	Counterparty
9:00		A		
9:15		A	40	C
9:30			90	C
9:45		A	150	B
10:00	30	C	100	B
10:15	90	B	300	A
10:30	45			
10:45	89	B	70	D
11:30	90	C	100	B
12:00	56	C	90	E
12:15			70	E
12:30		A	100	B
13:15			20	C
13:30	96	E		
14:30	200	E	200	D
15:00		A		
15:15	300	B	87	D

Time stamp	Payments Received		Payments Made	
	Payments	Counterparty	Payments	Counterparty
15:30	60	B	40	E
15:45				
16:00	50	E	99	A
16:15			60	B
16:30	40	D		
16:45				
17:00				

In the above example, the counterparty is in complete default.

However a partial default in payments can also be defined. This can be defined by using the Assumption Unit in the Business Assumptions window. This consists of two options, Percentage and Value.

In case of a partial default, the remaining payments need to be shifted to a 'Residual' time bucket. If this bucket is specified at a higher level, the remaining payments are dispersed equally among the lower level buckets.

Examples: If Assumption unit is in %, and 70% is the specified value, then 70% of the payments of the particular counterparty type is defaulted. The remaining 30% of payments is redistributed in the residual time bucket equally

Note:

1. The assignment method in payments default is only Selected time bucket.
2. When Assignment unit= value, the value specified is the value defaulted by the specific dimensional combination
3. By default, if no value/percentage is given, the assumption unit appears as 0 for the possible dimensional combinations.
4. Residual time bucket is within the from time bucket or outside it.

For example, from 11:00:00 to 12:00:00; residual bucket: 11:45:00- 12:00:00

Or from bucket: 12:00:00 to 13:00:00 ; residual bucket: 14:15:00-14:30:00

The metrics affected by this assumption are as follows:

- Daily Maximum Intraday Liquidity Usage
- Total Payments
- Throughput

6.3.2 Encumbrance

6.3.2.1 Withdrawal of Credit Lines

This assumption is a specific case when a bank is under financial stress, counterparties and correspondent banks may withdraw intraday credit lines, thus reducing the intraday liquidity available to the bank. The direct impacts of this assumption is on non-committed credit lines; since they can be withdrawn completely.

This withdrawal of Credit Lines is expected at the start of the day. When credit lines are withdrawn, the available intraday liquidity at the start of the day reduces by the same extent.

The metric which impacts due to this effect is 'Available Intraday Liquidity at the start of the business day'.

SI. No	Sources
1	Central Bank reserves
2	Collateral pledged at central bank
3	Collateral pledged at ancillary systems
4	Unencumbered liquid assets on the balance sheet
5	Total credit lines available
5a	Of which secured
5b	Of which committed

Sl. No	Sources
6	Balances with other banks
7	Other

In this assumption, the depending on the dimension selected, the intraday credit lines are reduced by the extent of the withdrawal.

6.3.3 Incremental Cash Flow

6.3.3.1 Intraday Drawdown

This assumption enables banks to provide correspondent banking services only. The payment system participants value intraday credit on electronic funds transfer networks because payments and receipts are not perfectly synchronized. In addition, it eliminates the necessity of holding clearing balances large enough to cover all expected outflows of funds.

When a customer bank is in stress, to maintain adequate liquidity, the customer may resort to excessive drawdown of Intraday credit lines.

In the following example, the correspondent bank has 5 customers. Under normal conditions, credit lines extended to customers and usage are as follows:

Normal Conditions						
Financial Institution Customer	Intra-day Credit Line Extended	Intraday Usage	Secured	Committed	Usage of Secured	Usage of Committed
Bank O	85	70	40	50	31	21
Bank E	80	60	25	10	26	30
Bank M	45	30	30	40	21	6
Bank G	35	25	30	30	12	13
Bank Z	30	20	15	20	12	17

Normal Conditions						
Financial Institution Customer	Intra-day Credit Line Extended	Intraday Usage	Secured	Committed	Usage of Secured	Usage of Committed
TOTAL	275	205	140	150	102	87

One or more of the customer banks may be under stress, due to which maximum drawdown of Intraday credit lines may occur. The application supports following dimensional inputs:

1. Percentage of Drawdown
2. Respective Customers

In the above example, two customer banks are assumed to be under stress-Bank E, Bank O. Under this example, 100% drawdown of credit lines by the customer is assumed. Hence the credit lines extended and used under stressed conditions are as follows:

Stress Conditions						
Financial Institution Customer	Intra-day Credit Line Extended	Intraday Usage	Secured	Committed	Usage of Secured	Usage of Committed
Bank O	85	85	40	50	40	50
Bank E	80	80	25	10	25	10
Bank M	45	30	30	40	21	6
Bank G	35	25	30	30	12	13
Bank Z	30	20	15	20	12	17
TOTAL	275	240	140	150	110	96

Similarly, the application computes 'Peak Usage' for both normal conditions and stressed conditions.

When a drawdown assumption is applied at higher level of time buckets, a single assignment within any level zero buckets of the said amount is considered. An example is as follows:

- Primary bucket (level 3): 08:00 – 09:00, level zero buckets being minutes
- Offset Bucket (Level 3):16:00- 17:00
- Available balance: 1000, assumption value= 40%

An amount of 400 is the outflow in the primary bucket and an inflow in the offset bucket for banks providing credit lines to its customers. This amount is allocated as a single amount in any level zero time bucket which constitutes primary and offset buckets; like 08:03(outflow 400) and 16:06(inflow 400) ;or 08:44 (outflow 400) and 16:02 (inflow 400).

6.3.4 Value Change

6.3.4.1 Intraday Valuation Changes

In cases of particular currency shocks or in a market wide stress scenario, the value of the intraday assets held by the bank reduces to a certain extent. This assumption is applicable for all reporting banks.

The metric affected as a part of this assumption is “Available Intraday Liquidity at the start of the business day”.

This assumption takes into account the particular intraday asset and the percentage amount by which it must be reduced. The legal entity under which the asset is held is considered.

This assumption works on all available intraday assets which constitute the metric “ Available Intraday Liquidity at the start of the business day” except credit lines.

The following is an example for this assumption:

Legal Entity	Product	Percentage
LE1	Product 1	70%
LE2	Product 2	80%

The above valuation change is explained as follows:

- Product 1 is reduced to 30% of its prior value.
- Product 2 is reduced to 20% of its total value.

6.4 Impact of Assumptions on Interest Cash Flows

In 2.0 the impact of business assumptions was only on principal cash flows. OFS LRM considers the impact on both principal and interest cash flows. This is treated in following three ways:

- When business assumption values are applied on both principal and interest cash flows.
- When assumption values are applied on principal cash flows only and interest is approximated.
- When interest is calculated and is not approximated.

When you select the approximate Interest parameter in the Run Definition window as Yes, then interest is approximated as explained below. If the parameter is selected as No, then the assumption values are applied on both principal and interest cash flows.

The following are the steps involved in approximating interest:

1. Obtain the principal and interest cash flows under contractual terms.
2. Bucket the contractual cash flows based on the time buckets selected while distinguishing between interest and principal cash flows in each time bucket.
3. Calculate the outstanding balance in each bucket under contractual terms. The outstanding balance in the first time bucket will be the EOP balance. The formula for calculating the outstanding balance for each subsequent bucket is as follows:

$$O/S\ Balance_{Bucket\ n,Contractual} = O/S\ Balance_{Bucket\ n-1,Contractual} - Principal\ CF_{Bucket\ n-1,Contractual}$$

Here,

O/S Balance: Outstanding Balance

CF: Cash Flows

4. Apply the business assumption to estimate principal cash flows. In case of balance based assumptions, this applies to the EOP balance. In case of cash flow based assumptions, this applies to the principal cash flows in a given bucket.
5. Calculate the outstanding balance in each bucket under business-as-usual or stress terms. The outstanding balance in the first time bucket will be the EOP balance. The formula for calculating the outstanding balance for each subsequent bucket is as follows:

$$O/S\ Balance_{Bucket\ n,Assumption} = O/S\ Balance_{Bucket\ n-1,Contractual} - Principal\ CF_{Bucket\ n-1,Contractual} - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} Principal\ CF_{i,Assumption}$$

6. Calculate the proportionate impact on interest cash flows in each bucket under business-as-usual or stress terms as per the following formula:

$$Interest\ CF_{Bucket\ n,Assumption} = \left(\frac{O/S\ Balance_{Bucket\ n-1,Assumption} \times Interest\ CF_{Bucket\ n-1,Contractual}}{O/S\ Balance_{Bucket\ n-1,Contractual}} \right) - Interest\ CF_{Bucket\ n-1,Contractual}$$

7. Calculate the total principal and interest cash inflows and outflows in each time bucket post assumption.
8. Calculate the total inflows, outflows and net gap in each time bucket post assumption.

NOTE: This computation is not applicable for the assumption types Rollover of Repos and Reverse Repos and Creation of Repos as the interest calculations are explicitly defined in these cases.

The tables below explain the impact of assumptions on Interest Cash Flows. The standard time buckets are Overnight, 1-7 Days, 8-15 Days, 16-30 Days, 1-3 Months, 3-6 Months, 6-12 Months, and > 1 Year. All examples consider an EOP balance of 5000 for time deposits.

Example 1: Impact on Interest Cash Flows under Growth Assumption

In this case a growth of 10 % on the EOP balance is defined in the 8-15 Days bucket. The offset bucket for this growth is a single bucket at 3-6 months. The cash flows are as shown below. The numbers for Contractual Principal and Interest cash flow are examples. The rest of the rows are computed values as per equations provided earlier in this section.

Condition	Measure	Cash Outflow							
		Overnight	1-7 Days	8-15 Days	16-30 Days	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	> 1 Year
Contractual	Principal Cash Flow	221.00	195.00	244.00	283.00	163.00	263.00	257.00	3374.00
	Interest Cash Flow	112.00	129.00	87.00	147.00	65.00	88.00	84.00	1477.42
	O/S Balance	5000.00	4779.01	4584.00	4340.00	4057.00	3894.00	3631.00	3374.00
Business Assumption	Principal Cash Flow			-500.00			500		
	O/S Balance	5000.00	4779.00	4584.00	4840.00	4557.00	4394.00	3631.00	3374.00
	Proportionate Interest Cash Flow	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	16.94	8.01	11.30	0

Table 28 Impact on Interest Cash Flows under Growth Assumption

NOTE: The assumption cash flows provide the impact of the assumption only and not the change in the original cash flows due to the assumption.

Example 2: Impact on Interest Cash Flows under Rollover Assumption

In this case a rollover of 10% is defined on the cash flows from the 1-7 Days bucket to the 3-6 Months bucket. The cash flows are as shown below. The numbers for Contractual Principal and Interest cash flow are examples. The rest of the rows are computed values as per equations provided earlier in this section.

Condition	Measure	Cash Outflow							
		Overnight	1-7 Days	8-15 Days	16-30 Days	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	> 1 Year
Contractual	Principal Cash Flow	221.00	195.00	244.00	283.00	163.00	263.00	257.00	3374.00
	Interest Cash Flow	112.00	129.00	87.00	147.00	65.00	88.00	84.00	1477.42
	O/S Balance	5000.00	4779.00	4584.00	4340.00	4057.00	3894.00	3631.00	3374.00
Business Assumption	Principal Cash Flow		-19.50				19.50		
	O/S Balance	5000.00	4779.00	4603.50	4359.50	4076.50	3913.50	3631.00	3374.00
	Proportionate Interest Cash Flow	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.37	0.66	0.31	0.44	0.00

Table 29 Impact on Interest Cash Flows under Rollover Assumption

Example 3: Impact on Interest Cash Flows under Run-off Assumption

In this case, a 10% EOP Balance Run-off is defined from the 3-6 Months bucket to the 1-7 Days bucket. The cash flows are as shown below. The numbers for Contractual Principal and Interest cash flow are examples. The rest of the rows are computed values as per equations provided earlier in this section.

Condition	Measure	Cash Outflow							
		Overnight	1-7 Days	8-15 Days	16-30 Days	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	> 1 Year
Contractual	Principal Cash Flow	221.00	195.00	244.00	283.00	163.00	263.00	257.00	3374.00
	Interest Cash Flow	112.00	129.00	87.00	147.00	65.00	88.00	84.00	1477.42
	O/S Balance	5000.00	4779.00	4584.00	4340.00	4057.00	3894.00	3631.00	3374.00
Business Assumption	Principal Cash Flow		500.00				-500.00		
	O/S Balance	5000.00	4779.00	4084.00	3840.00	3557.00	3394.00	3631.00	3374.00
	Proportionate Interest Cash Flow	0.00	0.00	0	-9.49	-16.94	-8.01	-11.3	0.00

Table 30 Impact on Interest Cash Flows under Run-off Assumption

When interest is calculated and is not approximated,

In case Include Interest Cash Flow is selected as Yes and Approximate Interest is selected as No, the application includes the interest cashflow. If you have selected cashflow type in dimension and node as Principal then assumption impacts only principal cashflows. If you have selected cashflow type in dimension and node as Interest then assumption impacts only Interest cashflows. In case you have not selected cashflow type in dimension, then assumption ignores the cashflow type. This means, it will include both principal and interest cash flows.

NOTE: Interest cash flows occurring contractually are considered during calculations and the impact of assumptions on interest is calculated under BAU and stress conditions if the option 'Yes' is selected as part of the Include Interest Cash Flows field in the Run Definition window. Refer [Run Management Summary](#) section.

6.5 Cash Flow Assignment Methodologies

The complete list of cash flow assignment methods are as follows:

1. Selected time bucket only.
2. Equally to all time buckets up to and including the selected bucket.
3. In decreasing order to all time buckets up to and including the selected bucket.
4. In increasing order to all time buckets up to and including the selected bucket.
5. In proportion to the bucket size.

Detailed in the following sections are illustrations for each cash flow assignment method. The standard Level 0 time buckets are Overnight, 1-7 Days, 8-15 Days, 16-30 Days, 1-3 Months, 3-6 Months, 6-12 Months, 1-5 years and > 5 Years. All examples consider an EOP balance of 500000 for time deposits.

1. Selected Time Bucket

In this case, the assumption unit is applied to the cash flows and the assumption cash flows are mapped to the time bucket selected. If the assumption is not specified on Level 0 buckets, then the assignment to the lower buckets is done proportionately to the bucket size.

2. Equal Assignment

Here cash flows assigned to each bucket are up to the selected bucket. Assignments are made equally to the selected level and further assignment is done till the most granular level. The formulae under different conditions are as follows:

- a. EOP Balance Based Assumptions, Assumption Unit = Percentage

$$Cash\ Flow_{Equal, Balance\ Based, \%} = \frac{EOP\ Balance \times Assumption\ \%}{Number\ of\ LO\ Buckets}$$

$$Cash\ Flow_{Equal, Balance\ Based, \%} = \frac{EOP\ Balance \times Assumption\ \%}{Number\ of\ Level\ X\ Buckets}$$

Where,

Level X Buckets: Higher granular buckets

Business Assumption			Cash Flow Assignment		
Product	From Bucket	Run-off	Contractual Cash Flow	Time Bucket	Revised Cash Flow
Time Deposits	8-15 Days	5%	10000	Overnight	- 2500 [= 10000 - {(500000*5%)/2}]
			5000	1-7 Days	- 7500 [= 5000 - {(500000*5%)/2}]

Table 31 Equal Assignment under Balance Based Assumptions, %

b. Cash Flow Based Assumptions, Assumption Unit = Percentage

$$Cash\ Flow_{Equal, CF\ Based, \%} = \frac{Cash\ Flow_n \times Assumption\ \%}{Number\ of\ LO\ Buckets} = \frac{Cash\ Flow_n \times Assumption\ \%}{Number\ of\ Level\ X\ Buckets}$$

Where, n: Selected bucket

Business Assumption			Cash Flow Assignment			
Product	Time Bucket	Run-off	Contractual Flow	Cash	Time Bucket	Revised Cash Flow
Time Deposits	8-15 Days	5%	10000		Overnight	9800 [= 10000 – {(8000*5%)/2}]
			5000		1-7 Days	4800 [= 5000 – {(8000*5%)/2}]

Table 32 Equal Assignment under Cash Flow Based Assumptions, %

c. Assumption Unit = Value

$$Cash\ Flow_{Equal,\$} = \frac{Assumption\ Value}{Number\ of\ L0\ Buckets}$$

$$Cash\ Flow_{Equal,\$} = \frac{Assumption\ Value}{Number\ of\ Level\ X\ Buckets}$$

Business Assumption			Cash Flow Assignment			
Product	Time Bucket	Run-off	Contractual Flow	Cash	Time Bucket	Revised Cash Flow
Time Deposits	8-15 Days	3000	10000		Overnight	8500 [= 10000 – (3000/2)]
			5000		1-7 Days	3500 [= 5000 – (3000/2)]

Table 33 Equal Assignment, Value

3. Proportionate Assignment

Cash flows are assigned to each bucket up to the selected bucket in proportion to the bucket size. Assignments are made proportionately to the selected level and further assignment is done till the most granular level. The formulae under different conditions are as follows:

- a. EOP Balance Based Assumptions, Assumption Unit = Percentage

$$\text{CashFlow}_{\text{Proportionate,BalanceBased,\%}} = (\text{EOPBalance} \times \text{Assumption\%}) \times \frac{t}{T}$$

Where,

t: Number of days in the given Level X bucket

T: Total number of days up to the selected bucket

Business Assumption			Cash Flow Assignment		
Product	Time Bucket	Run-off	Contractual Cash Flow	Time Bucket	Revised Cash Flow
Time Deposits	8-15 Days	5%	10000	Overnight	10000 [= 10000 - {(500000*5%)*0/7}]
			5000	1-7 Days	- 20000 [= 5000 - {(500000*5%)*7/7}]

Table 34 Proportionate Assignment under Balance Based Assumptions, %

- b. Cash Flow Based Assumptions, Assumption Unit = Percentage

$$\text{Cash Flow}_{\text{Proportionate,CF Basd,\%}} = (\text{Cash Flow}_n \times \text{Assumption \%}) \times \frac{t}{T}$$

Business Assumption			Cash Flow Assignment		
Product	Time Bucket	Run-off	Contractual Cash Flow	Time Bucket	Revised Cash Flow
Time Deposits	8-15 Days	5%	10000	Overnight	10000 [= 10000 - {(8000*5%)*0/7}]
			5000	1-7 Days	4600 [= 5000 - {(8000*5%)*7/7}]

Table 35 Proportionate Assignment under Cash Flow Based Assumptions, %

c. Assumption Unit = Value

$$Cash\ Flow_{Proportionate,\$} = Assumption\ Value \times \frac{t}{T}$$

Business Assumption			Cash Flow Assignment		
Product	Time Bucket	Run-off	Contractual Cash Flow	Time Bucket	Revised Cash Flow
Time Deposits	8-15 Days	3000	10000	Overnight	10000 [= 10000 - (3000*0/7)]
			5000	1-7 Days	2000 [= 5000 - (3000*7/7)]

Table 36 Proportionate Assignment, Value

4. Decreasing Assignment

Cash flows are assigned to each bucket up to the selected bucket in decreasing order based on ranks assigned to cash flows. Assignments are made in decreasing order to selected level and further assignment is done till the most granular level. The formulae under different conditions are as follows:

- a. EOP Balance Based Assumptions, Assumption Unit = Percentage

$$Cash\ Flow_{Decreasing,Balance\ Based,\%} = (EOP\ Balance \times Assumption\ \%) \times \left(\frac{Bucket\ Rank}{\sum Bucket\ Rank} \right)$$

Where,

Bucket Rank: This is the rank assigned to each Level X bucket within the bucket set. The rank is assigned in decreasing order that is, 1 is assigned to the last bucket in the set, 2 is assigned to the previous bucket and so on.

Business Assumption			Cash Flow Assignment			
Product	Time Bucket	Run-off	Contractual Cash Flow	Time Bucket	Bucket Rank	Revised Cash Flow
Time Deposits	1-3 Months	5%	10000	Overnight	4	0 [= 10000 – (500000*5%)*4/10]
			5000	1-7 Days	3	- 2500 [= 5000 – (500000*5%)*3/10]
			8000	8-15 Days	2	3000 [= 8000 – (500000*5%)*2/10]
			3000	16-30 Days	1	500 [= 3000 – (500000*5%)*1/10]

Table 37 Decreasing Assignment under Balance Based Assumptions, %

b. Cash Flow Based Assumptions, Assumption Unit = Percentage

$$Cash\ Flow_{Decreasing,CF\ Based,\%} = (Cash\ Flow_n \times Assumption\ \%) \times \left(\frac{Bucket\ Rank}{\sum Bucket\ Rank} \right)$$

Business Assumption			Cash Flow Assignment			
Product	Time Bucket	Run-off	Contractual Cash Flow	Time Bucket	Bucket Rank	Revised Cash Flow
Time Deposits	1-3 Months	5%	10000	Overnight	4	9880 [= 10000 - (6000*5%)*4/10]
			5000	1-7 Days	3	4910 [= 5000 - (6000*5%)*3/10]
			8000	8-15 Days	2	7940 [= 8000 - (6000*5%)*2/10]
			3000	16-30 Days	1	2970 [= 3000 - (6000*5%)*1/10]

Table 38 Decreasing Assignment under Cash Flow Based Assumptions, %

c. Assumption Unit = Value

$$Cash\ Flow_{Decreasing,\$} = Assumption\ Value \times \left(\frac{Bucket\ Rank}{\sum Bucket\ Rank} \right)$$

Business Assumption			Cash Flow Assignment			
Product	Time Bucket	Run-off	Contractual Cash Flow	Time Bucket	Bucket Rank	Revised Cash Flow
Time Deposits	1-3 Months	3000	10000	Overnight	4	8800 [= 10000 – (3000*4/10)]
			5000	1-7 Days	3	4100 [= 5000 – (3000*3/10)]
			8000	8-15 Days	2	7400 [= 8000 – (3000*2/10)]
			3000	16-30 Days	1	2700 [= 3000 – (3000*1/10)]

Table 39 Decreasing Assignment, Value

5. Increasing Assignment

Cash flows are assigned to each bucket up to the selected bucket in increasing order based on ranks assigned to cash flows. Assignments are made in increasing order to the selected level and further assignment is done till the most granular level. The formulae under different conditions are as follows:

a. EOP Balance Based Assumptions, Assumption Unit = Percentage

$$Cash\ Flow_{Increasing,Balance\ Based,\%} = (EOP\ Balance \times Assumption\ \%) \times \left(\frac{Bucket\ Rank}{\sum Bucket\ Rank} \right)$$

Where,

Bucket Rank: Rank assigned to each Level 0 bucket within the bucket set. The rank is assigned in increasing order i.e. 1 is assigned to the first bucket in the set, 2 is assigned to the next bucket and so on.

Business Assumption			Cash Flow Assignment			
Product	Time Bucket	Run-off	Contractual Cash Flow	Time Bucket	Bucket Rank	Revised Cash Flow
Time Deposits	8-15 Days	5%	10000	Overnight	1	1666.67 [= 10000 – (500000*5%)*1/3]
			5000	1-7 Days	2	- 11666.67 [= 5000 – (500000*5%)*2/3]

Table 40 Increasing Assignment under Balance Based Assumptions, %

b. Cash Flow Based Assumptions, Assumption Unit = Percentage

$$Cash\ Flow_{Increasing,CF\ Based,\%} = (Cash\ Flow_n \times Assumption\ \%) \times \left(\frac{Bucket\ Rank}{\sum Bucket\ Rank} \right)$$

Business Assumption			Cash Flow Assignment			
Product	Time Bucket	Run-off	Contractual Cash Flow	Time Bucket	Bucket Rank	Revised Cash Flow
Time Deposits	8-15 Days	5%	10000	Overnight	1	9866.67 [= 10000 – (8000*5%)*1/3]
			5000	1-7 Days	2	4733.33 [= 5000 – (8000*5%)*2/3]

Table 41 Increasing Assignment under Cash Flow Based Assumptions, %

c. Assumption Unit = Value

$$Cash\ Flow_{Increasing,\$} = Assumption\ Value \times \left(\frac{Bucket\ Rank}{\sum Bucket\ Rank} \right)$$

Business Assumption			Cash Flow Assignment			
Product	Time Bucket	Run-off	Contractual Cash Flow	Time Bucket	Bucket Rank	Revised Cash Flow
Time Deposits	8-15 Days	3000	10000	Overnight	1	9000 [= 10000 – (3000*1/3)]
			5000	1-7 Days	2	3000 [= 5000 – (3000*2/3)]

Table 42 Increasing Assignment, Value

NOTE: If assumptions are specified on bucket levels other than Level 0, the assignment is done at the selected level and further assignment is done at the higher granular levels, using the same cash flow assignment methodology selected, till assignment has been made to Level 0 buckets. The only exception is the selected time bucket method where the cash flow is assigned proportionately to higher granular bucket levels based on the bucket size. Previously, the assignment to more granular levels was done equally.

An illustration of assignment across multiple levels is provided in the following table. Suppose \$1000 is assigned in increasing order to buckets at multiple levels. The assignment is done as follows:

Level 2 Bucket	Rank	Amount Assigned	Level 1 Bucket	Rank	Amount Assigned	Level 0 Bucket	Rank	Amount Assigned
1 – 3 Week	1	333.33 [= (1000*1/3)]	1 Week	1	111.11 [= (333.33*1/3)]	1 Week	1	111.11 [= (111.11*1/1)]
				2	222.22	2 Week	1	74.07

Level 2 Bucket	Rank	Amount Assigned	Level 1 Bucket	Rank	Amount Assigned	Level 0 Bucket	Rank	Amount Assigned
			2 – 3 Week		[= (333.33*2/3)]			[= (222.22*1/3)]
				3 Week		2	148.15 [= (222.22*2/3)]	
4 – 8 Week	2	666.67 [= (1000*2/3)]	4 – 5 Week	1	222.22 [= (666.67*1/3)]	4 Week	1	74.07 [= (222.22*1/3)]
						5 Week	2	148.15 [= (222.22*2/3)]
			6 – 8 Week	2	444.44 [= (666.67*1/3)]	6 Week	1	74.07 [= (444.44*1/6)]
						7 Week	2	148.15 [= (444.44*2/6)]
						8 Week	3	222.22 [= (444.44*3/6)]

Table 43 Cash Flow Assignment to Multiple Bucket Levels

6. New Business

End of Period (EOP) Asset Balance of Growth assumption allows you to select the method for cash flow assignment. Various options for cash flow assignment available are as follows:

- Decreasing – In decreasing order to all time buckets up to and including the selected time bucket.
- Equal – Equally to all time buckets up to and including the selected time bucket.
- Proportional – In proportion to the time bucket size.

- Selected – Selected time bucket only.

Decreasing Cash flow assignment is done using the following formula:

$$\text{Cash Flow}_{\text{for Bucket } n} = \text{EOP amount} * \text{Percentage Specified} * (1 - \text{Percentage Specified})^{(n-1)}$$

where n = number of time buckets

Equal cash flow assignment is done using the following formula:

$$\text{Cash Flow}_{\text{for Bucket } n} = \frac{(\text{EOP amount} * \text{Percentage Specified}) \text{ OR } (\text{Amount Specified})}{\text{Total number of Time Buckets}}$$

Proportional Cash flow assignment is done using the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cash Flow}_{\text{for Bucket } n} &= (\text{EOP amount} * \text{Percentage Specified}) \text{ OR } (\text{Amount Specified}) \\ &\quad * \frac{\text{Number of days in Time bucket } n}{\text{Total number of days in all the considered Time buckets}} \end{aligned}$$

Selected Cash flow assignment is done using the following formula:

$$\text{Cash Flow}_{\text{for Bucket } n} = (\text{EOP amount} * \text{Percentage Specified}) \text{ OR } (\text{Amount Specified})$$

EOP Liability Balance Growth assumption allows you to select the method for cash flow assignment. Various options for cash flow assignment available are as follows:

- Decreasing – In decreasing order to all time buckets up to and including the selected time bucket.
- Equal – Equally to all time buckets up to and including the selected time bucket.
- Proportional – In proportion to the time bucket size.

- Selected – Selected time bucket only.

Decreasing Cash flow assignment is done using the following formula:

$$\text{Cash Flow}_{\text{for Bucket } n} = \text{EOP amount} * \text{Percentage Specified} * (1 - \text{Percentage Specified})^{(n-1)}$$

where n = number of time bucket

Equal Cash flow assignment is done using the following formula:

$$\text{Cash Flow}_{\text{for Bucket } n} = \frac{(\text{EOP amount} * \text{Percentage Specified}) \text{ OR } (\text{Amount Specified})}{\text{Total number of time buckets}}$$

Proportional Cash flow assignment is done using the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cash Flow}_{\text{for Bucket } n} \\ &= (\text{EOP amount} * \text{Percentage Specified}) \text{ OR } (\text{Amount Specified}) \\ &\quad \frac{\text{Number of days in Time bucket } n}{\text{Total number of days in all the considered Time buckets}} \end{aligned}$$

Selected Cash flow assignment is done using the following formula:

$$\text{Cash Flow}_{\text{for Bucket } n} = (\text{EOP amount} * \text{Percentage Specified}) \text{ OR } (\text{Amount Specified})$$

7. Drawdown

Funding Line of Credit allows you to select the method for cash flow assignment. This business assumption also allows you to select the method for cash flow assignment. Various options for cash flow assignment available are as follows:

- Decreasing – In decreasing order to all time buckets up to and including the selected time bucket.
- Equal – Equally to all time buckets up to and including the selected time bucket.

- Proportional – In proportion to the time bucket size.
- Selected – Selected time bucket only.

Decreasing Cash flow assignment is done using the following formula:

$$\text{Cash Flow}_{\text{for Bucket } n} = \text{Undrawn amount} * \text{Percentage Specified} * (1 - \text{Percentage Specified})^{(n-1)}$$

where n = number of time bucket

Equal Cash flow assignment is done using the following formula:

$$\text{Cash Flow}_{\text{for Bucket } n} = \frac{(\text{Undrawn amount} * \text{Percentage Specified}) \text{ OR } (\text{Amount Specified})}{\text{Total number of Time Buckets}}$$

Proportional Cash flow assignment is done using the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cash Flow}_{\text{for Bucket } n} &= (\text{Undrawn amount} * \text{Percentage Specified}) \text{ OR } (\text{Amount Specified}) \\ &\quad * \frac{\text{Number of days in Time bucket } n}{\text{Total number of days in all the considered Time buckets}} \end{aligned}$$

Selected Cash flow assignment is done using the following formula:

$$\text{Cash Flow}_{\text{for Bucket } n} = (\text{Undrawn amount} * \text{Percentage Specified}) \text{ OR } (\text{Amount Specified})$$

Credit Line Draw down allows you to select the method for cash flow assignment. This assumption also allows you to specify the corresponding cash outflow for the specified cash inflow.

Various options for cash flows assignment available for this assumption are as follows:

- Decreasing – In decreasing order to all time buckets up to and including the selected time bucket.

- Equal – Equally to all time buckets up to and including the selected time bucket
- Proportional – In proportion to the time bucket size
- Selected – Selected time bucket only.

Decreasing Cash flow assignment is done using the following formula:

$$Cash\ Flow_{for\ Bucket\ n} = Undrawn\ amount * Percentage\ Specified * (1 - Percentage\ Specified)^{(n-1)}$$

where n = number of time bucket

Equal Cash flow assignment is done using following formula:

$$Cash\ Flow_{for\ Bucket\ n} = \frac{(Undrawn\ amount * Percentage\ Specified)\ OR\ (Amount\ Specified)}{Total\ number\ of\ Time\ Buckets}$$

Proportional Cash flow assignment is done using the following formula:

$$Cash\ Flow_{for\ Bucket\ n} = \frac{(Undrawn\ amount * Percentage\ Specified)\ OR\ (Amount\ Specified)}{Number\ of\ days\ in\ Time\ bucket\ n} * \frac{Total\ number\ of\ days\ in\ all\ the\ considered\ Time\ buckets}$$

Selected Cash flow assignment is done using the following formula:

$$Cash\ Flow_{for\ Bucket\ n} = (Undrawn\ amount * Percentage\ Specified)\ OR\ (Amount\ Specified)$$

6.5.1 Assumption Calculation

In the Run Definition window, assumptions can either be “Applied To” Changing Balance/Cash Flows or Original Balance/Cash Flows. This calculation is applied across business assumptions in a single Run. It is applicable across business assumptions based on the option selected as part of the Assumption Applied To field in the Run Definition window. This means that all assumptions are now executed

sequentially and the effects of the previous assumption are taken into account if the Changing Balance/Cash Flows option is selected in the Run Definition window.

1. Original Balance/ Cash Flows:

When the user selects Original Balance/Cash Flows as a Run level parameter, it calculates the assumption based on the original balance. It has a standalone effect i.e. assumption value is always applied on the original balance. This basis is applicable to each subsequent business assumption where the effects of the previous assumption are ignored for the purpose of estimating the impact of an assumption i.e. the assumption cash flows arising out of the given assumption.

Example 1: In case of original balance, when a Run is executed with two assumptions, the assumption value is defined on the original balance and not on the revised balance of the selected bucket (Refer table 2 – Customer 2)

Run 1: Original Balance (Run-off and Rollover)

Assumption 1: Run-off

Business Assumption Definition								
Legal Entity	Customer	From Bucket	To Bucket	Assumption Unit	Run-off	Assignment Method	Assumption Category	Based On
Legal Entity 1	Customer 2	6-6Days	3-3Days	Percentage	10%	Equal	Cash Flow Movement : Run - off	Cash Flows

Computation					
To Bucket	Contractual Cash Flow (From Bucket)	Contractual Cash Flow (To Bucket)	Run-off	Revised Cash flow - From Bucket	Revised Cash flow -To Bucket
Overnight	20000	10000	500	18000 (20000-2000)	10500
			$(20000 * 10\%) / 4$		$(10000 + 500)$

Computation					
To Bucket	Contractual Cash Flow (From Bucket)	Contractual Cash Flow (To Bucket)	Run-off	Revised Cash flow - From Bucket	Revised Cash flow -To Bucket
1-1 Day		11000	500		11500
			$(20000*10\%)/4$		$(11000+500)$
2-2 Days		22000	500		22500
			$(20000*10\%)/4$		$(22000+500)$
3-3 Days		12000	500		12500
			$(20000*10\%)/4$		$(12000+500)$

Table 44 Assumption Calculation - Original Balance/ Cash Flows(Run-off)

Assumption 2: Rollover

Business Assumption Definition								
Legal Entity	Customer	From Bucket	To Bucket	Assumption Unit	Rollover	Assignment Method	Assumption Category	Based On
Legal Entity 1	Customer 1	6-6Days	7-7 Days	Percentage	10%	Selected	Cash Flow Movement : Rollover	Cash Flows
	Customer 2		8-8 Days		20%			

Computation					
To Bucket	Contractual Cash Flow (From Bucket)	Contractual Cash Flow (To Bucket)	Rollover	Revised Cash flow - From Bucket	Revised Cash flow -To Bucket
7-7 Days	20000	7000	2000 (20000*10%)	14000 (20000-2000-4000)	9000 (7000+2000)
8-8 Days		10500	4000 (20000*20%)		14500 (10500+4000)

Table 45 Assumption Calculation - Original Balance/ Cash Flows (Rollover)

2. Changing Balance/Cash Flows:

This takes into account the cascading effect of an assumption on cash flows and EOP balance at a Run level parameter. Cascading effect refers to the scenario where the impact of the assumption value is calculated based on changing balance across assumptions and “not within an assumption”. However, cascading effect can be seen across assumptions at Run level taking into consideration the impact of the previous assumption on the EOP balance or cash flows. In this case, the cash flows or EOP balances are recalculated after each assumption and the subsequent assumption values are calculated based on the updated cash flows or balances.

Example 1: In case of changing balance, when a Run is executed with two assumptions, the assumption value is defined on the revised balance of the selected buckets.

Run 2: Changing Balance (Run-off and Cash Flow Delay)

Assumption 1: Run-off

Business Assumption Definition									
Legal Entity	Customer	From Bucket	To Bucket	Assumption Unit	Applied to	Run-off	Assignment Method	Assumption Category	Based On
Legal Entity 2	Customer 3	6-6 Days	3-3 Days	Percentage	Changing Balance	10%	Equal	Cash Flow Movement : Run - off	Cash Flows

Computation					
To Bucket	Contractual Cash Flow (From Bucket)	Contractual Cash Flow (To Bucket)	Run-off	Revised Cash flow - From Bucket	Revised Cash flow -To Bucket
Overnight	20000	10000	500 (20000*10%)/4	18000 (20000- 2000)	10500 (10000+500)
1-1Days		11000	500 (20000*10%)/4		11500 (11000+500)
2-2Days		22000	500 (20000*10%)/4		22500 (22000+500)
3-3Days		12000	500 (20000*10%)/4		12500 (12000+500)

Table 46 Assumption Calculation - Changing Balance/Cash Flows (Run-off)

Assumption 2: Cash Flow Delay

Business Assumption Definition							
Customer	From Bucket	To Bucket	Assumption Unit	Applied to	Assignment Method	Assumption Category	Based On
Customer 3	6-6 Days	12-12 Days	Percentage	Changing Balance	Selected	Cash Flow Movement : Cash Flow Delay	Cash Flows

Computation				
Contractual Cash Flow (From Bucket)	Contractual Cash Flow (To Bucket)	Delay + Penalty	Revised Cash flow - From Bucket	Revised Cash flow -To Bucket
18000	23000	10% + 5%	16200 (18000-10%*18000)	24890 {23000+ (18000*10%) + (1800*5%)}

Table 47 Assumption Calculation- Cash Flow Delay

In the above computation, when Run is executed with a new assumption category, assumption value is applied on the changing balance.

6.6 Business Assumption Definition

The Business Assumption Definition window has the following sections for the purpose of defining assumption parameters:

- Linked To
- Assumption Details
- Assumption Properties
- Dimension Selection
- Time Bucket Definition Selection
- Assumption Parameter Specification

6.6.1 Linked To

The details must be specified as follows:

- **Folder:** Select the **Folder** which is specific to the business assumption definition.
- **Access Type:** Choose the access type option, Read/Write or Read Only.

6.6.2 Assumption Details

The details for each business assumptions are entered here as follows:

- **Assumption Name:** Specify the Assumption Name.
- **Assumption Description:** Enter the assumption description.
- **Intraday Assumption:** Select Yes or No if it is an intraday assumption.

6.6.3 Assumption Properties

Assumption properties are the basic parameters required for defining a business assumption. They include:

- Assumption Category
- Assumption Sub-Category
- Based On
- Assumption Legs
- Assignment Method – Leg 1
- Assignment Method – Leg 2
- Assumption Unit
- Assumption Currency
- Ratings Downgrade

- Transaction Legs
- Charge Penalty
- Specify Collateral/Underlying
- Sale Specification By

6.6.3.1 Assumption Category

The application supports multiple types of business assumptions, each of which are classified into 4 broad categories based on the behavior exhibited by the individual business assumptions. These categories are selected from a drop down list as follows:

- Cash Flow Movement
- Encumbrance
- Incremental Cash Flow
- Value Change

The other assumption properties required to be specified by a user as part of this section will depend on the selection of the assumption category.

6.6.3.2 Assumption Sub-category

The application supports multiple types of business assumptions, each of which are classified into sub-categories based on the behavior exhibited by the individual business assumptions. These sub-categories are selected from a drop down list as follows:

- a. Cash Flow Movement
 - Asset Sale
 - Cash Flow Delay
 - Cash Flow Movement
 - Delinquency
 - Prepayment
 - Recovery
 - Rollover
 - Run-off
- b. Incremental Cash Flow
 - Drawdown
 - Incremental Cash Flow
 - Liability Run-Off
 - New Business
 - Ratings Downgrade

- Run-off
- Secured Funding/Financing
- Valuation Changes
- c. Encumbrance
 - Encumbrance
 - Ratings Downgrade
 - Valuation Changes
- d. Value Change
 - Available Stable Funding Factor
 - Haircut
 - Required Stable Funding Factor

6.6.3.3 Assumption Intraday Sub-category

The application supports multiple types of business assumptions, each of which are classified into sub-categories based on the behavior exhibited by the individual business assumptions.

When **Intraday Assumption** is selected **Yes** in the **Business Assumption Definition** window the following sub-categories are available for selection from the drop down list:

- a. Cash Flow Movement
 - Time Shift in Payments
 - Payments Default
- b. Encumbrance
 - Withdrawal of Credit Lines
- c. Incremental Cash Flow
 - Intraday Drawdown
- d. Value Change
 - Intraday Valuation Changes

6.6.3.4 Based On

This option determines the measure that the assumption values are applied to in order to obtain cash flows. From the drop-down list, you are allowed to select the option on which different assumption values are applied.

The table below helps to understand the set of parameters for each assumption category and sub-category.

Assumption Category	Assumption Sub-Category	Based On				
Cash Flow Movement	Cash Flow Movement	Cash Flows				
		EOP Balance				
		Fair Value				
		Fair Value of Collateral Posted				
		Fair Value of Collateral Received				
		High Run-off Category 1 Balance				
		High Run-off Category 2 Balance				
Cash Flow Movement	Run-Off	High Run-off Category 3 Balance				
		Highly Stable Balance				
		Insured Balance				
		Less Stable Balance				
		Market Value				
		Market Value of Collateral Posted				
		Market Value of Collateral Received				
		Stable Balance				
		Uninsured Balance				
		Cash Flow Movement	Prepayment	Cash Flows		
Cash Flow Movement	Cash Flows					
	Cash Flow Delay			Cash Flows		
				Delinquency	Cash Flows	
					Recovery	Cash Flows
						Rollover

Assumption Category	Assumption Sub-Category	Based On
		Fair Value of Collateral Posted Fair Value of Collateral Received Market Value of Collateral Posted Market Value of Collateral Received
	Asset Sale	EOP Balance Fair Value Market Value
Encumbrance	Encumbrance	Downgrade Impact Value Fair Value Fair Value of Collateral Posted Fair Value of Collateral Received Fair Value of Excess Collateral Fair Value of Required Collateral Largest 30 Day Cumulative Collateral Amount Market Value Market Value of Collateral Posted Market Value of Collateral Received Market Value of Excess Collateral Market Value of Required Collateral
		Ratings Download
	Valuation Changes	Fair Value Fair Value of Collateral Posted Fair Value of Collateral Received Fair Value of Excess Collateral Fair Value of Required Collateral Largest 30 Day Cumulative Collateral Amount Market Value Market Value of Collateral Posted Market Value of Collateral Received Market Value of Excess Collateral Market Value of Required Collateral
Incremental Cash Flow	Incremental Cash Flow	Available Undrawn Amount Cash Flows

Assumption Category	Assumption Sub-Category	Based On
		Downgrade Impact Value EOP Balance Fair Value Fair Value of Collateral Posted Fair Value of Collateral Received Fair Value of Excess Collateral Fair Value of Required Collateral General Ledger Balance High Run-off Category 1 Balance High Run-off Category 2 Balance High Run-off Category 3 Balance Highly Stable Balance Highly Stable Balance Withdrawal Nonpenalty Insured Balance Largest 30 Day Cumulative Collateral Amount Less Stable Balance Market Value Market Value of Collateral Posted Market Value of Collateral Received Market Value of Excess Collateral Market Value of Required Collateral Non Operational Balance Stable Balance Stable Balance Withdrawal Nonpenalty Undrawn Balance Uninsured Balance
	Run-Off	Available Undrawn Amount EOP Balance EOP amount with significant penalty or withdrawal Fair Value of Collateral Posted Fair Value of Collateral Received General Ledger Balance High Run-off Category 1 Balance High Run-off Category 2 Balance

Assumption Category	Assumption Sub-Category	Based On
		High Run-off Category 3 Balance High run-off category 1 Amount Withdrawal without penalty High run-off category 2 Amount Withdrawal without penalty High run-off category 3 Amount Withdrawal without penalty Highly Stable Balance Highly Stable Balance Withdrawal Nonpenalty Insured Amount Withdrawal without penalty Insured Balance Less Stable Balance Market Value of Collateral Posted Market Value of Collateral Received Non Operational Balance Operational Balance Segregated Inflow Amount Stable Balance Stable Balance Withdrawal Nonpenalty Structured Outflow Amount Uninsured Amount Withdrawal without penalty Uninsured Balance
	Drawdown	Adjusted Undrawn Amount Available Undrawn Amount Portion of the undrawn amount that can be drawn in liquidity horizon period Structured Outflow Amount Undrawn Balance
	Liability Run-Off	Balance
	New Business	EOP Balance
	Ratings Downgrade	Downgrade Impact Value
	Secured Funding / Financing	Cash Flows EOP Balance

Assumption Category	Assumption Sub-Category	Based On
	Valuation Changes	Fair Value Fair Value of Collateral Posted Fair Value of Collateral Received Fair Value of Excess Collateral Fair Value of Required Collateral Largest 30 Day Cumulative Collateral Amount Market Value Market Value of Collateral Posted Market Value of Collateral Received Market Value of Excess Collateral Market Value of Required Collateral
Value Change	Available Stable Funding Factor	EOP Balance
	Haircut	Fair Value
		Market Value
	Required Stable Funding Factor	EOP Balance

When the **Intraday Assumption** is selected as **Yes** in the **Business Assumption Definition** window the following set of parameters for each assumption category and sub-category:

Assumption Category	Assumption Sub-Category	Based On
Cash Flow Movement	Time Shift in Payments	Payments Received Payments Made
	Payments Default	Payments Received
Encumbrance	Withdrawal of Credit Lines	Undrawn Amount
Incremental Cash Flow	Intraday Drawdown	Undrawn Amount
Value Change	Intraday Valuation Changes	Available Intraday liquidity

Table 48 Based On

6.6.3.5 Assumption Legs

This option determines if only the off-set leg or both the primary and the off-set legs are required for the purpose of specifying the business assumption value as part of the assumption specification section. This is based on the type of business assumption being specified. For instance, in case of rollover, prepayments, Run-offs etc. assumption values are applied only to the off-set leg as the

primary leg of the transaction has already occurred in the past. However, in case of a new business assumption, such as deposit growth, both the primary leg (amount deposited) and the off-set leg (repayment of amount deposited) are required as both legs occur in the future. This selection is determined by the assumption sub category selected. In the case of sub categories where only one option is applicable, the selection has been defaulted to **One** in an un-editable mode. In cases where both values are applicable, **Two** can be selected.

The following options are present:

- **One:** In case, One is selected as assumption leg, then only column appears for entering the off-set assumption value.
- **Two:** In case, Two is selected as the assumption leg, then two columns appear for entering primary assumption value and secondary or off-set value.

6.6.3.6 Assignment Method – Leg 1

This option determines how the primary assumption value is allocated to time buckets. There are specific methods in which the assumption value can be distributed across buckets. Assignment methods determine the manner in which the primary assumption values are assigned to multiple buckets in order to determine the cash flows. Leg 1 is applicable when only one leg of the transaction is affected i.e. when the assumption legs field value is selected as One.

The options are as follows:

- Selected Time Bucket
- Increasing
- Decreasing
- Equal
- Proportionate

1. Selected Time Bucket

This method assigns the cash flows only to the time buckets against which the assumption value is specified. If the assumption is not specified on Level 0 buckets, then the assignment to the more granular buckets is done proportionately to the bucket size.

The formula is as follows:

$$Cash\ Flow_{Selected, Cash\ Flow\ Based, \%} = (Cash\ Flow \times Assumption\ \%)\ or\ Amount$$

The time buckets used for computation are as follows:

N_BUCKET_NO	V_BUCKET_NAME	V_BUCKET_NAME_CATEGORY
1	Overnight	Overnight
2	1-10Days	1-15Days
3	11-15Days	1-15Days
4	16-20Days	16-30Days
5	21-25Days	16-30Days
6	26-30Days	16-30Days

The example below illustrates allocation of cash flows when the assumption value is specified for a Level 0 bucket.

Assumption Category	Assumption Unit	Applied to	Assignment Method	Based On
Cash Flow Movement- Run-off	Percentage	Original Balance	Selected	Cash Flow

Business Assumption					Computation				
Product	Customer	From Bucket	To Bucket	Run-off %	Contractual Cash Flow (From Bucket)	Contractual Cash Flow (To Bucket)	Run-off	Revised Cash flow - From Bucket	Revised Cash flow -To Bucket
Time Deposits	Customer 1	10-10Days	5-5Days	10%	30000	23000	3000 (30000 * 10%)	33000 (30000+ 3000)	20000 (23000--3000)

Table 49 Assignment Method Leg 1 - Selected Time Bucket Example 1

However, this allocation differs for Levels other than Level 0 buckets as Illustrated in the following example.

The example below illustrates, the selected Cash Flow assignment method on Level 1 buckets.

Business Assumption				Computation					
Customer	From Bucket	To Bucket	Run-off %	Contractual Cash Flow (From Bucket)	To Bucket	Contractual Cash Flow (To Bucket)	Run-off	Revised Cash flow - From Bucket	Revised Cash flow -To Bucket
Customer 1	16-30Days	1-15Days	10%	50000	1-10Days	21000	5000 (50000*10%)	45000 (50000-5000)	24333.33 {21000+(5000*10/15)}
					11-15Days	15000			16666.67 {15000+(5000*5/15)}

Table 50 Assignment Method Leg 1 - Selected Time Bucket Example 2

2. Increasing assignment:

The cash flows are assigned to each bucket up to the selected bucket in increasing order based on ranks assigned to cash flows. Assignments are made in increasing order to the selected level and further assignment is done until the most granular level.

The formulae under different conditions are as follows:

I. When, Cash Flow Based Assumptions, Assumption Unit = Percentage

$$Cash\ Flow_{Increasing,CF\ Based,\%} = (Cash\ Flow_n \times Assumption\ \%) \times \left(\frac{Bucket\ Rank}{\sum\ Bucket\ Rank} \right)$$

II. When, Assumption Unit = Value

$$Cash\ Flow_{Increasing,\$} = Assumption\ Value \times \left(\frac{Bucket\ Rank}{\sum Bucket\ Rank} \right)$$

The example below illustrates, Increasing Cash Flow assignment method based on Cash Flow.

Assumption Category	Assumption Unit	Applied to	Assignment Method	Based On
Cash Flow Movement- Run-off	Percentage	Original Balance	Increasing	Cash Flow

Business Assumption					Computation						
Product	Customer	From Bucket	To Bucket	Run-off %	To Bucket	Bucket Rank	Contractual Cash Flow (From Bucket)	Contractual Cash Flow (To Bucket)	Run-off (Value)	Revised Cash flow - From Bucket	Revised Cash flow -To Bucket
Assets	Customer 1	10-10Days	3-3Days	10%	Overnight	1	30000	20000	300 =(30000*10%)*1/1 0	27000 =(30000-3000)	20300 = (20000+300)
					1-1Days	2		21000	600 =(30000*10%)*2/1 0		21600 == (21000+600)
					2-2Days	3		19000	900 =(30000*10%)*3/1 0		19900 = (19000+900)

Business Assumption					Computation						
Product	Customer	From Bucket	To Bucket	Run-off %	To Bucket	Bucket Rank	Contractual Cash Flow (From Bucket)	Contractual Cash Flow (To Bucket)	Run-off (Value)	Revised Cash flow - From Bucket	Revised Cash flow -To Bucket
					3-3Days	4		27000	1200 =(30000* 10%)*4/1 0		28200 = (27000+120 0)

Table 51 Assignment Method Leg 1 - Increasing assignment Example 1

III. When, EOP Balance Based Assumptions, Assumption Unit = Percentage

$$Cash\ Flow_{Increasing, Balance\ Based, \%} = (EOP\ Balance \times Assumption\ \%) \times \left(\frac{Bucket\ Rank}{\sum Bucket\ Rank} \right)$$

The example below illustrates, Increasing Cash Flow assignment method based on EOP Balance. Here, EOP Balance (Time Deposits) is assumed as 300000.

Assumption Category	Assumption Unit	Applied to	Assignment Method	Based On
Incremental Cash Flow : Run-off	Percentage	Original Balance	Increasing	EOP Balance

Business Assumption				Computation				
Product	Customer	Primary Bucket	Run-off (%)	Bucket Rank	Primary Bucket	Contractual Cash Outflow (Primary Bucket)	Run-off	Revised Cash Outflow (Primary Bucket)
Time Deposits	Customer 1	1-1 Days	10	1	Overnight	20000	10000 (300000*10%)*1/3	10000
				2	1-1 Days	30000	20000 (300000*10%)*2/3	20000

Table 52 Assignment Method Leg 1 - Increasing assignment Example 2

3. Decreasing Assignment

The Cash flows are assigned to each bucket up to the selected bucket in decreasing order based on ranks assigned to cash flows. Assignments are made in decreasing order to selected level and further assignment is done until the most granular level.

The formulae under different conditions are as follows:

I. When, Cash Flow Based Assumptions, Assumption Unit = Percentage

$$Cash\ Flow_{Decreasing,CF\ Based,\%} = (Cash\ Flow_n \times Assumption\ \%) \times \left(\frac{Bucket\ Rank}{\sum\ Bucket\ Rank} \right)$$

II. When, Assumption Unit = Value

$$Cash\ Flow_{Decreasing,\$} = Assumption\ Value \times \left(\frac{Bucket\ Rank}{\sum\ Bucket\ Rank} \right)$$

The example below illustrates, Decreasing Cash Flow assignment method based on Cash Flow.

Assumption Category	Assumption Unit	Applied to	Assignment Method	Based On
Cash Flow Movement - Run-off	Percentage	Original Balance	Decreasing	Cash Flow

Business Assumption					Computation						
Product	Customer	From Bucket	To Bucket	Run-off %	To Bucket	Bucket Rank	Contractual Cash Flow (From Bucket)	Contractual Cash Flow (To Bucket)	Run-off	Revised Cash flow - From Bucket	Revised Cash flow -To Bucket
Assets	Customer 1	10-10Days	3-3Days	10%	Overnight	4	30000	20000	1200 (30000*10%)*4/10	27000 (30000-3000)	21200 (20000+1200)
					1-1Days	3		21000	900 (30000*10%)*3/10		21900 (21000+900)
					2-2Days	2		19000	600 (30000*10%)*2/10		19600 (19000+600)
					3-3Days	1		27000	300 (30000*10%)*1/10		30000 (27000+300)

Table 53 Assignment Method Leg 1 - Decreasing Assignment Example 1

III. When, EOP Balance Based Assumptions, Assumption Unit = Percentage

$$Cash\ Flow_{Decreasing, Balance\ Based, \%} = (EOP\ Balance \times Assumption\ \%) \times \left(\frac{Bucket\ Rank}{\sum Bucket\ Rank} \right)$$

The example below illustrates, Decreasing Cash Flow assignment method based on EOP Balance. Here, EOP Balance (Time Deposits) is assumed as 300000.

Assumption Category	Assumption Unit	Applied to	Assignment Method	Based On
Incremental Cash Flow : Run-off	Percentage	Original Balance	Decreasing	EOP Balance

Business Assumption				Computation				
Product	Customer	Primary Bucket	Run-off (%)	Bucket Rank	Primary Bucket	Contractual Cash Outflow(Primary Bucket)	Run-off	Revised Cash Outflow (Primary Bucket)
Time Deposits	Customer 1	1-1 Days	10	2	Overnight	20000	20000 (300000*10%)*2/ 3	20000
				1	1-1 Days	30000	10000 (300000*10%)*1/ 3	10000

Table 54 Assignment Method Leg 1 - Decreasing Assignment Example 2

4. Equal Assignment

The Cash flows are to be assigned equally up to the selected bucket. Assignments are made equally to the selected level and further assignment is done until the most granular level.

The formulae under different conditions are as follows:

IV. When, Cash Flow Based Assumptions, Assumption Unit = Percentage

$$Cash\ Flow_{Equal,CF\ Based,\%} = \frac{Cash\ Flow_n \times Assumption\ \%}{Number\ of\ Level\ X\ Buckets}$$

V. When, Assumption Unit = Value

$$Cash\ Flow_{Equal,CF\ Based,\$} = \frac{Assumption\ Value}{Number\ of\ Level\ X\ Buckets}$$

The example below illustrates, Equal Cash Flow assignment method based on Cash Flow. Here, Level X buckets are assumed as Higher granular bucket.

Assumption Category	Assumption Unit	Applied to	Assignment Method	Based On
Cash Flow Movement- Run-off	Percentage	Original Balance	Equal	Cash Flow

Business Assumption					Computation						
Product	Customer	From Bucket	To Bucket	Run-off %	To Bucket	Contractual Cash Flow (From Bucket)	Contractual Cash Flow (To Bucket)	Run-off	Revised Cash flow - From Bucket	Revised Cash flow -To Bucket	
Assets	Customer 1	10-10Days	5-5 Days	10%	Overnight	30000	20000	500 (30000*10 %)/6	27000 =(30000- 3000)	20500 (20000+500)	
					1-1Days			21000		500 (30000*10 %)/6	21500 (21000+500)
					2-2Days			19000		500 (30000*10 %)/6	19500 (19000+500)
					3-3Days			27000		500 (30000*10 %)/6	27500 (27000+500)
					4-4Days			13000		500 (30000*10 %)/6	13500 (13000+500)
					5-5Days			11000		500 (30000*10 %)/6	11500 (11000+500)

Table 55 Assignment Method Leg 1 - Equal Assignment Example 1

VI. When, EOP Balance Based Assumptions, Assumption Unit = Percentage

$$Cash\ Flow_{Equal, Balance\ Based, \%} = \frac{EOP\ Balance \times Assumption\ \%}{Number\ of\ Level\ x\ Buckets}$$

The example below illustrates, Equal Cash Flow assignment method based on EOP Balance. Here, EOP Balance (Time Deposits) is assumed as 500000.

Assumption Category	Assumption Unit	Applied to	Assignment Method	Based On
Incremental Cash Flow : Run-off	Percentage	Original Balance	Equal	EOP Balance

Business Assumption				Computation			
Product	Customer	Primary Bucket	Run-off (%)	Primary Bucket	Contractual Cash Outflow (Primary Bucket)	Run-off	Revised Cash Outflow (Primary Bucket)
Time Deposits	Customer 1	1-1 Days	10	Overnight	20000	50000 (500000*10%)	45000 20000+(50000/2)
				1-1 Days	30000		55000 30000 + (50000/2)

Table 56 Assignment Method Leg 1 - Equal Assignment Example 2

5. Proportionate Assignment

The Cash flows are assigned to each bucket up to the selected bucket in proportion to the bucket size. Assignments are made proportionately to the selected level and further assignment is done until the most granular level.

The formulae under different conditions are as follows.

I. When, Cash Flow Based Assumptions, Assumption Unit = Percentage

$$Cash\ Flow_{Proportionate,CF\ Based,\%} = (Cash\ Flow_n \times Assumption\ \%) \times \frac{t}{T}$$

II. When, Assumption Unit = Value

$$Cash\ Flow_{Proportionate,\$} = Assumption\ Value \times \frac{t}{T}$$

The example below illustrates, Proportionate Cash Flow assignment method based on Cash Flow.

Here,

t = Number of days in the given Level x bucket

T= Total number of days up to the selected bucket

Assumption Category	Assumption Unit	Applied to	Assignment Method	Based On
Cash Flow Movement- Run-off	Percentage	Original Balance	Proportionate	Cash Flow

The time buckets which are considered for the computation are as follows:

N_BUCKET_NO	V_BUCKET_NAME
1	Overnight
2	1-10Days
3	11-15Days

N_BUCKET_NO	V_BUCKET_NAME
4	16-20Days
5	21-25Days
6	26-30Days

Business Assumption					Computation					
Product	Customer	From Bucket	To Bucket	Run-off %	To Bucket	Contractual Cash Flow (From Bucket)	Contractual Cash Flow (To Bucket)	Run-off	Revised Cash flow - From Bucket	Revised Cash flow -To Bucket
Assets	Customer 1	26-30Days	11-15Days	10%	Overnight	30000	20000	0 (30000*10%)* 0/15	27000 =(30000- 3000)	20000
					1-10Days		21000	2000 (30000*10%)* 10/15		23000 (21000+2000)
					11-15Days		19000	1000 (30000*10%)* 5/15		20000 (19000+1000)

Table 57 Assignment Method Leg 1 - Proportionate Assignment Example 1

III. When, EOP Balance Based Assumptions, Assumption Unit = Percentage

$$Cash\ Flow_{Proportionate\ ,Balance\ Based,\%} = (EOP\ Balance \times Assumption\ \%) \times \frac{t}{T}$$

The example below illustrates, Proportionate Cash Flow assignment method based on EOP Balance. Here, EOP Balance (Time Deposits) is assumed as 300000.

Assumption Category	Assumption Unit	Applied to	Assignment Method	Based On
Incremental Cash Flow :Run-off	Percentage	Original Balance	Proportionate	EOP Balance

Business Assumption				Computation				
Product	Customer	Primary Bucket	Run-off (%)	Bucket Rank	Primary Bucket	Contractual Cash Outflow (Primary Bucket)	Run-off	Revised Cash Outflow (Primary Bucket)
Time Deposits	Customer 1	1-10Days	10	1	Overnight	20000	0 (300000*10%) *0/10	20000
				2	1-10Days	30000	30000 (300000*10%) *10/10	60000 (30000 + 30000)

Table 58 Assignment Method Leg 1 - Proportionate Assignment Example 2

6.6.3.7 Assignment Method – Leg 2

This option determines how the secondary assumption value is allocated to time buckets. Secondary assumption value refers to the off-set value which can be selected in addition to the primary assumption value. Assignment methods determine the manner in which the primary assumption values are assigned to multiple buckets in order to determine the cash flows. Leg 2 is applicable when only two legs of the transaction are affected i.e. when the assumption legs field value is selected as Two. Secondary assumption value is the off-set value specified by the you in addition to the primary assumption value, and is applicable only when assumption leg is selected as Two. This is applicable only when assumption legs are selected as Two.

The options are as follows:

1. Selected Time Bucket
2. Increasing
3. Decreasing
4. Equal
5. Proportionate

The detailed calculations pertaining to each assignment method are explained in section [Assignment Method –Leg 1.](#)

6.6.3.8 Intraday Assignment Method – Leg 1 and 2

When the **Intraday Assumption** is selected as **Yes** in the **Business Assumption Definition** window the Intraday Assignment Method – Leg 1 and 2 is applicable.

For Assumptions, which include time bucket as a dimension, Assumption methods are defined in the Business Assumptions window. For each leg of the assumption, the intraday assignment method is chosen separately. Assignment methods signify the method by which payments at a higher level intraday time bucket flow down to lower level intraday time buckets. Assignment methods for intraday assumptions are listed as follows:

- Selected Time Bucket
- Parallel Time Bucket

1. Selected Time Bucket

In this method, payments from one time bucket are aggregated and shifted to another selected time bucket. The size of the source and target time buckets is not same; since aggregation and /or dispersion occurs at a higher time bucket level. This assignment method is available in all assumptions. In case of a payments shift assumption, if the selected buckets are at a higher level, payments get aggregated and dispersed equally at all constituent lower buckets. In case of a drawdown assumption, if the selected bucket is at a higher level, a single drawdown for the input value occurs at any level zero bucket of the higher level. The same principle holds good for offset bucket as well.

In case of a payments default assumption, if the selected residual time bucket is at a higher level, the payments are dispersed equally at all constituent lower buckets.

2. Parallel Time bucket

In this method, payments from one bucket are shifted in parallel to another bucket of the same level as the source bucket. In other words, a constant shift happens to all level 0 buckets constituting the higher level buckets.

This assignment method is available only for Payments Shift assumption:

For example: Within a Payments Shift Assumption, if

- Source bucket (level 3): 11-12 hrs
- Target Bucket- (level 3): 9-10 hrs

If the level zero buckets are in minutes, then all payments under 11:00 moves to 09:00 bucket, all payments under 11:01 moves to 09:01 bucket, all payments from 11:02 moves to 09:02 and so on.

In case of a drawdown and value change assumption, parallel bucket option is not applicable.

6.6.3.9 Assumption Unit

This option helps to identify the unit based on which the assumption is defined. The options which can be selected from the drop-down list are as follows:

- Amount
- Percentage
- Units

NOTE: Units are only applicable on selection of the sub category Asset Sale as part of the Cash Flow Movement assumption category).

6.6.3.10 Assumption Currency

This option is applicable only when the assumption unit is selected as Amount. In case, the assumption unit is selected as Amount then following options are displayed:

- Natural Currency
- Currency Selection

NOTE: In case you select Natural Currency then the currency must be selected as part of dimension selection.

6.6.3.11 Ratings Downgrade

Ratings downgrade caters to the downgrade of a legal entity's rating. This option identifies the downgrade level for the purpose of triggering the need for additional collateral. This parameter identifies the downgrade specified for a legal entity.

This downgrade can either be specified as:

- Rating Based or,
- Notches Based

NOTE: This is applicable only on selection of the sub category Encumbrance and Ratings Downgrade as part of the assumption categories Incremental Cash Flow or Encumbrance.

6.6.3.12 Transaction Legs

This option determines if one or two off-set legs are required for the purpose of specifying the business assumption value as part of the assumption specification section. This is based on the product type. For instance, in case of loans, deposits etc. there is only one primary leg and one off-set leg whereas in case of swaps there are two primary and two off-set legs for the same transaction.

One of the following options is selected:

- **One:** In case option One is selected, only one column for the specification of each assumption leg is displayed as part of the assumption specification table that is, one column each for primary and off-set assumption value specification.
- **Two:** In case option Two is selected, two columns are displayed for specifying each assumption leg that is two columns each for primary and off-set assumption value specification.

6.6.3.13 Charge Penalty

The Charge Penalty options are as follows:

- **Yes:** In case you select Yes, an additional column in the assumption value grid is added to specify penalty.
- **No:** If No is selected, no Penalty is required.

NOTE: This option is enabled only for the following assumption sub-categories under Cash Flow Movement category:

- Cash Flow Movement
- Prepayment
- Cash Flow Delay

6.6.3.14 Specify Collateral/Underlying

This option determines if existing unencumbered assets are required to be posted as collateral or underlying in the case of secured funding and repo transactions. The options are as follows:

- **Yes:** If Yes is selected, existing assets can be posted as collateral for each row in the assumption specification table.
- **No:** If No is selected, no collateral is required.

6.6.3.15 Sale Specification By

When the assumption category is selected as Cash Flow Movement and the sub category is selected as Asset Sale, Sale Specification By field is allowed for selection. The two ways to specify a sale are as follows:

- **Individual Assets** - You can specify a sale by selecting the assets individually. In the dimension browser you have only Asset browser. Here, you must select each individual asset which you need to sell.
- **Dimensions** – You can select the relevant dimensions such as Product ,Currency and Rating. You are allowed to select individual members within this and all assets which have asset dimensional attributes that are selected are sold. All individual assets that have the attributes of the selected dimensions and dimension members are sold.

6.6.4 Dimension Selection

The two steps to select Dimensions are as follows:

- **Dimension Selection:** One or multiple dimensions can be selected from a list of dimensions displayed in the dimension browser. The selected dimensions are displayed in the dimension selection section and as columns in the assumption specification table. You are allowed to drag and drop the dimensions which are displayed as part of the dimension selection section for sequencing the dimensions. In case the sequence of dimensions is changed, the respective columns in the assumption specification table get re-arranged.
- In case new dimensions are added to an existing definition, the assumption specification table is re-formed and all assumption values are re-set.
- **Dimension Member Selection:** One or multiple members can be selected for each selected dimension. These are displayed as row items in the assumption specification table. In case you change any dimension member or add any new dimension to the existing definition the grid will be reset.

For explanation on how to add dimensions which are displayed in the BAU window under the Dimension browser, refer section [Aggregation Dimension Selection](#).

For more details on list dimensions, refer section [Annexure A: LRM Data Flow and Dimensions](#).

6.6.5 Time Bucket Definition Selection

The three steps to select Time Buckets are as follows:

Time Bucket Definition Selection: One time bucket definition can be selected from a list of definitions displayed in the time bucket definition browser. Here it is a single selection. Only one

time bucket can be selected. The values which are defined in the Time Bucket definition window are displayed here. For more information refer [Time Buckets](#) section. On selection of the time bucket definition, it is displayed in the time bucket definition selection against both <Time Bucket 1> Selection and <Time Bucket 2> Selection.

- **<Time Bucket 1> Selection:** One or multiple time buckets from the given time bucket definition can be selected as part of <Time Bucket 1> Selection. The selected time buckets are displayed as row items in the assumption specification table. The name of this parameter changes depending upon on the assumption category selected as per the mapping provided below:

Assumption Category	<Time Bucket 1> Selection
Cash Flow Movement	From Bucket Selection
Incremental Cash Flows	Primary Bucket Selection
Encumbrance	From Bucket Selection
Value Change	Not Applicable

Table 59 Time Bucket 1 Selection

- **<Time Bucket 2> Selection:** One or multiple time buckets defined as part of the selected time bucket definition can be selected as part of <Time Bucket 2> Selection. The time buckets selected are displayed as drop-down values in the <Time Bucket 2> column in each row of the assumption specification table. The name of this parameter changes depending upon the assumption category selected as per the mapping provided below:

Assumption Category	<Time Bucket 2> Selection
Cash Flow Movement	To Bucket Selection
Incremental Cash Flows	Off-set Bucket Selection
Encumbrance	To Bucket Selection
Value Change	Not Applicable

Table 60 Time Bucket 2 Selection

Note:

- Time Bucket Selection is not applicable when the assumption category is selected as value change.
- The values which are defined in the Time Bucket definition window are displayed as part of Time Bucket Definition Selection section in the Business Assumptions Definitions window.
- When the **Intraday Assumption** is selected as **Yes** in the **Business Assumption Definition** window, only the Intraday Time Buckets are displayed in this section.

6.6.6 Assumption Parameter Specification

The assumption parameter specification table is generated after all the assumption properties, dimensions and time buckets are selected. This displays the dimensions selected as column values and the dimension members as row values. Additionally, it displays one or two time bucket columns based on the assumption properties selected. The names of these columns change based on the assumption category selected as follows:

Assumption Category	<Time Bucket 1>	<Time Bucket 2>
Cash Flow Movement	From Bucket	To Bucket
Incremental Cash Flows	Primary Bucket	Off-set Bucket
Encumbrance	From Bucket	To Bucket
Asset Value Change	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Table 61 Assumption Specification

6.7 Understanding Business Assumption Summary

NOTE: Time bucket definitions have to be created before defining a new business assumption. Refer section [Time Buckets](#) for more information.

In Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure under **Select Applications** select, **Financial Services Liquidity Risk Management**.

To open the Business Assumptions window, choose **Liquidity Risk Management > Business Assumptions** on the Left-Hand Side (LHS) menu.

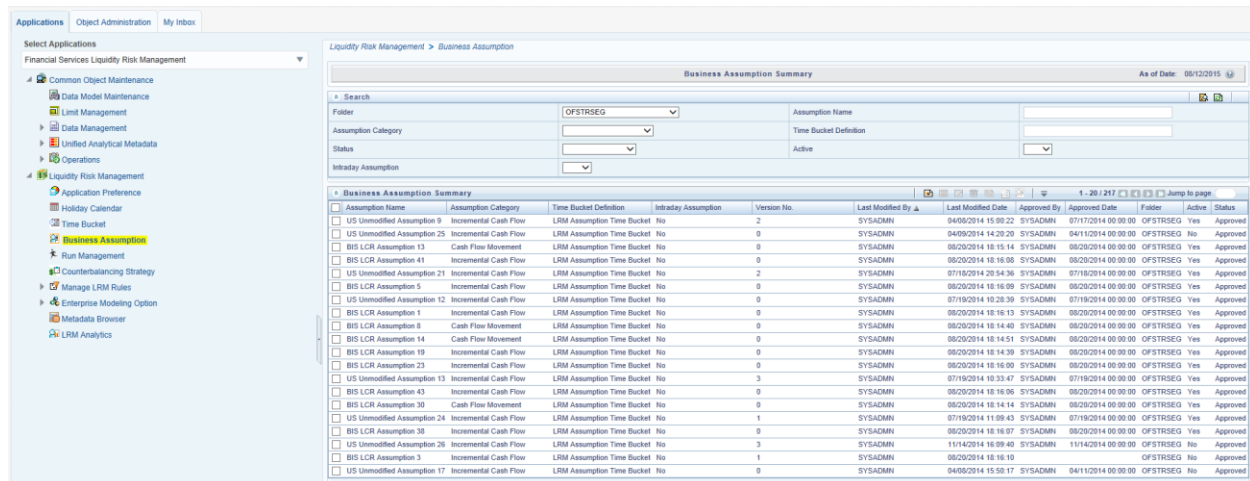




Figure 16 Business Assumption Summary

The Business Assumption Summary window displays the following fields. The definitions based on the search criteria are listed under List of Business Assumptions.

This is the search section which contains multiple parameters. You can specify one or multiple search criteria in this section. When you click the search icon, depending up on the search criteria, this filters and displays the relevant search combination parameters under the Business Assumption Summary as a list.

Search	
Field\Icon	Description
Search 	This icon allows you to search the Assumption on the basis of the search criteria specified. Search criteria include a combination of Folder, Assumption Name, Assumption Category, Time Bucket Definition, Status, and Active Status. The business assumptions displayed in the List of Business Assumptions table are filtered based on the search criteria specified on clicking of this icon.
Reset 	This icon allows you to reset the search section to its default state that is, without any selections. Resetting the search section displays all the existing business assumption definitions in the List of Business Assumptions table.
Folder	This field allows you to search for the pre-defined business assumption definitions on the basis of the selected folder. This field displays a list of folders that you have access to as a drop-down. Selection of a folder from the drop down list displays only those business assumptions that have been defined within the selected folder/segment in the List of Business Assumption table.
Assumption Name	This field allows you to search the pre-defined business assumption definitions on the basis of the assumption name. Enter the assumption name.
Assumption Category	This field allows you to search the pre-defined business assumption definitions on the basis of the assumption category. This field displays a list of categories that you have access to as a drop-down. Selection of a assumption category from the drop down list displays only those business assumptions that have been defined within the selected assumption category in the List of Business Assumption table.
Time Bucket Definition	This field allows you to search the pre-defined business assumption definitions on the basis of the Time Bucket Definition. Enter time bucket definition which was defined in the time bucket definition window.
Status	This field allows you to search the pre-defined business assumption definitions on the basis of approval status. This field displays a list of statuses that you have access to as a drop-down that is, Approved, Draft, In Review, Open, Pending Approval or Retired. Click the drop-down list to select Approved or Rejected status. Selection of a status from the drop-down list displays only those business assumptions that have been defined within the selected status in the List of Business Assumption table.

Search	
Field\Icon	Description
Active	This field allows you to search the pre-defined business assumption definitions on the basis of active status. This field displays a status that you have access to as a drop-down that is, Yes or No. Selection of a status from the drop-down list displays only those business assumptions that have been defined within the selected status in the List of Business Assumption table.
Intraday Assumption	This field allows you to search the Intraday business assumption defined. This field displays options in the drop-down Yes or No. Selection of a Yes from the drop-down list displays only those intraday business assumptions that have been defined in the List of Business Assumption table. Selection of a No from the drop-down list displays only those business assumptions apart from intraday assumptions that have been defined in the List of Business Assumption table.

Table 62 Business Assumptions - Search








List of Business Assumptions		
Icon Name	Icon	Description
Add		This icon allows you to define a new assumption.
View		This icon allows you to view the selected assumption.
Edit		This icon allows you to edit the selected assumption.
Delete		This icon allows you to delete the selected assumption.
Copy		The icon allows a definition to be copied and resaved as a new definition.
Make Active		This icon allows activating the selected version of the assumption. The active version of the assumption is considered for Run definition.
Workflow Summary		The icon displays the approval summary for the definition.


Table 63 Business Assumptions Summary

6.8 Defining a New Business Assumption

Business Assumption Definition window allows you to define a new assumption definition in the LRM Application.

Figure 17 Business Assumption Definition

To create a new business assumption, perform the following steps:

1. Click  icon on the **Business Assumption Summary** window.

The **Business Assumption Definition** window is displayed where you can define new business assumption definition.
2. In **Linked To** section,
 - a. Select the **Folder** from the drop-down list, which is specific to the business assumption definition.
 - b. Select the **Access Type**. It either is Read/Write or Read Only option.
3. In **Assumption Detail** section,
 - a. Enter the **Assumption Name** which is unique across infodoms. This field allows special characters.
 - b. Enter the **Assumption Description**. This field allows special characters.

Note:

 - Both the **Assumption Name** and **Assumption Description** fields allow special characters.
 - **Version Number** for the assumption is generated automatically.
 - c. Select if it is an **Intraday Assumption**, either **Yes** or **No**.
4. In **Assumption Properties** section,
 - a. Select the **Assumption Category** from the drop-down list. The drop-down list displays the following:
 - Cash Flow Movement
 - Incremental Cash Flow
 - Encumbrance
 - Value Change

- b. Each assumption category has a sub-category associated with it, which has to be selected from the Assumption Sub-Category drop-down list. Detailed description on the assumption categories and sub-categories are provided as part of [Selecting Assumption Category](#) section.

Note: In case Intraday Assumption is selected as Yes, then intraday specific categories and sub-categories are displayed.




- c. Choose the measure to which the assumption parameter values are applied in order to calculate the cash flows from the **Based On** drop-down list. Refer to section [Based On](#) for a detailed list.
- d. Select the number of **Assumption Legs** for which the assumption parameter values are to be specified as either One or Two. Refer to section [Assumption Legs](#) for more details on assumption legs.
- e. Select the **Assignment Method – Leg 1** from the drop-down list, that is Selected Time Bucket, Increasing, Decreasing, Equal or Proportionate. The specific methods in which the assumption value can be assigned across multiple buckets are detailed as part of section [Assignment Method Leg 1](#).
- f. Select the **Assignment Method – Leg 2** from the drop-down list. That is, Selected Time Bucket, Increasing, Decreasing, Equal or Proportionate. The specific methods in which the assumption value can be assigned across multiple buckets are detailed as part of section [Assignment Method Leg 2](#).
- g. Select the **Assumption Unit** from the drop-down list as one of the following options: Amount, Percentage or Unit. Unit is applicable when Sale is specified. This parameter is the unit based on which the assumption values are specified. For more information refer section [Assumption Unit](#).
- h. Choose the **Assumption Currency** option. This option is enabled when you select the assumption unit as amount. For more information refer section [Assumption Currency](#).

You can either select the option as Natural Currency or choose any other currency from the drop-down list which is required as part of the definition.
- i. Select the **Rating Downgrade** option. That is, Notch Based or Ratings Based. These are enabled when the assumption sub category is selected as Ratings Downgrade. For more information refer section [Ratings Downgrade](#).
- j. Choose the **Transaction Leg** option that is, One or Two. One of the following options is selected. For more information refer section [Transaction Legs](#).
- k. Choose the **Charge Penalty** option that is, Yes or No. In case you select Yes, an additional column in the assumption value grid is added to specify penalty. This option is enabled only for specific assumptions. For more information refer section [Charge Penalty](#).
- l. Choose **Specify Collateral/Underlying** option as either Yes or No. This parameter determines if existing unencumbered assets are required to be posted as collateral

or underlying that is, in case of secured funding and repo transactions. For more information refer section [Specify Collateral/Underlying](#).

- m. When the assumption category is selected as Cash Flow Movement and the sub category is selected as Asset Sale, **Sale Specification By** field is allowed for selection. Choose either Individual Assets or Dimensions to specify a sale. For more information refer section [Sale Specification By](#).




5. In **Dimension Selection**, perform the following steps:

- a. Click  icon for **Dimension Selection**. The Liquidity Risk Business Dimension browser window is displayed.
- b. Select one or multiple dimensions from a list of dimensions displayed in the dimension browser.
- c. Double-click or click  to move the selected dimensions to the Selected Members section.
- d. Click **OK**. The selected dimensions are displayed in the dimension selection section.
- e. Click the selected dimension member. The Hierarchy Browser window is displayed.
- f. Select one or multiple members from a list of dimensions displayed in the Hierarchy browser. Double-click or click  to move to the Selected Members section.
- g. Click **OK**.

Note:

- In the dimension panel, you can add a maximum of seven dimensions.
- In dimension panel seven dimensions, one source or actual time bucket and optionally revised time bucket can be added.

6. In **Time Bucket Definition Selection**, perform the following steps:

- a. Click  icon to select a **Time Bucket Definition**. The Time Bucket Definition Browser window is displayed.
- b. Select time bucket definitions from a list of definitions displayed in the time bucket definition browser. Here it is a single selection. Only one time bucket can be selected. The values which are defined in the Time Bucket definition window are displayed here.
- c. Double-click or click  icon to move the selected time bucket definition to the selected members section.
- d. Click **OK**. The selected time bucket definition, is displayed in the time bucket definition selection against both <Time Bucket 1> Selection, and <Time Bucket 2> Selection.
- e. For **<Time Bucket 1> Selection**, click  icon.

One or multiple time buckets from the given time bucket definition can be selected as part of <Time Bucket 1> Selection. The selected time buckets are displayed as row items in the assumption specification table. The name of this parameter changes depending upon on the assumption category selected as per the mapping provided below:

Assumption Category	<Time Bucket 1> Selection
Cash Flow Movement	From Bucket Selection
Incremental Cash Flows	Primary Bucket Selection
Encumbrance	From Bucket Selection
Value Change	Not Applicable

- f. For <Time Bucket 2> Selection, click  icon.

One or multiple time buckets defined as part of the selected time bucket definition can be selected as part of <Time Bucket 2> Selection. The time buckets selected are displayed as drop-down values in the <Time Bucket 2> column in each row of the assumption specification table. The name of this parameter changes depending upon the assumption category selected as per the mapping provided below:

Assumption Category	<Time Bucket 2> Selection
Cash Flow Movement	To Bucket Selection
Incremental Cash Flows	Off-set Bucket Selection
Encumbrance	To Bucket Selection
Value Change	Not Applicable

Note: When the Intraday Assumption is selected as Yes in the Business Assumption Definition window, only the Intraday Time Buckets are displayed in this section




7. After the assumption parameters are selected,

- a. Click  icon on the Business Assumption Definition window.

The **Assumption Specification** table is generated. This displays the dimensions selected as column values and the dimension members as row values. Additionally, it displays one or two time bucket columns. The names of these columns change based on the assumption category selected as follows:


Assumption Category	<Time Bucket 1>	<Time Bucket 1>
Cash Flow Movement	From Bucket	To Bucket
Incremental Cash Flows	Primary Bucket	Off-set Bucket

Assumption Category	<Time Bucket 1>	<Time Bucket 1>
Encumbrance	From Bucket	To Bucket
Value Change	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

- b. You are allowed to sort and filter on each dimension column.
- c. The dimensions columns are re-arranged based on drag and drop enabled in the Dimension Selection section.
- d. To delete a table row in assumption specification, select a row and then click  icon.
- e. To add a sub row to each row, for instance to specify multiple <Time Bucket 2>, select a row and then click  icon.
- f. To delete sub rows, right-click on the sub row to delete.
- g. To enable Collateral Posting, select a row and then click  icon. The **Asset Browser** window with only unencumbered assets is displayed.

Note: This icon is enabled only when the Post Collateral parameter is selected as Yes.

The assets that are unencumbered during the selected period are displayed even if they are encumbered currently. These are allowed to be posted as collateral for the unencumbered period.

- After selecting the members, click  icon to move them under Selected Members section and then click **OK**.
 - The selected collateral is displayed in the respective row in Assumption Specification. Encumbrance value can be specified as a percentage against each collateral. This column enables specification of partial encumbrance. You can select one or multiple members for each selected dimension. These are displayed as sub rows against the dimensional combination row for which this is being specified in the assumption specification table.
8. To save the definition, click **Save**.
 9. To go back to the Business Assumption Definition Summary window, click **Close**.

Note:

- Stress assumptions are defined in the business assumption definition window in a manner similar to that explained above. These assumptions will have adverse values for Run-offs, rollovers, draw downs, haircuts and so on. The dimensions used for stress testing may also be different from those under BAU conditions. However, the process of defining a stress business assumption does not change.
- After you save a Business Assumption, it is registered as a process in the Rules Framework of Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure.

- A Business Assumption is available for selection in the Run Management window only after it is approved.
 - In case a Business Assumption is edited, it is saved as a new version.
 - After including additional dimension members the existing assumption specification table must not be reset.
-

6.9 Parameters Applicable to Each Assumption Category

The Assumption Category field in Business Assumption Definition window consists of the following four broad categories:

- Cash Flow Movement
- Encumbrance
- Incremental Cash Flow
- Value Change

Each of the assumption categories has a sub category which is explained in detailed below.

6.9.1 Cash Flow Movement

In Assumption Parameters, when you select the Assumption Category as **Cash Flow Movement** from the drop-down list the following sub-categories are available for selection:

- Cash Flow Movement
- Asset Sale
- Cash Flow Delay
- Delinquency
- Prepayment
- Recovery
- Rollover
- Run-off

NOTE: Depending upon the assumption category and sub-categories selected, assumption parameters are defined.

6.9.1.1 Cash Flow Movement

When the assumption sub-category is selected as Cash Flow Movement, perform the following steps:

Business Assumption Definition

Liquidity Risk Management > Business Assumption Definition > Add

Linked To

Folder: LRMSEG Access Type: Read/Write Read Only

Assumption Details

Assumption Name: BIS LCR Assumption Assumption Description: [Empty Field]

Version: 0

Assumption Properties

Assumption Category: Cash Flow Movement Assumption Sub Category: Cash Flow Movement

Based On: Cash Flows Assumption Legs: One Two

Assignment Method - Leg 1: Decreasing Assignment Method - Leg 2: Not Applicable

Assumption Unit: Percentage Assumption Currency: Natural Currency

Rating Downgrade: Ratings Based Notch Based Transaction Legs: One Two

Charge Penalty: Yes No Specify Collateral/Underlying: Yes No

Dimension Selection

LRM - Brokered Deposit Type

Time Bucket Definition Selection

From Bucket: Basel Computational Buckets To Bucket: Basel Computational Buckets

Assumption Parameter Specification

	From Bucket	To Bucket	Assumption Value
<input type="checkbox"/> LRM - Brokered Deposit Type			
<input type="checkbox"/> Reciprocal	1-1 Day(s)	1-1 Day(s)	

Save Close



1. Choose one of the parameters which must be applied on the different assumption values from the **Based On** drop-down list:


- Cash Flows
- EOP Balance
- Fair Value
- Fair Value of Collateral Posted
- Fair Value of Collateral Received
- High Run-off Category 1 Balance
- High Run-off Category 2 Balance
- High Run-off Category 3 Balance
- Highly Stable Balance
- Insured Balance
- Stable Balance
- Less Stable Balance
- Market Value
- Market Value of Collateral Posted
- Market Value of Collateral Received
- Uninsured Balance

Note: If cash flows are selected, then the dimensions at cash flow and account granularity are displayed. If not, only account granularity dimensions are displayed.

2. In **Assumption Legs** option, **One** is selected by default. Option Two is disabled when you select the sub-category as Cash Flow Movement. When One is selected as assumption leg, in assumption specification only a column is displayed to add the primary assumption value.
3. Select the **Assignment Method – Leg 1** from the drop-down list:
 - Selected Time Bucket
 - Increasing
 - Decreasing
 - Equal
 - Proportionate
4. Select the **Assumption Unit** from the drop-down list. That is, **Amount** or **Percentage**.
5. Choose the **Assumption Currency** option. This option is enabled when you select the assumption unit as amount. You can either select the option as Natural Currency or choose from the drop-down list.

Note: In case you select Natural Currency, ensure that the currency is selected as part of dimension selection.

6. Choose the **Transaction Leg** option that is, One or Two.
 - If **One** is selected, only a column for the specification of each assumption leg is displayed that is one column each for From and To assumption value specification.
 - If **Two** is selected, two columns are displayed for the specification of each assumption leg that is two columns each for From and To assumption value specification. The products for which two transaction legs are applicable are collateral swaps, inter-state swaps and similar products.
7. Choose the **Charge Penalty** option that is, Yes or No. In case you select Yes, an additional column in the assumption value grid is added to specify Amount or Percentage as per the selection.
8. In **Dimension Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon for **Dimension Selection**. The Liquidity Risk Business Dimension browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select one or multiple dimensions from a list of dimensions displayed in the dimension browser.
 - c. Double-click or click  to move the selected dimensions to the Selected Members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected dimensions are displayed in the dimension selection section.
 - e. Click the selected dimension member. The Hierarchy Browser window is displayed.

f. Select one or multiple members from a list of dimensions displayed in the Hierarchy browser. Double-click or click  to move to the Selected Members section.

g. Click **OK**.


Note:

- In the dimension panel, you can add only seven dimensions.
- In dimension panel seven dimensions, one source or actual time bucket and optionally revised time bucket can be added

9. In **Time Bucket Definition Selection**, perform the following steps:

a. Click  icon to select a **Time Bucket Definition**. The Time Bucket Definition Browser window is displayed.

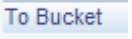
b. Select time bucket definitions from a list of definitions displayed in the time bucket definition browser. Only one time bucket definition can be selected. The values which are defined in the time bucket definition window are displayed here.

c. Double-click or click  icon to move the selected time bucket definition to the selected members section.


d. Click **OK**. The selected time bucket definition is displayed in the time bucket definition selection against both **From Bucket** selection, and **To Bucket** selection.

e. For **From Bucket**, click  icon.

One or multiple time buckets from the given time bucket definition can be selected as part of From Bucket selection. The selected time buckets are displayed as row items in the assumption specification table.

f. For **To Bucket**, click  icon.

One or multiple time buckets defined as part of the selected time bucket definition can be selected as part of To Bucket selection. The time buckets selected are displayed as drop-down values in the To Bucket column in each row of the assumption specification table.

10. After the assumption parameters are selected, click  icon on the Business Assumption Definition window. The **Assumption Parameter Specification** table is displayed.

The Assumption Parameter Specification table has the following columns:

- Each selected dimension
- From Bucket
- To Bucket
- Assumption Value – Leg 1 (if Transaction Legs is one)
- Assumption Value – Leg 2 (if Transaction Legs is two)
- Penalty (if charge penalty is yes)

The unique combinations of selected dimension members and the from buckets are displayed as rows.

11. To save the definition, click **Save**.

NOTE: Refer section [Cash Flow Movement](#) for detailed explanation and calculations.






6.9.1.2 Asset Sale

When the assumption sub-category is selected as Asset Sale, perform the following steps:

1. Choose one of the parameters which must be applied on the different assumption values from the **Based On** drop-down list:
 - EOP Balance
 - Fair Value
 - Market Value
2. In **Assumption Legs** option, **One** is selected by default. Option Two is disabled when you select the sub-category as Asset Sale. When One is selected as assumption leg, in assumption specification only a column is displayed to add the primary assumption value.
3. Select the **Assignment Method – Leg 1** from the drop-down list:
 - Selected Time Bucket
 - Increasing
 - Decreasing
 - Equal
 - Proportionate

4. Select the **Assumption Unit** from the drop-down list. That is, **Amount** or **Percentage**.
5. Choose the **Assumption Currency** option. This option is enabled when you select the assumption unit as amount. You can either select the option as Natural Currency or choose from the drop-down list.




Note: In case you select Natural Currency, ensure that the currency is selected as part of dimension selection.


6. In **Transaction Leg**, option **One** is selected by default. If One is selected, only a column for the specification of each assumption leg is displayed that is one column each for primary and off-set assumption value specification.
7. Select the **Sale Specification by**. It is either Individual Assets or Dimensions.
8. If you select Individual Assets, perform the following steps:
 - a. In the **Asset Browser Selection**, click  icon. The Asset Browser window appears.
 - b. Select the Asset Type, enter Name and Account ID.
 - c. Select one or multiple members from a list of members displayed.
 - d. Double-click or click  to move the members to the selected members section.
 - e. Click **OK**.
9. If you select Dimensions, in **Dimension Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon for **Dimension Selection**. The Liquidity Risk Business Dimension browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select one or multiple dimensions from a list of dimensions displayed in the dimension browser.
 - c. Double-click or click  to move the selected dimensions to the Selected Members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected dimensions are displayed in the dimension selection section.
 - e. Click the selected dimension member. The Hierarchy Browser window is displayed.
 - f. Select one or multiple members from a list of dimensions displayed in the Hierarchy browser. Double-click or click  to move to the Selected Members section.
 - g. Click **OK**.

Note:

- In the dimension panel, you can add only seven dimensions.
- In dimension panel seven dimensions, one source or actual time bucket and optionally revised time bucket can be added.

10. In **Time Bucket Definition Selection**, perform the following steps:

- a. Click  icon to select a **Time Bucket Definition**. The Time Bucket Definition Browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select time bucket definitions from a list of definitions displayed in the time bucket definition browser. Only one time bucket definition can be selected. The values which are defined in the time bucket definition window are displayed here.
 - c. Double-click or click  icon to move the selected time bucket definition to the selected members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected time bucket definition, is displayed in the time bucket definition selection against **Sale Bucket** selection.
 - e. For **Sale Bucket**, click  icon.

One or multiple time buckets from the given time bucket definition can be selected as part of Sale Bucket selection. The selected time buckets are displayed as row items in the assumption specification table.
11. After the assumption parameters are selected, click  icon on the Business Assumption Definition window. The **Assumption Parameter Specification** table is displayed.

The Assumption Parameter Specification table has the following columns:

- Each selected dimension (if Sale Specification by is Dimensions)
- Each selected asset (if Sale Specification by is Individual Assets)
- Sale Bucket
- Sale Value
- Haircut (in %)

The unique combinations of selected dimension members and the from buckets are displayed as rows.

12. To save the definition, click **Save**.

NOTE: Refer section [Asset Sale](#) for detailed explanation and calculations.

6.9.1.3 Cash Flow Delay

When the assumption sub-category is selected as Cash Flow Delay, perform the following steps:

Business Assumption Definition

Liquidity Risk Management > Business Assumption Definition > Add

Linked To

Folder: LRMSEG Access Type: Read/Write Read Only

Assumption Details

Assumption Name: BIS LCR Assumption Assumption Description: [Empty]

Version: 0

Assumption Properties

Assumption Category: Cash Flow Movement Assumption Sub Category: Cash Flow Delay

Based On: Cash Flows Assumption Legs: One Two

Assignment Method - Leg 1: Decreasing Assignment Method - Leg 2: Not Applicable

Assumption Unit: Percentage Assumption Currency: Natural Currency

Rating Downgrade: Ratings Based Notch Based Transaction Legs: One Two

Charge Penalty: Yes No Specify Collateral/Underlying: Yes No

Dimension Selection

LRM - Basel Risk Weight

Time Bucket Definition Selection

From Bucket: To Bucket:




Assumption Parameter Specification

	From Bucket	To Bucket	Assumption Value
<input type="checkbox"/> LRM - Basel Risk Weight	11-20 Day(s)	11-20 Day(s)	
<input type="checkbox"/> 150 Percent Risk Weight	11-20 Day(s)	11-20 Day(s)	

Buttons: Save, Close



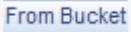
1. From the **Based On** drop-down list, the parameter available for selection is **Cash Flows** which is applied on different assumption values.
2. In **Assumption Legs** option, **One** is selected by default. Option Two is disabled when you select the sub-category as Cash Flow Delay. When One is selected as assumption leg, in assumption specification only a column is displayed to add the primary assumption value.
3. Select the **Assignment Method – Leg 1** from the drop-down list:
 - Selected Time Bucket
 - Increasing
 - Decreasing
 - Equal
 - Proportionate
4. Select the **Assumption Unit** from the drop-down list. That is, **Amount** or **Percentage**.
5. Choose the **Assumption Currency** option. This option is enabled when you select the assumption unit as amount. You can either select the option as Natural Currency or choose from the drop-down list.

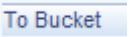
Note: In case you select Natural Currency, ensure that the currency is selected as part of dimension selection.
6. In **Transaction Leg**, option **One** is selected by default. If One is selected, only a column for the specification of each assumption leg is displayed that is one column each for primary and off-set assumption value specification.

7. Choose the **Charge Penalty** option that is, Yes or No. In case you select Yes, an additional column in the assumption value grid is added to specify Amount or Percentage as per the selection.
8. In **Dimension Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon for **Dimension Selection**. The Liquidity Risk Business Dimension browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select one or multiple dimensions from a list of dimensions displayed in the dimension browser.
 - c. Double-click or click  to move the selected dimensions to the Selected Members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected dimensions are displayed in the dimension selection section.
 - e. Click the selected dimension member. The Hierarchy Browser window is displayed.
 - f. Select one or multiple members from a list of dimensions displayed in the Hierarchy browser. Double-click or click  to move to the Selected Members section.
 - g. Click **OK**.


Note:

- In the dimension panel, you can add only seven dimensions.
- In dimension panel seven dimensions, one source or actual time bucket and optionally revised time bucket can be added.

9. In **Time Bucket Definition Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon to select a **Time Bucket Definition**. The Time Bucket Definition Browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select time bucket definitions from a list of definitions displayed in the time bucket definition browser. Only one time bucket definition can be selected. The values which are defined in the time bucket definition window are displayed here.
 - c. Double-click or click  icon to move the selected time bucket definition to the selected members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected time bucket definition is displayed in the time bucket definition selection against both **From Bucket** selection, and **To Bucket** selection.
 - e. For **From Bucket**, click  icon.

One or multiple time buckets from the given time bucket definition can be selected as part of From Bucket selection. The selected time buckets are displayed as row items in the assumption specification table.
 - f. For **To Bucket**, click  icon.

One or multiple time buckets defined as part of the selected time bucket definition can be selected as part of To Bucket selection. The time buckets selected are displayed as drop-down values in the To Bucket column in each row of the assumption specification table.

- After the assumption parameters are selected, click  icon on the Business Assumption Definition window. The **Assumption Parameter Specification** table is displayed.

The Assumption Parameter Specification table has the following columns:

- Each selected dimension
- From Bucket
- To Bucket
- Assumption Value
- Penalty (if charge penalty is yes)

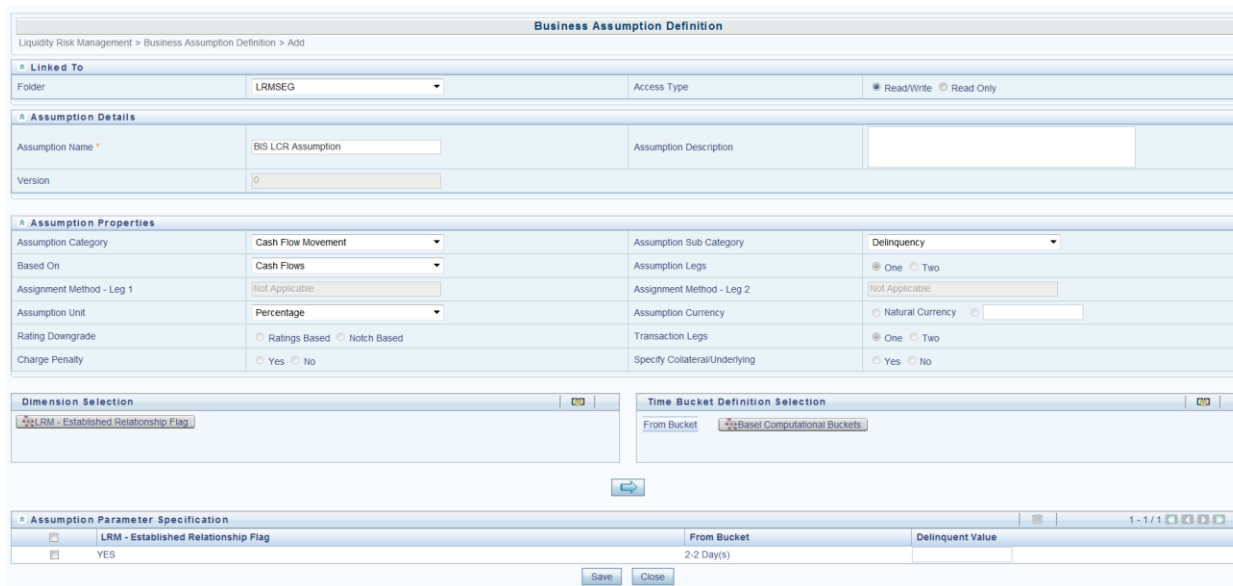
The unique combinations of selected dimension members and the from buckets are displayed as rows.

- To save the definition, click **Save**.

NOTE: Refer section [Cash Flow Delay](#) for detailed explanation and calculations.

6.9.1.4 Delinquency

When the assumption sub-category is selected as Delinquency, perform the following steps:






The screenshot shows the 'Business Assumption Definition' window. The 'Assumption Details' section shows 'Assumption Name' as 'BIS LCR Assumption' and 'Version' as '0'. The 'Assumption Properties' section shows 'Assumption Category' as 'Cash Flow Movement', 'Based On' as 'Cash Flows', 'Assumption Sub Category' as 'Delinquency', and 'Assumption Unit' as 'Percentage'. The 'Dimension Selection' section shows 'LRM - Established Relationship Flag'. The 'Time Bucket Definition Selection' section shows 'From Bucket' as 'Basel Computational Buckets'. The 'Assumption Parameter Specification' table at the bottom has columns for 'Assumption Name', 'From Bucket', and 'Delinquent Value'. The table contains one row with 'LRM - Established Relationship Flag' in the first column, '2-2 Day(s)' in the second column, and an empty cell in the third column. There are 'Save' and 'Close' buttons at the bottom of the window.

- From the **Based On** drop-down list, the parameter available for selection is **Cash Flows** which is applied on different assumption values.

2. In **Assumption Legs** option, **One** is selected by default. Option Two is disabled when you select the sub-category as Delinquency. When One is selected as assumption leg, in assumption specification only a column is displayed to add the primary assumption value.
3. Select the **Assignment Method – Leg 1** from the drop-down list:
 - Selected Time Bucket
 - Increasing
 - Decreasing
 - Equal
 - Proportionate
4. Select the **Assumption Unit** from the drop-down list. That is, **Amount** or **Percentage**.
5. Choose the **Assumption Currency** option. This option is enabled when you select the assumption unit as amount. You can either select the option as Natural Currency or choose from the drop-down list.



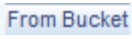
Note: In case you select Natural Currency, ensure that the currency is selected as part of dimension selection.

6. In **Transaction Leg**, option **One** is selected by default. If One is selected, only a column for the specification of each assumption leg is displayed that is one column each for primary and off-set assumption value specification.
7. In **Dimension Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon for **Dimension Selection**. The Liquidity Risk Business Dimension browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select one or multiple dimensions from a list of dimensions displayed in the dimension browser.
 - c. Double-click or click  to move the selected dimensions to the Selected Members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected dimensions are displayed in the dimension selection section.
 - e. Click the selected dimension member. The Hierarchy Browser window is displayed.
 - f. Select one or multiple members from a list of dimensions displayed in the Hierarchy browser. Double-click or click  to move to the Selected Members section.
 - g. Click **OK**.


Note:

- In the dimension panel, you can add only seven dimensions.
- In dimension panel seven dimensions, one source or actual time bucket and optionally revised time bucket can be added.

8. In **Time Bucket Definition Selection**, perform the following steps:

- a. Click  icon to select a **Time Bucket Definition**. The Time Bucket Definition Browser window is displayed.
- b. Select time bucket definitions from a list of definitions displayed in the time bucket definition browser. Only one time bucket definition can be selected. The values which are defined in the time bucket definition window are displayed here.
- c. Double-click or click  icon to move the selected time bucket definition to the selected members section.
- d. Click **OK**. The selected time bucket definition is displayed in the time bucket definition selection against **From Bucket** selection.
- e. For **From Bucket**, click  icon.

One or multiple time buckets from the given time bucket definition can be selected as part of From Bucket selection. The selected time buckets are displayed as row items in the assumption specification table.

9. After the assumption parameters are selected, click  icon on the Business Assumption Definition window. The **Assumption Parameter Specification** table is displayed.

The Assumption Parameter Specification table has the following columns:

- Each selected dimension
- From Bucket
- Delinquent Value

The unique combinations of selected dimension members and the from buckets are displayed as rows.

10. To save the definition, click **Save**.

NOTE: Refer section [Delinquency](#) for detailed explanation and calculations.

6.9.1.5 Prepayment

When the assumption sub-category is selected as Prepayment, perform the following steps:

Business Assumption Definition

Liquidity Risk Management > Business Assumption Definition > Add

Linked To

Folder: LRMSEG Access Type: Read/Write Read Only

Assumption Details

Assumption Name: BIS LCR Assumption Assumption Description: [Empty]

Version: 0

Assumption Properties

Assumption Category: Cash Flow Movement Assumption Sub Category: Prepayment

Based On: Cash Flows Assumption Legs: One Two

Assignment Method - Leg 1: Increasing Assignment Method - Leg 2: Not Applicable

Assumption Unit: Amount Assumption Currency: Natural Currency [Dropdown]

Rating Downgrade: Ratings Based Notch Based Transaction Legs: One Two

Charge Penalty: Yes No Specify Collateral/Underlying: Yes No

Dimension Selection

LRM - Collateral Cover Short Positions

Time Bucket Definition Selection

From Bucket: Basel Computational Buckets To Bucket: Basel Computational Buckets




Assumption Parameter Specification

	From Bucket	To Bucket	Prepayment Value
<input type="checkbox"/> LRM - Collateral Cover Short Positions	11-20 Day(s)	11-20 Day(s)	
<input type="checkbox"/> YES			

Save Close

1. From the **Based On** drop-down list, the parameter available for selection is **Cash Flows** which is applied on different assumption values.
2. In **Assumption Legs** option, **One** is selected by default. Option Two is disabled when you select the sub-category as Prepayment. When One is selected as assumption leg, in assumption specification only a column is displayed to add the primary assumption value.
3. Select the **Assignment Method – Leg 1** from the drop-down list:
 - Selected Time Bucket
 - Increasing
 - Decreasing
 - Equal
 - Proportionate
4. Select the **Assumption Unit** from the drop-down list. That is, **Amount** or **Percentage**.
5. Choose the **Assumption Currency** option. This option is enabled when you select the assumption unit as amount. You can either select the option as Natural Currency or choose from the drop-down list.



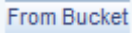
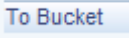
Note: In case you select Natural Currency, ensure that the currency is selected as part of dimension selection.
6. In **Transaction Leg**, option **One** is selected by default. If One is selected, only a column for the specification of each assumption leg is displayed that is one column each for primary and off-set assumption value specification.
7. In **Dimension Selection**, perform the following steps:


- a. Click  icon for **Dimension Selection**. The Liquidity Risk Business Dimension browser window is displayed.
- b. Select one or multiple dimensions from a list of dimensions displayed in the dimension browser.
- c. Double-click or click  to move the selected dimensions to the Selected Members section.
- d. Click **OK**. The selected dimensions are displayed in the dimension selection section.
- e. Click the selected dimension member. The Hierarchy Browser window is displayed.
- f. Select one or multiple members from a list of dimensions displayed in the Hierarchy browser. Double-click or click  to move to the Selected Members section.
- g. Click **OK**.

Note:

- In the dimension panel, you can add only seven dimensions.
- In dimension panel seven dimensions, one source or actual time bucket and optionally revised time bucket can be added

8. In **Time Bucket Definition Selection**, perform the following steps:

- a. Click  icon to select a **Time Bucket Definition**. The Time Bucket Definition Browser window is displayed.
- b. Select time bucket definitions from a list of definitions displayed in the time bucket definition browser. Only one time bucket definition can be selected. The values which are defined in the time bucket definition window are displayed here.
- c. Double-click or click  icon to move the selected time bucket definition to the selected members section.
- d. Click **OK**. The selected time bucket definition is displayed in the time bucket definition selection against both **From Bucket** selection, and **To Bucket** selection.
- e. For **From Bucket**, click  icon.
One or multiple time buckets from the given time bucket definition can be selected as part of From Bucket selection. The selected time buckets are displayed as row items in the assumption specification table.
- f. For **To Bucket**, click  icon.
One or multiple time buckets defined as part of the selected time bucket definition can be selected as part of To Bucket selection. The time buckets selected are displayed as drop-down values in the To Bucket column in each row of the assumption specification table.

- After the assumption parameters are selected, click  icon on the Business Assumption Definition window. The **Assumption Parameter Specification** table is displayed.

The Assumption Parameter Specification table has the following columns:

- Each selected dimension
- From Bucket
- To Bucket
- Prepayment Value
- Penalty (if charge penalty is yes)

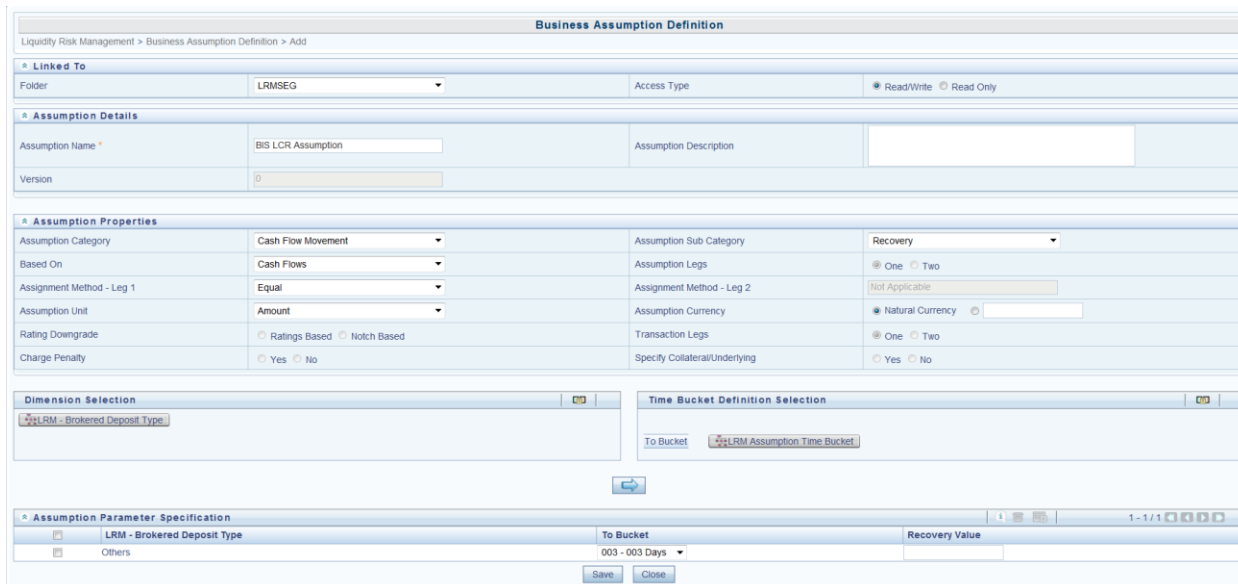
The unique combinations of selected dimension members and the from buckets are displayed as rows.

- To save the definition, click **Save**.

NOTE: Refer section [Prepayment](#) for detailed explanation and calculations.

6.9.1.6 Recovery

When the assumption sub-category is selected as Recovery, perform the following steps:



The screenshot shows the 'Business Assumption Definition' window. The 'Assumption Properties' section is expanded, showing the following settings:




- Assumption Category: Cash Flow Movement
- Assumption Sub Category: Recovery
- Based On: Cash Flows
- Assumption Legs: One (selected), Two (disabled)
- Assignment Method - Leg 1: Equal
- Assignment Method - Leg 2: Not Applicable
- Assumption Unit: Amount
- Assumption Currency: Natural Currency (selected)
- Rating Downgrade: Ratings Based (selected), Notch Based (disabled)
- Transaction Legs: One (selected), Two (disabled)
- Charge Penalty: Yes (selected), No (disabled)
- Specify Collateral/Underlying: Yes (selected), No (disabled)

The 'Dimension Selection' section shows 'LRM - Brokered Deposit Type' selected. The 'Time Bucket Definition Selection' section shows 'LRM Assumption Time Bucket' selected. The 'Assumption Parameter Specification' table at the bottom has columns for 'To Bucket' (003 - 003 Days) and 'Recovery Value'.

- From the **Based On** drop-down list, the parameter available for selection is **Cash Flows** which is applied on different assumption values.
- In **Assumption Legs** option, **One** is selected by default. Option Two is disabled when you select the sub-category as Recovery. When One is selected as assumption leg, in assumption specification only a column is displayed to add the primary assumption value.

3. Select the **Assignment Method – Leg 1** from the drop-down list:
 - Selected Time Bucket
 - Increasing
 - Decreasing
 - Equal
 - Proportionate
4. Select the **Assumption Unit** from the drop-down list. That is, **Amount** or **Percentage**.
5. Choose the **Assumption Currency** option. This option is enabled when you select the assumption unit as amount. You can either select the option as Natural Currency or choose from the drop-down list.



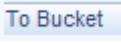
Note: In case you select Natural Currency, ensure that the currency is selected as part of dimension selection.


6. In **Transaction Leg**, option **One** is selected by default. If One is selected, only a column for the specification of each assumption leg is displayed that is one column each for primary and off-set assumption value specification.
7. In **Dimension Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon for **Dimension Selection**. The Liquidity Risk Business Dimension browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select one or multiple dimensions from a list of dimensions displayed in the dimension browser.
 - c. Double-click or click  to move the selected dimensions to the Selected Members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected dimensions are displayed in the dimension selection section.
 - e. Click the selected dimension member. The Hierarchy Browser window is displayed.
 - f. Select one or multiple members from a list of dimensions displayed in the Hierarchy browser. Double-click or click  to move to the Selected Members section.
 - g. Click **OK**.

Note:

- In the dimension panel, you can add only seven dimensions.
- In dimension panel seven dimensions, one source or actual time bucket and optionally revised time bucket can be added.

8. In **Time Bucket Definition Selection**, perform the following steps:

- a. Click  icon to select a **Time Bucket Definition**. The Time Bucket Definition Browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select time bucket definitions from a list of definitions displayed in the time bucket definition browser. Only one time bucket definition can be selected. The values which are defined in the time bucket definition window are displayed here.
 - c. Double-click or click  icon to move the selected time bucket definition to the selected members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected time bucket definition is displayed in the time bucket definition selection against **To Bucket** selection.
 - e. For **To Bucket**, click  icon.

One or multiple time buckets defined as part of the selected time bucket definition can be selected as part of To Bucket selection. The time buckets selected are displayed as drop-down values in the To Bucket column in each row of the assumption specification table.
9. After the assumption parameters are selected, click  icon on the Business Assumption Definition window. The **Assumption Parameter Specification** table is displayed.
- The Assumption Parameter Specification table has the following columns:
- Each selected dimension
 - To Bucket
 - Recovery Value
- The unique combinations of selected dimension members and the from buckets are displayed as rows.
10. To save the definition, click **Save**.

NOTE: Refer section [Recovery](#) for detailed explanation and calculations.

6.9.1.7 Rollover

When the assumption sub-category is selected as Roll Over, perform the following steps:

The screenshot shows the 'Business Assumption Definition' form. The 'Assumption Properties' section is expanded, displaying the following fields and options:




- Assumption Category: Cash Flow Movement
- Based On: Fair Value of Collateral Received
- Assignment Method - Leg 1: Proportionate
- Assumption Unit: Percentage
- Rating Downgrade: Ratings Based Notch Based
- Charge Penalty: Yes No
- Assumption Sub Category: Roll Over
- Assumption Legs: One Two
- Assignment Method - Leg 2: Not Applicable
- Assumption Currency: Natural Currency
- Transaction Legs: One Two
- Specify Collateral/Underlying: Yes No

The 'Assumption Parameter Specification' section is also expanded, showing a table with the following data:

	From Bucket	To Bucket	Rollover Value- Leg 1	Rollover Value- Leg 2
<input type="checkbox"/> LRM - Collateral Cover Short Positions				
<input type="checkbox"/> YES	1-1 Day(s)	11-20 Day(s)		



1. Choose one of the parameters which must be applied on the different assumption values from the **Based On** drop-down list:
 - Cash Flows
 - Fair Value of Collateral Posted
 - Fair Value of Collateral Received
 - Market Value of Collateral Posted
 - Market Value of Collateral Received
2. In **Assumption Legs** option, **One** is selected by default. Option Two is disabled when you select the sub-category as Roll Over. When One is selected as assumption leg, in assumption specification only a column is displayed to add the primary assumption value.
3. Select the **Assignment Method – Leg 1** from the drop-down list:
 - Selected Time Bucket
 - Increasing
 - Decreasing
 - Equal
 - Proportionate
4. Select the **Assumption Unit** from the drop-down list. That is, **Amount** or **Percentage**.
5. Choose the **Assumption Currency** option. This option is enabled when you select the assumption unit as amount. You can either select the option as Natural Currency or choose from the drop-down list.

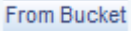
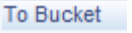

Note: In case you select Natural Currency, ensure that the currency is selected as part of dimension selection.

6. Choose the **Transaction Leg** option that is, One or Two.
 - If One is selected, only a column for the specification of each assumption leg is displayed that is one column each for From and To assumption value specification.
 - If Two is selected, two columns are displayed for the specification of each assumption leg that is two columns each for From and To assumption value specification. The products for which two transaction legs are applicable are collateral swaps, inter-state swaps and similar products.
7. In **Dimension Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon for **Dimension Selection**. The Liquidity Risk Business Dimension browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select one or multiple dimensions from a list of dimensions displayed in the dimension browser.
 - c. Double-click or click  to move the selected dimensions to the Selected Members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected dimensions are displayed in the dimension selection section.
 - e. Click the selected dimension member. The Hierarchy Browser window is displayed.
 - f. Select one or multiple members from a list of dimensions displayed in the Hierarchy browser. Double-click or click  to move to the Selected Members section.
 - g. Click **OK**.

Note:

- In the dimension panel, you can add only seven dimensions.
- In dimension panel seven dimensions, one source or actual time bucket and optionally revised time bucket can be added.

8. In **Time Bucket Definition Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon to select a **Time Bucket Definition**. The Time Bucket Definition Browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select time bucket definitions from a list of definitions displayed in the time bucket definition browser. Only one time bucket definition can be selected. The values which are defined in the time bucket definition window are displayed here.
 - c. Double-click or click  icon to move the selected time bucket definition to the selected members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected time bucket definition, is displayed in the time bucket definition selection against both **From Bucket** selection, and **To Bucket** selection.

- e. For **From Bucket**, click  icon.
One or multiple time buckets from the given time bucket definition can be selected as part of From Bucket selection. The selected time buckets are displayed as row items in the assumption specification table.
 - f. For **To Bucket**, click  icon.
One or multiple time buckets defined as part of the selected time bucket definition can be selected as part of To Bucket selection. The time buckets selected are displayed as drop-down values in the To Bucket column in each row of the assumption specification table.
9. After the assumption parameters are selected, click  icon on the Business Assumption Definition window. The **Assumption Parameter Specification** table is displayed.
- The Assumption Parameter Specification table has the following columns:
- Each selected dimension
 - From Bucket
 - To Bucket
 - Rollover Value – Leg 1 (if Transaction Legs is One)
 - Rollover Value – Leg 2 (if Transaction Legs is Two)
- The unique combinations of selected dimension members and the from buckets are displayed as rows.
10. To save the definition, click **Save**.

NOTE: Refer section [Rollover](#) for detailed explanation and calculations.

6.9.1.8 Run-Off




When the assumption sub-category is selected as Run-Off, perform the following steps:

Business Assumption Definition			
Liquidity Risk Management > Business Assumption Definition > Add			
Linked To			
Folder	OFSTRSEG	Access Type	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Read/Write <input type="radio"/> Read Only
Assumption Details			
Assumption Name *		Assumption Description	
Version	0		
Assumption Properties			
Assumption Category	Cash Flow Movement	Assumption Sub Category	Run-off
Based On	Cash Flows	Assumption Legs	<input checked="" type="radio"/> One <input type="radio"/> Two
Assignment Method - Leg 1	Decreasing	Assignment Method - Leg 2	Not Applicable
Assumption Unit	Percentage	Assumption Currency	<input type="radio"/> Natural Currency <input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>
Rating Downgrade	<input type="radio"/> Ratings Based <input type="radio"/> Notch Based	Transaction Legs	<input checked="" type="radio"/> One <input type="radio"/> Two
Charge Penalty	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Specify Collateral/Underlying	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Dimension Selection		Time Bucket Definition Selection	
		From Bucket	
		To Bucket	
<input type="button" value="Save"/> <input type="button" value="Close"/>			


- Choose one of the parameters which must be applied on the different assumption values from the **Based On** drop-down list:
 - Cash Flows
 - Highly Stable Balance
 - Stable Balance
 - Less Stable Balance
 - High Run-off Category 1 Balance
 - High Run-off Category 2 Balance
 - High Run-off Category 3 Balance
 - Insured Balance
 - Uninsured Balance
- In **Assumption Legs** option, **One** is selected by default. Option Two is disabled when you select the sub-category as Run-Off. When One is selected as assumption leg, in assumption specification only a column is displayed to add the primary assumption value.
- Select the **Assignment Method – Leg 1** from the drop-down list:
 - Selected Time Bucket
 - Increasing


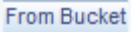
- Decreasing
 - Equal
 - Proportionate
4. Select the **Assumption Unit** from the drop-down list. That is, **Amount** or **Percentage**.
 5. Choose the **Assumption Currency** option. This option is enabled when you select the assumption unit as amount. You can either select the option as Natural Currency or choose from the drop-down list.

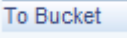
Note: In case you select Natural Currency, ensure that the currency is selected as part of dimension selection.


6. In **Transaction Leg**, option **One** is selected by default. If One is selected, only a column for the specification of each assumption leg is displayed that is one column each for primary and off-set assumption value specification.
7. In **Dimension Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon for **Dimension Selection**. The Liquidity Risk Business Dimension browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select one or multiple dimensions from a list of dimensions displayed in the dimension browser.
 - c. Double-click or click  to move the selected dimensions to the Selected Members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected dimensions are displayed in the dimension selection section.
 - e. Click the selected dimension member. The Hierarchy Browser window is displayed.
 - f. Select one or multiple members from a list of dimensions displayed in the Hierarchy browser. Double-click or click  to move to the Selected Members section.
 - g. Click **OK**.

Note:

- In the dimension panel, you can add only seven dimensions.
 - In dimension panel seven dimensions, one source or actual time bucket and optionally revised time bucket can be added.
8. In **Time Bucket Definition Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon to select a **Time Bucket Definition**. The Time Bucket Definition Browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select time bucket definitions from a list of definitions displayed in the time bucket definition browser. Only one time bucket can be selected. The values which are defined in the time bucket definition window are displayed here.

- c. Double-click or click  icon to move the selected time bucket definition to the selected members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected time bucket definition is displayed in the time bucket definition selection against both **From Bucket** selection, and **To Bucket** selection.
 - e. For **From Bucket**, click  icon.

One or multiple time buckets from the given time bucket definition can be selected as part of From Bucket selection. The selected time buckets are displayed as row items in the assumption specification table.
 - f. For **To Bucket**, click  icon.

One or multiple time buckets defined as part of the selected time bucket definition can be selected as part of To Bucket selection. The time buckets selected are displayed as drop-down values in the To Bucket column in each row of the assumption specification table.
9. After the assumption parameters are selected, click  icon on the Business Assumption Definition window. . The **Assumption Parameter Specification** table is displayed.
- The Assumption Parameter Specification table has the following columns:
- Each selected dimension
 - From Bucket
 - To Bucket
 - Run-Off
- The unique combinations of selected dimension members and the from buckets are displayed as rows.
10. To save the definition, click **Save**.

NOTE: Refer section [Run-off](#) for detailed explanation and calculations.

6.9.2 Encumbrance

In Assumption Parameters, when you select the Assumption Category as **Encumbrance** from the drop-down list the following sub-categories are available for selection:

- Encumbrance
- Ratings Downgrade
- Valuation Changes

NOTE: Depending upon the assumption category and sub-categories selected, assumption parameters are defined.

6.9.2.1 Encumbrance




When the assumption sub-category is selected as Encumbrance, perform the following steps:

1. Choose one of the parameters which must be applied on the different assumption values from the **Based On** drop-down list:
 - Downgrade Impact Value
 - Fair Value
 - Fair Value of Collateral Posted
 - Fair Value of Collateral Received
 - Fair Value of Excess Collateral
 - Fair Value of Required Collateral
 - Largest 30 Day Cumulative Collateral Amount
 - Market Value
 - Market Value of Collateral Posted
 - Market Value of Collateral Received
 - Market Value of Excess Collateral
 - Market Value of Required Collateral

2. In **Assumption Legs** option, **One** is selected by default. Option Two is disabled when you select the sub-category as Encumbrance. When One is selected as assumption leg, in assumption specification only a column is displayed to add the primary assumption value.


3. Select the **Assumption Unit** from the drop-down list. That is, **Amount** or **Percentage**.
4. Choose the **Assumption Currency** option. This option is enabled when you select the assumption unit as amount. You can either select the option as Natural Currency or choose from the drop-down list.

Note: In case you select Natural Currency, ensure that the currency is selected as part of dimension selection.

5. Choose the **Ratings Downgrade** option. That is, **Rating Based** or **Notches Based**. This parameter identifies the downgrade specified for a legal entity.
6. In **Dimension Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon for **Dimension Selection**. The Liquidity Risk Business Dimension browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select one or multiple dimensions from a list of dimensions displayed in the dimension browser.
 - c. Double-click or click  to move the selected dimensions to the Selected Members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected dimensions are displayed in the dimension selection section.
 - e. Click the selected dimension member. The Hierarchy Browser window is displayed.
 - f. Select one or multiple members from a list of dimensions displayed in the Hierarchy browser. Double-click or click  to move to the Selected Members section.
 - g. Click **OK**.

Note:

- In the dimension panel, you can add only seven dimensions.
- In dimension panel seven dimensions, one source or actual time bucket and optionally revised time bucket can be added.

7. After the assumption parameters are selected, click  icon on the Business Assumption Definition window. The **Downgrade Specification** and **Assumption Parameter Specification** table is displayed.

The Downgrade Specification table has the following columns:

- Each selected dimension
- Rating Type
- Rating Source
- Downgrade

The Assumption Parameter Specification table has the following columns:

- Each selected dimension
- Assumption Value

The unique combinations of selected dimension members and the from buckets are displayed as rows.

8. To save the definition, click **Save**.

NOTE:

The time bucket selection is not required as they are not determined and these factors are applied to balances and market values of assets and liabilities.




Refer section [Encumbrance](#) for detailed explanation and calculations.

6.9.2.2 Ratings Downgrade

When the assumption sub-category is selected as Ratings Downgrade perform the following steps:


1. From the **Based On** drop-down list, the parameter available for selection is **Downgrade Impact Value** which is applied on different assumption values.
2. In **Assumption Legs** option, **One** is selected by default. Option Two is disabled when you select the sub-category as Encumbrance. When One is selected as assumption leg, in assumption specification only a column is displayed to add the primary assumption value.
3. Select the **Assumption Unit** from the drop-down list. That is, **Amount** or **Percentage**.
4. Choose the **Assumption Currency** option. This option is enabled when you select the assumption unit as amount. You can either select the option as Natural Currency or choose from the drop-down list.

Note: In case you select Natural Currency, ensure that the currency is selected as part of dimension selection.

5. Choose the **Ratings Downgrade** option. That is, **Rating Based** or **Notches Based**. This parameter identifies the downgrade specified for a legal entity.
6. In **Transaction Leg**, option **One** is selected by default. If One is selected, only a column for the specification of each assumption leg is displayed that is one column each for primary and off-set assumption value specification.
7. In **Dimension Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon for **Dimension Selection**. The Liquidity Risk Business Dimension browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select one or multiple dimensions from a list of dimensions displayed in the dimension browser.
 - c. Double-click or click  to move the selected dimensions to the Selected Members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected dimensions are displayed in the dimension selection section.
 - e. Click the selected dimension member. The Hierarchy Browser window is displayed.
 - f. Select one or multiple members from a list of dimensions displayed in the Hierarchy browser. Double-click or click  to move to the Selected Members section.
 - g. Click **OK**.

Note:

- In the dimension panel, you can add only seven dimensions.
- In dimension panel seven dimensions, one source or actual time bucket and optionally revised time bucket can be added.

8. After the assumption parameters are selected, click  icon on the Business Assumption Definition window. The **Downgrade Specification** and **Assumption Parameter Specification** table is displayed.

The Downgrade Specification table has the following columns:

- Each selected dimension
- Rating Type
- Rating Source
- Downgrade

The Assumption Parameter Specification table has the following columns:

- Each selected dimension

- Downgrade Impact

The unique combinations of selected dimension members and the from buckets are displayed as rows.

9. To save the definition, click **Save**.

NOTE:

The time bucket selection is not required as they are not determined and these factors are applied to balances and market values of assets and liabilities.

Refer section [Ratings Downgrade](#) for detailed explanation and calculations.

6.9.2.3 Valuation Changes

When the assumption sub-category is selected as Valuation Changes perform the following steps:

The screenshot displays the 'Business Assumption Definition' form. The breadcrumb trail is 'Liquidity Risk Management > Business Assumption Definition > Add'. The form is divided into several sections:




- Linked To:** Folder: LRMSEG, Access Type: Read/Write (selected), Read Only.
- Assumption Details:** Assumption Name: BIS LCR Assumption, Assumption Description: (empty), Version: 0.
- Assumption Properties:**
 - Assumption Category: Encumbrance
 - Based On: Largest 30 Day Cumulative Collateral Amount
 - Assumption Sub Category: Valuation Changes
 - Assumption Legs: One (selected), Two
 - Assignment Method - Leg 1: Not Applicable
 - Assignment Method - Leg 2: Not Applicable
 - Assumption Unit: Amount
 - Assumption Currency: Natural Currency (selected)
 - Rating Downgrade: Ratings Based (selected), Notch Based
 - Transaction Legs: One (selected), Two
 - Charge Penalty: Yes (selected), No
 - Specify Collateral/Underlying: Yes (selected), No
- Dimension Selection:** LRM - Escrow Account Flag

At the bottom of the form, there are 'Save' and 'Close' buttons.

1. Choose one of the parameters which must be applied on the different assumption values from the **Based On** drop-down list:
 - Fair Value
 - Fair Value of Collateral
 - Fair Value of Collateral Posted
 - Fair Value of Collateral Received
 - Fair Value of Excess Collateral
 - Fair Value of Required Collateral
 - Largest 30 Day Cumulative Collateral Amount
 - Market Value
 - Market Value of Collateral Posted


- Market Value of Collateral Received
 - Market Value of Excess Collateral
 - Market Value of Required Collateral
2. In **Assumption Legs** option, **One** is selected by default. Option Two is disabled when you select the sub-category as Encumbrance. When one is selected as assumption leg, in assumption specification only a column is displayed to add the primary assumption value.
 3. Select the **Assumption Unit** from the drop-down list. That is, **Amount** or **Percentage**.
 4. Choose the **Assumption Currency** option. This option is enabled when you select the assumption unit as amount. You can either select the option as Natural Currency or choose from the drop-down list.

Note: In case you select Natural Currency, ensure that the currency is selected as part of dimension selection.

5. In **Dimension Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon for **Dimension Selection**. The Liquidity Risk Business Dimension browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select one or multiple dimensions from a list of dimensions displayed in the dimension browser.
 - c. Double-click or click  to move the selected dimensions to the Selected Members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected dimensions are displayed in the dimension selection section.
 - e. Click the selected dimension member. The Hierarchy Browser window is displayed.
 - f. Select one or multiple members from a list of dimensions displayed in the Hierarchy browser. Double-click or click  to move to the Selected Members section.
 - g. Click **OK**.

Note:

- In the dimension panel, you can add only seven dimensions.
- In dimension panel seven dimensions, one source or actual time bucket and optionally revised time bucket can be added.

6. After the assumption parameters are selected, click  icon on the Business Assumption Definition window. The **Assumption Parameter Specification** table is displayed.

The Assumption Parameter Specification table has the following columns:

- Each selected dimension

- Valuation Change Impact

The unique combinations of selected dimension members and the from buckets are displayed as rows.

7. To save the definition, click **Save**.
-

NOTE:

The time bucket selection is not required as they are not determined and these factors are applied to balances and market values of assets and liabilities.

Refer section [Valuation Changes](#) for detailed explanation and calculations.

6.9.3 Incremental Cash Flow

In Assumption Parameters, when you select the Assumption Category as **Incremental Cash Flow** from the drop-down list the following sub-categories are available for selection:

- Incremental Cash Flow
 - Drawdown
 - Liability Run-Off
 - New Business
 - Ratings Downgrade
 - Run-Off
 - Secured Funding/Financing
 - Valuation Changes
-

NOTE: Depending upon the assumption category and sub-categories selected, assumption parameters are defined.

6.9.3.1 Incremental Cash Flow




When the assumption sub-category is selected as Incremental Cash Flow perform the following steps:

Assumption Parameter Specification						
<input type="checkbox"/>	LRM - Basel Risk Weight	Primary Bucket	Incremental Value- Leg 1	Off-Set Bucket	Off-Set Value- Leg 1	Collateral/Underlying
<input type="checkbox"/>	65 Percent Risk Weight	002 - 002 Days		016 - 016 Days		Encumbered Value



1. Choose one of the parameters which must be applied on the different assumption values from the **Based On** drop-down list:
 - Available Undrawn Amount
 - Cash Flows
 - Downgrade Impact Value
 - EOP Balance
 - Fair Value
 - Fair Value of Collateral Posted
 - Fair Value of Collateral Received
 - Fair Value of Excess Collateral
 - Fair Value of Required Collateral
 - General Ledger Balance
 - High Run-off Category 1 Balance
 - High Run-off Category 2 Balance
 - High Run-off Category 3 Balance
 - Highly Stable Balance
 - Highly Stable Balance Withdrawal Nonpenalty
 - Insured Balance
 - Largest 30 Day Cumulative Collateral Amount
 - Less Stable Balance

- Market Value
 - Market Value of Collateral Posted
 - Market Value of Collateral Received
 - Market Value of Excess Collateral
 - Market Value of Required Collateral
 - Non Operational Balance
 - Stable Balance
 - Stable Balance Withdrawal Nonpenalty
 - Undrawn Balance
 - Uninsured Balance
2. Choose the **Assumption Legs** option that is, **One** or **Two**.
 - In case, One is selected as assumption leg, then only column appears for entering the off-set assumption value.
 - In case, Two is selected as the assumption leg, then two columns appear for entering primary assumption value and secondary or off-set value.
 3. Select the Assignment Method – Leg 1 and Assignment Method – Leg 2 from the drop-down list:
 - Selected Time Bucket
 - Increasing
 - Decreasing
 - Equal
 - Proportionate
 4. Select the **Assumption Unit** from the drop-down list. That is, **Amount** or **Percentage**.
 5. Choose the **Assumption Currency** option. This option is enabled when you select the assumption unit as amount. You can either select the option as Natural Currency or choose from the drop-down list.


Note: In case you select Natural Currency, ensure that the currency is selected as part of dimension selection.
 6. In case you have selected Assumption Legs as Two, choose the **Transaction Leg** option that is, One or Two.
 - If One is selected, only a column for the specification of each assumption leg is displayed that is one column each for From and To assumption value specification.

- If Two is selected, two columns are displayed for the specification of each assumption leg that is two columns each for From and To assumption value specification. The products for which two transaction legs are applicable are collateral swaps, inter-state swaps and similar products.
7. In case you have selected Assumption Legs as Two, choose the **Specify Collateral/Underlying** option that is, Yes or No.
 - If Yes is selected, existing assets can be posted as collateral for each row in the assumption specification table.
 - If No is selected, no collateral is required.
 8. In **Dimension Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon for **Dimension Selection**. The Liquidity Risk Business Dimension browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select one or multiple dimensions from a list of dimensions displayed in the dimension browser.
 - c. Double-click or click  to move the selected dimensions to the Selected Members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected dimensions are displayed in the dimension selection section.
 - e. Click the selected dimension member. The Hierarchy Browser window is displayed.
 - f. Select one or multiple members from a list of dimensions displayed in the Hierarchy browser. Double-click or click  to move to the Selected Members section.
 - g. Click **OK**.


Note:

 - In the dimension panel, you can add only seven dimensions.
 - In dimension panel seven dimensions, one source or actual time bucket and optionally revised time bucket can be added.
 9. In **Time Bucket Definition Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon to select a **Time Bucket Definition**. The Time Bucket Definition Browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select time bucket definitions from a list of definitions displayed in the time bucket definition browser. Only one time bucket definition can be selected. The values which are defined in the time bucket definition window are displayed here.
 - c. Double-click or click  icon to move the selected time bucket definition to the selected members section.

d. Click **OK**. The selected time bucket definition, is displayed in the time bucket definition selection against both **Primary Bucket** selection, and **Off-set Bucket** selection.


e. For **Primary Bucket**, click  icon.

One or multiple time buckets from the given time bucket definition can be selected as part of Primary Bucket selection. The selected time buckets are displayed as row items in the assumption specification table.

f. For **Off-set Bucket**, click  icon.

One or multiple time buckets defined as part of the selected time bucket definition can be selected as part of Off-set Bucket selection. The time buckets selected are displayed as drop-down values in the Off-set Bucket column in each row of the assumption specification table.

Note: If you have selected Assumptions Legs as One, in Time Bucket Definition Selection only Off-set Bucket is displayed. Whereas, if you have selected Assumptions Legs as Two, in Time Bucket Definition Selection both Primary Bucket and Off-set Bucket is displayed.

10. After the assumption parameters are selected, click  icon on the Business Assumption Definition window. The **Assumption Parameter Specification** table is displayed.

The Assumption Parameter Specification table has the following columns:

- Each selected dimension
- Primary Bucket (if Assumption Legs is Two)
- Incremental Value – Leg 1 (if Transaction Legs is One)
- Incremental Value – Leg 2 (if Transaction Legs is Two)
- Off-set Bucket
- Off-set Value – Leg 1 (if Transaction Legs is One)
- Off-set Value – Leg 2 (if Transaction Legs is Two)
- Collateral/Underlying (if Specify Collateral/Underlying is yes)
- Encumbered Value (if Specify Collateral/Underlying is yes)

The unique combinations of selected dimension members and the from buckets are displayed as rows.

11. To save the definition, click **Save**.

NOTE: Refer section [Incremental Cash Flow](#) for detailed explanation and calculations.




6.9.3.2 Drawdown

When the assumption sub-category is selected as Drawdown, perform the following steps:

Business Assumption Definition						
Liquidity Risk Management > Business Assumption Definition > Add						
* Linked To						
Folder	LRMSEG	Access Type	ReadWrite Read Only			
* Assumption Details						
Assumption Name *	BIS LCR Assumption	Assumption Description				
Version	0					
* Assumption Properties						
Assumption Category	Incremental Cash Flow	Assumption Sub Category	Drawdown			
Based On	Undrawn Balance	Assumption Legs	One Two			
Assignment Method - Leg 1	Equal	Assignment Method - Leg 2	Increasing			
Assumption Unit	Percentage	Assumption Currency	Natural Currency			
Rating Downgrade	Ratings Based Notch Based		Transaction Legs One Two			
Charge Penalty	Yes No		Specify Collateral/Underlying Yes No			
* Dimension Selection			* Time Bucket Definition Selection			
LRM - Credit Line Purpose LRM - Effective Insurance Scheme			Primary Bucket Basel Computational Buckets			
			Off-set Bucket Basel Computational Buckets			
* Assumption Parameter Specification						
<input type="checkbox"/>	LRM - Credit Line Purpose	LRM - Effective Insurance Scheme	Primary Bucket	Drawdown Value- Leg 1	Off-Set Bucket	Off-Set Value- Leg 1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Commitment for Mortgages	YES	11-20 Day(s)		21-35 Day(s)	




1. Choose one of the parameters which must be applied on the different assumption values from the **Based On** drop-down list:
 - Adjusted Undrawn Amount
 - Available Undrawn Amount
 - Undrawn Balance
2. In **Assumption Legs** option, **Two** is selected by default. Option One is disabled when you select the sub-category as Drawdown. When Two is selected as assumption leg, in assumption specification two columns are displayed to add the primary assumption value.
3. Select the **Assignment Method – Leg 1** and **Assignment Method – Leg 2** from the drop-down list:
 - Selected Time Bucket
 - Increasing
 - Decreasing
 - Equal
 - Proportionate
4. Select the **Assumption Unit** from the drop-down list. That is, **Amount** or **Percentage**.
5. Choose the **Assumption Currency** option. This option is enabled when you select the assumption unit as amount. You can either select the option as Natural Currency or choose from the drop-down list.

Note: In case you select Natural Currency, ensure that the currency is selected as part of dimension selection.


6. In **Transaction Leg**, option **One** is selected by default. If One is selected, only a column for the specification of each assumption leg is displayed that is one column each for primary and off-set assumption value specification.
7. In **Dimension Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon for **Dimension Selection**. The Liquidity Risk Business Dimension browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select one or multiple dimensions from a list of dimensions displayed in the dimension browser.
 - c. Double-click or click  to move the selected dimensions to the Selected Members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected dimensions are displayed in the dimension selection section.
 - e. Click the selected dimension member. The Hierarchy Browser window is displayed.
 - f. Select one or multiple members from a list of dimensions displayed in the Hierarchy browser. Double-click or click  to move to the Selected Members section.
 - g. Click **OK**.

Note:


- In the dimension panel, you can add only seven dimensions.
- In dimension panel seven dimensions, one source or actual time bucket and optionally revised time bucket can be added.

8. In **Time Bucket Definition Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon to select a **Time Bucket Definition**. The Time Bucket Definition Browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select time bucket definitions from a list of definitions displayed in the time bucket definition browser. Only one time bucket definition can be selected. The values which are defined in the time bucket definition window are displayed here.
 - c. Double-click or click  icon to move the selected time bucket definition to the selected members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected time bucket definition is displayed in the time bucket definition selection against both **Primary Bucket** selection, and **Off-set Bucket** selection.
 - e. For **Primary Bucket**, click  icon.

One or multiple time buckets from the given time bucket definition can be selected as part of Primary Bucket selection. The selected time buckets are displayed as row items in the assumption specification table.

- f. For **Off-set Bucket**, click  icon.

One or multiple time buckets defined as part of the selected time bucket definition can be selected as part of Off-set Bucket selection. The time buckets selected are displayed as drop-down values in the Off-set Bucket column in each row of the assumption specification table.

- 9. After the assumption parameters are selected, click  icon on the Business Assumption Definition window. The **Assumption Parameter Specification** table is displayed.

The Assumption Parameter Specification table has the following columns:

- Each selected dimension
- Primary Bucket
- Downgrade Value – Leg 1
- Off-set Bucket
- Off-set Value – Leg 1

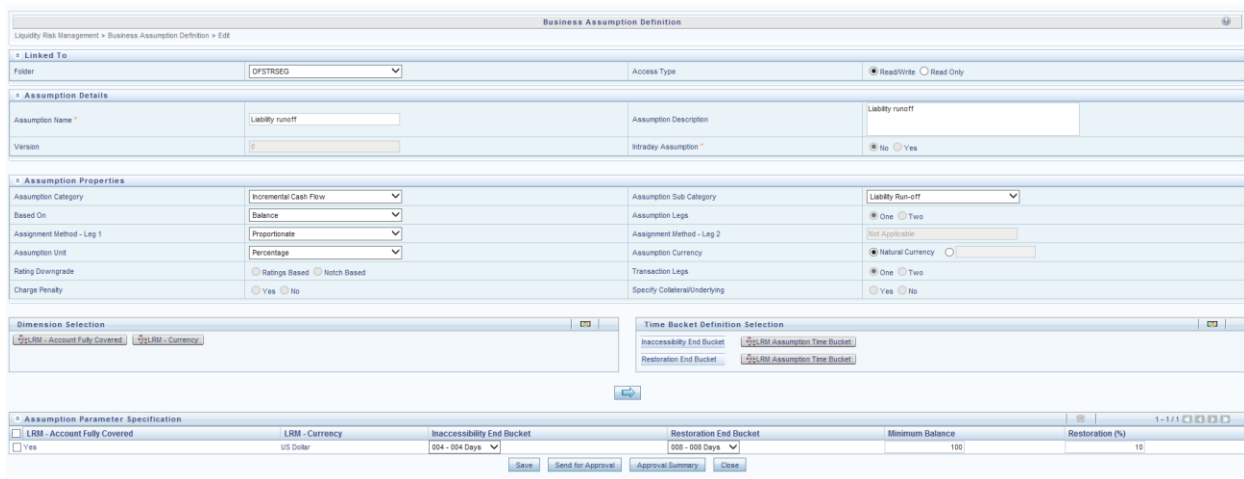
The unique combinations of selected dimension members and the from buckets are displayed as rows.

- 10. To save the definition, click **Save**.

NOTE: Refer section [Drawdown](#) for detailed explanation and calculations.

6.9.3.3 Liability Run-off

When the assumption sub-category is selected as Liability Run-off perform the following steps:






The screenshot shows the 'Business Assumption Definition' window. Key sections include:

- Linked To:** Folder: DPSTRSEQ, Access Type: Read/Write (selected), Read Only.
- Assumption Details:** Assumption Name: Liability runoff, Assumption Description: Liability runoff, Version: 0, Intraday Assumption: No (selected).
- Assumption Properties:** Assumption Category: Incremental Cash Flow, Assumption Sub Category: Liability Run-off, Based On: Balance, Assumption Legs: One (selected), Assignment Method - Leg 1: Proportional, Assignment Method - Leg 2: Not Applicable, Assumption Unit: Percentage Based, Assumption Currency: Natural Currency (selected), Rating Downgrade: Ratings Based (selected), Transaction Legs: One (selected), Charge Penalty: Yes (selected), Specify Collaterals/Underlying: No (selected).
- Dimension Selection:** LRM - Account Fully Covered, LRM - Currency.
- Time Bucket Definition Selection:** Inaccessibility End Bucket: LRM Assumption Time Bucket, Restoration End Bucket: LRM Assumption Time Bucket.
- Assumption Parameter Specification Table:**

LRM - Account Fully Covered	LRM - Currency	Inaccessibility End Bucket	Restoration End Bucket	Minimum Balance	Restoration (%)
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	US Dollar	004 - 004 Days	008 - 008 Days	100	10

1. From the **Based On** drop-down list, the parameter available for selection is **Balance** which is applied on different assumption values.
2. In Assumption Legs option, **One** is selected by default. Option Two is disabled when you select the sub-category as Liability Run-off. When one is selected as assumption leg, in assumption specification only a column is displayed to add the primary assumption value.
3. From the **Assignment Method – Leg 1** drop-down list, the parameter available for selection is **Proportionate** which is applied on different assumption values.
4. From the **Assumption Unit** drop-down list, the parameter available for selection is **Percentage** which is required for specifying the Restoration percentage.
5. Choose the **Assumption Currency** option. This is required to specify the minimum Balance.



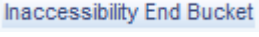
Note: This is the only assumption where a currency is specified even when the unit is specified as percentage. The assumption currency is required for specifying the minimum Balance.

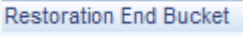
6. In **Transaction Leg**, option One is selected by default. If One is selected, only a column for the specification of each assumption leg is displayed that is one column each for primary and off-set assumption value specification.
7. In **Dimension Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon for **Dimension Selection**. The Liquidity Risk Business Dimension browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select one or multiple dimensions from a list of dimensions displayed in the dimension browser.
 - c. Double-click or click  to move the selected dimensions to the Selected Members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected dimensions are displayed in the dimension selection section.
 - e. Click the selected dimension member. The Hierarchy Browser window is displayed.
 - f. Select one or multiple members from a list of dimensions displayed in the Hierarchy browser. Double-click or click  to move to the Selected Members section.
 - g. Click **OK**.


Note:

- In the dimension panel, you can add only seven dimensions.
- In dimension panel seven dimensions, one source or actual time bucket and optionally revised time bucket can be added.

8. In **Time Bucket Definition Selection**, perform the following steps:

- a. Click  icon to select a **Time Bucket Definition**. The Time Bucket Definition Browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select time bucket definitions from a list of definitions displayed in the time bucket definition browser. Only one time bucket definition can be selected. The values which are defined in the time bucket definition window are displayed here.
 - c. Double-click or click  icon to move the selected time bucket definition to the selected members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected time bucket definition is displayed in the time bucket definition selection against both **Inaccessibility End Bucket** selection, and **Restoration End Bucket** selection.
 - e. For **Inaccessibility End Bucket**, click  icon.

One or multiple time buckets from the given time bucket definition can be selected as part of Inaccessibility End Bucket selection. The selected time buckets are displayed as row items in the assumption specification table.
 - f. For **Restoration End Bucket**, click  icon.

A single selection of a time bucket greater than the Inaccessibility End Bucket can be selected as part of Restoration End Bucket selection. The time buckets selected are displayed as drop-down values in the Off-set Bucket column in each row of the assumption specification table.
9. After the assumption parameters are selected, click  icon on the Business Assumption Definition window. The **Assumption Parameter Specification** table is displayed.

The Assumption Parameter Specification table has the following columns:

- Each selected dimension
- Inaccessibility End Bucket:

This is a single selection from a list of time buckets selected as part of the Inaccessibility End Bucket parameter in the Time Bucket Definition Selection section. The last day of the Inaccessibility End Bucket is the end of the market inaccessibility period. Day 1 is the start of the inaccessibility period. If no time bucket is selected, then market inaccessibility period is 0.

- Restoration End Bucket:

This is a single selection from a list of time buckets selected as part of the Restoration End Bucket parameter in the Time Bucket Definition Selection section. This time bucket is greater than the Inaccessibility End Bucket. The last day of the Restoration End Bucket is the end of the restoration period. Inaccessibility End Day+1 is the start of the restoration period.

- The minimum Balance is specified as an amount (in terms of the assumption currency).
- The Restoration percentage is specified as a percentage.

10. To save the definition, click **Save**.

NOTE: Refer section [Liability Run-Off](#) for detailed explanation and calculations.

6.9.3.4 New Business

When the assumption sub-category is selected as New Business perform the following steps:

1. Choose one of the parameters which must be applied on the different assumption values from the **Based On** drop-down list:
 - Cash Flows
 - EOP Balance
2. Choose the Assumption Legs option that is, One or Two.
 - In case, One is selected as assumption leg, then only column appears for entering the off-set assumption value.




Note:

In the Time Bucket Definition Selection, only primary bucket is displayed and can be selected. The Off-set buckets are not displayed.

In the Assumption Parameter Specification Section, you can select Growth Value – Leg 1 and Off-set Value – Leg 1 is not displayed.

- In case, Two is selected as the assumption leg, then in assumption specification two columns are displayed to add the primary assumption value.
3. Select the Assignment Method – Leg 1 and Assignment Method – Leg 2 from the drop-down list:
 - Selected Time Bucket
 - Increasing
 - Decreasing
 - Equal
 - Proportionate
 4. Select the **Assumption Unit** from the drop-down list. That is, **Amount** or **Percentage**.
 5. Choose the **Assumption Currency** option. This option is enabled when you select the assumption unit as amount. You can either select the option as Natural Currency or choose from the drop-down list.



Note: In case you select Natural Currency, ensure that the currency is selected as part of dimension selection.


6. Choose the **Transaction Leg** option that is, One or Two.
 - If One is selected, only a column for the specification of each assumption leg is displayed that is one column each for From and To assumption value specification.
 - If Two is selected, two columns are displayed for the specification of each assumption leg that is two columns each for From and To assumption value specification. The products for which two transaction legs are applicable are collateral swaps, inter-state swaps and similar products.
7. In **Dimension Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon for **Dimension Selection**. The Liquidity Risk Business Dimension browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select one or multiple dimensions from a list of dimensions displayed in the dimension browser.
 - c. Double-click or click  to move the selected dimensions to the Selected Members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected dimensions are displayed in the dimension selection section.
 - e. Click the selected dimension member. The Hierarchy Browser window is displayed.
 - f. Select one or multiple members from a list of dimensions displayed in the Hierarchy browser. Double-click or click  to move to the Selected Members section.
 - g. Click **OK**.

Note:


- In the dimension panel, you can add only seven dimensions.
- In dimension panel seven dimensions, one source or actual time bucket and optionally revised time bucket can be added.

8. In **Time Bucket Definition Selection**, perform the following steps:


- a. Click  icon to select a **Time Bucket Definition**. The Time Bucket Definition Browser window is displayed.
- b. Select time bucket definitions from a list of definitions displayed in the time bucket definition browser. Only one time bucket definition can be selected. The values which are defined in the time bucket definition window are displayed here.
- c. Double-click or click  icon to move the selected time bucket definition to the selected members section.
- d. Click **OK**. The selected time bucket definition, is displayed in the time bucket definition selection against both **Primary Bucket** selection, and **Off-set Bucket** selection.

- e. For **Primary Bucket**, click  icon.

One or multiple time buckets from the given time bucket definition can be selected as part of Primary Bucket selection. The selected time buckets are displayed as row items in the assumption specification table.

- f. For **Off-set Bucket**, click  icon.

One or multiple time buckets defined as part of the selected time bucket definition can be selected as part of Off-set Bucket selection. The time buckets selected are displayed as drop-down values in the Off-set Bucket column in each row of the assumption specification table.

9. After the assumption parameters are selected, click  icon on the Business Assumption Definition window. The **Assumption Parameter Specification** table is displayed.

The Assumption Parameter Specification table has the following columns:

- Each selected dimension
- Primary Bucket
- Growth Value – Leg 1 (if Transaction Legs is 1)
- Growth Value – Leg 2 (if Transaction Legs is 2)
- Off-set Bucket
- Off-set Value – Leg 1 (if Transaction Legs is 1)
- Off-set Value – Leg 2 (if Transaction Legs is 2)

The unique combinations of selected dimension members and the from buckets are displayed as rows.




10. To save the definition, click **Save**.

NOTE: Refer section [New Business](#) for detailed explanation and calculations.

6.9.3.5 Ratings Downgrade




When the assumption sub-category is selected as Ratings Downgrade perform the following steps:

1. From the **Based On** drop-down list, the parameter available for selection is **Downgrade Impact Value** which is applied on different assumption values.
2. In **Assumption Legs** option, **One** is selected by default. Option Two is disabled when you select the sub-category as Ratings Downgrade. When One is selected as assumption leg, in assumption specification only a column is displayed to add the primary assumption value
3. Select the **Assumption Unit** from the drop-down list. That is, **Amount** or **Percentage**.
4. Choose the **Assumption Currency** option. This option is enabled when you select the assumption unit as amount. You can either select the option as Natural Currency or choose from the drop-down list.
5. **Note:** In case you select Natural Currency, ensure that the currency is selected as part of dimension selection.
6. Choose the **Ratings Downgrade** option. That is, **Rating Based** or **Notches Based**. This parameter identifies the downgrade specified for a legal entity.


7. In **Transaction Leg**, option **One** is selected by default. If One is selected, only a column for the specification of each assumption leg is displayed that is one column each for primary and off-set assumption value specification.
8. In **Dimension Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon for **Dimension Selection**. The Liquidity Risk Business Dimension browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select one or multiple dimensions from a list of dimensions displayed in the dimension browser.
 - c. Double-click or click  to move the selected dimensions to the Selected Members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected dimensions are displayed in the dimension selection section.
 - e. Click the selected dimension member. The Hierarchy Browser window is displayed.
 - f. Select one or multiple members from a list of dimensions displayed in the Hierarchy browser. Double-click or click  to move to the Selected Members section.
 - g. Click **OK**.

Note:

- In the dimension panel, you can add only seven dimensions.
- In dimension panel seven dimensions, one source or actual time bucket and optionally revised time bucket can be added.

9. In **Time Bucket Definition Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon to select a **Time Bucket Definition**. The Time Bucket Definition Browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select time bucket definitions from a list of definitions displayed in the time bucket definition browser. Only one time bucket definition can be selected. The values which are defined in the time bucket definition window are displayed here.
 - c. Double-click or click  icon to move the selected time bucket definition to the selected members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected time bucket definition is displayed in the time bucket definition selection against **Time Bucket** selection.
 - e. For **Time Bucket**, click  icon.

One or multiple time buckets from the given time bucket definition can be selected as part of Time Bucket selection. The selected time buckets are displayed as row items in the assumption specification table.

- After the assumption parameters are selected, click  icon on the Business Assumption Definition window. The **Downgrade Specification** and **Assumption Parameter Specification** table is displayed.

The Downgrade Specification table has the following columns:

- Each selected dimension
- Rating Type
- Rating Source
- Downgrade

The Assumption Parameter Specification table has the following columns:

- Each selected dimension
- Time Bucket
- Downgrade Impact

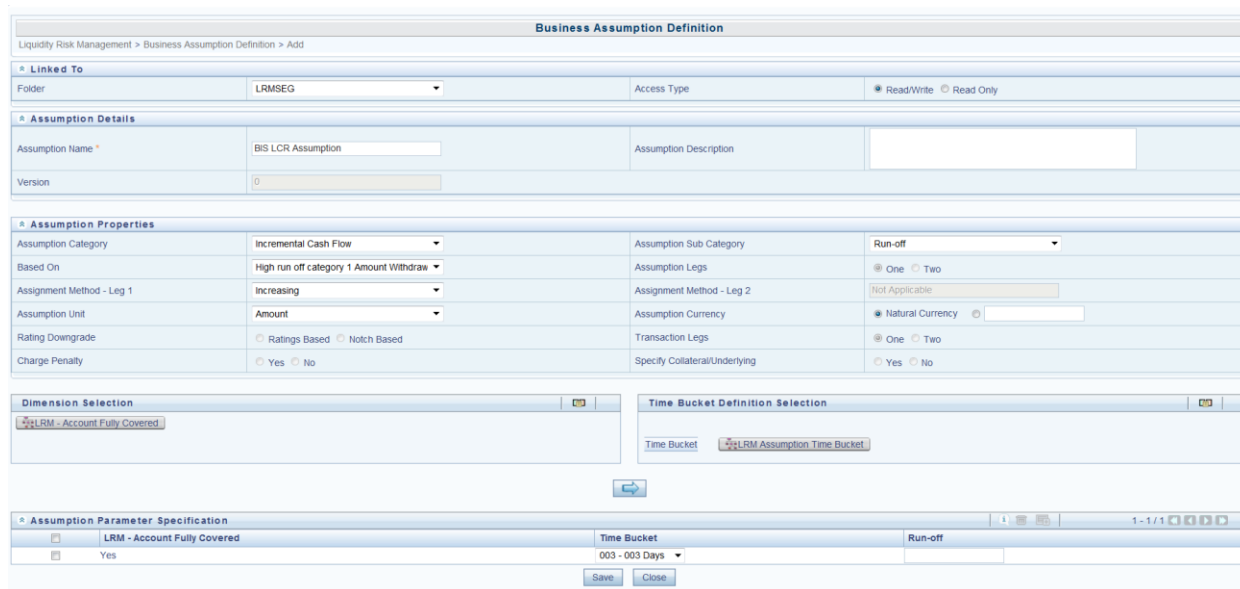
The unique combinations of selected dimension members and the from buckets are displayed as rows.

- To save the definition, click **Save**.

NOTE: Refer section [Ratings Downgrade](#) for detailed explanation and calculations.

6.9.3.6 Run Off

When the assumption sub-category is selected as Run Off, perform the following steps:






The screenshot shows the 'Business Assumption Definition' window. The 'Assumption Sub Category' is set to 'Run-off'. The 'Assumption Properties' section includes: Assumption Category (Incremental Cash Flow), Based On (High run off category 1 Amount Withdraw), Assumption Legs (One), Assumption Method - Leg 1 (Increasing), Assumption Unit (Amount), Assumption Currency (Natural Currency), Rating Downgrade (Ratings Based), and Charge Penalty (Yes/No). The 'Dimension Selection' shows 'LRM - Account Fully Covered'. The 'Time Bucket Definition Selection' shows 'LRM Assumption Time Bucket'. The 'Assumption Parameter Specification' table at the bottom has columns for 'LRM - Account Fully Covered', 'Time Bucket' (003 - 003 Days), and 'Run-off'. 'Save' and 'Close' buttons are at the bottom.

- Choose one of the parameters which must be applied on the different assumption values from the **Based On** drop-down list:


- Available Undrawn Amount
 - EOP Balance
 - EOP amount with significant penalty or withdrawal
 - Fair Value of Collateral Posted
 - Fair Value of Collateral Received
 - General Ledger Balance
 - High Run-off Category 1 Balance
 - High Run-off Category 2 Balance
 - High Run-off Category 3 Balance
 - High run-off category 1 Amount Withdrawal without penalty
 - High run-off category 2 Amount Withdrawal without penalty
 - High run-off category 3 Amount Withdrawal without penalty
 - Highly Stable Balance
 - Highly Stable Balance Withdrawal Nonpenalty
 - Insured Amount Withdrawal without penalty
 - Insured Balance
 - Less Stable Balance
 - Market Value of Collateral Posted
 - Market Value of Collateral Received
 - Non Operational Balance
 - Stable Balance
 - Stable Balance Withdrawal Nonpenalty
 - Uninsured Amount Withdrawal without penalty
 - Uninsured Balance
2. In **Assumption Legs** option, **One** is selected by default. Option Two is disabled when you select the sub-category as Run-Off. When One is selected as assumption leg, in assumption specification only a column is displayed to add the primary assumption value
3. Select the **Assignment Method – Leg 1** from the drop-down list:
- Selected Time Bucket
 - Increasing



- Decreasing
 - Equal
 - Proportionate
4. Select the **Assumption Unit** from the drop-down list. That is, **Amount** or **Percentage**.
 5. Choose the **Assumption Currency** option. This option is enabled when you select the assumption unit as amount. You can either select the option as Natural Currency or choose from the drop-down list.

Note: In case you select Natural Currency, ensure that the currency is selected as part of dimension selection.


6. In **Transaction Leg**, option **One** is selected by default. If One is selected, only a column for the specification of each assumption leg is displayed that is one column each for primary and off-set assumption value specification.
7. In **Dimension Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon for **Dimension Selection**. The Liquidity Risk Business Dimension browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select one or multiple dimensions from a list of dimensions displayed in the dimension browser.
 - c. Double-click or click  to move the selected dimensions to the Selected Members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected dimensions are displayed in the dimension selection section.
 - e. Click the selected dimension member. The Hierarchy Browser window is displayed.
 - f. Select one or multiple members from a list of dimensions displayed in the Hierarchy browser. Double-click or click  to move to the Selected Members section.
 - g. Click **OK**.

Note:

- In the dimension panel, you can add only seven dimensions.
 - In dimension panel seven dimensions, one source or actual time bucket and optionally revised time bucket can be added.
8. In **Time Bucket Definition Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon to select a **Time Bucket Definition**. The Time Bucket Definition Browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select time bucket definitions from a list of definitions displayed in the time bucket definition browser. Only one time bucket definition can be selected. The values which are defined in the time bucket definition window are displayed here.

- c. Double-click or click  icon to move the selected time bucket definition to the selected members section.
- d. Click **OK**. The selected time bucket definition, is displayed in the time bucket definition selection against **Time Bucket** selection.
- e. For **Time Bucket**, click  icon.

One or multiple time buckets from the given time bucket definition can be selected as part of Time Bucket selection. The selected time buckets are displayed as row items in the assumption specification table.

- 9. After the assumption parameters are selected, click  icon on the Business Assumption Definition window. The **Assumption Parameter Specification** table is displayed.

The Assumption Parameter Specification table has the following columns:

- Each selected dimension
- Time Bucket
- Run-Off

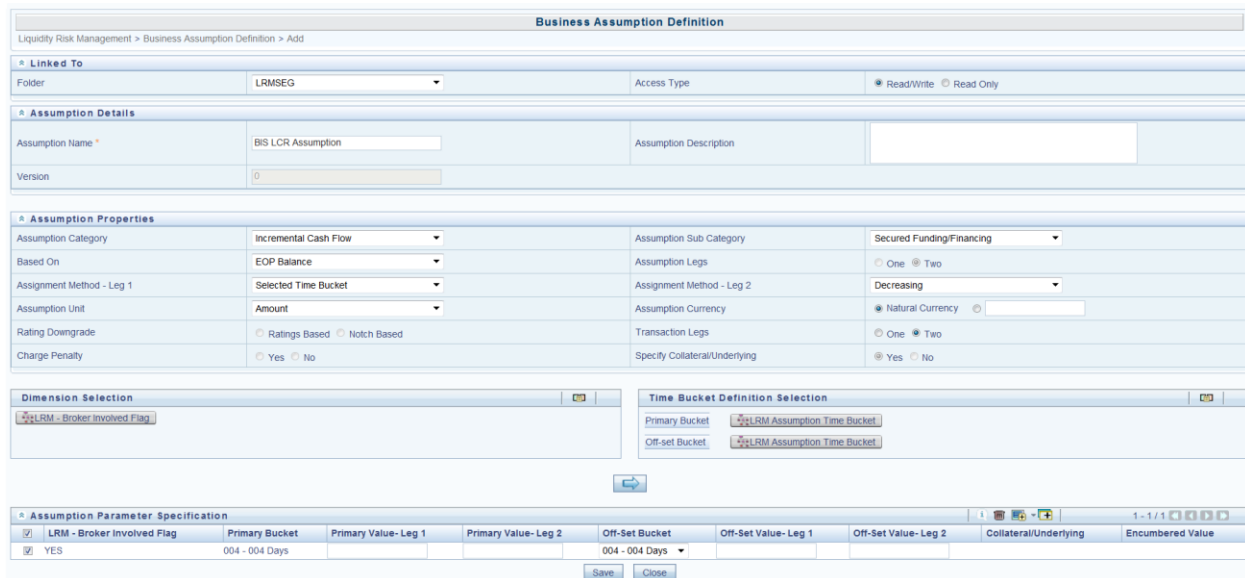
The unique combinations of selected dimension members and the from buckets are displayed as rows.

- 10. To save the definition, click **Save**.

NOTE: Refer section [Run-Off](#) for detailed explanation and calculations.

6.9.3.7 Secured Funding/Financing

When the assumption sub-category is selected as Secured Funding/Financing, perform the following steps:






The screenshot shows the 'Business Assumption Definition' window. It includes sections for 'Linked To' (Folder: LRMSEG), 'Assumption Details' (Assumption Name: BIS LCR Assumption), 'Assumption Properties' (Assumption Category: Incremental Cash Flow, Assumption Sub Category: Secured Funding/Financing), 'Dimension Selection' (LRM - Broker Involved Flag), and 'Time Bucket Definition Selection' (Primary Bucket: LRM Assumption Time Bucket). At the bottom, the 'Assumption Parameter Specification' table is visible with columns for LRM - Broker Involved Flag, Primary Bucket, Primary Value-Leg 1, Primary Value-Leg 2, Off-Set Bucket, Off-Set Value-Leg 1, Off-Set Value-Leg 2, Collateral/Underlying, and Encumbered Value.

LRM - Broker Involved Flag	Primary Bucket	Primary Value-Leg 1	Primary Value-Leg 2	Off-Set Bucket	Off-Set Value-Leg 1	Off-Set Value-Leg 2	Collateral/Underlying	Encumbered Value
YES	004 - 004 Days			004 - 004 Days				

1. Choose one of the parameters which must be applied on the different assumption values from the **Based On** drop-down list:
 - Cash Flows
 - EOP Balance
2. In **Assumption Legs** option, **Two** is selected by default. Option One is disabled when you select the sub-category as Secured Funding/Financing. When Two is selected as assumption leg, in assumption specification two columns are displayed to add the primary assumption value.
3. Select the Assignment Method – Leg 1 and Assignment Method – Leg 2 from the drop-down list:
 - Selected Time Bucket
 - Increasing
 - Decreasing
 - Equal
 - Proportionate
4. Select the **Assumption Unit** from the drop-down list. That is, **Amount** or **Percentage**.
5. Choose the **Assumption Currency** option. This option is enabled when you select the assumption unit as amount. You can either select the option as Natural Currency or choose from the drop-down list.




Note: In case you select Natural Currency, ensure that the currency is selected as part of dimension selection.
6. Choose the **Transaction Leg** option that is, One or Two.
 - If One is selected, only a column for the specification of each assumption leg is displayed that is one column each for From and To assumption value specification.
 - If Two is selected, two columns are displayed for the specification of each assumption leg that is two columns each for From and To assumption value specification. The products for which two transaction legs are applicable are collateral swaps, inter-state swaps and similar products.
7. In case you have selected Assumption Legs as Two, choose the **Specify Collateral/Underlying** option that is, Yes or No.
 - If Yes is selected, existing assets can be posted as collateral for each row in the assumption specification table.
 - If No is selected, no collateral is required.
8. In **Dimension Selection**, perform the following steps:


- a. Click  icon for **Dimension Selection**. The Liquidity Risk Business Dimension browser window is displayed.
- b. Select one or multiple dimensions from a list of dimensions displayed in the dimension browser.
- c. Double-click or click  to move the selected dimensions to the Selected Members section.
- d. Click **OK**. The selected dimensions are displayed in the dimension selection section.
- e. Click the selected dimension member. The Hierarchy Browser window is displayed.
- f. Select one or multiple members from a list of dimensions displayed in the Hierarchy browser. Double-click or click  to move to the Selected Members section.
- g. Click **OK**.


Note:

- In the dimension panel, you can add only seven dimensions.
- In dimension panel seven dimensions, one source or actual time bucket and optionally revised time bucket can be added.

9. In **Time Bucket Definition Selection**, perform the following steps:

- a. Click  icon to select a **Time Bucket Definition**. The Time Bucket Definition Browser window is displayed.
- b. Select time bucket definitions from a list of definitions displayed in the time bucket definition browser. Only one time bucket definition can be selected. The values which are defined in the time bucket definition window are displayed here.
- c. Double-click or click  icon to move the selected time bucket definition to the selected members section.
- d. Click **OK**. The selected time bucket definition, is displayed in the time bucket definition selection against both **Primary Bucket** selection, and **Off-set Bucket** selection.
- e. For **Primary Bucket**, click  icon.

One or multiple time buckets from the given time bucket definition can be selected as part of Primary Bucket selection. The selected time buckets are displayed as row items in the assumption specification table.
- f. For **Off-set Bucket**, click  icon.
- g. One or multiple time buckets defined as part of the selected time bucket definition can be selected as part of Off-set Bucket selection. The time buckets selected are displayed as drop-down values in the Off-set Bucket column in each row of the assumption specification table.

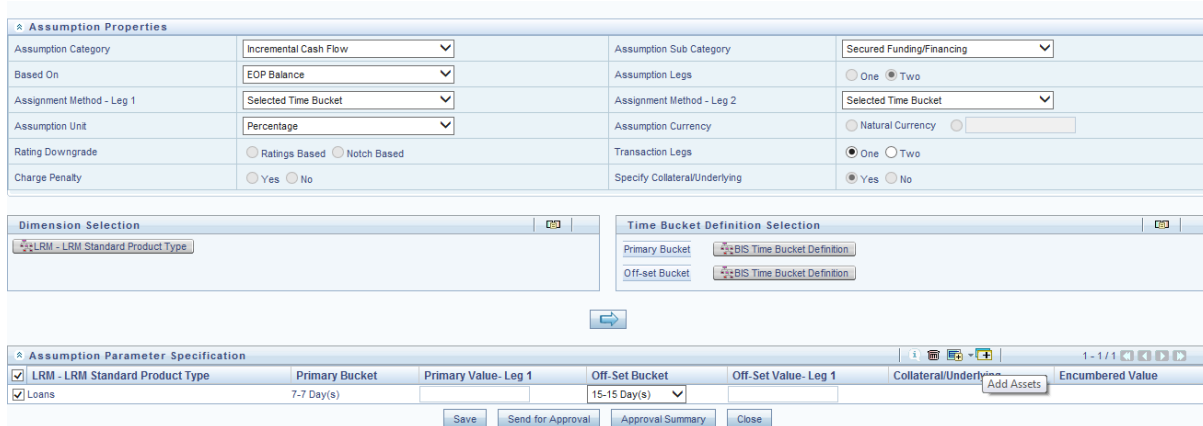
- After the assumption parameters are selected, click  icon on the Business Assumption Definition window. The **Assumption Parameter Specification** table is displayed.

The Assumption Parameter Specification table has the following columns:

- Each selected dimension
- Primary Bucket
- Primary Value – Leg 1
- Primary Value – Leg 2 (if Transaction Legs is Two)
- Off-Set Bucket
- Off-Set Value – Leg 1
- Off-Set Value – Leg 2 (if Transaction Legs is Two)
- Collateral/Underlying
- Encumbered Value

The unique combinations of selected dimension members and the from buckets are displayed as rows.

- To add values to Collateral/underlying, and Encumbered value columns click the check box on the left of the dimensional combination. Once the dimensional combination is chosen in the grid, click the Add assets icon. The add assets icon allows you to add as many assets as needed for the particular row in the grid.

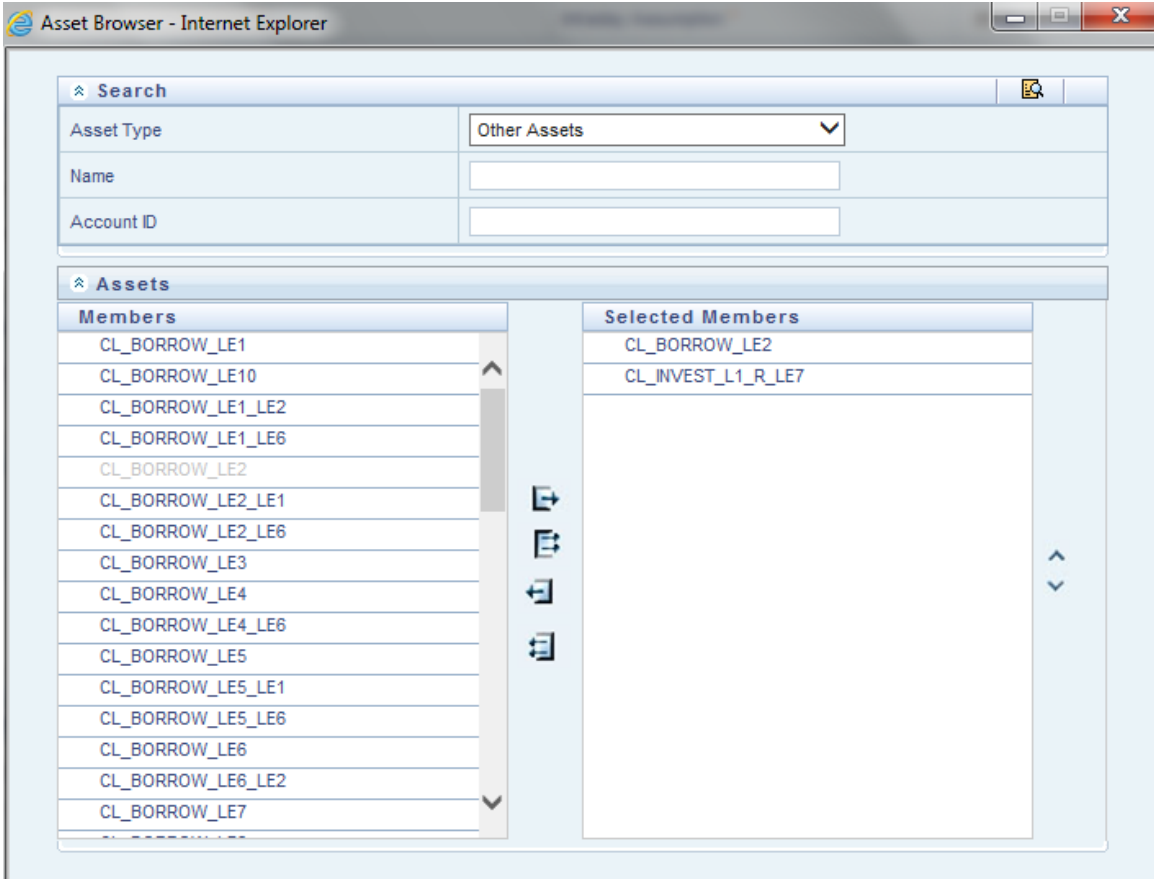


The screenshot displays the Oracle Financial Services Liquidity Risk Management interface. It is divided into several sections:

- Assumption Properties:** A form with fields for Assumption Category (Incremental Cash Flow), Assumption Sub Category (Secured Funding/Financing), Based On (EOP Balance), Assumption Legs (One, Two), Assignment Method - Leg 1 (Selected Time Bucket), Assignment Method - Leg 2 (Selected Time Bucket), Assumption Unit (Percentage), Rating Downgrade (Ratings Based, Notch Based), and Charge Penalty (Yes, No).
- Dimension Selection:** A section with a dropdown menu showing "LRM - LRM Standard Product Type".
- Time Bucket Definition Selection:** A section with dropdown menus for Primary Bucket and Off-set Bucket, both set to "BIS Time Bucket Definition".
- Assumption Parameter Specification:** A table with columns: LRM - LRM Standard Product Type, Primary Bucket, Primary Value- Leg 1, Off-Set Bucket, Off-Set Value- Leg 1, Collateral/Underlying, and Encumbered Value. The first row shows "Loans" with a Primary Value of "7-7 Day(s)" and an Off-Set Bucket of "15-15 Day(s)".

Buttons for "Save", "Send for Approval", "Approval Summary", and "Close" are visible at the bottom of the table.

- Once the Add assets icon is clicked, the following screen enables you to enter values.



13. The business assumption definition after collateral and encumbered value are specified is displayed below.

Assumption Properties

Assumption Category	Incremental Cash Flow	Assumption Sub Category	Secured Funding/Financing
Based On	EOP Balance	Assumption Legs	<input type="radio"/> One <input checked="" type="radio"/> Two
Assignment Method - Leg 1	Selected Time Bucket	Assignment Method - Leg 2	Selected Time Bucket
Assumption Unit	Percentage	Assumption Currency	<input type="radio"/> Natural Currency <input type="radio"/> []
Rating Downgrade	<input type="radio"/> Ratings Based <input type="radio"/> Notch Based	Transaction Legs	<input checked="" type="radio"/> One <input type="radio"/> Two
Charge Penalty	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Specify Collateral/Underlying	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

Dimension Selection | **Time Bucket Definition Selection**

LRM - LRM Standard Product Type

Primary Bucket: [] BIS Time Bucket Definition
Off-set Bucket: [] BIS Time Bucket Definition

Assumption Parameter Specification

LRM - LRM Standard Product Type	Primary Bucket	Primary Value- Leg 1	Off-Set Bucket	Off-Set Value- Leg 1	Collateral/Underlying	Encumbered Value
<input type="checkbox"/> Loans	7-7 Day(s)	10	15-15 Day(s)	100	CL_BORROW_LE2 CL_INVEST_L1_R_LE7	50 100

Buttons: Save, Send for Approval, Approval Summary, Close

14. To save the definition, click **Save**.

NOTE: Refer section [Secured Funding/Financing](#) for detailed explanation and calculations.

6.9.3.8 Valuation Changes

When the assumption sub-category is selected as Valuation Changes perform the following steps:

The screenshot displays the 'Business Assumption Definition' form. The 'Assumption Properties' section is expanded, showing the following settings:

- Assumption Category: Incremental Cash Flow
- Assumption Sub Category: Valuation Changes
- Based On: Market Value of Collateral Posted
- Assumption Legs: One (selected), Two (disabled)
- Assignment Method - Leg 1: Not Applicable
- Assignment Method - Leg 2: Not Applicable
- Assumption Unit: Percentage
- Assumption Currency: Natural Currency
- Rating Downgrade: Ratings Based (selected), Notch Based (disabled)
- Transaction Legs: One (selected), Two (disabled)
- Charge Penalty: Yes (selected), No (disabled)
- Specify Collateral/Underlying: Yes (selected), No (disabled)




The 'Assumption Parameter Specification' table at the bottom is as follows:

	LRM - Domestic Customer	LRM - Effective Insurance Scheme	Time Bucket	Downgrade Impact
<input type="checkbox"/>	NO	YES	004 - 004 Days	
<input type="checkbox"/>	NO	YES	005 - 005 Days	

- Choose one of the parameters which must be applied on the different assumption values from the **Based On** drop-down list:
 - Fair Value
 - Fair Value of Collateral Posted
 - Fair Value of Collateral Received
 - Fair Value of Excess Collateral
 - Fair Value of Required Collateral
 - Largest 30 Day Cumulative Collateral Amount
 - Market Value
 - Market Value of Collateral Posted
 - Market Value of Collateral Received
 - Market Value of Excess Collateral
 - Market Value of Required Collateral
- In **Assumption Legs** option, **One** is selected by default. Option Two is disabled when you select the sub-category as Valuation Changes. When One is selected as assumption leg, in assumption specification only a column is displayed to add the primary assumption value
- Select the **Assumption Unit** from the drop-down list. That is, **Amount** or **Percentage**.




4. Choose the **Assumption Currency** option. This option is enabled when you select the assumption unit as amount. You can either select the option as Natural Currency or choose from the drop-down list.

Note: In case you select Natural Currency, ensure that the currency is selected as part of dimension selection.


5. In **Transaction Leg**, option **One** is selected by default. If One is selected, only a column for the specification of each assumption leg is displayed that is one column each for primary and off-set assumption value specification.
6. In **Dimension Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon for **Dimension Selection**. The Liquidity Risk Business Dimension browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select one or multiple dimensions from a list of dimensions displayed in the dimension browser.
 - c. Double-click or click  to move the selected dimensions to the Selected Members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected dimensions are displayed in the dimension selection section.
 - e. Click the selected dimension member. The Hierarchy Browser window is displayed.
 - f. Select one or multiple members from a list of dimensions displayed in the Hierarchy browser. Double-click or click  to move to the Selected Members section.
 - g. Click **OK**.

Note:

- In the dimension panel, you can add only seven dimensions.
- In dimension panel seven dimensions, one source or actual time bucket and optionally revised time bucket can be added.

7. In **Time Bucket Definition Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon to select a **Time Bucket Definition**. The Time Bucket Definition Browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select time bucket definitions from a list of definitions displayed in the time bucket definition browser. Only one time bucket definition can be selected. The values which are defined in the time bucket definition window are displayed here.
 - c. Double-click or click  icon to move the selected time bucket definition to the selected members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected time bucket definition is displayed in the time bucket definition selection against **Time Bucket** selection.
 - e. For **Time Bucket**, click  icon.

One or multiple time buckets from the given time bucket definition can be selected as part of Time Bucket selection. The selected time buckets are displayed as row items in the assumption specification table.

8. After the assumption parameters are selected, click  icon on the Business Assumption Definition window. The **Assumption Parameter Specification** table is displayed.

The Assumption Parameter Specification table has the following columns:

- Each selected dimension
- Time Bucket
- Downgrade Impact

The unique combinations of selected dimension members and the from buckets are displayed as rows.

9. To save the definition, click **Save**.

NOTE: Refer section [Valuation Changes](#) for detailed explanation and calculations.

6.9.4 Value Change

In Assumption Parameters, when you select the Assumption Category as **Value Change** from the drop-down list the following sub-categories are available for selection:

- Available Stable Funding Factor
- Haircut
- Required Stable Funding Factor

NOTE: Depending upon the assumption category and sub-categories selected, assumption parameters are defined.

6.9.4.1 Available Stable Funding Factor

When the assumption sub-category is selected as Available Stable Funding Factor, perform the following steps:

Business Assumption Definition

Liquidity Risk Management > Business Assumption Definition > Add

Linked To

Folder: LRMSEG Access Type: Read/Write Read Only

Assumption Details

Assumption Name: BIS LCR Assumption Assumption Description:

Version: 0

Assumption Properties

Assumption Category: Value Change Assumption Sub Category: Available Stable Funding Factor

Based On: EOP Balance Assumption Legs: One Two

Assignment Method - Leg 1: Not Applicable Assignment Method - Leg 2: Not Applicable

Assumption Unit: Percentage Assumption Currency:

Rating Downgrade: Ratings Based Notch Based Transaction Legs: One Two

Charge Penalty: Yes No Specify Collateral/Underlying:




Dimension Selection

LRM - Brokered Deposit Type
 LRM - Collateral Cover Short Positions
 LRM - Collateral Segregated Flag

Assumption Parameter Specification


	LRM - Collateral Cover Short Positions	LRM - Collateral Segregated Flag	ASF Factor
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LRM - Brokered Deposit Type	YES	NO	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reciprocal	YES	NO	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sweep Deposit not originated with covered company or subsidiary	YES	NO	

1 - 2 / 2

1. From the **Based On** drop-down list, the parameter available for selection is **EOP Balance** which is applied on different assumption values.
2. In **Assumption Legs** option, **One** is selected by default. Option Two is disabled when you select the sub-category as Available Stable Funding Factor. When one is selected as assumption leg, in assumption specification only a column Currency is displayed to add the primary assumption value.
3. In **Assumption Unit** option, Percentage is selected by default.
4. In **Dimension Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon for **Dimension Selection**. The Liquidity Risk Business Dimension browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select one or multiple dimensions from a list of dimensions displayed in the dimension browser.
 - c. Double-click or click  to move the selected dimensions to the Selected Members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected dimensions are displayed in the dimension selection section.
 - e. Click the selected dimension member. The Hierarchy Browser window is displayed.
 - f. Select one or multiple members from a list of dimensions displayed in the Hierarchy browser. Double-click or click  to move to the Selected Members section.
 - g. Click **OK**.

Note:

- In the dimension panel, you can add only seven dimensions.

- In dimension panel seven dimensions, one source or actual time bucket and optionally revised time bucket can be added.
5. After the assumption parameters are selected, click  icon on the Business Assumption Definition window. The **Assumption Parameter Specification** table is displayed.

The Assumption Parameter Specification table has the following columns:

- Each selected dimension
- ASF Factor

The unique combinations of selected dimension members and the from buckets are displayed as rows.

6. To save the definition, click **Save**.

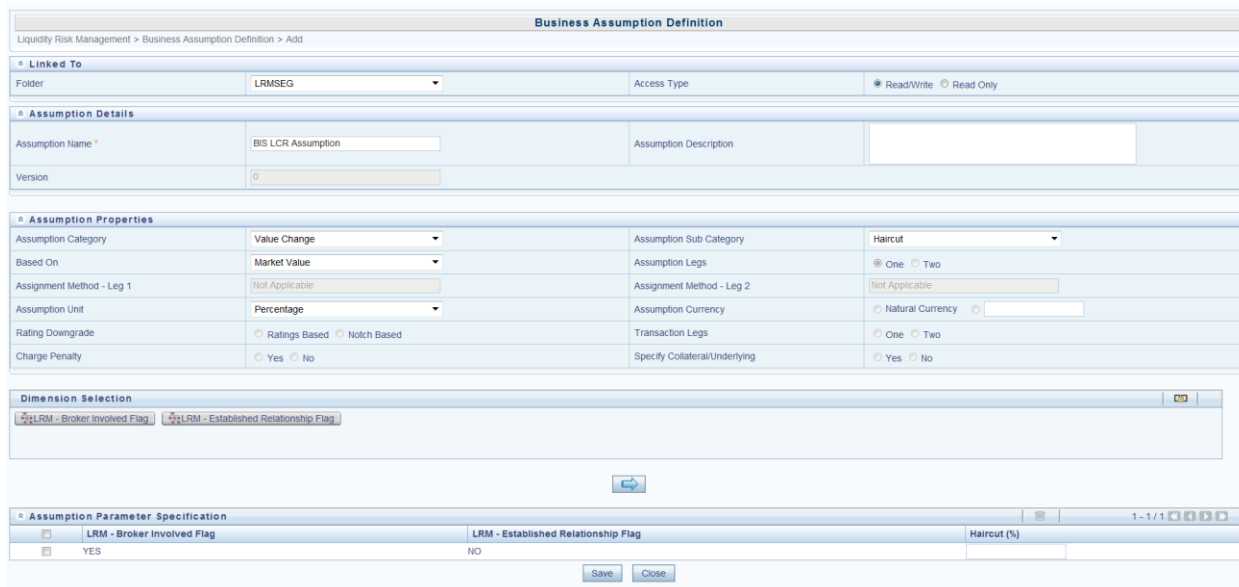
NOTE:

The time bucket selection is not required as they are not determined and these factors are applied to balances and market values of assets and liabilities.

Refer section [Available Stable Funding Factor](#) for detailed explanation and calculations.




6.9.4.2 Haircut

When the assumption sub-category is selected as Haircut, perform the following steps:




The screenshot shows the 'Business Assumption Definition' window. The 'Assumption Properties' section includes fields for Assumption Category (Value Change), Assumption Sub Category (Haircut), Based On (Market Value), Assumption Legs (One), Assignment Method - Leg 1 (Not Applicable), Assignment Method - Leg 2 (Not Applicable), Assumption Unit (Percentage), Assumption Currency (Natural Currency), Rating Downgrade (Ratings Based), Transaction Legs (One), Charge Penalty (Yes), and Specify Collateral/Underlying (Yes). The 'Dimension Selection' section shows two selected dimensions: 'LRM - Broker Involved Flag' and 'LRM - Established Relationship Flag'. The 'Assumption Parameter Specification' table at the bottom has columns for 'LRM - Broker Involved Flag' (YES), 'LRM - Established Relationship Flag' (NO), and 'Haircut (%)'. 'Save' and 'Close' buttons are visible at the bottom.

1. Choose one of the parameters which must be applied on the different assumption values from the **Based On** drop-down list:
- Fair value
 - Market Value

2. In **Assumption Legs** option, **One** is selected by default. Option Two is disabled when you select the sub-category as Haircut. When one is selected as assumption leg, in assumption specification only a column is displayed to add the primary assumption value.
3. In **Assumption Unit** option, Percentage is selected by default.
4. In **Dimension Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon for **Dimension Selection**. The Liquidity Risk Business Dimension browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select one or multiple dimensions from a list of dimensions displayed in the dimension browser.
 - c. Double-click or click  to move the selected dimensions to the Selected Members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected dimensions are displayed in the dimension selection section.
 - e. Click the selected dimension member. The Hierarchy Browser window is displayed.
 - f. Select one or multiple members from a list of dimensions displayed in the Hierarchy browser. Double-click or click  to move to the Selected Members section.
 - g. Click **OK**.

Note:

- In the dimension panel, you can add only seven dimensions.
 - In dimension panel seven dimensions, one source or actual time bucket and optionally revised time bucket can be added.
5. After the assumption parameters are selected, click  icon on the Business Assumption Definition window. The **Assumption Parameter Specification** table is displayed.

The Assumption Parameter Specification table has the following columns:

- Each selected dimension
- Haircut (%)

The unique combinations of selected dimension members and the from buckets are displayed as rows.

6. To save the definition, click **Save**.

NOTE:




The time bucket selection is not required as they are not determined. These haircut values are further used in the Run for the calculation of stock of HQLA.

Refer section [Haircut](#) for detailed explanation and calculations.


6.9.4.3 Required Stable Funding Factor

When the assumption sub-category is selected as Required Stable Funding Factor, perform the following steps:

The screenshot displays the 'Business Assumption Definition' form. The 'Assumption Properties' section is particularly relevant, showing 'Assumption Sub Category' set to 'Required Stable Funding Factor'. This selection affects other options, such as 'Assumption Legs' being set to 'One' and 'Assumption Unit' being 'Percentage'. The 'Assumption Parameter Specification' table at the bottom shows columns for 'LRM - Domestic Customer', 'LRM - Escrow Account Flag', and 'RSF Factor', with 'YES' entered in the first two columns.

1. From the **Based On** drop-down list, the parameter available for selection is **EOP Balance** which is applied on different assumption values.
2. In **Assumption Legs** option, **One** is selected by default. Option Two is disabled when you select the sub-category as Required Stable Funding Factor. When one is selected as assumption leg, in assumption specification only a column is displayed to add the primary assumption value.
3. In **Assumption Unit** option, Percentage is selected by default.
4. In **Dimension Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon for **Dimension Selection**. The Liquidity Risk Business Dimension browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select one or multiple dimensions from a list of dimensions displayed in the dimension browser.
 - c. Double-click or click  to move the selected dimensions to the Selected Members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected dimensions are displayed in the dimension selection section.
 - e. Click the selected dimension member. The Hierarchy Browser window is displayed.
 - f. Select one or multiple members from a list of dimensions displayed in the Hierarchy browser. Double-click or click  to move to the Selected Members section.
 - g. Click **OK**.

Note:

- In the dimension panel, you can add only seven dimensions.
 - In dimension panel seven dimensions, one source or actual time bucket and optionally revised time bucket can be added.
5. After the assumption parameters are selected, click  icon on the Business Assumption Definition window. The **Assumption Parameter Specification** table is displayed.

The Assumption Parameter Specification table has the following columns:

- Each selected dimension
- RSF Factor

The unique combinations of selected dimension members and the from buckets are displayed as rows.

6. To save the definition, click **Save**.
-

NOTE:

The time bucket selection is not required as they are not determined and these factors are applied to balances and market values of assets and liabilities.

Refer section [Required Stable Funding Factor](#) for detailed explanation and calculations.

The stress assumptions are defined in business assumption definition window with different values.

6.10 Parameters Applicable to Each Intraday Assumption Category

This section is applicable when the Intraday Assumption in the Business Assumption Definition window is selected as Yes.

The intraday assumption category field in Business Assumption Definition window consists of the following four broad categories:

- Cash Flow Movement
- Encumbrance
- Incremental Cash Flow
- Value Change

Each of the intraday assumption categories has an intraday sub-category which is explained in detailed below.

6.10.1 Cash Flow Movement

In Assumption Properties, when you select the intraday Assumption Category as **Cash Flow Movement** from the drop-down list the following intraday sub-categories are available for selection:

- Time Shift in Payments
- Payments Default

NOTE: Depending upon the assumption category and sub-categories selected, assumption parameters are defined.

6.10.1.1 Time Shift in Payments

When the assumption sub-category is selected as Time Shift in Payments, perform the following steps:




The screenshot shows the 'Business Assumption Definition' window with the following configuration:

- Linked To:** Folder: OFSTRSEQ, Access Type: Read/Write
- Assumption Details:** Assumption Name: (empty), Assumption Description: (empty), Version: 0, Intraday Assumption: Yes
- Assumption Properties:**
 - Assumption Category: Cash Flow Movement
 - Assumption Sub Category: Time Shift in Payments
 - Based On: Payments Received
 - Assumption Legs: One
 - Intraday Assignment Method - Leg 1: Parallel Time Bucket
 - Intraday Assignment Method - Leg 2: Not Applicable
 - Assumption Unit: Percentage
 - Assumption Currency: Natural Currency
 - Rating Downgrade: Ratings Based
 - Transaction Legs: One
 - Charge Penalty: Yes
 - Specify Collateral/Underlying: Yes
- Dimension Selection:** LRM - Intraday - Counterparty Type, LRM - Intraday - Payment Settlement System Type
- Time Bucket Definition Selection:** From Bucket: Intraday Test, To Bucket: Intraday Test
- Assumption Parameter Specification Table:**

LRM - Intraday - Counterparty Type	LRM - Intraday - Payment Settlement System Type	From Bucket	To Bucket	Assumption Value
<input type="checkbox"/> Bank For International Settlements	LVPS	00:00:04 - 00:00:04	00:00:33 - 00:00:00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Bank For International Settlements	LVPS	00:00:07 - 00:00:07	00:00:33 - 00:00:00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Bank For International Settlements	LVPS	00:00:12 - 00:00:12	00:00:33 - 00:00:00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Bank For International Settlements	LVPS	00:00:15 - 00:00:15	00:00:33 - 00:00:00	



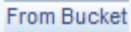
1. Choose one of the parameters which must be applied on the different assumption values from the **Based On** drop-down list:
 - Payments Received
 - Payments Made
2. In **Assumption Legs** option, **One** is selected by default. Option Two is disabled when you select the sub-category as Time Shift in Payments. When One is selected as assumption leg, in assumption specification only a column is displayed to add the primary assumption value.
3. Select the **Intraday Assignment Method – Leg 1** from the drop-down list:
 - Parallel Time Bucket
 - Selected Time Bucket
4. Select the **Assumption Unit** from the drop-down list. That is, **Amount** or **Percentage**.
5. Choose the **Assumption Currency** option. This option is enabled when you select the assumption unit as amount. You can either select the option as Natural Currency or choose from the drop-down list.

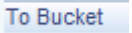
Note: In case you select Natural Currency, ensure that the currency is selected as part of dimension selection.


6. In **Transaction Leg**, option **One** is selected by default. If One is selected, only a column for the specification of each assumption leg is displayed that is one column each for primary and off-set assumption value specification.
7. In **Charge Penalty** option **No** is selected by default.
8. In **Dimension Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon for **Dimension Selection**. The Liquidity Risk Business Dimension browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select one or multiple dimensions from a list of dimensions displayed in the dimension browser.
 - c. Double-click or click  to move the selected dimensions to the Selected Members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected dimensions are displayed in the dimension selection section.
 - e. Click the selected dimension member. The Hierarchy Browser window is displayed.
 - f. Select one or multiple members from a list of dimensions displayed in the Hierarchy browser. Double-click or click  to move to the Selected Members section.
 - g. Click **OK**.

Note:

- In the dimension panel, you can add only seven dimensions.
- In dimension panel seven dimensions, one source or actual time bucket and optionally revised time bucket can be added

9. In **Time Bucket Definition Selection**, only the intraday time buckets are allowed for selection. Perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon to select a **Time Bucket Definition**. The Time Bucket Definition Browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select time bucket definitions from a list of definitions displayed in the time bucket definition browser. Only one time bucket definition can be selected. The values which are defined in the time bucket definition window are displayed here.
 - c. Double-click or click  icon to move the selected time bucket definition to the selected members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected time bucket definition is displayed in the time bucket definition selection against both **From Bucket** selection, and **To Bucket** selection.
 - e. For **From Bucket**, click  icon.

One or multiple time buckets from the given time bucket definition can be selected as part of From Bucket selection. The selected time buckets are displayed as row items in the assumption specification table.
 - f. For **To Bucket**, click  icon.

One or multiple time buckets defined as part of the selected time bucket definition can be selected as part of To Bucket selection. The time buckets selected are displayed as drop-down values in the To Bucket column in each row of the assumption specification table.
10. After the assumption parameters are selected, click  icon on the Business Assumption Definition window. The **Assumption Parameter Specification** table is displayed.

The Assumption Parameter Specification table has the following columns:

- Each selected dimension
- From Bucket
- To Bucket
- Assumption Value

The unique combinations of selected dimension members and from buckets are displayed as rows.

11. To save the definition, click **Save**.

NOTE: Refer section [Time Shift In Payments](#) for detailed explanation and calculations.

6.10.1.2 Payments Default


When the assumption sub-category is selected as Payments Default, perform the following steps:



The screenshot displays the 'Business Assumption Definition' form. The 'Assumption Properties' section is expanded, showing the following settings:

- Assumption Category: Cash Flow Movement
- Assumption Sub Category: Payment Default
- Based On: Payments Received
- Assumption Legs: One (selected), Two (disabled)
- Intraday Assignment Method - Leg 1: Equal
- Intraday Assignment Method - Leg 2: Not Applicable
- Assumption Unit: Percentage
- Assumption Currency: Natural Currency
- Rating Downgrade: Ratings Based, Notch Based (disabled)
- Transaction Legs: One (selected), Two (disabled)
- Charge Penalty: Yes, No (selected)
- Specify Collateral/Underlying: Yes, No (disabled)

The 'Assumption Parameter Specification' table is also visible, with the following data:



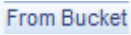
Assumption	From Bucket	Residual Bucket	Assumption Value
LRM - Intraday - Counterparty Type	09:00:03 - 09:00:03	09:00:07 - 09:00:07	
LRM - Intraday - Payment Settlement System Type	09:00:04 - 09:00:04	09:00:07 - 09:00:07	
Asian Development Bank	09:00:03 - 09:00:03	09:00:07 - 09:00:07	
Asian Development Bank	09:00:04 - 09:00:04	09:00:07 - 09:00:07	
Asian Development Bank	09:00:03 - 09:00:03	09:00:07 - 09:00:07	
Asian Development Bank	09:00:04 - 09:00:04	09:00:07 - 09:00:07	

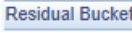
1. In **Based On**, the **Payments Received** is selected by default.
2. In **Assumption Legs** option, **One** is selected by default. Option Two is disabled when you select the sub-category as Payments Default. When One is selected as assumption leg, in assumption specification only a column is displayed to add the primary assumption value.
3. In **Intraday Assignment Method – Leg 1**, Equal is selected by default.
4. In **Assumption Unit**, Percentage is selected by default.
5. In **Transaction Leg**, option **One** is selected by default. If One is selected, only a column for the specification of each assumption leg is displayed that is one column each for primary and off-set assumption value specification.
6. In **Charge Penalty** option **No** is selected by default.
7. In **Dimension Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon for **Dimension Selection**. The Liquidity Risk Business Dimension browser window is displayed.


- b. Select one or multiple dimensions from a list of dimensions displayed in the dimension browser.
- c. Double-click or click  to move the selected dimensions to the Selected Members section.
- d. Click **OK**. The selected dimensions are displayed in the dimension selection section.
- e. Click the selected dimension member. The Hierarchy Browser window is displayed.
- f. Select one or multiple members from a list of dimensions displayed in the Hierarchy browser. Double-click or click  to move to the Selected Members section.
- g. Click **OK**.

Note:

- In the dimension panel, you can add only seven dimensions.
- In dimension panel seven dimensions, one source or actual time bucket and optionally revised time bucket can be added

8. In **Time Bucket Definition Selection**, only the intraday time buckets are allowed for selection. Perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon to select a **Time Bucket Definition**. The Time Bucket Definition Browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select time bucket definitions from a list of definitions displayed in the time bucket definition browser. Only one time bucket definition can be selected. The values which are defined in the time bucket definition window are displayed here.
 - c. Double-click or click  icon to move the selected time bucket definition to the selected members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected time bucket definition is displayed in the time bucket definition selection against **From Bucket** selection.
 - e. For **From Bucket**, click  icon.

One or multiple time buckets from the given time bucket definition can be selected as part of From Bucket selection. The selected time buckets are displayed as row items in the assumption specification table.
 - f. For **Residual Bucket**, click  icon.

One or multiple time buckets defined as part of the selected time bucket definition can be selected as part of Residual Bucket selection. The time buckets selected are displayed as drop-down values in the Residual Bucket column in each row of the assumption specification table.
9. After the assumption parameters are selected, click  icon on the Business Assumption Definition window. The **Assumption Parameter Specification** table is displayed.

The Assumption Parameter Specification table has the following columns:

- Each selected dimension
- From Bucket
- Residual Bucket
- Assumption Value

The unique combinations of selected dimension members and the from buckets are displayed as rows.

10. To save the definition, click **Save**.

NOTE: Refer section [Payments Default](#) for detailed explanation and calculations.

6.10.2 Encumbrance

In Assumption Parameters, when you select the Intraday Assumption Category Encumbrance as from the drop-down list the following Intraday sub-category is available for selection:

- Withdrawal of Credit Lines




NOTE: Depending upon the assumption category and sub-categories selected, assumption parameters are defined.

6.10.2.1 Withdrawal of Credit Lines

When the assumption sub-category is selected as Withdrawal of Credit Lines, perform the following steps:


The screenshot displays the 'Business Assumption Definition' form. It includes sections for 'Assumption Details', 'Assumption Properties', and 'Assumption Parameter Specification'. The 'Assumption Properties' section shows 'Assumption Category' set to 'Encumbrance' and 'Assumption Sub Category' set to 'Withdrawal of Credit Lines'. The 'Assumption Parameter Specification' table at the bottom shows a single row with the dimension 'LRM - Currency' and an 'Assumption Value' of 100.

1. In **Based On**, the Undrawn Amount is selected by default.
2. In **Assumption Legs** option, **One** is selected by default. Option Two is disabled when you select the sub-category as Withdrawal of Credit Lines. When One is selected as assumption leg, in assumption specification only a column is displayed to add the primary assumption value.

3. In the **Assumption Unit**, Percentage is selected by default.
4. In **Charge Penalty** option **No** is selected by default.
5. In **Dimension Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon for **Dimension Selection**. The Liquidity Risk Business Dimension browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select one or multiple dimensions from a list of dimensions displayed in the dimension browser.
 - c. Double-click or click  to move the selected dimensions to the Selected Members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected dimensions are displayed in the dimension selection section.
 - e. Click the selected dimension member. The Hierarchy Browser window is displayed.
 - f. Select one or multiple members from a list of dimensions displayed in the Hierarchy browser. Double-click or click  to move to the Selected Members section.
 - g. Click **OK**.

Note:

- In the dimension panel, you can add only seven dimensions.
- In dimension panel seven dimensions, one source or actual time bucket and optionally revised time bucket can be added

6. After the assumption parameters are selected, click  icon on the Business Assumption Definition window. The **Assumption Parameter Specification** table is displayed.

The Assumption Parameter Specification table has the following columns:

- Each selected dimension
- Assumption Value

7. To save the definition, click **Save**.

NOTE: Refer section [Withdrawal of Credit Lines](#) for detailed explanation and calculations.

6.10.3 Incremental Cash Flow

In Assumption Parameters, when you select the Intraday Assumption Category as **Incremental Cash Flow** from the drop-down list the following Intraday sub-category is available for selection:

- Intraday Drawdown

NOTE: Depending upon the assumption category and sub-categories selected, assumption parameters are defined.

6.10.3.1 Intraday Drawdown

When the assumption sub-category is selected as Intraday Drawdown, perform the following steps:

Assumption Name *	Assumption Description
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Assumption Category	Assumption Sub Category
Incremental Cash Flow	Intraday Drawdown

Based On	Assumption Legs
Undrawn Amount	One <input type="radio"/> Two <input checked="" type="radio"/>

Intraday Assignment Method - Leg 1	Intraday Assignment Method - Leg 2
Selected Time Bucket	Selected Time Bucket

Assumption Unit	Assumption Currency
Percentage	Natural Currency <input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>

Rating Downgrade	Transaction Legs
<input type="radio"/> Ratings Based <input type="radio"/> Notch Based	One <input type="radio"/> Two <input type="radio"/>



Charge Penalty	Specify Collateral/Underlying
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>


Dimension Selection	Time Bucket Definition Selection
<input type="checkbox"/> LRM - Collateral Cover Short Positions	Primary Bucket <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	Off-Set Bucket <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

Assumption Parameter Specification	Primary Bucket	Off-Set Bucket	Drawdown Value	Off-Set Value
<input type="checkbox"/> YES	08:00:10 - 08:00:10	08:00:13 - 08:00:13		
<input type="checkbox"/> YES	08:00:11 - 08:00:11	08:00:13 - 08:00:13		

1. In **Based On**, the Undrawn Amount is selected by default.
2. In **Assumption Legs** option, **Two** is selected by default. Option One is disabled when you select the sub-category as Intraday Drawdown. When Two is selected as assumption leg, in assumption specification two columns are displayed to add the primary assumption value.
3. Select the **Intraday Assignment Method – Leg 1** and **Assignment Method – Leg 2** from the drop-down list:
 - Selected Time Bucket
4. Select the **Assumption Unit** from the drop-down list. That is, **Amount** or **Percentage**.
5. Choose the **Assumption Currency** option. This option is enabled when you select the assumption unit as amount. You can either select the option as Natural Currency or choose from the drop-down list.




Note: In case you select Natural Currency, ensure that the currency is selected as part of dimension selection.


6. In **Charge Penalty** option **No** is selected by default.
7. In **Dimension Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon for **Dimension Selection**. The Liquidity Risk Business Dimension browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select one or multiple dimensions from a list of dimensions displayed in the dimension browser.
 - c. Double-click or click  to move the selected dimensions to the Selected Members section.


- d. Click **OK**. The selected dimensions are displayed in the dimension selection section.
- e. Click the selected dimension member. The Hierarchy Browser window is displayed.
- f. Select one or multiple members from a list of dimensions displayed in the Hierarchy browser. Double-click or click  to move to the Selected Members section.
- g. Click **OK**.

Note:

- In the dimension panel, you can add only seven dimensions.
- In dimension panel seven dimensions, one source or actual time bucket and optionally revised time bucket can be added

8. In **Time Bucket Definition Selection**, only the intraday time buckets are allowed for selection. Perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon to select a **Time Bucket Definition**. The Time Bucket Definition Browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select time bucket definitions from a list of definitions displayed in the time bucket definition browser. Only one time bucket definition can be selected. The values which are defined in the time bucket definition window are displayed here.
 - c. Double-click or click  icon to move the selected time bucket definition to the selected members section.
 - d. Click **OK**. The selected time bucket definition is displayed in the time bucket definition selection against both **Primary Bucket** selection, and **Off-set Bucket** selection.
 - e. For **Primary Bucket**, click  icon.

One or multiple time buckets from the given time bucket definition can be selected as part of Primary Bucket selection. The selected time buckets are displayed as row items in the assumption specification table.
 - f. For **Off-set Bucket**, click  icon.

One or multiple time buckets defined as part of the selected time bucket definition can be selected as part of Off-set Bucket selection. The time buckets selected are displayed as drop-down values in the Off-set Bucket column in each row of the assumption specification table.
9. After the assumption parameters are selected, click  icon on the Business Assumption Definition window. The **Assumption Parameter Specification** table is displayed.

The Assumption Parameter Specification table has the following columns:

- Each selected dimension

- Primary Bucket
- Off-Set Bucket
- Downgrade Value
- Off-Set Value

The unique combinations of selected dimension members and the from buckets are displayed as rows.

10. To save the definition, click **Save**.

NOTE: Refer section [Intraday Drawdown](#) for detailed explanation and calculations.

6.10.4 Value Change

In Assumption Parameters, when you select the Intraday Assumption Category as **Value Change** from the drop-down list the following Intraday sub-category is available for selection:

- Intraday Valuation Changes
-

NOTE: Depending upon the assumption category and sub-categories selected, assumption parameters are defined.

6.10.4.1 Intraday Valuation Changes

When the assumption sub-category is selected as Intraday Valuation Changes, perform the following steps:

Business Assumption Definition

Liquidity Risk Management > Business Assumption Definition > Add

Linked To

Folder: OFSTRSEG Access Type: Read/Write Read Only

Assumption Details

Assumption Name: Assumption Description: Intraday Assumption: No Yes

Assumption Properties

Assumption Category: Value Change Assumption Sub Category: Intraday Valuation Changes

Based On: Available Intraday liquidity Assumption Legs: One Two

Intraday Assignment Method - Leg 1: Not Applicable Intraday Assignment Method - Leg 2: Not Applicable

Assumption Unit: Percentage Assumption Currency: Natural Currency []

Rating Downgrade: Ratings Based Notch Based Transaction Legs: One Two

Charge Penalty: Yes No Specify Collateral/Underlying: Yes No

Dimension Selection


LRM - Legal Entity - Parent Child LRM - LRM Standard Product Type



Assumption Parameter Specification

LRM - Legal Entity - Parent Child	LRM - LRM Standard Product Type	Assumption Value
<input type="checkbox"/> Legal Entity 101	Collateralized Debt Obligation	23
<input type="checkbox"/> Legal Entity 101	Commercial Mortgage Backed Securities	4
<input type="checkbox"/> OTH	Collateralized Debt Obligation	
<input type="checkbox"/> OTH	Commercial Mortgage Backed Securities	


Save Close

1. In **Based On**, the Available Intraday Liquidity is selected by default.
2. In **Assumption Legs** option, **One** is selected by default. Option Two is disabled when you select the sub-category as Intraday Valuation Changes. When One is selected as assumption leg, in assumption specification only a column is displayed to add the primary assumption value.
3. Select the **Assumption Unit** from the drop-down list. That is, **Amount** or **Percentage**.
4. Choose the **Assumption Currency** option. This option is enabled when you select the assumption unit as amount. You can either select the option as Natural Currency or choose from the drop-down list.

Note: In case you select Natural Currency, ensure that the currency is selected as part of dimension selection
5. In **Transaction Leg**, option **One** is selected by default. If One is selected, only a column for the specification of each assumption leg is displayed that is one column each for primary and off-set assumption value specification.
6. In **Charge Penalty** option **No** is selected by default.
7. In **Dimension Selection**, perform the following steps:
 - a. Click  icon for **Dimension Selection**. The Liquidity Risk Business Dimension browser window is displayed.
 - b. Select one or multiple dimensions from a list of dimensions displayed in the dimension browser.

- c. Double-click or click  to move the selected dimensions to the Selected Members section.
- d. Click **OK**. The selected dimensions are displayed in the dimension selection section.
- e. Click the selected dimension member. The Hierarchy Browser window is displayed.
- f. Select one or multiple members from a list of dimensions displayed in the Hierarchy browser. Double-click or click  to move to the Selected Members section.
- g. Click **OK**.

Note:

- In the dimension panel, you can add only seven dimensions.
 - In dimension panel seven dimensions, one source or actual time bucket and optionally revised time bucket can be added
8. After the assumption parameters are selected, click  icon on the Business Assumption Definition window. The **Assumption Parameter Specification** table is displayed.

The Assumption Parameter Specification table has the following columns:

- Each selected dimension
- Assumption Value

9. To save the definition, click **Save**.

NOTE: Refer section [Intraday Valuation Changes](#) for detailed explanation and calculations.

6.11 Business Assumption Approval Process

OFS LRM supports approval workflows based on user roles. Business assumptions which are defined within the application are required to be approved which are defined within the application before they can be used for computations. The user who creates the assumption will send it for approval after finalizing it. Assumptions can be approved only by users with the required access levels. For more information refer section [User Roles and Access](#).

6.11.1 Sending Business Assumption Definition for Approval



To send a definition for approval, perform the following steps:

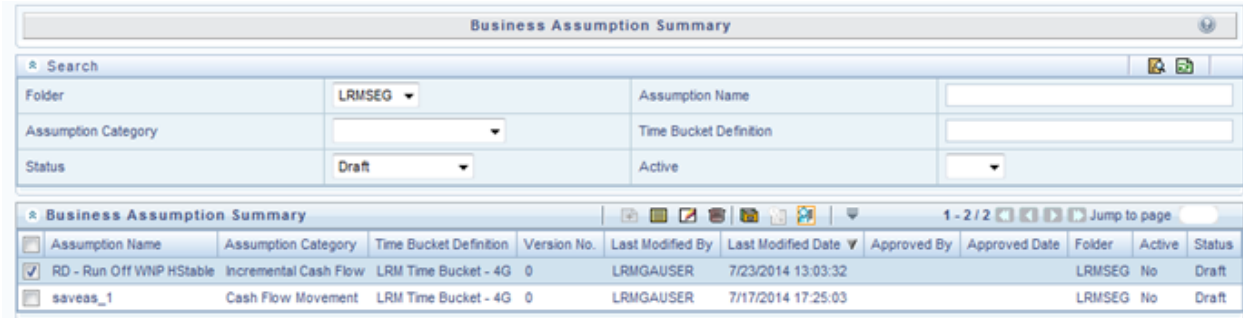
1. Click **Business Assumption** on the LHS menu of the LRM Application to open the **Business Assumption Summary** window.

Note:

Assumptions in the following stages can be sent for approval:

- a. A new definition which in "Draft" status.

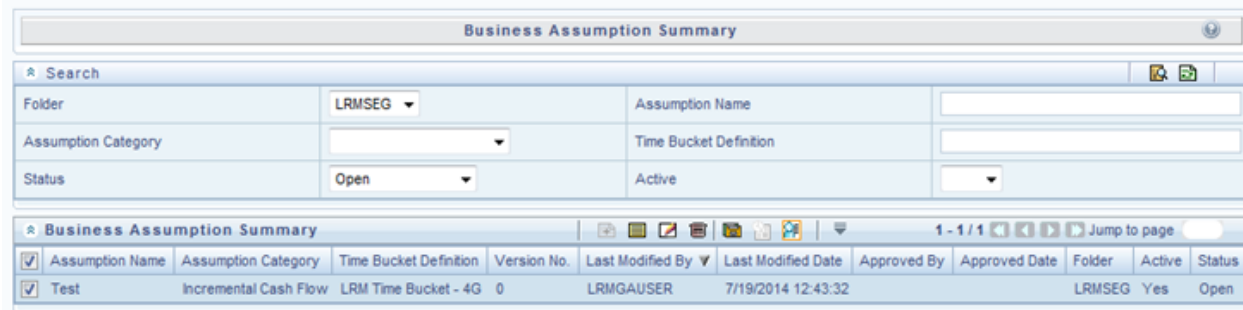
- b. A version of a definition which is rejected and is in “Open” status.
 - c. A definition that is edited and a new version of which is created and is in “In Review” status.
2. Click  to select a definition with the status “Draft”, “Open” or “In Review” from the list of business assumptions and then click  icon.



The screenshot shows the 'Business Assumption Summary' window. The search filters are: Folder: LRMSEG, Assumption Name: (empty), Assumption Category: (empty), Time Bucket Definition: (empty), Status: Draft, Active: (empty). The table below shows two rows of data:

Assumption Name	Assumption Category	Time Bucket Definition	Version No.	Last Modified By	Last Modified Date	Approved By	Approved Date	Folder	Active	Status
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RD - Run Off WNP HStable	Incremental Cash Flow	LRM Time Bucket - 4G	0	LRMGAUSER	7/23/2014 13:03:32			LRMSEG	No	Draft
<input type="checkbox"/> saveas_1	Cash Flow Movement	LRM Time Bucket - 4G	0	LRMGAUSER	7/17/2014 17:25:03			LRMSEG	No	Draft

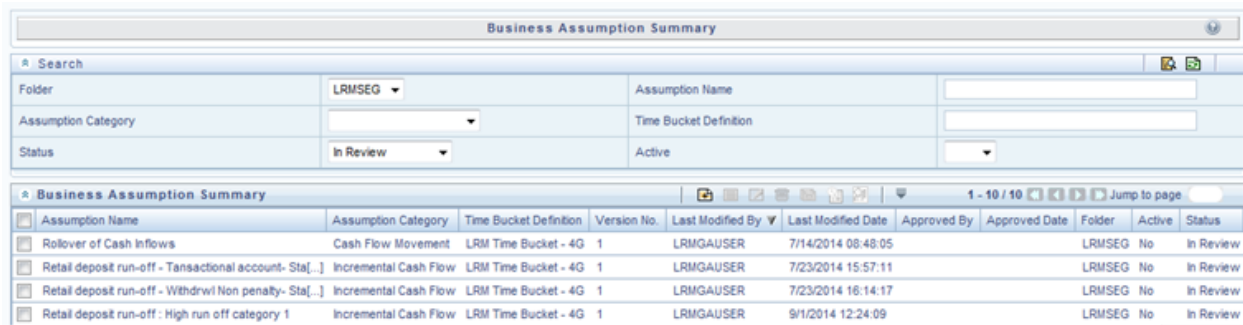
Figure 18 Business Assumption Summary – Draft status



The screenshot shows the 'Business Assumption Summary' window. The search filters are: Folder: LRMSEG, Assumption Name: (empty), Assumption Category: (empty), Time Bucket Definition: (empty), Status: Open, Active: (empty). The table below shows one row of data:

Assumption Name	Assumption Category	Time Bucket Definition	Version No.	Last Modified By	Last Modified Date	Approved By	Approved Date	Folder	Active	Status
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Test	Incremental Cash Flow	LRM Time Bucket - 4G	0	LRMGAUSER	7/19/2014 12:43:32			LRMSEG	Yes	Open

Figure 19 Business Assumption Summary – Open status



The screenshot shows the 'Business Assumption Summary' window. The search filters are: Folder: LRMSEG, Assumption Name: (empty), Assumption Category: (empty), Time Bucket Definition: (empty), Status: In Review, Active: (empty). The table below shows four rows of data:

Assumption Name	Assumption Category	Time Bucket Definition	Version No.	Last Modified By	Last Modified Date	Approved By	Approved Date	Folder	Active	Status
<input type="checkbox"/> Rollover of Cash Inflows	Cash Flow Movement	LRM Time Bucket - 4G	1	LRMGAUSER	7/14/2014 08:48:05			LRMSEG	No	In Review
<input type="checkbox"/> Retail deposit run-off - Transactional account- Sta[...]	Incremental Cash Flow	LRM Time Bucket - 4G	1	LRMGAUSER	7/23/2014 15:57:11			LRMSEG	No	In Review
<input type="checkbox"/> Retail deposit run-off - Withdrwl Non penalty- Sta[...]	Incremental Cash Flow	LRM Time Bucket - 4G	1	LRMGAUSER	7/23/2014 16:14:17			LRMSEG	No	In Review
<input type="checkbox"/> Retail deposit run-off : High run off category 1	Incremental Cash Flow	LRM Time Bucket - 4G	1	LRMGAUSER	9/1/2014 12:24:09			LRMSEG	No	In Review

Figure 20 Business Assumption Summary – In Review status

The Business Assumption Definition window is displayed with all the parameters defined.

Business Assumption Definition

Liquidity Risk Management > Business Assumption Definition > Edit

Linked To: Folder: LRMSEG, Access Type: Read/Write, Read Only

Assumption Name: RD - Run Off WMP HStable, Assumption Description: BG- Retail Deposit Run off highly stable amount in non transactional with establish relationship for Term Deposits greater than 30 days maturity.

Assumption Properties:

- Assumption Category: Incremental Cash Flow
- Based On: Highly Stable Balance Withdrawal Nonpeny
- Assumption Sub Category: Run-off
- Assumption Legs: One
- Assessment Method - Lag 1: Selected Time Bucket
- Assessment Method - Lag 2: Not Applicable
- Assumption Unit: Percentage
- Assessment Currency: Natural Currency
- Rating Downgrade: Ratings Based
- Transaction Legs: One
- Charge Penalty: Yes
- Specify Collateral/Underlying: Yes

Dimension Selection:

- LRM - Standard Product Type
- LRM - Standard Customer Type
- LRM - RESIDUAL_MAT_LESS_LIQ_HORIZ_FLAG
- LRM - Home Jurisdiction
- LRM - Established Relationship Flag
- LRM - Transactional Account Flag

Time Bucket Definition Selection:

- Time Bucket: LRM - Time Bucket

Assumption Parameter Specification							1 - 2 / 2	
LRM - Standard Product Type	LRM - Standard Customer Type	LRM - RESIDUAL_MAT_LESS_LIQ_HORIZ_FLAG	LRM - Home Jurisdiction	LRM - Established Relationship Flag	LRM - Transactional Account Flag	Time Bucket	Run-off	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Term Deposits	Retail	No	NO	YES	NO	001 - 001 Month	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	Term Deposits	Retail	No	YES	YES	NO	001 - 001 Month	3

Buttons: Save, Send for Approval, Approval Summary, Close

Figure 21 Business Assumption Summary – Send for Approval

- To send a definition for authorization, click **Send for Approval**. This changes the status of the definition to Pending Approval. The definition is successfully sent for approval and the status changes to Pending Approval.

6.11.2 Approving a Business Assumption Definition

To approve a business assumption, perform the following steps:

- Click **Business Assumption** on the LHS menu of the LRM Application to open the **Business Assumption Summary** window. Only assumptions which are in “Pending Approval” status can be approved or rejected by the approver.
- Click to select a definition with the status “Pending Approval” from the list of business assumptions and then click icon.

Business Assumption Summary

Search: Folder: LRMSEG, Assumption Name: [], Assumption Category: [], Status: Pending Approval, Time Bucket Definition: [], Active: No

Assumption Name	Assumption Category	Time Bucket Definition	Version No.	Last Modified By	Last Modified Date	Approved By	Approved Date	Folder	Active	Status
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BAU 123	Cash Flow Movement	LRM Time Bucket - 4G	0	LRMGAUSER	7/17/2014 18:46:19			LRMSEG	No	Pending Approval

Figure 22 Business Assumption Summary – Pending Approval

The Business Assumption Definition window is displayed with all the parameters defined.

	LBM - Standard Product Type	LBM - Standard Customer Type	LBM - RESIDUAL_MAT_LESS_LIQ_HORIZ_FLAG	LBM - Home Jurisdiction	LBM - Established Relationship Flag	LBM - Transactional Account Flag	Time Bucket	Run-off
<input type="checkbox"/>	Term Deposits	Retail	No	NO	YES	NO	001 - 001 Month	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	Term Deposits	Retail	No	YES	YES	NO	001 - 001 Month	3

Figure 23 Business Assumption Summary – Approve/Reject

- To approve the definition that is sent for authorization, click **Approve**.

The Approve dialog box is displayed with the assumption name and description.

Figure 24 Business Assumptions - Approve

- Enter Approver comments and then click **Approve**.
- To reject the definition that is sent for authorization, click **Reject**.

The Reject dialog box is displayed with the assumption name and description.

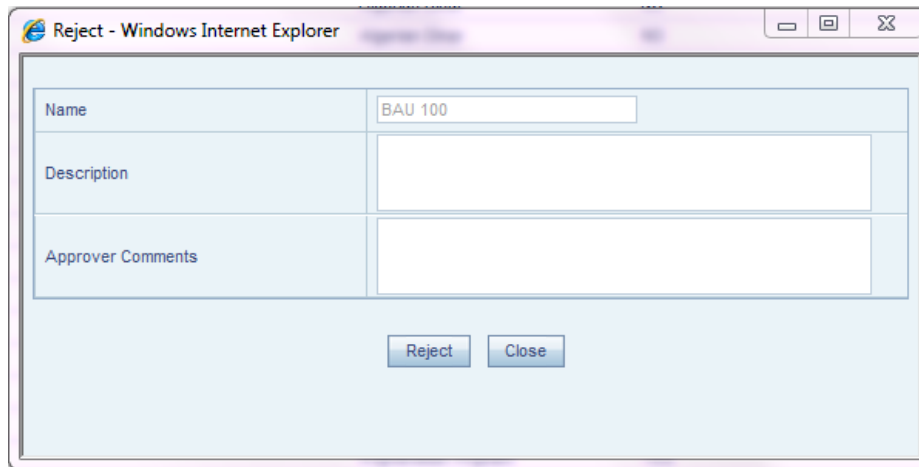



Figure 25 Business Assumptions - Reject

6. Enter Approver comments and then click **Reject**.
7. Click  icon to view the summary of the entire approval workflow. It displays approval history showing the start date, completion date, status owner and comments if any.

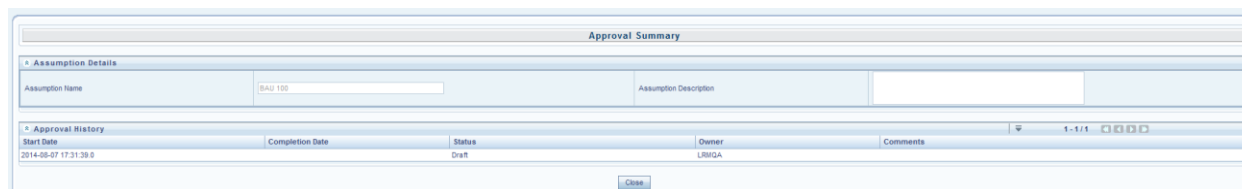


Figure 26 Business Assumptions – Approval Summary




NOTE:

The Approve or Reject buttons are present only for the users who have the right to approve or reject the definition.

In case the definition is rejected, it changes back to ‘Open’ status. When the definition is in open status, click View to view the definition. You cannot edit the values in view window.

6.11.3 Retiring a Business Assumption Definition

You can retire a business assumption definition when a definition is no longer valid and not required to be included in the selection of a new run calculation. To retire a definition once it is approved, perform the following steps:

1. To retire a definition, click  to select a definition from the list of business assumptions and then click  or  icon.

Assumption Name	Assumption Category	Time Bucket Definition	Version No.	Last Modified By	Last Modified Date	Approved By	Approved Date	Folder	Active	Status
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BAU 100	Cash Flow Movement	LRM Time Bucket - 4G	0	LRMQA	8/8/2014 12:22:24	LRMQA	8/8/2014 12:05:51	LRMSEG	Yes	Approved
<input type="checkbox"/> BAU 100	Cash Flow Movement	LRM Time Bucket - 4G	2	LRMQA	8/8/2014 12:22:24			LRMSEG	No	In Review
<input type="checkbox"/> BAU 100	Cash Flow Movement	LRM Time Bucket - 4G	1	LRMQA	8/8/2014 12:22:24			LRMSEG	No	In Review

Figure 27 Business Assumptions – Retire

The Business Assumption Definition window is displayed.

The screenshot shows the 'Business Assumption Definition' window with the following sections:

- Linked To:** Folder: LRMSEG, Access Type: Read/Write, Read Only.
- Assumption Details:** Assumption Name: BAU 100, Assumption Description: (empty).
- Assumption Properties:**
 - Assumption Category: Cash Flow Movement
 - Based On: Cash Flows
 - Assignment Method - Leg 1: Decreasing
 - Assumption Unit: Percentage
 - Rating Downgrade: Ratings Based, Match Based
 - Charge Penalty: Yes, No
 - Assumption Sub Category: Cash Flow Movement
 - Assumption Legs: One, Two
 - Assignment Method - Leg 2: (Not Applicable)
 - Assumption Currency: (Natural Currency)
 - Transaction Legs: One, Two
 - Specify Collateral/Underlying: Yes, No
- Dimension Selection:** Includes tabs for Best Risk Weight, Collateral Cover, Short Position, Currency, Customer Financial Entry, and Domestic Customer.
- Time Bucket Definition Selection:** From Bucket: LRM - Time Bucket, To Bucket: LRM - Time Bucket.
- Assumption Parameter Specification:** Buttons for Save, Approval Summary, Retire, and Close.

2. Click **Retire**. A retired definition will not be available for selection as part of a new Run definition

Note:



- Once approved, when an assumption is edited and is in "In Review" status but this version of the assumption will not be picked up for execution as the definition is still in "In Review" status. Only when the definition goes through the entire approval process and is approved it is marked as latest and it can be used for execution.
- Once the definition is approved the latest version of such approved definitions are executed. While executing the Run executes the latest version of that assumption (that is, the version marked as latest). Run automatically picks up the definition which is marked as latest. Only the version marked as latest will be executed at a given point of time.
- In case the business conditions change and you require a previously defined version number to make it active, select the assumption from the Business Assumption Summary window and click Make Active icon. Once it is approved, that version is automatically marked as latest but you can always go back and mark a previous version as latest in Business Assumption Summary window (Make Active).
- The status updated in the business assumptions summary window allows you to search the pre-defined business assumption definitions on the basis of approval status. This field displays a list of statuses that you have access to as a drop-down that is, Approved, Draft, In Review, Open,

Pending Approval or Retired. Click the drop-down list to select the status. Selection of a status from the drop-down list displays only those business assumptions that have been defined within the selected status in the List of Business Assumption table.

- Business assumption definition can be edited prior to or post approval. If edited prior to approval, it is resaved with the same version number. If edited post approval, it is resaved with a new version number. You cannot edit the definition once sent for approval and is in pending approval status.
- The business assumption definition, once saved and approved, is registered as a Rule in the Rules Framework of Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure.

6.12 Editing a Business Assumption

The process of editing a business assumption is as follows:

1. To edit a definition, click  to select a definition from the list of business assumptions and then click  icon.

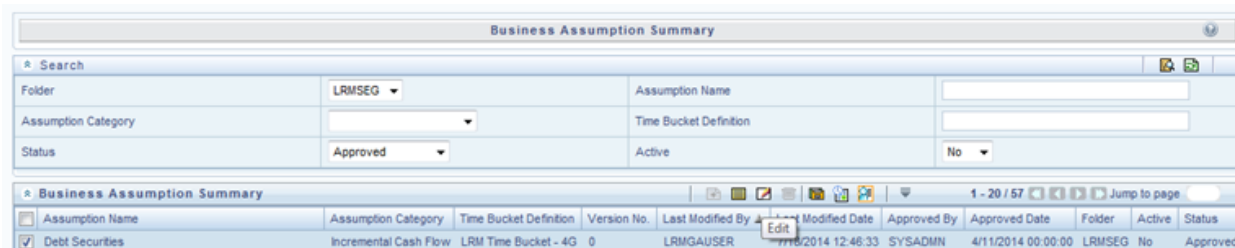


Figure 28 Business Assumptions – Editing a Business Assumption

2. You can edit a definition which is in “Draft”, “Open” and “In Review” status. LRM Analyst has the privileges to edit.
 3. When the definition is in “Draft” status all the parameters can be edited in the Business Assumption Definition window.
 4. When the definition is in “Open” status and “In Review” status all the parameters except the Assumption Name can be edited in the Business Assumption Definition window.
 5. When you edit a definition which is “Draft” status, it remains in version 0.
 6. When you edit a definition which is in “Open” status, the version number does not change.
- Note:** In Draft and Open status, the changes made are overwritten and the version number does not change.
7. When you edit a definition which is in approved status, the version number is changed and a new version is created. This changes the status to “In Review”.

7 Run Management

7.1 Overview

Run Management screen of the LRM application allows you to define, approve and execute Runs. All Runs except stress Runs are defined in the Run Management window of LRM application. The Run, once saved and approved, is registered in the **Rules Framework > Run** in Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure.

7.2 Run Definition Parameters

The Run Definition window has the following sections for defining parameters:

- Linked To
- Run Definition Details
- Run Parameters
- Legal Entity Selection (in case of Contractual Run)
- Business Assumptions (in case of BAU Run)

7.2.1 Linked To

The details must be specified as follows:

- **Folder:** Select the **Folder** which is specific to the Run definition.
- **Access Type:** Choose the access type option, Read/Write or Read Only.

7.2.2 Run Definition Details

The details for each Run definitions are entered here as follows:

- **Run Name:** Specify the Run name.
- **Run Description:** Enter the Run description.

7.2.3 Run Parameters

The parameters for each Run definitions are entered here as follows:

7.2.3.1 Purpose

The purpose is the reason for executing each Run. Each purpose has a set of specific calculations associated with it which require different pre-packaged rules and processes to be executed. On selection of a purpose, the relevant rules to support that computation are selected and executed.

Select the **Purpose** from the drop-down list. The drop-down list displays the following:

- **Basel III Liquidity Ratio Calculation:** Selection of this purpose enables the calculation of the Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio in accordance with BIS guidelines.

- **FR 2052 a Report Generation:** Selection of this purpose enables re-classification of accounts into the regulatory reporting lines required to generate the FR 2052 a report of US Federal Reserve
- **FR 2052 b Report Generation:** Selection of this purpose enables re-classification of accounts into the regulatory reporting lines required to generate the FR 2052 b report of US Federal Reserve.
- **Intra-Day Metrics Calculation:** Selection of this purpose enables the calculation of the intraday metrics based on the actual payment transaction data received from the bank.
- **Long Term Gap Calculation:** Selection of this purpose enables calculation of liquidity gaps.
- **RBI Basel III Liquidity Ratio Calculation:** Selection of this purpose enables calculation of the RBI Liquidity Coverage Ratio which caters to the final guidelines on the LCR, Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools and LCR Disclosure Standards.
- **RBI Short-Term Dynamic Liquidity Report Generation:** Selection of this purpose enables calculation of the RBI Liquidity Coverage Ratio which caters to the final guidelines on the LCR, Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools and LCR Disclosure Standards.
- **RBI Structural Liquidity Report Generation:** Selection of this purpose enables calculation of the RBI Liquidity Coverage Ratio which caters to the final guidelines on the LCR, Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools and LCR Disclosure Standards.
- **U.S Fed Liquidity Ratio Calculation:** Selection of this purpose enables the calculation of the Liquidity Coverage Ratio in accordance with the guidelines of US Federal Reserve. The FR502a (5G liquidity report) is also generated as part of this Run. The 5G report gets generated when you execute the LCR Run.

Note:

- The above list of purposes is available to execute the relevant rules and processes required to achieve a specific computation. The business assumptions are applied over and above these rules and can be selected as part of a BAU or stress run for each purpose.
- FR 2052 a Report Generation and FR 2052 b Report Generation purposes are available only in Contractual Run.
- For Intra-Day Metrics Calculation, the Run Type can be either a Contractual or a Stress Run.

7.2.3.2 Run Type

There are three types of Runs supported by LRM:

1. Contractual Run
2. Business as Usual (BAU) Run
3. Stress Run

1. Contractual Run

This is the first Run defined using the Run Management window of the LRM Application and carries out the data preparation, aggregation and reclassifications required for computation of liquidity risk metrics under multiple scenarios. Contractual Run computes the as-of-date liquidity position of the organization without taking into account any behavioral conditions and forms the base for all subsequent calculations.

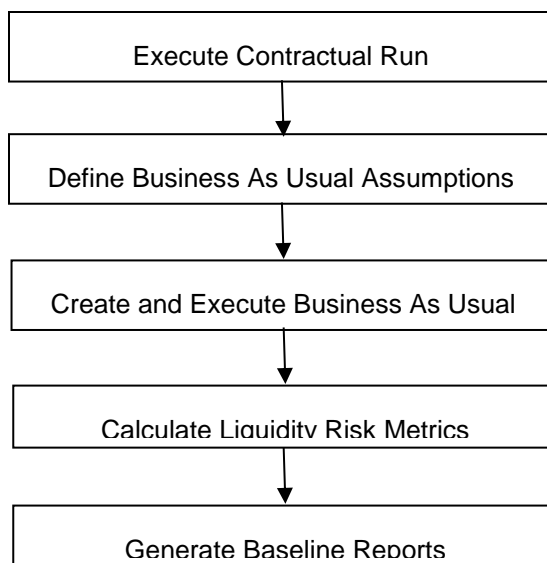
A contractual Run allows you to estimate liquidity gaps based on the contractual cash flows received as a download from the bank. It aggregates cash flows based on user-specified aggregation dimensions, identifies HQLA, allocates insurance and identifies deposit stability and so on. All cash inflows and outflows are assumed to be generated under contractual terms. Contractual execution caters to the as of date liquidity status of the organization without the application of any business assumption.

2. Business-as-Usual (BAU)

In BAU execution one or multiple business assumptions under normal conditions are applied to the contractual cash flows and the cash inflows and outflows are modified accordingly. A BAU Execution allows you to estimate and analyze the liquidity gaps under normal business conditions. The liquidity gap report (after BAU Execution) provides the liquidity status of the organization based on the impact of these business assumptions on the contractual cash flows. Additionally, liquidity ratios are estimated based on cash flows adjusted for normal conditions in accordance with the Basel III liquidity ratio guidelines prescribed by BIS (refer section [BIS Basel III Liquidity Ratio Calculation](#)) as well as LCR based on US guidelines (refer section [US Federal Reserve Liquidity Coverage Ratio Calculation](#)).

The features of BAU Run are as follows:

- One or multiple business assumptions are applied to the cash flows and other interim metrics computed as part of the underlying contractual Run. These assumptions are defined as part of the Business Assumption window and selected in a BAU Run for execution.
- All BAU Run parameters are the same as those specified for the underlying contractual Run except for Assumptions Applied To.
- Assumptions are applied on original balance or cash flows or changing balance or cash flows across business assumptions based on user selection.
- Contractual Run is a pre-requisite for defining a BAU Run.

Process flow of a Business As Usual Run

- a. **Executing BAU or Baseline Run:** A Contractual Run is executed before the Business As Usual Run. Once the liquidity gaps are estimated under contractual terms, the changes in cash flows during the normal course of business due to consumer behavior are to be estimated. This involves defining business assumptions based on multiple rules and specifying assumption values. The assumptions include, drawdown, prepayments, rollovers, asset/liability book growth, run-offs, asset value changes, recovery from delinquent accounts, available stable funding factors, required stable funding factors, and so on. Assumption values specified for each dimension member combination, is selected from pre-defined business hierarchies/dimensions. Once these assumptions are defined, they are grouped together and applied to contractual cash flows as part of the BAU Run or Baseline Run execution process. The impact of these business assumptions on liquidity gaps, ratios, and other metrics is estimated.
- b. **Baseline Reports:** LRM generates the Baseline reports that enable a detailed view of the liquidity risk metrics.

3. Stress Run

Stress testing is now an integral part of a bank's risk measurement system and plays an important role in estimating the effects of potential financial crises on a bank's operations. Stress testing, from a liquidity risk management perspective, refers to the process of assessing the liquidity position of a financial institution under adverse conditions. It involves defining stress assumptions and applying them to baseline results in order to obtain stressed results.

The application leverages the stress testing module of Oracle Financial Services Advanced Analytical Applications Infrastructure in order to carry out stress testing in an enterprise-wide consistent manner. Stress testing module is an integrated framework of

OFSAAL which supports the stress testing requirements across the entire suite of OFS analytical applications.

Stress Runs are defined as part of the Stress Testing module of OFSAAL by selecting the baseline Run that is, the LRM BAU Run in the Stress Definition screen and replacing the BAU assumptions which are part of the baseline Run with stress business assumptions. Stress assumptions are business assumptions with adverse values and are defined as part of the Business Assumption screen of LRM. The replacement of BAU assumptions with the stress assumptions constitutes the stress scenario. Once defined and saved, the Stress Run can be viewed, approved and executed from the Run Management screen of LRM.

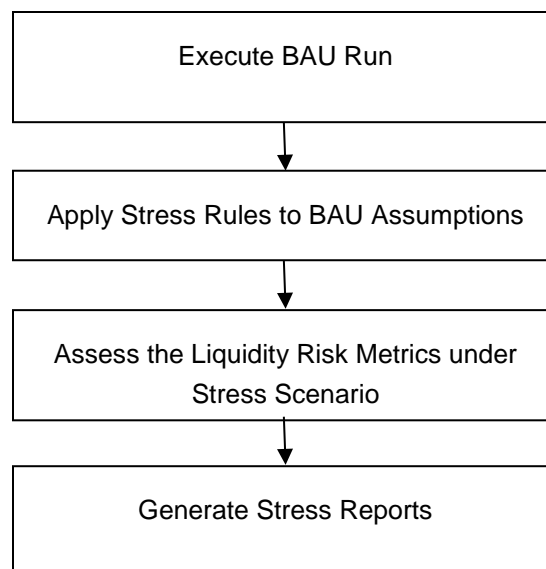
The Stress Run defined appears in the list of Runs in the Run Management Summary window. You can approve the definition and then execute it. BAU Run is a pre-requisite for defining stress Runs.

On execution, the stress business assumptions are applied to the contractual cash flows to assess the impact of the adverse scenario on the liquidity position of the institution.

Note:

1. Contractual and BAU Run are defined in the Run Management window and are automatically registered in OFSAAL.
2. Stress Runs are defined in Stress Testing module of OFSAAL and registered in OFSAAL and appears in Run Management window. The stress Runs appear in Draft status with a Run type as Stress in the Run Management window of LRM. You are allowed to approve and execute these Runs.

Process flow of a Stress Run



- a. **Executing Stress Run:** The Contractual Run is executed first. The BAU Run is executed next. For executing Stress Runs, the Contractual or BAU cash flows are stressed. A combination of stressed assumptions or a stress value of higher

magnitude becomes a stress scenario. The values can be applied as absolute values or they can be percentages. The liquidity gaps under the given stress scenario are calculated. The impact of the stress scenario is assessed on Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR,) and Funding Concentrations.

- b. **Stress Reports:** LRM generates the Stress reports that enable a detailed view of the liquidity risk metrics like Liquidity gaps across time buckets, Cumulative gaps, Gaps across time, Comparison across scenarios , LCR, NSFR, Funding Concentrations, and so on.

7.2.3.3 Contractual Run

When the Run type is selected as Business-As-Usual, the Contractual Run is required to be selected from the Contractual Run browser. The Contractual Run browser displays a list of contractual Runs. The list is filtered by the purpose selected. For example, if the purpose is selected as Basel III Liquidity Ratio Calculation for a BAU Run, it displays only those Contractual Runs which are specified with that purpose. You are allowed to select a single Contractual Run.

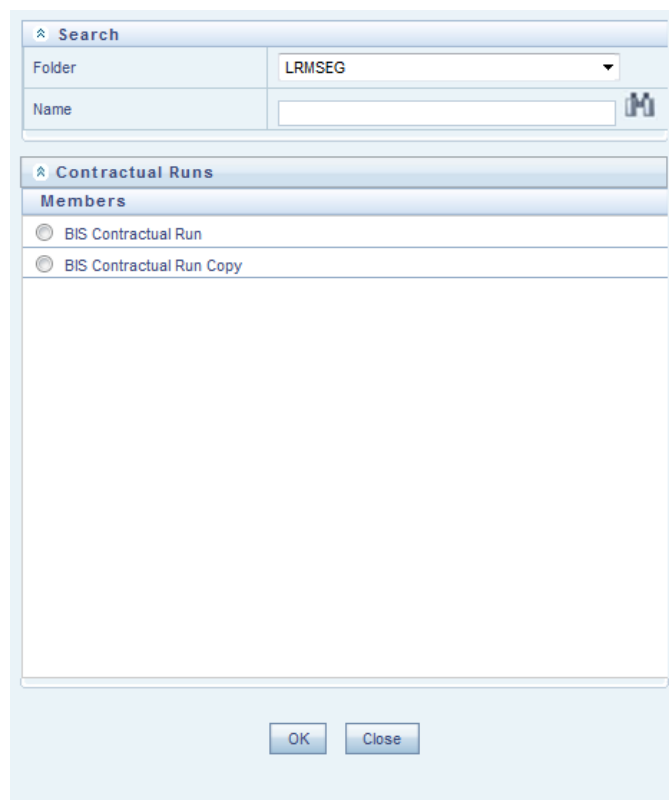


Figure 29 Run Definition – Contractual Run browser

7.2.3.4 Time Bucket Definition

When the Run type is selected as Contractual, the Time Bucket Definition is available for selection from the Time Bucket Definition browser. The Time Bucket Definition browser displays the list of

computational time buckets defined as part of the Time Bucket window. You are allowed select a single time bucket definition.

NOTE: When the Run purpose is selected as Intraday Metrics Calculation, only intraday buckets are listed under the list time bucket definitions section.

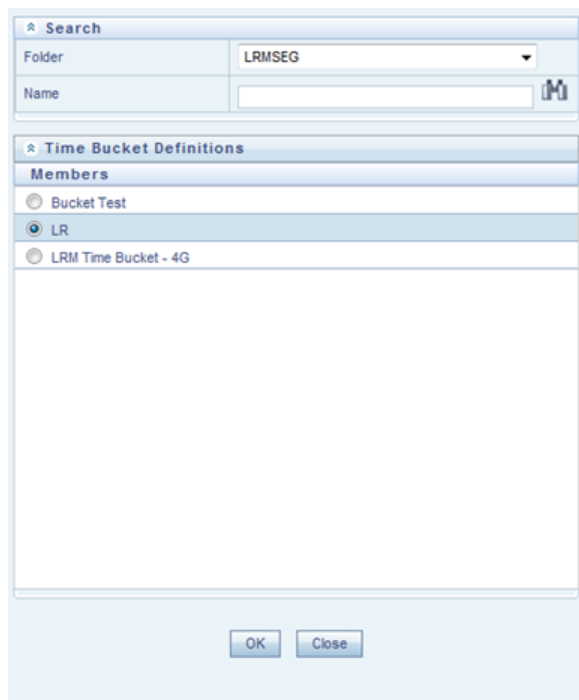


Figure 30 Run Definition - Time Bucket Definition browser

7.2.3.5 Time Buckets Based On

When the Run type is selected as Contractual, Time Buckets Based On selection is allowed in the Run Definition window. Select either of the following options:

- Calendar Days:

The start and end date of each time bucket is computed based on the number of calendar days when this parameter is selected. The time bucket dates are in running calendar day sequence. The time bucket dates are consistent across multiple legal entities each with different holidays.

- Business Days:

The start and end date of each time bucket is computed based on the number of business days when this parameter is selected. The time bucket dates are not continuous calendar days in this case but will exclude holidays. The time bucket dates will be different for each legal entity based on its respective holiday calendar.

NOTE: The default option is calendar days in case of Business-As-Usual.

7.2.3.6 Consolidation Type

When the Run type is selected as Contractual, Consolidation Type selection is allowed in the Run Definition window. This parameter determines if the calculations are to be executed on a standalone basis for one or multiple selected legal entities or on a consolidated basis at the level of the selected legal entity. Select either of the following options from the drop-down:

- Solo
- Consolidated

NOTE: The liquidity gaps, ratios and other metrics are estimated on a standalone (Solo) basis for each selected legal entity or on a consolidated basis at the level of the selected legal entity based on this selection.

7.2.3.7 Consolidation Level

In case you have selected Consolidation Type as Consolidated, you must select in the Consolidation Level to launch the Legal Entity browser for selecting the consolidation level. Select a single legal entity, at which the consolidated liquidity risk measures are to be calculated, from the list of legal entities available in the Legal Entity browser.

NOTE: This selection is applicable only when the Run Type is selected as Contractual Run and Consolidation Type is selected as Consolidated. If you have selected the Consolidation Type as Solo, then Consolidation Level field is disabled and the solo legal entities are to be selected as part of the Legal Entity Selection section.

7.2.3.8 Business Day Convention

When the Run type is selected as Contractual, Business Day Convention selection is allowed in the Run Definition window for the purpose of bucketing cash flows. Select either of the following options from the drop-down:

- Conditional Following
- Conditional Prior
- Following
- No Adjustment
- Prior

7.2.3.9 Include Interest Cash Flows

When the Run type is selected as Contractual, Include Interest Cash Flows selection is allowed in the Run Definition window. Select either of the following options:

- Yes – In case you select Yes, both principal and interest cash flows are considered for calculations.

- No – In case you select No, only principal cash flows are considered and interest cash flows are ignored.

7.2.3.10 Approximate Interest

When the Run type is selected as Contractual and when Include Interest Cash Flows are selected as Yes, Approximate Interest selection is allowed in the Run Definition window. Select either of the following options:

- Yes – When Approximate Interest is selected as Yes, the business assumption is applied only to the principal cash flows and the interest cash flows are approximated based on changes to the principal.
- No – In case you select No, the business assumption values are applied to both principal and interest cash flows. However, this application depends on the manner in which the business assumption is defined as follows:
 - If you have selected Cash Flow Type as a dimension in the business assumption and the dimension member as Principal, then assumption is applied only to the principal cash flows.
 - If you have selected Cash Flow Type as a dimension in the business assumption and the dimension member as Interest, then assumption impacts only Interest cash flows.
 - If you have selected Cash Flow Type as a dimension in the business assumption and the dimension member as Principal and Interest, then assumption is applied to both principal and interest cash flows.
 - If you have not selected Cash Flow Type as a dimension in the business assumption, then assumption is applied to both principal and interest cash flows.

7.2.3.11 Forward Rate Interpolation Method

When the Run type is selected as Contractual, Forward Rate Interpolation Method selection is allowed in the Run Definition window. Select either of the following options from the drop-down:

- Linear
- Log Linear

7.2.3.12 Assumptions Applied To

When the Run type is selected as Business-As-Usual, Assumptions Applied To selection is allowed in the Run Definition window. Select either of the following options:

- Changing Balance/Cash Flows – In this case, the change in the cash flows or balances due to the previous assumption will be considered while applying subsequent assumptions.

- Original Balance/Cash Flows – In this case, the assumptions are always applied to the original cash flows or balances without considering the effect of the previous business assumption.

7.2.3.13 Include Forward Date Calculations

When the Run purpose is selected as U.S. Fed Liquidity Ratio Calculation and the Run type is selected as Contractual this parameter is enabled. Select either of the following options:

- Yes: In case you select Yes, the below parameters are enabled to calculate forward date liquidity risk calculations. You can select one or multiple rules, defined as part of the Rule-Run Framework.
- No: In case you select No, the current spot calculations are carried out.

7.2.3.14 Forward Balance Method Mapping Rule

When the Run purpose is selected as U.S. Fed Liquidity Ratio Calculation and the Run type is selected as Contractual this parameter is enabled.

This selection has LRM - Balance Method Reclassification – Forecast selected by default which is a single selection from a list of forward balance calculation method mapping rules defined in the Rule-Run Framework. This option helps to calculate forward balances for each dimensional combination.

7.2.3.15 Forward Cash Flow Method Mapping Rule

When the Run purpose is selected as U.S. Fed Liquidity Ratio Calculation and the Run type is selected as Contractual this parameter is enabled.

This selection has LRM – Cash Flow Method Reclassification – Forecast selected by default which is a single selection from a list of forward cash flow calculation method mapping rules defined in the Rule-Run Framework. This option helps to calculate forward cash flows for each dimensional combination.

7.2.3.16 Exclude Holidays

When the Run purpose is selected as U.S. Fed Liquidity Ratio Calculation and the Run type is selected as Contractual this parameter is enabled.

This option helps to determine if holidays are included or excluded in Forward Date Liquidity Risk Calculation. This is determined at the time of defining the forward run. Select either of the following options:

- Yes: In case you select Yes, holidays are included in Forward Date Liquidity Risk Calculations at the time of defining a forward Run. For each legal entity, the entity specific holidays are considered if this option is selected.
- No: In case you select No, holidays are excluded in Forward Date Liquidity Risk Calculations.

7.2.3.17 Balance Sheet Adjustment

When the Run purpose is selected as U.S. Fed Liquidity Ratio Calculation and the Run type is selected as Contractual this parameter is enabled. Select either of the following options:

- Yes: In case you select Yes, then the application calculates post balance calculation for each forward date and the balance sheet adjustments are made.
- No: In case you select No, then there is no balance sheet adjustment and no “post balance calculation”.

7.2.3.18 Balance Sheet Adjustment Method

When the Run purpose is selected as U.S. Fed Liquidity Ratio Calculation and the Run type is selected as Contractual this parameter is enabled.

When the Balance Sheet Adjustment is selected Yes, this method is enabled. From the drop-down list select one of the following balance sheet adjustment methods:

- Current Profile Based Increase
- Current Profile Based Decrease
- Cash Adjustment
- Manual Adjustment

7.2.3.19 Balance Sheet Adjustment Rule

When the Run purpose is selected as U.S. Fed Liquidity Ratio Calculation and the Run type is selected as Contractual this parameter is enabled.

When the Balance Sheet Adjustment is selected Yes and the Balance Sheet Adjustment Method is selected as Manual Adjustment this option is enabled. This selection has LRM - Manual Balance Adjustment – Forecast is selected by default.

7.2.3.20 Fixed Interval Forward Date

When the Run purpose is selected as U.S. Fed Liquidity Ratio Calculation and the Run type is selected as Contractual this parameter is enabled. Select either of the following options:

- Yes: In case you select Yes, then the parameters First Forward Date Interval, Forward Date Frequency and Number of Forward Calculations are displayed for selection.
- No: In case you select No, then the Ad Hoc Forward Date Selection section is enabled. You must provide the ad-hoc forward Run details and select one or multiple dates from the calendar.

7.2.3.21 First Forward Date Interval

When the Run purpose is selected as U.S. Fed Liquidity Ratio Calculation and the Run type is selected as Contractual this parameter is enabled.

This is the interval between the as of date and the first forward date for the purpose of forward balance and cash flow calculations. You must enter the value in terms of days.

7.2.3.22 Forward Date Frequency

When the Run purpose is selected as U.S. Fed Liquidity Ratio Calculation and the Run type is selected as Contractual this parameter is enabled.

This is the interval between each forward date in terms of days, weeks and months. You must enter the value which is a whole number greater than 0. From the drop-down list choose Days, Months or Weeks.

7.2.3.23 Number of Forward Calculations

When the Run purpose is selected as U.S. Fed Liquidity Ratio Calculation and the Run type is selected as Contractual this parameter is enabled.

This determines the number of forward starting days for which forward balances, cash flows and liquidity metrics are calculated as part of the forward date contractual Run. You must enter the value which is a whole number greater than 0.

7.2.4 Legal Entity Selection

When Run type is selected as Contractual and the consolidation type is selected as **Solo**, the **Legal Entity Selection** is enabled. You are allowed to select one or multiple legal entities from the Hierarchy browser. The selected legal entities are listed under the Legal Entity Selection section of the browser.

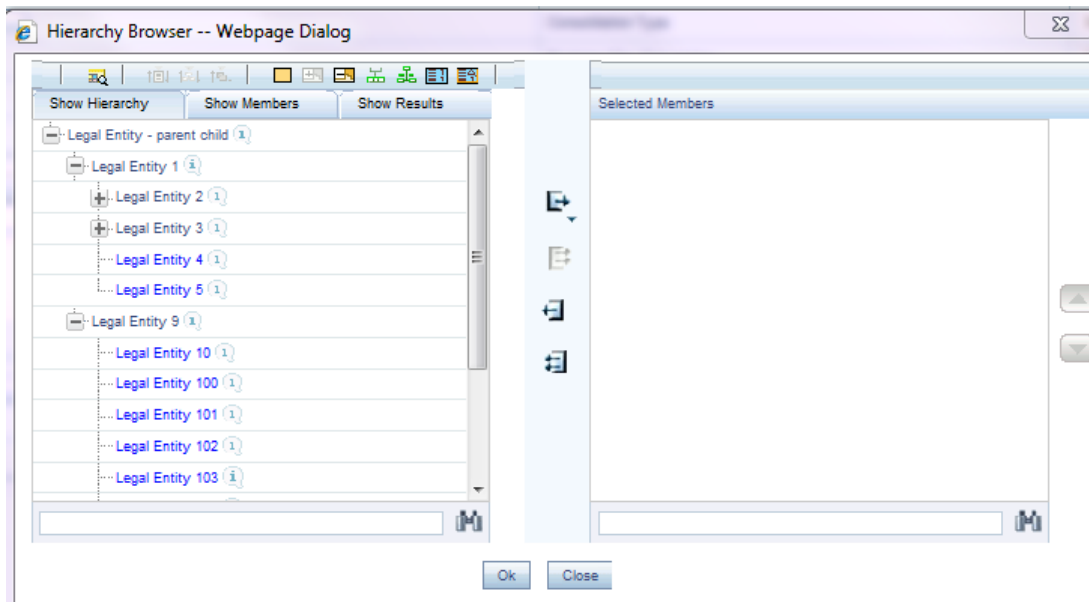


Figure 31 Run Definition – Hierarchy Browser

NOTE:

The parameters Contractual Run and Assumptions Applied to are applicable only when BAU Run is defined. All other parameters of the BAU Run are the same as those of the underlying contractual Run.

All parameters of the Stress Runs are the same as those of the underlying BAU Run

7.2.5 Business Assumptions

When the Run type is selected as Business-As-Usual, you are required to select one or multiple business assumptions to be applied to contractual calculations. The Business Assumptions browser displays a list of all approved business assumptions which have a time bucket definition that corresponds to the definition selected as part of the Run Parameters section. Select one or multiple business assumptions that you want to apply.

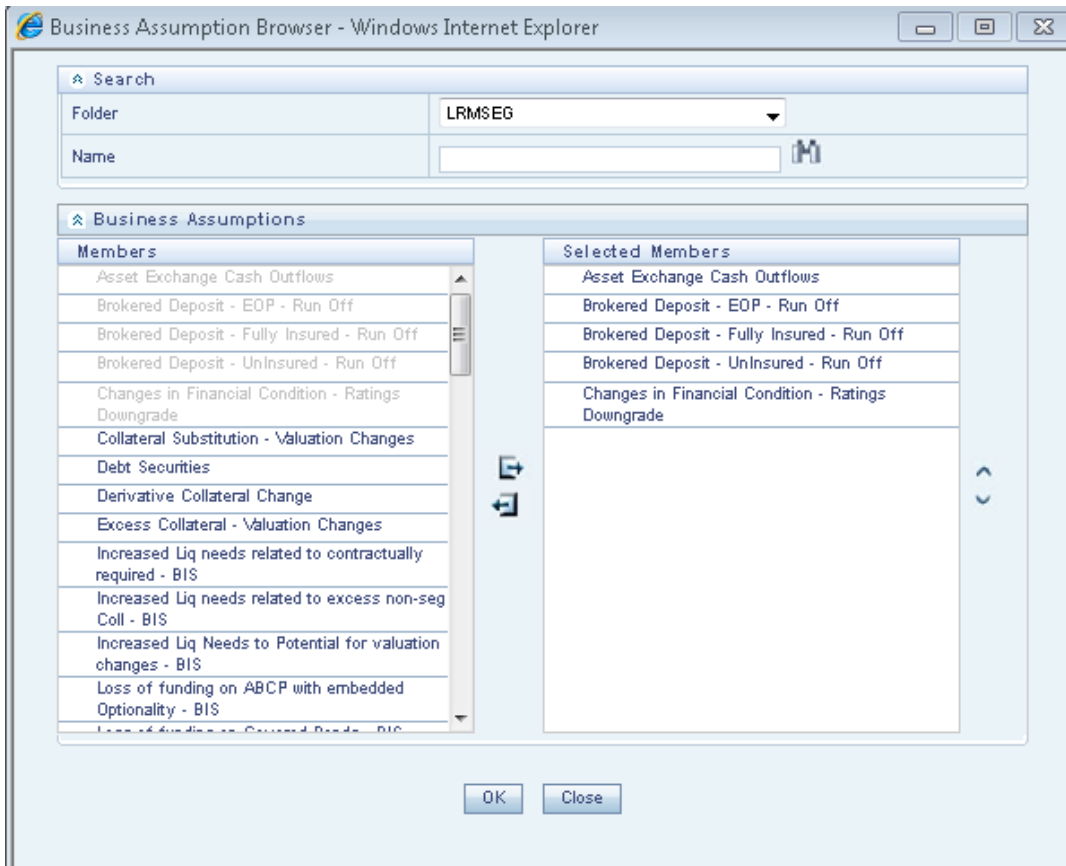


Figure 32 Run Definition – Business Assumption Browser

7.3 Understanding Run Management Summary

In Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure under **Select Applications** select, **Financial Services Liquidity Risk Management**.

To open the **Run Management** window, choose **Liquidity Risk Management > Run Management** on the Left-Hand Side (LHS) menu.

Run Name	Run Type	Purpose	Modified By	Modification Date	Approved By	Approved Date	Folder	Approval Status
BS Contractual Run	Contractual	Basel III Liquidity Ratio Calculation	SYSADMIN	05/22/2014 12:42:38	SYSADMIN	05/22/2014 00:00:00	CFSTRSEG	Approved
US Liquidity Coverage Ratio Run	Business-As-Usual	U.S. Fed Liquidity Ratio Calculation	SYSADMIN	07/09/2014 22:54:43	SYSADMIN	07/09/2014 00:00:00	CFSTRSEG	Approved
US LCR Contractual Run	Contractual	U.S. Fed Liquidity Ratio Calculation	SYSADMIN	04/08/2014 13:35:32	SYSADMIN	04/08/2014 00:00:00	CFSTRSEG	Approved
US FR2012b Run	Contractual	FR 2012 a Report Generation	SYSADMIN	04/08/2014 13:37:14	SYSADMIN	05/22/2014 00:00:00	CFSTRSEG	Approved
US FR2012a Run	Contractual	FR 2012 a Report Generation	SYSADMIN	04/08/2014 14:27:48	SYSADMIN	05/22/2014 00:00:00	CFSTRSEG	Approved
BS Liquidity Ratio Run	Business-As-Usual	Basel III Liquidity Ratio Calculation	SYSADMIN	05/22/2014 12:47:53	SYSADMIN	05/22/2014 00:00:00	CFSTRSEG	Approved
BAQ Run 1	Business-As-Usual	Basel III Liquidity Ratio Calculation	TREASUR	03/11/2015 23:00:51	TREASUR	03/11/2015 23:01:02	CFSTRSEG	Approved

Figure 33 Run Management Summary

The Run management summary window of the LRM application allows you to define, approve and execute Run/s.

This is the search section which contains multiple parameters. You can specify one or multiple search criteria in this section. When you click the search icon, depending up on the search criteria, this filters and displays the relevant search combination parameters under the Run Management Summary as a list.



Search	
Field\Icon	Description
Search 	This icon allows you to search the Run definition on the basis of the search criteria specified. Search criteria include a combination of Run Name, Folder, Approval Status and Run Type. The Run definitions displayed in the Run Management Summary table are filtered based on the search criteria specified on clicking of this icon.
Reset 	This icon allows you to reset the search section to its default state that is, without any selections. Resetting the search section displays all the existing Run definitions in the Run Management Summary table.
Run Name	This field allows you to search the pre-defined Run on the basis of the Run name. Enter the Run name.
Folder	This field allows you to search for the pre-defined Run definitions on the basis of the selected folder. This field displays a list of folders that you have access to as a drop-down. Selection of a folder from the drop down list displays only those Run definitions that have been defined within the selected folder/segment in the Run Management Summary table.
Run Type	This field allows you to search the pre-defined Run on the basis of Run Type (Contractual, BAU or Stress Run). You need to specify the Run Type here for searching pre-defined Run.
Approval Status	This field allows you to search the pre-defined Run on the basis of approval status. This field displays a list of statuses that you have access to as a drop-down that is, Approved, Draft, In Review, Open, Pending Approval or Retired. Click the drop-down list to select Approved or Rejected status. Selection of a status from the drop-down list displays only those Run definitions that have been defined within the selected status in the Run Management Summary table.

Table 64 Run Management – Search









List of Runs		
Icon Name	Icon	Description
Add		This icon allows you to define a new Run.
View		This icon allows you to view the selected Run definitions.
Edit		This icon allows you to edit the selected Run definition. Once the definition is approved, it cannot be edited in the case of Run definitions.
Delete		This icon allows you to delete the selected Run definition.
Copy		The icon allows a definition to be copied and resaved as a new definition.
Run Execution Parameters		This icon allows you to specify execution parameters and execute the Run from the Run Execution Parameters screen. Select the check-box against a Run definition and click the Run Execution Parameters icon to view the Run Execution Parameter Specification window.
Run Execution Summary		This icon displays the Run Execution Summary window. The Run parameters specified as part of the Run Definition window are displayed in an un-editable form in the Run Parameters window. The entire list of executions and their details are displayed for the selected definition in this screen.
Workflow Summary		The icon displays the approval summary for the definition.

Table 65 Run Management Summary

7.4 Defining a Run

7.4.1 Defining a Contractual Run

The Run Management window allows you to define a new Run or create a new Run definition.

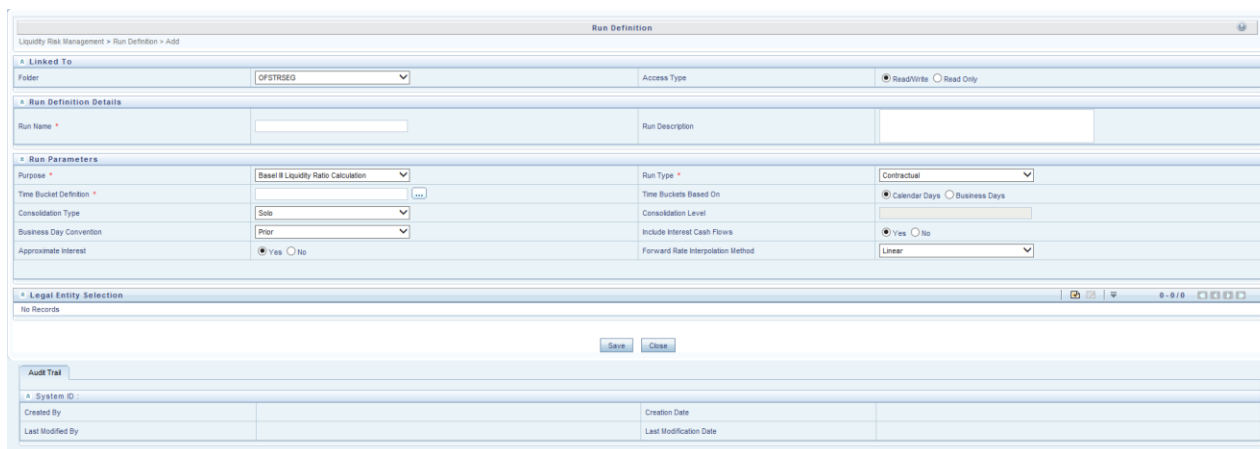



Figure 34 Run Definition - Contractual Run

To define a Contractual Run, perform the following steps:

1. Click  icon on the **Run Management** window.
The **Run Definition** window is displayed where you can define a Run.
2. In **Linked To** section,
 - a. Select the **Folder** from the drop-down list, which is specific to the Run definition.
The Run definitions are linked to a segment.
 - b. Select the **Access Type**. It is either Read/Write or Read Only option
3. In Run Definition Details section,
 - a. Enter the **Run Name** which is unique across infodoms.
 - b. Enter the **Run Description**.



Note:

Both the **Run Name** and **Run Description** fields allow special characters.

4. In Run Parameters section,
 - a. Select the **Purpose** from the drop-down list. The drop-down list displays the following:
 - **Basel III Liquidity Ratio Calculation**
 - **FR 2052 a Report Generation**
 - **FR 2052 b Report Generation**
 - **Intra-Day Metrics Calculation**
 - **Long Term Gap Calculation**
 - **RBI Basel III Liquidity Ratio Calculation**
 - **RBI Short-Term Dynamic Liquidity Report Generation**
 - **RBI Structural Liquidity Report Generation**
 - **U.S Fed Liquidity Ratio Calculation**
 - b. Select the **Run Type** as Contractual from the drop-down list. The drop-down list displays the following:
 - Contractual
 - Business-as-Usual

Note: If the Purpose is selected as Intra-Day Metrics Calculation, Run Type is selected as Contractual by default.

5. When the Run type is selected as **Contractual** and the purpose is selected as **Basel III Liquidity Ratio Calculation** or **Long Term Gap Calculation** or perform the following steps:

- a. In the **Time Bucket Definition** field, click  to select the time bucket definition. The Time Bucket Definition browser displays the list of computational time buckets defined as part of the Time Bucket screen. Select the required time bucket definition and then click **OK**.
- b. In the **Time Bucket Definition Based On** field, select either **Calendar Days** or **Business Days**.
- c. Select **Consolidation Type** from the drop-down list. It is either **Consolidated** or **Solo**.
- d. In case you have selected Consolidation Type as Consolidated, in the **Consolidation Level** field, click  to launch the Legal Entity browser for selecting the consolidation level. Select a legal entity, at which the consolidated liquidity risk measures are to be calculated, from the list of legal entities available in the Legal Entity browser.

This selection is applicable only when the Run Type is selected as Contractual Run and Consolidation Type is selected as Consolidated. If you have selected the Consolidation Type as Solo, then **Consolidation Level** field is disabled.

- e. Select the **Business Day Convention** from the drop-down list. The drop-down list displays the following:
 - Prior
 - Conditional Prior
 - Following
 - Conditional Following
 - No Adjustment

This is applicable only when Run Type is selected as Contractual Run.


- f. Select the **Include Interest Cash Flows** as either **Yes** or **No**.

Note:

- The Approximate Interest field is disabled if you select Include Interest Cash Flows as No.

- Select the **Forward Rate Interpolation Method** from the drop-down list. It is either **Linear** or **Log Linear**. This is applicable only when the Run type is selected as Contractual.

6. When the Run type is selected as **Contractual** and the purpose is selected as **FR 2052 a Report Generation** or **FR 2052 b Report Generation** perform the following steps:

- Select the **Consolidation Type** from the drop-down list. It is either **Consolidated** or **Solo**.
- In case you have selected Consolidation Type as Consolidated, in the **Consolidation Level** field, click  to launch the Legal Entity browser for selecting the consolidation level. Select a legal entity, at which the consolidated liquidity risk measures are to be calculated, from the list of legal entities available in the Legal Entity browser. This selection is applicable only when the Run Type is selected as Contractual Run and Consolidation Type is selected as Consolidated.


If you have selected the Consolidation Type as Solo, then **Consolidation Level** field is disabled.

- Select the **Include Interest Cash Flows** as either **Yes** or **No**.


Note:

- The Approximate Interest field is disabled if you select Include Interest Cash Flows as No.
- Select the **Forward Rate Interpolation Method** from the drop-down list. It is either **Linear** or **Log Linear**. This is applicable only when the Run type is selected as Contractual.

7. When the Run type is selected as **Contractual** and the purpose is selected as **Intra-Day Metrics Calculation** perform the following steps:


- a. In the **Time Bucket Definition** field, click  to select the time bucket definition. The Time Bucket Definition browser displays the list of computational time buckets defined as part of the Time Bucket screen. Select the required time bucket definition and then click **OK**.

Note: Only intraday buckets are listed under the list time bucket definitions section.

- b. Select **Consolidation Type** from the drop-down list. It is either **Consolidated** or **Solo**.
- c. In case you have selected Consolidation Type as Consolidated, in the **Consolidation Level** field, click  to launch the Legal Entity browser for selecting the consolidation level. Select a legal entity, at which the consolidated liquidity risk measures are to be calculated, from the list of legal entities available in the Legal Entity browser.

This selection is applicable only when the Run Type is selected as Contractual Run and Consolidation Type is selected as Consolidated. If you have selected the Consolidation Type as Solo, then **Consolidation Level** field is disabled.


8. When the Run type is selected as **Contractual** and the purpose is selected as **RBI Basel III Liquidity Ratio Calculation** or **RBI Short-Term Dynamic Liquidity Report Generation** or **RBI Structural Liquidity Report Generation** perform the following steps:

- a. In the **Time Bucket Definition** field, click  to select the time bucket definition. The Time Bucket Definition browser displays the list of computational time buckets defined as part of the Time Bucket screen. Select the required time bucket definition and then click **OK**.

Note:

- When **RBI Short-Term Dynamic Liquidity Report Generation** is selected as the purpose, **RBI DLR Time Bucket** is selected as the default time bucket.
 - When **RBI Structural Liquidity Report Generation** is selected as the purpose, **RBI SLR Assumption Time Bucket** is selected as the default time bucket.
- b. In the **Time Bucket Definition Based On** field, select either **Calendar Days** or **Business Days**.

Note:

- When **RBI Short-Term Dynamic Liquidity Report Generation** is selected as the purpose, **Calendar Days** is selected as the default.
 - When **RBI Structural Liquidity Report Generation** is selected as the purpose, **Calendar Days** is selected as the default.
- c. Select **Consolidation Type** from the drop-down list. It is either **Consolidated** or **Solo**.
- d. In case you have selected Consolidation Type as Consolidated, in the **Consolidation Level** field, click  to launch the Legal Entity browser for selecting the consolidation level. Select a legal entity, at which the consolidated liquidity risk measures are to be calculated, from the list of legal entities available in the Legal Entity browser.

This selection is applicable only when the Run Type is selected as Contractual Run and Consolidation Type is selected as Consolidated. If you have selected the Consolidation Type as Solo, then **Consolidation Level** field is disabled.



- e. Select the **Business Day Convention** from the drop-down list. The drop-down list displays the following:
- Prior
 - Conditional Prior
 - Following
 - Conditional Following
 - No Adjustment

This is applicable only when Run Type is selected as Contractual Run.

Note:

- When **RBI Short-Term Dynamic Liquidity Report Generation** is selected as the purpose, this field is not applicable.
 - When **RBI Structural Liquidity Report Generation** is selected as the purpose, this field is not applicable.
- f. Select the **Include Interest Cash Flows** as either **Yes** or **No**.

Note:

- The Approximate Interest field is disabled if you select Include Interest Cash Flows as No.
 - When **RBI Short-Term Dynamic Liquidity Report Generation** is selected as the purpose, Include Interest Cash Flows is selected as Yes by default.
 - When **RBI Structural Liquidity Report Generation** is selected as the purpose, Include Interest Cash Flows is selected as Yes by default.
- g. Select the **Forward Rate Interpolation Method** from the drop-down list. It is either **Linear** or **Log Linear**. This is applicable only when the Run type is selected as Contractual.
- h. When the Run type is selected as **Contractual** and the purpose is selected as **RBI Basel III Liquidity Ratio Calculation, Include Forward Date Calculations** filed is enabled. Select either **Yes** or **No**. In case you select **Yes**, the following options are enabled:
- i. The **Forward Balance Method Mapping Rule** displays **LRM - Balance Method Reclassification – Forecast** selected as default.
 - ii. The **Forward Cash Flow Method Mapping Rule** displays **LRM – Cash Flow Method Reclassification – Forecast** selected by default.
 - iii. Select the **Exclude Holidays** as either **Yes** or **No**.
 - iv. Select the **Balance Sheet Adjustment** as either **Yes** or **No**.
 - v. When you select **Balance Sheet Adjustment** as Yes, the **Balance Sheet Adjustment Method** option is enabled. Select one of the following from the drop-down list, Current Profile Based Increase, Current Profile Based Decrease, Cash Adjustment, Manual Adjustment.
 - vi. The **Balance Sheet Adjustment Rule** displays **LRM - Manual Balance Adjustment – Forecast** is selected by default when the **Balance Sheet Adjustment Method** is selected as **Manual Adjustment**.
 - vii. Select the **Fixed Interval Forward Date** as either **Yes** or **No**.
 - viii. In **First Forward Day Interval** field, enter a value in terms of days.
 - ix. In the **Forward Date Frequency** field, enter a value which is a whole number greater than 0. From the drop-down list choose Days, Months or Weeks.
 - x. In the **Number of Forward Calculations** field, enter a value which is a whole number greater than 0.
9. In case you have selected consolidation type as **Solo**, in the **Legal Entity Selection** section, click  to select one or multiple legal entities from the Hierarchy browser and then click **OK**. The selected legal entities are listed under the Legal Entity Selection section. In case you wish to add or edit the legal entities click .

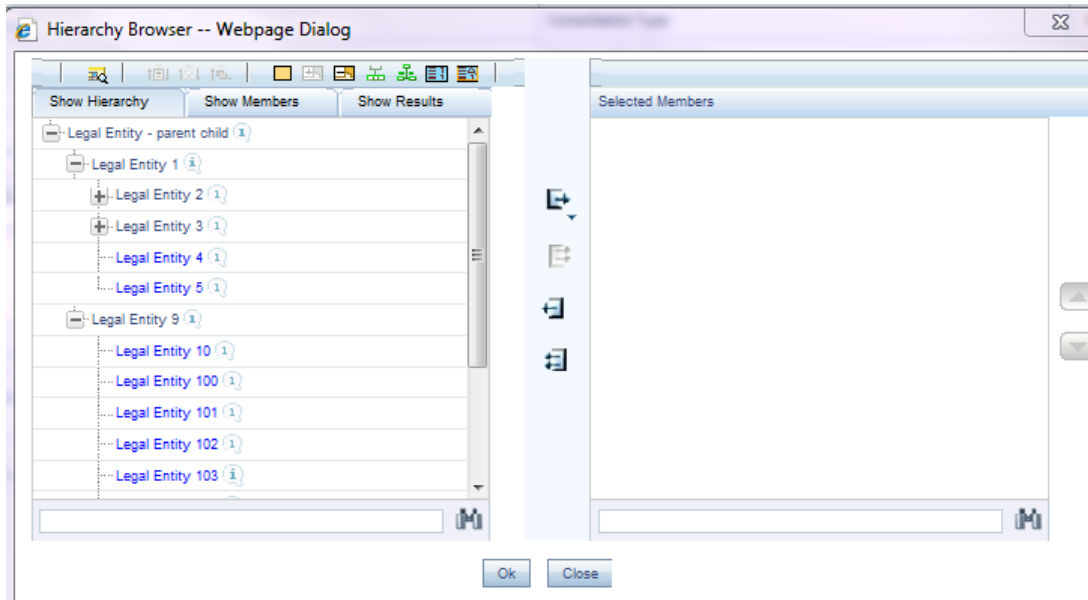




Figure 35 Run Definition – Hierarchy Browser

10. When the Purpose is selected as as **RBI Basel III Liquidity Ratio Calculation** and you have included the Include Forward Date Calculations, perform these additional steps:



a. When the **Fixed Interval Forward Date** is selected as **No**, the **Ad Hoc Forward Date Selection** section is available for selection. Perform the following steps:

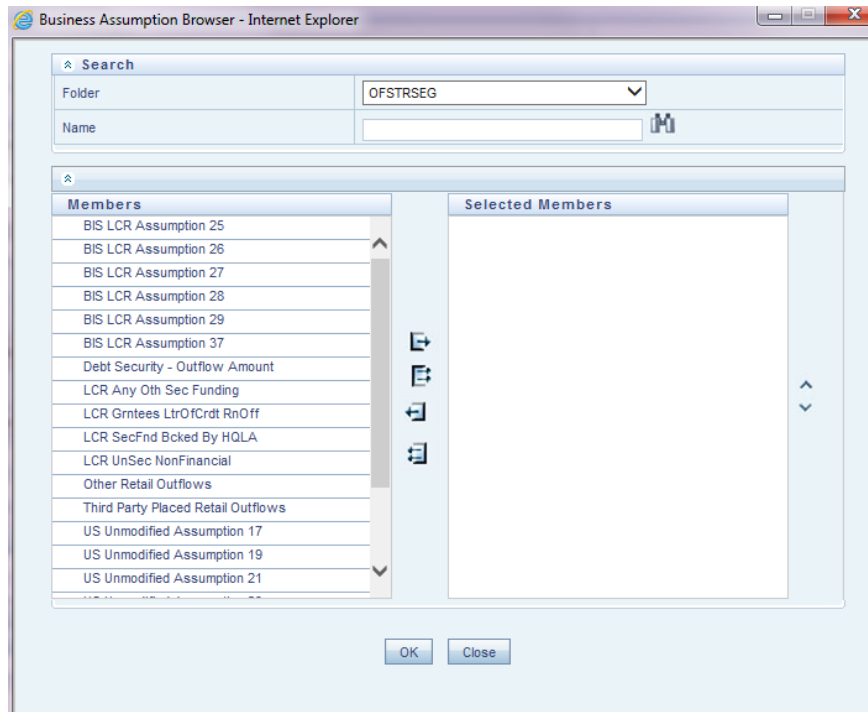
- i. Click  to add one or multiple dates.
- ii. Click  to select the calendar dates.



Note:



This section is enabled only when the **Fixed Interval Forward Date** is selected as **No**.

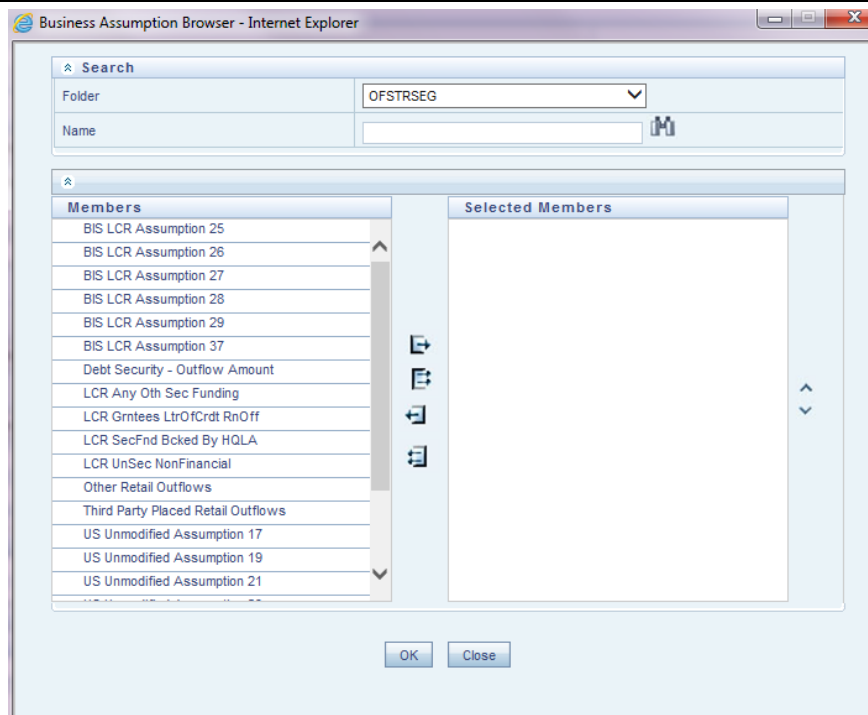
b. When **Include Forward Date Calculations** is selected as **Yes** and all the other parameters are selected the Forward Cash Flow Calculation Business Assumptions section is available for selection. Perform the following steps:

- i. Click  to select one or multiple business assumptions from the Business Assumptions browser and then click **OK**. The selected business assumptions are listed under the Forward Cash Flow Calculation Business Assumptions section. In case you wish to add or edit the business assumptions click .

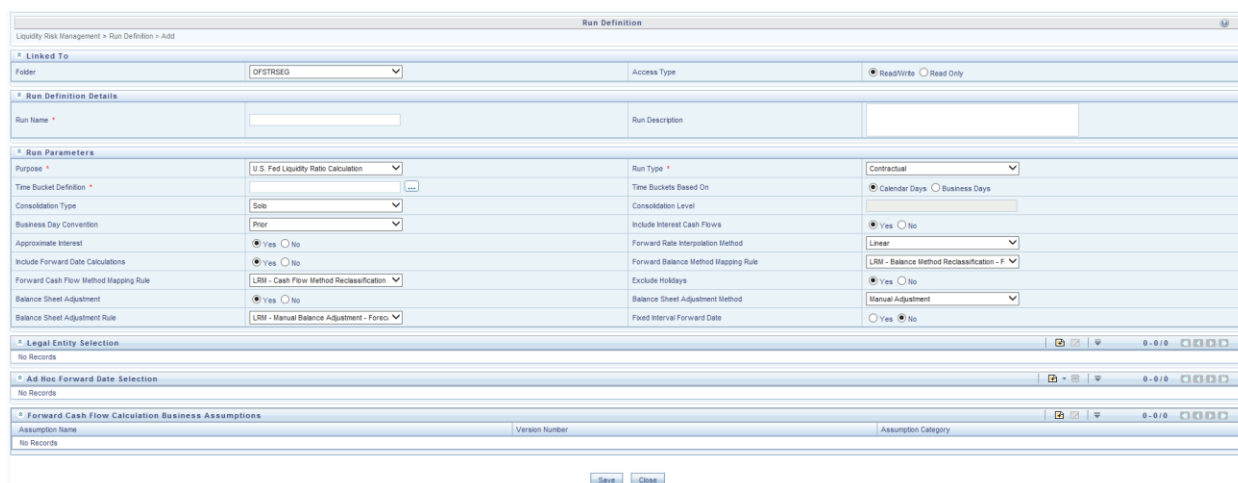



- ii. Click **Save**. The Run is saved in the **Run Framework of Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure**. A Run is available for execution only after it has been approved. Once approved, Run parameters cannot be edited.
11. When the Purpose is selected as **RBI Basel III Liquidity Ratio Calculation** and you have included the Include Forward Date Calculations, perform these additional steps:
 - a. When the **Fixed Interval Forward Date** is selected as **No**, the **Ad Hoc Forward Date Selection** section is available for selection. Perform the following steps:
 - i. Click  to add one or multiple dates.
 - ii. Click  to select the calendar dates.


Note:
This section is enabled only when the **Fixed Interval Forward Date** is selected as **No**.
 - b. When **Include Forward Date Calculations** is selected as **Yes** and all the other parameters are selected the Forward Cash Flow Calculation Business Assumptions section is available for selection. Perform the following steps:
 - i. Click  to select one or multiple business assumptions from the Business Assumptions browser and then click **OK**. The selected business assumptions are listed under the Forward Cash Flow Calculation Business Assumptions section. In case you wish to add or edit the business assumptions click .



12. When the Run type is selected as **Contractual** and the purpose is selected as **U.S Fed Liquidity Ratio Calculation** perform the following steps:



- a. In the **Time Bucket Definition** field, click  to select the time bucket definition. The Time Bucket Definition browser displays the list of computational time buckets defined as part of the Time Bucket screen. Select the required time bucket definition and then click **OK**.
- b. In the **Time Bucket Definition Based On** field, select either **Calendar Days** or **Business Days**.
- c. Select **Consolidation Type** from the drop-down list. It is either **Consolidated** or **Solo**.

- d. In case you have selected Consolidation Type as Consolidated, in the **Consolidation Level** field, click  to launch the Legal Entity browser for selecting the consolidation level. Select a legal entity, at which the consolidated liquidity risk measures are to be calculated, from the list of legal entities available in the Legal Entity browser.

This selection is applicable only when the Run Type is selected as Contractual Run and Consolidation Type is selected as Consolidated. If you have selected the Consolidation Type as Solo, then **Consolidation Level** field is disabled.

- e. Select the **Business Day Convention** from the drop-down list. The drop-down list displays the following:

- Prior
- Conditional Prior
- Following
- Conditional Following
- No Adjustment

This is applicable only when Run Type is selected as Contractual Run.



- f. Select the **Include Interest Cash Flows** as either **Yes** or **No**.

Note: The Approximate Interest field is disabled if you select Include Interest Cash Flows as No.

- g. Select the **Forward Rate Interpolation Method** from the drop-down list. It is either **Linear** or **Log Linear**. This is applicable only when the Run type is selected as Contractual.

- h. Select Include Forward Date Calculations as either **Yes** or **No**. In case you select **Yes**, the following options are enabled:

- i. The **Forward Balance Method Mapping Rule** displays **LRM - Balance Method Reclassification – Forecast** selected as default.
- ii. The **Forward Cash Flow Method Mapping Rule** displays **LRM – Cash Flow Method Reclassification – Forecast** selected by default.
- iii. Select the **Exclude Holidays** as either **Yes** or **No**.
- iv. Select the **Balance Sheet Adjustment** as either **Yes** or **No**.
- v. When you select **Balance Sheet Adjustment** as Yes, the **Balance Sheet Adjustment Method** option is enabled. Select one of the following from the drop-down list, Current Profile Based Increase, Current Profile Based Decrease, Cash Adjustment, Manual Adjustment.
- vi. The **Balance Sheet Adjustment Rule** displays **LRM - Manual Balance Adjustment – Forecast** is selected by default when the **Balance Sheet Adjustment Method** is selected as **Manual Adjustment**.
- vii. Select the **Fixed Interval Forward Date** as either **Yes** or **No**.
- viii. In **First Forward Day Interval** field, enter a value in terms of days.

- ix. In the **Forward Date Frequency** field, enter a value which is a whole number greater than 0. From the drop-down list choose Days, Months or Weeks.
 - x. In the **Number of Forward Calculations** field, enter a value which is a whole number greater than 0.
13. In case you have selected consolidation type as **Solo**, in the **Legal Entity Selection** section, click  to select one or multiple legal entities from the Hierarchy browser and then click **OK**. The selected legal entities are listed under the Legal Entity Selection section. In case you wish to add or edit the legal entities click .

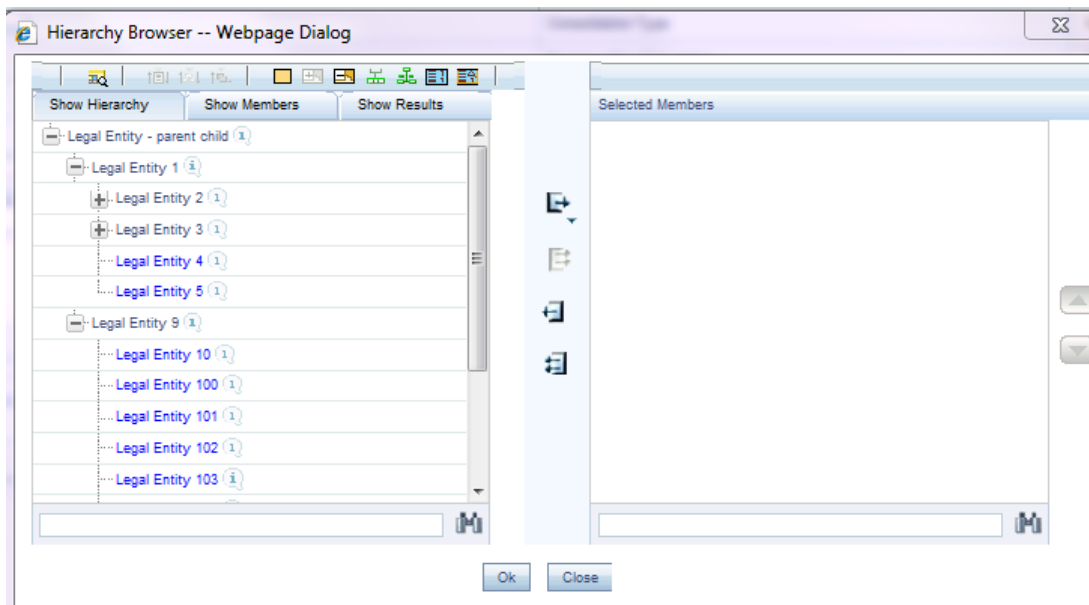




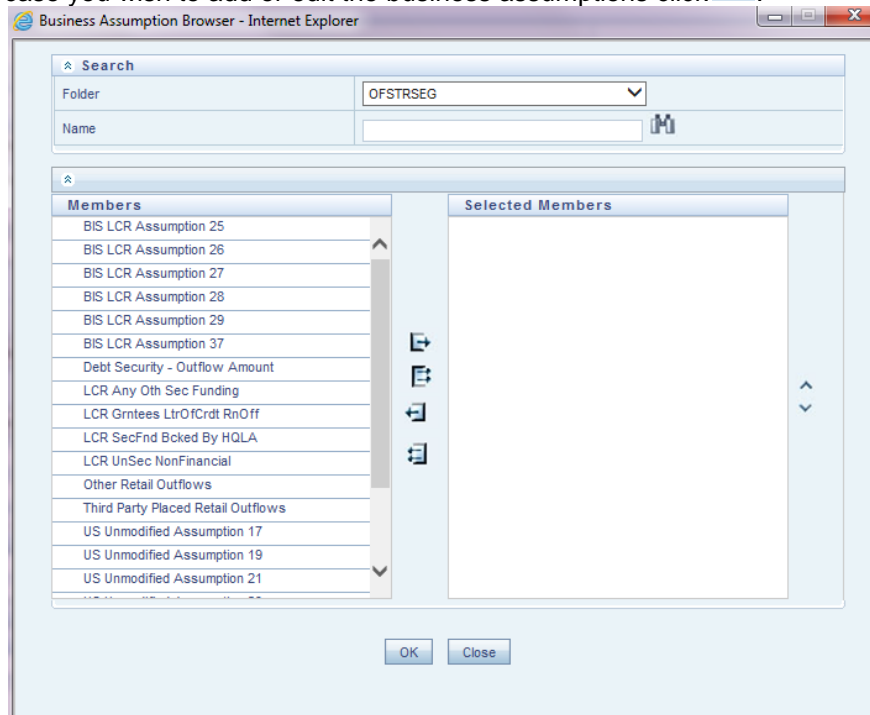


Figure 36 Run Definition – Hierarchy Browser

14. When the Purpose is selected as **U.S Fed Liquidity Ratio** Calculation and you have included the Include Forward Date Calculations, perform these additional steps:
- c. When the **Fixed Interval Forward Date** is selected as **No**, the **Ad Hoc Forward Date Selection** section is available for selection. Perform the following steps:
 - i. Click  to add one or multiple dates.
 - ii. Click  to select the calendar dates.

Note: This section is enabled only when the **Fixed Interval Forward Date** is selected as **No**.
 - d. When **Include Forward Date Calculations** is selected as **Yes** and all the other parameters are selected the Forward Cash Flow Calculation Business Assumptions section is available for selection. Perform the following steps:
 - i. Click  to select one or multiple business assumptions from the Business Assumptions browser and then click **OK**. The selected business assumptions are

listed under the Forward Cash Flow Calculation Business Assumptions section. In case you wish to add or edit the business assumptions click .




15. Click **Save**. The Run is saved in the **Run Framework of Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure**. A Run is available for execution only after it has been approved. Once approved, Run parameters cannot be edited.

7.4.2 Defining a Business-As-Usual (BAU) Run

The Run Definition window in the LRM application allows you to define a new Run.


Figure 37 Run Definition - Business-As-Usual Run

To define a BAU Run, perform the following steps:

1. Click  icon on the **Run Management** window.
The **Run Definition** window is displayed where you can define a BAU Run.
2. In **Linked To** section,
 - a. Select the **Folder** from the drop-down list, which is specific to the Run definition. The Run definitions are linked to a segment.
 - b. Select the **Access Type**. It is either Read/Write or Read Only option
3. In **Run Definition Details** section,
 - a. Enter the **Run Name** which is unique across infodoms.
 - b. Enter the **Run Description**.

Note:

Both the **Run Name** and **Run Description** fields allow special characters.




4. In **Run Parameters** section,
 - a. Select the **Purpose** from the drop-down list. The drop-down list displays the following:
 - **Basel III Liquidity Ratio Calculation**
 - **FR 2052 a Report Generation**
 - **FR 2052 b Report Generation**
 - **Intra-Day Metrics Calculation**
 - **Long Term Gap Calculation**
 - **RBI Basel III Liquidity Ratio Calculation**
 - **RBI Short-Term Dynamic Liquidity Report Generation**
 - **RBI Structural Liquidity Report Generation**
 - **U.S Fed Liquidity Ratio Calculation**
 - b. Select the **Run Type** as Business-As-Usual from the drop-down list. The drop-down list displays the following:
 - Contractual
 - Business-As-Usual
5. When the Run type is selected as **Business-As-Usual** and the purpose is selected as **Basel III Liquidity Ratio Calculation** or **Long Term Gap Calculation** or **RBI Basel III Liquidity Ratio Calculation** or **U.S Fed Liquidity Ratio Calculation** perform the following steps:
 - a. In the **Contractual Run** field, click  to select from the list of contractual Runs available in the contractual Run browser.

Note:

All other fields in the Run parameters section are consistent with the parameters specified as part of the selected Contractual Run. These fields are in un-editable form based on the Contractual Run selected.

- b. Select the **Assumptions Applied To**. It is either **Changing Balance/Cash Flows** or **Original balance/Cash Flows**. This field is applicable only when the Run type is selected as BAU.

For information on Changing Balance/Cash Flows or Original balance/Cash Flows, refer to section [Assumption Calculation](#).

6. In the **Business Assumptions** section, click  icon. The Business Assumptions browser is displayed. All the approved business assumptions with the latest record indicator Y are listed. These have a time bucket definition which corresponds to the definition selected as part of the Run Parameters section.
7. Select one or multiple business assumptions that you want to apply to the contractual cash flows and click  to move them to Selected Members section.
8. Using  up or down arrows, you can sequencing of assumptions.

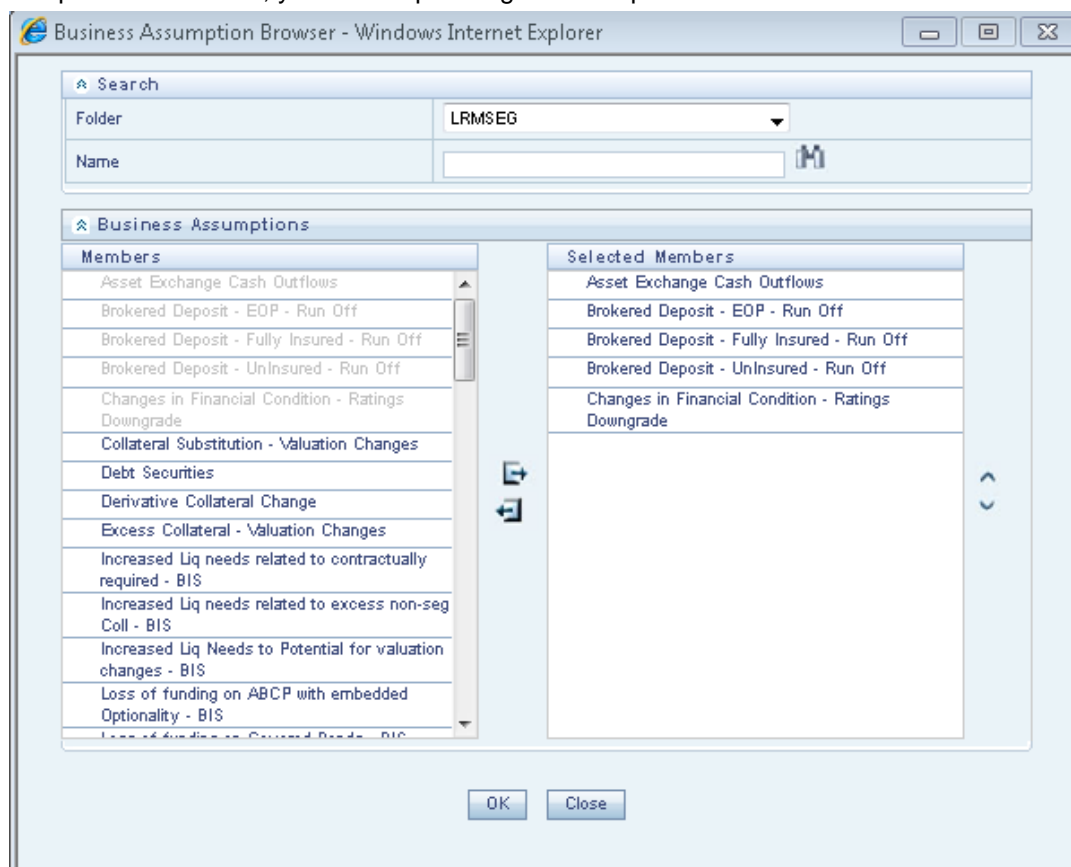



Figure 38 Run Definition – Business Assumption Browser

The application saves the assumptions on BAU Run definition window.

9. In case you wish to add or edit the business assumptions click .
10. If you do not wish to save the assumption, click **Close**.

11. The details are displayed under the Business Assumption section for each selected business assumption as follows:

- Assumption Name
- Version Number
- Assumption Category

Note:

- Only the approved business assumptions appear in the list.
- For information on **Assumption Category**, refer section Assumption Category.
- The assumptions are executed as per the sequence in which they are selected in the Run Definition screen. This sequence is stored for the purpose of reporting.

12. Click **Save**. The Run is saved in the **Run Framework of Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure**. A Run is available for execution only after it has been approved. Once approved, Run parameters cannot be edited.

7.4.3 Defining a Stress Run

A stress Run is created in the Stress Definition window of the Stress Testing module of **Oracle Financial Services Advanced Analytical Applications Infrastructure (OFSAAI)**. A business-as-usual Run or Contractual Run is selected as the baseline Run and one or multiple BAU assumptions which are part of the selected baseline Run can be replaced or inserted by stress business assumptions to create a stress Run.

Each stress definition created in the Stress Testing module of OFSAAI appears as a line item in the Run Management Summary window with the Run type as Stress. You can view, approve and execute a stress Run from the Run Management screen of the LRM application.

There are two ways of defining a Stress Run:

- **Contractual Run:** When the purpose is selected as Intra-Day Metrics Calculation.
- **BAU Run:** For all the purposes other than Intra-Day Metrics Calculation which is Basel III Liquidity Ratio Calculation, FR 2052 a Report Generation, FR 2052 b Report Generation and U.S Fed Liquidity Ratio Calculation.

7.4.3.1 Defining a Stress Run on Contractual Run

For a Contractual Run, insertion of a set of BAU assumptions with another set of stress assumptions constitutes a scenario for stress testing within LRM. Stress business assumptions are similar to BAU assumptions, but with adverse or stressed values. On execution of the stress Run, the stress assumptions are applied to BAU cash flows to assess the impact of the stress scenario on the liquidity metrics.

NOTE: The following procedure is applicable for Stress Testing of Intraday Monitoring Metrics.

For Intraday, when Run Purpose is selected as Intra-Day Metrics Calculation and the Run type is Contractual Run perform the following steps:

1. Create a Stress Run in **Oracle Financial Services Advanced Analytical Applications Infrastructure** window through Stress Definition window under **Enterprise Modeling**, after selecting baseline as Contractual Run.
2. Remove the first 4 processes from the base line run one by one:
 - a. LRM - Intraday - Party and Product Type Reclassification
 - b. LRM - Intraday - Time Bucket Population
 - c. LRM - Intraday - Instrument Data Population
 - d. LRM - Intraday - Transaction And Aggregated Transaction Data Population
 - e. LRM - Intraday - Available Intraday Liquidity Classification
3. Select the process as 'LRM - Intraday - Bucketed Transactions Data Population' and then click Insert Task.
4. In the Task browser, select the new process that is, 'LRM – Intraday Stress Data Preparation' and 'LRM - Intraday - Propagating Effect Of Assumptions On Outflows And Inflows '.
5. Set the precedence of the processes in the following order:
 - a. LRM – Intraday Stress Data Preparation
 - b. LRM - Intraday - Propagating Effect Of Assumptions On Outflows And Inflows
 - c. LRM - Intraday - Bucketed Transactions Data Population
6. Click OK.

The data preparation processes are stitched in the Stress Run.
7. Select the process 'LRM – Intraday Stress Data Preparation' and then click Insert task.
8. In the Task browser, select the defined assumption processes.

All the versions of the defined assumptions are displayed (Assumption name and version number. You can select the latest one).

The selected assumptions appear after the process 'LRM – Intraday Stress Data Preparation'.
9. Click OK. The assumptions are stitched in Stress Run.
10. Click Save. The definition is saved.

7.4.3.2 Defining a Stress Run on BAU Run

For a BAU Run, replacement or insertion of a set of BAU assumptions with another set of stress assumptions constitutes a scenario for stress testing within LRM. Stress business assumptions are

similar to BAU assumptions, but with adverse or stressed values. On execution of the stress Run, the stress assumptions are applied to BAU cash flows to assess the impact of the stress scenario on the liquidity metrics.

NOTE: For more details on the step-by-step creation of a stress Run refer **Stress Testing** chapter in Advanced Analytical Applications Infrastructure module in OFSAAI user guide in [OTN Library](#).

7.5 Run Definition Approval Process

OFS LRM supports approval workflows based on user roles. Run definitions which are defined within the application are required to be approved which are defined within the application before they can be used for computations. The user who creates the Run definition sends it for approval after finalizing it. Run definitions can be approved only by users with the required access levels. For more information refer section [User Roles and Access](#).


7.5.1 Sending Run definitions for approval

To send a definition for approval, perform the following steps:

1. Click **Run Management** on the LHS menu of the LRM Application to open the **Run Management Summary** window.

Note:

Run definitions in the following stages can be sent for approval:

- a. A new definition which in “Draft” status.
 - b. A version of a definition which is rejected and is in “Open” status.
2. Click to select a definition with the status “Draft”, “Open” from the list of business assumptions and then click  icon.

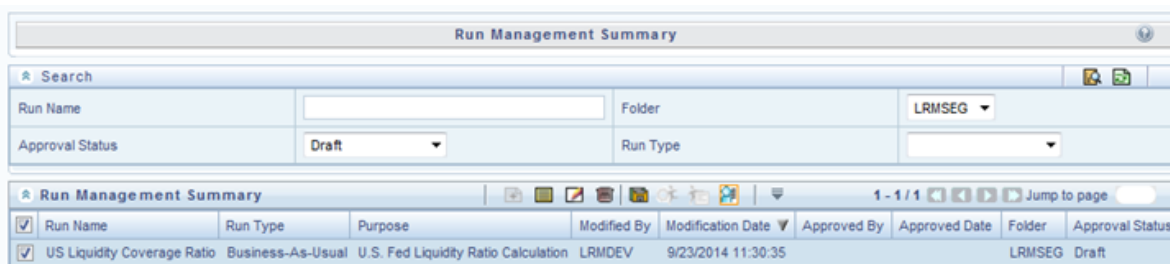


Figure 39 Run Management Summary – Draft status

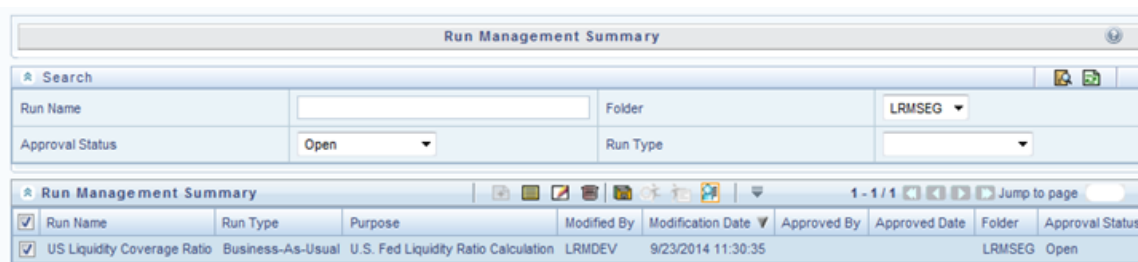


Figure 40 Run Management Summary – Open status

The Run Definition window is displayed with all the parameters defined.

Note: Stress Runs cannot be edited. The definition is opened in the view mode. To edit the Stress Runs, go to Stress Testing Framework in Advanced Analytics Infrastructure module. In case you have any changes you can edit the parameters and click **Save**.


3. To send a definition for authorization, click **Send for Approval**. This changes the status of the definition to Pending Approval. The definition is successfully sent for approval and the status changes to Pending Approval

NOTE: Stress Runs can be sent for approval only when the Time Bucket Definition under Run Parameters section and the Time Bucket Definition under Business Assumptions section in Run Definition match.

7.5.2 Approving Run definitions

To approve a Run definition, perform the following steps:

1. Click **Run Management** on the LHS menu of the LRM Application to open the **Run Management Summary** window. Only definitions which are in “Pending Approval” status can be approved or rejected by the approver.

Click to select a definition with the status “Pending Approval” from the list of Run definitions and then click  icon.

2. To view the definition in the approval summary window, click **Approval Summary**. You can view the status changes for the definition created.

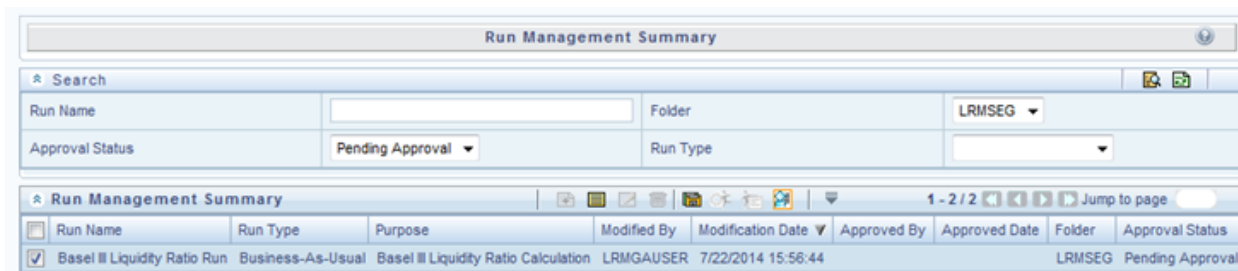


Figure 41 Run Management Summary – Pending Approval

You cannot edit the values in view window.

3. To approve the definition that is sent for authorization, click **Approve**.
The Approve dialog box is displayed with the assumption name and description.

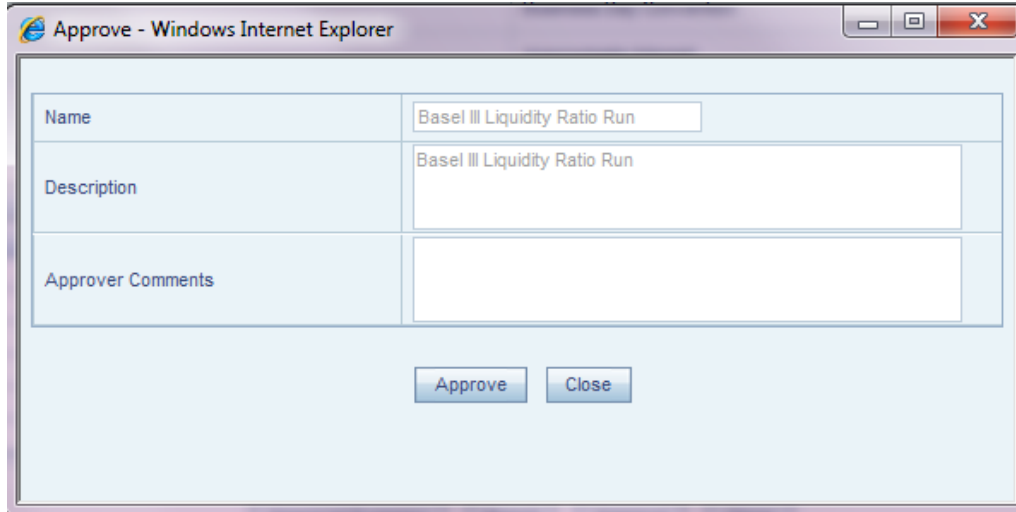


Figure 42 Run Definition - Approve

4. Enter Approver comments and then click Approve.
5. To reject the definition that is sent for authorization, click **Reject**.

The Reject dialog box is displayed with the assumption name and description.

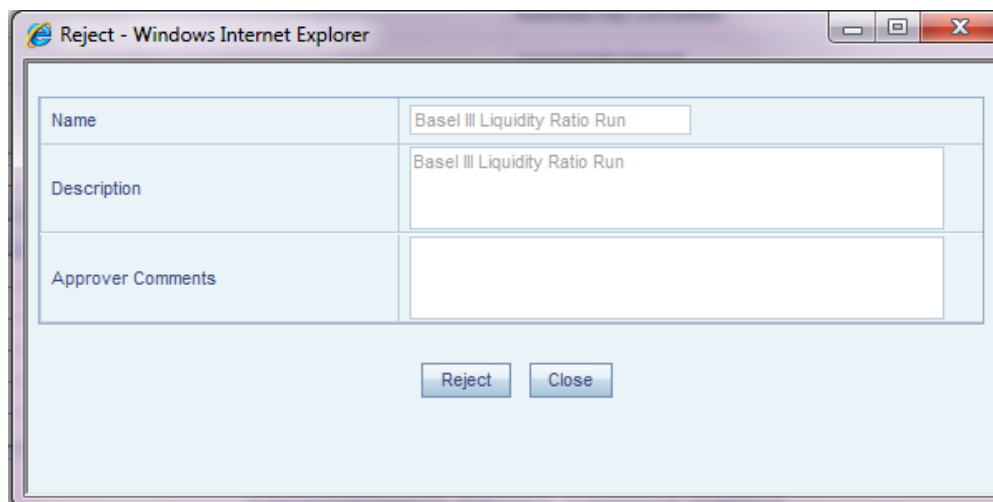



Figure 43 Run Definition - Reject

6. Enter Approver comments and then click **Reject**.
7. Click  icon to view the summary of the entire approval workflow. It displays approval history showing the start date, completion date, status owner and comments if any.

Approval Summary				
Run Details				
Run Name	<input type="text" value="LIR-Exp"/>	Run Description	<input type="text" value="LIR-Exp"/>	
Approval History				
Start Date	Completion Date	Status	Owner	Comments
2014-08-07 02:01:55.0	2014-08-07 02:02:03.0	Draft	LRWGAUSSER	
2014-08-07 02:02:03.0	2014-08-07 02:02:18.0	Pending Approval	LRWGAUSSER	
2014-08-07 02:02:18.0		Approved	LRWGAUSSER	yes



Figure 44 Run Management – Approval Summary

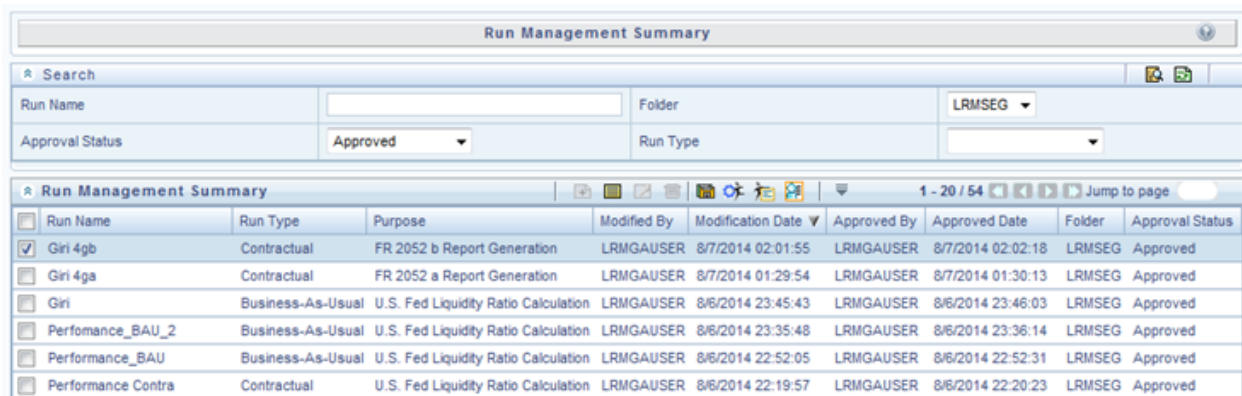
Note:

- The Approve or Reject buttons are present only for the users who have the right to approve or reject the definition.
- In case the definition is rejected, it changes back to 'Open' status. When the definition is in open status, click **View** to view the definition. You cannot edit the values in view window.
- Once the definition is approved, it cannot be edited in the case of Run definitions.

7.5.3 Retiring a Run definition

You can retire a Run definition when a definition is no longer valid and not required to be included in the selection of a new run calculation. To retire a definition once it is approved, perform the following steps:

To retire a definition, click  to select a definition from the list of Run definitions and then click  icon. The Run Definition window is displayed.



Run Name	Run Type	Purpose	Modified By	Modification Date	Approved By	Approved Date	Folder	Approval Status
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Giri 4gb	Contractual	FR 2052 b Report Generation	LRMGAUSER	8/7/2014 02:01:55	LRMGAUSER	8/7/2014 02:02:18	LRMSEG	Approved
<input type="checkbox"/> Giri 4ga	Contractual	FR 2052 a Report Generation	LRMGAUSER	8/7/2014 01:29:54	LRMGAUSER	8/7/2014 01:30:13	LRMSEG	Approved
<input type="checkbox"/> Giri	Business-As-Usual	U.S. Fed Liquidity Ratio Calculation	LRMGAUSER	8/6/2014 23:45:43	LRMGAUSER	8/6/2014 23:46:03	LRMSEG	Approved
<input type="checkbox"/> Performance_BAU_2	Business-As-Usual	U.S. Fed Liquidity Ratio Calculation	LRMGAUSER	8/6/2014 23:35:48	LRMGAUSER	8/6/2014 23:36:14	LRMSEG	Approved
<input type="checkbox"/> Performance_BAU	Business-As-Usual	U.S. Fed Liquidity Ratio Calculation	LRMGAUSER	8/6/2014 22:52:05	LRMGAUSER	8/6/2014 22:52:31	LRMSEG	Approved
<input type="checkbox"/> Performance Contra	Contractual	U.S. Fed Liquidity Ratio Calculation	LRMGAUSER	8/6/2014 22:19:57	LRMGAUSER	8/6/2014 22:20:23	LRMSEG	Approved

Figure 45 Run Management Summary – Retire

1. Click **Retire**. A retired definition will not be available for selection as part of a new Run definition.

Note:

- The approval status field in the Run Management Summary window allows you to search the pre-defined Run on the basis of approval status. This field displays a list of statuses that you have access to as a drop-down that is, Approved, Draft, In Review, Open, Pending Approval or Retired. Selection of a status from the drop-down list displays only those Run definitions that have been defined within the selected status in the Run Management Summary table.
- Assumption definitions can be approved only by those mapped to the LRM role who has defined the assumption. Multiple levels of approvals are supported.
- The Run definition, once saved and approved, is registered as a Rule in the Rules Framework of Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure.

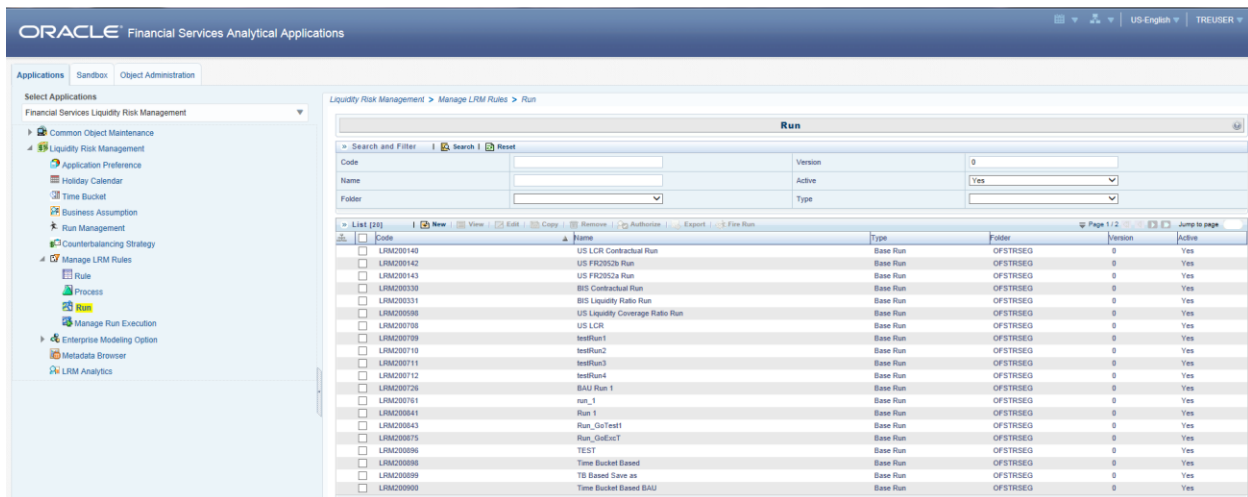
7.6 Adding a Custom Task to a Run

When a Run is defined from LRM Run Management window, it is also registered in the Run window of Rules Framework under the Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure window.

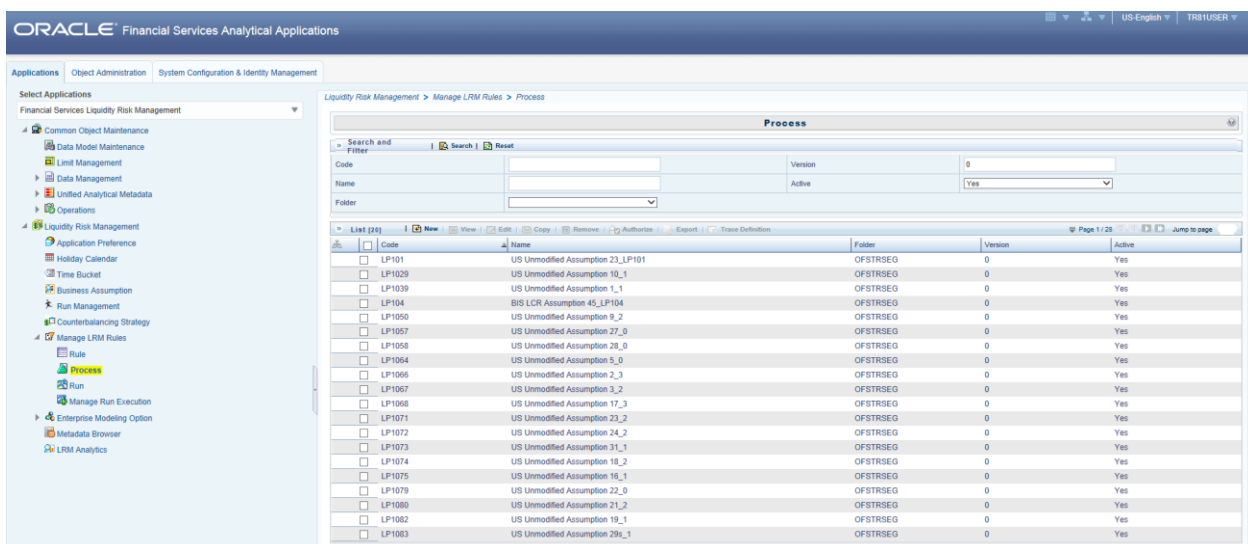
To add a task to a Run, perform the following steps:



1. On the Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure window, choose **Liquidity Risk Management > Manage LRM Rules > Run** on the LHS menu.

On the RHS menu, you can view all the processes which are used and the tasks in the process. You can decide which process needs an additional custom task.

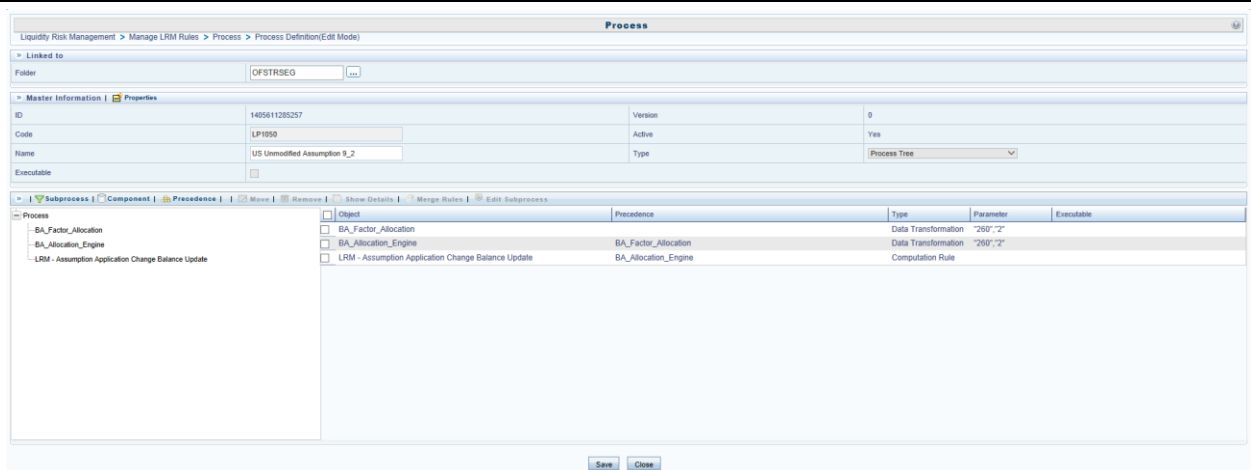


2. Choose **Manage LRM Rules > Process** on the LHS menu.



3. Select  the process you wish to edit and then click Edit  icon.

The **Process** window is displayed.



4. In the process window, you can add a Custom Task. For more information on how to add a task to the process refer Edit Process Definition section in OFSAAI User Guide.
5. Click Save. Ensure to save it to the existing version.

Note:

- Only Process can be edited and this is a custom change which may get overwritten when subsequent product patches are applied. Run must not be edited from RRF window if it is created through OFS LRM Run Management window.
- You can make the required edits to additionally include custom task. For more information refer *OFSAAI User Guide*.
- To execute this Run, you must go to Run Management window of LRM. The Run must be approved prior to execution.

7.7 Preparing for Execution

This chapter aims to detail the important activities that you must perform before executing Contractual, Business As Usual (BAU) or Stress Runs. It aims to provide details on the data required to be populated in the LRM Application and the steps to be followed to define business assumptions which will help identify liquidity gaps.

7.7.1 Data Requirements

Configuring data into the LRM Application is the basic and most important activity to commence working on the LRM Application. Data to be configured in the LRM Application can be divided into three types:

1. Setup Role Management
2. Setup Data Management
3. Run Data Management

Under Setup Role Management, you are requested to create specific roles to access the respective functionality of the screens and map these roles to user groups.

Setup data is a set of dimension tables which does not change frequently and can be categorized as a onetime setup activity required to be populated in OFS LRM.

Run or Execution data management details the staging data to be populated that change with each execution.

7.7.2 Data Quality Checks

In order to maintain the integrity and accuracy of the data populated into the OFS LRM application, certain data quality checks have been pre-configured under the Data Quality Framework link in OFSAAI.

For information on out-of-box Data Quality checks, refer the following LRM DQ Checks excel sheet:



LRM_DQ_Checks.xls

For more information, refer *OFS Analytical Applications Infrastructure User Guide* section 'DQ framework usage' on [OTN](#).

7.7.3 Defining Time Buckets

After configuring setup data and Run or staging data in the LRM Application, the next step is to define the time buckets. Time Buckets can be defined by you in the Time Bucket Definition window of the LRM Application. Refer section [Time Buckets](#) for more information.

7.7.4 Dimension Maintenance

Before executing Runs as part of dimension maintenance, you must execute the <INFODOM>_SCD_COMPONENT and <INFODOM>_DimAccountPop batch. Refer *OFS Liquidity Risk Management V8.0.2.0.0 Run Chart* for more information on the batch.


Further some of the staging data which moves to processing area on MIS date basis have to be executed through ICC batches. Refer *OFS Liquidity Risk Management V8.0.2.0.0 Run Chart* for further details.

NOTE: If ALM-LRM is integrated, then you must execute only one batch either, <INFODOM>_DIMENSION_ACCOUNTS at ALM or <INFODOM>_DIMACCOUNTPOP at LRM.

7.7.5 Defining Business Assumptions

After configuring setup data and dimension maintenance as well as defining time buckets in the LRM Application, the next step is to define the parameters of the business assumption before executing a Run. Business Assumptions can be defined by you in the Business Assumptions Definition window of the LRM Application. Refer section [Business Assumptions](#) for more information.

7.8 Run Execution Parameters

In the **Run Management Summary** window, select a Run from the list of Runs and click  icon. The **Run Execution Parameters** window appears.

The Run Execution Parameters window has the following sections:

- Linked To
- Run Definition Details
- Run Parameters
- Legal Entity Selection
- Run Execution Parameters

7.8.1 Linked To

This field displays the information about Linked To, which is selected as part of Run definition window. The details are displayed as follows:

- Folder: The folder which is specific to the Run definition.
- Access Type: Read/Write or Read Only is selected.

7.8.2 Run Definition Details

This section displays the details which have already been specified for the selected Run as part of Run Definition window. These details are not allowed to be edited. The details are displayed as follows:

- **Run Name:** Displays the Run name.
- **Run Description:** Displays the Run description.

7.8.3 Run Parameters

This section displays the parameters which have already been specified for the selected Run as part of Run Definition window. These parameters are not allowed to be edited. The parameters displayed include:

- Purpose

- Run Type
- Contractual Run (only in case of a Business-as-Usual Run)
- Baseline Run (only in case of Stress Run)
- Time Bucket Definition
- Consolidation Type
- Consolidation Level (only when the Run type is selected as Contractual Run and Consolidation type is selected as Consolidated)
- Business Day Convention
- Include Interest Cash Flows
- Approximate Interest
- Forward Rate Interpolation Method
- Assumptions Applied To (only in case of Business-as-Usual and Stress Run)

7.8.4 Legal Entity Selection

This section displays the Legal Entity Selection which is selected as part of Run definition window.

7.8.5 Run Execution Parameters

The Run execution parameters have to be specified for the selected Run.

7.8.5.1 FIC MIS Date

This is a selection of a date from the calendar. The FIC MIS date is with reference to the date of the input data required for computations. This is different from the execution date. The data available in the staging area which has a date corresponding to the FIC MIS date is used for computations.

7.8.5.2 Run Execution Description

This field allows you to provide a brief description of the Run execution. It is optional.

7.8.5.3 Contractual Run Execution ID

When the Run type is selected as Business-As-Usual or Stress Run, execution ID of the underlying contractual Run is required to be selected from the Contractual Run Execution ID browser in the Run Execution Parameters window. Business assumptions, both BAU and stress, are applied to the cash flows aggregated as part of the selected contractual Run execution and further computations are carried out based on these aggregated cash flows and other interim metrics.

7.8.5.4 Reporting Currency

When the Run type is selected as Contractual, Reporting Currency is allowed for selection from the browser in Run Execution Parameters window.

When the Run type is selected as Business-As-Usual, this field displays the reporting currency selected as part of the Contractual Run execution.

When the Run type is selected as Stress Run, this field displays the reporting currency selected as part of the Contractual Run execution.

For the first execution of a run, you must select the reporting currency. For subsequent executions the previously executed reporting currency, is automatically displayed but can be edited for each execution.

All the cash flows and balances in natural currency are converted to the reporting currency selected as part of this section for the purpose of computation and reporting. Additionally, the application also supports conversion to local currency of each legal entity in a single Run execution.

7.8.5.5 Exchange Rate Source

This field allows you to select the source from which the exchange rate is obtained.

When the Run type is selected as Contractual, exchange rate source is allowed for selection from the drop-down in Run Execution Parameters window. The selection is as follows:

- Bloomberg
- Internal
- Reuters

If you have different exchange rates, perform the following steps to add a new exchange rate source:

1. Add a LOOKUP_CD in the table FSI_LRM_LOOKUP_B for the CATEGORY_ID = 19 (Exchange Rate Source).
2. Add a description for LOOKUP_CD added in the above mentioned table(FSI_LRM_LOOKUP_B) in the table FSI_LRM_LOOKUP_TL.

When the Run type is selected as Business-As-Usual or Stress Run, this field displays the reporting currency selected as part of the Contractual Run execution.

7.8.5.6 LCR Horizon

This field allows you to enter the LCR Horizon (in days) for the purpose of liquidity coverage ratio calculation. By default this value is displayed is 30, which is the regulatory horizon for LCR. This can be edited. This parameter determines the number of days to which the LCR scenario applies i.e. net cash outflows will be calculated.

When the Run type is selected as Business-As-Usual or Stress Run, this field displays the LCR Horizon selected as part of the Contractual Run execution.

Note:

- You have the option of defining and executing any number of Runs.
- A Run can be executed multiple times for the same execution date.
- You also have the option of re-executing the same Run for different execution dates.

7.9 Executing a Run

The LRM application contains a Run Management window, which contains the functionality of executing Runs, by selecting different Run level parameters for each execution. Runs can be defined in the Run framework of OFSAAI. Run execution is allowed through the Run Management window.

A Run can be executed as a solo Run or a consolidation Run.

Once a Run has been defined and approved, you can execute a Run by providing the Run execution parameters. You can perform an Ad Hoc execution or batch execution. For an Ad Hoc execution from the Run Execution window you can provide the parameters and click Execute. For a batch execution you can provide the parameters and click Create Batch. This creates a batch and you must schedule the batch scheduler module which is available in OFSAAI.



NOTE:

If you are not executing the Run for the first time, then the parameters in the Run Parameters Link will be the same as the one selected for the previous Run.

You have the option of defining and executing any number of Runs. For each Run defined, you can select all or few assumptions to be applied to the Run. You also have the option of re-executing the same Run for different Execution dates.

7.9.1.1 Executing a Contractual Run

To execute a Contractual Run, perform the following steps:

1. Click **Run Management** on the LHS menu of the LRM Application to open the **Run Management Summary** window.
2. Click  to select a contractual Run from the list of Runs and click  icon.

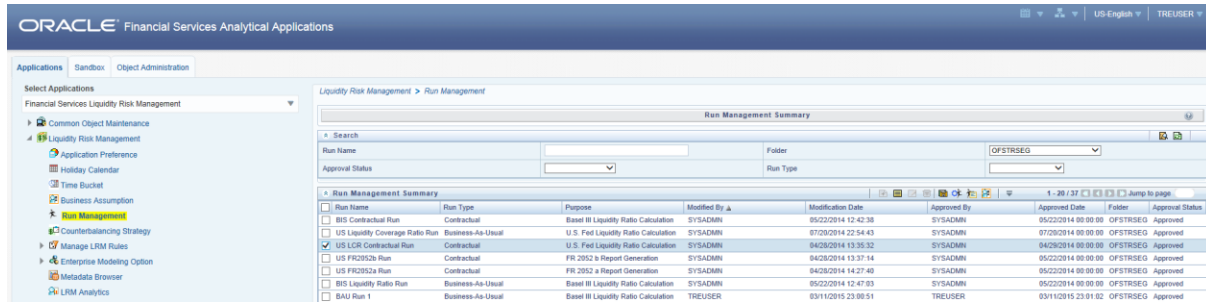


Figure 46 Run Management Summary

NOTE: All fields except for Run execution parameters are non-editable fields for the selected Run.

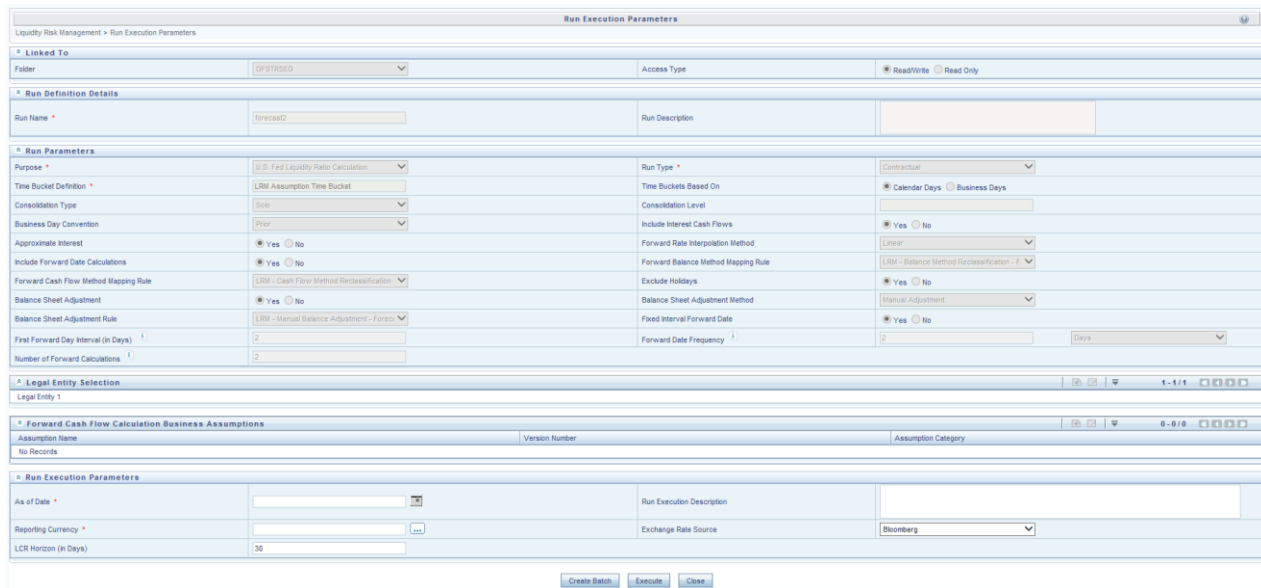




Figure 47 Run Execution Parameters

3. When the Run type is selected as **Contractual** and the purpose is selected as **Basel III Liquidity Ratio Calculation** or **Long Term Gap Calculation** or **U.S Fed Liquidity Ratio Calculation**, in the Run Execution Parameters section,
 - a. Click  to select the **FIC MIS Date**.
 - b. Enter the **Run Execution Description**.
 - c. Click  to select the **Reporting Currency** from the Hierarchy Browser and then click **OK**. Only a single selection is allowed here.

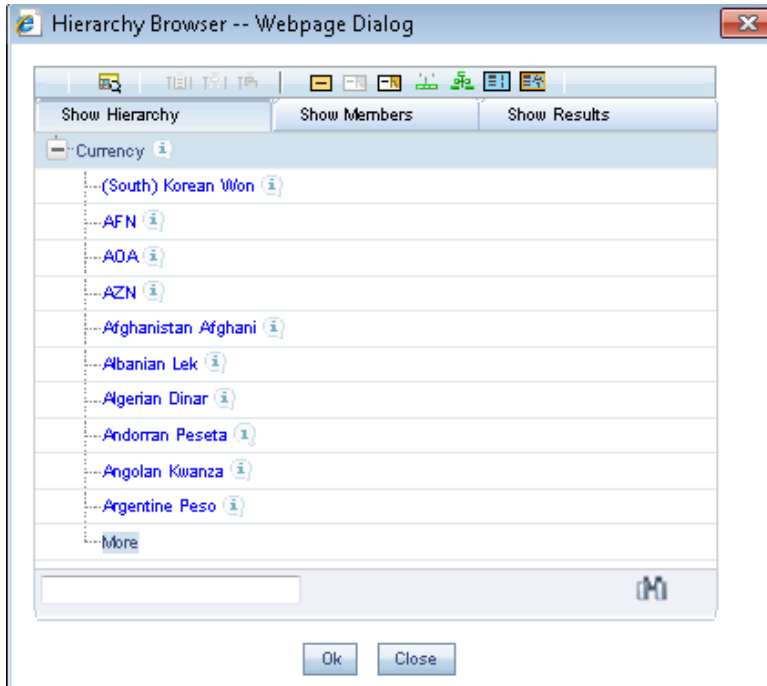


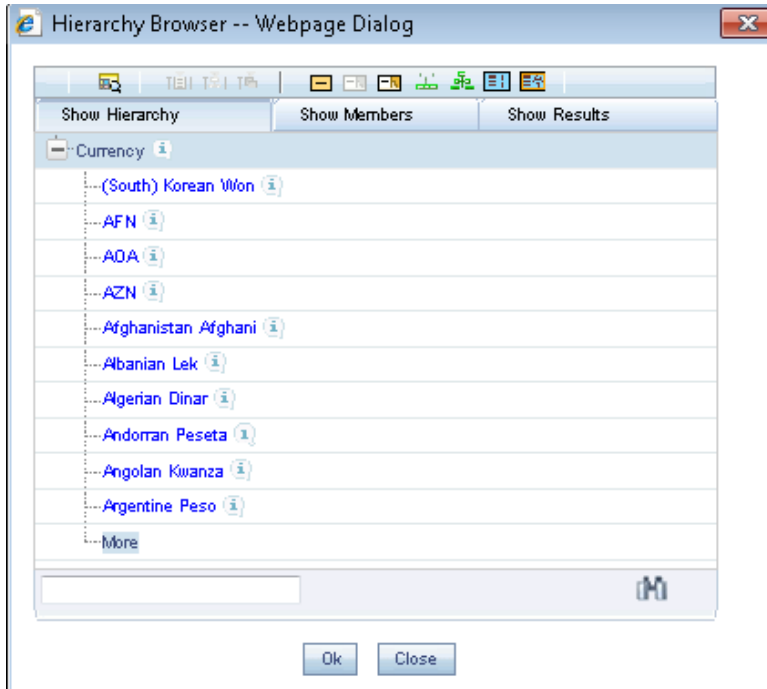


Figure 48 Run Definition – Hierarchy Browser

- d. Select the **Exchange Rate Source** from the drop-down list.
 - e. Enter the **LCR Horizon (in days)**. The default value is 30. This applicable only when the purpose is selected as Basel III Liquidity Ratio Calculation or U.S Fed Liquidity Ratio Calculation.
4. When the Run type is selected as **Contractual** and the purpose is selected as **FR 2052 a Report Generation** or **FR 2052 b Report Generation**, in the Run Execution Parameters section,
 - a. Click  to select the **FIC MIS Date**.
 - b. Enter the **Run Execution Description**.
 - c. Click  to select the **Reporting Currency** from the Hierarchy Browser and then click **OK**.




- d. Select the **Exchange Rate Source** from the drop-down list.
- 5. Execute the Run as per one of the following methods:
 Click **Create Batch** to create batches for execution from the batch execution window.
 Or,
 Click **Execute** to execute the Run from the Run Execution Parameters window itself
 Click **Close** to return to the Run Management Summary window.

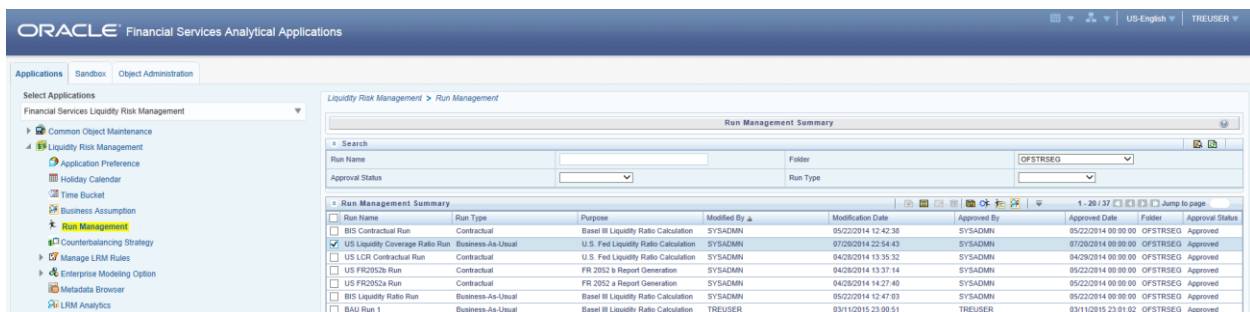
Note:

Run Execution Parameter Definition does not have an approval process.

7.9.1.2 Executing a BAU Run

To execute a BAU Run, perform the following steps:

1. Click **Run Management** on the LHS menu of the LRM Application to open the **Run Management Summary** window.
2. Click to select a BAU Run from the list of Runs and click  icon.



The **Run Execution Parameters** window appears. Here, the parameters of the Run are displayed in an un-editable form and the execution parameters are allowed to be specified for the selected Run.

Figure 49 Run Definition – Run Execution Parameters



3. When the Run type is selected as **Business-As-Usual** and the purpose is selected as **Basel III Liquidity Ratio Calculation** or **Long Term Gap Calculation** or **U.S Fed Liquidity Ratio Calculation**, in the **Run Execution Parameters** section,
 - a. Click  to select the **FIC MIS Date**.
 - b. Enter the **Run Execution Description**.
 - c. Click  to select the **Contractual Run Execution ID** from the browser and then click **OK**. This is the execution ID of the underlying Contractual Run.

Figure 50 Contractual Run Execution ID Browser

- d. **Reporting Currency, Exchange Rate Source** and **LCR Horizon** fields are disabled and display the values which are selected as part of the contractual Run execution.

Note:

- Except for business assumptions which are selected as part of the Run parameters all other Run parameters are displayed.
- Run Execution Parameter Definition does not have an approval process.

4. Execute the Run as per one of the following methods:

Click **Create Batch** to create batches for execution from the batch execution window.



Or,

Click **Execute** to execute the Run from the Run Execution Parameters window itself

5. Click **Close** to return to the Run Management Summary window.



7.9.1.3 Executing a Stress Run

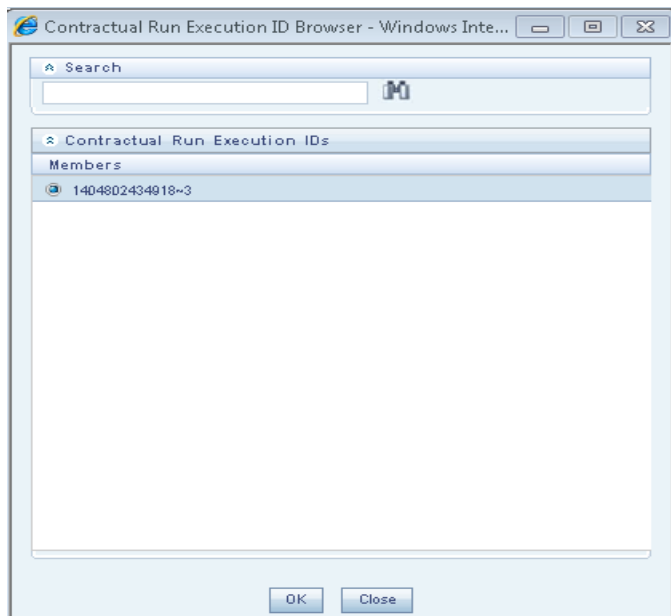
To execute a Stress Run, perform the following steps:

1. Click **Run Management** on the LHS menu of the LRM Application to open the **Run Management Summary** window.
2. Click  to select a Stress Run from the list of Runs and click  icon.

3. All the fields are same as explained for Contractual and BAU Runs. The only exception is that a stress Run is based on a Business as usual Run. All the parameters specified as part of the Run execution parameter window are displayed in an un-editable form. This is based on the selection of the BAU Run. There is a direct mapping between a BAU and a Stress definition in the stress testing framework.
4. For Intraday Stress execution, perform the following steps:

Note: Intraday Stress Run is based on Intraday Contractual Run.



- a. Click  to select the **FIC MIS Date**.
- b. Enter the **Run Execution Description**.
- c. Click  to select the **Contractual Run Execution ID** from the browser and then click **OK**. This is the execution ID of the underlying Contractual Run.

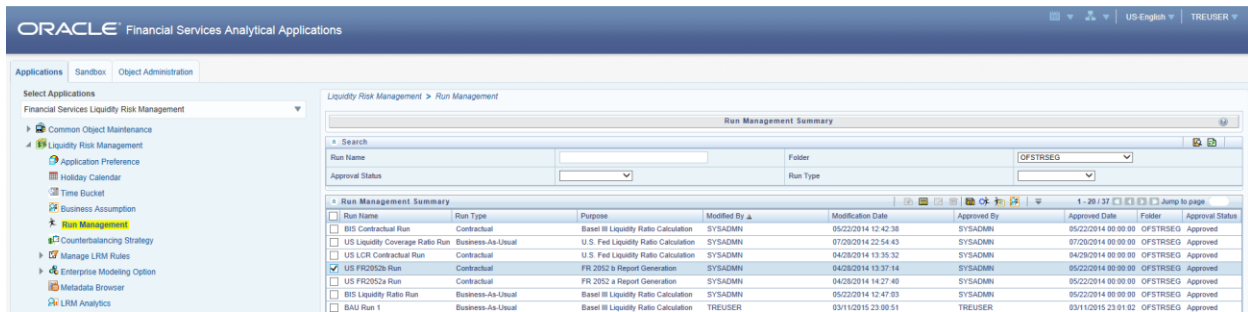


The application prompts you to enter the Contractual Run Execution ID if you fail to enter these details.

5. Execute the Run as per one of the following methods:
Click **Create Batch** to create batches for execution from the batch execution window.
Or,
Click **Execute** to execute the Run from the Run Execution Parameters window itself
6. Click **Close** to return to the Run Management Summary window.

7.10 Run Execution Summary

To view the summary of all the Run executions of a particular Run, click  to select a Run from the list of Runs in the Run Management Summary window and click  icon.



The Run execution summary is displayed as follows:

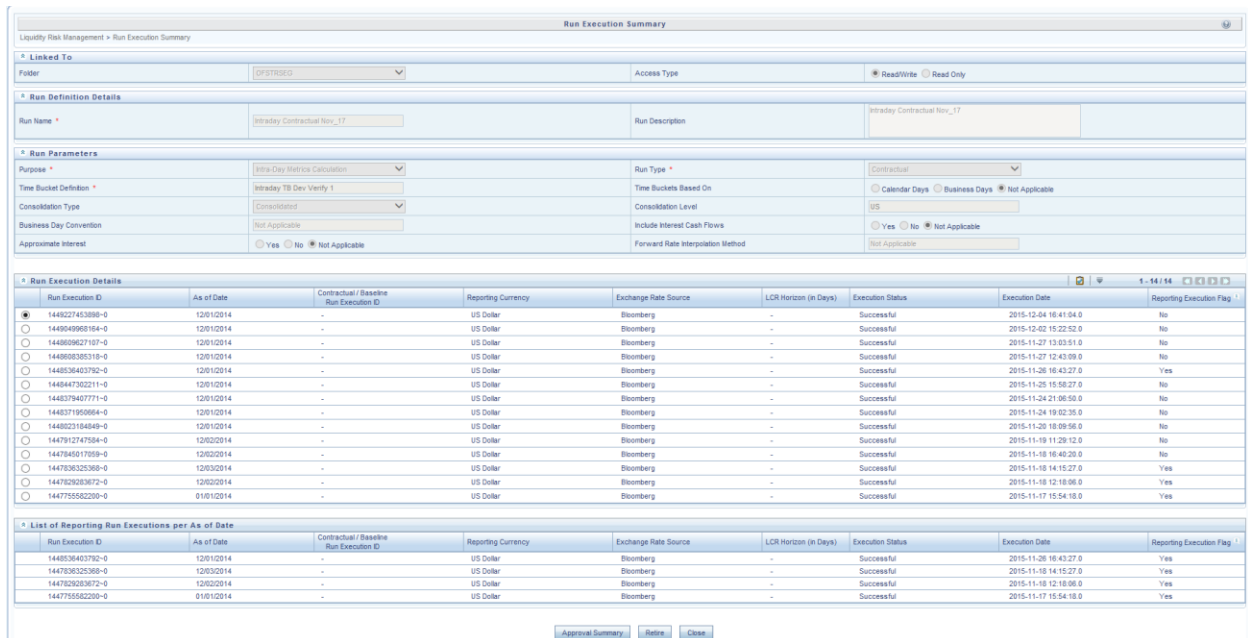

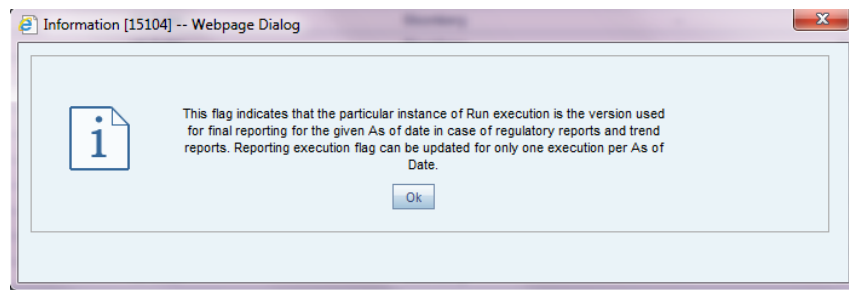


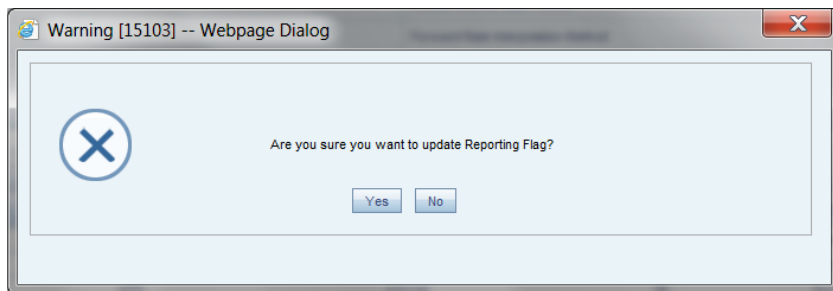
Figure 51 Run Execution Summary

1. All the parameters entered as part of the Run Definition window are displayed in an un-editable form.
2. Run Execution Details section displays the Run execution parameters specified for each execution.
 - a. You can select a successful Run Execution ID and click  **Reporting Execution Flag** icon to report it for execution.

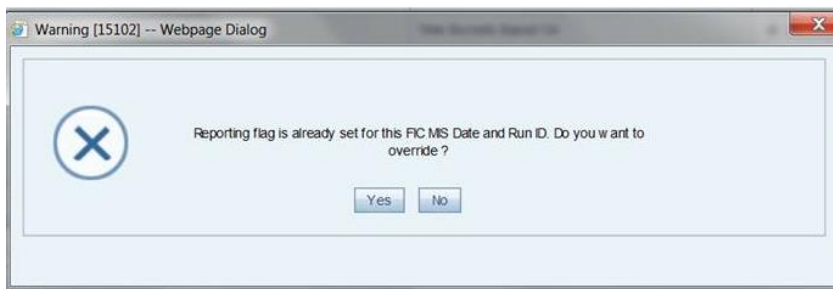
The **Reporting Execution Flag** icon information is displayed below:




- b. A confirmation message appears before updating the Reporting flag.



- c. Click **Yes**. This Run ID is now listed in the List of Reporting Run Execution per As of Date section.
- d. When you select a Run ID which was previously reported for execution, the following message appears.



- e. Click **Yes**. It replaces the latest Run ID under the List of Reporting Run Execution per As of Date section.
- f. When you select a Run execution which has failed,  **Reporting Execution Flag** icon is disabled.
3. List of Reporting Run Execution per As of Date section displays the Run execution parameters which are reported for execution.
4. Business assumptions section displays the details of the business assumptions selected as part of each Run. This is applicable only in case of a Business-as-Usual or Stress Run. The details are displayed in a tabular format in the Business assumption section is as follows:
- a. **Assumption Name:** This column displays the name of the business assumption selected as part of the Run.
 - b. **Version Number:** This column displays the version number of the BAU or stress assumption that was used for computations as part of the selected Run execution. Click the version number to launch the Business Assumption Definition window that displays the specific version of the selected business assumption.
 - c. **Assumption Category:** This column displays the assumption category selected as part of the Run.

Additionally for Stress Run, the following fields are displayed:

- a. **Stress Assumption Name:** This column displays the name of the stress assumption selected as part of the Run.
- b. **Stress Version Number:** This column displays the version number of the BAU or stress assumption that was used for computations as part of the selected Run execution. Click the version number to launch the Business Assumption Definition window that displays the specific version of the selected business assumption.
- c. **Stress Assumption Category:** This column displays the stress assumption category selected as part of the Run.
- d. **Time Bucket Definition Validation:** This column checks and displays if the Time Bucket Definition under Run Parameters section and the Time Bucket Definition under Business Assumptions section in Run Definition match.

Refer section [Approving a Run Definition](#) to know how to retire a definition and view the approval summary.

8 Counterbalancing Strategies

8.1 Overview

The Counterbalancing Strategy module of Oracle Financial Services Liquidity Risk Management aids banks in developing contingency funding plans to address the liquidity hotspots observed during stress scenarios of varying magnitudes. A counterbalancing strategy or a contingency funding plan refers to certain measures undertaken by banks to minimize or nullify the gaps identified under the BAU and Stress conditions. The purpose is to identify the large negative and positive liquidity gaps across defined time buckets and apply counterbalancing actions that will reduce the gaps.

A range of counterbalancing strategies, consisting of one or multiple counterbalancing positions covering the fire sale of marketable and fixed assets, creation of new repos, rollover of existing repos and raising fresh deposits or borrowings, can be defined easily in order to bridge the liquidity gaps observed under different business conditions. This module enables banks to dynamically assess and update their contingency funding plans based on the changing market and business conditions thereby ensuring complete preparedness to combat potential liquidity shocks.

The OFS LRM application, gives you the option of applying five different types of counterbalancing positions to generate new cash flows and manage huge negative and positive liquidity gaps. These include:

- Sale of Marketable Assets
- Sale of Other Assets
- Rollover of Existing Repo's
- New Repo's
- New Funding

The liquidity gaps and other metrics, calculated post counterbalancing, are displayed in the Liquidity Risk dashboard of ALM Analytics for each counterbalancing strategy definition.

NOTE: Counterbalancing strategies are applied to the liquidity gap results of a specific execution of an existing contractual, business-as-usual or stress Run.

8.2 Counterbalancing Strategy Definition

The Counterbalancing Strategy Definition has the following sections for defining parameters:

- Details
- Liquidity Gap Report
- Counterbalancing Positions

8.2.1 Details

The following details must be specified for the counterbalancing strategy:


- **Counterbalancing Strategy Name:** Enter Counterbalancing Strategy Name.
- **Description:** Enter the description of the counterbalancing strategy.

The following details of a particular execution of the underlying Run to which the counterbalancing strategy is to be applied are selected.


- **FIC MIS Date:** Select the as of date of the Run to which the counterbalancing strategy is to be applied.
- **Run Type:** Select the type of Run on which you want to apply the counterbalancing strategy. Options available in the drop-down are Contractual, BAU and Stress.
- **Run Selection:** Select the Run to which the Counterbalancing Strategy needs to be executed.
- **Run Execution ID:** Select the Run execution ID of the selected Run to which counterbalancing strategy needs to be executed.
- **Currency:** Select the reporting currency or local currency as an option. This will be executed on the selected currency type over the selected Run.
- **Legal Entity:** Select the legal entity to which the counterbalancing strategy needs to be executed.
- **Baseline Run:** Select the baseline Run to which the counterbalancing strategy needs to be executed. When you click the selection button, Run Selection Browser appears which will allow you to select the Run.
- **Time Bucket Level Selection:** Select the time bucket level selection to which the counterbalancing strategy needs to be executed.
- **Values to be shown in multiples of:** Click this dropdown to select to display the values in multiples of thousands, millions and billions.

8.2.2 Liquidity Gap Report

This section displays the following, Liquidity gaps calculated as part of the selected execution and Run selected at the time bucket levels which are in terms of multiples selected as part of the Details section.

It will be at selected level and value. It will either be in millions or billions or thousands based on your selection above. The Liquidity Gap report is generated once you click  button.

8.2.3 Counterbalancing Positions

This section allows you to add one or multiple counterbalancing positions, which together constitute a counterbalancing strategy. When you click the add  icon, the Counterbalancing Strategy Definition window is displayed where you can specify the counterbalancing positions to be applied.

Counterbalancing Strategy Definition window supports the following types of counterbalancing positions in the LRM Application:

- Sale of Marketable Assets:
- Sale of Other Assets
- Rollover of Existing Repos
- New Repos
- New Funding

8.2.3.1 Sale of Marketable Assets

This counterbalancing position type allows you to sell a marketable instrument prior to its maturity. Sale of marketable assets generates new cash inflow in the sale bucket and reverses all original cash flows occurring between the sale bucket and maturity. Only unencumbered marketable assets (identified through encumbrance status and marketable asset indicator) are available for selection as a part of this counterbalancing strategy.

As part of this counterbalancing position, you are required to select a marketable instrument and provide the following sale parameters:

- **No. of Units / Percentage to be Sold:** This is the number of units or percentage of the instrument that is to be sold. This value has to be within the sale limit, if any, specified for the asset.
- **Discount (in %):** This is the discount applied to the asset value to determine the inflows on sale.
- **Revised Inflow Bucket:** This is the sale bucket i.e. bucket where the cash inflows are generated due to the sale.

The cash flows on sale of marketable assets are calculated as follows:

1. Original maturity bucket and maturity amount of the asset is identified.
2. Cash inflows to be posted to the sale bucket are calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Cash Inflow}_{\text{Sale Bucket}} &= \text{Market Value Per Unit} \times \text{Number of Units} \times \text{Sale Percentage} \times (1 \\
 &\quad - \text{Discount})
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Original cash flows occurring from the sale bucket to the maturity bucket are reversed as follows:

$$\text{Cash Outflow}_{\text{Time Bucket} > \text{Sale Bucket}} = \text{Original Cash Inflow} \times \text{Sale Percentage}$$

Note:

- The units or amount available for sale depends on the sale limit specified for each instrument. For instance, if the total units of Bond A held by the legal entity are 100 and a sale limit of 50% is specified, then, only 50 units of Bond A are allowed to be sold while counterbalancing.
- If all the available units of an asset are sold then this asset will not appear in the Marketable Assets Browser for selection.
- In case of partial sale, only the balance units or amount are available for further counterbalancing actions, such as creation of new repos. However, it is not available for further sale.

8.2.3.2 Sale of Other Assets

This counterbalancing position type allows you to sell a non-marketable asset such as a fixed asset or an earning asset prior to its maturity. Sale of other assets generates new cash inflow in the sale bucket and reverses all original cash flows occurring between the sale bucket and maturity. Only unencumbered assets (identified through encumbrance status) are available for selection as a part of this counterbalancing strategy.

As part of this counterbalancing position, you are required to select a non-marketable asset and provide the following sale parameters:

- **Value of Assets to be Sold:** This is the percentage of the asset that is to be sold. This value has to be within the sale limit, if any, specified for the asset.
- **Discount (in %):** This is the discount applied to the asset value to determine the inflows on sale.
- **Revised Inflow Bucket:** This is the sale bucket i.e. bucket where the cash inflows are generated due to the sale.

The cash flows on sale of other assets are calculated as follows:

1. Original maturity bucket and maturity amount of the asset is identified.
2. Cash inflows to be posted to the sale bucket are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Cash Inflow}_{\text{Sale Bucket}} = \text{EOP Balance} \times \text{Sale Percentage} \times (1 - \text{Discount})$$

3. Original cash flows occurring from the sale bucket to the maturity bucket are reversed as follows:

$$\text{Cash Outflow}_{\text{Time Bucket} > \text{Sale Bucket}} = \text{Original Cash Inflow} \times \text{Sale Percentage}$$

Note:

- The sale of other assets includes loans and fixed assets. All assets of the banks excluding marketable assets are available for sale as part of this counterbalancing position.
- The amount available for sale depends on the sale limit that is specified. For example, if the total value of land held by the legal entity is \$10000000 and a sale limit of 30% is specified, then the land worth of a maximum of \$3000000 is allowed to be sold while counterbalancing.

- In case of partial sale, only the balance units or amount are available for further counterbalancing actions, such as creation of new repos. However, it is not available for further sale.

8.2.3.3 Rollover of Existing Repos

This counterbalancing position type allows you to extend the maturity of an existing repo/reverse repo by rolling it over to a later time bucket. This results in rescheduling of cash outflows/inflows to a future date and reversal of cash outflows/inflows at the original maturity. This is applied at an individual instrument position level.

As part of this counterbalancing position, you are required to select an existing repo and provide the following rollover parameters:

- **Units to be Rolled Over:** This is the number of units of the underlying asset that are to be rolled over.
- **Revised Maturity Bucket:** This is the new maturity bucket post rollover. Revised maturity bucket should be less than or equal to the maturity bucket of the underlying instrument.
- **Haircut (in %):** Provide the Haircut in %.

The cash flows on rollover of repos and similar instruments are calculated as follows:

1. Original maturity bucket and maturity amount of the repo is identified.
2. Original cash outflows occurring in the original maturity bucket are reversed:

$$\text{Cash Inflow}_{\text{Original Maturity Bucket}} = \text{MTM Value} \times \text{Rollover Percentage} \times (1 - \text{Haircut})$$

3. Cash outflows to be posted to the revised maturity bucket are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Cash Outflow}_{\text{Revised Maturity Bucket}} = \text{MTM Value} \times \text{Rollover Units}$$

The cash flows on rollover of reverse repos and similar instruments are calculated as follows:

1. Original maturity bucket and maturity amount of the reverse repo is identified.
2. Original cash inflows occurring in the original maturity bucket are reversed:

$$\text{Cash Outflow}_{\text{Original Maturity Bucket}} = \text{MTM Value} \times \text{Rollover Percentage} \times (1 - \text{Haircut})$$

3. Cash inflows to be posted to the revised maturity bucket are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Cash Inflow}_{\text{Revised Maturity Bucket}} = \text{MTM Value} \times \text{Rollover Units}$$

Note:

- Revised maturity bucket cannot exceed maturity bucket of underlying security.
- All repo like instruments are supported as part of this counterbalancing action including repo's, reverse repo's, buy/sell backs and sell/buy backs.

8.2.3.4 New Repos

This counterbalancing position type allows you to create new repo transactions by selecting an existing asset. Creation of a new repo, results in a cash inflow on the repo start date and a corresponding outflow at the repo maturity date specified as part of the counterbalancing position. New repos can be created for the following types of marketable instruments:

- Unencumbered securities (identified through encumbrance status)
- Securities for which the bank has re-hypothecation rights (indicator for re-hypothecation rights)

As part of this counterbalancing position, you are required to select an existing repo and provide the following rollover parameters:

- **No of Units to be Repo'd:** This is the number of units of the asset to be repo'd.
- **Haircut (in %):** This is the haircut applied to calculate the repo value.
- **Revised Inflow Bucket:** This is the bucket where the inflows from the repo are received and the asset is encumbered i.e. repo start bucket.
- **Revised Maturity Bucket:** This is the time bucket in which the repo contract matures i.e. where the asset is received and cash is paid to the counterparty.

The cash flows on repo creation are calculated as follows:

1. Cash inflows occurring in the repo start bucket are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Cash Inflow}_{\text{Repo start Bucket}} = \text{MTM Value} \times \text{Units to be Repo'd} \times (1 - \text{Haircut})$$

2. Cash outflows to be posted to the revised maturity bucket are user specified.
3. The underlying asset is encumbered i.e. encumbrance status is updated.

The cash flows on repo creation are calculated as follows:

1. Cash outflows occurring in the reverse repo start bucket are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Cash Outflow}_{\text{Reverse Repo start Bucket}} = \text{MTM Value} \times \text{Units to be Repo'd} \times (1 - \text{Haircut})$$

2. Cash inflows to be posted to the revised maturity bucket are user specified.

Note:

- Revised maturity bucket cannot exceed maturity bucket of underlying security.
- All repo like instruments are supported as part of this counterbalancing action including repo's, reverse repo's, buy/sell backs and sell/buy backs.
- The units of the asset available to be repo'd depend on the repo limit that is specified. For instance, if the total units of Bond A held by a legal entity are 100 and a repo limit of 40% is specified, then only 40 units of Bond A are allowed to be repo'd while counterbalancing.
- If all available units of an asset are repo'd then it does not appear for selection in the Marketable Assets Browser.

- In case of partial repo, only the balance units or amount appears in the Units Available column for further counterbalancing actions, such as sale of marketable assets. However, it is not available for further creation of new repos.
- Exposure to an existing counterparty while creating new repos is allowed only up to the counterparty limit specified. For instance if the counterparty limit is specified as 1 Million for Counterparty X, the current exposure is 900000, then creation of new repo's is allowed only up to an exposure of 100000 against Counterparty X.

8.2.3.5 New Funding

This counterbalancing position type allows you to raise new funding either as a deposit or borrowing. A new funding creates a cash inflow in the specified time bucket and a corresponding outflow in a later time bucket. The LRM application allows you to specify the product, borrowing date (inflow date), borrowed amount, maturity date and amount.

As part of this counterbalancing position, you are required to select a funding product and provide the following parameters:

- **Legal Entity:** This is the legal entity which is raising the new funding in context of the counterbalancing position.
- **Line of Business:** This is the line of business of the legal entity which is raising the new funding.
- **Natural Currency:** This is the natural currency of the new deposit or borrowing account.
- **Counterparty:** This is the counterparty who is deemed to have provided the new funding.
- **Inflow Bucket:** This is the transaction start bucket that is, the bucket in which the inflows from the new deposit or borrowing is recorded.
- **Inflow Amount:** This is the cash received from the new funding.
- **Maturity Bucket:** This is the maturity bucket of the transaction that is, the bucket in which cash outflows is recorded.
- **Maturity Amount:** This is the outflow amount at the maturity of the new funding.

NOTE: The cash flows do not have any calculations. It posts the inflows and outflows amount as provided by you.

8.2.4 Liquidity Gap Report Post Counterbalancing

This section displays the Post Counterbalancing Gap Report of the selected Run. Once all counterbalancing positions are defined, clicking the Apply Counterbalancing button triggers the calculation of changes to cash flow position due to the counterbalancing strategy. The effect of counterbalancing positions on the baseline liquidity gaps is displayed in a tabular format. The counterbalancing strategy is allowed to be edited and its effect can be re-calculated within the application.

8.3 Understanding Counterbalancing Strategy Summary

In Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure under **Select Applications** select, **Financial Services Liquidity Risk Management**.

To open the **Counter Balancing Strategy** window, choose **Liquidity Risk Management > Counter Balancing Strategy** on the Left-Hand Side (LHS) menu.

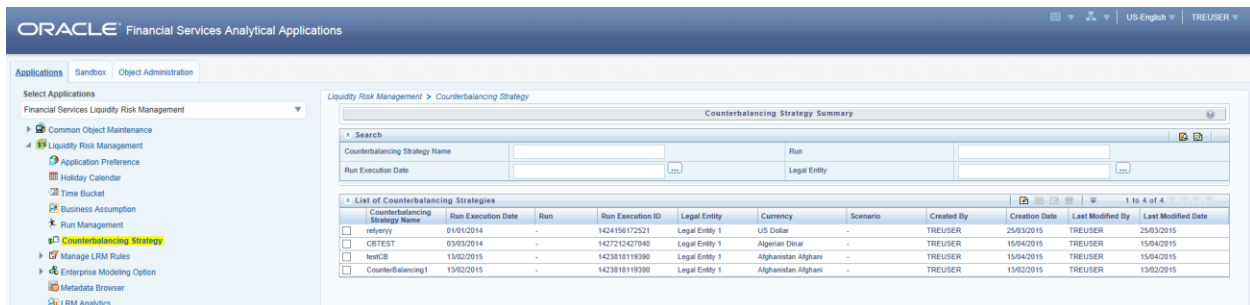




Figure 52 Counterbalancing Strategies Summary

The Counterbalancing Strategies Summary window of the LRM application allows you to define/execute a Counterbalancing Strategy in the LRM Application.

This is the search section which contains multiple parameters. You can specify one or multiple search criteria in this section. When you click the search icon, depending up on the search criteria, this filters and displays the relevant search combination parameters under the list of Counterbalancing Strategies.

Search	
Field/Icon	Description
Search 	This icon allows you to search the counterbalancing strategy on the basis of the search criteria specified. Search criteria include a combination of Name, Run Name, Execution Date or Legal Entity. The counterbalancing strategies displayed in the Counterbalancing Strategy summary table are filtered based on the search criteria specified on clicking of this icon.
Reset 	This icon allows you to reset the search section to its default state that is, without any selections. Resetting the search section displays all the existing counterbalancing strategies in the Counterbalancing Strategies Summary table.
Counterbalancing Strategy Name	This section allows you to search the pre-defined Counterbalancing Strategy on the basis of the Counterbalancing Strategy name. Specify the

Search	
Field\Icon	Description
	Counterbalancing Strategy Name to search for the pre-defined Counterbalancing Strategy.
Run	This section allows you to search the pre-defined Counterbalancing Strategy on the basis of the Run Name. Specify the Run Name here to search for the pre defined Counterbalancing Strategy.
Run Execution Date	This section allows you to search the pre-defined Counterbalancing Strategy on the basis of Execution Date. Specify the Execution Date here to search for the pre-defined Counterbalancing Strategy.
Legal Entity	This section allows you to search the pre-defined Counterbalancing Strategy on the basis of Legal Entity. Specify the Legal entity to search for the pre-defined Counterbalancing Strategy.

Table 66 Counterbalancing Strategy – Search





List of Runs		
Icon Name	Icon	Description
Add		This icon allows you to define a new Counterbalancing Strategy.
View		This icon allows you to view the selected Counterbalancing Strategy.
Edit		This icon allows you to edit the selected Counterbalancing Strategy.
Delete		This link allows you to delete the selected Counterbalancing Strategy.

Table 67 Counterbalancing Strategy Summary

8.4 Defining Counterbalancing Strategies

The process of defining Counterbalancing Strategies remains unchanged from LRM version 2.0.

After executing Contractual, BAU and Stress Runs, Counterbalancing Strategies are applied to the liquidity gaps which are identified after execution of the Run.

The step-by-step procedure to apply Counterbalancing Strategies on identified liquidity gaps is as follows:





1. Click  in the counterbalancing strategy summary window. The **Counterbalancing Strategy Definition** window appears to define the counterbalancing strategy.



Figure 53 Counterbalancing Strategy Definition

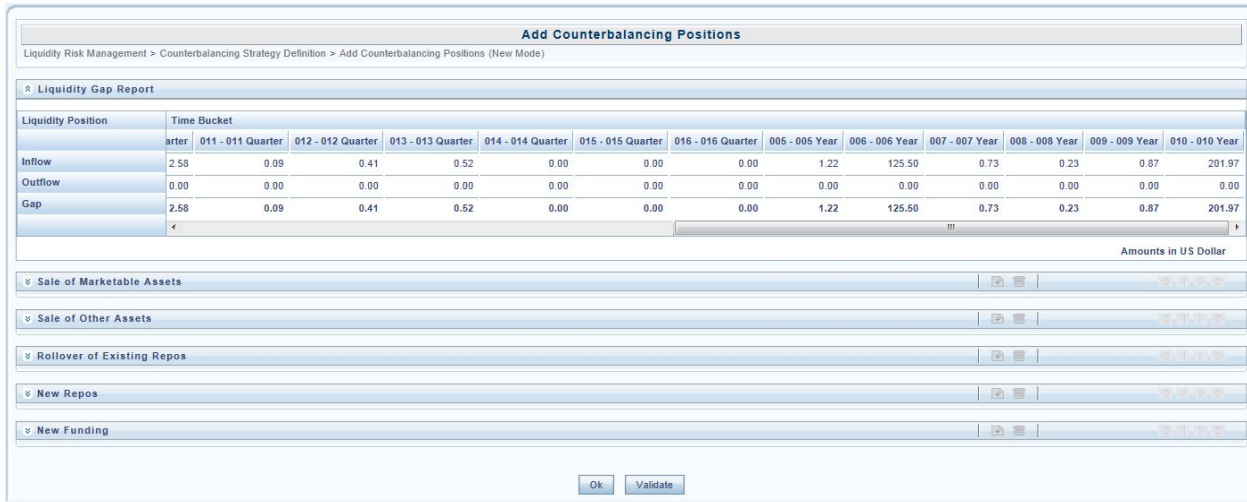
2. Enter the name of the counterbalancing strategy in the field **Counterbalancing Strategy Name**.
3. Enter the **Description** of the Counterbalancing Strategy.
4. Click  to select the **FIC MIS Date** field.

Note: Depending on the FIC MIS Date selected, the other fields are filtered and then values are displayed.
5. Select the type of Run (Contractual or Business-As-Usual) under field **Run Type**.
6. Click  to select the Run Name in the **Run Selection** field.
7. Select the **Run Execution ID** from the dropdown.
8. Select the **Currency** for which the Counterbalancing Strategy is to be executed.
9. Select the **Legal Entity** for which the Counterbalancing Strategy is to be executed.
10. Select the level at which the **Time Buckets** are to be displayed.
11. Select the **Values to be shown in multiples of** Thousands, Million or Billion, shown in the preceding figure:
12. Click  to display the **Liquidity Gap Report**, shown in the following figure. In case there are any negative gaps, they are highlighted in red.

Liquidity Position	Time Bucket															
	Days	022 - 022 Days	023 - 023 Days	024 - 024 Days	025 - 025 Days	026 - 026 Days	027 - 027 Days	028 - 028 Days	029 - 029 Days	030 - 030 Days	031 - 031 Days	032 - 032 Days	033 - 033 Days	034 - 034 Days	035 - 035 Days	036 - 036 Days
Inflow	016.99	980.88	986.97	991.26	1,046.55	993.31	1,017.07	17.27	38.38	46.45	0.00	955.92	955.84	0.00	0.00	
Outflow	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	957.36	957.28	957.21	957.13	957.06	956.98	0.00	0.00	
Gap	016.99	980.88	986.97	991.26	1,046.55	993.31	1,017.07	-940.09	-918.90	-910.76	-957.13	-1.14	-1.14	0.00	0.00	

Figure 54 Liquidity Gap Report



13. Click  button in the **Counterbalancing Positions** section to add the counterbalancing strategies. The **Add Counterbalancing Position** window appears.



Liquidity Position	Time Bucket	Time Bucket											
		arter	011 - 011 Quarter	012 - 012 Quarter	013 - 013 Quarter	014 - 014 Quarter	015 - 015 Quarter	016 - 016 Quarter	005 - 005 Year	006 - 006 Year	007 - 007 Year	008 - 008 Year	009 - 009 Year
Inflow	2.58	0.09	0.41	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22	125.50	0.73	0.23	0.87	201.97
Outflow	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gap	2.58	0.09	0.41	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22	125.50	0.73	0.23	0.87	201.97

Figure 55 Add Counterbalancing Positions

In the **Add Counterbalancing Position** window, perform the following steps:

- In this window you can define five different types of counterbalancing strategies. Refer section [Add Counterbalancing Positions](#).
- Each counterbalancing strategy has its own edit option () which will allow you to select the instrument from the **Instrument Selection** browser window and subsequently apply the counterbalancing strategy to the identified Liquidity Gap. A detailed explanation in relation to the inputs required for each counterbalancing strategy is provided in the section [Counterbalancing Positions](#).
- If an additional instrument is to be added then click  button and repeat the above stated procedure.

Note:

- The errors below may appear while defining Counterbalancing Strategies
- The Counterbalancing strategy name already exists. Please specify a different name: This error appears if you enter the name of the counterbalancing strategy which is already defined then system.
- The upper bound of the Inflow Bucket cannot be less than MIS Date + No. of Days for Liquidation: This error appears when the time bucket selected is less than execution date.
- Units to be sold cannot be greater than the Units Available: This error message appears if the given units to be sold are more than the units available for the selected instrument.
- Discount % needs to be between 0 and 100%: This error message appears if the values provided in the discount field is not between Zero and Hundred.

- Revised Maturity Bucket should fall within the range of the number of days to maturity of the underlying instrument: If the revised maturity date bucket entered is greater than the maturity date of the underlying, this error pop up message would appear.

- After adding counterbalancing positions, click **OK** or,
- Click **Validate** to validate the entries updated by you.

The **Validate Counterbalancing Positions** window appears which indicates the positions which have breached limits specified as well as exceed available units.

Position	Counterbalancing Method	Exceeds Available Units	Sale Limit Breach	Repo Limit Breach	Counterparty Limit Breach	Sale Limit	Repo Limit	Counterparty Limit	Legal Entity	Counterparty	Currency
INEU41575	CREATION OF NEW REPOS					N/A	N/A		N/A Bank of United States of America	National Department - MM CUST970	US Dollar
INEU43236	CREATION OF NEW REPOS	X				N/A	N/A		N/A Bank of United States of America	National Department - MM CUST970	US Dollar

Figure 56 Validate Counterbalancing Positions

- The Validations section displays the following:
 - **Positions:** The selected positions in which breach occurs is displayed.
 - **Counterbalancing Method:** The counterbalancing method of the position is displayed.
 - **Exceeds Available Units** – The positions which exceed available units are marked in red. These are treated as errors and must be changed in order to save the strategy. If any position has this error the strategy cannot be saved.
 - **Sale Limit Breach** – The positions which breach sale limit specified are marked in yellow. These are warning messages which are displayed when you continue to save. You are allowed to save the strategy without changing these positions.
 - **Repo Limit Breach** – The positions which breach repo limit specified are marked in yellow. These are warning messages which are displayed when you continue to save. You are allowed to save the strategy without changing these positions.
 - **Counterparty Limit Breach** – The positions which breach counterparty limit specified are marked in yellow. These are warning messages which are displayed when you continue to save. These are warning messages which are displayed when you continue to save.
- You are allowed to change the discounts and continue with the definition.
- To revalidate, click **Revalidate** button. The same window appears with all positions which are rectified and no longer exceed units available or breach limits are marked in green.
- On the Validate Counterbalancing Positions window, click **OK** to return to the Add Counterbalancing Positions window.
- On the Add Counterbalancing Positions window, click **OK** to return to the Counterbalancing Strategy Definition.

Note:


- The positions are grouped according to the counterbalancing method.

- The Add Counterbalancing Positions window is displayed only when all positions marked in red are rectified.

14. Click **Apply** in the **Counterbalancing Strategy Definition** window to execute the Counterbalancing Strategy and view the updated report with the revised liquidity gaps.


You can now view the time bucket wise gap report and see the impact of each counterbalancing strategy selected in the **Liquidity Gap Report Post Counterbalancing** section. You can save these strategies for future use by clicking the **Save** button.

8.4.1 Adding Counterbalancing Positions

This section allows you to add one or multiple counterbalancing positions, which together constitute a counterbalancing strategy. When you click the add  icon, the Counterbalancing Strategy Definition window is displayed where you can specify the counterbalancing positions to be applied.

8.4.1.1 Sale of Marketable Assets

To add Sale of Marketable Assets Counterbalancing Strategy, perform the following steps:


- To select individual marketable instruments that are to be sold, click the add  icon in the Sale of Marketable Assets section. The Instrument Selection browser window is displayed.
- Select the Instrument to which Sale of Marketable Asset Counterbalancing Strategy is to be applied and click OK.
- The list of instruments displayed in the Instrument Selection Browser window is taken from the table FSI LRM Instrument table where Marketability Indicator is set to Y.
- You can alternatively search for the instrument by selecting the various filter options in the Advanced Filter field.
- The selected information is auto populated from the FSI LRM INSTRUMENT table when you select the instrument in the Instrument Selection Browser window.
- The following details of each selected instrument are displayed:
 - Instrument
 - Natural Currency
 - Legal Entity
 - Instrument Maturity Date
 - Units Available
 - Market Value Per Unit (NCY)
 - Market Value Per Unit (Converted)
 - No. of Days for Liquidation
 - Sale Limit

- No. of Units / Percentage to be Sold
 - Discount (in %)
 - Revised Inflow Bucket
- g. You must specify the following sale parameters:
- **No. of Units / Percentage to be Sold:** Enter the number of units or percentage of the instrument to be sold based on the Sale Limit parameter selected.
 - **Discount (in %):** Provide information on the discount on the price of the instrument. Discount should be entered in Percentage.
 - **Revised Inflow Bucket:** Select the inflow bucket where the stated cash inflow will occur.

For detailed explanation on Sale of Marketable Assets, refer [Sale of Marketable Assets](#).

8.4.1.2 Sale of Other Assets

To add Sale of Other Assets Counterbalancing Strategy, perform the following steps:


- a. To select individual assets that are to be sold, click the add  icon in the Sale of Other Assets section. The Non-Marketable Asset Selection browser window is displayed.
- b. Select the Non-Marketable Asset to which Sale of Other Assets Counterbalancing Strategy is to be applied and click OK.
- c. The information is auto populated from the FSI LRM Instrument table when you select the Asset in the Instrument Selection browser window.
- d. The following details of each selected instrument are displayed:
 - Asset
 - Natural Currency
 - Legal Entity
 - Asset Value(NCY)
 - Asset Value (Converted)
 - Number of Days for Liquidation
 - Sale Limit
 - Value of Assets to be Sold
 - Discount (in %)
 - Revised Inflow Bucket
- e. You must specify the following sale parameters:
 - **Value of Assets to be Sold:** Enter the percentage of the instrument to be sold based on the Sale Limit parameter selected.

- **Discount (in %):** Provide information on discount provided on the price of the instrument. Discount should be entered in percentage.
- **Revised Inflow Bucket:** Select the inflow bucket where above stated cash inflow will occur.

For detailed explanation on Sale of Other Assets, refer [Sale of Other Assets](#).

8.4.1.3 Rollover of Existing Repos

To add Rollover of Existing Repos Counterbalancing Strategy, perform the following steps:


- a. To select individual repos, click the add  icon in the Rollover of Existing Repos section. The Repo Selection browser window is displayed.
- b. Select the Repo to which Rollover of Existing Repos Counterbalancing Strategy is to be applied and click OK.
- c. The list of Repos to be rescheduled, displayed in the Instrument Selection browser window is taken from the FSI LRM Instrument table where encumbrance status is set to 'N' and it's a Repo Transaction.
- d. You can alternatively search for the instrument by selecting the various filter options in the Advanced Filter field.
- e. The information is auto populated from the Fact Common Account Summary table when you select the Repos in the Instrument Selection Browser window.
- f. The following details of each selected instrument are displayed:
 - Repo Name
 - Natural Currency
 - Legal Entity
 - Counter Party
 - Repo Maturity Date
 - Repo Maturity Amount (NCY)
 - Repo Maturity Amount (Converted)
 - Underlying Instrument
 - Instrument Maturity Date
 - Units Available
 - Market Value Per Unit (NCY)
 - Market Value Per Unit (Converted)
 - Units to be Rolled Over
 - Revised Maturity Bucket
 - Haircut (in %)

- g. You must specify the following parameters:
- **Units to be Rolled Over:** Provide information on the number of units to be rolled over.
 - **Revised Maturity Bucket:** Specify the Revised Time Bucket into which the repo values are to be readjusted. Revised Maturity Bucket should fall within the range of the number of days to maturity of the underlying instrument.
 - **Haircut (in %):** Provide the Haircut in %.

For detailed explanation on Rollover of Existing Repos, refer [Rollover of Existing Repos](#).

8.4.1.4 New Repos

To add New Repos Counterbalancing Strategy, perform the following steps:


- To select individual new repos, click the add  icon in the New Repos Counterbalancing Strategy section. The New Repos browser window is displayed.
- Select the instrument to which New Repos Counterbalancing Strategy is to be applied.
- The list of instruments displayed in the Instrument Selection browser window is taken from the table FSI LRM Instrument table where the underlying is a Repo.
- You can alternatively search for the instrument by selecting the various filter options in the Advanced Filter field.
- The information is auto populated from the Fact Common Account Summary table when you select the Instrument to be purchased.
- The following details of each selected instrument are displayed:
 - Instrument
 - Natural Currency
 - Legal Entity
 - Availability Start Date
 - Availability End Date
 - Units Available
 - Market Value per Unit(NCY)
 - Market Value per Unit (Converted)
 - Repo Limit
 - Counter Party
 - Revised Maturity Amount
 - No. and Units to be Repo'd
 - Haircut (in %)
 - Revised Inflow Bucket
 - Revised Maturity Bucket

- g. You must specify the following parameters:
- **No. and Units to be Repo'd:** Enter the number of units to be repo'd.
 - **Haircut (in %):** Provide the Haircut in %.
 - **Revised Inflow Bucket:** Enter the Revised Inflow Bucket, that is, in which bucket you are going to purchase the Instrument.
 - **Revised Maturity Bucket:** Enter the Revised Maturity Bucket

For detailed explanation on New Repos, refer [New Repos](#).

8.4.1.5 New Funding

To add New Funding Counterbalancing Strategy, perform the following steps:

- To select new funding, click the add  icon in the New Funding Counterbalancing Strategy section. The Product browser window is displayed.
- Select the Product to which the New Funding Counterbalancing Strategy is to be applied.
- The list of products to be purchased displayed in the Instrument Selection Browser window is taken from the DIM GL Account table, where GL items with GL Type as Liability is considered.
- You can alternatively search for the instrument by selecting the various filter options in the Advanced Filter field.
- Select the product, borrowing date (inflow date), borrowed amount, maturity date and amount.
- Select a funding product and provide the following parameters:
 - **Legal Entity:** Enter the legal entity which is raising the new funding in context of the counterbalancing position.
 - **Line of Business:** Enter the line of business of the legal entity which is raising the new funding.
 - **Natural Currency:** Enter the natural currency of the new deposit or borrowing account.
 - **Counterparty:** Enter the counterparty who is deemed to have provided the new funding.
 - **Inflow Bucket:** Enter the transaction start bucket that is, the bucket in which the inflows from the new deposit or borrowing is recorded.
 - **Inflow Amount:** Enter the cash received from the new funding.
 - **Maturity Bucket:** Enter the maturity bucket of the transaction that is, the bucket in which cash outflows are recorded.
 - **Maturity Amount:** Enter the outflow amount at the maturity of the new funding.

For detailed explanation on New Funding, refer [New Funding](#).

9 Viewing LRM objects in Metadata Browser

The Liquidity Risk Management under Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications has the Metadata Browser (MDB). The MDB window displays RRF Runs in application view and LRM objects in object view.

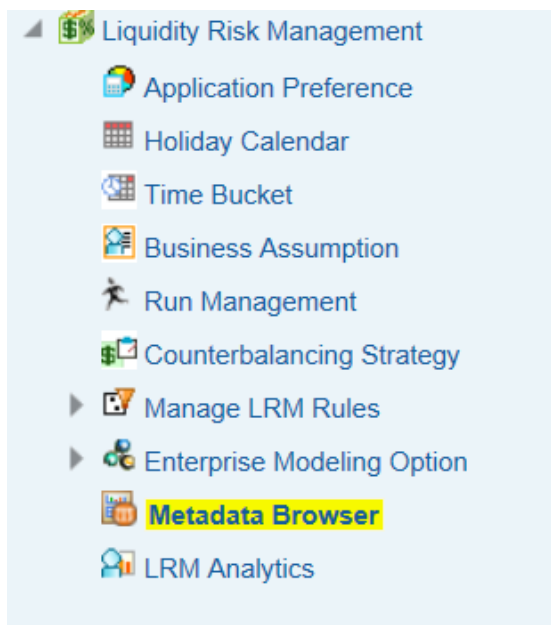
To view LRM applications and objects in MDB, perform the following steps:

1. Execute the following batches in any date:

- For LRM Objects: ##INFODOM_MDB
- For LRM Application View: ##INFODOM_MDB_OBJECT_APPLN_MAP

Note: The second batch must be executed after successful completion of the first batch.

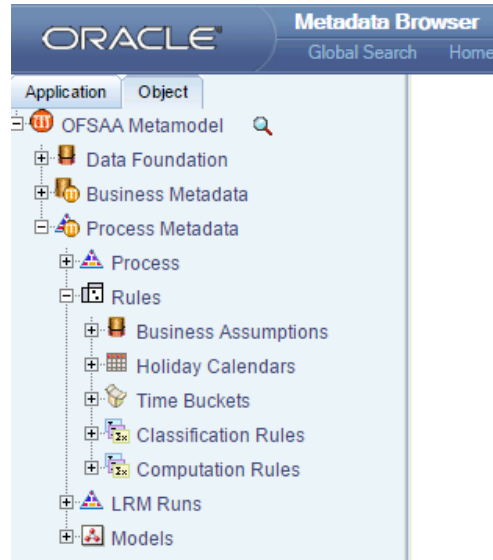
2. After successful execution of the batch, in Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure window choose, Liquidity Risk Management > Metadata Browser on the Left-Hand Side (LHS) menu.



3. Click the Application tab under Metadata Browser window to view the LRM applications.



4. Click the Object tab under Metadata Browser window to view LRM objects:



- Under Process Metadata > Rules > Business Assumptions, all the business assumptions defined under LRM Business Assumptions window are displayed.
- Under Process Metadata > Rules > Holiday Calendar, all the holiday calendars defined under LRM Holiday Calendar window are displayed.
- Under Process Metadata > Rules > Time Buckets, all the time buckets defined under LRM Time Bucket window are displayed.
- Under Process Metadata > LRM Runs, all the available Runs which are created using LRM Run Management window are displayed.

10 Cash Flows

10.1 Overview of Cash Flows

Every Product is identified based on its Balance Sheet Category as one of the following:

- Asset
- Liability
- Off Balance Sheet

Cash flows are of two types:

- Account Cash Flow
- Mitigant Cash Flow or Collateral Cash Flow

10.1.1 Account Cash Flow

Account cash flows consist of inflows and outflows that occur from a particular account on a periodic basis under contractual terms. The account can be either an asset or a liability. For example, a bank could disburse a bullet loan where interest payments occur periodically, on say a quarterly basis, while the principal is repaid as a single bullet payment at the maturity of the loan. Also, a bank could disburse a loan on EMI basis where both principal and interest is repaid in equal monthly installments across the life of the loan.

10.1.2 Mitigant Cash Flow or Collateral Cash Flow

Mitigant or collateral cash flows are cash flows received from the underlying collateral given to the bank by its counterparty, provided, the ownership of the underlying collateral has been transferred to the bank. For example, if a bank has received bonds as collateral against a 5-year loan that it has disbursed, and if the ownership of the collateral is transferred to the bank, then the bank has the right to receive the periodic coupon payments on the underlying bonds till the maturity of the loan. If the ownership of the underlying collateral is not transferred to the bank, then the periodic coupon payments are not payable to the Bank, but will remain with the owner of the collateral.

Similarly, in case of collateral posted by a bank to its counterparty, if the ownership of such an asset is transferred then the cash flows occurring on the collateral will not be considered by the bank during the encumbrance period of the collateral. If the ownership of the collateral is not transferred, then all cash flows from the underlying asset are considered by the bank for its computations.

10.1.3 Inflows and Outflows

Contractual cash flows could either be inflows or outflows. Inflows and outflows can occur for both assets and liabilities. For instance, a forward-starting liability transaction can have one or multiple inflows signifying the start of the transaction and one or multiple outflows including principal and interest payment signifying repayment of the liability.

The above inflows and outflows are categorized based on the Cash Flow Type in the Account Cash Flows Staging table. An inflow is identified by the Cash Flow Type is 'I'. If however, the Cash Flow Type is 'O', then it is classified as an Outflow.

10.1.4 Principal and Interest Cash Flows

Further these inflows and outflows are categorized as either Principal or Interest cash flows based on the Financial Element Code in the Account Cash Flows Staging table. If the Financial Element Code is 'I', then it is identified as an Interest Cash Flow. However, the Financial Element Code is 'P', then it is classified as a Principal Cash Flow.

10.1.4.1 Approximation of Interest Cash Flows

OFS LRM takes both principal and interest cashflows into consideration based on user selection. Calculation of the impact of each business assumption on interest cash flows is supported in two ways:

- Business assumption values are applied to both principal and interest cash flows
- Assumption values are applied to principal cash flows only and interest is approximated

If you select the Include Interest Cash flow parameter in the Run Definition window as Yes, both principal and interest cash flows are taken considered for calculations. If you select the Approximate Interest parameter as Yes, then the business assumption is applied only to the principal cash flows and the interest cash flows are approximated based on changes to the principal. If you select Include Interest Cash flow parameter is selected as Yes and Approximate Interest parameter is selected as No, the business assumption values are applied to both principal and interest cash flows. However, this application depends on the manner in which the business assumption is defined as follows:

- i. If you have selected Cash Flow Type as a dimension in the business assumption and the dimension member as Principal, then assumption is applied only to the principal cash flows.
- ii. If you have selected Cash Flow Type as a dimension in the business assumption and the dimension member as Interest, then assumption impacts only Interest cash flows.
- iii. If you have selected Cash Flow Type as a dimension in the business assumption and the dimension member as Principal and Interest, then assumption is applied to both principal and interest cash flows.
- iv. If you have not selected Cash Flow Type as a dimension in the business assumption, then assumption is applied to both principal and interest cash flows.

If Include Interest Cash Flow parameter is selected as No, only principal cash flows are considered and interest cash flows are ignored.

The procedure for approximating interest is provided below:

1. Obtain the principal and interest cash flows under contractual terms.
2. Bucket the contractual cash flows based on the user specified time buckets while distinguishing between interest and principal cash flows in each time bucket.
3. Calculate the outstanding balance in each bucket under contractual terms. The outstanding balance in the first time bucket will be the EOP balance. The formula for calculating the outstanding balance for each subsequent bucket is as follows:

$$O/S\ Balance_{Bucket\ n,Contractual} = O/S\ Balance_{Bucket\ n-1,Contractual} - Principal\ CF_{Bucket\ n-1,Contractual}$$

Where,

O/S Balance : Outstanding Balance

CF : Cash Flows

4. Apply the business assumption to estimate principal cash flows. In case of balance based assumptions, this applies to the EOP balance. In case of cash flow based assumptions, this applies to the principal cash flows in a given bucket.
5. Calculate the outstanding balance in each bucket under business-as-usual or stress terms. The outstanding balance in the first time bucket will be the EOP balance. The formula for calculating the outstanding balance for each subsequent bucket is as follows:

$$O/S\ Balance_{Bucket\ n, Assumption} = O/S\ Balance_{Bucket\ n-1, Assumption} - Revised\ Principal\ CF_{Bucket\ n-1, Assumption}$$

6. Calculate the impact on interest cash flows in each bucket under business-as-usual or stress terms as per the following formulas:

$$Interest\ CF_{Bucket\ n, Assumption} = \left(\frac{O/S\ Balance_{Bucket\ n, Assumption} \times Interest\ CF_{Bucket\ n, Contractual}}{O/S\ Balance_{Bucket\ n, Contractual}} \right)$$

$$Change\ in\ Interest\ CF_{Bucket\ n, Assumption} = Interest\ CF_{Bucket\ n, Assumption} - Interest\ CF_{Bucket\ n, Contractual}$$

Illustration 1: Impact on Interest Cash Flows under Run-off Assumption

Run-off	From Bucket	To Bucket	Assignment Method	Assumption Unit	Assumpti on Value	Based On	Product
	1-3 Months	1-7 Days	Selected	Percentage	10	Cash Flow	Loan

Table 68 Example giving the UI Specification for Run-off Assumption

NOTE: In the following Illustration both Principal and Interest are downloads.

Measure	Contractual Cash Flows				
	Overnight	1-7 Days	8-15 Days	16-30 Days	1-3 Months
Principal	150	250	330	700	610
Outstanding Balance (Refer Point 3)	2000	1850 (2000-150)	1600 (1850-250)	1270 (1600-330)	570 (1270-700)
Interest	20	40	45	80	70
Measure	Business Assumption				
	Overnight	1-7 Days	8-15 Days	16-30 Days	1-3 Months
Assumption impacted Principal	Nil	(+) 61	Nil	Nil	(-)61 (610*10%)
Revised Principal CF (post business assumption)	150 (150 + Nil)	311 (250 + 61)	330 (330+Nil)	700 (700 + Nil)	549 {610 + (-)61}
Outstanding Balance (Refer Point 5)	2000	1850 (2000 – 150)	1539 (1850 – 311)	1209 (1539-330)	509 (1209-700)
Interest (Refer Point 6)	20	40	43.28 (45/1600*1539)	76.16 (80/1270*1209)	62.5 (70/570*509)

Table 69 Example showing Impact on Interest Cash Flows under Run-off Assumption

Illustration 2: Impact on Interest Cash Flows under Growth Assumption

Run-off	From Bucket	To Bucket	Assignment Method	Assumption Unit	Assumpti on Value	Based On	Product
	1-7 Days	Overnight	-	-	0	EOP Balance	Loan
		16-30 Days	Equal	Percentage	20		

Table 70 Example giving the UI Specification for Growth Assumption

NOTE: In the following Illustration both Principal and Interest are downloads.

Contractual Cash Flows	
EOP Balance	2000

Table 71 Download Data

Measure	Contractual Cash Flows				
	Overnight	1-7 Days	8-15 Days	16-30 Days	1-3 Months
Principal	150	250	330	700	610
Outstanding Balance (Refer Point 3)	2000	1850 (2000-150)	1600 (1850-250)	1270 (1600-330)	570 (1270-700)
Interest	20	40	45	80	70
Measure	Business Assumption				
	Overnight	1-7 Days	8-15 Days	16-30 Days	1-3 Months
Assumption impacted Principal	Nil	-400	200	200	Nil
Revised Principal CF (post business assumption)	150 (150 + Nil)	-150 {250 + (-) 400}	530 (330+200)	900 (700 + 200)	610 (610 + Nil)
Outstanding Balance	2000	1850 (2000-150)	2000 {1850- (-150)}	1470 (2000-530)	570 (1470-900)

Total Interest	20	40	56.25 (45/1600*2000)	92.59 (80/1270*1470)	70
Change in Interest	Nil	Nil	11.25 (56.25-45)	12.59 (92.59-80)	Nil

Table 72 Example showing Impact on Interest Cash Flows under Growth Assumption

Illustration 3: Impact on Interest Cash Flows under Growth Assumption (Cash Flow based)

Run-off	From Bucket	To Bucket	Assignment Method	Assumption Unit	Assumption Value	Based On	Product
	1-7 Days	Overnight	-	-	0	Cash Flow	Loan
		16-30 Days	Equal	Percentage	20		

Table 73 Example giving the UI Specification for Growth Assumption (Cash Flow Based)

NOTE: In the following Illustration both Principal and Interest are downloads.

Measure	Contractual Cash Flows				
	Overnight	1-7 Days	8-15 Days	16-30 Days	1-3 Months
Principal	150	250	330	700	610
Outstanding Balance (Refer Point 3)	2000	1850 (2000-150)	1600 (1850-250)	1270 (1600-330)	570 (1270-700)
Interest	20	40	45	80	70
Measure	Business Assumption				
	Overnight	1-7 Days	8-15 Days	16-30 Days	1-3 Months
Assumption impacted Principal	Nil	(-) 50 (250*20%)	25	25	Nil
Revised Principal CF (post business assumption)	150 (150 + Nil)	200 {250 + (-) 50}	355 (330+25)	725 (700 + 25)	610 (610 + Nil)

Measure	Contractual Cash Flows				
	Overnight	1-7 Days	8-15 Days	16-30 Days	1-3 Months
Outstanding Balance	2000	1850 (2000-150)	1650 (1850-200)	1295 (1650-355)	570 (1295-725)
Total Interest	20	40	46.41 (45/1600*1650)	81.57 (80/1270*1295)	70
Change in Interest	Nil	Nil	1.41 (46.41-45)	1.57 (81.57-80)	Nil

Table 74 Example showing Impact on Interest Cash Flows under Growth Assumption (Cash Flow Based)

The application supports the inclusion or exclusion of interest cash flows based on the Run parameters selected by the user. This is also impacted by the inclusion or exclusion of cash flow type as a dimension in the business assumption. The next section details multiple scenarios with different combination of parameters and their impact on interest cash flows.

Scenario 1: When Interest cash flows are approximated.

1. Do not include Cash Flow Type as a dimension in the business assumption (Principal + Interest will be considered).
2. In Run Definition window,
Select Yes in Include Interest Cash Flow and,
Select Yes in Approximate Interest.

In the above scenario, only Principal cash flows will be impacted. Interest cash flows will be approximated based on change to principal.

Scenario 2: When interest cash flows are calculated without approximating interest.

1. Do not include Cash Flow Type as a dimension in the business assumption (Principal + Interest will be considered).
2. In Run Definition window,
Select Yes in Include Interest Cash Flow and,
Select No in Approximate Interest.

In the above scenario, both Principal and Interest cash flows will be impacted.

Scenario 3: When interest cash flows are not considered for computation.

1. Do not include Cash Flow Type as a dimension in the business assumption (Principal + Interest will be considered).
2. In Run Definition window, select No in Include Interest Cash Flow.

In the above scenario, no impact on Interest cash flows as they are not considered for computation and reporting.

Scenario 4: When interest cash flows are approximated.

1. Include Cash Flow Type as a dimension and select Principal in the business assumption.
2. In Run Definition window,
Select Yes in Include Interest Cash Flow and,
Select Yes in Approximate Interest.

In the above scenario, only Principal will be impacted. Interest cash flows will be approximated based on change to principal.

Scenario 5: When Principal is selected as a dimension.

1. Include Cash Flow Type as a dimension and select Principal in the business assumption.
2. In Run Definition window,
Select Yes in Include Interest Cash Flow and,
Select No in Approximate Interest.

In the above scenario, Principal will be impacted because only Principal is selected as a dimension. There will be no change in the interest cash flow amounts.

10.2 Cash Flow Aggregation

The application buckets the cash flows at the granularity of the level 0 buckets specified as part of the selected time bucket. Once bucketed, the account cash flows are aggregated at the granularity of the combination of user-specified and mandatory dimensions selected as part of the Application Preferences window. Refer section [Mandatory Dimension Configuration](#) for more information. Cash flows are aggregated as part of the contractual Run, on the basis of the dimensional attributes of each account. Further, business assumptions are applied to the aggregated cash flows and not at the individual cash flow level.

10.3 Currency Conversion

Cash flows, account balances and other input data is captured and stored in terms of the natural currency of the account. The application converts cash flows and balances from its natural currency to the local or reporting currency based on the prevailing spot rates or forward rates, as specified by you. Local currency is provided for each legal entity as a download while the reporting currency is selected at the time of Run execution.

The features of currency conversion in the LRM Application are as follows:

- Option to select forward exchange rate or spot rate for currency conversion.
- Forward exchange rate is interpolated to the cash flow date using linear or log linear interpolation method, as specified by you.
- If a direct quote between currencies is not available then an indirect quote is used. For currency pairs that do not have a quotation against each other, either direct or indirect, the

cross exchange rate is calculated using the direct quotes available against US Dollar (USD) for each currency, as USD is considered as the base currency in each quote. The base currency can be configured in the **SETUP MASTER** table.

11 Liquidity Gaps and Cumulative Gaps

11.1 Liquidity Gaps

Liquidity gap is the mismatch in a bank's inflows and outflows from various assets and liabilities, due to the difference in the behavior exhibited by the customers. This gap can be positive or negative, depending on whether the bank has more inflows than outflows and vice versa. Liquidity gap can change over the course of each day based on the deposits and withdrawals made and other behavior of the bank as well as its customers.

Liquidity gap is calculated as follows at each user-specified time bucket:

$$\text{Liquidity Gap} = \text{Cash Inflows} - \text{Cash Outflows}$$

Oracle Financial Services Liquidity Risk Management computes the liquidity gap under contractual terms, business-as-usual conditions and stress scenarios. The liquidity gap status under contractual terms is computed based on the cash flows received from an ALM system. Business-as-usual and stress business assumptions are applied to contractual cash flows to obtain gaps under BAU and stress scenarios. The process of creating a business assumption is detailed in [Defining a New Business Assumption](#) section. The process of creating contractual and business-as-usual Runs is detailed in [Defining a Contractual Run](#) and [Defining a Business-as-Usual Run](#) sections respectively and stress Runs in [Defining a Stress Run](#) section.

11.2 Cumulative Gaps

Cumulative Gap is the net gap from today up to a given time horizon or time bucket in future. It is calculated as the sum of liquidity gaps from the first time bucket up to each future time bucket. Cumulative gap can be positive or negative, depending on whether cumulative inflows are greater than the cumulative outflows and vice versa.

Cumulative gap is computed as follows:

$$\text{Cumulative Gap}_T = \sum_{T=1}^n \text{Liquidity Gap}_T$$

Where,

T : Each time bucket

N : Total number of time buckets

Cumulative gap is computed under contractual terms, business-as-usual conditions and stress scenarios.

In the below example, Numerical Example (in \$).

Time Bucket	1-14 Days	15-28 Days	29 Days – 3 Months	3-6 Months
Inflows	500	300	1000	2000
Outflows	200	500	1250	1500
Liquidity Gap	300 [=500-200]	-200 [=300-500]	-250 [=1000-1250]	500 [=2000-1500]
Cumulative Gap	300	100 [=300+(-200)]	-150 [=100+(-250)]	350 [=-150+500]

In the preceding example, the cumulative gap at the end of 6 months works out to \$350 whereas the liquidity gap in the 3-6 months' time bucket is \$ 500.

NOTE: This calculation occurs at the reporting layer.

12 Liquidity Ratio Calculation

12.1 BIS Basel III

12.1.1 Liquidity Coverage Ratio Calculation

12.1.1.1 Overview

Various parameters in Liquidity Risk Management help in analyzing the liquidity status of the bank. Liquidity ratios are one such parameter prescribed in the Basel III Guidelines. There are two types of ratios which are calculated by the LRM Application as follows:

- **Liquidity Coverage Ratio:** Liquidity coverage ratio addresses the short-term liquidity needs of an institution during a stress situation. It estimates whether the stock of high quality liquid assets is sufficient to cover the net cash outflows under stress situations over a specified future period, in general, lasting 30 calendar days (or LCR horizon). Liquidity coverage ratio is calculated at the legal entity level, on a standalone and consolidated basis.
- **Net Stable Funding Ratio:** This addresses the medium and long-term liquidity needs of a bank during a stress situation. It specifies the minimum amount of stable funding required to be maintained in order to promote stable long term funding.

12.1.1.2 Inputs

Inputs required for Liquidity Coverage Ratio calculated by the LRM Application are as follows:

- Liquidity haircut for each asset level should be provided through business assumption with assumption category as valuation change and assumption sub category as haircut.
- Business assumption which defines the outflow percentage should be defined through appropriate business assumptions. For example, retail deposit Run off is defined through business assumption with category as incremental cash flow and sub category as Run-off.
- Business assumption which defines the inflow percentage should be defined through appropriate business assumptions. For example, Roll over reverse repo is defined through business assumption with category as cash flow movement and sub category as roll over.
- Liquidity Horizon is specified as the Run time parameter

12.1.1.3 Liquidity Ratio Calculation Process Flow

This section aims to explain the procedure of calculating the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR).

- Asset level identification
- Deposit Stability Identification
- Calculation of Stock of High Quality Liquid Asset (SHQLA)
- Calculation of Net Cash Outflows (NCOF)

- Calculation of Liquidity Coverage Ratio
- Consolidation

The application supports an out-of-the-box BIS Basel III LCR which has the regulatory scenario with associated HQLA haircuts, inflow and outflow rates pre-configured in the form of business assumptions.

12.1.1.4 Asset level Identification

A set of Asset Reclassification Rules which assigns an Asset Level to each account is supported by the LRM Application. Level 2 assets are sub categorized to Level2A and Level 2B-RMBS and Level 2B- non RMBS assets. Level1 assets can be included without limit and Level 2 assets can only comprise 40% of the stock of HQLA. Of this, Level 2B assets can only comprise of 15% of stock of HQLA. If any asset is not assigned to Level 1, Level 2, Level 2A or Level 2B asset category, they are marked as Other Assets.

I. Level 1 Assets

The assets are considered as Level 1 assets which qualify to be fully included as part of the stock of high quality liquid assets computing LCR:

1. Cash , that is, coins and banknotes
2. Central bank reserves (including required reserves), to the extent that the central bank policies allow them to be drawn down in times of stress. These include,
 - a. Banks' overnight deposits with the central bank
 - b. Term deposits with the central bank that satisfy the following conditions:
 - They are explicitly and contractually repayable on notice from the depositing bank
 - They constitute a loan against which the bank can borrow on a term basis or on an overnight but automatically renewable basis (only where the bank has an existing deposit with the relevant central bank)

Note: The extent to which the central bank reserves can be included in the stock of HQLA is provided by the local supervisors in agreement with the relevant Central Bank.

3. Marketable securities which satisfy the following conditions:
 - Issuer type or Guarantor Type is one of the following:
 - Sovereign
 - Central Bank
 - Public Sector Entity
 - Multi-lateral Development Bank
 - The Bank For International Settlements
 - The International Monetary Fund
 - The European Central Bank and European Commission
 - They are assigned a 0% risk-weight under the standardized Approach of Basel II
 - Not an obligation of a financial institution or any of its affiliated entities

Note:

This means that a financial institution or its affiliated entities are not

Responsible for payment to be made to the holder of a security. Securities, that are guaranteed by the government but which is a liability of a financial institution, do not qualify as HQLA. The exception is if the financial institution is a Public Sector Entity (PSE).

4. Debt securities issued in domestic currencies in the country in which the liquidity risk is being taken or in the bank's home country where the issuer type is sovereign or central bank and the risk weight assigned to the sovereign is greater than 0%.
5. Debt securities issued in foreign currencies are eligible up to the amount of the bank's stressed net cash outflows in that specific foreign currency stemming from the bank's operations in the jurisdiction where the bank's liquidity risk is being taken, where the issuer type is domestic sovereign or central bank and the risk weight assigned to the sovereign is greater than 0%.

II. Level 2A Assets

The assets which are considered as Level 2A assets are as follows:

1. Marketable securities which satisfy the following conditions:
 - Issuer type or Guarantor Type is one of the following:
 - Sovereign
 - Central Bank
 - Public Sector Entity
 - Multi-lateral Development Bank
 - They are assigned a 20% risk-weight under the standardized Approach of Basel II
 - Price has not decreased or haircut has not increased by more than 10% over a 30-day period during a relevant period of significant liquidity stress which is specified by the bank
 - Not an obligation of a financial institution or any of its affiliated entities
 - Note: Marketable securities are very liquid securities that can be converted into cash quickly at a reasonable price.
2. Corporate debt securities (including commercial paper) and covered bonds which satisfy the following conditions:
 - Issuer type is not a financial institution or its affiliated entities
 - Issuer type is not the bank itself for which the computations are being carried out or any of its affiliated entities (in case of covered bonds)
 - Either has
 - A long-term credit rating by a recognized External Credit Assessment Institution (ECAI) equal to or greater than AA- or
 - If long-term rating is not available, then a short-term credit rating by a recognized ECAI which is equal to or greater than AA- or
 - If it does not have assessment by a recognized ECAI, the probability of default as per the internal rating corresponding to a rating which is equal to or greater than AA-

- Price has not decreased or haircut has not increased by more than 10% over a 30-day period during a relevant period of significant liquidity stress which is specified by the bank

III. Level 2B Assets

The assets which are considered as Level 2B assets and may be included as part of Level 2 assets for the purpose of computing LCR subject to supervisory approval:

1. Residential mortgage backed securities (RMBS) which satisfy the following conditions:
 - Issuer type is not the bank itself for which the computations are being carried out or any of its affiliated entities
 - Issuer type of the underlying assets is not the bank itself for which the computations are being carried out or any of its affiliated entities
 - Either has
 - A long-term credit rating by a recognized External Credit Assessment Institution (ECAI) equal to or greater than AA or
 - If long-term rating is not available, then a short-term credit rating by a recognized ECAI which is equal to or greater than AA

NOTE: A residential mortgage-backed security is comprised of a pool of mortgage loans created by banks and other financial institutions. The cash flows from each of the pooled mortgages is packaged by a special purpose entity into classes and tranches, which then issues securities and can be purchased by investors.

- Price has not decreased or haircut has not increased by more than 20% over a 30-day period during a relevant period of significant liquidity stress which is specified by the bank
 - The underlying asset pool consists of residential mortgages only and does not contain any structured products
 - The underlying mortgages are “full recourse” loans and have a maximum Loan-To-Value ratio (LTV) of 80% on average at issuance
 - The securitizations are subject to “risk retention” regulations which require issuers to retain an interest in the assets they securitize
2. Corporate debt securities (including commercial paper) which satisfy the following conditions:
 - Issuer type is not a financial institution or its affiliated entities
 - Either has
 - A long-term credit rating by a recognized External Credit Assessment Institution (ECAI) between A+ and BBB- or
 - If long-term rating is not available, then a short-term credit rating by a recognized ECAI which is between A+ and BBB- or

- If it does not have assessment by a recognized ECAI, the probability of default as per the internal rating corresponding to a rating which is between A+ and BBB-
 - Price has not decreased or haircut has not increased by more than 20% over a 30-day period during a relevant period of significant liquidity stress which is specified by the bank
3. Common equities which satisfy the following conditions:
- Issuer type is not a financial institution or its affiliated entities
 - Are exchange traded and centrally cleared
 - Are a constituent of the major stock index in the legal entity's home jurisdiction or where the liquidity risk is taken, as decided by the supervisor in the jurisdiction where the index is located
 - Are denominated in the domestic currency of the legal entity's home jurisdiction or in the currency of the jurisdiction where the liquidity risk is taken
 - Price has not decreased or haircut has not increased by more than 40% over a 30-day period during a relevant period of significant liquidity stress which is specified by the bank

12.1.1.5 Calculation of Stock of High Quality Liquid Asset (SHQLA)

SHQLA is calculated at legal entity and currency granularity. This is performed by the rule **LRM - SHQLA Computation**.

BIS has introduced changes to the calculation of stock of HQLA in its document *Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools*. The revised LCR computation requirements of BIS.

High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) can be converted into cash with little or no loss of value. The fundamental characteristics of HQLA are low risk, ease and certainty of valuation, low correlation with risky assets and listed in developed or recognized exchange.

Only those assets that are unencumbered on Day 0 of the calculation of stock of HQLA and remain unencumbered throughout the liquidity horizon can be included in the stock of high quality liquid assets. The exception to this rule is the assets received in reverse repo transaction.

Assets received in reverse repo transactions which are technically encumbered over the liquidity horizon under contractual terms, that is, are held by bank and the maturity of the transaction is beyond the liquidity horizon, can be included in the stock of high quality liquid assets.

The formula for calculating SHQLA is as follows:

$ \begin{aligned} \text{Stock of HQLA} &= \text{Post Haircut Stock of Level 1 Assets} \\ &+ \text{Post Haircut Stock of Level 2A Assets} \\ &+ \text{Post Haircut Stock of Level 2B RMBS Assets} \\ &+ \text{Post Haircut Stock of Level 2B non RMBS Assets} \\ &- \text{Adjustment due to Cap on Level 2B Assets} \\ &- \text{Adjustment due to Cap on Level 2 Assets} \end{aligned} $
--

- Haircut values for Level 1 Asset = 0%
- Haircut values for Level 2 A Asset = 15%

- Haircut values for Level 2B RMBS Asset = 25%
- Haircut values for Level 2B Non RMBS Asset = 50%

The Market Values are multiplied by (1-Haircut)

NOTE:

The stock of level 1 and level 2 assets is the total value of level 1 and level 2 assets after applying the relevant liquidity haircuts but before applying adjustments specified above. The adjustments only impact the calculation of cap on level 2B assets and level 2 assets.

Level 2 assets that are excluded from the stock of HQLA due to the 40% cap specified should not be included as inflows for the purpose of calculating the denominator of the LCR formula. However, securities that do not meet level 1 and 2 asset criteria can be included as inflows.

12.1.1.6 Additional Qualification

1. Assets that are used as hedges on trading positions, designated to cover operational costs, provided as collateral or pledged to secure, collateralize or credit-enhance any other transaction should not be included in the stock of HQLA. The exception to this rule is the assets received as collateral as part of securities borrowing transactions maturing within the liquidity horizon, such as reverse repos, collateral swaps and so on. Such assets can be included in the stock of HQLA if they satisfy the conditions set out for level 1 and level 2 assets, provided they are not re-hypothecated or sold within the liquidity horizon.
2. Assets that are used to hedge structural interest rate risk can be included in the stock of HQLA provided they fulfill other level 1 or level 2 asset eligibility criteria.
3. All assets that are available from day 1 to fund gaps between inflows and outflows, including those held in a pool at a major electronic collateral management system, can be considered in the stock of HQLA if they meet all criteria and are unencumbered.
4. If assets are partially encumbered, then the unencumbered portion is taken into the stock of HQLA. For instance, unused portion of collateral pledged at the central bank can be part of the stock of HQLA.
5. If a collateral pool consists of assets of different levels which cannot be separately sold or repo'd, then the eligibility for stock of HQLA is determined by the asset with the lowest level in the pool. For instance if 40% of the pool consists of level 1 assets and 60% of level 2 assets, then the entire pool is considered as level 2 assets for the purpose of calculating stock of HQLA.

I. Calculation of Stock of Level 1 Assets:

Total Level 1 Asset amount is calculated and stored at legal entity and currency granularity. This process is performed by a Table to Table (T2T) transformation in the Liquidity Coverage Ratio Run, namely LRM LCR Data Population.

The stock of Level 1 Assets is calculated as the sum of all assets falling under the category of Level 1 Assets.

II. Calculation of Stock of Level 2 Assets:

Level 2 assets are further classified as Level 2A and Level 2B. Level 2 assets are not allowed to exceed 40% of the total stock of HQLA after applying haircuts. Level 2B assets may be included at the discretion of the local supervisors.

Total Level 2 Asset amount used is calculated and stored at legal entity and currency granularity. This process is done by a T2T Transformation in the Liquidity Coverage Ratio Run, namely LRM LCR Data Population.

The stock of Level 2 Assets is calculated as the sum of all assets falling under the category of Level 2A Assets + sum of all assets falling under the category of Level 2B Assets.

III. Adjustments to Stock of High Quality Liquid Assets

The process of calculating adjustments to stock of HQLA due to cap on Level 2 assets is calculated based on the adjusted amount of level 1 and 2 assets.

1. Calculation of Adjusted Stock of Level 1 Assets

The items which result in adjustments to the stock of Level 1 assets:

- a. Amount received (prior to applying Run-offs) from secured funding or repo transactions that mature within LCR horizon, conducted with the bank's domestic central bank, backed by Level 1 assets which would otherwise qualify as HQLA
- b. Amount received (prior to applying Run-offs) from secured funding or repo transactions that mature within LCR horizon, conducted with the bank's domestic central bank, backed by Level 2A assets which would otherwise qualify as HQLA
- c. Amount received (prior to applying Run-offs) from secured funding or repo transactions that mature within LCR horizon, conducted with the bank's domestic central bank, backed by Level 2B RMBS assets which would otherwise qualify as HQLA
- d. Amount received (prior to applying Run-offs) from secured funding or repo transactions that mature within LCR horizon, conducted with the bank's domestic central bank, backed by Level 2B non-RMBS assets which would otherwise qualify as HQLA
- e. Amount received (prior to applying Run-offs) from secured funding or repo transactions that mature within LCR horizon, not conducted with the bank's domestic central bank, backed by Level 1 assets which would otherwise qualify as HQLA
- f. Amount received (prior to applying Run-offs) from secured funding or repo transactions that mature within LCR horizon, not conducted with the bank's domestic central bank, backed by Level 2A assets which would otherwise qualify as HQLA
- g. Amount received (prior to applying Run-offs) from secured funding or repo transactions that mature within LCR horizon, not conducted with the bank's domestic central bank, backed by Level 2B RMBS assets which would otherwise qualify as HQLA.
- h. Amount received (prior to applying Run-offs) from secured funding or repo transactions that mature within LCR horizon, not conducted with the bank's domestic central bank, backed by Level 2B RMBS assets which would otherwise qualify as HQLA, where the counterparties are domestic sovereigns, Multi-Lateral Development Banks (MDBs) or domestic PSEs with a 20% risk weight

- i. Amount received (prior to applying Run-offs) from secured funding or repo transactions that mature within LCR horizon, not conducted with the bank's domestic central bank, backed by Level 2B RMBS assets which would otherwise qualify as HQLA, where the counterparties are not domestic sovereigns, MDBs or domestic PSEs with a 20% risk weight
- j. Market value of Level 1 assets provided as collateral for secured funding or repo transactions conducted with the bank's domestic central bank that mature within LCR horizon, which would otherwise qualify as HQLA
- k. Market value of Level 1 assets provided as collateral for secured funding or repo transactions not conducted with the bank's domestic central bank that mature within LCR horizon, which would otherwise qualify as HQLA
- l. Amount given (prior to applying Run-offs) in a reverse repo or security borrowing transactions with residual maturity \leq LCR horizon, backed by Level 1 assets which qualify as HQLA, where the collateral is not re-used (that is, is not re-hypothecated) to cover the reporting institution's outright short positions
- m. Amount given (prior to applying Run-offs) in a reverse repo or security borrowing transactions with residual maturity \leq LCR horizon, backed by Level 2A assets which qualify as HQLA, where the collateral is not re-used (that is, is not re-hypothecated) to cover the reporting institution's outright short positions
- n. Amount given (prior to applying Run-offs) in a reverse repo or security borrowing transactions with residual maturity \leq LCR horizon, backed by Level 2B RMBS assets which qualify as HQLA, where the collateral is not re-used (that is, is not re-hypothecated) to cover the reporting institution's outright short positions
- o. Amount given (prior to applying Run-offs) in a reverse repo or security borrowing transactions with residual maturity \leq LCR horizon, backed by Level 2B non-RMBS assets which qualify as HQLA, where the collateral is not re-used (that is, is not re-hypothecated) to cover the reporting institution's outright short positions
- p. Market value of Level 1 assets received as collateral in a reverse repo or security borrowing transactions with residual maturity \leq LCR horizon, which qualify as HQLA, where the collateral is not re-used (that is, is not re-hypothecated) to cover the reporting institution's outright short positions
- q. Market value of Level 1 assets lent (given) in a collateral swap transaction with residual maturity \leq LCR horizon, which would otherwise qualify as HQLA
- r. Market value of Level 1 assets borrowed (received) in a collateral swap transaction with residual maturity \leq LCR horizon, which qualifies as HQLA

Adjustments to stock of level 1 assets are calculated based on the above mentioned items as follows:

<p><i>Adjustments to Stock of Level 1 Assets</i> $= -A - B - C - D - E - F - G - H - I + J + K + L + M + N + O - P + Q - R$</p>
--

Adjusted Amount of Level 1 Assets is calculated as per the following formula:

<p><i>Adjusted Level 1 Assets</i> $= \text{Maximum}[(\text{Post Haircut Stock of Level 1 Assets} + \text{Adjustments to Stock of Level 1 Assets}), 0]$</p>

2. Calculation of Adjusted Stock of Level 2A Assets

The items which result in adjustments to the stock of Level 2A assets are as follows:

- a. Market value of Level 2A assets provided as collateral for secured funding or repo transactions conducted with the bank's domestic central bank that mature within LCR horizon, which would otherwise qualify as HQLA
- b. Market value of Level 2A assets provided as collateral for secured funding or repo transactions not conducted with the bank's domestic central bank that mature within LCR horizon, which would otherwise qualify as HQLA
- c. Market value of Level 2A assets received as collateral in a reverse repo or security borrowing transactions with residual maturity \leq LCR horizon, which qualifies as HQLA, where the collateral is not re-used (that is, is not re-hypothecated) to cover the reporting institution's outright short positions
- d. Market value of Level 2A assets lent (given) in a collateral swap transaction with residual maturity \leq LCR horizon, which would otherwise qualify as HQLA
- e. Market value of Level 2A assets borrowed (received) in a collateral swap transaction with residual maturity \leq LCR horizon, which qualifies as HQLA

Adjustments to stock of level 2A assets is calculated based on the above mentioned items as follows:

$\text{Adjustments to Stock of Level 2A Assets} = A + B - C + D - E$
--

Adjusted Amount of Level 2A Assets is calculated as per the following formula:

$\begin{aligned} \text{Adjusted Level 2A Assets} \\ &= (\text{Pre Haircut Stock of Level 2A Assets} \\ &+ \text{Adjustments to Stock of Level 2A Assets}) \times \text{Haircut} \end{aligned}$
--

Pre Haircut Stock of Level 2A Assets = Stock of Level 2A Assets before applying the haircut.

3. Calculation of Adjusted Stock of Level 2B RMBS Assets

The items which result in adjustments to the stock of Level 2B RMBS Assets are as follows:

- a. Market value of Level 2B RMBS assets provided as collateral for secured funding or repo transactions conducted with the bank's domestic central bank that mature within LCR horizon, which would otherwise qualify as HQLA
- b. Market value of Level 2B RMBS assets provided as collateral for secured funding or repo transactions not conducted with the bank's domestic central bank that mature within LCR horizon, which would otherwise qualify as HQLA
- c. Market value of Level 2B RMBS assets received as collateral in a reverse repo or security borrowing transactions with residual maturity \leq LCR horizon, which qualifies as HQLA, where the collateral is not re-used (that is, is not re-hypothecated) to cover the reporting institution's outright short positions
- d. Market value of Level 2B RMBS assets lent (given) in a collateral swap transaction with residual maturity \leq LCR horizon, which would otherwise qualify as HQLA
- e. Market value of Level 2B RMBS assets borrowed (received) in a collateral swap transaction with residual maturity \leq LCR horizon, which qualifies as HQLA

- f. Adjustments to stock of level 2B RMBS assets is calculated based on the above mentioned items as follows:

$$\text{Adjustments to Stock of Level 2B RMBS Assets} = A + B - C + D - E$$

Adjusted amount of level 2B RMBS assets is calculated as per the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Adjusted Level 2B RMBS Assets} \\ = (\text{Pre Haircut Stock of Level 2B RMBS Assets} \\ + \text{Adjustments to Stock of Level 2B RMBS Assets}) \times \text{Haircut} \end{aligned}$$

Pre Haircut Stock of Level 2B RMBS Assets = Stock of Level 2B RMBS Assets before applying the haircut.

4. Calculation of Adjusted Stock of Level 2B Non-RMBS Assets

The items which result in adjustments to the stock of Level 2B non-RMBS Assets are as follows:

- a. Market value of Level 2B non-RMBS assets provided as collateral for secured funding or repo transactions conducted with the bank's domestic central bank that mature within LCR horizon, which would otherwise qualify as HQLA
- b. Market value of Level 2B non-RMBS assets provided as collateral for secured funding or repo transactions not conducted with the bank's domestic central bank that mature within LCR horizon, which would otherwise qualify as HQLA, where the counterparties are domestic sovereigns, MDBs or domestic PSEs with a 20% risk weight
- c. Market value of Level 2B non-RMBS assets provided as collateral for secured funding or repo transactions not conducted with the bank's domestic central bank that mature within LCR horizon, which would otherwise qualify as HQLA, where the counterparties are not domestic sovereigns, MDBs or domestic PSEs with a 20% risk weight
- d. Market value of Level 2B non-RMBS assets received as collateral in a reverse repo or security borrowing transactions with residual maturity \leq LCR horizon, which qualifies as HQLA, where the collateral is not re-used (that is, is not re-hypothecated) to cover the reporting institution's outright short positions
- e. Add market value of Level 2B non-RMBS assets lent (given) in a collateral swap transaction with residual maturity \leq LCR horizon, which would otherwise qualify as HQLA
- f. Market value of Level 2B non-RMBS assets borrowed (received) in a collateral swap transaction with residual maturity \leq LCR horizon, which qualifies as HQLA
- g. Adjustments to stock of level 2B RMBS assets is calculated based on the above mentioned items as follows:

$$\text{Adjustments to Stock of Level 2B non RMBS Assets} = A + B + C - D + E - F$$

Adjusted amount of level 2B non-RMBS assets is calculated as per the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Adjusted Level 2B non RMBS Assets} \\ = (\text{Pre Haircut Stock of Level 2B non RMBS Assets} \\ + \text{Adjustments to Stock of Level 2B non RMBS Assets}) \times \text{Haircut} \end{aligned}$$

Pre Haircut Stock of Level 2B Non RMBS Assets = Stock of Level 2B Non RMBS Assets before applying the haircut.

5. Calculation of Adjusted Stock of Level 2B Assets

Adjusted amount of level 2B assets is calculated as per the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Adjusted Level 2B Assets} \\ &= \text{Adjusted Level 2B RMBS Assets} \\ &+ \text{Adjusted Level 2B non RMBS Assets} \end{aligned}$$

6. Adjustment to Stock of HQLA Due to Cap on Level 2B Assets

Adjustment to Stock of HQLA due to cap on Level 2B assets is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Adjustment due to Cap on Level 2B Assets} \\ &= \text{Maximum} \left[\left\{ \text{Adjusted Level 2B Assets} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \left(\frac{15}{85} \times (\text{Adjusted Level 1 Assets} \right. \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \text{Adjusted Level 2A Assets}) \right) \right\}, \left\{ \text{Adjusted Level 2B Assets} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \left(\frac{15}{60} \times \text{Adjusted Level 1 Assets} \right) \right\}, 0 \right] \end{aligned}$$

7. Adjustment to Stock of HQLA Due to Cap on Level 2 Assets

Adjustment to Stock of HQLA due to cap on Level 2 assets is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Adjustment due to Cap on Level 2 Assets} \\ &= \text{Maximum} \left[\left\{ \text{Adjusted Level 2A Assets} + \text{Adjusted Level 2B Assets} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \text{Adjustment due to Cap on Level 2B Assets} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \left(\frac{2}{3} \times \text{Adjusted Level 1 Assets} \right) \right\}, 0 \right] \end{aligned}$$

12.1.1.7 Calculation of Net Cash Outflows (NCOF)

1. **Cash inflow computation:** Cash inflow is the sum of all the cash inflows that occur within the specified liquidity horizon and for all the accounts which are marked as *other assets and inflows from liabilities (arising from Forward Starting Transactions)*. This process is performed by the rule LRM - Cash Inflow Computation. The formula for calculating cash inflow is as follows:

$$\text{Cash inflow} = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Cash inflow}_i$$

Where n= All the accounts which are marked as Other Assets and inflows from liabilities (arising from Forward Starting Transactions) and their cash flow date is less than the liquidity horizon.

2. **Cash outflow computation:** Cash outflow is the sum of all the cash outflows that occur within the specified liquidity horizon and for all the accounts which are marked as liabilities and outflows from

assets (arising from Forward Starting Transactions). This process is performed by the Rule LRM - Cash Outflow Computation. The formula for calculating Cash Outflow is as follows:

$$Cash\ Outflow = \sum_{i=1}^n Cash\ Outflow_i$$

Where n= All the accounts which are marked as liabilities and outflows from assets (arising from Forward Starting Transactions) and their cash flow date is less than the liquidity horizon.

3. **Net cash outflow computation (NCOF):** Net Cash Outflow is derived from cash inflow and cash outflow. This is performed at the granularity of legal entity and currency. This process is performed by the Rule LRM - NCOF Computation.

Net cash out flow is defined as total expected cash outflow minus total expected inflows in the specified horizon. Total expected cash outflows are calculated by multiplying the outstanding balances of various categories or types of liabilities and off-balance sheet commitments by the rates at which they are expected to Run off or be drawn down. Total expected cash inflows are calculated by multiplying the outstanding balances of various categories of contractual receivables by the rates at which they are expected to flow in under the scenario up to an aggregate cap of 75% of total expected cash outflows.

Note:

1. In Contractual Run, Total expected cash flows are the total outstanding balances of various categories or types of liabilities and off-balance sheet commitments. This value is not multiplied by the Run off rates specified by Basel.
2. In Business as usual or stress Run, the total expected cash flows, which are the total outstanding balances of various categories or types of liabilities and off-balance sheet commitment, are multiplied by the Run off rates specified by Basel.
3. If an asset is included as part of the *stock of HQLA* (that is, the numerator), the associated cash inflows cannot also be counted as cash inflows (that is, part of the denominator)

The formula for calculating net cash outflow is as follows:

$$NCOF = Cash\ Outflow - Minimum((Cash\ Inflow), (75\% \ of\ Cash\ Outflow))$$

12.1.1.8 Calculation of Liquidity Coverage Ratio

Liquidity coverage ratio is calculated at legal entity and Currency Granularity and stored in the database. This is performed by the Rule **LRM - Liquidity Coverage Ratio Computation**.

The formula for calculating liquidity coverage ratio is as follows:

$$Liquidity\ Coverage\ Ratio = \frac{Stock\ of\ High\ Quality\ Liquid\ Asset\ (SHQLA)}{Net\ Cash\ Outflow\ (NCOF)}$$

The formula to calculate LCR at legal entity level only is as follows:

Liquidity Coverage Ratio

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \text{Stock of High Quality Liquid Asset (SHQLA)}_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n \text{Net Cash Outflow (NCOF)}_i}$$

where n = Total Number of distinct Currencies available in the Legal Entity

12.1.1.9 Alternative Liquidity Approaches

Some jurisdictions may have insufficient supply of Level 1 assets or Level 1 and Level 2 assets. In such a case, banks may not be able to purchase adequate HQLA in order to cover their net cash outflows. In case of such shortfall in HQLA, alternative liquidity approaches may be applied for the given jurisdiction in order to meet the minimum level of LCR. These alternative treatments include:

- Option 1 – Contractual committed liquidity facilities from the relevant central bank, with a fee
- Option 2 – Foreign currency HQLA to cover domestic currency liquidity needs
- Option 3 – Additional use of Level 2 assets with a higher haircut

An assessment is conducted by each jurisdiction to determine if each of the alternative liquidity approaches may be adopted by banks within that jurisdiction. Additionally, the maximum usage of the options is specified by regulators for each jurisdiction. This can be specified individually, at the level of each alternative approach, or collectively for all approaches.

In the current liquidity risk application this is captured at “Legal Entity” level.

Legal Entity	Level 1 Asset (Required HQLA)	Alternative approaches
LE 1	25%	75%
LE 2	40%	60%

Table 75 Level 1 HQLA Limit

The Level 1(HQLA) limit is specified for each legal entity and they have to adhere to it. Alternative liquidity approaches can only be used when they meet the Level 1 (HQLA) requirement.

1. Option 1 – Contractual committed liquidity facilities from the relevant central bank, with a fee

Option 1 increases the Stock of HQLA. For currencies in which sufficient HQLA is not available, the bank can add the amount to Stock of HQLA from Product Type Contractual Committed Liquidity Facilities from the Central Bank. This computation happens in LRM LCR Option1 Computation Process.

Data is first inserted in the table with Option Type as Option 1 and then a set of Rules are executed which updates the Option 1 Amount, the Stock of HQLA, and then recalculates the Liquidity Coverage Ratio post Options 1.

Banks should adhere to the following criteria in order to able to adopt option 1. They should have drawdown facility that is, should be receiving lines of credit by central bank on committed liquidity facilities. This should fulfill the following conditions:

- a) Should not be regular central bank standing arrangements that is, these are contractual arrangements between the central bank and commercial bank.
- b) These contractual arrangements mature outside the 30 day LCR Horizon.
- c) These arrangements are irrevocable prior to maturity and involve no ex-post credit decision by the central bank.
- d) These facilities are charged for a fee irrespective of the amount, if any, drawn down and the fee is set so that banks which claim the facility line to meet the LCR, and banks which do not, have similar financial incentives to reduce their exposure to liquidity risk.

NOTE: The type of collateral that is acceptable for securing these facilities is indicated by the respective central bank.

2. Option 2– Foreign currency HQLA to cover domestic currency liquidity needs

Option 2 increases the Stock of HQLA. For currencies in which sufficient HQLA is not available, the bank can add the amount to Stock of HQLA from foreign currency. Stock of HQLA from foreign currencies can only be added if there is extra Stock of HQLA available in foreign currency. This computation happens in LRM LCR Option2 Computation Process.

Data is first inserted in the table with Option Type as Option 2 and then a set of Rules are executed which brings in the extra Stock of HQLA from foreign Currency and adds it to the Stock of HQLA of the currency where the funds are insufficient. Once the Option amount and New Stock of HQLA is updated then Liquidity Coverage Ratio is recalculated.

This option allows HQLA in foreign currencies to be used to cover the net cash outflows in domestic currency. These currencies are classified as Major currencies and Other Currencies.

In order to account for the foreign exchange risk, banks are expected to apply a minimum haircut of 8% on the major currencies and higher on other currencies.

NOTE: Other Currencies haircut is considered at a minimum of 10%.

Haircuts are specified against each currency pair. Example: Haircut for USD and GBP 8%, Haircut for GBP and AUD 10% and so on. These haircuts are applicable only to that portion of the foreign currency HQLA that is in excess of a threshold specified by each regulator.

For every Legal Entity there would be a threshold for applying haircuts which is calculated by the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Max Amt of Total Net Cash Outflows in Domestic Ccy to be covered by Foreign Ccy HQLA}}{\text{Amt of Total Net Cash Outflows in the Domestic Ccy}}$$

Where,

Domestic Ccy = Currency in which the HQLA is insufficient to cover net cash outflows

This threshold cannot exceed 25% for a given Legal Entity. The sequence of the currencies is specified by the concerned bank.

NOTE: While applying this threshold the first foreign currency is considered and then the threshold is applied.

3. Option 3– Additional use of Level 2 assets with a higher haircut

Option 3 increases the Stock of HQLA for currencies in which sufficient HQLA is not available, banks can take the additional amount from Asset 2 if available. This computation happens in **LRM LCR Option3 Computation process**.

Data is first inserted in the table with Option Type as Option 3 and then a set of Rules are executed which updates the Option 3 Amount, Stock of HQLA and then recalculates the Liquidity Coverage Ratio post Options 3.

This option applies when Level 1 assets are insufficient to cover the liquidity needs of a bank in domestic currency, but there are sufficient level 2A assets. The level 2A assets used as part of this option must have a quality similar to that of Level 1 assets. In order to achieve this there are additional criteria imposed like:

- Such Assets must have a minimum credit rating of AA or AA+ and
- Additional level 2A assets used will be subject to a minimum of 20% haircut which is 5% more than that applied to the level 2A assets falling within the 40% cap.

Note:

- a. Level 2B assets are not considered for this purpose
- b. 15% Cap on level 2B assets remains unchanged regardless of additional level 2A assets used as part of this option
- c. The Haircut can be different across jurisdictions and also across banks within a single jurisdiction depending on the level of usage.

An Example to calculate option 3 amount: Say suppose the below mentioned information is available.

Legal Entity	Account	Level 2A Flag	Level2A Assets Used	Level2A Assets Unused	Credit Rating	Qualified Option 3 Asset	Haircut
LE1	ACCT1	Y	200000	500000	AA+	Y	25%
LE1	ACCT1	Y	0	250000	B	N	

Table 76 Example to calculate Option 3 HQLA Amount

Only ACCT1 fulfills additional criteria that is,

- a) Credit rating of AA+ so we have to consider the amount which is unused and apply a higher haircut in this case its 25% .

So the option 3 amount will be calculated as Level 2A assets Unused *(1-haircut) that is, $500000 * (1 - .25) = 375000$.

NOTE: Different processes have been created in the Run for all three Options. You are allowed to specify the sequence in which these options are to be executed. The sequence of execution is available as part of the Run.

12.1.1.10 Deposit Stability Identification

I. Deposit Insurance Allocation

All deposit accounts are classified as having one of the following insurance coverage statuses:

- Fully Insured

- Partially Insured
- Uninsured

Insurance limit is captured as an absolute amount for all accounts classified as fully insured or partially insured. “Fully insured” means that 100% of the deposit amount, up to the deposit insurance limit, is covered by an effective deposit insurance scheme. For partially insured, a limit coverage % is specified. Uninsured does not have any coverage.

The insured and uninsured balance in each account is determined based on the following steps:

- a. You should determine the deposits covered under the Insurance Scheme.
Example: Certificate of Deposits, Savings account, money market deposit account (MMDA), Checking account.
- b. An account will be covered by only one Insurance Scheme.
- c. You should determine the number of customers or beneficiaries holding accounts with the covered products.
- d. You should assign the Insurance Coverage Sequence for Products. This indicates the sequence in which the products will be given preference in the calculations.
- e. You should determine the ownership category and allocation process for the deposits.
- f. You should identify the Coverage limit and limit (%) at the Insurance Scheme and Product level.
- g. You should determine the Insurance Currency eligible to be covered under the Insurance scheme.
Example: USD, INR, AUD
- h. You should finally assign the End Of Period (EOP) balance to the first account holder or divide the EOP balance of each account equally based on the number of account holders and assign the amount to each customer as per the co-owner account insurance coverage method selected.

II. Ownership Categories

For the purpose of insurance coverage, the ownership category is identified. The ownership categories covered by BIS are like single accounts, joint accounts, and partnership accounts, and so on based on the jurisdiction of the insurer and are provided by the concerned bank.

III. Established Relationship Identification

a. Transactional Accounts

Current accounts are considered transactional accounts if they are used for regular transactions such as salaries being deposited in these accounts.

b. Established Relationship Accounts

If two or more non-transactional accounts have the same customer ID then they are marked as accounts with relationships. Examples for non-transactional accounts are loans, deposits and so on.

IV. Deposit Stability Calculation

a. Stable Deposits

Basel III deposit stability is applicable only for retail deposits and unsecured wholesale funding. Stable deposits, which usually receive a Run-off factor of 5%, are the amount of the deposits that are fully

insured by an effective deposit insurance scheme or by a public guarantee that provides equivalent protection and where:

- The depositors have other established relationships with the bank that make deposit withdrawal highly unlikely;
- Or,
- The deposits are in transactional accounts (for example, accounts where salaries are automatically deposited).

b. Stable Deposits Meeting Additional Insurance Criteria

A new deposit stability classification “stable deposits meeting additional insurance criteria” is supported. All “stable” deposits identified as per the criteria specified in point 1 above are classified as meeting additional insurance criteria if the insurance scheme under which they are covered satisfies the following conditions. A Run-off factor of 3% is applicable to such deposits.

- Is based on a system of prefunding via the periodic collection of levies on banks with insured deposits
- Has adequate means of ensuring ready access to additional funding in the event of a large call on its reserves, for example, an explicit and legally binding guarantee from the government, or a standing authority to borrow from the government
- Access to insured deposits is available to depositors in a short period of time once the deposit insurance scheme is triggered

Stability	System of Prefunding	Ready Access to Additional Funding	Access to Insured Deposits	Highly Stable
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	N	Y	N
Y	N	Y	Y	N
Y	Y	Y	N	N

Table 77 Stable Deposits Meeting Additional Insurance Criteria

NOTE: All the three mentioned conditions will be download from the bank

c. Less Stable Deposits

All insured and uninsured deposit or funding balances that do not meet the stable deposits criteria specified earlier are classified as less stable deposits: This includes:

- Insured balance of deposits meeting stable deposits criteria but denominated in foreign currencies
- Uninsured balance of deposits meeting stable deposits criteria
- Insured and uninsured balance of deposits whose insurance coverage status is Partially Insured
- Deposit balance where the insurance coverage status is Uninsured

d. High Run-off Deposits

Three additional stability criteria are supported for uninsured deposit balances This is optional for a Bank.

- High Run-off Deposits Category 1
- High Run-off Deposits Category 2
- High Run-off Deposits Category 3

This classification is dependent on the aggregated funding received from each customer. The steps involved are as follows:

- Identify all accounts of a given customer which are liabilities of the bank
- Calculate the aggregated funding from a customer as follows:

$$\text{Aggregated Funding}_{Customer} = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Uninsured Balance}_{Account, Customer}$$

Where, I = Accounts of a given customer which are liabilities of the bank

- I. Assign the uninsured balance to one of the high Run-off categories as follows:

- If aggregated funding from a customer \leq EUR 500,000, the uninsured amount from each relevant account is assigned to High Run-off Deposits Category 1
- If aggregated funding from a customer $>$ EUR 500,000 $<$ EUR 1,000,000, the uninsured amount from each relevant account is classified as High Run-off Deposits Category 2
- If aggregated funding from a customer \geq EUR 1,000,000, the uninsured amount from each relevant account is classified as High Run-off Deposits Category 3

Customer	Account	Insured (Account)	Balance	Uninsured (Account)	Balance
Customer 1	Account 1	450000		550000	
Customer 2	Account 2	1000000		200000	
Customer 2	Account 3	800000		300000	

Deposits	Uninsured Amount
High Run-off Deposits Category 1	500,000 (200000 + 300000)
High Run-off Deposits Category 2	550,000

NOTE: The High Run-off category is defined at Customer level. The Uninsured balance of each account falling under a customer will be directly moved to High-Run off category 1, 2, 3.

12.1.1.11 Other Calculations

1. Operational Expenses

Expected expenses which are operational in nature, such as rents, salaries and so on, are not included as part of the net cash outflows. Also, the means held to pay these expected operational expenses are not included as part of the stock of HQLA.

2. Operational Relationship Identification

An account is classified as either operational account or non-operational account. An account is classified as an operational account if the Operational Balance is available and this is taken as a download.

12.1.1.12 Consolidation

All inter-company transactions are eliminated that is, not considered while calculating the liquidity gap, ratios and other metrics at a consolidated level. Inter-company transactions include transactions upstream, downstream and lateral. In consolidation, the consolidation entity selected as part of the Run is considered the parent. The elimination is restricted to the transactions within

the organization structure of the consolidated entity. When a Run is defined with consolidation type as consolidated, the legal entity selected as part of this Run eliminates all the internal counterparties. Internal counterparties are customers which belong to the same organization structure. All the external counterparties are considered as part of the Run.

For instance a bank's organization structure is as follows:

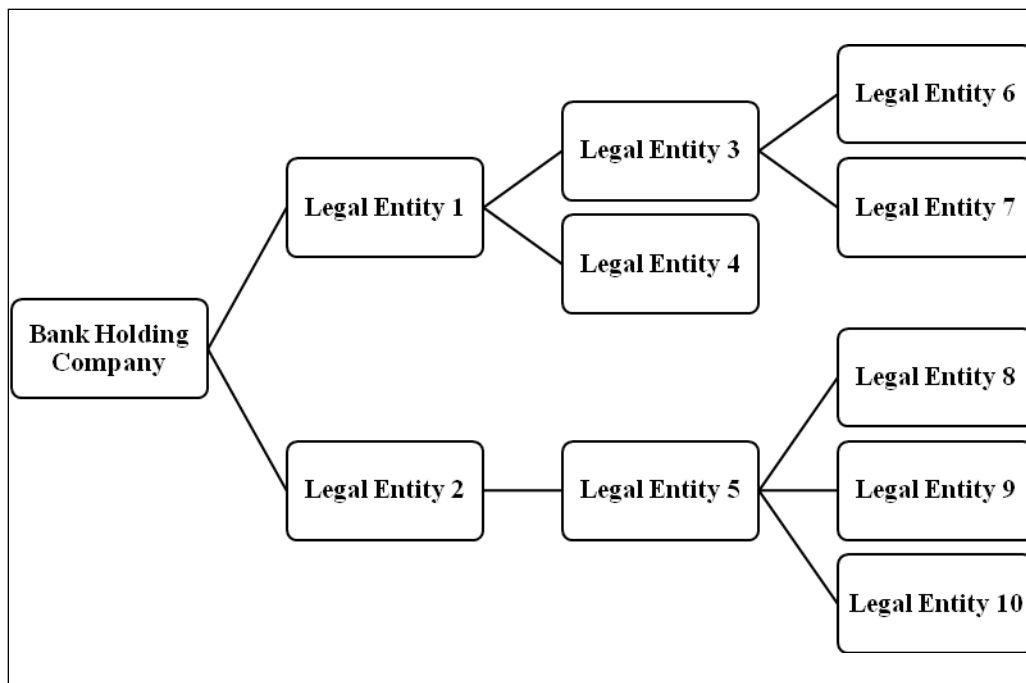


Figure 57 Organization Structure

If the consolidation is done at the level of Legal Entity 3, any transactions where the legal entity in question and its counterparty or customer belong to its organization structure are eliminated. In this example, any transactions where both the legal entity and its counterparty or customer are legal entities 3, 6 and 7 are excluded as they are carried out with internal counterparties. Transactions with all other entities in the bank holding company structure are included as they are considered external counterparties for the purpose of this consolidation.

Sometimes excess liquidity available in a particular legal entity cannot be transferred to the parent entity due to regulatory, tax or other reasons. Such restrictions imply that the restricted assets will be available only to the extent required to cover the liquidity needs of that legal entity. Any restricted liquidity in excess of this will not be available for the parent company's use. The application expects the restriction to be provided for HQLA assets at an account level and considers this information for the purpose of consolidation.

The application consolidates the HQLA and cash flows of each entity in a step-by-step basis till the consolidation entity level. The process of computing the consolidated LCR in accordance with the BIS approach is detailed below:

- i. Calculate the net cash outflow based on the BIS LCR approach that is, based on the cumulative cash flows on the LCR horizon end date, that is, 30th day, eliminating inter-company transactions

at the level of the consolidated subsidiary.

- ii. Consolidate post-haircut restricted HQLA to the extent of the consolidated subsidiary's net cash outflow that is, to the extent required to satisfy the BIS LCR requirements of that subsidiary as part of the covered parent company's HQLA. Restricted HQLA are the assets that have a restriction on their transferability to the parent entity.
- iii. Consolidate the entire amount of post-haircut unrestricted HQLA held at the consolidated subsidiary as part of the covered parent company's HQLA.
- iv. Consolidate all cash inflows and outflows which are part of the net cash flow calculation.

12.1.1.13 Foreign Currency Liquidity Coverage Ratio Calculation

Liquidity coverage ratio is also calculated at the level of each significant currency in order to identify potential currency mismatches, which is known as Foreign Currency Liquidity Coverage Ratio.

12.1.1.14 Computation of Funding Concentration

Wholesale funding from significant sources is calculated in order to monitor the liquidity risk arising from the withdrawal of such funds. Funding concentration is calculated on the basis of following dimensions:

- Concentration by Significant Counterparties
- Concentration by Significant Products
- Concentration by Significant Currencies

Ratio of each of the cash flow in the aggregate table is first calculated with respect to the concentration at legal entity level. Any counterparty or product is termed as significant if the sum of its concentration is greater than 1%. A currency is termed as a significant currency if the sum of its concentration is greater than 5% of the currency.

All the Concentration specified below are calculated at the following time horizons

- Period is < 1 Month
- Period is between 1 to 3 Months
- Period is between 3 to 6 Months
- Period is between 6 to 12 Months
- Period is > 12 Months

12.1.1.15 Funding Concentration by Significant Counterparties

Funding Concentration by significant Counterparties is to be calculated at Legal Entity or Entities and Counterparty Level.

For Solo Execution for each of the Legal Entities selected and for each of the above stated time horizons, Significant Counterparties are calculated; whereas for Consolidated Execution,

Significant Counterparties are calculated at the Parent Level Legal Entity and for each of the above stated time horizons.

A Counterparty is stated as Significant if Sum of the Cash flows of that counterparty for a given Legal Entity is greater than or equal to 1% of the Sum of the Cash flows of the given Legal Entity.

Cash flows of all accounts are not considered, for this purpose Cash flows of Accounts which are having Product Type as Liabilities are the only accounts which are considered.

Funding concentration for significant counterparties is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Concentration}_{\text{Significant Counterparty}} = \frac{\text{Funding Liabilities}_{\text{Significant Counterparty}}}{\text{Total Liabilities of Legal Entity}}$$

12.1.1.16 Funding Concentration by Significant Products

Funding Concentration by significant Products is calculated at Legal Entity or Entities and Product Level.

For Solo Execution for each of the Legal Entities selected and for each of the above stated time horizons, Significant Products are calculated; whereas for Consolidated Execution, Significant Products are calculated at the Parent Level Legal Entity and for each of the above stated time horizons.

A Product is stated as Significant if Sum of the Cash flows of that Product for a given Legal Entity is greater than or equal to 1% of the Sum of the Cash flows of the given Legal Entity.

Cash flows of all accounts are not considered, Accounts which are having Product Type as Liabilities are the only accounts which are considered.

Funding concentration is calculated for significant product as follows:

$$\text{Concentration}_{\text{Significant Product}} = \frac{\text{Funding Liabilities}_{\text{Significant Product}}}{\text{Total Liabilities of Legal Entity}}$$

12.1.1.17 Funding Concentration by Significant Currencies

Funding Concentration by significant Currencies is calculated at Legal Entity or Entities and Currency Level.

For Solo Execution for each of the Legal Entities selected and for each of the above stated time horizons, Significant Currencies are calculated; whereas for Consolidated Execution, Significant Currencies are calculated at the Parent Level Legal Entity and for each of the above stated time horizons.

A Currency is stated as Significant if Sum of the Cash flows of that Currency for a given Legal Entity is greater than or equal to 5% of the Sum of the Cash flows of the given Legal Entity.

Cash flows of all accounts are not considered, Accounts which are having Product Type as Liabilities are the only accounts which are considered.

Funding concentration is calculated for significant product as follows:

$$\text{Concentration}_{\text{Significant Currency}} = \frac{\text{Funding Liabilities}_{\text{Significant Currency}}}{\text{Total Liabilities of Legal Entity}}$$

12.1.1.18 BIS Basel III Business Assumptions for LCR

I. Cash outflows

1. Retail Deposit Run off
 - a. Stable Deposits Run off
 - Retail stable deposits which do not satisfy additional insurance criteria receive 5% Run off
 - Retail Stable Deposits which satisfy the additional insurance criteria receive 3% Run off.
 - b. Less stable Deposit Run off
 - Less stable deposits receive 10% Run off.
2. Unsecured wholesale Run off
 - a. Unsecured wholesale funding provided by small business customers:
 - Of these, stable deposits which satisfy additional insurance criteria receive 3% Run off
 - Of these, stable deposits which do not satisfy additional insurance criteria receive 5% Run off
 - Of these, less stable deposits receive 10% Run off
 - b. Operational deposits generated by clearing, custody and cash management activities:
 - Of these, stable deposits which satisfy additional insurance criteria receive 3% Run off
 - Of these, stable deposits which do not satisfy additional insurance criteria receive 5% Run off
 - Of these, less stable deposits would receive 25% Run off
 - c. Treatment of deposits in institutional networks of cooperative banks:
 - Of these, non-correspondent Bank activities receive 25% Run off
 - Of these, correspondent Bank activities receive 100% Run off
 - d. Unsecured wholesale funding provided by non-financial corporate and sovereign central banks, multilateral development banks, and Public Sector Entities (PSE):
 - Of these, which are covered by deposit insurance scheme receive 20% Run off
 - Of these, which are not covered by deposit insurance scheme receive 40% Run off
 - e. Unsecured wholesale funding provided by other legal entity customers receives 100% Run off.
3. Secured funding Run off
 - a. Backed by Level 1 assets or with central banks receive 0% Run off

- b. Backed by Level 2A assets receive 15% Run off
 - c. Secured funding transactions with domestic sovereign, PSEs or multilateral development banks that are not backed by Level 1 or 2A assets. PSEs that receive this treatment are limited to those that have a risk weight of 20% or lower receive 25% Run off
 - d. Backed by RMBS eligible for inclusion in Level 2B receive 25% Run off
 - e. All others receive 100% Run off
4. Additional Requirements:
- a. Derivative Cash Outflows: 100% of the net cash outflows are considered for calculation.
 - b. Increased Liquidity Needs
 - Increased Liquidity Needs due to Downgrade Triggers embedded in financing transactions, derivatives and other contracts: 100% of this additional collateral or cash outflow is posted for any downgrade up to and including a 3-notch downgrade of the bank's long-term credit rating.
 - Increased liquidity needs related to the potential for valuation changes on posted collateral securing derivative and other transactions.
 - Increased liquidity needs related to excess non-segregated collateral held by the bank that could contractually be called at any time by the counterparty: 100% of the excess collateral.
 - Increased liquidity needs related to contractually required collateral on transactions for which the counterparty has not yet demanded the collateral be posted
 - Increased liquidity needs related to contracts that allow collateral substitution to non-HQLA assets
 - Increased liquidity needs related to market valuation changes on derivative or other transactions
 - c. Loss of funding
 - Loss of funding on asset-backed securities, covered bonds and other structured financing instruments
 - Loss of funding on asset-backed commercial paper, conduits, securities investment vehicles and other such financing facilities.
 - d. Drawdown of Committed Credit and Liquidity Facilities
 - Committed credit and liquidity facilities to retail and small business customers: 5% drawdown of the undrawn portion of these facilities.
 - Committed credit facilities to non-financial corporate, sovereign and central banks, PSEs and multilateral development banks: 10% drawdown of the undrawn portion of these facilities.
 - Committed liquidity facilities to non-financial corporate, sovereign and central banks, PSEs and multilateral development banks: 30% drawdown of the undrawn portion of these facilities.
 - Committed credit and liquidity facilities extended to banks subject to prudential supervision: 40% drawdown of the undrawn portion of these facilities.

- Committed credit facilities to other financial institutions including securities firms, insurance companies, fiduciaries and beneficiaries - 40% drawdown of the undrawn portion of these credit facilities.
 - Committed liquidity facilities to other financial institutions including securities firms, insurance companies, fiduciaries, and beneficiaries: 100% drawdown of the undrawn portion of these liquidity facilities.
 - Committed credit and liquidity facilities to other legal entities (including SPEs), conduits and special purpose vehicles, and other entities not included in the prior categories): 100% drawdown of the undrawn portion of these facilities.
- e. Contractual Obligations to Extend Funds in 30-day period: Other contractual obligations to extend funds to financial institutions retail, small business customers, non-financials and other clients
- f. Other contingent funding obligations which include
- Draw down on Unconditionally revocable "uncommitted" credit and liquidity facilities
 - Guarantees and letters of credit unrelated to trade finance obligations
 - Non contractual obligations where customer short positions are covered by other customers' collateral

II. Cash Inflows

1. Roll over reverse repo and other secured lending or securities borrowing transactions maturing \leq 30 days
 - a. backed by Level 1 assets, of which collateral is not re-used (that is, is not re-hypothecated) to cover the reporting institution's outright short positions: 100% roll over
 - b. backed by Level 2A assets, of which collateral is not re-used (that is, is not re-hypothecated) to cover the reporting institution's outright short positions: 85% roll over
 - c. backed by Level 2B RMBS assets, of which collateral is not re-used (that is, is not re-hypothecated) to cover the reporting institution's outright short positions: 75% roll over
 - d. backed by Level 2B non-RMBS assets, of which collateral is not re-used (that is, is not re-hypothecated) to cover the reporting institution's outright short positions: 50% roll over
 - e. backed by other assets, of which collateral is not re-used (that is, is not re-hypothecated) to cover the reporting institution's outright short positions: 100% roll over
2. Committed facilities: 0% inflow from committed credit and liquidity facilities that the bank holds with other institutions.
3. Growth or new business from the inflows from other counterparties
 - a. Contractual inflows due in 30 days from fully performing loans extended to retail customers: extend loans at the rate of 50% of contractual inflows.
 - b. Contractual inflows due in 30 days from fully performing loans extended to small business customers: extend loans at the rate of 50% of contractual inflows.
 - c. Contractual inflows due in 30 days from fully performing loans extended to non-financial corporates: extend loans at the rate of 50% of contractual inflows.
4. Other inflows

- a. No inflows from operational deposits at other financial institutions.
- b. Derivatives cash inflows: the sum of all net cash inflows receive a 100% inflow factor.

12.1.2 Pre-configured Regulatory LCR Scenario

OFS LRM supports pre-configured calculations, scenarios, and reporting templates to ensure full compliance with BIS Basel III guidelines.

This section explains the rules which support regulatory inflow, outflow rates and haircuts as per BCBS 238, **Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tool Reference**.

NOTE:

This section gives only the contextual information about all the rules. For more detailed information refer OFS LRM application (UI).

For detailed Processes and Tasks, refer to the Run Chart.

12.1.2.1 Regulation Addressed through Rules

The application supports multiple pre-configured rules and scenarios based on regulator specified scenario parameters such as inflow rates, outflow rates, run-offs and haircuts and so on.

The list of pre-configured rules and the corresponding reference to the regulatory requirement that it addresses is provided in the following table:

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Serial No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
1	LRM - BIS Classification Of Small Business Customers To Retail	This rule identifies whether a small business customer is treated as a retail customer for the purposes of liquidity ratio calculations as per BIS. By default small business customer are treated as wholesale customers.	The classification of a small business customer as eligible for retail treatment or not as per BIS is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraphs 90 to 91
2	LRM - BIS - Country liquidity risk indicator for NCOF	This computation rule identifies if a legal entity, holding debt securities issued by a foreign sovereign in that foreign currency, has undertaken liquidity risk in that country. The rule checks if the legal entity has operations in a foreign country, other than those for purely trading purposes, and updates the account liquidity risk flag as Yes, if this condition is met.	The identification of whether a legal entity has liquidity risk in a particular foreign jurisdiction is configured as part of this rule. This is further used for classifying debt securities held by the bank, issued in foreign currencies by non-zero risk weight sovereigns or central banks, as level 1 assets.	Paragraphs 50 (d) to 50 (e)
3	LRM - BIS - Mitigant Country Liquidity Risk Indicator For NCOF	This computation rule identifies if a legal entity, holds mitignats issued by a foreign sovereign in that foreign currency, has undertaken liquidity risk in that country. The rule checks if the legal entity has operations in a foreign country, other than those for purely trading purposes, and updates the account liquidity risk flag for such mitigants as Yes, if this condition is met.	The identification of whether a legal entity has liquidity risk in a particular foreign jurisdiction is configured as part of this rule. This is further used for classifying debt securities received as mitigants, issued in foreign currencies by non-zero risk weight sovereigns or central banks, as level 1 assets.	Paragraphs 50 (d) to 50 (e)

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Serial No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
4	LRM - Excess And Contractually Due Collateral And Mitigant And Downgrade Trigger Amount Update	This rule computes and updates the values of contractually due collateral, excess collateral due, contractually receivable collateral, and excess collateral receivable and downgrade impact amount in the FSI_NETTING_AGREEMENT table.	The computation of collateral value that is contractually required to be posted to the counterparty and the excess collateral that can be recalled by the counterparty is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraphs 120 to 121
5	BIS_Ins_Unins_Amt_Calc	This DT calculates the insured, un-insured amount and Established relationship indicator at Account Customer Level in the FSI_LRM_ACCT_CUST_DETAIL S table.	The allocation of the insurance limit and the computation of insured and uninsured amount at an account level are configured as part of this data transformation.	Paragraph 75
6	LRM - BIS - Classification Of Operational Deposits And Non-Operational Balance Computation	This rule classifies an account as operational deposit or not based on the criteria specified by BIS. It also updates the insured and uninsured operational balances and the non-operational balance for the accounts classified as operational in the FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT table.	The classification of an account as operational or non-operational as per BIS guidelines is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraphs 94 to 95, 99 to 103
7	LRM - Withdrawable portion without penalty for Insured And Operational And Non-operational Amount	This rule calculates the portion of insured, uninsured, operational and non-operational balances that can be withdrawn without incurring any penalty in the FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT table. This rule also updates the operational account flag as 'N' for all the accounts which are classified as non-operational deposits.	The computation of the portion of an insured, uninsured, operational and non-operational deposit that can be withdrawn without incurring any penalty is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraphs 82 to 83

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Serial No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
8	LRM - Basel III Deposit Stability - Stable Amount Calculation	This rule calculates the stable amount as per BIS guidelines.	The computation of the stable portion of a deposit is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraph 75
9	LRM - Basel III Deposit Stability - Less Stable Amount Calculation	This rule calculates the less stable amount as per BIS guidelines.	The computation of the less stable portion of a deposit is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraphs 75, 79
10	LRM - High Stability Insured Indicator Assignment	This rule classifies an account as highly stable if it meets additional insurance criteria and updates the highly stable amount for such accounts in the FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT table. This rule also updates the stable amount for accounts classified as highly stable as 0, to avoid double counting of stable amount.	The identification of whether a stable deposit account meets the additional insurance criteria and the computation of the highly stable portion of the deposit is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraphs 75 to 76
11	LRM - High Stability Insured Indicator Assignment for Operational Deposits	This rule classifies an account as highly stable if it meets additional insurance criteria for Operational Deposits and updates the highly stable amount for such accounts in the FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT table. This rule also updates the stable amount for accounts classified as highly stable as 0, to avoid double counting of stable amount.	The identification of whether a stable operational deposit account meets the additional insurance criteria and the computation of the highly stable portion of the operational deposit is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraph 104

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Serial No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
12	LRM - Withdrawable portion without penalty for Stable, Less Stable and Highly Stable Amount	This rule calculates the portion of the stable, less stable and highly stable amounts that can be withdrawn without incurring a penalty in the FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT table.	The computation of the portion of the stable, less stable and highly stable amounts that can be withdrawn without incurring any penalty is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraphs 82 to 83
13	LRM - HQLA Reclassification - Level 1 - Cash and Central Bank Reserves	This rule reclassifies cash, banknotes and central bank reserves, to the extent that the central bank policies allow them to be drawn down in times of stress, as HQLA Level 1 assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	The classification of cash and central bank reserves as HQLA level 1 assets is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraphs 50 (a) to 50 (b)
14	LRM - HQLA Reclassification - Level 1 - Marketable Securities - Issuer	This rule reclassifies marketable securities issued by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs, the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank, European Community and multilateral development banks as HQLA Level 1 assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	The classification of zero risk weight marketable securities issued by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs, the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank, European Community and multilateral development banks as HQLA level 1 assets is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraph 50 (c)
15	LRM - HQLA Reclassification - Level 1 - Marketable Securities - Guarantor	This rule reclassifies marketable securities guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs, the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank, European Community and multilateral	The classification of zero risk weight marketable securities guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs, the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank, European Community and	Paragraph 50 (c)

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Serial No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
		development banks as HQLA Level 1 assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	multilateral development banks as HQLA level 1 assets is configured as part of this rule.	
16	LRM - HQLA Reclassification - Level 1 - Debt Securities - Domestic Currency	This rule reclassifies securities issued by non-zero risk weight sovereigns and central banks as HQLA Level 1 assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	The classification of securities issued in the domestic currency by non-zero risk weight sovereigns and central banks as HQLA level 1 assets is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraph 50 (d)
17	LRM - HQLA Reclassification - Level 1 - Debt Securities - Foreign Currency	This rule reclassifies securities issued by non-zero risk weight domestic sovereigns and central banks in foreign currency as HQLA Level 1 assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	The classification of securities issued in foreign currencies by non-zero risk weight domestic sovereigns and central banks as HQLA level 1 assets is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraph 50 (e)
18	LRM - HQLA Reclassification - Level 2A - Market Asset-Guarantor	This rule reclassifies marketable securities assigned a 20% risk weight and guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs or multilateral development banks as HQLA Level 2A assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	The classification of 20% risk weight marketable securities guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs or multilateral development banks as HQLA level 2A assets is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraph 52 (a)
19	LRM - HQLA Reclassification - Level 2A - Market Asset-Issuer	This rule reclassifies marketable securities assigned a 20% risk weight and issued by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs or multilateral development banks as HQLA Level 2A assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	The classification of 20% risk weight marketable securities issued by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs or multilateral development banks as HQLA level 2A assets is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraph 52 (a)

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Serial No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
20	LRM - HQLA Reclassification - Level 2A - Non-Financial Corporate Bonds	This rule reclassifies debt securities other than covered bonds issued by non-financial corporates as HQLA Level 2A assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	The classification of corporate bonds, excluding covered bonds, as HQLA level 2A assets are configured as part of this rule.	Paragraph 52 (b)
21	LRM - HQLA Reclassification - Level 2A - Covered Bonds	This rule reclassifies covered bonds issued by non-financial corporates as HQLA Level 2A assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	The classification of covered bonds as HQLA level 2A assets is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraph 52 (b)
22	LRM - HQLA Reclassification - Level 2B RMBS	This rule reclassifies residential mortgage backed securities as HQLA Level 2B RMBS assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	The classification of residential mortgage backed securities as HQLA level 2B RMBS assets is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraph 54 (a)
23	LRM - HQLA Reclassification - Level 2B Non-RMBS - Non-Financial Corporate Bonds	This rule reclassifies debt securities issued by non-financial corporates as HQLA Level 2B Non-RMBS assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	The classification of debt securities, including commercial papers, issued by non-financial corporates as HQLA level 2B non-RMBS assets is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraph 54 (b)
24	LRM - HQLA Reclassification - Level 2B Non-RMBS - Non-Financial Common Equities	This rule reclassifies common equities issued by non-financial entities as HQLA Level 2B Non-RMBS assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	The classification of common equities issued by non-financial entities as HQLA level 2B non-RMBS assets is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraph 54 (c)
25	LRM - Mitigant HQLA	This rule reclassifies cash received as a mitigant as an HQLA Level 1 asset in	The classification of cash and central bank reserves as HQLA level 1 assets is configured as	Paragraphs 50 (a) to 50 (b), 31, 39 to 40

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Serial No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
	Reclassification - Level 1 - Cash	accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	part of this rule. It also addresses the requirement of considering assets received as collateral under re-hypothecation rights as HQLA provided they meet all the required criteria.	
26	LRM - Mitigant HQLA Reclassification - Level 1 - Marketable Securities - Issuer	This rule reclassifies mitigants which are marketable securities issued by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs, the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank, European Community and multilateral development banks as HQLA Level 1 assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	The classification of zero risk weight marketable securities issued by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs, the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank, European Community and multilateral development banks as HQLA level 1 assets is configured as part of this rule. It also addresses the requirement of considering assets received as collateral under re-hypothecation rights as HQLA provided they meet all the required criteria.	Paragraphs 50 (c), 31, 39 to 40
27	LRM - Mitigant HQLA Reclassification - Level 1 - Marketable Securities - Guarantor	This rule reclassifies mitigants which are marketable securities guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs, the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank, European Community and multilateral development banks as HQLA Level 1 assets in accordance with	The classification of zero risk weight marketable securities guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs, the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank, European Community and multilateral development banks as HQLA level 1 assets is configured as part of this rule. It	Paragraphs 50 (c), 31, 39 to 40

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Serial No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
		the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	also addresses the requirement of considering assets received as collateral under re-hypothecation rights as HQLA provided they meet all the required criteria.	
28	LRM - Mitigant HQLA Reclassification - Level 1 - Debt Securities - Domestic Currency	This rule reclassifies mitigants which are securities issued by non-zero risk weight sovereigns and central banks as HQLA Level 1 assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	The classification of securities issued in the domestic currency by non-zero risk weight sovereigns and central banks as HQLA level 1 assets is configured as part of this rule. It also addresses the requirement of considering assets received as collateral under re-hypothecation rights as HQLA provided they meet all the required criteria.	Paragraphs 50 (d), 31, 39 to 40
29	LRM - Mitigant HQLA Reclassification - Level 1 - Debt Securities - Foreign Currency	This rule reclassifies mitigants which are securities issued by non-zero risk weight domestic sovereigns and central banks in foreign currency as HQLA Level 1 assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	The classification of securities issued in foreign currencies by non-zero risk weight domestic sovereigns and central banks as HQLA level 1 assets is configured as part of this rule. It also addresses the requirement of considering assets received as collateral under re-hypothecation rights as HQLA provided they meet all the required criteria.	Paragraphs 50 (e), 31, 39 to 40
30	LRM - Mitigant HQLA Reclassification -	This rule reclassifies mitigants which are marketable securities assigned a 20% risk weight and guaranteed by sovereigns, central	The classification of 20% risk weight marketable securities guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs or	Paragraphs 52 (a), 31, 39 to 40

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Serial No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
	Level 2A - Market Asset-Guarantor	banks, PSEs or multilateral development banks as HQLA Level 2A assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	multilateral development banks as HQLA level 2A assets is configured as part of this rule. It also addresses the requirement of considering assets received as collateral under re-hypothecation rights as HQLA provided they meet all the required criteria.	
31	LRM - Mitigant HQLA Reclassification - Level 2A - Market Asset-Issuer	This rule reclassifies mitigants which are marketable securities assigned a 20% risk weight and issued by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs or multilateral development banks as HQLA Level 2A assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	The classification of 20% risk weight marketable securities issued by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs or multilateral development banks as HQLA level 2A assets is configured as part of this rule. It also addresses the requirement of considering assets received as collateral under re-hypothecation rights as HQLA provided they meet all the required criteria.	Paragraphs 52 (a), 31, 39 to 40
32	LRM - Mitigant HQLA Reclassification - Level 2A - Non-Financial Corporate Bonds	This rule reclassifies mitigants which are debt securities other than covered bonds issued by non-financial corporates as HQLA Level 2A assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	The classification of corporate bonds, excluding covered bonds, as HQLA level 2A assets are configured as part of this rule. It also addresses the requirement of considering assets received as collateral under re-hypothecation rights as HQLA provided they meet all the required criteria.	Paragraphs 52 (b), 31, 39 to 40
33	LRM - Mitigant HQLA Reclassification -	This rule reclassifies mitigants which are covered bonds issued by non-financial corporates as	The classification of covered bonds as HQLA level 2A assets is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraphs 52 (b), 31, 39 to 40

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Serial No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
	Level 2A - Covered Bonds	HQLA Level 2A assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	It also addresses the requirement of considering assets received as collateral under re-hypothecation rights as HQLA provided they meet all the required criteria.	
34	LRM - Mitigant HQLA Reclassification - Level 2B RMBS	This rule reclassifies mitigants which are residential mortgage backed securities as HQLA Level 2B RMBS assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	The classification of residential mortgage backed securities as HQLA level 2B RMBS assets is configured as part of this rule. It also addresses the requirement of considering assets received as collateral under re-hypothecation rights as HQLA provided they meet all the required criteria.	Paragraphs 54 (a), 31, 39 to 40
35	LRM - Mitigant HQLA Reclassification - Level 2B Non-RMBS - Non-Financial Corporate Bonds	This rule reclassifies mitigants which are debt securities issued by non-financial corporates as HQLA Level 2B Non-RMBS assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	The classification of debt securities, including commercial papers, issued by non-financial corporates as HQLA level 2B non-RMBS assets is configured as part of this rule. It also addresses the requirement of considering assets received as collateral under re-hypothecation rights as HQLA provided they meet all the required criteria.	Paragraphs 54 (b), 31, 39 to 40
36	LRM - Mitigant HQLA Reclassification - Level 2B Non-RMBS - Non-Financial Common Equities	This rule reclassifies mitigants which are common equities issued by non-financial entities as HQLA Level 2B Non-RMBS assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	The classification of common equities issued by non-financial entities as HQLA level 2B non-RMBS assets is configured as part of this rule. It also addresses the requirement of considering assets received as collateral	Paragraphs 54 (c), 31, 39 to 40

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Serial No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
			under re-hypothecation rights as HQLA provided they meet all the required criteria.	
37	LRM - BIS Substitutable HQLA Reclassification - Level 1 - Cash	This rule reclassifies cash and banknotes, that can be contractually substituted for existing collateral received, as HQLA Level 1 assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	The classification of cash, that can potentially be substituted for an existing collateral, as HQLA level 1 assets is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraphs 50 (a), 122
38	LRM - BIS Substitutable HQLA Reclassification - Level 1 - Marketable Securities - Issuer	This rule reclassifies marketable securities issued by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs, the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank and European Community, or multilateral development banks that can be contractually substituted for existing collateral received, as HQLA Level 1 assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	The classification of zero risk weight marketable securities issued by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs, the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank, European Community and multilateral development banks, that can potentially be substituted for existing collateral, as HQLA level 1 assets is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraphs 50 (c), 122
39	LRM - BIS Substitutable HQLA Reclassification - Level 1 - Marketable Securities - Guarantor	This rule reclassifies the marketable securities guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs, the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank, European Community and multilateral development banks that can be contractually substituted for	The classification of zero risk weight marketable securities guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs, the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank, European Community and multilateral development banks, that can potentially be	Paragraphs 50 (c), 122

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Serial No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
		existing collateral received, as HQLA Level 1 assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	substituted for existing collateral, as HQLA level 1 assets is configured as part of this rule.	
40	LRM - BIS Substitutable HQLA Reclassification - Level 1 - Debt Securities - Domestic Currency	This rule reclassifies securities issued by non-zero risk weight sovereigns and central banks, that can be contractually substituted for existing collateral received, as HQLA Level 1 assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	The classification of securities issued in the domestic currency by non-zero risk weight sovereigns and central banks, that can potentially be substituted for existing collateral, as HQLA level 1 asset is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraphs 50 (d), 122
41	LRM - BIS Substitutable HQLA Reclassification - Level 1 - Debt Securities - Foreign Currency	This rule reclassifies issued by domestic non-zero risk weight securities sovereigns and central banks in foreign currency that can be contractually substituted for existing collateral received, as HQLA Level 1 assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	The classification of securities issued in foreign currencies by non-zero risk weight domestic sovereigns and central banks, that can potentially be substituted for existing collateral, as HQLA level 1 asset is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraphs 50 (e), 122
42	LRM - BIS Substitutable HQLA Reclassification - Level 2A - Market Asset-Guarantor	This rule reclassifies marketable securities assigned a 20% risk weight and guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs or multilateral development banks, that can be contractually substituted for existing collateral received, as HQLA Level 2A assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	The classification of 20% risk weight marketable securities guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs or multilateral development banks, that can potentially be substituted for existing collateral, as HQLA level 2A assets is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraphs 52 (a), 122

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Serial No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
43	LRM - BIS Substitutable HQLA Reclassification - Level 2A - Market Asset-Issuer	This rule reclassifies marketable securities assigned a 20% risk weight and issued by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs or multilateral development banks, that can be contractually substituted for existing collateral received, as HQLA Level 2A assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	The classification of 20% risk weight marketable securities issued by sovereigns, central banks, PSEs or multilateral development banks, that can potentially be substituted for existing collateral, as HQLA level 2A assets is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraphs 52 (a), 122
44	LRM - BIS Substitutable HQLA Reclassification - Level 2A - Non- Financial Corporate Bonds	This rule reclassifies debt securities other than covered bonds issued by non-financial corporates, that can be contractually substituted for existing collateral received, as HQLA Level 2A assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	The classification of corporate bonds, excluding covered bonds, that can potentially be substituted for existing collateral, as HQLA level 2A assets is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraphs 52 (b), 122
45	LRM - BIS Substitutable HQLA Reclassification - Level 2A - Covered Bonds	This rule reclassifies covered bonds issued by non-financial corporates, that can be contractually substituted for existing collateral received, as HQLA Level 2A assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	The classification of covered bonds, that can potentially be substituted for existing collateral, as HQLA level 2A assets is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraphs 52 (b), 122
46	LRM - BIS Substitutable HQLA Reclassification - Level 2B RMBS	This rule reclassifies residential mortgage backed securities that can be contractually substituted for existing collateral received, as HQLA Level 2B RMBS assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	The classification of residential mortgage backed securities that can potentially be substituted for existing collateral, as HQLA level 2B RMBS assets is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraphs 54 (a), 122

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Serial No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
47	LRM - BIS Substitutable HQLA Reclassification - Level 2B Non-RMBS Non-Financial Corporate Bonds	This rule reclassifies debt securities issued by non-financial corporates that can be contractually substituted for existing collateral received, as HQLA Level 2B Non-RMBS assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	The classification of debt securities, including commercial papers, issued by non-financial corporates that can potentially be substituted for existing collateral, as HQLA level 2B non-RMBS assets is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraphs 54 (b), 122
48	LRM - BIS Substitutable HQLA Reclassification - Level 2B Non-RMBS Non-Financial Common Equities	This rule reclassifies common equities issued by non-financial entities that can be contractually substituted for existing collateral received, as HQLA Level 2B Non-RMBS assets in accordance with the criteria specified by BIS in BCBS 238.	The classification of common equities issued by non-financial entities that can potentially be substituted for existing collateral, as HQLA level 2B non-RMBS assets is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraphs 54 (c), 122
49	LRM - Bank Own Assets - Meets HQLA Operational Requirements Flag Update	This rule identifies whether bank's own assets, both unencumbered assets as well as those placed as collateral, meet the operational requirements set forth by the regulator, except for being unencumbered in the case of placed collateral. In case of unencumbered assets, it updates the Meets HQLA Operational Requirements Flag. In case of placed collateral, it updates the Meets HQLA Operational Requirements on Unwind Flag.	The identification of whether an asset owned by the bank meets the operational requirements set forth by BIS for its inclusion in the stock of HQLA is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraphs 28 to 42
50	LRM - BIS - Re-hypothecated Mitigants - Meets	This rule identifies whether a re-hypothecated mitigant meets the operational requirements set forth	The identification of whether a collateral received from a counterparty that is further	Paragraphs 28 to 42

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Serial No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
	HQLA Operational Requirements Flag Update	by the regulator, except for being unencumbered. It updates the Meets HQLA Operational Requirements on Unwind Flag for such mitigants.	placed as collateral meets the operational requirements set forth by BIS on unwind is configured as part of this rule.	
51	LRM - BIS - Instruments - Eligible High Quality Liquid Assets Flag Update	This computation rule updates the HQLA Eligibility Flag for bank's own unencumbered assets classified as HQLA that fulfill the HQLA operational requirements and therefore can be included in the stock of HQLA. It also updates the Eligible HQLA on Unwind flag for all assets placed as collateral that are classified as HQLA that fulfill the HQLA operational requirements on unwind and therefore are to be unwound.	The identification of whether a bank's asset is classified as an HQLA that meets all the operational criteria and is therefore eligible to be included in the stock of HQLA is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraph 28
52	LRM - BIS - Mitigants - Meets HQLA Operational Requirements Flag Update	This rule identifies whether a mitigant meets the operational requirements set forth by the regulator to be considered for inclusion in the stock of HQLA. It updates the Meets HQLA Operational Requirements Flag for such mitigants.	The identification of whether collateral received from counterparty meets the operational requirements set forth by BIS is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraphs 28 to 42
53	LRM - BIS - Mitigants - Eligible High Quality Liquid Assets Flag Update	This computation rule updates the HQLA Eligibility Flag for mitigants classified as HQLA that fulfill the HQLA operational requirements and therefore can be included in the stock of HQLA.	The identification of whether collateral received from counterparty is classified as an HQLA that meets all the operational criteria and is therefore eligible to be included in the stock of HQLA is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraph 28

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Serial No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
54	LRM - BIS - Instruments - Hedge Termination Cost Adjusted Value	This computation rule identifies all high quality liquid assets that have a hedge associated with them and computes the value of the unencumbered portion of such assets to be included in the stock as less of the hedge termination cost.	The identification transaction with a hedge associated with them and deduction of the outflow that would arise on the early termination of the hedge is configured as part of this rule.	Paragraph 34
55	LRM - BIS Level 1 Stock Adjustment - Secured Funding Transaction- Addition	This rule reclassifies all secured funding transactions that mature within the LCR horizon and therefore are required to be unwound, where the collateral posted is a level 1 asset to the appropriate adjustment rule. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA, due to such an unwind, as addition of the collateral posted.	The identification of secured funding transactions required to be unwound and the amount to be added to the stock of level 1 assets due to such an unwind is configured as part of this rule.	Annex 1
56	LRM - BIS Level 1 Stock Adjustment - Secured Funding Transaction- Deduction	This rule reclassifies all the secured funding transactions that mature within the LCR horizon and therefore are required to be unwound, where the collateral posted is an HQLA, to the appropriate adjustment rule. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind as deduction of the amount received.	The identification of secured funding transactions required to be unwound and the amount to be deducted from the stock of level 1 assets due to such an unwind is configured as part of this rule.	Annex 1
57	LRM - BIS Level 1 Stock Adjustment - Secured Lending	This rule reclassifies all the secured lending transactions that mature within the LCR horizon and therefore are required to be	The identification of secured lending transactions required to be unwound and the amount to be added to the stock of level 1	Annex 1

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Serial No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
	Transaction-Addition	unwound, where the mitigant received is an HQLA, to the appropriate adjustment rule. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind as addition of the amount paid.	assets due to such an unwind is configured as part of this rule.	
58	LRM - BIS Level 1 Stock Adjustment - Secured Lending Transaction-Deduction	This rule reclassifies all the secured lending transactions that mature within the LCR horizon and therefore are required to be unwound, where the mitigant received is a level 1 asset, to the appropriate adjustment rule. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind as deduction of the collateral received.	The identification of secured lending transactions required to be unwound and the amount to be deducted from the stock of level 1 assets due to such an unwind is configured as part of this rule.	Annex 1
59	LRM - BIS Level 1 Stock Adjustment - Asset Exchange Deduction	This rule reclassifies all the asset exchange transactions that matures within the LCR horizon and therefore is required to be unwound, where the mitigant received is a level 1 asset and the collateral posted is an HQLA, to the appropriate adjustment rule. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind as deduction of the collateral received.	The identification of asset exchange transactions required to be unwound and the amount to be deducted from the stock of level 1 assets due to such an unwind is configured as part of this rule.	Annex 1

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Serial No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
60	LRM - BIS Level 1 Stock Adjustment - Asset Exchange Addition	This rule reclassifies all the asset exchange transactions that mature within the LCR horizon and therefore are required to be unwound, where the mitigant received is an HQLA and the collateral posted is a level 1 asset, to the appropriate adjustment rule. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind as addition of the collateral posted.	The identification of asset exchange transactions required to be unwound and the amount to be added to the stock of level 1 assets due to such an unwind is configured as part of this rule.	Annex 1
61	LRM - BIS Level 2A Stock Adjustment - Secured Funding Transaction	This rule reclassifies all secured funding transactions that mature within the LCR horizon and therefore are required to be unwound, where the collateral posted is a level 2A asset, to the appropriate adjustment rule. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA, due to such an unwind, as addition of the collateral posted.	The identification of secured funding transactions required to be unwound and the amount to be added to the stock of level 2A assets due to such an unwind is configured as part of this rule.	Annex 1
62	LRM - BIS Level 2A Stock Adjustment - Secured Lending Transaction	This rule reclassifies all the secured lending transactions that mature within the LCR horizon and therefore are required to be unwound, where the mitigant received is a level 2A asset, to the appropriate adjustment rule. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind as deduction of the collateral received.	The identification of secured lending transactions required to be unwound and the amount to be deducted from the stock of level 2A assets due to such an unwind is configured as part of this rule.	Annex 1

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Serial No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
63	LRM - Level 2A Stock Adjustment - Asset Exchange Deduction	This rule reclassifies all the asset exchange transactions that mature within the LCR horizon and therefore are required to be unwound, where the mitigant received is a level 2A asset and the collateral posted is an HQLA, to the appropriate adjustment rule. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind as deduction of the collateral received.	The identification of asset exchange transactions required to be unwound and the amount to be deducted from the stock of level 2A assets due to such an unwind is configured as part of this rule.	Annex 1
64	LRM - Level 2A Stock Adjustment - Asset Exchange Addition	This rule reclassifies all the asset exchange transactions that matures within the LCR horizon and therefore is required to be unwound, where the mitigant received is an HQLA and the collateral posted is a level 2A asset, to the appropriate adjustment rule. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind as addition of the collateral posted.	The identification of asset exchange transactions required to be unwound and the amount to be added to the stock of level 2A assets due to such an unwind is configured as part of this rule.	Annex 1
65	LRM - BIS Level 2B RMBS, Non RMBS Stock Adjustment - Secured Funding Transaction	This rule reclassifies all secured funding transactions that mature within the LCR horizon and therefore are required to be unwound, where the collateral posted is a level 2B asset, either RMBS or non-RMBS, to the appropriate adjustment rule. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA, due to such an	The identification of secured funding transactions required to be unwound and the amount to be added to the stock of level 2B RMBS and non-RMBS assets due to such an unwind is configured as part of this rule.	Annex 1

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Serial No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
		unwind, as addition of the collateral posted.		
66	LRM - BIS Level 2B RMBS, Non-RMBS Stock Adjustment - Secured Lending Transaction	This rule reclassifies all the secured lending transactions that mature within the LCR horizon and therefore are required to be unwound, where the mitigant received is a level 2B asset, either RMBS or non-RMBS, to the appropriate adjustment rule. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind as deduction of the collateral received.	The identification of secured lending transactions required to be unwound and the amount to be deducted from the stock of level 2B RMBS and non-RMBS assets due to such an unwind is configured as part of this rule.	Annex 1
67	BIS Level 2B RMBS, Non RMBS Stock Adjustment - Asset Exchange Deduction	This rule reclassifies all the asset exchange transactions that mature within the LCR horizon and therefore are required to be unwound, where the mitigant received is a level 2B asset, either RMBS or non-RMBS, and the collateral posted is an HQLA, to the appropriate adjustment rule. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind as deduction of the collateral received.	The identification of asset exchange transactions required to be unwound and the amount to be deducted from the stock of level 2B RMBS and non-RMBS assets due to such an unwind is configured as part of this rule.	Annex 1
68	LRM - BIS Level 2B RMBS, Non RMBS Stock Adjustment -	This rule reclassifies all the asset exchange transactions that mature within the LCR horizon and therefore are required to be	The identification of asset exchange transactions required to be unwound and the amount to be added to the stock of level	Annex 1

Serial No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
	Asset Exchange Addition	unwound, where the mitigant received is an HQLA and the collateral posted is a level 2B asset, either RMBS or non-RMBS, to the appropriate adjustment rule. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind as addition of the collateral posted.	2B RMBS and non-RMBS assets due to such an unwind is configured as part of this rule.	

NOTE: The list of rules provided above is as per patch v8.0.2.0.102 with the exception of Rule No. 11, which has been added as per patch v8.0.2.0.106.

12.1.2.2 Regulation Addressed through Business Assumptions

The application supports multiple assumptions with pre-configured rules and scenarios based on regulator specified scenario parameters such as inflow rates, outflow rates, run-offs and haircuts and so on. The list of pre-configured business assumptions and the corresponding reference to the regulatory requirement that it addresses is provided in the following table:

Serial No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
1	HQLA Haircuts	Haircuts for high quality liquid assets.	The haircuts on high quality liquid assets are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 0% haircut on level 1 assets, 15% on level 2A assets, 25% on level 2B RMBS assets and 50% on level 2B non-RMBS assets.	Paragraphs 49, 52, 54

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Serial No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
2	Highly Stable Retail Deposit and SME UWF Runoff	Run-offs on the highly stable portion of deposits from retail customers and unsecured wholesale funding (UWF) from SMEs treated as retail.	The run-off rates on the highly stable portion of deposits from retail customers and SMEs who are treated like retail customers for the purposes of LCR are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 3% run-off on the stable portion of retail deposits, that meet additional criteria for deposit insurance schemes and either mature or result in an early withdrawal, without incurring significant penalty, within the LCR horizon.	Paragraphs 75 to 78, 85 to 92
3	Penalty Free Highly Stable Retail and SME UWF Runoff	Run-offs on the portion of highly stable term deposits, from retail customers and unsecured wholesale funding (UWF) from SMEs treated as retail, that are treated as a demand deposits.	The run-off rates on the portion of highly stable term deposits, that are treated as demand deposits, from retail customers and SMEs who are treated like retail customers for the purposes of LCR are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 3% run-off on the portion of stable retail deposits maturing beyond the LCR horizon that meet additional criteria for deposit insurance schemes and can either be withdrawn without incurring a penalty or are allowed to be withdrawn despite a clause that says the depositor has no legal right to withdraw.	Paragraphs 75 to 78, 82 to 83, 85 to 92
4	Stable Retail Deposit and	Run-offs on the stable portion of deposits from retail customers and unsecured	The run-off rates on the stable portion of deposits from retail customers and SMEs who are	Paragraphs 75 to 77, 85 to 92

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Serial No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
	Unsecured SME Funding Runoff	wholesale funding from SMEs treated as retail.	treated like retail customers for the purposes of LCR are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 5% run-off on the stable portion of retail deposits that do not meet additional criteria for deposit insurance schemes and either mature or result in an early withdrawal, without incurring significant penalty, within the LCR horizon.	
5	Penalty Free Stable Retail and SME UWF Runoff	Run-offs on the portion of stable term deposits, from retail customers and unsecured wholesale funding (UWF) from SMEs treated as retail, that are treated as a demand deposits.	The run-off rates on the portion of stable term deposits, that are treated as demand deposits, from retail customers and SMEs who are treated like retail customers for the purposes of LCR are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 5% run-off on the portion of stable retail deposits maturing beyond the LCR horizon, that do not meet additional criteria for deposit insurance schemes and can either be withdrawn without incurring a penalty or are allowed to be withdrawn despite a clause that says the depositor has no legal right to withdraw.	Paragraphs 75 to 77, 82 to 83, 85 to 92
6	Less Stable Retail Deposit and Unsecured SME Funding Runoff	Run-offs on the less stable portion of deposits from retail customers and unsecured wholesale funding from SMEs treated as retail.	The run-off rates on the less stable portion of deposits from retail customers and SMEs who are treated like retail customers for the purposes of LCR are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This	Paragraphs 79 to 81, 85 to 92

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Serial No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
			assumption applies a 10% run-off on the portion of retail deposits, that do not meet the deposit stability criteria and either mature or result in an early withdrawal, without incurring significant penalty, within the LCR horizon.	
7	Penalty Free Less Stable Retail and SME UWF Runoff	Run-offs on the portion of less stable term deposits, from retail customers and unsecured wholesale funding (UWF) from SMEs treated as retail, that are treated as a demand deposits.	The run-off rates on the portion of less stable term deposits, that are treated as demand deposits, from retail customers and SMEs who are treated like retail customers for the purposes of LCR are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 10% run-off on the portion of retail deposits maturing beyond the LCR horizon, that do not meet the deposit stability criteria and can either be withdrawn without incurring a penalty or are allowed to be withdrawn despite a clause that says the depositor has no legal right to withdraw.	Paragraphs 79 to 80, 82 to 83, 85 to 92
8	High Run-off Category 1 Retail Deposit and SME UWF Runoff	Run-offs on the portion of deposits from retail customers and unsecured wholesale funding from SMEs treated as retail that are eligible for category 1 high run-offs.	The run-off rates on the deposits, from retail customers and SMEs who are treated like retail customers for the purposes of LCR, that qualify for higher run-offs are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 10% run-off on the less stable portion of retail deposits that qualify for category 1 higher run-	Paragraphs 74, 79 to 81, 85 to 92

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Serial No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
			offs, and either mature or result in an early withdrawal, without incurring significant penalty, within the LCR horizon.	
9	Penalty Free HR Category 1 Retail Deposit and SME UWF Runoff	Run-offs on the portion of term deposits, from retail customers and unsecured wholesale funding (UWF) from SMEs treated as retail, that are treated as a demand deposits and are eligible for category 1 high run-offs.	The run-off rates on the term deposits, that are treated as demand deposits, from retail customers and SMEs who are treated like retail customers for the purposes of LCR, that qualify for higher run-offs are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 10% run-off on the less stable portion of retail deposits maturing beyond the LCR horizon, that qualify for category 1 higher run-offs and can either be withdrawn without incurring a penalty or are allowed to be withdrawn despite a clause that says the depositor has no legal right to withdraw.	Paragraphs 74, 79 to 80, 82 to 83, 85 to 92
10	High Run-off Category 2 Retail Deposit and SME UWF Runoff	Run-offs on the portion of deposits from retail customers and unsecured wholesale funding from SMEs treated as retail that are eligible for category 2 high run-offs.	The run-off rates on the deposits, from retail customers and SMEs who are treated like retail customers for the purposes of LCR, that qualify for higher run-offs are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 10% run-off on the less stable portion of retail deposits that qualify for category 2 higher run-offs, and either mature or result in an early withdrawal, without	Paragraphs 74, 79 to 81, 85 to 92

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Serial No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
			incurring significant penalty, within the LCR horizon.	
11	Penalty Free HR Category 2 Retail Deposit and SME UWF Runoff	Run-offs on the portion of term deposits, from retail customers and unsecured wholesale funding (UWF) from SMEs treated as retail, that are treated as a demand deposits and are eligible for category 2 high run-offs.	The run-off rates on the term deposits, that are treated as demand deposits, from retail customers and SMEs who are treated like retail customers for the purposes of LCR, that qualify for higher run-offs are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 10% run-off on the less stable portion of retail deposits maturing beyond the LCR horizon that qualify for category 2 higher run-offs and can either be withdrawn without incurring a penalty or are allowed to be withdrawn despite a clause that says the depositor has no legal right to withdraw.	Paragraphs 74, 79 to 80, 82 to 83, 85 to 92
12	High Run-off Category 3 Retail Deposit and SME UWF Runoff	Run-offs on the portion of deposits from retail customers and unsecured wholesale funding from SMEs treated as retail that are eligible for category 3 high run-offs.	The run-off rates on the deposits, from retail customers and SMEs who are treated like retail customers for the purposes of LCR, that qualify for higher run-offs are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 10% run-off on the less stable portion of retail deposits that qualify for category 3 higher run-offs, and either mature or result in an early withdrawal, without incurring significant penalty, within the LCR horizon.	Paragraphs 74, 79 to 81, 85 to 92

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Serial No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
13	Penalty Free HR Category 3 Retail Deposit and SME UWF Runoff	Run-offs on the portion of term deposits, from retail customers and unsecured wholesale funding (UWF) from SMEs treated as retail, that are treated as a demand deposits and are eligible for category 3 high run-offs.	The run-off rates on the term deposits, that are treated as demand deposits, from retail customers and SMEs who are treated like retail customers for the purposes of LCR, that qualify for higher run-offs are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 10% run-off on the less stable portion of retail deposits maturing beyond the LCR horizon that qualify for category 3 higher run-offs and can either be withdrawn without incurring a penalty or are allowed to be withdrawn despite a clause that says the depositor has no legal right to withdraw.	Paragraphs 74, 79 to 80, 82 to 83, 85 to 92
14	Insured Operational Balance Run-off	Run-off on the portion of operational balance, from deposits generated by clearing, custody and cash management activities, that is fully covered by deposit insurance.	The run-off rates on the insured portion of the balance held in operational accounts to fulfill operational requirements are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 3% run-off on insured operational balances that meet the additional criteria for deposit insurance schemes and a 5% run-off on those that do not meet the additional criteria.	Paragraphs 75 to 78, 93 to 104
15	Uninsured Operational Balance Run-off	Run-off on the portion of operational balance, from deposits generated by clearing, custody and cash management activities, that	The run-off rates on the uninsured portion of the balance held in operational accounts to fulfill operational requirements are pre-defined as part of this assumption.	Paragraphs 93 to 104

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Serial No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
		is not covered by deposit insurance.	This assumption applies a 25% run-off on operational balances that are not covered by deposit insurance.	
16	Run-off on Deposits in Institutional Network of Co-op Banks	Run-off on deposits placed with the central institution or specialized central service providers of an institutional network of co-operative banks due to statutory minimum deposit requirements or in the context of common task sharing and legal, statutory or contractual arrangements.	The run-off rates on deposits placed by a member institution with the central institution or specialized central service providers of an institutional network of co-operative banks are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 75% rollover i.e. a 25% run-off on deposits in institutional networks of cooperative banks, which are non-operational in nature, placed due to statutory minimum deposit requirements or in the context of common task sharing and legal, statutory or contractual arrangements.	Paragraphs 105 to 106
17	Run-off on Unsecured Non-Operational Funding from SMEs	Run-off on the unsecured wholesale funding, provided by SMEs, that is not classified as an operational deposit. This is achieved by rolling over 1 – run-off rate to beyond the LCR horizon of 30 days.	The run-off rates on the cash flows, from unsecured funding that is not classified as an operational deposit, received from SME's, treated as wholesale customers for the purposes of LCR, are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 80% rollover i.e. 20% run-off on cash flows from non-operational funding accounts that are fully covered by deposit insurance and a 60% rollover i.e. 40% run-off on those non-operational funding accounts that	Paragraphs 107 to 108

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Serial No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
			are not fully covered by deposit insurance.	
18	NFC, Sov, CB, MDB, PSE Non-operational UWF Run-off	Run-off on the unsecured wholesale funding (UWF), provided by non-financial corporate (NFC), sovereigns (Sov), central banks (CB), multilateral development banks (MDB) and PSEs, that is not classified as an operational deposit. This is achieved by rolling over 1 – run-off rate to beyond the LCR horizon of 30 days.	The run-off rates on the cash flows, from unsecured funding that is not classified as an operational deposit, received from non-financial corporates, sovereigns, central banks, multilateral development banks and PSEs, are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 80% rollover i.e. 20% run-off on cash flows from non-operational funding accounts that are fully covered by deposit insurance and a 60% rollover i.e. 40% run-off on those non-operational funding accounts that are not fully covered by deposit insurance.	Paragraphs 107 to 108
19	UWF Run-off on Non-operational Balance from SMEs	Run-offs on unsecured wholesale funding (UWF) from SMEs not treated as retail.	The run-off rates on the non-operational portion of operational deposits from SME's, treated as wholesale customers for the purposes of LCR, are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 20% run-off on the non-operational portion of operational deposits that are fully covered by deposit insurance and a 40% run-off on the non-operational portion of operational deposits that are not fully covered by deposit insurance.	Paragraph 96, 107 to 108

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Serial No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
20	NFC, Sov, CB, MDB, PSE UWF Run-off on Non-op Balance	Run-off on the non-operational portion of unsecured wholesale funding provided by non-financial corporate (NFC), sovereigns (Sov), central banks (CB), multilateral development banks (MDB) and PSEs that is classified as an operational deposit.	The run-off rates on the non-operational portion of operational deposits from non-financial corporates, sovereigns, central banks , multilateral development banks and PSEs, are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 20% run-off on non-operational portion of operational deposits that are fully covered by deposit insurance and a 40% run-off on the non-operational portion of operational deposits that are not fully covered by deposit insurance.	Paragraphs 96, 107 to 108
21	Other Legal Entity Unsecured Wholesale Funding Run-off	Run-off on unsecured wholesale funding, from wholesale customers other than SMEs, non-financial corporate, sovereigns, central banks, multilateral development banks and PSEs, provided for non-operational purposes.	The run-off rates on the cash flows, from unsecured funding that is not classified as an operational deposit, received from wholesale counterparties other than SMEs, non-financial corporate, sovereigns, central banks , multilateral development banks and PSEs, are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 0% rollover i.e. 100% run-off on cash flows from non-operational funding accounts.	Paragraphs 105 to 106, 109
22	UWF Run-off on Non-operational Balance of Other Entities	Run-off on the non-operational portion of unsecured wholesale funding (UWF) provided by customers other than non-financial corporates,	The run-off rates on the non-operational portion of operational deposits from wholesale counterparties other than SMEs, non-financial corporates, sovereigns, central banks ,	Paragraphs 96, 109

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Serial No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
		sovereigns, central banks, multilateral development banks and PSEs that is classified as an operational deposit.	multilateral development banks and PSEs, are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% run-off on the non-operational portion of operational deposits from such counterparties.	
23	Issued Debt Security Outflow	Outflows on debt securities issued by the bank itself.	The run-off rates on the debt securities issued by the bank itself are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 90% rollover i.e. 10% run-off on issued securities that are sold exclusively in the retail market and held in retail accounts, and 0% rollover i.e. 100% run-off on all other issued securities.	Paragraphs 89 to 91, 110
24	Secured Funding Run-Off	Run-off on secured funding, excluding collateral swaps, received from sovereigns, central banks and multilateral development banks.	The run-off rates on the secured funding, excluding collateral swaps, received from sovereigns, central banks, multilateral development banks and PSEs, are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies the regulatory run-offs applicable to each counterparty type in the form of rollover rates i.e. 1 – run-off rates.	Paragraphs 112 to 115
25	Run-off on Secured Funding From PSEs	Run-off on secured funding, excluding collateral swaps, received from PSEs.	The run-off rates on the secured funding, excluding collateral swaps, received from PSEs, are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies the regulatory run-offs applicable to	Paragraphs 112 to 115

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Serial No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
			PSEs in the form of rollover rates i.e. 1 – run-off rates.	
26	Run-off on Secured Funding from Other Counterparties	Run-off on secured funding, excluding collateral swaps, received from counterparties other than sovereigns, central banks, multilateral development banks and PSEs.	The run-off rates on the secured funding, excluding collateral swaps, received from counterparties other than sovereigns, central banks, multilateral development banks and PSEs, where the transaction is backed by level 2B non-RMBS or other assets, are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies the regulatory run-offs applicable to other counterparties, based on the asset quality of the placed collateral, in the form of rollover rates i.e. 1 – run-off rates.	Paragraphs 112 to 115
27	Collateral Swap Run-off	Run-off on collateral swap transactions.	The run-off rates on collateral swaps are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies the run-offs applicable to the market value of received collateral, when the collateral received under a swap transaction is of a higher quality than the collateral placed, as the difference between the liquidity haircuts applicable to the received and placed collateral.	Paragraphs 112 to 115
28	Additional Collateral Required Due to	Increased liquidity needs arising from the requirement to post additional collateral	The outflow rate, on the additional collateral required to be posted on contracts with downgrade triggers, due to a 3-notch ratings downgrade, is pre-defined as part	Paragraph 118

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Serial No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
	Ratings Downgrade	due to a 3-notch ratings downgrade.	of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% outflow on the downgrade impact amount arising from a 3-notch ratings downgrade.	
29	Loss of Re-hypothecation Rights Due to Ratings Downgrade	Increased liquidity needs arising from a loss of re-hypothecation rights on assets received as collateral due to a 3-notch ratings downgrade.	The outflow rate, on the additional cash outflows arising on contracts with downgrade triggers, that result in a loss of re-hypothecation rights due to a 3-notch ratings downgrade, is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% outflow on the value of mitigants received under re-hypothecation rights corresponding to accounts whose downgrade trigger is activated due to the 3-notch ratings downgrade.	Paragraph 118
30	Increased Liquidity Needs Due to Change in Collateral Value	Increased liquidity needs arising from the potential change in the value of posted collateral.	The outflow rate on the additional cash outflow due to a potential loss in the market value of non-level 1 assets posted as collateral is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% outflow on the value of non-level 1 posted collateral computed after netting the non-level 1 collateral received under re-hypothecation rights on the same transaction.	Paragraph 119
31	Increased Liquidity Needs Due To Excess Collateral	Increased liquidity needs arising from excess non-segregated collateral	The outflow rate on the excess unsegregated collateral held by a bank, which can potentially be withdrawn by the counterparty, is pre-defined as part of this	Paragraph 120

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Serial No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
		received that can be recalled by the counterparty.	assumption. This assumption applies a 100% outflow on the value of excess collateral.	
32	Increased Liquidity Needs from Contractually Due Collateral	Increased liquidity needs arising from collateral that is contractually required to be posted to the counterparty but has not yet been posted.	The outflow rate on the collateral that the bank is contractually required to post to its counterparty, but has not yet posted, is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% outflow on the value of contractually due collateral.	Paragraph 121
33	Increased Liquidity Needs Due to Substitutable Collateral	Increased liquidity needs arising from contracts that allow a counterparty to substitute lower quality collateral for the current higher quality collateral.	The outflow rate on the collateral that the counterparty can contractually substitute with lower quality collateral is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies an outflow rate equal to the difference between the liquidity haircuts of collateral that can be potentially substituted by the counterparty and the collateral that substitutes it.	Paragraph 122
34	Increased Liquidity Needs Due to Market Valuation Changes	Increased liquidity needs arising from market valuation changes on derivatives and other transactions.	The outflow rate on the collateral outflows occurring due market valuation changes on derivative and other transactions is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% outflow rate on the largest absolute net 30-day collateral flow occurring during the preceding 24 months under the historical look-back approach.	Paragraph 123

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Serial No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
35	Loss of Funding on Structured Financing Instruments	Loss of funding on asset-backed securities, covered bonds and other structured financing instruments.	The run-off rate on the maturing asset-backed securities, covered bonds and other structured financing instruments is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% run-off on structured financing instruments that mature within the LCR horizon.	Paragraph 124
36	Loss of Funding from Financing Facility – Maturing Debt	Loss of funding on asset-backed commercial paper, conduits, securities investment vehicles and other such financing facilities due to inability to refinance maturing debt.	The run-off rate on the maturing amounts of asset-backed commercial paper, conduits, securities investment vehicles and other such financing facilities is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% run-off on the EOP balance of the structured financing facilities that mature within the LCR horizon.	Paragraph 125
37	Loss of Funding from Financing Facility – Return of Assets	Loss of funding on asset-backed commercial paper, conduits, securities investment vehicles and other such financing facilities due to potential return of assets.	The run-off rate on the returnable assets underlying asset-backed commercial paper, conduits, securities investment vehicles and other such financing facilities is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% run-off on the value of the assets that are returnable within the LCR horizon.	Paragraph 125
38	Loss of Funding from Financing Facility – Liquidity Draws	Loss of funding on asset-backed commercial paper, conduits, securities investment vehicles and other such financing facilities	The outflow rate on the undrawn amount available to be drawn down on the liquidity facility extended to the structured financing facility is pre-defined as part of this	Paragraph 125

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Serial No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
		due to drawdown of liquidity facilities provided by the bank.	assumption. This assumption applies a 100% outflow as a drawdown rate on the liquidity facilities extended as support for structured financing purposes.	
39	Drawdowns on Committed Credit and Liquidity Facilities	Drawdowns on committed credit and liquidity facilities extended to retail customers, SMEs, corporates, sovereigns, central banks, MDBs and PSEs.	The outflow rate on the undrawn amount available to be drawn down on the committed credit and liquidity facilities extended to retail customers, SMEs, corporates, sovereigns, central banks, MDBs and PSEs is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies the relevant outflow as a drawdown rate, based on the counterparty type, for the aforementioned counterparties.	Paragraphs 126 to 131 (c)
40	Draws on Committed Facilities Extended to Banks	Drawdowns on committed credit and liquidity facilities extended to banks.	The outflow rate on the undrawn amount available to be drawn down on the committed credit and liquidity facilities extended to customers is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies the relevant outflow as a drawdown rate, for banks, including those subject to prudential regulation.	Paragraphs 131 (d) to 131 (f)
41	Draws on Committed Facilities Extended to Other Entities	Drawdowns on committed credit and liquidity facilities extended to entities other than retail customers, SMEs, corporates, sovereigns,	The outflow rate on the undrawn amount available to be drawn down on the committed credit and liquidity facilities extended to customers other than retail customers, SMEs, corporates, sovereigns, central banks, MDBs,	Paragraph 131 (g)

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Serial No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
		central banks, MDBs, PSEs and banks.	PSEs and banks is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% outflow as a drawdown rate to all counterparties excluding the aforementioned counterparties.	
42	Other Contractual Obligations to Financial Institutions	Outflows related to other contractual obligations to extend funds within 30 days to financial institutions.	The outflow rate on other contractual obligations to extend funds to financial institutions, not covered in the previous assumptions, is pre-defined as part of this business assumption. This assumption applies a 100% outflow rate on such contractual obligations.	Paragraph 132
43	Other Contractual Obligations to Non-Financial Customers	Outflows related to other contractual obligations to extend funds within 30 days to retail and non-financial wholesale counterparties.	The outflow rate on the other contractual obligations to extend funds to retail and non-financial corporate customers, in excess of 50% of contractual inflows from such customers within the LCR horizon, is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% outflow on the excess contractual obligation amount.	Paragraph 133
44	Other Contingent Funding Obligation Outflows	Outflows related to trade finance related instruments.	The outflow rate on the trade finance related instruments is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 5% run-off on such trade finance obligations.	Paragraph 138

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Serial No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
45	Uncommitted Facility Outflows	Drawdowns on uncommitted credit and liquidity facilities extended to customers.	The outflow rate on the undrawn amount available to be drawn down on the uncommitted credit and liquidity facilities extended to customers is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 0% drawdown on the uncommitted facilities. The drawdown rates are allowed to be updated to reflect the rates specified by national regulators.	Paragraph 140
46	Non-contractual Obligation Outflows	Outflows from non-contractual obligations related to joint ventures, minority investments, debt buy-back requests, structured products, managed funds and any other similar obligations	The outflow rate on the non-contractual obligations related to joint ventures, minority investments, debt buy-back requests, structured products, managed funds and any other similar obligations is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 0% outflow rate on the non-contractual obligations. The outflow rate is allowed to be updated to reflect the rates specified by national regulators.	Paragraph 140
47	Contractual Interest Payment Outflows	Outflows related to contractual payments of interest.	The outflow rate on the interest payments contractually due within the LCR horizon is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% outflow on interest in the form of a 0% rollover rate.	Paragraph 141

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Serial No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
48	Contractual Dividend Payment Outflows	Outflows related to contractual payments of dividends.	The outflow rate on the dividends payable within the LCR horizon is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% outflow on dividends payable.	Paragraph 141
49	Outflows Related to Short Positions	Outflows related to customer and bank short positions.	The outflow rate on the customer and firm short positions is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption specifies outflows on the short positions based on assets covering such short positions.	Paragraphs 113, 115, 140, 141, 147
50	Secured Lending Inflows	Inflows from secured lending transactions excluding collateral swaps.	The inflow rates on the secured lending, excluding collateral swaps, are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies the regulatory inflows to secured lending transactions based on the asset level of the collateral received in the form of rollover rates i.e. 1 – run-off rates. A 0% inflow rate is applied to assets used for covering short positions.	Paragraphs 145 to 146
51	Collateral Swap Inflows	Inflows from collateral swap transactions.	The inflow rates on collateral swaps are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies the inflows applicable to the market value of placed collateral, when the collateral placed under a swap transaction is of a higher quality than the collateral received, as the difference between the	Paragraphs 145 to 146

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Serial No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
			liquidity haircuts applicable to the placed and received collateral. A 0% inflow rate is applied when the underlying asset received is used for covering short positions.	
52	Drawdowns on Committed Funding Facilities	Drawdowns on committed facilities received by the bank.	The inflow rate on the undrawn amount available to be drawn down, on the committed credit and liquidity facilities received by the bank, is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 0% inflow rate on the credit and liquidity lines received by the bank.	Paragraph 149
53	Other Inflows from Retail Counterparties	Other inflows from fully performing loans, which have a specified maturity and are extended to retail customers and SMEs treated as retail.	The inflow rate on the fully performing loans with a stated maturity, extended to retail customers and SMEs who are treated like retail customers for the purposes of LCR, is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 50% rollover i.e. 50% inflow on performing retail loans.	Paragraphs 150 to 151, 153
54	Other Inflows from WSME, NFC, Sov, CB, MDB and PSE	Other inflows from fully performing loans, which have a specified maturity and are extended to small and medium enterprises treated as wholesale (WSME), non-financial corporate (NFC), sovereigns (Sov), central banks (CB), multilateral development	The inflow rate on the fully performing loans with a stated maturity, extended to wholesale SMEs, non-financial corporates, sovereigns, central banks, multilateral development banks and public sector enterprises is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 0% rollover i.e. 100% inflow on	Paragraphs 150 to 151, 154

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Serial No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
		banks (MDB) and public sector enterprises (PSE).	performing loans from central banks and a 50% rollover i.e. 50% inflow on those from other non-financial counterparties specified earlier.	
55	Other Inflows from Other Wholesale Counterparties	Other inflows from fully performing loans extended to financial entities, excluding central bank, multilateral development bank and public sector enterprise, and to non-financial wholesale counterparties, excluding corporate, sovereign, central bank, multilateral development bank and public sector enterprise.	The inflow rate on the fully performing loans with a stated maturity, extended to counterparties other than retail, SMEs, non-financial corporates, sovereigns, central banks, multilateral development banks and public sector enterprises, is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 0% rollover i.e. 100% inflow on performing loans from other financial entities and a 50% rollover i.e. 50% inflow on those from other non-financial counterparties.	Paragraphs 150 to 151, 154
56	Revolving, Non-Maturity and Non-Performing Inflow Exclusion	Exclusion of inflows from revolving products, products that do not have a specified maturity, and products that are not fully performing.	The exclusion of cash inflows from revolving assets, assets that do not have a stated maturity and assets that are not fully performing is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% rollover on the inflows from such assets.	Paragraphs 151 to 152
57	Open Maturity Loan Minimum Payment Inflows	Inflows due to minimum payments received within the LCR horizon on open maturity loans	The inflow rate on the minimum payments of principal, interest and fee, that are contractually due within the LCR horizon, on an open maturity loan, is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This	Paragraph 152

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Serial No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	BCBS 238, Basel III: The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools Reference
			assumption applies a 100% inflow on such minimum payments.	
58	Operational Deposit Inflows	Inflows from operational deposits held with other financial institutions and deposits held with the centralised institution of a cooperative banking network.	The inflow rate on the deposits, held by the bank at other institutions for operational purposes, are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 0% inflow on such operational deposits.	Paragraphs 156 to 157
59	Non-HQLA Security Inflows	Inflows from securities not included in the stock of HQLA.	The inflow rate on the performing securities that are excluded from the stock of HQLA is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% inflow on securities classified as Other Assets and securities classified as HQLA but do not meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the stock of HQLA. It also applies a 0% inflow rate on non-performing securities and securities that are classified as HQLA and meet the criteria for inclusion in the stock of HQLA, to avoid double counting.	Paragraph 155
60	Contractual Interest Inflows	Inflows related to contractual receipt of interest.	The inflow rate on the interest contractually receivable, on fully performing assets other than non-HQLA securities, within the LCR horizon is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% inflow on interest in the form of a 0% rollover rate.	Paragraphs 142, 160

Note: The LRM application does not have assumptions configured for Derivatives Cash Inflows (Paragraphs 158 to 159) and Derivatives Cash Outflows (Paragraphs 116 to 117) as these have a 100% rate specified by the regulator. LRM calculates the netted derivative cash flows occurring within the LCR horizon and fully includes them in the calculations. For the purpose of stress testing, if you require an inflow or outflow rate on these transactions which is less than 100%, then you need to configure a separate business assumption for the same.

NOTE: The list of business assumptions provided above is as per patch v8.0.2.0.104, with the exception of Serial numbers 48, 60, 61, and 62. These four assumptions have been added as per patch 8.0.2.0.106.

12.1.3 Net Stable Funding Ratio Calculation

The inputs for Net Stable Funding Ratio are Available amount of Stable Funding and Required amount of Stable Funding.

12.1.3.1 Net Stable Funding Ratio Calculation Process Flow

The procedure to calculate Net Stable Funding Ratio is as follows:

1. Available amount of stable funding computation
2. Required amount of stable funding computation
3. Net Stable funding ratio computation

12.1.3.2 Available amount of stable funding computation

This is calculated and stored at legal entity and currency granularity. This process is performed by a Table to Table (T2T) transformation in the Liquidity Coverage Ratio Run, LRM LCR Data Population. The formula for calculating Available Amount of Stable Funding is as follows:

$$\text{Available Amount of Stable Funding} = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Liability}_i * \text{Factor}_i$$

where n = All Liability Products and Factors is the percentage allocated in

Available Stable Funding Factors Business Assumption

12.1.3.3 Required amount of stable funding computation

This is calculated and stored at legal entity and currency granularity. This process is done by T2T transformation in LCR Run, namely LRM LCR Data Population. The formula which is used for calculating the Required Amount of Stable Funding is as follows:

Required Amount of Stable Funding

$$= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \text{Asset}_i * \text{Factor}_i \right) + \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \text{Off Balance Sheet}_i * \text{Factor}_i \right)$$

where n = All Asset Product

where m = All Off Balance Sheet Products and

factor is the percentage allocated in

Required Stable Funding Factors Business Assumption

12.1.3.4 Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) computation

This is calculated at legal entity and currency granularity. This is done by the Rule LRM - Net Stable Funding Ratio Computation. The formula which is used for calculating Net Stable Funding Ratio is as follows:

$$\text{Net Stable Funding Ratio} = \frac{\text{Available Amount of Stable Funding}}{\text{Required Amount of Stable Funding}}$$

12.2 US Federal Reserve

12.2.1 Liquidity Coverage Ratio Calculation

12.2.1.1 Overview

US Federal Reserve issued a notice of final rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement, Standards, and Monitoring, in November 2013 covering the requirements for the computation of Liquidity Coverage Ratio for US covered companies. These guidelines are along the lines of those issued by BIS, with some deviations based on the conditions under which US banks operate. US Federal Reserve has prescribed two approaches for computing the Liquidity Coverage Ratio, each of which is applicable to banks of different sizes.

OFS Liquidity Coverage Ratio is updated to comply with WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014.

1. Liquidity Coverage Ratio

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio is applicable to larger banks and requires the stock of HQLA to be sufficient to cover add-on approach over a liquidity horizon of 30 days. The regulator provides specific guidelines on the inclusion of assets into the stock of HQLA and provides the relevant haircuts. The computation of the denominator is based on a add-on approach based on inflow and outflow rates specified by the regulator.

2. Modified Liquidity Coverage Ratio

A new approach, the modified LCR calculation, is prescribed by US Federal Reserve for smaller banks, which requires the stock of HQLA to be sufficient to cover net cash outflows over a liquidity horizon of 30 days. These banks are required to compute a less stringent LCR, because of their relatively small size and lower complexity. The inflow and outflow rates for such banks are 70% of those prescribed under the LCR approach.

OFS LRM supports both these approaches for computing Liquidity Coverage Ratio as prescribed by the US Federal Reserve in its Final Rule as per Regulation WW, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement, Standards, and Monitoring.

12.2.1.2 Inputs

Inputs required for Liquidity Coverage Ratio calculated by the LRM application are as follows:

- Liquidity haircut, inflow percentage and outflow percentage of the respective business assumption are preconfigured. However, you can change them, if required.
- Liquidity Horizon is specified as the Run time parameter

12.2.1.3 Liquidity Coverage Ratio Calculation Process Flow

This section aims to explain the procedure of calculating the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR).

The procedure for calculating Liquidity Coverage Ratio is as follows:

- Asset Level Identification
- Identifying Eligible HQLA
- Calculation of Stock of High Quality Liquid Asset (SHQLA)
- Determination of the Maturity of Cash Flows
- Deposit Stability Identification
- Classifying Operational Account
- Calculation of Cash Inflows and Outflows
- Calculation of Net Cash Outflows (NCOF)
- Consolidation as Per LCR Approach
- Other Calculations

The application supports an out-of-the-box Run for computing LCR as per the final Rule issued by the US Federal Reserve. This Run includes the regulatory scenario with associated HQLA haircuts, inflow and outflow rates pre-configured in the form of business assumptions.

12.2.1.4 Asset Level Identification

Assets classified as “available-for-sale” or “held-to-maturity” are included in the stock of HQLA provided they fulfill the following HQLA criteria:

- Are unencumbered
- Meet the operational HQLA requirements
- Are not client pool securities that are held in segregated accounts or cash received from a repurchase agreement on client pool securities held in a segregated account
- If consolidated, then the portion of assets required to cover the consolidated subsidiary’s net cash outflow and an excess amount of assets having unrestricted transferability
- An asset received under a re-hypothecation right where the owner has a right to withdraw the asset anytime during the liquidity horizon without remuneration
- Assets held not to cover operational costs

NOTE:

‘Available-for-Sale Security’ is a security that is purchased with the intent of selling it before its maturity or selling it within a short time period if the security does not have a known maturity.

‘Held-to-Maturity Securities’ are securities that a bank intends to hold until maturity.

All assets, whether owned by the bank or received from counterparties as collateral, are classified as follows:

- Level 1 Assets
- Level 2A Assets
- Level 2B Assets
- Other Assets

Level 1, 2A and 2B assets are considered high quality liquid assets and are included as part of the stock of HQLA provided they meet the HQLA eligibility criteria set out by the US Federal Reserve detailed above. Assets are classified as HQLA based on the qualifying criteria set by the US Federal Reserve. The steps involved in identifying the asset level are as follows:

12.2.1.4.1 Identification of Assets as Liquid and Readily Marketable

The application identifies liquid and readily marketable assets in the following manner:

- It is traded in an active secondary market with more than two committed market makers
- It has a large number of committed non-market maker participants on both the buying and selling sides of transactions
- It has timely and observable market prices
- It has high trading volumes

An asset that is not liquid and readily marketable is not considered a high quality liquid asset.

12.2.1.4.2 Treatment of Assets Issued by Financial Sector Entities

Any asset whose issuer is either a financial sector entity or a consolidated subsidiary of a financial sector entity are classified as non-HQLA assets and excluded from the stock of high quality liquid assets. These attributes are captured at the standard party level.

12.2.1.4.3 Identification and Treatment of Level 1 Assets

The qualifying criteria for assets to be classified as level 1 assets is detailed below.

Level 1 assets are fully included as part of the stock of high quality liquid assets provided they meet the HQLA eligibility criteria.

The application identifies HQLA Level 1 Assets in the following manner:

- a. **Federal Reserve Bank Balances:** Balances held by the Federal Reserve banks include reserve balance requirements, excess balances and term deposits. Only excess balances and certain term deposits are included in the stock of level 1 assets. To be included in the stock, term deposits should be held pursuant to the terms and conditions that:
 - explicitly and contractually permit such term deposits to be withdrawn upon demand prior to the expiration of the termOr that,

- permit such term deposits to be pledged as collateral for term or automatically-renewing overnight advances from a Federal Reserve Bank

Reserve balance requirements are excluded from the stock as they have to be maintained with the Federal Reserve Bank at all times.

Federal Reserve Bank balances include the central bank reserves held at a US Federal Reserve Bank directly by the bank or through a correspondent bank less any reserve balance requirement.

Additionally, central bank term deposits held by a bank directly or through a correspondent bank are included provided they fulfill the following criteria:

- It is withdrawn on demand prior to maturity
- Or
- It is pledged as collateral for term or automatically-renewing overnight advances from a Federal Reserve Bank

The value of eligible term deposits that is included is the amount net of any withdrawal penalty.

- Foreign Withdrawable Reserves:** Reserves held in foreign central banks which have no transferability restrictions are included. Any reserves held by the bank in a foreign central bank that do not have restrictions on use i.e. freely withdrawable and denominated in the local currency of that foreign country are included as level 1 assets. The reserves include term deposits held at the central bank.
- United States Government Securities:** Securities issued by or unconditionally guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by, the U.S Department of the Treasury, are included. Additionally, securities issued by any other US government agency and explicitly guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, provided that they are liquid and readily-marketable.
- Certain Sovereign and Multilateral Organization Securities:** Securities issued or guaranteed by a sovereign entity, a central bank, the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank and European Community, or a multilateral development bank are included if the securities fulfill the following conditions:
 - Are assigned a 0% risk weight
 - Should be liquid and readily marketable
 - Issued by an entity whose obligations have a proven record as a reliable source of liquidity in the repurchase or sales markets during stressed market conditions
 - Not an obligation of a financial entity or its consolidated subsidiary
- Certain Foreign Sovereign Debt Securities:** Debt securities issued by a foreign sovereign entity with a non 0% risk weight if they fulfill the following conditions:
 - Are liquid and readily marketable
 - Are issued in the local currency of the foreign sovereign

The legal entity holds the securities to cover its cash outflows in that jurisdiction.

12.2.1.4.4 Identification and Treatment of Level 2A Assets

The application identifies HQLA Level 2A Assets in the following manner:

- a. U.S. GSE Securities: A security issued by, or guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by, a U.S. government-sponsored enterprise, that is investment grade under 12 CFR part 1 as of the calculation date, provided the claim is senior to preferred stock.
- b. Securities issued by or guaranteed by a US government sponsored entity (GSE) as they have been assigned a 20% risk weight.
- c. Securities issued by or guaranteed by a sovereign or multi-lateral development bank that is:
 - Not included in level 1 assets
 - Assigned a risk weight between 0% and 20%
 - Price has not decreased or haircut increased by > 10% during a 30-calendar day period of significant stress
 - Not an obligation of a financial entity or its consolidated subsidiary

NOTE: The rule excludes covered bonds and securities issued by other PSE's to be included in the stock even though they are assigned a 20% risk weight.

12.2.1.4.5 Identification and Treatment of Level 2B Assets

The application identifies HQLA Level 2B Assets in the following manner:

- a. Publicly traded corporate debt securities that meet the following criteria:
 - These are classified as investment grade.
 - These are considered investment grade in accordance with the definition provided in 12 CFR part 1.
 - These are issued or guaranteed by an entity whose obligations have a proven record as a reliable source of liquidity in repurchase or sales markets during stressed market conditions. Reliability is proven if price has not decreased or haircut increased by 20% over a 30-day stress period.
 - These are not an obligation of a financial sector entity and not an obligation of a consolidated subsidiary of a financial sector entity.
- b. Publicly traded common equities that meet the following criteria:
 - Included in Russell 100 Index or an index that the bank's supervisor in a foreign jurisdiction recognizes for inclusion in Level 2B assets if the share is held in that jurisdiction.
 - Issued in US Dollars or in the currency of the jurisdiction in which the bank operates and holds the common equity share to cover net cash outflows in that jurisdiction .
 - Issued by an entity whose publicly traded common equity shares have a proven record as a reliable source of liquidity in repurchase or sales markets during stressed market conditions. Reliability is proven if price has not decreased or haircut increased by 40% over a 30-day stress period.

- Not issued by a financial sector entity and not issued by a consolidated subsidiary of a financial sector entity
- If held by a depository institution, is not acquired in satisfaction of a debt previously contracted (DPC)
- If held by a consolidated subsidiary of the bank, it includes the publicly traded common equity share in its level 2B liquid assets only if the share is held to cover net cash outflows of its consolidated subsidiary in which the publicly traded common equity share is held

12.2.1.5 Identifying eligible HQLA

The application identifies whether a bank's asset or a mitigant received under re-hypothecation rights meets all the operational requirements and generally applicable criteria. If both conditions are met, then such an HQLA is marked as eligible HQLA and are included in the stock of HQLA.

Assets are classified as eligible HQLA if they meet the operational prerequisites as well as the generally applicable criteria for eligible HQLA.

1. Operational Requirements

a. Operational Capability to Monetize HQLA

An asset can be considered HQLA only if the bank has demonstrated the operational capability to monetize such an asset. The application captures this information for each asset as a flag.

b. HQLA Under the Control of the Liquidity Management Function

To be considered eligible HQLA the asset are under the control of the management function of the bank that manages liquidity. The application captures this information for each asset as a flag.

c. Termination of Transaction Hedging HQLA

If a HQLA is hedged by a specific transaction, then the application considers the impact of closing out the hedge to liquidate the asset that is, the cost of terminating the hedge while computing the stock of HQLA. The hedge termination cost is deducted from the fair value of the asset and the difference is included in the stock of HQLA.

d. Policies and Procedures to Determine Eligible HQLA Composition

The banks that have established policies and procedures determine the composition of their eligible HQLA on a periodic basis. This is a qualitative criteria which banks have to ensure compliance with.

2. Generally Applicable Criteria for Eligible HQLA

a. Unencumbered

The application looks at the encumbrance status and includes only those assets in the stock which are unencumbered. If partially encumbered, then the portion of the asset that is unencumbered is considered as HQLA and included in the stock.

b. Segregated Client Pool Securities

A segregated client pool security held by the bank or the cash received as part of a repo transaction where the underlying is a client pool security are not considered eligible HQLA and therefore excluded from the stock.

c. Maintenance of Eligible HQLA in the United States

A bank is generally expected to maintain an amount and type of eligible HQLA in the United States that is sufficient to meet its total net cash outflow amount in the United States.

d. Exclusion of Certain Re-hypothecated Assets

Any asset that a bank receives under a re-hypothecation right is not considered eligible HQLA if the counterparty or beneficial owner of the asset has a contractual right to withdraw the asset without an obligation to pay more than the minimum remuneration at any time within 30 calendar days. This exclusion also applies to any asset generated from another asset obtained under such a re-hypothecation right.

e. Exclusion of Assets Designated to Cover Operational Costs

Bank's own assets such as deposits held at other depository institutions for the purpose of meeting its operational costs such as wages, facility maintenance and so on are excluded from HQLA as such assets are not available to cover the liquidity needs that arise during stress situations. The application assesses the operational deposit criteria for such assets and excludes them from the stock of HQLA.

12.2.1.6 Calculation of Stock of High Quality Liquid Asset (SHQLA)

All unencumbered assets classified as Level 1, 2B or 2B which meet the HQLA eligibility criteria are included in the stock of HQLA. The formula for calculating SHQLA is as follows:

$\text{Stock of HQLA} = \{ \text{Post - Haircut Stock of (Level 1 Assets + Level 2A Assets + Level 2B Assets)} \}$ $- \text{Maximum} \{ \text{Unadjusted Excess HQLA; Adjusted Excess HQLA} \}$

NOTE: All calculations are based on the fair value of assets.

1. Calculation of Liquid Asset Amount:

The application applies the relevant liquidity haircuts to the fair value of each eligible HQLA based on the haircuts specified as part of the business assumption. The sum of haircut adjusted fair value of all assets which are not 'other assets' and which are classified as 'eligible HQLA' comprises of the stock of unadjusted HQLA. The stock includes bank's own assets which are unencumbered, i.e. not placed as collateral; as well assets received from counterparties where the bank has a re-hypothecation right and where such assets are not re-hypothecated.

a. Level 1 liquid asset amount

The level 1 liquid asset amount equals the fair value of all level 1 liquid assets held by the bank as of the calculation date that are eligible HQLA, less the amount of the reserve balance requirement less hedge termination costs (if any), less withdrawal penalty on time deposits (if any).

b. Level 2A liquid asset amount

The level 2A liquid asset amount equals 85 percent of the fair value of all level 2A liquid assets held by the bank as of the calculation date that are eligible HQLA, less termination break costs (if any).

c. Level 2B liquid asset amount

The level 2B liquid asset amount equals 50 percent of the fair value of all level 2B liquid assets held by the bank as of the calculation date that are eligible HQLA, less termination costs (if any).

2. **Calculation of Unadjusted Excess HQLA:** US Federal Reserve on Liquidity Coverage Ratio requires banks to calculate the excess HQLA, due to cap on level 2 assets, both before and after the unwinding of certain transactions. The unadjusted excess HQLA is the cap calculated before unwinding transactions, that is, prior to applying adjustments. It is calculated based on the following formula:

$$\text{Unadjusted Excess HQLA} = \text{Level 2 Cap Excess Amount} + \text{Level 2B Cap Excess Amount}$$

- a. **Calculation of Level 2 Cap Excess Amount:** The formula for calculating level 2 cap excess amount is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Level 2 Cap Excess Amount} \\ &= \text{Max}\{\{\text{Level 2A Liquid Asset Amount} + \text{Level 2B Liquid Asset Amount} \\ &\quad - (0.6667 \times \text{Level 1 Liquid Asset Amount})\}, 0\} \end{aligned}$$

- b. **Calculation of Level 2B Cap Excess Amount:** The formula for calculating level 2 cap excess amount is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Level 2 B Cap Excess Amount} \\ &= \text{Max}\{\{\text{Level 2B Liquid Asset Amount} - \text{Level 2 Cap Excess Amount} \\ &\quad - \{0.1765 \\ &\quad \times (\text{Level 1 Liquid Asset Amount} + \text{Level 2A Liquid Asset Amount})\}\}, 0\} \end{aligned}$$

3. **Identification of Eligible HQLA on Unwind:**

The application identifies the assets that are placed as collateral which are eligible HQLA if they are not encumbered. Placed collateral is marked as eligible HQLA on unwind if it fulfills all of the following criteria:

- Asset Level is level 1, 2A or 2B asset
- Meets HQLA Operational Requirements
- Meets Generally Applicable HQLA Criteria on Unwind

4. **Unwinding of Transactions Involving Eligible HQLA**

The application identifies all transactions maturing within the LCR horizon where HQLA is placed or received. These transactions include repos, reverse repos, secured lending transactions, collateral swaps and so on. Such transactions are to be unwound that is, the original position is to be reversed and the cash or stock of HQLA is adjusted accordingly. This is done to avoid inclusion

of any asset in the stock that may have to be returned to its owner before the end of the LCR horizon.

5. Calculation of Adjusted Liquid Asset Amount

I. Adjusted Level 1 liquid asset amount

The formula for calculating adjusted level 1 liquid asset amount is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \textit{Adjusted Level 1 Liquid Asset Amount} \\ &= \textit{Post Haircut Level 1 Liquid Asset Amount} \\ &+ \textit{Post Haircut Adjustments to Level 1 Liquid Asset Amount} \end{aligned}$$

NOTE: Adjustments relate to the cash received or paid and the eligible level 1 assets posted or received as collateral or underlying assets as part of a secured funding transaction, secured lending transaction, asset exchanges, or collateralized derivatives transaction.

II. Adjusted Level 2A liquid asset amount

The formula for calculating adjusted level 2A liquid asset amount is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \textit{Adjusted Level 2A Liquid Asset Amount} \\ &= \textit{Post - Haircut Level 2A Liquid Asset Amount} \\ &+ \textit{Post Haircut Adjustments to Level 2A Liquid Asset Amount} \end{aligned}$$

NOTE: Adjustments relate to eligible level 2A assets posted or received as collateral or underlying assets as part of a secured funding transaction, secured lending transaction, asset exchanges, or collateralized derivatives transaction.

III. Adjusted Level 2B liquid asset amount

The formula for calculating adjusted level 2B liquid asset amount is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \textit{Adjusted Level 2B Liquid Asset Amount} \\ &= \textit{Post - Haircut Level 2B Liquid Asset Amount} \\ &+ \textit{Post Haircut Adjustments to Level 2B Liquid Asset Amount} \end{aligned}$$

NOTE: Adjustments relate to eligible level 2B assets posted or received as collateral or underlying assets as part of a secured funding transaction, secured lending transaction, asset exchanges, or collateralized derivatives transaction.

12.2.1.7 Determination of the Maturity of Cash Flows

For the purposes of calculating the Liquidity Coverage Ratio and the components thereof, a bank assumes an asset or transaction's maturity is based on the following assumptions:

- A. If an instrument or transaction is subject to outflow, then the earliest possible contractual maturity date or the earliest possible date the transaction occurs is considered. The application checks if the counter party has an option to reduce the maturity. The following options must be considered which results either in reducing or extending the maturity date:

- i) In case an investor or funds provider has an option that reduces the maturity, then the application considers the earliest date as the maturity date. If the option is exercised then it means that the maturity date is equal to the earliest date or latest date.
- ii) In case an investor or funds provider has an option that extends the maturity, then the application assumes that the investor or funds provider does not exercise the option to extend the maturity. This means that the maturity date equals to the original maturity date if the option is not exercised.
- iii) In case a covered company holds an option to reduce the maturity of the transaction, the application assumes that the option is exercised. If the option is exercised then it means that the maturity date is equal to the earliest date or latest date.
- iv) In case a covered company holds an option to extend the maturity of the transaction, the application assumes that the option is not exercised by the covered company and calculates the maturity of the transaction. This means the existing maturity date continues.

The application considers the following exceptions to the above mentioned rule (iv):

- (1) If a long term callable bond which is issued by a covered company has an original maturity greater than one year and the call option held by the covered company does not go into effect until at least six months after the issuance, the original maturity of the bond is considered for purposes of the LCR.

OR

- (2) If the covered company holds an option permitting it to repurchase any of its obligation from a sovereign entity, a U.S. government-sponsored enterprise, or a public sector entity, then the original maturity of the obligation is considered for calculation of LCR.

- v) In case the covered company has an option that extends the maturity of an obligation it has issued, then the application does not exercise this option to extend the maturity. This means the extended maturity date is considered for the purpose of computing LCR.
 - vi) In case an option is subject to a contractually defined notice period, then the application determines the earliest possible contractual maturity date regardless of the notice period. This mean that the application considers the earliest date as the maturity date.
- B. If an instrument or transaction is subject to inflows, then the application considers the latest possible contractual maturity date or the latest possible date the transaction occurs. The following options are considered which results in increasing the maturity date:
- i) In case the borrower has an option which results in extending the maturity, then application assumes that the borrower exercises the option and consider to extend the maturity date to the

- latest possible date. This means that the maturity date is equal to the earliest date or latest date.
- ii) In case the borrower has an option which reduces the maturity, then the application assumes that the borrower will not exercise the option to reduce the maturity. This means that the existing maturity date is continued.
 - iii) In case the covered company has an option that reduces the maturity then the application assumes that it will not exercise the option to reduce the maturity. This means that the existing maturity date is continued.
 - iv) In case the covered company has an option that extends the maturity of an instrument or transaction, the application assumes that it will exercise the option to extend the maturity to the latest possible date. If the option is exercised then it means that the maturity date is equal to the earliest date or latest date.
 - v) In case any option is subject to a contractually defined notice period, then the application considers it while calculating maturity for Inflows.
- C. The maturity date of secured lending transactions or inflow-generating asset exchanges is the later of the contractual maturity date of the secured lending transaction or inflow-generating asset exchange and the maturity date of the secured funding transaction or outflow-generating asset exchange for which the received collateral was used.
- D. The maturity date for a transaction with financial sector entities and which is not an operational deposit is considered by the application to be the first calendar day after the calculation date for the purpose of LCR.
- E. Maturity for transactions related to broker-dealer segregated account inflow amount is considered by the application to be based on calculation performed by the broker-dealer for release of assets to its customers. In case if a broker-dealer performs this calculation on a daily basis, then the inflow is considered by the application to be on the first day of the 30 calendar-day period, if a broker-dealer performs the calculation on a weekly basis, then the inflow is considered on the date of the next regularly scheduled calculation.

NOTE: The revised maturity is considered for computation of LCR. The maturity computation for cash flows is calculated as part of LRM application. However, an assumption is defined to move the cash flows of financial sector entities, which are not an operational deposit, for the purpose of LCR calculation.

12.2.1.8 Deposit Stability Identification

A stable deposit is a deposit whose entire outstanding balance is fully covered by deposit insurance provided by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) of USA and which satisfies one of the following conditions:

1. It is held in a transactional account by the depositor

Or

2. The depositor has an established relationship with the reporting legal entity.

The FDIC covers all deposit accounts, including checking and savings accounts, money market deposit accounts and certificates of deposit. The standard insurance amount is \$250,000 per depositor, per insured bank, for an ownership category. The application expects the limit to be provided at a customer-ownership category combination. This limit is allocated to the insurance eligible accounts based on a waterfall approach such that it maximizes insurance coverage from the perspective of deposit stability identification. Once the insurance limit is allocated, deposit stability is identified based on insurance coverage and other conditions. Only the fully covered accounts meeting the other stability criteria are considered stable deposits.

NOTE:

Insurance eligible account means an account which is covered by the deposit insurance scheme.

Fully covered, in the context of US Federal Reserve on LCR, means that, the entire outstanding balance of the deposit account must be covered by insurance.

I. Ownership Categories

OFS LRM assumes the insurance limit for each customer per ownership category level as download.

The ownership categories covered by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) are the following 8 in number:

- a. Single Accounts
- b. Joint Accounts
- c. Certain Retirement Accounts
- d. Revocable Trust Accounts
- e. Irrevocable Trust Accounts
- f. Employee Benefit Plan Accounts
- g. Corporation / Partnership / Unincorporated Association Accounts
- h. Government Accounts

II. Products Covered by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)

FDIC covers all deposit accounts including deposits in a checking account, negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) account, savings account, money market deposit account (MMDA), time deposit such as a certificate of deposit (CD), or an official item issued by a bank (such as a cashier's check or money order).

III. Allocation of Maximum Insured Amount

The insurance limit captured at each customer-ownership category combination and Unique Depositor Combination is allocated to multiple accounts in the decreasing order of the outstanding amount (including interest) of the accounts, provided it fully covers the outstanding amount of the account. The insurance coverage status is updated for each deposit account as follows:

Fully Insured: Insured Amount = Outstanding Amount

Partially Insured: Insured Amount > 0 and < Outstanding amount

Uninsured: Insured Amount = 0

The insurance limit is allocated to each eligible account belonging to a particular customer within a given ownership category as per the procedure given as follows:

1. Arrange all accounts in the descending order of their outstanding balances.
2. Allocate the insurance limit available to account 1 to n – 1 as per the formula given below:

$$\text{Insured Amount} = \text{If } [\{ (\text{Insurance Limit Available} - \text{Outstanding Balance}) \geq 0 \}; \text{Outstanding Balance else Insurance Limit Available}]$$

Where,

Insurance Limit Available : Limit available post allocation to previous accounts
= Insurance Limit Available_{x-1} – Insured Amount_{x-1}

x : Number of accounts up to the current account to which insured amount is to be allocated

n : Total number of accounts of a customer which are eligible for insurance coverage under a given ownership category

3. Allocate the remaining available insurance to the last account i.e. account n.
4. If a part of the insurance limit remains unallocated after step 3, it is allocated to the first account which was skipped as part of step 2.

An illustration of this procedure is detailed as follows for all accounts belonging to customer A which are eligible for insurance coverage under the Single ownership category.

Account Number	Outstanding Balance (a)	Insurance Limit Available (b)	Remaining Insurance Limit (b - a)	Insured Amount	Uninsured Amount
9	143934	250000	106066	143934	0
3	131071	106066	-25005	0	131071
5	124006	106066	-17940	0	124006
10	117015	106066	-10949	0	117015
4	91870	106066	14196	91870	0
7	78324	14196	-64128	0	78324
2	58462	14196	-44266	0	58462

1	51370	14196	-37174	0	51370
6	35700	14196	-21504	0	35700
8	29405	14196	-15209	14196	15209

Table 78 Insurance Limit Allocation

12.2.1.9 Classifying Operational Account

Operational deposit means unsecured wholesale funding or a collateralized deposit that is necessary for the covered company to provide operational services as an independent third-party intermediary, agent, or administrator to the wholesale customer or counterparty providing the unsecured wholesale funding or collateralized deposit.

The deposits are classified as operational deposit if it is designated as operational deposit by the covered company and the deposit is used for either cash management, custody management or clearing management and not used for prime brokerage or correspondent banking. The customer must hold the deposit at the covered company for the primary purpose of obtaining the operational services provided by the covered company. The related operational services must be performed pursuant to a legally binding written agreement, and:

- a. The termination of the agreement must be subject to a minimum 30 calendar-day notice period; or
- b. As a result of termination of the agreement or transfer of services to a third-party provider, the customer providing the deposit would incur significant contractual termination costs or switching costs (switching costs include significant technology, administrative, and legal service costs incurred in connection with the transfer of the operational services to a third-party provider);

12.2.1.10 Calculation of Cash Inflows and Outflows

Note:

- i. This section details the cash inflows and outflows that are included as part of the regulatory LCR computation as per US Federal Reserve requirements "Name of the US Federal Reserve Guidelines". The associated regulatory inflow and outflow rates to determine the cash flows to be included in the denominator.
- ii. The inflow and outflow rates are specified as part of business assumption definition UI. You can define and maintain multiple business assumptions with different rates and can apply them to compute the LCR and other liquidity metrics under various scenarios.

Net cash outflow is derived from cash inflow and cash outflow.

Cash flow Exclusions

1. Cash Inflow computation:
 - A. Cash Inflow Exclusions

The US Federal Reserve explicitly excludes the following cash flows from the denominator of LCR/modified LCR:

- i. The deposits held by the bank, at other banks, for its own operational purposes, that is, the bank's operational deposits
- ii. Amounts that the bank would receive from derivative transactions due to forward sale of mortgage loans or any derivatives that are mortgage commitments or pipeline
- iii. Undrawn amount of funding credit and liquidity lines received by the bank
- iv. The fair value of any asset included in the bank's stock of HQLA as well as any inflows received from or with respect to such assets. For instance, inflows received from HQLA assets maturing within 30 days.
- v. Any cash flows from a non performing asset or any asset that is expected to be non-performing within the LCR horizon
- vi. Cash flows from any account that does not have a contractual maturity or from an account whose maturity date is beyond the liquidity horizon
- vii. Any inflows or outflows from intragroup transactions are excluded. These include transactions between the following:
 - The legal entity at the level of which consolidation is being carried out that is, consolidation level and its subsidiaries
 - Any two subsidiaries in the immediate organization structure of the consolidation level entity

B. Net Derivative Cash Inflow

Net derivative cash flows refer to the cash inflows and outflows obtained from derivative contracts and their underlying collateral. These cash inflows include all payments that the bank is expected to receive from its counterparty as well as any collateral that is due to be received from the counterparty within the LCR horizon. If an ISDA master netting agreement is in place, then the payments and collateral due to the counterparty during the LCR horizon are off-set against the cash inflows. If the net exposure value is positive, it is considered a derivatives cash outflow and included in the outflow part of the denominator.

Such inflows and outflows are offset against each other at a netting agreement level provided the payment netting indicator is Yes.

The process of computing the derivative cash inflows and outflows is provided as follows:

- i. The application checks if payment netting indicator is Yes for a given netting agreement. If Yes, sum all cash outflows (negative cash flows) and inflows (positive cash flows) denominated in a particular currency, occurring on each date from the instruments which are part of a particular netting agreement and the underlying collateral.
 - a. If the sum of cash flows is negative, then it is considered net derivative cash outflows.
 - b. If the sum of cash flows is positive, then it is considered net derivative cash inflows.
- ii. The application checks if payment netting indicator is No for a given netting agreement. If No, then

- a. Sum all cash outflows denominated in a particular currency, occurring on each date from the instruments which are part of a particular netting agreement and the underlying collateral. This is considered net derivative cash outflow.
 - b. Sum all cash inflows denominated in a particular currency, occurring on each date from the instruments which are part of a particular netting agreement and the underlying collateral. This is considered net derivative cash inflow.
 - iii. The net derivative cash outflow at a legal entity level equals the sum of all derivative cash outflows computed in step 1(i) and 2(i).
 - iv. The net derivative cash outflow at a legal entity level equals the sum of all derivative cash outflows computed in step 1(ii) and 2(ii).
- C. Retail Cash Inflow Amount
- The cash inflows from retail customers or counterparties include contractually payable amounts multiplied by the regulator-specified inflow rate.
- D. Unsecured Wholesale Cash Inflow Amount
- Unsecured wholesale cash inflows include amounts contractually due from wholesale customers or counterparties, regulated and non-regulated financial companies, investment companies, non-regulated funds, pension funds, investment advisers, or identified companies, or from a consolidated subsidiary of any of the foregoing, or central banks.
- E. Securities Cash Inflow Amount
- The contractual payments due to the bank from non-HQLA securities that it owns are included as part of cash inflows.
- F. Secured Lending and Asset Exchange Cash Flows
- Inflows from secured lending transactions maturing within the LCR horizon are based on the collateral securing such transactions. The inflow rates increase in inverse proportion to the quality of the collateral and are related to the liquidity haircuts specified for such assets.
- Inflows from asset exchanges are determined based on the difference between the quality of the assets received and posted. If the assets to be posted by the bank to the counterparty at the maturity of the transaction are of lower quality than the assets that will be received from the counterparty, such asset exchanges result in cash inflows to the bank.
- The inflow and outflow rates are specified as part of the business assumptions UI.
- G. Segregated Account Inflow Amount
- A Covered Company's broker-dealer segregated account inflow amount is the fair value of all assets released from broker-dealer segregated accounts maintained in accordance with statutory or regulatory requirements for the protection of customer trading assets, provided that the calculation of the broker-dealer segregated account inflow amount, for any transaction affecting the calculation of the segregated balance (as required by applicable law), is consistent with the following:
- In calculating the broker-dealer segregated account inflow amount, the covered company must calculate the fair value of the required balance of the customer reserve account as of 30 calendar days from the calculation date by assuming that customer

cash and collateral positions is changed consistent with the outflow and inflow calculations.

- If the fair value of the required balance of the customer reserve account as of 30 calendar days from the calculation date, as calculated consistent with the outflow and inflow calculations, is less than the fair value of the required balance as of the calculation date, the difference is the segregated account inflow amount.
- If the fair value of the required balance of the customer reserve account as of 30 calendar days from the calculation date, as calculated consistent with the outflow and inflow.

H. Other Cash Inflow Amounts

A Covered Company's inflow amount as of the calculation date includes zero percent of other cash inflow amounts which are other than the inflows included in the following: Excluded Amount for Intragroup Transactions

The inflow amounts mentioned do not include amounts arising out of transactions between the following:

- The Bank and a consolidated subsidiary of the bank; or
- A consolidated subsidiary of the bank and another consolidated subsidiary of the bank.

All of the intra group transactions mentioned above are eliminated for the purpose of computing the Inflow Amount.

2. Calculation of Cash Outflow:

a. Retail Funding Outflow

The retail funding outflow amount includes outflows with respect to deposits and other unsecured funding from retail customers, regardless of the maturity of the transaction. These exclude brokered deposits. Retail funding is further classified as stable and less stable based on the regulatory guidelines and receive run-off rates based on this classification. Please refer section [Deposit Stability Identification](#).

i. Classifying small business customers as retail customers

A business customer is treated as retail customer, if the following conditions are met:

- The banks manages its transactions with the business customer, including deposits, unsecured funding, and credit facility and liquidity facility transactions, in the same way it manages its transactions with individuals;
- Transactions with the business customer have liquidity risk characteristics that are similar to comparable transactions with individuals; and
- The total aggregate funding raised from the business customer is less than \$1.5 million

ii. Classifying Trust customers as retail customers

The agencies have concluded that certain trusts pose liquidity risks substantially similar to those posed by individuals, and the agencies are modifying the final rule to clarify that living or testamentary trusts can be treated as retail customers or counterparties if the following conditions are met:

- Is solely for the benefit of natural persons;
- Does not have a corporate trustee; and
- Terminates within 21 years and 10 months after the death of grantors or beneficiaries of the trust living on the effective date of the trust or within 25 years, if applicable under state law (in states that have a rule against perpetuities).

iii. Classifying established relationship

The retail deposits that are entirely covered by deposit insurance and:

- (1) Is held by the depositor in a transactional account; or
- (2) The depositor that holds the account has another established relationship with the bank such as another deposit account, a loan, bill payment services, or any similar service or product provided to the depositor that the bank demonstrates to the satisfaction of the agency would make deposit withdrawal highly unlikely during a liquidity stress event.

b. Structured Transaction Outflow

The outflow amount from structured transaction either issued or sponsored by the bank is calculated as the maximum of one of the following values:

- i. 100% of the structured transactions, issued by the bank, that mature during the LCR horizon and all commitments made by the bank to purchase assets during the LCR horizon.

Or

- ii. Maximum contractual amount that the bank may be required to provide to its sponsored entity that issues the structured instrument, through a liquidity facility, a return or repurchase of assets from that entity or other funding agreement.

c. Derivative Cash Outflow

Net derivative cash outflows include all payments that the bank has to make to its counterparty as well as any collateral that is due to be paid by the bank within the LCR horizon. If an ISDA master netting agreement is in place, then the payments and collateral to be received from the counterparty during the LCR horizon are off-set against the cash outflows. If the net exposure value is negative, it is considered a derivatives cash inflow and included in the inflow part of the denominator.

NOTE: Any cash flows from forward sales of mortgages and mortgage commitments are excluded from derivative cash flows as they are assigned a different outflow rate.

d. Mortgage Commitments or Pipelines

A mortgage commitment is a written agreement that the bank is willing to provide a mortgage loan to the buyer in order to complete the purchase formalities. This is not an actual loan but only a commitment to provide the loan. Once the buyer has purchased a property in accordance with the terms of commitment and availed the loan, it gets converted to a mortgage.

As per US Federal Reserve an outflow is captured for retail mortgage commitments.

e. Commitment Outflow Amount

The commitment outflow amount includes the undrawn portion of committed credit and liquidity facilities provided by various counterparties. The application deducts the value of any level 1 or 2A asset which is securing the facility from the portion of the undrawn amount of that facility that are drawn down within the LCR horizon, provided the underlying asset is not included in the stock of HQLA. The outflow amount is determined by multiplying the adjusted undrawn amount with the outflow rates specified by the user. These rates vary based on the facility type and the customer type.

f. Collateral Outflow

- i. Changes in financial condition: Derivatives and other transactions may include certain clauses that result in collateral outflows due to change in financial condition of an institution due to a downgrade. The application supports the ability to capture downgrade triggers for derivatives and other transactions. It also supports the ability to activate these triggers through the [Ratings Downgrade](#) assumption. The collateral outflow due to change in financial condition is supported through calculation and outflow of downgrade impact amount.

A. Downgrade Impact Amount for Derivatives

The downgrade impact amount for derivatives is calculated at the netting agreement level as follows:

- a. The application checks if a downgrade trigger exists for a particular derivative transaction. If there is no downgrade trigger, the downgrade impact amount is 0.
- b. If a downgrade trigger exists, the application checks for the signage of the net exposure. If the net exposure is positive, that is > 0, the downgrade impact amount is 0.
- c. If a downgrade trigger exists and the net exposure is negative, the downgrade impact amount is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\textit{Downgrade Impact Amount} \\
 &= \textit{Max}[0, \{\textit{Abs}(\textit{Net Exposure}) \\
 &\quad - \textit{Contractually Required Collateral}\}]
 \end{aligned}$$

NOTE: The ratings downgrade business assumption is defined at the netting agreement level for all accounts that have a netting agreement ID associated with them. The outflow of downgrade impact amount depends on the downgrade specified. For instance, if a 3-notch downgrade is specified, then the downgrade impact amount outflows only for those accounts that have a trigger of 1-notch, 2-notches and 3-notches. If a 2-notch downgrade is specified, then the downgrade impact amount outflows only for those accounts that have a trigger of 1-notch and 2-notches. Refer Ratings Downgrade under [Business Assumptions Supported](#) section for details on the ratings downgrade business assumption.

B. Downgrade Impact Amount for Securitizations

The downgrade impact amount for securitizations is calculated as follows:

- a. The application checks the commingling indicator value. If the commingling indicator is 'No', the downgrade impact amount is 0.

- b. If commingling indicator is 'Yes', the application checks if downgrade trigger exists for such a securitization. If there is no downgrade trigger, the downgrade impact amount is 0.
- c. If a downgrade trigger exists the application compares the start date of the collections from the underlying assets with the as of date. If collection start date > as of date, the downgrade impact amount is 0.
- d. If the collection start date <= as of date ,the downgrade impact amount is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Downgrade Impact Amount} = \sum_c^f \text{Collections from underlying assets}$$

Where,

c : Collection start date <= as of date

f : As of date

NOTE: The ratings downgrade business assumption is defined for securitizations for the outflow of downgrade impact amount.

C. Downgrade Impact Amount for Other Liabilities

In case of other liabilities, including annuities, that have a downgrade trigger associated with them, the downgrade impact amount is calculated as follows:

- a. The application checks if a downgrade trigger exists for liabilities other than derivatives and securitizations. If there is no downgrade trigger,, the downgrade impact amount is 0. Else,
- b. If a downgrade trigger exists, the application checks if the product is derivative or securitization. If it is not a derivative or securitization, the downgrade impact amount is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Downgrade Impact Amount} = \text{Max}[0, (\text{EOP Balance} - \text{Collateral Posted})]$$

NOTE: The ratings downgrade business assumption is defined for other liabilities for the outflow of downgrade impact amount.

- i. Potential valuation changes: Collateral outflows may result due to the fall in the fair value of non-level 1 assets securing a transaction. The application provides the ability to specify outflow rates on the fair value of collateral posted.
- ii. Excess Collateral Due: Any unsegregated collateral in excess of the amount contractually required to be provided by the counterparty to the bank is assumed to be withdrawn during stress conditions. The application calculates the value of excess collateral and provides the ability to specify outflows on such excess collateral.

The procedure of calculating excess collateral posted by counterparty is as follows:

- a. If net exposure is negative, excess collateral due is the threshold amount.
- b. If net exposure is positive, excess collateral due is calculated as follows:

Excess Collateral Due

$$= \text{Max}\{0, (\text{Threshold} - \text{Customer Withdrawable Collateral} - \text{Net Exposure})\} + \text{Customer Withdrawable Collateral}$$

Where,

Customer withdrawable collateral: Collateral that a customer can contractually withdraw within the LCR horizon without paying more than a minimum remuneration for such withdrawal

Refer [FR2052A \(5G\) Template](#) for more information on Interpretations Made in Report Configuration.

Note:

- Excess collateral mentioned above is computed only for derivatives and not for any other assets.
 - The business assumption of outflow of excess collateral is defined at the netting agreement level for all accounts that have a netting agreement ID associated with them.
- iii. For non derivative transactions , applications computes excess collateral as:

$$\text{Excess Collateral} = \text{Max}(0, (\text{Collateral Received} - \text{EOP Balance}))$$

- iv. Contractually Due Collateral: Any collateral that is contractually due from the bank to the counterparty, but has not yet been posted, is assumed to be demanded by the counterparty during times of stress. The application calculates the value of contractually due collateral and provides the ability to specify outflows on such collateral.

The procedure of calculating the collateral that a bank is required to post contractually is as follows:

- a. If CSA Type is One Way or Net Exposure is positive, contractually due collateral is Zero.
- b. If CSA Type is Two Way and Net Exposure is negative, contractually due collateral is calculated as follows:
- c. Contractually due collateral is calculated as follows:

Contractually Due Collateral

$$= \text{Max}\{0, \text{Abs}(\text{Net Exposure}) - \text{Threshold}\}$$

Where,

Threshold : Minimum exposure amount required to call for additional collateral.

Note:

- Contractually due collateral mentioned above is computed only for derivatives and not for any other liabilities.

- The business assumption of outflow of required collateral is defined at the netting agreement level for all accounts that have a netting agreement ID associated with them.
- For non derivative transactions , application computes the contractually collateral as:

$$\text{Contractually Due Collateral} = \text{Max}(0, \text{EOP Balance} - \text{Collateral Placed})$$

Refer [FR2052A \(5G\) Template](#) for more information on Interpretations Made in Report Configuration.

- v. Outflow related to collateral substitution: In a stress scenario, any collateral that are substituted by collateral, is assumed to be substituted by the lowest quality of collateral allowed under the substitution clause of the contract. The application provides the ability to capture the substitution details identifies the asset level of each substitutable collateral based on the attributes of the substitutable collateral and determines the lowest quality of substitutable collateral permissible under the terms of the contract. The outflow rates due to collateral substitution are captures through the business assumptions UI.
- vi. Derivative collateral change: The absolute value of the largest LCR horizon cumulative net mark-to-market collateral outflow or inflow resulting from derivative transactions realized during the preceding 24 months.
- vii. Contractually Receivable Collateral: Contractually receivable collateral is calculated as follows:
 - a. If Net Exposure is negative, contractually receivable collateral is Zero.
 - b. If Net Exposure is positive, contractually receivable collateral is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Contractually Receivable Collateral} = \text{Max}\{0, (\text{Net Exposure} - \text{Threshold})\}$$

Note: The Contractually Receivable Collateral is specifically for FR2052A and not for LCR calculations. Refer [FR2052A \(5G\) Template](#) for more information on Interpretations Made in Report Configuration.

- viii. Excess Collateral Receivable: Excess collateral receivable is calculated as follows:
 - a. If net exposure is positive, excess collateral receivable is the threshold amount
 - b. If net exposure is negative, excess collateral receivable is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Excess Collateral Receivable} = \text{Max}[0, \{\text{Threshold} - \text{Firm Withdrawable Collateral} - \text{Abs}(\text{net Exposure})\}] + \text{Firm Withdrawable Collateral}$$

Where,

Firm withdrawable collateral: Collateral that a firm can contractually withdraw within the LCR horizon without paying more than a minimum remuneration for such withdrawal.

Note: The Excess Collateral Receivables is specifically for FR2052A and not for LCR calculations. Refer [FR2052A \(5G\) Template](#) for more information on Interpretations Made in Report Configuration.

The following is an example for excess and contractually due collateral:

Master Agreement	Net Exposure	CSA Type	CSA Threshold	Customer Withdrawable Collateral	Firm Withdrawable Collateral	Adjusted Threshold - Customer	Adjusted Threshold - Firm	Contractually Due Collateral	Contractually Receivable Collateral	Excess Collateral Due	Excess Collateral Receivable
1	100	One Way	50	5	0	45	50	0	50	5	50
2	-100	Two Way	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
3	100	Two Way	125	10	5	115	120	0	0	25	125
4	-100	One Way	200	0	0	200	200	0	0	200	100
5	100	One Way	75	0	5	75	70	0	25	0	75
6	-100	Two Way	75	0	0	75	75	25	0	75	0

ix. Brokered Deposit Outflow

As per US Federal Reserve, brokered deposits are assigned higher Run-offs. A brokered deposit is a deposit that a bank obtains whether directly or indirectly from or through the mediation or assistance of a deposit broker or brokerage house. For instance, a bank may offer a large denomination deposit to a brokerage house which it then sells in smaller chunks to its ultimate customers.

Brokered deposits are further sub-divided into the following categories:

- Reciprocal Brokered Deposits
- Brokered Sweep Deposit
- Other Brokered Deposits

Each of the above specified brokered deposit categories are assigned a different Run-off rate.

x. Debt Security Outflow

The application defines the debt security outflow amount from retail customers through business assumption. Separate outflow rates are assigned based on the securities issued is structured or not.

xi. Unsecured wholesale funding outflow amount

Any unsecured LCR funding from wholesale customers, including operational deposits that matures within the LCR horizon is identified by the application. The application identified the operational deposits as those arising from clearing, custody and cash management relationship based on the regulatory guidelines. Separate outflow rates are assigned to such funding based on regulatory or user specified parameters.

xii. Secured funding and asset exchange outflow amount

Outflows from secured funding transactions maturing within the LCR horizon are based on the collateral securing such transactions. The outflow rates increase in inverse proportion to the quality of the collateral and are related to the liquidity haircuts specified for such assets.

Outflows from asset exchanges are determined based on the difference between the quality of the assets received and posted. If the assets to be posted by the bank to the counterparty at the maturity of the transaction are of higher quality than the assets that will be received from the counterparty, such asset exchanges result in cash outflows to the bank.

The inflow and outflow rates are specified as part of the business assumptions UI.

xiii. Central Bank Borrowings

If a bank has borrowed from a foreign central bank, then such borrowings will get an outflow rate equal to the rate specified by that jurisdiction under its minimum liquidity standard. In the absence of a specific outflow rate from the foreign jurisdiction, the outflow rate is equal to the rates specified for secured funding transactions under of the US Federal Reserve's regulation, *Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement, Standards, and Monitoring*.

The application provides banks the ability to specify multiple outflow rates for borrowings from each foreign central bank.

12.2.1.11 Calculation Total Net Cash Outflow Amount

Under the US Liquidity Coverage Ratio requirements, a peak cumulative net cash outflow day is identified and an add on is computed and added to the previous Net cash outflow computation. The agencies elected to employ peak day approach to take into account potential maturity mismatches between a covered company's outflows and inflows during the 30 calendar-day period; that is, the risk that a covered company could have a substantial amount of contractual inflows that occur late in a 30 calendar-day period while also having substantial outflows that occur early in the same period. Such mismatches have the potential to threaten the liquidity position of the organization during a time of stress and would not be apparent under the Basel III Revised Liquidity Framework denominator calculation.

Cumulative cash inflows have been capped at 75 percent of aggregate cash outflows in the calculation of total net cash outflows. This limit would have prevented a covered company from relying exclusively on cash inflows, which may not materialize in a period of stress, to cover its liquidity needs and ensure that covered companies maintain a minimum HQLA amount to meet unexpected liquidity demands during the 30 calendar-day period

The formula for computing the Total Net Cash Outflows is as follows:

$$\text{Total Net Cash Outflows} = \text{Aggregated Outflows} - \text{MIN} (.75 * \text{Aggregated Outflows}, \text{Aggregated Inflows}) + \text{Add-On}$$

Where,

Aggregated Outflows is the sum of:

- i. Cash Outflows from Open Maturity Products and
- ii. Cash outflows occurring over a 30 day period.

Aggregated Inflows is the sum of:

- i. Cash Inflows from Open Maturity Products and
- ii. Cash Inflows occurring over a 30 day period

Add –On is calculated as:

- i. The greater of:
 - a. 0; and
 - b. The largest net cumulative maturity outflow amount as calculated for any of the 30 calendar days following the calculation date; minus
- ii. The greater of:
 - a. 0; and
 - b. The net day 30 cumulative maturity outflow amount as calculated.

I. Calculation of Net Cumulative Peak Day amount using Add-on Approach

The proposed net cumulative add – on Approach is calculated in two step process as specified below:

1. Cash outflows and inflows over the 30 calendar-day period are aggregated and netted against one another, with the aggregated inflows capped at 75 percent of the aggregated outflows.

2. Calculation of add-on, which requires a covered company to identify the largest single-day maturity mismatch within the 30 calendar-day period by calculating the daily difference in cumulative outflows and inflows that have set maturity dates, as specified by section 31 of the final rule, within the 30 calendar-day period. The day with the largest difference reflects the net cumulative peak day. The covered company must calculate the difference between that peak day amount and the net cumulative outflow amount on the last day of the 30 calendar-day period for those same outflow and inflow categories that have maturity dates within the 30 calendar-day period. This difference equals the add-on. The amounts calculated in steps one and two are added together to determine the total net cash outflow.

Note:

1. In calculating the add-on, both the net cumulative peak day amount and the net cumulative outflow amount on the last day of the 30 calendar-day period cannot be less than zero.
2. The categories of inflows and outflows included in the add-on calculation comprise those categories that are the most likely to expose covered companies to maturity mismatches within the 30 calendar-day period, such as repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements with financial sector entities, whereas outflows such as non-maturity retail deposits are not a part of the add-on calculation.
3. Transactions that have no maturity date are not included in the calculation of the maturity mismatch add-on.

Calculation of Inflow Cap

A covered company's total cash inflow amount is capped at 75 percent of its total cash outflows. This is to ensure that covered companies would hold a minimum HQLA amount equal to at least 25 percent of total cash outflows.

However, certain foreign currency exchange derivative cash flows are to be treated on a net basis and have therefore effectively been removed from the gross inflow cap calculation. The inflow leg of a foreign currency exchange derivative transaction in effect is not subject to the 75 percent inflow cap as long as it settles on the same date as the corresponding outflow payment of that derivative transaction.

Note: Inflow cap does not apply to the calculation of the maturity mismatch add-on.

Numerical example for Net Cash Outflow Calculation – LCR

As per the US Federal Reserve, the peak cumulative net cash outflow approach is used for calculation of the denominator of the Liquidity Coverage Ratio. This is applicable to all large banks that are required to calculate the LCR on an unmodified basis. The liquidity horizon prescribed by the US Federal Reserve for the calculation of the LCR is 30 calendar days.

The table below illustrates this approach to Liquidity Coverage Ratio calculation. For computational convenience we have taken the liquidity horizon as 10 days instead of 30 days.

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	Non Maturing Outflows	Outflows with Maturity Date as specified in section 31	Cumulative Outflows with Maturity Date as specified in section 31	Non Maturing Inflows	Inflows with Maturity Date as specified in section 31	Cumulative Inflows with Maturity Date as specified in section 31	Net Cumulative Maturity Outflows
Day 1		100	100		90	90	10
Day 2		20	120		5	95	25
Day 3		10	130		5	100	30
Day 4		15	145		20	120	25
Day 5		20	165		15	135	30
Day 6		0	165		0	135	30
Day 7		0	165		0	135	30
Day 8		10	175		8	143	32
Day 9		15	190		7	150	40
Day 10		25	215		20	170	45
Day 11		35	250		5	175	75
Day 12		10	260		15	190	70
Day 13		0	260		0	190	70
Day 14		0	260		0	190	70

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	Non Maturing Outflows	Outflows with Maturity Date as specified in section 31	Cumulative Outflows with Maturity Date as specified in section 31	Non Maturing Inflows	Inflows with Maturity Date as specified in section 31	Cumulative Inflows with Maturity Date as specified in section 31	Net Cumulative Maturity Outflows
Day 15		5	265		5	195	70
Day 16		15	280		5	200	80
Day 17		5	285		5	205	80
Day 18		10	295		5	210	85
Day 19		15	310		20	230	80
Day 20		0	310		0	230	80
Day 21		0	310		0	230	80
Day 22		20	330		45	275	55
Day 23		20	350		40	315	35
Day 24		5	355		20	335	20
Day 25		40	395		5	340	55
Day 26		8	403		125	465	-62
Day 27		0	403		0	465	-62
Day 28		0	403		0	465	-62

	Non Maturing Outflows	Outflows with Maturity Date as specified in section 31	Cumulative Outflows with Maturity Date as specified in section 31	Non Maturing Inflows	Inflows with Maturity Date as specified in section 31	Cumulative Inflows with Maturity Date as specified in section 31	Net Cumulative Maturity Outflows
Day 29		5	408		10	475	-67
Day 30		2	410		5	480	-70
Total	300	410		100	480		

Table 79 Peak Cumulative Net Cash Outflow Calculation - LCR

- Total Aggregated Cash Outflows = 710
- Total Aggregated Cash Inflows = 580
- Total Net Cash Outflows = 262.5

NOTE: The Non maturity outflows and inflows will directly be taken in calculation. It will not be considered in Day 1.

As per this illustration, the cumulative net cash outflow occurs on Day 8. Therefore, the net cash outflow on Day 8, that is, 232, is taken as the denominator value in the LCR calculation.

12.2.1.12 Consolidation as Per LCR Approach

The approach to consolidation as per LCR approach followed by OFS Liquidity Risk Management is detailed below:

1. Identification and Treatment of Unconsolidated Subsidiary

The application assess whether a subsidiary is a consolidated flag or a regulatory entity indicator against each legal entity. The application consolidates the cash inflows and outflows of a subsidiary and computes the consolidated LCR, only if the subsidiary is a regulatory consolidated subsidiary. If the entity is an unconsolidated subsidiary, the cash inflows and outflows from the operations of such subsidiaries are ignored (unless otherwise specifically included in the denominator of LCR per regulations) and only the equity investment in such subsidiaries is considered as the bank's asset and appropriately taken into the numerator or denominator based on the asset level classification.

For instance, legal entity 1 has 3 subsidiaries, legal entity 2, legal entity 3 and legal entity 4. The regulatory consolidated flag for legal entity 4 is No. In such a case, legal entity 4 is treated as a third party for the purpose of consolidation and its assets and cash flows are completely excluded from calculations. Legal entity 1's interest in legal entity 4 including common equity of legal entity 4 and assets and liabilities where legal entity 4 is the counterparty will not be eliminated as legal entity 4 is considered a third party during consolidation.

2. Updation of Asset Restriction Flag for Certain Assets

The regulations states that if a level 2B asset eligible common equity is held by a consolidated subsidiary of a depository institution, the depository institution can include such an equity in its level 2B liquid assets only to the extent of the net cash outflows of that consolidated subsidiary. The application checks if a legal entity, included in the consolidated Run, is a consolidated subsidiary of a depository institution i.e. the depository institution flag of its parent is Yes, then common equities of such entities are restricted during consolidation. The application updates the asset restriction flag of level 2B common equities of such legal entities as restricted before starting the consolidation process.

3. Identification of and Consolidation by Subsidiary Type

The process of consolidating HQLA as per US Federal Reserve differs slightly based on the type of subsidiary. Broadly 3 methods of consolidating HQLA are followed, based on the type of subsidiary, which is detailed below:

1. In case of US Consolidated Subsidiaries Subject to LCR Requirements: In case of a US based legal entity that is a consolidated subsidiary of a covered company, consolidation is done as follows:
 - a. The application identifies whether the subsidiary is a US consolidated subsidiary.
 - b. If condition (a) is fulfilled, it identifies whether the US consolidated subsidiary is subject to LCR requirement that is, whether the subsidiary in question is a regulated entity.

- c. If condition (b) is fulfilled, then it calculates the net cash outflow based on the US Federal Reserve LCR approach that is, based on the add-on approach calculation, eliminating inter-company transactions at the level of the consolidated subsidiary.
 - d. The application consolidates post-haircut restricted HQLA to the extent of the consolidated subsidiary's net cash outflow that is, to the extent required to satisfy minimum LCR requirements of that subsidiary as part of the covered company's HQLA.
 - e. It consolidates the entire amount of post-haircut unrestricted HQLA held at the consolidated subsidiary as part of the covered company's HQLA.
 - f. It consolidates all cash inflows and outflows which are part of the net cash flow calculation.
 2. In case of US Consolidated Subsidiaries Not Subject to LCR Requirements
 - a. The application identifies whether the subsidiary is a US consolidated subsidiary.
 - b. If condition (a) is fulfilled, it identifies whether the US consolidated subsidiary is subject to minimum LCR requirement that is, whether the subsidiary in question is a regulated entity.
 - c. If condition (b) is not fulfilled, it eliminates all inter-company transactions till the level of the immediate parent of the consolidated subsidiary and then calculates the net cash outflow based on the modified LCR approach that is, based on cumulative net cash flows on the 30th day.
 - d. The application consolidates post-haircut restricted HQLA to the extent of the consolidated subsidiary's net cash outflow and the entire amount of post-haircut unrestricted HQLA as part of the covered company's HQLA.
 - e. It consolidates all cash inflows and outflows which are part of the net cash flow calculation.
 3. In case of Non-US Consolidated Subsidiaries
 - a. The application identifies whether the subsidiary is a US consolidated subsidiary.
 - b. If condition (a) is not fulfilled, it eliminates all inter-company transactions till the level of the immediate parent of the foreign subsidiary and then calculates the net cash outflow based on the modified LCR approach that is, based on cumulative net cash flows on the 30th day.
 - c. The application consolidates post-haircut restricted HQLA to the extent of the consolidated subsidiary's net cash outflow and the entire amount of post-haircut unrestricted HQLA as part of the covered company's HQLA.
 - d. It consolidates all cash inflows and outflows which are part of the net cash flow calculation.

Consolidation is done on a step by step basis based on each level of the organization structure starting from the most granular level. This means that intercompany transactions are eliminated at each sub-consolidation level till the final level of the consolidation (generally BHC) is reached. The

Consolidated HQLA calculated at the level of the immediate subsidiary of the BHC is added to the HQLA held by the BHC. All intercompany cash flows are eliminated and the LCR is calculated in accordance with the LCR approach.

For instance a bank's organization structure is as follows:

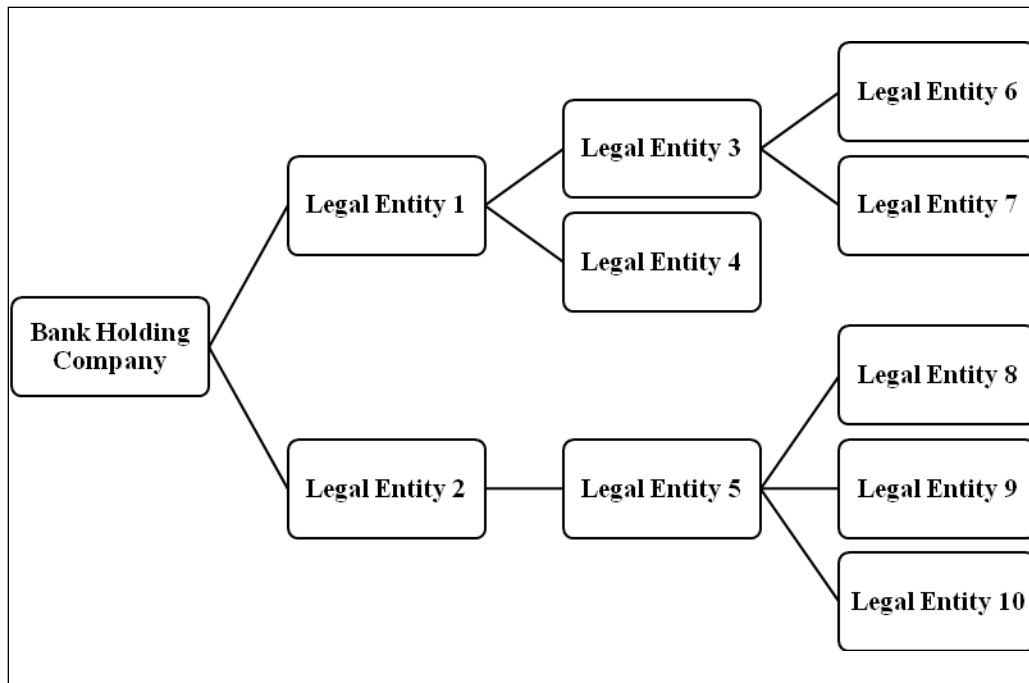


Figure 58 A Bank's Organization Structure

In this case, at the first level of consolidation, calculation of net cash outflows and HQLA is done on a solo basis for legal entities 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 as they do not have any subsidiaries. In case of regulated entities, intercompany transactions are not eliminated; whereas in case of non-regulated or foreign subsidiaries, intercompany transactions are eliminated to the next level of consolidation that is, legal entities 3 and 5. The restricted HQLA from entities 6 and 7 are consolidated to the extent of their net cash outflows, based on the respective approaches, while the unrestricted HQLA is transferred fully to legal entity 3. The cash inflows and outflows are consolidated to the full extent.

At the second level of consolidation that is, legal entity 3, intercompany transactions are eliminated till legal entity 1, if LE 3 is a non-regulated or foreign subsidiary. The HQLA is calculated as a sum of the consolidated restricted and unrestricted HQLA of entities 6 and 7 and the HQLA of legal entity 3. The net cash outflow is calculated based on the cash flows of entities 3, 6 and 7, post elimination of intercompany transactions if applicable. The consolidated HQLA is calculated based on the procedure detailed in the following section.

This process continues in a step-by-step manner till the bank holding company level.

Note:

1. Stock of HQLA is calculated based on the US Federal Reserve LCR calculation approach for all subsidiaries. Only the approach to net cash outflow calculation changes based on the type of subsidiary as detailed earlier.
2. The amount of HQLA that are consolidated is determined after applying the relevant haircuts that is; the post haircut value of HQLA is compared with the net cash outflow in order to estimate the consolidated HQLA.
3. The restricted HQLA is consolidated based on the sequence of the quality of the asset that is, level 1 HQLA is consolidated first, followed by level 2A and 2B.
4. In case of modified holding companies, the net cash outflow is calculated in accordance with the modified LCR approach that is, the 30-day scenario. All other calculations remain unchanged.

The table below provides a mapping of the consolidation approach followed by the application based on the type of subsidiary:

NCOF Calculation Methodology for Highest US Parent i.e. BHC/IHC	Subsidiary Type	NCOF Calculation Methodology during Consolidation	Intercompany Transaction Elimination Level
LCR Approach	Regulated	LCR Approach	Up to the entity itself
	Non-Regulated	Modified LCR Approach	Up to the immediate parent
	Foreign	Modified LCR Approach	Up to the immediate parent
Modified LCR Approach	Regulated	Modified LCR Approach	Up to the entity itself
	Non-Regulated	Modified LCR Approach	Up to the immediate parent
	Foreign	Modified LCR Approach	Up to the immediate parent

Mapping of approach and intercompany transaction elimination level to each subsidiary type

Note:

1. Regulated subsidiary is a consolidated subsidiary domiciled in USA that is expected to calculate LCR separately at its own level in addition to the LCR at BHC/IHC level.
2. Non-regulated subsidiary is a consolidated subsidiary domiciled in USA that is not required to calculate LCR separately from the BHC/IHC.
3. Foreign subsidiary is a consolidated subsidiary domiciled in a country other than USA.

12.2.1.13 Modified Liquidity Coverage Ratio Calculation Process Flow

12.2.1.13.1 Changes vis-à-vis Liquidity Coverage Ratio Calculation

The changes in the modified LCR calculations vis-a-vis US Fed LCR calculations are as follows:

1. 30-day LCR horizon, which means HQLA adjustments, cash inflows and outflows are based on transactions that mature in 30 days.
2. 70% of the LCR outflow and inflow rates are used in the modified LCR calculations. HQLA haircut values remain unchanged.
3. Denominator is calculated in accordance with the BIS approach and not based on the add-on approach.

All other conditions remain unchanged between LCR and modified LCR calculations.

12.2.1.13.2 Calculation of Net Cash Outflows (NCOF)

As per the US Federal Reserve, the net cash outflow calculated on a cumulative basis on the last day of the liquidity horizon is taken as the denominator value in case of the modified LCR calculations. The liquidity horizon prescribed by the US Federal Reserve for the calculation of modified LCR is 30 calendar days.

1. Numerical example for Net Cash Outflow Calculation – Modified LCR: The table below illustrates the modified LCR approach. For computational convenience we have taken the liquidity horizon as 10 days instead of 30 days.

Calculation Day	Non-Maturity Cash Outflows	Cash Outflows with Maturity equal to Calculation Day	Cash Inflows with Maturity equal to Calculation Day
Day 1	200	100	90
Day 2	200	20	5
Day 3	200	10	5
Day 4	200	15	20
Day 5	200	20	15
Day 6	200	0	0
Day 7	200	0	0
Day 8	200	10	8
Day 9	200	15	17
Day 10	200	25	40
Total	200	215	200

Table 80 Net Cash Outflow Calculation – Modified LCR

Cumulative Cash Outflows = 200+215 = 415

Net Cash Outflows = 415 – Min (0.75* 415, 200) = 215

12.2.1.13.3 Consolidation as per Modified LCR Approach

Consolidation for a modified BHC is done as per the procedure detailed in the following sections.

1. In case of US Consolidated Subsidiaries Subject to Modified LCR Requirements

In case of a US based legal entity that is a consolidated subsidiary of a modified LCR parent company, consolidation is done as follows:

- a. The application identifies whether the subsidiary is a US consolidated subsidiary.
- b. If condition (i) is fulfilled, it identifies whether the US consolidated subsidiary is subject to modified LCR requirement that is, whether the subsidiary in question is a regulated entity.
- c. If condition (ii) is fulfilled, then it calculates the net cash outflow based on the US Federal Reserve modified LCR approach that is, based on the cumulative cash flows on the 30th day, eliminating inter-company transactions at the level of the consolidated subsidiary.

- d. Consolidates post-haircut restricted HQLA to the extent of the consolidated subsidiary's net cash outflow that is, to the extent required to satisfy modified LCR requirements of that subsidiary as part of the modified parent company's HQLA.
 - e. Consolidates the entire amount of post-haircut unrestricted HQLA held at the consolidated subsidiary as part of the modified parent company's HQLA.
 - f. Consolidates all cash inflows and outflows which are part of the net cash flow calculation.
2. In Case of US Consolidated Subsidiaries Not Subject to Modified LCR Requirements
- a. The application identifies whether the subsidiary is a US consolidated subsidiary.
 - b. If condition (i) is fulfilled, it identifies whether the US consolidated subsidiary is subject to modified LCR requirement that is, whether the subsidiary in question is a regulated entity.
 - c. If condition (ii) is not fulfilled, it eliminates all inter-company transactions till the level of the immediate parent of the consolidated subsidiary and then calculates the net cash outflow based on the US Federal Reserve modified LCR approach that is, based on the cumulative cash flows on the 30th day.
 - d. Consolidates post-haircut restricted HQLA to the extent of the consolidated subsidiary's net cash outflow and the entire amount of post-haircut unrestricted HQLA as part of the modified parent company's HQLA.
 - e. Consolidates all cash inflows and outflows which are part of the net cash flow calculation.
3. In case of Non-US Consolidated Subsidiaries
- a. The application identifies whether the subsidiary is a US consolidated subsidiary.
 - b. If condition (i) is not fulfilled, it eliminates all inter-company transactions till the level of the immediate parent of the consolidated subsidiary and then calculates the net cash outflow based on the US Federal Reserve modified LCR approach that is, based on the cumulative cash flows on the 30th day.
 - c. The application consolidates post-haircut restricted HQLA to the extent of the consolidated subsidiary's net cash outflow and the entire amount of post-haircut unrestricted HQLA as part of the modified parent company's HQLA.
 - d. The application consolidates all cash inflows and outflows which are part of the net cash flow calculation.

These steps are repeated for each level in the organization structure, till the final consolidation level as selected in the Run is reached. The Consolidated HQLA calculated at the level of the immediate subsidiary of the BHC is added to the HQLA held by the BHC. All intercompany cash flows are eliminated and the LCR is calculated in accordance with the modified LCR approach.

12.2.1.14 Other Calculations

1. Calculation of Effective Drawdown Date

The funding start date, end date and draw notice period are used to determine the effective drawdown date for outflow of cash flows in case of loans or commitments provided by the bank to its customers.

The application calculates the effective drawdown date for assets that have a drawdown associated with them as follows:

- i. If funding start date > as of date, effective drawdown date = funding start date.
- ii. If funding start date < as of date, funding end date < as of date, draw notice period > 0 and funding end date + draw notice period > as of date, effective drawdown date = funding end date + draw notice period.
- iii. If funding start date < as of date, funding end date < as of date, draw notice period > 0 and funding end date + draw notice period <= as of date, effective drawdown date = as of date.
- iv. If funding start date < as of date, funding end date < as of date and draw notice period = 0, effective drawdown date = funding end date.

NOTE: The outflow rates are applied to cash outflows based on the effective drawdown date computed as above. If the effective drawdown date is < LCR horizon, the appropriate drawdown rates are applied based on other regulatory criteria.

2. Treatment of Commingled Securitization Cash Flows

If the commingling indicator is 'Yes' for a particular securitization then all cash flows of such a securitization are commingled with the cash flows of its parent entity. Such commingled cash flows are treated as available for use by the parent entity under normal conditions that is, when there is no downgrade.

In case of a ratings downgrade that results in the activation of the downgrade trigger for the securitization, all access to commingled cash flows by the parent company becomes restricted and these are segregated from the parent company's cash flows. In this case, all cash inflows and outflows related to the securitization are completely removed from the calculation of the net cash outflow, except the downgrade impact amount which is posted as an outflow.

In a consolidated Run, the application treats commingled securitization cash flows as follows:

- i. The application checks if the commingling indicator value for securitizations from SPV/SIV which is part of the consolidated entity's organization structure. If the commingling indicator is 'No', the application treats the SPV/SIV as a standalone entity and does not commingle the cash flows. The regular consolidation process is followed, refer section [US Federal Reserve Liquidity Coverage Ratio Calculation](#) for more information.
- ii. If commingling indicator is 'Yes' and Run type is Contractual Run, the cash inflows and outflows of the securitization are commingled with the parent company's cash flows. Separate identification of the legal entity of such cash flows that is, SPV/SIV information is maintained.
- iii. If commingling indicator is Yes and Run type is BAU or stress Run, the application checks if ratings downgrade is specified as part of the business assumption included in the Run. If downgrade is not specified, the cash flows continue to remain commingled.
- iv. If ratings downgrade is specified, the application checks if a downgrade trigger exists for the securitization. If there is no downgrade trigger, the cash flows continue to remain commingled.

- v. If a downgrade trigger exists, the application checks if the trigger is activated based on the ratings downgrade specified as part of the business assumption included in the Run. If the downgrade trigger is not activated, the cash flows continue to remain commingled.
 - vi. If downgrade trigger is activated based on the downgrade specified, the application segregates and excludes all the securitization cash inflows and outflows from computation of net cash outflows and posts the downgrade impact amount calculated as per the procedure detailed as part of the above section *Downgrade Impact Amount for Securitizations* as an outflow.
-

NOTE: In a Solo Run, the application does not include any cash flows from commingled securitizations in the parent company's calculations. These are included only when calculations are done on a consolidated basis..

3. Treatment of Central Bank Reserves and Deposits

Central bank reserves are deposits with the central bank with the Product Type as Central Bank Reserves. These are obtained in the Correspondent Accounts table. In addition to the product type, such reserves have an additional attribute, Reserve Requirement, captured. Excess reserve at each Central Bank is calculated as follows:

$\text{Excess Central Bank Reserve} = \text{Central Bank Reserve Balance} - \text{Minimum Reserve Requirement}$

Central bank reserves and excess central bank reserves do not have a maturity associated with them and are bucketed in the first time bucket that is, Day 1 bucket in case of FR2052b reporting.

NOTE: Banks may place deposits with their Central Bank which has a maturity associated with them. Such deposits are bucketed based on their respective maturities for FR 2052a and b reporting.

4. Substitutable Collateral

The attributes required for reclassification of substitutable collateral to HQLA level is taken at a less granular level. Currently, the application expects specific details of the asset substitutable as collateral such as the instrument code, issuer code, guarantor code and so on. Since such a substitution has not yet occurred, a generic set of attributes is defined within the contract for the assets substitutable in the future. For instance, the contract states the issuer type, guarantor type and product of the asset which are substituted. In the event of substitution, the specific assets which is substituted has these broad attributes along with asset specific details. The broad characteristics are sufficient for HQLA classification.

5. Operating Expenses

Operational expenses are expenses such as salaries, rents and so on incurred at frequent intervals for the purpose of the day-to-day running of the business. These are essentially income statement line items and the forecasted values of such expenses are reported as part of FR 2052b template. Download for these items is across multiple tenors specified as days, each of which is bucketed appropriately based on a 30/360 convention.

The items in FR 2052b that are treated in a manner similar to operational expenses include:

- i. 14.3 Operating Cash Inflows
-

- ii. 16.1 Common Dividends
- iii. 16.2 Operating Expenses

For instance, operating expenses are provided 100 in 1 day, 200 in 5 days, 300 in 10 days and 400 in 60 days. They are bucketed in FR 2052b as follows:

Time Bucket	Time Bucket Size (in Days)	Time Bucket Start Day	Time Bucket End Day	Operating Expenses
Day 1	1	1	1	100
> 1 Day <= 1 month	29 [=(30*1) – 1]	2	30 [=30*1]	500 [=200+300]
> 1 month <= 3 months	60 [=(30*3) – 30]	31	90 [=30*3]	400

NOTE: Day count convention of 30/360 is used where 1 Month = 30 days and 1 Year = 360 Days.

6. CDS Spread

CDS spread is reported in FR 2052b template is the spread associated with the legal entity itself. This is not the instrument level spread of the counterparty. Currently the spread is taken at an instrument level. This is taken at a legal entity and tenor (in days) combination. In consolidated reporting, the spread associated with the consolidation entity is reported. If the 5 year CDS spread is unavailable, the spread for the tenor closest to 5 years must be reported.

7. Funding Pricing Curves

The funding price and funding amount is captured for ABCP multi-seller funding curve, ABCP single seller funding curve, unsecured bank funding curve and unsecured holding company funding curve at a legal entity and tenor granularity. These values are directly reported as part of line items 20 and 21 in FR 2052b reporting template.

If multiple funding prices are available that are bucketed in a single time bucket, a weighted average of the funding price is calculated based on the funding amount. For instance unsecured bank funding curve information is provided as follows:

Tenor (in Days)	Funding Price (in %)	Funding Amount
40	4	100
60	5	150
90	6	250

In this case, all 3 tenors occur in the > 1 month <= 3 months bucket for FR 2052b reporting. In such a case, the weighted average of these prices must be reported.

Total funding amount = 100 + 150 + 250 = 500

Weights are calculated as follows:

Funding Price	4	5	6
Weight	0.2 [=100/500]	0.3 [=150/500]	0.5 [=250/500]
Weighted Price	0.8 [=4*0.2]	1.5 [=5*0.3]	3 [=6*0.5]

Weighted average price = 0.8 + 1.5 + 3 = 5.3

8. Lendable Value

The lendable haircut is available at a product level and not at an account level as currently expected by the application. This is updated in the business processor that computes the lendable value.

9. Placed Collateral

Secured funding transactions require covered company to place collateral for the borrowings which are received from the counterparty. Secured funding are borrowings from repurchase transactions, Federal Home Loan Bank advances, secured deposits from municipalities or other public sector entities (which typically require collateralization in the United States), loans of collateral to effect customer short positions, and other secured wholesale funding arrangements with Federal Reserve Banks, regulated financial companies, non-regulated funds, or other counterparties. Secured funding could give rise to cash outflows or increased collateral requirements in the form of additional collateral or higher quality collateral to support a given level of secured debt. Collaterals are also placed for some derivatives transactions such as collateral swap, futures, forwards, securitization and so on.

The information required at the placed collateral level is as follows:

- i. Placed collateral are securities or other assets such as credit cards, loans and so on.
- ii. All the attributes required for the HQLA classification and collateral amount is provided as download for each placed collateral.
- iii. The mapping of placed collateral and corresponding secured funding transactions are provided as download.
- iv. The underlying asset level, underlying asset amount, contractually required collateral amount, downgrade impact amount are computed for each secured funding transactions.
 - a. Collateral posted or the underlying amount is the sum of the value of all collaterals placed for the secured funding.

$$\text{Underlying collateral Amount} = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{collateral amount of the placed collateral}$$

- b. Underlying asset level: the asset level of the placed collateral for the secured funding. In cases where the multiple collaterals were placed for a secured funding transaction with varying asset levels, the asset level corresponding to lowest liquidity value is assigned as underlying asset level for the secured funding transaction. For example, if Level 1 and Level 2A assets are placed as collateral for FHLB borrowing, the underlying asset level for the FHLB borrowings is Level 2A.

$$\text{Contractually due collateral} = \text{Max}[0, (\text{EOP Balance} - \text{Collateral Posted})]$$

Note: The contractually due collateral calculation for derivative transactions is specified in 'Net Exposure' section.

- c. The downgrade impact amount computations are explained in 'Calculation of Downgrade Impact Amount' section.

12.2.2 Pre-configured Regulatory LCR Scenarios

OFS LRM supports pre-configured calculations, scenarios, and reporting templates to ensure full compliance with BIS Basel III guidelines, US Liquidity Coverage Ratio calculation and 4G liquidity reporting guidelines.

12.2.2.1 Pre-Configured LCR Scenario as per US Federal Reserve

This section explains the rules and business assumptions which support regulatory inflow, outflow rates and haircuts as per **US Federal Reserve Regulation WW, Final Rule, and Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014**.

NOTE:

This section gives only the contextual information about all the rules and business assumptions. For more detailed information refer OFS LRM application (UI).

For detailed Processes and Tasks, refer to the Run Chart.

12.2.2.2 Regulation Addressed through Rules

The application supports multiple pre-configured rules and scenarios based on regulator specified scenario parameters such as inflow rates, outflow rates, run-offs and haircuts and so on.

I. US LCR Contractual Run

The list of pre-configured rules and the corresponding reference to the regulatory requirement that it addresses is provided in the following table:

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	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
1	LRM - US LCR Party and Product Type Reclassification	LRM - Standard Party Type Reclassification	This is a reclassification rule to reclassify all bank party type to standard party type in FSI_PARTY_TYPE_CLASSIFICATION table. Further all the OOB rules and Business assumptions are defined on Standard Party Type.	
		LRM - Standard Product Type Reclassification	This is a reclassification rule to reclassify all bank products to standard product type in FSI_REG_PROD_TYPE_RECLASS table. Further all the OOB rules and Business assumptions are defined on Standard Product Type.	
		LRM - Classification of Products as Open Maturity	This rule is used to identify which products bank is treating as Open Maturity Products. Based on which the cash flows movement from STG_ACCOUNT_CASH_FLOWS TO FCT_ACCOUNT_CASH_FLOWS of the products marked as Open Maturity is aggregated and posted to Open Maturity Time Bucket. As part of OOB solution the products marked as open maturity includes Credit Cards, Current Account and Saving Account, Common Equity, Equity, Other Equity, Other Preference Shares Preference Shares - Cumulative, Preference Shares - Non Cumulative, Home Equity and Overdraft.	
2	LRM - US LCR GL Data Population	LRM - Capital Accounting Head Reclassification	This rule reclassifies capital account head to standard account head items.	
3	LRM - US LCR Mitigant Data Population	LRM - Mitigant Sub Type Classification	This is a reclassification rule to reclassify all Mitigants product to standard product type in FCT_MITIGANTS.	

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	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
4	LRM - US LCR Account Derived Attributes	LRM - Time Bucket Assignment for Account Attributes	This Rule updates the time bucket assignment for account attributes like Effective Maturity, Embedded Option Next Call Date and Effective Residual Maturity.	
		LRM - Lendable Amount Calculation	<p>This computation rule is used to compute Lendable Amount. Lendable amount is the portion of Fair Value at which covered company can lend/sale the asset. In OOB solution, lendable amount is 100% of fair value of the asset. Lendable amount can vary based on product type, customer type and so on. You can update the rule based on dimensional combination if required.</p> <p>The lendable value is required for the FR2052 reports. In the application a placeholder rule is created for calculation of this value. It is recommended to improvise the rule to include other relevant variables like product /customer type and so on to arrive at the lendable value.</p>	
		LRM - Classification Of Customers As Retail And Wholesale	This rule is to identify customer as retail or wholesale based on customer type. This identifier is further used in business assumptions to identify whether a customer is retail or wholesale.	
		LRM - Classification Of Trust To Retail	<p>This rule reclassifies if a trust customer can be treated as retail. Identification of Trust is done based on customer type. By default Trust are treated as wholesale. A trust customer is treated as retail based on the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Is solely for the benefit of natural persons ▪ Does not have a corporate trustee ▪ Terminates within 21 years and 10 months after the death of grantors or beneficiaries of the trust living on the effective date of the trust or within 25 years, if applicable under state law. 	§ __.3 Definitions.pg.337

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	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Classification Of Small Business Customers To Retail	<p>This rule reclassifies if a small business customer can be treated as retail. Identification of small business customer is done based on customer type. By default small business customer are treated as wholesale. A business customer is treated as retail customer, based on the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The bank manages its transactions with the business customer, including deposits, unsecured funding, and credit facility and liquidity facility transactions, in the same way it manages its transactions with individuals. ▪ Transactions with the business customer have liquidity risk characteristics that are similar to comparable transactions with individuals ▪ The total aggregate funding raised from the business customer is less than \$1.5 million; 	§ __.3 Definitions.pg.337
		LRM - Identification Of Customer As Sovereign Or MDB Or US GSE	This rule is to identify customer is a Sovereign or MDB or US GSE with 0 % risk weight. This flag is defined for the ease of defining business assumption.	
		LRM - Undrawn Amount Within Liquidity Horizon Update	<p>This rule computes portion of undrawn amount that can be withdrawn in liquidity horizon period. OOB considers Hundred Percent of undrawn amount can be drawn.</p> <p>The user can update the rule based on multi dimensional combination like product, customer, currency and so on, if required.</p>	
		LRM - Country liquidity risk indicator for NCOF	This computation rule updates account liquidity risk flag for a legal entity having debt securities issued by a foreign sovereign in that foreign currency. The rule checks if that legal entity has foreign operations other than pure trading operations.	

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	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Mitigant Country Liquidity Risk Flag Update For NCOF	This computation rule updates mitigants liquidity risk flag for a legal entity having debt securities issued by a foreign sovereign in that foreign currency. The rule checks if that legal entity has foreign operations other than pure trading operations.	
		LRM_FSI_MTM_COLL_V ALL_FLI_POP	This T2T populates absolute value of the largest 30-consecutive calendar day cumulative net mark-to-market collateral outflow or inflow realized during the preceding 24 months resulting from derivative transaction valuation changes. The data is populated from FSI_MTM_COLL_VAL_CHANGE to FLI_LRM_INSTRUMENT for the legal entities selected in run. In case of consolidated run data is moved only for consolidated legal entity.	
5	LRM - US LCR Time Bucketing and Account Cash Flow Population	LRM - Spot or Forward Rate Assignment for Currency Conversion	This Rule assigns the spot or forward rate assignment for currency conversion.	
6	LRM - US LCR Account Insured and Uninsured Amount Computation	LRM - US LCR Insurance Eligible Currency Population	This Rule is used to identify eligible currency applicable for the insurance scheme.	
		US_LCR_INS_UNINS_A MT_CAL	This DT calculates the insured and un-insured amount at Account Customer Level. This is performed at ownership category level.	
		LRM - Account Fully Covered	This Rule updates account fully covered flag in FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT table. If the EOP balance of the account is same as insured amount, then account is considered as fully insured.	

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	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Insurance Scheme Cover Type Update	This rule is used to identify whether an account is fully insured or partially insured or uninsured in FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT table. If EOP balance is same as insured amount then it is fully insured. If the insured amount is zero then it is uninsured and partially insured elsewhere.	
7	LRM - US LCR Account Stable Amount Computation	LRM - US LCR Deposit Stability - Stable Amount Calculation	This rule calculates stable amount of a deposit account. The stable retail deposit means a retail deposit that is entirely covered by deposit insurance and is held by the depositor in a transactional account or the depositor that holds the account has another established relationship with the bank such as another deposit account, a loan, bill payment services, or any similar service or product provided to the depositor that the bank demonstrates to the satisfaction of the agency would make deposit withdrawal highly unlikely during a liquidity stress event. If the deposit account satisfies the criteria of stable amount, then the EOP balance is considered as stable amount.	§ __.3 Definitions.pg.339

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	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - US LCR Deposit Stability - Less Stable Amount Calculation	This rule calculates less stable amount of a deposit account. If the deposit account does not satisfy the criteria of stable amount , then the EOP balance is considered as less stable amount.	
		LRM - US LCR Account Fully Stable Calculation	This rule is used to identify whether an account is fully stable or not in FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT table. If the stable amount is same as EOP balance then yes else No.	
8	LRM - US LCR Account Operational Amount Computation	LRM - Meets Operational Services Flag Update	<p>This rule updates operation services flag based on the deposit primary purpose</p> <p>If the deposit primary purpose is same as operational services specified in the regulation then yes else No. The operational services includes the following: payment remittance, payroll administration and control over the disbursement of funds, transmission, reconciliation, and confirmation of payment orders, daylight overdraft, determination of intra-day and final settlement positions, settlement of securities transactions, transfer of recurring contractual payments, client subscriptions and redemptions, scheduled distribution of client funds, escrow, funds transfer, stock transfer, and agency services, including payment and settlement services, payment of fees, taxes, and other expenses; and collection and aggregation of funds.</p> <p>All operational deposits placed by the bank are identified in a similar manner to that of operational deposits placed by the customer. The operational amount is identified for both assets and liabilities using the same derivation logic.</p>	Definition of “Operational Services”(pg.no.222)

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	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Classification Of Deposits As Operational And Non-Operational Amount	<p>This rule classifies a deposit as an operational deposit or not. In order to recognize a deposit as an operational deposit for purposes of this part, a covered company must comply with the requirements of operational deposit</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The related operational services must be performed pursuant to a legally binding written agreement, and: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The termination of the agreement must be subject to a minimum 30 calendar-day notice period; or b. As a result of termination of the agreement or transfer of services to a third-party provider, the customer providing the deposit would incur significant contractual termination costs or switching costs; 2. The deposit must be held in an account designated as an operational account; 3. The customer must hold the deposit at the covered company for the primary purpose of obtaining the operational services provided by the covered company; 4. The deposit account must not be designed to create an economic incentive for the customer to maintain excess funds therein through increased revenue, reduction in fees, or other offered economic incentives; 	§ __.3 Definitions.pg.340

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	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
			<p>5. The covered company must demonstrate that the deposit is empirically linked to the operational services and that it has a methodology that takes into account the volatility of the average balance for identifying any excess amount, which must be excluded from the operational deposit amount;</p> <p>6. The deposit must not be provided in connection with the covered company's provision of prime brokerage services, which, for the purposes of this part, are a package of services offered by the covered company whereby the covered company, among other services, executes, clears, settles, and finances transactions entered into by the customer or a third-party entity on behalf of the customer (such as an executing broker), and where the covered company has a right to use or rehypothecate assets provided by the customer, including in connection with the extension of margin and other similar financing of the customer, subject to applicable law, and includes operational services provided to a non-regulated fund;</p> <p>7. The deposits must not be for arrangements in which the covered company (as correspondent) holds deposits owned by another depository institution bank (as respondent) and the respondent temporarily places excess funds in an overnight deposit with the covered company.</p>	

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	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
9	LRM - US LCR Pre - HQLA Classification	LRM - Instruments - Liquid And Readily Marketable Flag Update	<p>This rule reclassifies an account as liquid and readily marketable based on the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is traded in an active secondary market ▪ Has more than 2 committed market makers ▪ Has a two-way market ▪ Has timely and observably market prices ▪ Has high trading volumes 	<p>Common Rule: Subpart A § __.3 Definitions; Page 330 – 331 Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria; Page 343 – 345</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 a The Liquid and Readily-Marketable Standard; Page 47 – 50</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LRM - Mitigants - Liquid And Readily Marketable Flag Update 	<p>This rule reclassifies a mitigant as liquid and readily marketable based on the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is traded in an active secondary market ▪ Has more than 2 committed market makers ▪ Has a two-way market ▪ Has timely and observably market prices ▪ Has high trading volumes 	<p>Common Rule: Subpart A § __.3 Definitions; Page 330 – 331 Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria; Page 343 – 345</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 a The Liquid and Readily-Marketable Standard; Page 47 – 50</p>

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	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
10	LRM - US LCR HQLA Reclassification	LRM - Corporate Debt Security	<p>This rule reclassifies a liquid and readily marketable corporate debt security as a level 2B high quality liquid asset if it meets the criteria specified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is classified as investment grade. ▪ It is issued or guaranteed by an entity whose obligations have a proven record as a reliable source of liquidity in repurchase or sales markets during stressed market conditions. Reliability is proven if price has not decreased or haircut increased by 20% over a 30-day stress period. ▪ It is not an obligation of a financial sector entity and not an obligation of a consolidated subsidiary of a financial sector entity. 	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (c) Level 2B liquid assets (1); Page 345 – 346</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 e i Corporate Debt Securities; Page 77 – 79</p>

	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Publicly Traded Shares of Common Stock	<p>This rule reclassifies a publicly traded common equity share as a level 2B high quality liquid asset if it meets the criteria specified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is included in Russell 100 Index or an index that the bank’s supervisor in a foreign jurisdiction recognizes for inclusion in Level 2B assets if the share is held in that jurisdiction. ▪ Issued in US Dollars or in the currency of the jurisdiction in which the bank operates and holds the common equity share to cover net cash outflows in that jurisdiction. ▪ Issued by an entity whose publicly traded common equity shares have a proven record as a reliable source of liquidity in repurchase or sales markets during stressed market conditions. Reliability is proven if price has not decreased or haircut increased by 40% over a 30-day stress period. ▪ Not issued by a financial sector entity and not issued by a consolidated subsidiary of a financial sector entity. ▪ If held by a depository institution, is not acquired in satisfaction of a debt previously contracted (DPC). 	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (c) Level 2B liquid assets (2); Page 346 – 347</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 e ii Publicly Traded Shares of Common Stock; Page 79 – 85</p>
		LRM - U.S. GSE Securities	<p>This rule reclassifies a security issued by, or guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by, a U.S. government-sponsored enterprise, that is investment grade under 12 CFR part 1 as of the calculation date, as a level 2A high quality liquid asset provided the claim is senior to preferred stock.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (b) Level 2A liquid assets (1); Page 344</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 d i U.S. GSE Securities; Page 70 – 75</p>

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	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Instruments - Certain Sovereign and Multilateral Organization Securities For Level2A	<p>This rule reclassifies a security issued by, or unconditionally guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by, a sovereign entity, the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank, European Community, or a multilateral development bank, as a level 2A high quality liquid asset, if it meets the criteria specified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is assigned a zero percent risk weight ▪ It is liquid and readily-marketable ▪ It is issued or guaranteed by an entity whose obligations have a proven record as a reliable source of liquidity in repurchase or sales markets during stressed market conditions ▪ It is not an obligation of a financial sector entity and not an obligation of a consolidated subsidiary of a financial sector entity 	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (b) Level 2A liquid assets (2); Page 344 – 345</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 d ii Certain Sovereign and Multilateral Organization Securities; Page 75 – 76</p>
		LRM - Certain Foreign Sovereign Debt Securities for Issuer	<p>This rule reclassifies a security issued by a sovereign entity that is not assigned a zero percent risk weight, where the sovereign entity issues the security in its own currency, the security is liquid and readily-marketable, and the bank holds the security in order to meet its net cash outflows in the jurisdiction of the sovereign entity, as a level 1 high quality liquid asset.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (a) Level 1 liquid assets (6); Page 344</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 c v Certain Foreign Sovereign Debt Securities; Page 67</p>

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	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Certain Foreign Sovereign Debt Securities for Guarantor	<p>This rule reclassifies a security unconditionally guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by a sovereign entity that is not assigned a zero percent risk weight, where the security is issued in the currency of the sovereign entity, is liquid and readily-marketable, and the bank holds the security in order to meet its net cash outflows in the jurisdiction of the sovereign entity, as a level 1 high quality liquid asset.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (a) Level 1 liquid assets (6); Page 344</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 c v Certain Foreign Sovereign Debt Securities; Page 67</p>
		LRM - Certain Sovereign and Multilateral Organization Securities for Issuer as Level1 Asset	<p>This rule reclassifies a security issued by a sovereign entity, the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank, European Community, or a multilateral development bank, as a level 1 high quality liquid asset, if it meets the criteria specified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is assigned a zero percent risk weight ▪ It is liquid and readily-marketable ▪ It is issued or guaranteed by an entity whose obligations have a proven record as a reliable source of liquidity in repurchase or sales markets during stressed market conditions; and ▪ It is not an obligation of a financial sector entity and not an obligation of a consolidated subsidiary of a financial sector entity 	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (a) Level 1 liquid assets (5); Page 343 – 344</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 c iv Certain Sovereign and Multilateral Organization Securities; Page 65 – 67</p>

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	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Certain Sovereign and Multilateral Organization Securities for Guarantor as Level1 Asset	<p>This rule reclassifies a security unconditionally guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by a sovereign entity, the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank, European Community, or a multilateral development bank, as a level 1 high quality liquid asset, if it meets the criteria specified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is assigned a zero percent risk weight ▪ It is liquid and readily-marketable ▪ It is issued or guaranteed by an entity whose obligations have a proven record as a reliable source of liquidity in repurchase or sales markets during stressed market conditions; and ▪ It is not an obligation of a financial sector entity and not an obligation of a consolidated subsidiary of a financial sector entity 	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (a) Level 1 liquid assets (5); Page 343 – 344 Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 c iv Certain Sovereign and Multilateral Organization Securities; Page 65 – 67</p>
		LRM - United States Government Securities	<p>This rule reclassifies the following securities as level 1 high quality liquid assets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A security issued by, or unconditionally guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by, the U.S. Department of the Treasury ▪ A security issued by any other U.S. government agency whose obligations are fully and explicitly guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, provided that they are liquid and readily-marketable. 	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (a) Level 1 liquid assets (3) and (4); Page 343 Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 c iii United States Government Securities; Page 64 – 65</p>

	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Foreign Withdrawable Reserves For Instruments As Level 1 Asset	<p>This rule reclassifies any reserves held in a foreign central bank that do not have restrictions on use, i.e. are freely withdrawable, and denominated in the local currency of that foreign country, as level 1 high quality liquid assets. The classification of reserves as level 1 high quality liquid assets includes term deposits held at the foreign central bank that fulfill any one of the criteria specified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Can be withdrawn on demand prior to maturity ▪ Can be pledged as collateral for term or automatically-renewing overnight advances from a Federal Reserve Bank 	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (a) Level 1 liquid assets (2); Page 343</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 c ii Foreign Withdrawable Reserves; Page 64</p>
		LRM - Instrument - Federal Reserve Bank Balances	<p>This rule reclassifies reserves held with any US Federal Reserve Bank, both held directly or through a correspondent bank, as level 1 high quality liquid assets. The classification of reserves as level 1 high quality liquid assets includes term deposits held at a US Federal Reserve Bank, both directly or through a correspondent bank, that fulfill any one of the criteria specified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Can be withdrawn on demand prior to maturity ▪ Can be pledged as collateral for term or automatically-renewing overnight advances from a Federal Reserve Bank 	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (a) Level 1 liquid assets (1); Page 343</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 c i Reserve Bank Balances; Page 60 – 63</p>

	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
11	LRM - US LCR Mitigant HQLA Reclassification	LRM - Mitigants - Corporate Debt Security As L2B	<p>This rule reclassifies a liquid and readily marketable corporate debt security, received as a mitigant, as a level 2B high quality liquid asset if it meets the criteria specified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is classified as investment grade ▪ It is issued or guaranteed by an entity whose obligations have a proven record as a reliable source of liquidity in repurchase or sales markets during stressed market conditions. Reliability is proven if price has not decreased or haircut increased by 20% over a 30-day stress period. ▪ It is not an obligation of a financial sector entity and not an obligation of a consolidated subsidiary of a financial sector entity. 	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (c) Level 2B liquid assets (1); Page 345 – 346 Subpart C § __.22 Requirements for Eligible High-Quality Liquid Assets (b) Generally applicable criteria for eligible HQLA (5); Page 354</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 e i Corporate Debt Securities; Page 77 – 79 Section II B 4 f Exclusion of Certain Rehypothecated Assets; Page 118</p>

	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Mitigant - Publicly Traded Shares Of Common Stock As L2B	<p>This rule reclassifies a publicly traded common equity share, received as a mitigant, as a level 2B high quality liquid asset if it meets the criteria specified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is included in Russell 100 Index or an index that the bank's supervisor in a foreign jurisdiction recognizes for inclusion in Level 2B assets if the share is held in that jurisdiction ▪ Issued in US Dollars or in the currency of the jurisdiction in which the bank operates and holds the common equity share to cover net cash outflows in that jurisdiction ▪ Issued by an entity whose publicly traded common equity shares have a proven record as a reliable source of liquidity in repurchase or sales markets during stressed market conditions. Reliability is proven if price has not decreased or haircut increased by 40% over a 30-day stress period. ▪ Not issued by a financial sector entity and not issued by a consolidated subsidiary of a financial sector entity. ▪ If held by a depository institution, is not acquired in satisfaction of a debt previously contracted (DPC) ▪ If held by a consolidated subsidiary of the bank, it can include the publicly traded common equity share in its level 2B liquid assets only if the share is held to cover net cash outflows of its consolidated subsidiary in which the publicly traded common equity share is held. 	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (c) Level 2B liquid assets (2); Page 346 – 347 Subpart C § __.22 Requirements for Eligible High-Quality Liquid Assets (b) Generally applicable criteria for eligible HQLA (5); Page 354</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 e ii Publicly Traded Shares of Common Stock; Page 79 – 85 Section II B 4 f Exclusion of Certain Rehypothecated Assets; Page 118</p>

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	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Mitigant - U.S. GSE Securities For Guarantor As Level 2A	This rule reclassifies a security received as a mitigant, which is guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by a U.S. government-sponsored enterprise, that is investment grade under 12 CFR part 1 as of the calculation date, as a level 2A high quality liquid asset provided the claim is senior to preferred stock.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (b) Level 2A liquid assets (1); Page 344 Subpart C § __.22 Requirements for Eligible High-Quality Liquid Assets (b) Generally applicable criteria for eligible HQLA (5); Page 354</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 d i U.S. GSE Securities; Page 70 – 75 Section II B 4 f Exclusion of Certain Rehypothecated Assets; Page 118</p>

	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Mitigant - U.S. GSE Securities For Issuer As Level 2A	This rule reclassifies a security, received as a mitigant, issued by a U.S. government-sponsored enterprise, that is investment grade under 12 CFR part 1 as of the calculation date, as a level 2A high quality liquid asset provided the claim is senior to preferred stock.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (b) Level 2A liquid assets (1); Page 344 Subpart C § __.22 Requirements for Eligible High-Quality Liquid Assets (b) Generally applicable criteria for eligible HQLA (5); Page 354</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 d i U.S. GSE Securities; Page 70 – 75 Section II B 4 f Exclusion of Certain Rehypothecated Assets; Page 118</p>

	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Mitigant - Certain Sovereign and Multilateral Organization Securities for L2A	<p>This rule reclassifies a security, received as a mitigant, issued by, or unconditionally guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by, a sovereign entity, the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank, European Community, or a multilateral development bank, as a level 2A high quality liquid asset, if it meets the criteria specified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is assigned a zero percent risk weight ▪ It is liquid and readily-marketable ▪ It is issued or guaranteed by an entity whose obligations have a proven record as a reliable source of liquidity in repurchase or sales markets during stressed market conditions; and ▪ It is not an obligation of a financial sector entity and not an obligation of a consolidated subsidiary of a financial sector entity. 	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (b) Level 2A liquid assets (2); Page 344 – 345 Subpart C § __.22 Requirements for Eligible High-Quality Liquid Assets (b) Generally applicable criteria for eligible HQLA (5); Page 354</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 d ii Certain Sovereign and Multilateral Organization Securities; Page 75 – 76 Section II B 4 f Exclusion of Certain Rehypothecated Assets; Page 118</p>

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	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Mitigants - Certain Foreign Sovereign Debt Securities for Issuer	This rule reclassifies a security, received as a mitigant, issued by a sovereign entity that is not assigned a zero percent risk weight, where the sovereign entity issues the security in its own currency, the security is liquid and readily-marketable, and the bank holds the security in order to meet its net cash outflows in the jurisdiction of the sovereign entity, as a level 1 high quality liquid asset.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (a) Level 1 liquid assets (6); Page 344 Subpart C § __.22 Requirements for Eligible High-Quality Liquid Assets (b) Generally applicable criteria for eligible HQLA (5); Page 354</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 c v Certain Foreign Sovereign Debt Securities; Page 67 Section II B 4 f Exclusion of Certain Rehypothecated Assets; Page 118</p>

	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Mitigant - Certain Foreign Sovereign Debt Securities For Guarantor As Level 1	This rule reclassifies a security, received as a mitigant, unconditionally guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by a sovereign entity that is not assigned a zero percent risk weight, where the security is issued in the currency of the sovereign entity, is liquid and readily-marketable, and the bank holds the security in order to meet its net cash outflows in the jurisdiction of the sovereign entity, as a level 1 high quality liquid asset.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (a) Level 1 liquid assets (6); Page 344 Subpart C § __.22 Requirements for Eligible High-Quality Liquid Assets (b) Generally applicable criteria for eligible HQLA (5); Page 354</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 c v Certain Foreign Sovereign Debt Securities; Page 67 Section II B 4 f Exclusion of Certain Rehypothecated Assets; Page 118</p>

	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Mitigants - Certain Sovereign and Multilateral Organization Securities for Guarantor as L1 Asset	<p>This rule reclassifies a security, received as a mitigant, unconditionally guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by a sovereign entity, the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank, European Community, or a multilateral development bank, as a level 1 high quality liquid asset, if it meets the criteria specified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is assigned a zero percent risk weight ▪ It is liquid and readily-marketable ▪ It is issued or guaranteed by an entity whose obligations have a proven record as a reliable source of liquidity in repurchase or sales markets during stressed market conditions; and ▪ It is not an obligation of a financial sector entity and not an obligation of a consolidated subsidiary of a financial sector entity 	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (a) Level 1 liquid assets (5); Page 343 – 344 Subpart C § __.22 Requirements for Eligible High-Quality Liquid Assets (b) Generally applicable criteria for eligible HQLA (5); Page 354</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 c iv Certain Sovereign and Multilateral Organization Securities; Page 65 – 67 Section II B 4 f Exclusion of Certain Rehypothecated Assets; Page 118</p>

	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Mitigants - Certain Svrgn and Multilateral Organization Securities for Issuer as Level1 Asset	<p>This rule reclassifies a security, received as a mitigant, issued by a sovereign entity, the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank, European Community, or a multilateral development bank, as a level 1 high quality liquid asset, if it meets the criteria specified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is assigned a zero percent risk weight ▪ It is liquid and readily-marketable ▪ It is issued or guaranteed by an entity whose obligations have a proven record as a reliable source of liquidity in repurchase or sales markets during stressed market conditions; and ▪ It is not an obligation of a financial sector entity and not an obligation of a consolidated subsidiary of a financial sector entity. 	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (a) Level 1 liquid assets (5); Page 343 – 344 Subpart C § __.22 Requirements for Eligible High-Quality Liquid Assets (b) Generally applicable criteria for eligible HQLA (5); Page 354</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 c iv Certain Sovereign and Multilateral Organization Securities; Page 65 – 67 Section II B 4 f Exclusion of Certain Rehypothecated Assets; Page 118</p>

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	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Mitigants - United States Government Securities For Guarantor As Level 1 Assets	This rule reclassifies a security received as a mitigant that is unconditionally guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, as a level 1 high quality liquid asset.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (a) Level 1 liquid assets (3) and (4); Page 343 Subpart C § __.22 Requirements for Eligible High-Quality Liquid Assets (b) Generally applicable criteria for eligible HQLA (5); Page 354</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 c iii United States Government Securities; Page 64 – 65 Section II B 4 f Exclusion of Certain Rehypothecated Assets; Page 118</p>

	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Mitigants - United States Government Securities For Issuer As Level 1 Assets	<p>This rule reclassifies the following securities received as mitigants, as level 1 high quality liquid assets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A security issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury ▪ A security issued by any other U.S. government agency whose obligations are fully and explicitly guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, provided that they are liquid and readily-marketable. 	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (a) Level 1 liquid assets (3) and (4); Page 343 Subpart C § __.22 Requirements for Eligible High-Quality Liquid Assets (b) Generally applicable criteria for eligible HQLA (5); Page 354</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 c iii United States Government Securities; Page 64 – 65 Section II B 4 f Exclusion of Certain Rehypothecated Assets; Page 118</p>

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	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
12	LRM - US LCR Substitutable Collateral HQLA Reclassification	LRM - Substitutable Collateral - Corporate Debt Security As L2B	<p>This rule reclassifies a liquid and readily marketable corporate debt security, which can be substituted by a bank's counterparty for an existing mitigant, as a level 2B high quality liquid asset if it meets the criteria specified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is classified as investment grade ▪ It is issued or guaranteed by an entity whose obligations have a proven record as a reliable source of liquidity in repurchase or sales markets during stressed market conditions. Reliability is proven if price has not decreased or haircut increased by 20% over a 30-day stress period. ▪ It is not an obligation of a financial sector entity and not an obligation of a consolidated subsidiary of a financial sector entity 	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (c) Level 2B liquid assets (1); Page 345 – 346 Subpart D § __.32 Outflow amounts (f) Collateral outflow amount (6); Page 364 – 366</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 e i Corporate Debt Securities; Page 77 – 79 Section II C 3 f v Collateral Substitution; Page 188 – 189</p>

	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Substitutable Collateral - Publicly Traded Shares Of Common Stock As L2B	<p>This rule reclassifies a publicly traded common equity share, which can be substituted by a bank's counterparty for an existing mitigant, as a level 2B high quality liquid asset if it meets the criteria specified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is included in Russell 100 Index or an index that the bank's supervisor in a foreign jurisdiction recognizes for inclusion in Level 2B assets if the share is held in that jurisdiction ▪ Issued in US Dollars or in the currency of the jurisdiction in which the bank operates and holds the common equity share to cover net cash outflows in that jurisdiction ▪ Issued by an entity whose publicly traded common equity shares have a proven record as a reliable source of liquidity in repurchase or sales markets during stressed market conditions. Reliability is proven if price has not decreased or haircut increased by 40% over a 30-day stress period. ▪ Not issued by a financial sector entity and not issued by a consolidated subsidiary of a financial sector entity ▪ If held by a depository institution, is not acquired in satisfaction of a debt previously contracted (DPC) ▪ If held by a consolidated subsidiary of the bank, it can include the publicly traded common equity share in its level 2B liquid assets only if the share is held to cover net cash outflows of its consolidated subsidiary in which the publicly traded common equity share is held 	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (c) Level 2B liquid assets (2); Page 346 – 347 Subpart D § __.32 Outflow amounts (f) Collateral outflow amount (6); Page 364 – 366</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 e ii Publicly Traded Shares of Common Stock; Page 79 – 85 Section II C 3 f v Collateral Substitution; Page 188 – 189</p>

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	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Substitutable Collateral - Certain Sovereign and Multilateral Organization Securities for L2A	<p>This rule reclassifies a security, which can be substituted by a bank's counterparty for an existing mitigant, issued by, or unconditionally guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by, a sovereign entity, the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank, European Community, or a multilateral development bank, as a level 2A high quality liquid asset, if it meets the criteria specified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is assigned a zero percent risk weight ▪ It is liquid and readily-marketable ▪ It is issued or guaranteed by an entity whose obligations have a proven record as a reliable source of liquidity in repurchase or sales markets during stressed market conditions; and ▪ It is not an obligation of a financial sector entity and not an obligation of a consolidated subsidiary of a financial sector entity 	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (b) Level 2A liquid assets (2); Page 344 – 345 Subpart D § __.32 Outflow amounts (f) Collateral outflow amount (6); Page 364 – 366</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 d ii Certain Sovereign and Multilateral Organization Securities; Page 75 – 76 Section II C 3 f v Collateral Substitution; Page 188 – 189</p>

	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - FSI - Substitutable Collateral U.S. GSE Securities Level 2A for Issuer	This rule reclassifies a security, which can be substituted by a bank's counterparty for an existing mitigant, issued by a U.S. government-sponsored enterprise, that is investment grade under 12 CFR part 1 as of the calculation date, as a level 2A high quality liquid asset provided the claim is senior to preferred stock.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (b) Level 2A liquid assets (1); Page 344 Subpart D § __.32 Outflow amounts (f) Collateral outflow amount (6); Page 364 – 366</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 d i U.S. GSE Securities; Page 70 – 75 Section II C 3 f v Collateral Substitution; Page 188 – 189</p>
		LRM - FSI -Substitutable Collateral U.S. GSE Securities Level 2A for Guarantor	This rule reclassifies a security which can be substituted by a bank's counterparty for an existing mitigant, which is guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by a U.S. government-sponsored enterprise, that is investment grade under 12 CFR part 1 as of the calculation date, as a level 2A high quality liquid asset provided the claim is senior to preferred stock.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (b) Level 2A liquid assets (1); Page 344 Subpart D § __.32 Outflow amounts (f) Collateral outflow amount (6); Page 364 – 366</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 d i U.S. GSE Securities; Page 70 – 75 Section II C 3 f v Collateral Substitution; Page 188 – 189</p>

	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Substitutable Collateral - Certain Foreign Sovereign Debt Securities For Guarantor As Level 1	This rule reclassifies a security, which can be substituted by a bank's counterparty for an existing mitigant, unconditionally guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by a sovereign entity that is not assigned a zero percent risk weight, where the security is issued in the currency of the sovereign entity, is liquid and readily-marketable, and the bank holds the security in order to meet its net cash outflows in the jurisdiction of the sovereign entity, as a level 1 high quality liquid asset.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (a) Level 1 liquid assets (6); Page 344 Subpart D § __.32 Outflow amounts (f) Collateral outflow amount (6); Page 364 – 366</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 c v Certain Foreign Sovereign Debt Securities; Page 67 Section II C 3 f v Collateral Substitution; Page 188 – 189</p>
		LRM - Substitutable Collateral - Certain Foreign Sovereign Debt Securities for Issuer As Level 1	This rule reclassifies a security, which can be substituted by a bank's counterparty for an existing mitigant, issued by a sovereign entity that is not assigned a zero percent risk weight, where the sovereign entity issues the security in its own currency, the security is liquid and readily-marketable, and the bank holds the security in order to meet its net cash outflows in the jurisdiction of the sovereign entity, as a level 1 high quality liquid asset.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (a) Level 1 liquid assets (6); Page 344 Subpart D § __.32 Outflow amounts (f) Collateral outflow amount (6); Page 364 – 366</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 c v Certain Foreign Sovereign Debt Securities; Page 67 Section II C 3 f v Collateral Substitution; Page 188 – 189</p>

	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Substitutable Collateral - United States Government Securities For Issuer As Level 1 Assets	<p>This rule reclassifies the following securities which can be substituted by a bank's counterparty for an existing mitigant, as level 1 high quality liquid assets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A security issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury ▪ A security issued by any other U.S. government agency whose obligations are fully and explicitly guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, provided that they are liquid and readily-marketable. 	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (a) Level 1 liquid assets (3) and (4); Page 343 Subpart D § __.32 Outflow amounts (f) Collateral outflow amount (6); Page 364 – 366</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 c iii United States Government Securities; Page 64 – 65 Section II C 3 f v Collateral Substitution; Page 188 – 189</p>
		LRM - Substitutable Collateral - United States Government Securities For Guarantor As Level 1 Assets	<p>This rule reclassifies a security received as a mitigant that is unconditionally guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, as a level 1 high quality liquid asset.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (a) Level 1 liquid assets (3) and (4); Page 343 Subpart D § __.32 Outflow amounts (f) Collateral outflow amount (6); Page 364 – 366</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 c iii United States Government Securities; Page 64 – 65 Section II C 3 f v Collateral Substitution; Page 188 – 189</p>

	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Substitutable Collateral- Crtn Svrgn and Multilateral Org Securities for Issuer as Level1 Asset	<p>This rule reclassifies a security, which can be substituted by a bank's counterparty for an existing mitigant, issued by a sovereign entity, the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank, European Community, or a multilateral development bank, as a level 1 high quality liquid asset, if it meets the criteria specified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is assigned a zero percent risk weight ▪ It is liquid and readily-marketable ▪ It is issued or guaranteed by an entity whose obligations have a proven record as a reliable source of liquidity in repurchase or sales markets during stressed market conditions; and ▪ It is not an obligation of a financial sector entity and not an obligation of a consolidated subsidiary of a financial sector entity 	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (a) Level 1 liquid assets (5); Page 343 – 344 Subpart D § __.32 Outflow amounts (f) Collateral outflow amount (6); Page 364 – 366</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 c iv Certain Sovereign and Multilateral Organization Securities; Page 65 – 67 Section II C 3 f v Collateral Substitution; Page 188 – 189</p>

	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Substitutable Colla - Crtn Svrgn and Multilateral Org Securities for Guarantor as Level1 Asset	<p>This rule reclassifies a security, which can be substituted by a bank's counterparty for an existing mitigant, unconditionally guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by a sovereign entity, the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank, European Community, or a multilateral development bank, as a level 1 high quality liquid asset, if it meets the criteria specified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is assigned a zero percent risk weight ▪ It is liquid and readily-marketable ▪ It is issued or guaranteed by an entity whose obligations have a proven record as a reliable source of liquidity in repurchase or sales markets during stressed market conditions; and ▪ It is not an obligation of a financial sector entity and not an obligation of a consolidated subsidiary of a financial sector entity 	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (a) Level 1 liquid assets (5); Page 343 – 344 Subpart D § __.32 Outflow amounts (f) Collateral outflow amount (6); Page 364 – 366</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 c iv Certain Sovereign and Multilateral Organization Securities; Page 65 – 67 Section II C 3 f v Collateral Substitution; Page 188 – 189</p>
13	LRM - US LCR Post - HQLA Classification	LRM - Instrument - Transferability Restriction Flag Update For Equity	<p>This computation rule updates the transferability restriction flag as Yes for level 2B common equities held by a legal entity which is a consolidated subsidiary of a depository institution. Common equities held by such subsidiary entities are restricted during consolidation i.e. allowed to be consolidated only to the extent required to cover their own net cash outflows. This flag is updated for bank's own assets and for assets placed as collateral by the bank.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (c) Level 2B liquid assets (2) (vi); Page 347</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 e ii Publicly Traded Shares of Common Stock; Page 81 – 82</p>

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	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Instruments - Meets HQLA Operational Requirements Flag Update	This computation rule identifies those assets classified as HQLA that meet all the operational requirements which are set forth by the regulator to be considered for inclusion in the stock of HQLA. It is derived based on the Operational Capability to Monetize HQLA and Controlled by Treasury Flags. This flag is updated for bank's own assets and for assets placed as collateral by the bank as Yes, if they meet all the operational requirements and No, if they do not.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.22 Requirements for Eligible High-Quality Liquid Assets (a) Operational requirements for Eligible HQLA; Page 350 – 352</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 3 Requirements for Inclusion as Eligible HQLA; Page 102 – 110</p>
		LRM - Instruments - Meets Generally Applicable HQLA Criteria Flag	This computation rule identifies those unencumbered or partially encumbered assets that fulfill all the generally applicable HQLA criteria specified by the regulator to be considered for inclusion in the stock of HQLA. This flag is updated for bank's own assets which are unencumbered and partially encumbered as Yes, if they meet all the generally applicable HQLA criteria and No, if they do not.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.22 Requirements for Eligible High-Quality Liquid Assets (b) Generally applicable criteria for eligible HQLA; Page 352 – 354</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 4 Generally Applicable Criteria for Eligible HQLA; Page 110 – 118</p>
		LRM - Instruments - Eligible High Quality Liquid Assets Flag Update	This computation rule identifies those unencumbered or partially encumbered assets classified as HQLA that fulfill both the HQLA operational requirements and generally applicable criteria and marks them as eligible for inclusion in the stock of HQLA. This flag is updated for bank's own assets which are unencumbered and partially encumbered.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.22 Requirements for Eligible High-Quality Liquid Assets; Page 350 – 354</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 3 Requirements for Inclusion as Eligible HQLA; Page 102 – 110 Section II B 4 Generally Applicable Criteria for Eligible HQLA; Page 110 – 118</p>

	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Instruments - Meets Generally Applicable HQLA Criteria on Unwind Flag Update	This computation rule identifies those encumbered assets that fulfill all the generally applicable HQLA criteria specified by the regulator to be considered for inclusion in the stock of HQLA on unwind of the transaction which resulted in the assets' encumbrance. This flag is updated for bank's own assets placed as collateral as Yes, if they meet all the generally applicable HQLA criteria except for encumbrance status and No, if they do not.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.21 High-Quality Liquid Asset Amount (f) Calculation of adjusted liquid asset amounts; Page 349 Subpart C § __.22 Requirements for Eligible High-Quality Liquid Assets (b) Generally applicable criteria for eligible HQLA; Page 352 – 354</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 4 Generally Applicable Criteria for Eligible HQLA; Page 110 – 118 Section II B 5 c Calculation of Adjusted Excess HQLA Amount; Page 123 – 126</p>

	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Instruments - Eligible High Quality Liquid Assets on Unwind Flag Update	<p>This computation rule identifies those encumbered assets classified as HQLA that fulfill both the HQLA operational requirements and generally applicable criteria, with the exception of being unencumbered. It marks such assets as eligible for inclusion in the stock of HQLA on unwind of the transaction which resulted in the assets' encumbrance. This flag is updated for bank's own assets which are unencumbered and partially encumbered.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.21 High-Quality Liquid Asset Amount (f) Calculation of adjusted liquid asset amounts; Page 349 Subpart C § __.22 Requirements for Eligible High-Quality Liquid Assets; Page 350 – 354</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 3 Requirements for Inclusion as Eligible HQLA; Page 102 – 110 Section II B 4 Generally Applicable Criteria for Eligible HQLA; Page 110 – 118 Section II B 5 c Calculation of Adjusted Excess HQLA Amount; Page 123 – 126</p>

	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Mitigants - Transferability Restriction Flag Update For Equity	This computation rule updates the transferability restriction flag as Yes for level 2B common equities received as mitigants and held by a legal entity which is a consolidated subsidiary of a depository institution. Common equities held by such subsidiary entities are restricted during consolidation i.e. allowed to be consolidated only to the extent required to cover their own net cash outflows. This flag is updated for assets received as mitigants.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria (c) Level 2B liquid assets (2) (vi); Page 347 Subpart C § __.22 Requirements for Eligible High-Quality Liquid Assets (b) Generally applicable criteria for eligible HQLA (5); Page 354</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 e ii Publicly Traded Shares of Common Stock; Page 81 – 82 Section II B 4 f Exclusion of Certain Rehypothecated Assets; Page 118</p>

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	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Mitigants - Meets HQLA Operational Requirements Flag Update	This computation rule identifies those mitigants classified as HQLA that meet all the operational requirements which are set forth by the regulator to be considered for inclusion in the stock of HQLA. It is derived based on the Operational Capability to Monetize HQLA and Controlled by Treasury Flags. This flag is updated for mitigants as Yes, if they meet all the operational requirements and No, if they do not.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.22 Requirements for Eligible High-Quality Liquid Assets (a) Operational requirements for Eligible HQLA; Page 350 – 352 Subpart C § __.22 Requirements for Eligible High-Quality Liquid Assets (b) Generally applicable criteria for eligible HQLA (5); Page 354</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 3 Requirements for Inclusion as Eligible HQLA; Page 102 – 110 Section II B 4 f Exclusion of Certain Rehypothecated Assets; Page 118</p>
		LRM - Mitigants - Meets Generally Applicable HQLA Criteria Flag Update	This computation rule identifies those mitigants, where the bank has re-hypothecation rights but are not re-hypothecated, that fulfill all the generally applicable HQLA criteria specified by the regulator to be considered for inclusion in the stock of HQLA. This flag is updated for re-hypothecable mitigants that have not been re-hypothecated or have been partially re-hypothecated as Yes, if they meet all the generally applicable HQLA criteria and No, if they do not.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.22 Requirements for Eligible High-Quality Liquid Assets (b) Generally applicable criteria for eligible HQLA; Page 352 – 354</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 4 Generally Applicable Criteria for Eligible HQLA; Page 110 – 118</p>

	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Mitigants - High Quality Liquid Assets Eligibility Flag Update	This computation rule identifies those mitigants classified as HQLA, where the bank has re-hypothecation rights but are not re-hypothecated, that fulfill both the HQLA operational requirements and generally applicable criteria and marks them as eligible for inclusion in the stock of HQLA. This flag is updated for mitigants which are not re-hypothecated or are partially re-hypothecated	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.22 Requirements for Eligible High-Quality Liquid Assets; Page 350 – 354</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 3 Requirements for Inclusion as Eligible HQLA; Page 102 – 110 Section II B 4 Generally Applicable Criteria for Eligible HQLA; Page 110 – 118</p>
		LRM - Counterparty Assets - Meets Generally Applicable HQLA Criteria on Unwind Flag Update	This computation rule identifies those re-hypothecated mitigants that fulfill all the generally applicable HQLA criteria specified by the regulator to be considered for inclusion in the stock of HQLA on unwind of the transaction which resulted in the mitigant assets' encumbrance. This flag is updated for assets received as mitigants, that are placed by the bank as collateral as Yes, if they meet all the generally applicable HQLA criteria except for encumbrance status and No, if they do not.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.21 High-Quality Liquid Asset Amount (f) Calculation of adjusted liquid asset amounts; Page 349 Subpart C § __.22 Requirements for Eligible High-Quality Liquid Assets (b) Generally applicable criteria for eligible HQLA; Page 352 – 354</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 4 Generally Applicable Criteria for Eligible HQLA; Page 110 – 118 Section II B 5 c Calculation of Adjusted Excess HQLA Amount; Page 123 – 126</p>

	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Mitigants - Eligible High Quality Liquid Assets on Unwind Flag Update	This computation rule identifies those re-hypothecated mitigants classified as HQLA that fulfill both the HQLA operational requirements and generally applicable criteria, with the exception of being unencumbered. It marks such mitigants as eligible for inclusion in the stock of HQLA on unwind of the transaction which resulted in the mitigant assets' encumbrance. This flag is updated for mitigant received under re-hypothecation rights which have been either fully or partially re-hypothecated.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.21 High-Quality Liquid Asset Amount (f) Calculation of adjusted liquid asset amounts; Page 349 Subpart C § __.22 Requirements for Eligible High-Quality Liquid Assets; Page 350 – 354</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 3 Requirements for Inclusion as Eligible HQLA; Page 102 – 110 Section II B 4 Generally Applicable Criteria for Eligible HQLA; Page 110 – 118 Section II B 5 c Calculation of Adjusted Excess HQLA Amount; Page 123 – 126</p>
14	LRM - Underlying Account Attribute Population	LRM - Downgrade Impact Amount for Other Liabilities	This rule calculates the Downgrade Impact Amount for product other than Derivatives. The computation logic is EOP minus the value of underlying collateral received.	
15	LRM - US LCR Stock Calculation	LRM - Instruments - Hedge Termination Cost Adjusted Value	This computation rule identifies all high quality liquid assets that have a hedge associated with them and computes the value of the unencumbered portion of such assets to be included in the stock as less of the hedge termination cost.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.22 Requirements for Eligible High-Quality Liquid Assets (a) (3)</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 3 a iii. Termination of Transaction Hedging HQLA; Page 108</p>

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	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Mitigants - Value to be Included in the Stock of HQLA	This rule computes the value of mitigants, classified as high quality liquid assets, to be included in the stock by multiplying it with the portion of the mitigant which is not re-hypothecated.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.22 Requirements for Eligible High-Quality Liquid Assets (b) Generally applicable criteria for eligible HQLA (5); Page 354</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 4 f Exclusion of Certain Rehypothecated Assets; Page 118</p>
		LRM - Reserves and Term Deposits - Value to be Included in the Stock of HQLA	This rule computes the value of central bank reserves to be included in the stock of level 1 assets less of pass-through reserves, if any. Additionally, it computes the value of term deposits classified as level 1 assets as less of withdrawal penalty, if any.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart A § __.3 Definitions; Page 336 – 337</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 c i Reserve Bank Balances; Page 60 – 63</p>
		LRM - Total Cash Received from Repo Transaction	This rule computes the total value of cash received from repurchase transactions where the underlying asset is a high quality liquid asset.	<p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 4 b Segregated Client Pool Securities; Page 113 – 114</p>
		LRM - Vault Cash Updation	This rule computes the total value of vault cash that is to be deducted from the stock of level 1 liquid assets.	<p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 c i Reserve Bank Balances; Page 63</p>

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	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
16	LRM - US LCR Determining Revised Maturity	LRM - Conservative Approach for Outflows	This Rule determines the maturity for all the Outflows as per the US final Rules "Determining maturity "section.	Common Rule: Subpart D § __.31 Determining Maturity; Page 356-358 Supplementary Information: Section II C 2 Determining Maturity; page 147-154
		LRM - Conservative Approach for Inflows	This Rule determines the maturity for all the Inflows as per the US final Rules "Determining maturity "section.	Common Rule: Subpart D § __.31 Determining Maturity; Page 356-358 Supplementary Information: Section II C 2 Determining Maturity; page 147-154
		LRM - Revised Maturity - Exception For Conservative Approach - Debt Securities	This Rule determines the maturity for all the Exceptions for conservative approach for debt securities as per the US final Rules "Determining maturity "section.	Common Rule: Subpart D § __.31 Determining Maturity; Page 356-358 Supplementary Information: Section II C 2 Determining Maturity; page 147-154
		LRM - Exception For Conservative Approach	This Rule determines the maturity for all the Exceptions for conservative approach for Borrowings as per the US final Rules "Determining maturity "section.	Common Rule: Subpart D § __.31 Determining Maturity; Page 356-358 Supplementary Information: Section II C 2 Determining Maturity; page 147-154

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	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Updating Revised Maturity Date Surrogate Key With Maturity Date Surrogate Key	This Rule updates the Revised Maturity Date to Original Maturity Date.	
		LRM - Revised Maturity Time Bucket	The Rule updates the Time Bucket Surrogate Key for Revised Maturity.	
		LRM - Updating Columns Using Revised Maturity Date	This Rule updates Effective Residual Maturity Band Surrogate Key, Residual Maturity Band Surrogate Key and Residual Maturity Time Bucket Using Revised Maturity Date.	
17	LRM - US LCR Adjustment Reclassification	LRM - Adjustments to Level 2B-Secured Lending Transaction	This rule identifies all the secured lending transactions maturing within the LCR horizon, which are to be unwound where the mitigant received is a level 2B high quality liquid asset. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind as deduction of the collateral received as part of such a transaction.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.21 High-Quality Liquid Asset Amount (f) Calculation of adjusted liquid asset amounts (3); Page 349</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 5 c Calculation of Adjusted Excess HQLA Amount; Page 123 – 126 Section II B 5 e Unwind Treatment of Transactions Involving Eligible HQLA; Page 130 – 132</p>

	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Adjustments to Level 2B-Secured Funding Transaction	This rule identifies all the secured funding transactions maturing within the LCR horizon, which are to be unwound where the collateral posted is a level 2B high quality liquid asset. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind as addition of the collateral posted as part of such a transaction.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.21 High-Quality Liquid Asset Amount (f) Calculation of adjusted liquid asset amounts (3); Page 349</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 5 c Calculation of Adjusted Excess HQLA Amount; Page 123 – 126 Section II B 5 d Unwind Treatment of Collateralized Deposits; Page 126 – 130 Section II B 5 e Unwind Treatment of Transactions Involving Eligible HQLA; Page 130 – 132</p>
		LRM - Adjustments to Level 2B-Collateralized Derivatives Transaction-Deduction	This rule identifies all the collateralized derivatives transactions maturing within the LCR horizon, which are to be unwound where the mitigant received is a level 2B high quality liquid asset. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind as deduction of the collateral received as part of such a transaction.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.21 High-Quality Liquid Asset Amount (f) Calculation of adjusted liquid asset amounts (3); Page 349</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 5 c Calculation of Adjusted Excess HQLA Amount; Page 123 – 126 Section II B 5 e Unwind Treatment of Transactions Involving Eligible HQLA; Page 130 – 132</p>

	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Adjustments to Level 2B-Collateralized Derivatives Transaction-Addition	This rule identifies all the collateralized derivatives transactions maturing within the LCR horizon, which are to be unwound where the collateral posted is a level 2B high quality liquid asset. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind as addition of the collateral posted as part of such a transaction.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.21 High-Quality Liquid Asset Amount (f) Calculation of adjusted liquid asset amounts (3); Page 349</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 5 c Calculation of Adjusted Excess HQLA Amount; Page 123 – 126 Section II B 5 e Unwind Treatment of Transactions Involving Eligible HQLA; Page 130 – 132</p>
		LRM - Adjustments to Level 2B-Asset Exchange Deduction	This rule identifies all the high quality liquid asset exchange transactions maturing within the LCR horizon, which are to be unwound where the asset received by the bank is a level 2B high quality liquid asset. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind as deduction of the asset received as part of such a transaction.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.21 High-Quality Liquid Asset Amount (f) Calculation of adjusted liquid asset amounts (3); Page 349</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 5 c Calculation of Adjusted Excess HQLA Amount; Page 123 – 126 Section II B 5 e Unwind Treatment of Transactions Involving Eligible HQLA; Page 130 – 132</p>

	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Adjustments to Level 2B-Asset Exchange Addition	This rule identifies all the high quality liquid asset exchange transactions maturing within the LCR horizon, which are to be unwound where the asset provided by the bank is a level 2B high quality liquid asset. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind as addition of the asset provided by the bank as part of such a transaction.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.21 High-Quality Liquid Asset Amount (f) Calculation of adjusted liquid asset amounts (3); Page 349</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 5 c Calculation of Adjusted Excess HQLA Amount; Page 123 – 126 Section II B 5 e Unwind Treatment of Transactions Involving Eligible HQLA; Page 130 – 132</p>
		LRM - Adjustments to Level 2A-Secured Lending Transaction	This rule identifies all the secured lending transactions maturing within the LCR horizon, which are to be unwound where the mitigant received is a level 2A high quality liquid asset. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind as deduction of the collateral received as part of such a transaction.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.21 High-Quality Liquid Asset Amount (f) Calculation of adjusted liquid asset amounts (2); Page 349</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 5 c Calculation of Adjusted Excess HQLA Amount; Page 123 – 126 Section II B 5 e Unwind Treatment of Transactions Involving Eligible HQLA; Page 130 – 132</p>

	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Adjustments to Level 2A-Secured Funding Transaction	This rule identifies all the secured funding transactions maturing within the LCR horizon, which are to be unwound where the collateral posted is a level 2A high quality liquid asset. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind as addition of the collateral posted as part of such a transaction.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.21 High-Quality Liquid Asset Amount (f) Calculation of adjusted liquid asset amounts (2); Page 349</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 5 c Calculation of Adjusted Excess HQLA Amount; Page 123 – 126 Section II B 5 d Unwind Treatment of Collateralized Deposits; Page 126 – 130 Section II B 5 e Unwind Treatment of Transactions Involving Eligible HQLA; Page 130 – 132</p>
		LRM - Adjustments to Level 2A-Collateralized Derivatives Transaction-Deduction	This rule identifies all the collateralized derivatives transactions maturing within the LCR horizon, which are to be unwound where the mitigant received is a level 2A high quality liquid asset. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind as deduction of the collateral received as part of such a transaction.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.21 High-Quality Liquid Asset Amount (f) Calculation of adjusted liquid asset amounts (2); Page 349</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 5 c Calculation of Adjusted Excess HQLA Amount; Page 123 – 126 Section II B 5 e Unwind Treatment of Transactions Involving Eligible HQLA; Page 130 – 132</p>

	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Adjustments to Level 2A-Collateralized Derivatives Transaction-Addition	This rule identifies all the collateralized derivatives transactions maturing within the LCR horizon, which are to be unwound where the collateral posted is a level 2A high quality liquid asset. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind as addition of the collateral posted as part of such a transaction.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.21 High-Quality Liquid Asset Amount (f) Calculation of adjusted liquid asset amounts (2); Page 349</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 5 c Calculation of Adjusted Excess HQLA Amount; Page 123 – 126 Section II B 5 e Unwind Treatment of Transactions Involving Eligible HQLA; Page 130 – 132</p>
		LRM - Adjustments to Level 2A-Asset Exchange Deduction	This rule identifies all the high quality liquid asset exchange transactions maturing within the LCR horizon, which are to be unwound where the asset received by the bank is a level 2A high quality liquid asset. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind as deduction of the asset received as part of such a transaction.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.21 High-Quality Liquid Asset Amount (f) Calculation of adjusted liquid asset amounts (2); Page 349</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 5 c Calculation of Adjusted Excess HQLA Amount; Page 123 – 126 Section II B 5 e Unwind Treatment of Transactions Involving Eligible HQLA; Page 130 – 132</p>

	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Adjustments to Level 2A-Asset Exchange Addition	This rule identifies all the high quality liquid asset exchange transactions maturing within the LCR horizon, which are to be unwound where the asset provided by the bank is a level 2A high quality liquid asset. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind as addition of the collateral posted as part of such a transaction.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.21 High-Quality Liquid Asset Amount (f) Calculation of adjusted liquid asset amounts (2); Page 349</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 5 c Calculation of Adjusted Excess HQLA Amount; Page 123 – 126 Section II B 5 e Unwind Treatment of Transactions Involving Eligible HQLA; Page 130 – 132</p>
		LRM - Adjustments to Level 1-Secured Lending Transaction-Deduction	This rule identifies all the secured lending transactions maturing within the LCR horizon, which are to be unwound where the mitigant received is a level 1 high quality liquid asset. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind as deduction of the collateral received as part of such a transaction.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.21 High-Quality Liquid Asset Amount (f) Calculation of adjusted liquid asset amounts (1); Page 349</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 5 c Calculation of Adjusted Excess HQLA Amount; Page 123 – 126 Section II B 5 e Unwind Treatment of Transactions Involving Eligible HQLA; Page 130 – 132</p>

	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Adjustments to Level 1-Secured Lending Transaction-Addition	This rule identifies all the secured lending transactions maturing within the LCR horizon, which are to be unwound where the mitigant received is a high quality liquid asset. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind as addition of the outstanding amount extended by the bank to the counterparty as part of such a transaction.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.21 High-Quality Liquid Asset Amount (f) Calculation of adjusted liquid asset amounts (1); Page 349</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 5 c Calculation of Adjusted Excess HQLA Amount; Page 123 – 126 Section II B 5 e Unwind Treatment of Transactions Involving Eligible HQLA; Page 130 – 132</p>
		LRM - Adjustments to Level 1-Secured Funding Transaction-Deduction	This rule identifies all the secured funding transactions maturing within the LCR horizon, which are to be unwound where the collateral posted is a high quality liquid asset. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind as deduction of the outstanding amount extended by the counterparty to the bank as part of such a transaction.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.21 High-Quality Liquid Asset Amount (f) Calculation of adjusted liquid asset amounts (1); Page 349</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 5 c Calculation of Adjusted Excess HQLA Amount; Page 123 – 126 Section II B 5 d Unwind Treatment of Collateralized Deposits; Page 126 – 130 Section II B 5 e Unwind Treatment of Transactions Involving Eligible HQLA; Page 130 – 132</p>

	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Adjustments to Level 1-Secured Funding Transaction-Addition	This rule identifies all the secured funding transactions maturing within the LCR horizon, which are to be unwound where the collateral posted is a level 1 high quality liquid asset. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind as addition of the collateral posted as part of such a transaction.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.21 High-Quality Liquid Asset Amount (f) Calculation of adjusted liquid asset amounts (1); Page 349</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 5 c Calculation of Adjusted Excess HQLA Amount; Page 123 – 126 Section II B 5 d Unwind Treatment of Collateralized Deposits; Page 126 – 130 Section II B 5 e Unwind Treatment of Transactions Involving Eligible HQLA; Page 130 – 132</p>
		LRM - Adjustments to Level 1-Collateralized Derivatives Transaction-Deduction	This rule identifies all the collateralized derivatives transactions maturing within the LCR horizon, which are to be unwound where the mitigant received or collateral posted is a level 1 high quality liquid asset. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind as deduction of the level 1 collateral received as part of such a transaction and deduction of the amount received as part of a sell transaction where the mitigant received or collateral posted is a level 1 asset.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.21 High-Quality Liquid Asset Amount (f) Calculation of adjusted liquid asset amounts (1); Page 349</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 5 c Calculation of Adjusted Excess HQLA Amount; Page 123 – 126 Section II B 5 e Unwind Treatment of Transactions Involving Eligible HQLA; Page 130 – 132</p>

	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Adjustments to Level 1-Collateralized Derivatives Transaction-Addition	This rule identifies all the collateralized derivatives transactions maturing within the LCR horizon, which are to be unwound where the mitigant received or collateral posted is a level 1 high quality liquid asset. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind as addition of the level 1 collateral posted as part of such a transaction and addition of the amount paid as part of a buy transaction where mitigant received or collateral posted is a level 1 asset.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.21 High-Quality Liquid Asset Amount (f) Calculation of adjusted liquid asset amounts (1); Page 349</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 5 c Calculation of Adjusted Excess HQLA Amount; Page 123 – 126 Section II B 5 e Unwind Treatment of Transactions Involving Eligible HQLA; Page 130 – 132</p>
		LRM - Adjustments to Level 1-Asset Exchange Deduction	This rule identifies all the high quality liquid asset exchange transactions maturing within the LCR horizon, which are to be unwound where the asset received by the bank is a level 1 high quality liquid asset or cash. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind as deduction of the asset or cash received as part of such a transaction.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.21 High-Quality Liquid Asset Amount (f) Calculation of adjusted liquid asset amounts (1); Page 349</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 5 c Calculation of Adjusted Excess HQLA Amount; Page 123 – 126 Section II B 5 e Unwind Treatment of Transactions Involving Eligible HQLA; Page 130 – 132</p>

	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - Adjustments to Level 1-Asset Exchange Addition	This rule identifies all the high quality liquid asset exchange transactions maturing within the LCR horizon, which are to be unwound where the asset provided by the bank is a level 1 high quality liquid asset or cash. It updates the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind as addition of the asset or cash posted as collateral as part of such a transaction.	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.21 High-Quality Liquid Asset Amount (f) Calculation of adjusted liquid asset amounts (1); Page 349</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 5 c Calculation of Adjusted Excess HQLA Amount; Page 123 – 126 Section II B 5 e Unwind Treatment of Transactions Involving Eligible HQLA; Page 130 – 132</p>
18	LRM - FR2052A 5G - Inflows	LRM - FR2052A 5G - Onshore Indicator Update	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Inflows - Unsecured Info 'Onshore Placements and Offshore Placements' and Outflows - Wholesale Info 'Onshore Borrowing and Offshore Borrowing' section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Inflows - Unencumbered Assets	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Inflows- Unencumbered Assets section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Inflows - Capacity	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Inflows- Capacity section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Inflows - Unrestricted Reserve Balances	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Inflows- Unrestricted Reserve Balances section.	

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	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Inflows - Unrestricted Reserve Balances For Cash	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Inflows- Unrestricted Reserve Balances For Cash section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Inflows - Restricted Reserve Balances	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Inflows- Restricted Reserve Balances section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Inflows - Restricted Reserve Balances For Cash	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Inflows- Unrestricted Reserve Balances For Cash section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Inflows - Unsettled Asset Purchases	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Inflows- Restricted Reserve Balances For Cash section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Inflows - Unsecured - Other Loans	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Inflows- Unsecured - Other Loans section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Inflows - Unsecured	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Inflows- Unsecured section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Inflows - Unsecured - Excess Nostro Balances	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Inflows- Unsecured - Excess Nostro Balances section.	

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	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Inflows - Secured	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Inflows- Secured section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Inflows - Other - Derivatives Receivables	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Inflows- Other - Derivatives Receivables section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Inflows - Other - TBA Sales	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Inflows- Other - TBA Sales section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Inflows - Other - Undrawn Committed Facilities	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Inflows- Other - Undrawn Committed Facilities section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Inflows - Other - Lock-up Balance	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Inflows- Other - Lock-up Balance section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Inflows - Other - Principal Payments Receivable	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Inflows- Other - Principal Payments Receivable section.	
19	LRM - FR2052A 5G - Outflows	LRM - FR2052A 5G - Outflows - Others - MTM Impact On Derivative Positions	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Outflows - Others - MTM Impact On Derivative Positions section.	

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	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Outflows - Wholesale - Other Unsecured Financing	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Outflows - Wholesale - Other Unsecured Financing section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Wholesale Outflows	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Wholesale Outflows section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Outflows - Wholesale - Other Asset-Backed Financing	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Outflows - Wholesale - Other Asset-Backed Financing section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G Outflows - Unsecured - Commercial Paper - On Off Shore Borrowings	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Outflows - Unsecured - Commercial Paper - On Off Shore Borrowings section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Outflows - Wholesale - Unsecured - Long Term Debt - Unsecured - Structured Notes	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Outflows - Wholesale - Unsecured - Long Term Debt - Unsecured - Structured Notes section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Outflows - Unsecured - Wholesale CD And Draws On Committed Lines	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Outflows - Unsecured - Wholesale CD And Draws On Committed Lines section.	

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	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Outflows - Secured - Other Secured Financing Transactions	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Outflows - Secured - Other Secured Financing Transactions section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Outflows - Secured Except Collateral Swaps	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Outflows - Secured Except Collateral Swaps section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Outflows - Secured - Collateral Swaps	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Outflows - Secured - Collateral Swaps section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Outflows - Deposits - Transactional And Non-Transactional Accounts	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Outflows - Deposits - Transactional And Non-Transactional Accounts section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Outflows - Deposits - Operational And Non-Operational And Escrow	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Outflows - Deposits - Operational And Non-Operational And Escrow section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Outflows - Deposits - Reciprocal - Non-Reciprocal	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Outflows - Deposits - Reciprocal - Non-Reciprocal section.	

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	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Outflows - Deposits - Affiliated - Non-Affiliated And Other Sweep	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Outflows - Deposits - Affiliated - Non-Affiliated And Other Sweep section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Outflows - Deposits - Other Third-Party Deposits	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Outflows - Deposits - Other Third-Party Deposits section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Outflows - Others	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Outflows - Others section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G Outflows - Others - Facilities And Retail Mortgage Commitments	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Outflows - Others - Facilities And Retail Mortgage Commitments section.	
20	LRM - FR2052A 5G - Supplemental Info	LRM - FR2052A 5G - Supplemental Info Initial Margin Posted - House	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Supplemental Info Initial Margin Posted - House section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Supplemental Info Initial Margin Posted - Customer	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Supplemental Info Initial Margin Posted - Customer section.	

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	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Supplemental Info Variation Margin Posted - House	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Supplemental Info Variation Margin Posted - House section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Supplemental Info Variation Margin Posted - Customer	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Supplemental Info Variation Margin Posted - Customer section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Supplemental Info Margin Received	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Supplemental Info Initial Margin Received section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Supplemental Info Variation Margin Received	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Supplemental Info Variation Margin Received section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Supplemental Info Collateral Disputes Deliverables	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Supplemental Info Collateral Disputes Deliverables section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Supplemental Info Collateral Disputes Receivables	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Supplemental Info Collateral Disputes Receivables section.	

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	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Supplemental Info Sleeper Collateral Receivables	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Supplemental Info Sleeper Collateral Receivables section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Supplemental Info Sleeper Collateral Deliverables	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Supplemental Info Sleeper Collateral Deliverables section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Supplemental Info Derivative Collateral Substitution Risk	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Supplemental Info Derivative Collateral Substitution Risk section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Supplemental Info Other Collateral Substitution Risk	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Supplemental Info Other Collateral Substitution Risk section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Supplemental Info Derivative Collateral Substitution Capacity	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Supplemental Info Derivative Collateral Substitution Capacity section.	

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	Process Name	Task Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Supplemental Info Other Collateral Substitution Capacity	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Supplemental Info Other Collateral Substitution Capacity section.	
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Structured and Non Structured Debt Issued	This Rule classifies the line items to be reported for FR2052A 5G Structured and Non Structured Debt Issued section.	

II. US Liquidity Coverage Ratio Run

The list of pre-configured rules to the regulatory requirement that it addresses is provided in the following table:

	Process Name	Rule Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed
1	LRM - Propagating Effect Of Assumptions On Cash Outflows And Inflows	LRM - Propagating Effect Of Assumptions On Cash Outflows And Inflows	This Rule adds the adjusted cash flow to original cash flow when changing balance is selected from Run Management window and if original balance is selected there is no impact to the actual cash flow amount.
2	LRM - US LCR Adjustment Computation	LRM - Level 1-Asset Exchange- Adjusted Amount Calculation	This Rule identifies the amount to be added to and deducted from the stock of level 1 high quality liquid assets due to the unwinding of each asset exchange transaction.
		LRM - Level 1- Collateralized Derivatives Transaction - Adjusted Amount Calculation	This Rule identifies the amount to be added to or deducted from the stock of level 1 high quality liquid assets due to the unwinding of each Collateralized Derivatives transaction.
		LRM - Level 1-Secured Funding Transaction- Adjusted Amount Calculation	This Rule identifies the amount to be added to and deducted from the stock of level 1 high quality liquid assets due to the unwinding of each Secured Funding transaction.
		LRM - Level 1-Secured Lending Transaction- Adjusted Amount Calculation	This Rule identifies the amount to be added to and deducted from the stock of level 1 high quality liquid assets due to the unwinding of each Secured Lending transaction.
		LRM - Level 2B Adjusted Amount Calculation	This Rule identifies the amount to be added or deducted from the stock of level 2B high quality liquid assets due to the unwinding of each transaction.

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	Process Name	Rule Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed
		LRM - Level 2A Adjusted Amount Calculation	This rule identifies the amount to be added or deducted from the stock of level 2A high quality liquid assets due to the unwinding of each transaction.
		LRM - Level 1- Collateralized Derivatives Transaction - Adjusted Amount Paid Calculation	This rule identifies the amount paid to be added from the stock of level 1 high quality liquid assets due to the unwinding of each Collateralized Derivatives transaction.
3	LRM - Peak Net Cashflow Computation	LRM - Cash flows for LCR Computation	This Rule populates the cashflows for every eligible legal entity for calculation of unmodified liquidity coverage ratio and stores at a Legal entity and currency combination in FCT_LRM_LE_SUMMARY table.
		LRM - Cash flows for LCR Computation for handling cash comingling	This Rule populates the comingled cashflows for every eligible legal entity for calculation of unmodified liquidity coverage ratio and stores at a Legal entity and currency combination in FCT_LRM_LE_SUMMARY table.
		LRM - US LCR NCOF Computation	This Rule populates the net cashflows for every eligible legal entity for calculation of unmodified liquidity coverage ratio and stores at a Legal entity and currency combination in FCT_LRM_LE_SUMMARY table.
		LRM_CUMM_CASHFLOW_CALC	This DT calculates the cumulative cashflows in FSI_PEAK_NET_CASH_OUTFLOW after excluding all the Intercompany Transactions.
		LRM - Total Aggregated Cashflows Computation	This Rule calculates the Add-On amount in FSI_PEAK_NET_CASH_OUTFLOW table.
		LRM - Net Cash Outflows Amount Computation	This Rule calculates the Net Cumulative Cash Outflow amount in FSI_PEAK_NET_CASH_OUTFLOW table.

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	Process Name	Rule Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed
		LRM - 24 Month Derivative Amount Computation	This rules computes outflow amount due to potential derivative valuation changes. This amount is the absolute value of the largest 30-consecutive calendar day cumulative net mark-to-market collateral outflow or inflow realized during the preceding 24 months resulting from derivative transaction valuation changes.
4	LRM - US LCR Adjusted Stock Calculation	LRM - US LCR Level 1 Adjustments Amount Calculation	This Rule calculates the Adjustment Amount for Asset Level 1 in FCT_LRM_LE_SUMMARY table.
		LRM - US LCR Level 2A Adjustments Amount Calculation	This Rule calculates the Adjustment Amount for Asset Level 2A in FCT_LRM_LE_SUMMARY table.
		LRM - US LCR Level 2B Adjustments Amount Calculation	This Rule calculates the Adjustment Amount for Asset Level 2B in FCT_LRM_LE_SUMMARY table.
		LRM - US LCR Level 1 Adjusted Asset Amount Calculation	This Rule calculates the Adjusted Asset Amount post Adjustment for Asset Level 1 in FCT_LRM_LE_SUMMARY table.
		LRM - US LCR Level 2A Adjusted Asset Amount Calculation	This Rule calculates the Adjusted Asset Amount post Adjustment for Asset Level 2A in FCT_LRM_LE_SUMMARY table.
		LRM - US LCR Level 2B Adjusted Asset Amount Calculation	This Rule calculates the Adjusted Asset Amount post Adjustment for Asset Level 2B in FCT_LRM_LE_SUMMARY table.
		LRM - US LCR Adjusted Level 2 Cap Excess Amount Calculation	This Rule calculates the Adjusted Level 2 Cap Excess Amount in FCT_LRM_LE_SUMMARY table.

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	Process Name	Rule Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed
		LRM - US LCR Adjusted Level 2B Cap Excess Amount Calculation	This Rule calculates the Adjusted Level 2B Cap Excess Amount in FCT_LRM_LE_SUMMARY table.
		LRM - US LCR Adjusted Excess HQLA Calculation	This Rule calculates the Adjusted Excess HQLA Amount in FCT_LRM_LE_SUMMARY table.
		LRM - US LCR Unadjusted Level 2 Cap Excess Amount Calculation	This Rule calculates the Unadjusted Level 2 Cap Excess Amount in FCT_LRM_LE_SUMMARY table.
		LRM - US LCR Unadjusted Level 2B Cap Excess Amount Calculation	This Rule calculates the Unadjusted Level 2B Cap Excess Amount in FCT_LRM_LE_SUMMARY table.
		LRM - US LCR Unadjusted Excess HQLA Calculation	This Rule calculates the Unadjusted Excess HQLA Amount in FCT_LRM_LE_SUMMARY table.
5	LRM - US LCR Ratio Computation	LRM - US SHQLA Computation	This Rule calculates the Stock of HQLA in FCT_LRM_LE_SUMMARY table.
		LRM - US LCR Computation	This Rule calculates the Liquidity Coverage Ratio in FCT_LRM_LE_SUMMARY table.
6	LRM - FR2052A 5G - Inflows – Computation	LRM - FR2052A 5G - Unencumbered Assets And Capacity Computation	This Rule computes the reporting amount and reporting time bucket in FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT for FR2052A 5G Inflows- Unencumbered Assets And Capacity section.

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	Process Name	Rule Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Unrestricted Reserve Balances Computation	This Rule computes the reporting amount and reporting time bucket in FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT for FR2052A 5G Inflows- Unrestricted Reserve Balances section.
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Inflows - Unrestricted Reserve Balances - Cash Balances Computation	This Rule computes the reporting amount and reporting time bucket in FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT for FR2052A 5G Inflows- Unrestricted Reserve Balances - Cash Balances section.
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Restricted Reserve Balances Computation	This Rule computes the reporting amount and reporting time bucket in FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT for FR2052A 5G Inflows- Restricted Reserve Balances section.
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Unsettled And Forward Asset Purchases Computation	This Rule computes the reporting amount and reporting time bucket in FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT for FR2052A 5G Inflows- Unsettled And Forward Asset Purchases section.
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Inflows - Unsecured Computation	This Rule computes the reporting amount and reporting time bucket in FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT for FR2052A 5G Inflows- Unsecured section.
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Excess Nostro Balances Computation	This Rule computes the reporting amount and reporting time bucket in FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT for FR2052A 5G Inflows- Excess Nostro Balances section.
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Inflows - Secured Computation	This Rule computes the reporting amount and reporting time bucket in FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT for FR2052A 5G Inflows- Secured section.

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	Process Name	Rule Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Inflows - Others Computation	This Rule computes the reporting amount and reporting time bucket in FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT for FR2052A 5G Inflows- Others section.
7	LRM - FR2052A 5G - Outflows – Computation	LRM - FR2052A 5G - Outflows - Others MTM Impact on Derivative Positions Computation	This Rule computes the reporting amount and reporting time bucket in FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT for FR2052A 5G Outflows - Others MTM Impact on Derivative Positions section.
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Wholesale And Other Unsecured Financing Computation	This Rule computes the reporting amount and reporting time bucket in FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT for FR2052A 5G Outflows - Wholesale And Other Unsecured Financing section.
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Outflows - Wholesale - Unsecured Computation	This Rule computes the reporting amount and reporting time bucket FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT for FR2052A 5G Outflows - Wholesale - Unsecured section.
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Outflows - Secured Computation	This Rule computes the reporting amount and reporting time bucket in FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT for FR2052A 5G Outflows - Secured section.
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Outflows - Deposits - Non-Transactional Computation	This Rule computes the reporting amount and reporting time bucket in FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT for FR2052A 5G Outflows - Deposits - Non-Transactional section.
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Outflows - Deposits - Operational Escrow Computation	This Rule computes the reporting amount and reporting time bucket in FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT for FR2052A 5G Outflows - Deposits - Operational Escrow section.

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	Process Name	Rule Name	Regulatory Requirement Addressed
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Outflows - Deposits - Reciprocal And Sweep Computation	This Rule computes the reporting amount and reporting time bucket in FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT for FR2052A 5G Outflows - Deposits - Reciprocal And Sweep section.
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Outflows - Deposits - Third Party Computation	This Rule computes the reporting amount and reporting time bucket in FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT for FR2052A 5G Outflows - Deposits - Third Party section.
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Outflows - Others Computation	This Rule computes the reporting amount and reporting time bucket FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT for FR2052A 5G Outflows- Others section.
8	LRM - FR2052A 5G - Supplemental – Computation	LRM - FR2052A 5G - Supplemental Margin Posted Computation	This Rule computes the reporting amount and reporting time bucket in FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT for FR2052A 5G Supplemental Margin Posted section.
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Collateral Deliverables And Receivables Computation	This Rule computes the reporting amount and reporting time bucket in FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT for FR2052A 5G Collateral Deliverables And Receivables section.
		LRM - FR2052A 5G - Debt Maturing In Greater Than Thirty days Computation – Primary Market Maker	This Rule computes the reporting amount and reporting time bucket in FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT for FR2052A 5G Structured and Non Structured Debt Issued section.

12.2.2.3 Regulation Addressed through Business Assumptions

The application supports multiple assumptions with pre-configured rules and scenarios based on regulator specified scenario parameters such as inflow rates, outflow rates, run-offs and haircuts and so on. The list of pre-configured business assumptions and the corresponding reference to the regulatory requirement that it addresses is provided in the following table:

	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
1	High Quality Liquidity Asset Haircut	US LCR - High Quality Liquidity Asset Haircut	<p>The haircuts to be applied on high quality liquid assets are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies the fair value, as determined under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), of a covered company's level 2A liquid assets and level 2B liquid assets are subject to haircuts of 15 and 50 percent.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.3 Definitions; Page 325 – 340 Subpart C § __.20 High-Quality Liquid Asset Criteria; Page 343 – 347</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II B 2 Qualifying Criteria for Categories of HQLA; Page 46 – 102</p>
2	Asset Exchange Cash Inflows	US LCR - Asset Exchange Cash Inflows	<p>The inflow rates to be applied on asset exchange transactions are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies the regulation on LCR and asset exchange inflow rates which depend on the level of assets the covered company receives at maturity and covered company must post at maturity.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.33(f) Secured lending and asset exchange cash inflow amount.; Page 375</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C 4(f) Secured lending and asset exchange cash inflow amount page 275-288</p>

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	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
3	Asset Exchange Cash Outflows Non Re-hypothecated Collateral	US LCR - Asset Exchange Cash Outflows where collateral re-hypothecation maturity date <= 30 days	<p>The outflow rates to be applied on asset exchange transactions where the underlying collateral is not re-hypothecated are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies the regulation on LCR and asset exchange outflow rates which depend on the level of assets the covered company receives at maturity and covered company must post at maturity.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32(j) Secured funding and asset exchange outflow amount Page 369</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C 3(j) Secured Funding Transactions and Asset Exchange Outflow Amounts page 240 -261</p>
4	Asset Exchange Cash Outflows Re-hypothecated Collateral	Asset Exchange Cash Outflows Re-hypothecated Collateral	<p>The outflow rates to be applied on asset exchange transactions where the underlying collateral is re-hypothecated are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies the rule regulation on LCR and asset exchange outflow rates which depend on level of assets the covered company receives at maturity and covered company must post at maturity.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32(j) Secured funding and asset exchange outflow amount ;Page 369</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C 3(j) Secured Funding Transactions and Asset Exchange Outflow Amounts page 240 -261</p>
5	Collateral Outflow Derivative Collateral substitution	US LCR - Collateral outflow due to collateral substitution collateral in derivatives	<p>The outflow rates due to collateral substitution on derivatives are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies the outflow rates which depend on level of collateral pledged to the covered company by the counterparty and the level of substitutable collateral which the counterparty may replace without the consent of the bank.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32(f) collateral outflow amount; Page 369</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C3(f) Collateral outflow amount. page 183-194</p>

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	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
6	Collateral Outflow Derivative Collateral Valuation Change	US LCR - collateral outflow due to derivative collateral potential valuation changes	<p>The outflow rates due to collateral valuation change on derivatives are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies 20 percent outflow on the fair value of any collateral securing a derivative transaction pledged to counterparty by the bank that is not a level 1 liquid asset.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32(f) collateral outflow amount; Page 369</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C3(f) Collateral outflow amount. page 183-194</p>
7	Collateral Outflow Derivative contractually due Collateral	US LCR - Collateral Outflow due to contractually due collateral in derivatives	<p>The outflow rates due to collateral that the covered company has to maintain with counterparty on derivatives are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies 100 percent outflow on the fair value of the collateral that the bank is contractually required to pledge to counterparty.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32(f) collateral outflow amount; Page 369</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C3(f) Collateral outflow amount. page 183-194</p>
8	Collateral Outflow Derivative Excess Collateral	US LCR - Collateral Outflow due to excess collateral in derivatives	<p>The outflow rates due to excess collateral that counterparty has maintained with covered company on derivatives are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies that on the excess collateral, 100 percent of the fair value of collateral that the bank requires must be returned to the counterparty. This is because the collateral pledged to the bank exceeds the current collateral requirement of the counterparty under the governing contract. It also specifies that it cannot be re-hypothecated because it is not excluded as eligible HQLA by the bank.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32(f) collateral outflow amount; Page 369</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C3(f) Collateral outflow amount. page 183-194</p>

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	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
9	Collateral Outflow Downgrade Trigger	US LCR - Collateral outflow due change in financial condition	<p>The outflow rates due to rating downgrade are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies 100 percent outflow of all additional amounts of collateral that the bank is contractually required to pledge or to fund under the terms of any transaction. This results change in the bank's financial condition.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32(f) collateral outflow amount; Page 369</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C3(f) Collateral outflow amount. page 183-194</p>
10	Collateral Outflow Secured Lending Collateral substitution	US LCR - Collateral outflow due to collateral substitution in secured lending	<p>The outflow rates due to collateral substitution on secured lending transactions are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies that on the collateral substitution, the outflow rates depend on the level of collateral pledged to the covered company by the counterparty. It also specifies the level of substitutable collateral which the counterparty may replace without the consent of the bank.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32(f) collateral outflow amount; Page 369</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C3(f) Collateral outflow amount. page 183-194</p>
11	Collateral Outflow Secured Lending contractually due Co	US LCR - Collateral Outflow due to contractually due collateral in secured funding	<p>The outflow rates due to collateral that the covered company has to maintain with counterparty on secured lending transactions are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies 100 percent of the fair value of collateral that the bank is contractually required to pledge to counterparty.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32(f) collateral outflow amount; Page 369</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C3(f) Collateral outflow amount. page 183-194</p>

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	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
12	Collateral Outflow Secured Lending Excess Collateral	US LCR - Collateral Outflow due to excess collateral in secured Lending	<p>The outflow rates due to excess collateral that counterparty has maintained with covered company on secured lending transactions are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies that on the excess collateral, 100 percent of the fair value of collateral must be returned to a counterparty by the bank as the collateral pledged to the bank exceeds the current collateral requirement of the counterparty under the governing contract. It also specifies that it cannot be re-hypothecated and it is not excluded as eligible HQLA by the bank.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32(f) collateral outflow amount; Page 369</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C3(f) Collateral outflow amount. page 183-194</p>
13	Commitment Outflow Depository Institutions	US LCR - commitment credit and liquidity facility extended to depository institutions	<p>The outflow rates for committed liquid and credit facilities extended to depository institutions are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies the outflow rate which varies depending on the affiliation of the depository institution to the covered company. If the depository institution is an affiliate of the covered company then outflow rate is zero percent where as fifty percent for other depository institutions.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32 Commitment Outflow Amount; Page 361</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C(e) Commitment Outflow Amount. page 169 -184</p>

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	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
14	Commitment Outflow for Issuing CP or Security	US LCR - Commitment Outflow amount for issuing CP or Security excluding equity	<p>The outflow rates for committed liquid and credit facilities extended for issuing CP or security are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies 100 percent of the undrawn amount of all committed credit and liquidity facilities extended to a special purpose entity that issues or has issued commercial paper or securities (other than equity securities issued to a company of which the special purpose entity is a consolidated subsidiary) to finance its purchases or E28operations.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32 Commitment Outflow Amount; Page 361</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C(e) Commitment Outflow Amount. page 169 -184</p>
15	Commitment Outflow Retail Customers	US LCR - Committed credit and liquidity facility extended to retail customers	<p>The outflow rates for committed liquid and credit facilities extended to retail customers are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies 5 percent of the undrawn amount of all committed credit and liquidity facilities extended by the covered company to retail customers or counterparties.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32 Commitment Outflow Amount; Page 361</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C(e) Commitment Outflow Amount. page 169 -184</p>
16	Commitment Outflow Wholesale Customers	US LCR - Committed credit and liquidity facility extended to whole sale customers	<p>The outflow rates for committed liquid and credit facilities extended other wholesale customers are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies the outflow rates for other wholesale customers vary depending on type of facility (liquidity or credit) and whether customer is a financial sector entity or not.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32 Commitment Outflow Amount; Page 361</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C(e) Commitment Outflow Amount. page 169 -184</p>

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	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
17	Debt Security Outflow Amount	US LCR - Outflow Rates for debt securities where bank is the primary market maker	<p>The outflow rates debt securities issued by the covered company are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies the outflow amount for debt securities issued by the bank which matures more than 30 calendar days after the calculation date. The bank or a consolidated subsidiary of the bank is the primary market maker in such debt securities and this includes 3 percent of all such debt securities that are not structured securities and 5 percent of all such debt securities that are structured securities.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32 Debt Security Outflow Amount; Page 369</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C(i) Debt Security Outflow Amount; page 237-240</p>
18	Exclusions for Inflows - Credit and Liquidity Facility	US LCR - Exclusions for Inflows - Credit, Liquidity or other Facilities to be excluded	<p>The cash flows from credit and liquidity facility provided to the covered company are excluded as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies that the amounts arising from any credit or liquidity facility extended to a covered company are excluded from the denominator of the proposed LCR.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.33 Items Not Included as Inflows; Page 373</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C 4(a) Items Not Included as Inflows; page 266-271</p>
19	Exclusions for Inflows - Derivative Mortgage commitments	US LCR - Exclusions for Inflows Derivative Mortgage commitments, Forward Sale Mortgages	<p>The cash flows from derivative mortgage commitments are excluded as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies that the amount that a covered company expects to receive or is contractually entitled to receive from derivative transactions which are due to forward sales of mortgage loans and any derivatives that are mortgage commitments are excluded from the denominator of the proposed LCR.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.33 Items Not Included as Inflows; Page 373</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C 4(a) Items Not Included as Inflows; page 266-271</p>

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	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
20	Exclusions for Inflows - Non Performing Assets	Exclusions for Inflows - Non Performing Assets	<p>The cash flows from non performing assets are excluded as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies that the cash flows from non performing assets are excluded from the denominator of the proposed LCR in the following cases, when the amount payable to the covered company or any outstanding exposure to a customer or counterparty that is a non performing asset as of a calculation date or that the covered company has a reason to expect becomes a non performing exposure in 30 calendar days or less from a calculation date.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.33 Items Not Included as Inflows; Page 373</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C 4(a) Items Not Included as Inflows; page 266-271</p>
21	Exclusions for Inflows - Open Maturity	US LCR - Exclusions for Inflows - Open Maturity	<p>The cash flows from open maturity products are excluded as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies the items that have no contractual maturity date or items that mature more than 30 calendar days after a calculation date are excluded from the denominator of the proposed LCR.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.33 Items Not Included as Inflows; Page 373</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C 4(a) Items Not Included as Inflows; page 266-271</p>
22	Exclusions for Inflows - Operational Deposits	US LCR - Exclusions for Inflows - Operational Deposits of Financial Sector Entities	<p>The cash flows from operational deposits placed by the covered company are excluded as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies that the covered company's inflows derived from any operational deposits at another regulated financial companies are excluded from the denominator of the proposed LCR.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.33 Items Not Included as Inflows; Page 373</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C 4(a) Items Not Included as Inflows; page 266-271</p>

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	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
23	Less Stable Retail Outflows	US LCR - Retail outflow amount for less stable portion of the deposits	<p>The outflow rate for less stable portion of retail deposits which are not brokered deposits are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies that a bank's retail funding outflow amount as of the calculation date includes (regardless of maturity or collateralization) 3 percent of all stable retail deposits held at the bank and 10 percent of all other retail deposits held at the bank.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32 Funding Outflow Amount; Page 359</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C3(a) Retail Funding Outflow Amount; page 155-161</p>
24	Mortgage Commitment Outflow Amount	US LCR - Outflow rates for mortgage commitments	<p>The outflow rates for commitments extended for mortgage loans are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies that the mortgage commitment outflow amount as of a calculation date is 10 percent of the amount of funds the bank has contractually committed for its own origination of retail mortgages. This can be drawn upon 30 calendar days or less from such calculation date.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32 Mortgage commitment outflow amount; Page 361</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C 3(d) Mortgage commitment page 168-169</p>
25	Net Derivatives Receivables or Payables	US LCR - Net Derivatives Receivables or Payables	<p>The cash flow movements for derivative transactions are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies that the determination of total net cash outflow using the add-on approach, the net derivatives cash inflow and outflow is not part of add on computations. Hence these cash flows are moved to open maturity bucket.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.30 Total net cash outflow amount; Page 354-356</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C 1(a) Peak Day Approach; page 137-144</p>

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	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
26	Non Maturing Deposits Placed	US LCR- Non Maturing Deposits cash flows maturity to be considered in day1	The maturity adjustments are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption specifies that the transactions, except for operational deposits, that do not have maturity dates are considered to have a maturity date on the first calendar day after the calculation date.	Common Rule: Subpart C § __.31 Determining Maturity; Page 356-358 Supplementary Information: Section II C 2 Determining Maturity; page 147-154
27	Other Cash Inflows - Retail and Wholesale	US LCR - Other Cash Inflows which are not included in any inflow assumptions	This business assumption is used to exclude cash inflows from retail and wholesale customers which are non-performing. This assumption specifies that any amounts payable to the bank from an obligation of a customer or counterparty that is a non-performing asset must be made as per the calculation date.	Common Rule: Subpart C § __.33 Items Not Included as Inflows; Page 373 Supplementary Information: Section II C 4(a) Items Not Included as Inflows; page 266-271
28	Other Cash Inflows - Revolving Credit	US LCR - Other Cash Inflows which are not included in any of the Inflow assumptions	The inflow rates for revolving credit which are secured are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption specifies that any other inflows which are not included need to be given a zero percent inflows. This assumption is defined to include zero percent of inflows coming for revolving credit which are secured.	Common Rule: Subpart C § __.33 Other Cash Inflow Amounts; Page 379 Supplementary Information: Section II C 4(a) Other Cash Inflow Amounts; page 290

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	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
29	Other Retail Outflows	US LCR - Retail funding from retail customer that is not a retail deposit	<p>The outflow rates from retail customers other than retail deposits are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies the outflow rates from retail customers which are 40 percent of all funding from a retail customer or counterparty that is not a retail deposit or a brokered deposit provided by a retail customer or counterparty; or a debt instrument issued by the bank that is owned by a retail customer or counterparty.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32 Retail Funding Outflow Amount; Page 359</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C(a) Retail Funding Outflow Amount; page 155-161</p>
30	Retail Brokered Other Maturity Deposits	US LCR - Brokered deposit outflow for maturity deposits (not reciprocal or sweep)	<p>The outflow rates for retail brokered (non reciprocal, non sweep) non maturity deposits are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies the brokered deposit outflow amount for retail customers or counterparties as of the calculation date. This includes 100 percent of all brokered deposits provided by a retail customer or counterparty that are not brokered sweep or reciprocal deposits and which matures in 30 calendar days or less from the calculation date. This also includes 10 percent of all brokered deposits provided by a retail customer or counterparty that are not brokered sweep or reciprocal deposits and which mature later than 30 calendar days from the calculation date.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32 Brokered Deposit Outflow Amount; Page 366</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C(g) Brokered Deposit Outflow Amount; Page 194 - 214</p>

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	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
31	Retail Brokered Other Non Maturity Deposits	US LCR - Brokered deposit outflow for non-maturity deposit (not reciprocal or sweep)	<p>The outflow rates for retail brokered (non reciprocal, non sweep) maturity deposits are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies the brokered deposit outflow amount for retail customers or counterparties as of the calculation date which includes 20 percent of all brokered deposits that are not brokered sweep or reciprocal deposits which are held in a transactional account with no contractual maturity date, where the entire amount is covered by deposit insurance and 40 percent of all brokered deposits that are not brokered sweep or reciprocal deposits which are held in a transactional account with no contractual maturity date, where less than the entire amount is covered by deposit insurance.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32 Brokered Deposit Outflow Amount; Page 366</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C(g) Brokered Deposit Outflow Amount; Page 194 - 214</p>
32	Retail Brokered Reciprocal Deposits	US LCR - Outflow rates for brokered reciprocal deposits from retail customers	<p>The outflow rates for retail brokered reciprocal deposits are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies the brokered deposit outflow amount for retail customers or counterparties as of the calculation date which includes 10 percent of all reciprocal brokered deposits, where the entire amount is covered by deposit insurance and 25 percent of all reciprocal brokered deposits where less than the entire amount is covered by deposit insurance.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32 Brokered Deposit Outflow Amount; Page 366</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C(g) Brokered Deposit Outflow Amount; Page 194 - 214</p>

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33	Retail Brokered Sweep Deposits	US LCR - Outflow rates for brokered sweep deposits from retail customers	<p>The outflow rates for retail brokered sweep deposits are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies the brokered sweep deposit outflow amount for retail customers or counterparties as of the calculation date which includes 10 percent in cases where deposit originating company is subsidiary or affiliate of the covered company. Here the entire amount of the deposits is covered by deposit insurance and 25 percent in cases where deposit originating company is subsidiary or affiliate of the covered company. The entire amount of the deposits is covered by deposit insurance and 40 percent where less than the entire amount of the deposit balance is covered by deposit insurance.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32 Brokered Deposit Outflow Amount; Page 366</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C(g) Brokered Deposit Outflow Amount; Page 194 - 214</p>
34	Retail Cash Inflows	US LCR - Retail Cash Inflow Amount	<p>The inflow rates from retail customers are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies that the retail cash inflow amount as of the calculation date includes 50 percent of all payments contractually payable to the bank from retail customers or counterparties.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.33 Retail Cash Inflow Amount; Page 375</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C 4(c) Retail Cash Inflow Amount; page 272-273</p>

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	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
35	Secured Lending Cash Inflows - Collateral Non-Re-hypothecated	US LCR -Secured Lending Cash Inflows where the underlying Collateral is Non- Re-hypothecated	<p>The inflow rates from secured lending transactions where collateral is re-hypothecated are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies the outflow rate of secured lending transactions which depends on the collateral securing the lending transaction which is either re-hypothecated or not. If collateral is re-hypothecated and cannot be returned to the counterparty within 30 days then outflow is zero percent of all contractual payments.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.33(f) Secured lending and asset exchange cash inflow amount.; Page 375</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C 4(f) Secured lending and asset exchange cash inflow amount page 275-288</p>
36	Secured Lending Cash Inflows - Collateral Re-hypothecated	Secured Lending Cash Inflows - Collateral Re-hypothecated	<p>The inflow rates from secured lending transactions where collateral is not re-hypothecated are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies if the collateral securing the transaction is not re-hypothecated then:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 0 percent of all contractual payments, to the extent that the payments are secured by level 1 liquid asset. 2. 15 percent of all contractual payments, to the extent that the payments are secured by level 2A liquid assets. 3. 50 percent of all contractual payments, to the extent that the payments are secured by level 2B liquid assets. 4. 100 percent of all contractual payments, to the extent that the payments are secured assets that are not HQLA. 5. 50 percent of all contractual payments, to the extent that the payments are secured assets that are not HQLA and payments pursuant to collateralized margin loans. 	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.33(f) Secured lending and asset exchange cash inflow amount.; Page 375</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C 4(f) Secured lending and asset exchange cash inflow amount page 275-288</p>

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	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
37	Secured Lending Cash Inflows - Underlying is Eligible HQLA	US LCR - Secured Lending Cash Inflows - Underlying is part of Eligible HQLA	<p>The inflow rates from secured lending transactions where collateral is eligible HQLA are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies 100 percent of all contractual payments due to the covered company which are secured lending transactions, to the extent that the payments are secured by assets that are not eligible HQLA and not re-hypothecated.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.33(f) Secured lending and asset exchange cash inflow amount.; Page 375</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C 4(f) Secured lending and asset exchange cash inflow amount page 275-288</p>
38	Secured Wholesale Funding Outflow Amount	US LCR - Secured funding outflow based on asset level of the underlying collateral	<p>The outflow rates from secured funding transactions are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies the secured funding outflow rates for the wholesale customers. This depends on asset level of collateral which secures the secured funding transaction.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32(j) Secured funding and asset exchange outflow amount Page 369</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C 3(j) Secured Funding Transactions and Asset Exchange Outflow Amounts page 240 -261</p>
39	Securities Cash Inflows	US LCR - Securities Cash Inflow Amount	<p>The inflow rates from securities are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies the securities cash inflow amount as of the calculation date which includes 100 percent of all contractual payments that are due to the bank on securities. These are not eligible HQLA.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.33 Securities cash inflow amount; Page 375</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C 4(e) Securities cash inflow amount; page 274-275</p>

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	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
40	Segregated Account Inflows	US LCR- Broker Dealer Segregated Account Inflows	<p>The inflow rates for broker-dealer segregated accounts are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies the segregated inflow amount to be calculated based on the difference between the fair value of the required balance (as of the calculation date) and customer reserve account (as of 30 calendar days) from the calculation date.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.33 Broker-Dealer Segregated account inflow amount; Page 378-379</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C 4(g) Segregated Account Inflow Amount; Page 287-290</p>
41	Stable Retail Outflows	US LCR - Retail outflow amount for sable portion of the retail deposits	<p>The outflow rates for stable portion of non brokered retail deposits are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies that a bank's retail funding outflow amount as of the calculation date includes (regardless of maturity or collateralization 3 percent of all stable retail deposits held at the bank and 10 percent of all other retail deposits held at the bank.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32 Retail Funding Outflow Amount; Page 359</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C(a) Retail Funding Outflow Amount; page 155-161</p>

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	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
42	Structured Transaction Outflow Amount	US LCR - Outflow amount where bank is the sponsor of a structured transaction	<p>The outflow rates for debt securities sponsored by the covered company are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies that the structured transaction outflow is the greater in the following cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When 100 percent of the amount of all debt obligations of the issuing entity which matures ≤ 30 calendar days and commitments made by the issuing entity to purchase assets within ≤ 30 calendar days from such calculation date ▪ When the maximum contractual amount of funding the banking organization may be required to provide the issuing entity which is ≤ 30 calendar days from such calculation date through a liquidity facility. 	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32 Structured Transaction Outflow Amount; Page 359</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C(b) Structured Transaction Outflow Amount; page 161-166</p>
43	Third Party Placed Retail Outflows	US LCR - Retail deposit outflow amount for the third placed deposits	<p>The outflow rates for non brokered retail deposits placed by third party are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies that a bank's retail funding outflow amount as of the calculation date includes (regardless of maturity or collateralization) 20 percent of all deposits placed at the bank by a third party on behalf of a retail customer or counterparty that are not brokered deposits. The retail customer or counterparty owns the account and where less than the entire amount is covered by deposit insurance. And, 40 percent of all deposits placed at the bank by a third party on behalf of a retail customer or counterparty that is not brokered deposits. The retail customer or counterparty owns the account and where less than the entire amount is covered by deposit insurance.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32 Funding Outflow Amount; Page 359</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C(a) Retail Funding Outflow Amount; page 155-161</p>

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	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
44	Unsecured Wholesale Cash Inflows - Revolving Credit	US LCR - Unsecured Wholesale Cash Inflows - Exclusion of Revolving Credit	<p>The inflow rates from revolving credit which are not secured are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies the credit facilities, the amount of existing loan which is not included in the unsecured wholesale cash inflow amount.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.33(f) Unsecured Wholesale Cash inflow Amount; Page 375</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C 4(b)Unsecured Wholesale Cash inflow Amount; page 275-288</p>
45	Unsecured Wholesale Cash Inflows- Financial Sector entity	US LCR- Unsecured Wholesale Cash Inflows- Financial Sector entity	<p>The inflow rates from financial sector entity are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies the inflow rates which are 100 percent of all payments contractually payable to the bank from financial sector entities, or from a consolidated subsidiary or central banks and 50 percent of all payments contractually payable to the bank from wholesale customers or counterparties that are not financial sector entities or consolidated subsidiaries.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.33(f) Unsecured Wholesale Cash inflow Amount; Page 375</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C 4(b)Unsecured Wholesale Cash inflow Amount; page 275-288</p>
46	Unsecured Wholesale Deposit Non Operational and Non Brokered	US LCR - Unsecured wholesale funding from non operational and Non brokered deposits	<p>The outflow rates from wholesale non operational and non brokered deposits are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies that the unsecured wholesale funding is not an operational deposit and it is not provided by a financial sector entity or a consolidated subsidiary. Here, 20 percent of all such funding and the entire amount are covered by deposit insurance and the funding is not a brokered deposit. Also, 40 percent of all such funding is less than the entire amount and it is covered by deposit insurance or the funding is a brokered deposit.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32 Unsecured wholesale funding outflow amount; page 367-368</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C(h) Unsecured wholesale funding outflow amount; page 219-235</p>

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	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
47	Unsecured Wholesale Non Operational Brokered Deposit	US LCR - Unsecured whole funding from non operational brokered deposits	<p>The outflow rates from wholesale non operational, brokered deposits are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies that the unsecured wholesale funding is not an operational deposit and is not provided by a financial sector entity or consolidated subsidiary. Here, 20 percent of all such funding and the entire amount are covered by deposit insurance and the funding is not a brokered deposit. Also, 40 percent of all such funding is less than the entire amount and is covered by deposit insurance or the funding is a brokered deposit.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32 Unsecured wholesale funding outflow amount; page 367-368</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C(h) Unsecured wholesale funding outflow amount; page 219-235</p>
48	Unsecured Wholesale Operational Deposits	US LCR - Unsecured wholesale funding outflow from operational deposits.	<p>The outflow rates from wholesale operational deposits are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies that 5 percent of all operational deposits, other than operational deposits that are held in escrow accounts are covered by deposit insurance.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32 Unsecured wholesale funding outflow amount; page 367-368</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C(h) Unsecured wholesale funding outflow amount; page 219-235</p>
49	Adjustments to Secured Non-operational Brokered Deposits	Adjustments to Secured Non-operational Brokered Deposits	<p>The adjustments to secured non-operational and brokered deposits are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies that the secured deposit outflow rates cannot be higher than the corresponding unsecured deposit outflow rates.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32(j) Secured funding and asset exchange outflow amount Page 369</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C 3(j) Secured Funding Transactions and Asset Exchange Outflow Amounts page 240 -261</p>

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	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulation WW, Final Rule, Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards, Sep 2014 Reference
50	Adjustments to Secured Non-operational Non-brokered Deposits	US LCR - adjustments to Non-operational Non-brokered secured deposits	<p>The adjustments to secured non-operational and brokered deposits are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies that the secured deposit outflow rates cannot be higher than the corresponding unsecured deposit outflow rates.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32(j) Secured funding and asset exchange outflow amount Page 369</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C 3(j) Secured Funding Transactions and Asset Exchange Outflow Amounts page 240 -261</p>
51	Adjustments to Secured Operational Deposits	US LCR - adjustments to secured operational deposits	<p>The adjustments to secured operational deposits are pre-defined as part of this assumption.</p> <p>This assumption specifies that the secured deposit outflow rates cannot be higher than the corresponding unsecured deposit outflow rates.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.32(j) Secured funding and asset exchange outflow amount Page 369</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C 3(j) Secured Funding Transactions and Asset Exchange Outflow Amounts page 240 -261</p>
52	Asset Exchange Adjustments	Open maturity collateral swap cash flows moving to corresponding maturity buckets	<p>This business assumption moves the asset exchange cash flows from open maturity bucket to corresponding residual maturity bucket.</p> <p>This assumption specifies the determination of total net cash outflow using the Add-On approach. The asset exchange cash inflows and outflows are not part of add-on computations. Hence these cash flows are moved to open maturity bucket.</p>	<p>Common Rule: Subpart C § __.30 Total net cash outflow amount; Page 354-356</p> <p>Supplementary Information: Section II C 1(a) Peak Day Approach; page 137-144</p>

12.2.3 FR2052A (5G) Template

12.2.3.1 Interpretations Made in Report Configuration

The application interprets certain reporting lines and reporting elements based on the instructions. These interpretations are classified as generic and specific assumptions.

The generic assumptions that are applicable throughout the reporting template are as follows:

1. The report is available as part of the US LCR Business-as-Usual Run.
2. All the values in the report are in reporting currency.
3. Foreign exchange reporting lines:

This section is not populated for U.S. firms with less than \$700 billion in total consolidated assets and less than \$10 trillion in assets under custody and FBOs with less than \$250 billion in U.S. assets as they are not required to report the S.FX table.

4. The collateral value field:

In case there are two collaterals given for an account which has multiple cash flows, then the collateral amount is repeated against all the cash flows and the maturity amount reported is the weighted amount against the collateral. The method of computing and reporting maturity amount of accounts secured by multiple collateral, each with a different collateral class, is illustrated below:

LRM identifies the proportion of collateral to the total collateral securing the account. For instance, account 1 which has 2 cash flows 50 and 50 in TB1 and TB2 respectively is secured by 2 collaterals of value 80 and 20 respectively.

In this case the cash flows in each time bucket are split in the proportion of the collateral that is, 80% and 20%. Hence, the cash flows reported in TB1 and TB2 is 40 against which collateral 1 is reported and 10 against which collateral 2 is reported.

The value of collateral is repeated across the 2 time buckets whereas the maturity amount is split.

5. The lendable percent is expected as a download for all the sections reporting the lendable value. For marketable assets, this is expected at an instrument code level while for other assets such as loans, it is expected at an account level.
6. For outflow deposits, 'Rehypothecated' field is set to false if collateral is reported against these lines.

The assumptions specific to the reporting lines are documented as part of the table below:

Section Number	Section Name	Assumption Description
I.A: Inflows-Assets		
I.A.1	Unencumbered Assets	The treasury controlled flag is defaulted to TRUE in case of Loans, Leases and cards if they are available for sale or trading.
I.A.3	Unrestricted Reserve Balances	The values are reported in the open maturity bucket for this line item.
I.U: Inflows-Unsecured		
I.U	Inflows Unsecured	If there are any forward starting loans then the initial disbursement of loan is reported in the Forward Start Amount column.
I.S: Inflows-Secured		
I.S	Inflows Secured	If there are any forward starting loans then the initial disbursement of loan is reported in the Forward Start Amount column.
I.S	Inflows Secured	The unencumbered flag is set to False in case the Transactions have not yet settled.
I.S.5	Margin Loans	The Margin Loans are expected to be part of the Stg_OD_Contracts product processor table.
I.O: Inflows-Other		

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Section Number	Section Name	Assumption Description
I.O.3	TBA Sales	The data for this line item is captured as part of the Stg_Futures table.
O.S: Outflows-Secured		
O.S.5	FHLB Advances	'Settlement type' field for loans is defaulted to 'Bilateral'.
O.S.7	Customer Shorts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cover account for the sub product 'Firm longs with associated derivative' is assumed to be any swap account, except for collateral swap. 'Prime brokerage' field is set to False. 'Treasury control' field is set to Yes.
O.S.8	Firm Shorts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cover account for the sub product 'Firm longs with associated derivative' is assumed to be any swap account, except for collateral swap. 'Treasury control' field is set to Yes.
O.S.9	Other Secured Financing Transactions	This item contains principal cash flows of all secured, non wholesale products which are not included in O.W.19.
O.O: Outflows-Other		
O.O.12	Loss of Rehypothecation Rights Due to	The application supports the changes in financial condition and it is a downgrade in credit rating. Hence, this reporting line amount will be same as that of a Notch 3 downgrade.

Section Number	Section Name	Assumption Description
	Changes in Financial Condition	
O.O.13	Total Collateral Required Due to a 1 Notch Downgrade	100 % of the collateral amount is taken as an outflow incase of a downgrade in rating.
O.O.14	Total Collateral Required Due to a 2 Notch Downgrade	100 % of the collateral amount is taken as an outflow incase of a downgrade in rating.
O.O.15	Total Collateral Required Due to a 3 Notch Downgrade	100 % of the collateral amount is taken as an outflow incase of a downgrade in rating.
O.O.16	Total Collateral Required Due to a Change in Financial Condition	Changes in financial condition' supported by the application is a downgrade in credit rating. Hence, this reporting line amount will be same as that of a Notch 3 downgrade.
S.I: Supplemental-Informational		
S.I.9	Sleeper Collateral Deliverables	This refers to the fair value of collateral that the reporting entity has received.

Section Number	Section Name	Assumption Description
S.I.10	Sleeper Collateral Receivables	This refer to the fair value of collateral called by the reporting entity's counterparties that the reporting entity has yet to deliver due to a dispute.
S.I.20	FRB 23A Capacity	This information is expected to be a download at the reporting line level in fsi_lrm_rep_line_dtls.

12.2.3.2 Updation of LRM - US LCR Insurance Eligible Currency Population

For the purpose of calculating the insurance at each account level, the application requires the eligible currency for each insurance scheme that covers a particular bank and its subsidiaries. A rule, LRM - US LCR Insurance Eligible Currency Population, has been created to capture this information. This rule has the mapping of US Dollars to FDIC insurance scheme pre-configured. If a bank is being covered by any other insurance scheme, this rule has to be updated with the relevant scheme and currency information for the purpose of reporting Other Insurance as part of the Insured attribute in the FR 2052A reporting template.

12.2.3.3 5G Asset Category Reclassification

As part of 5G report, the asset classification for bank's own unencumbered assets, assets placed at collateral and assets received as collateral are classified into the following asset categorizations as per the FR2052a guidelines of US Federal Reserve.

The application consists of pre-configured rules for 5G Asset category reclassification.

Asset Category	Description
HQLA Level 1	
A-0-Q	Cash

Asset Category	Description
A-1-Q	Debt issued by the US Treasury
A-2-Q	US Government Agency-issued debt (excluding the US Treasury) with a US Government guarantee
A-3-Q	Vanilla debt (including pass-through MBS) guaranteed by a US Government Agency, where the US Government Agency has a full US Government guarantee
A-4-Q	Structured debt (excluding pass-through MBS) guaranteed by a US Government Agency, where the US Government Agency has a full US Government guarantee
A-5-Q	Other debt with a US Government guarantee
S-1-Q	Debt issued by Non-US Sovereigns with a 0% RW
S-2-Q	Debt issued by multilateral development banks or other supranational with a 0% RW
S-3-Q	Debt with a non-US sovereign or multilateral development bank or other supranational, guarantee, where guaranteeing entity has a 0% RW
S-4-Q	Debt issued or guaranteed by a Non-US Sovereign that does not have a 0% RW, but supports outflows that are in the same jurisdiction of the sovereign and are denominated in the same currency as the debt
HQLA Level 2a	

Asset Category	Description
G-1-Q	Senior to preferred debt issued by a US Government Sponsored Entity (GSE)
G-2-Q	Vanilla debt (including pass-through MBS) guaranteed by a US GSE
G-3-Q	Structured debt (excluding pass-through MBS) guaranteed by a US GSE
S-5-Q	Debt issued by Non-US Sovereigns with a 20% RW, not otherwise included
S-6-Q	Debt issued by multilateral development banks or other supranational with a 20% RW, not otherwise included
S-7-Q	Debt with a non-US sovereign or multilateral development bank or other supranational guarantee, where guaranteeing entity has a 20% RW, not otherwise included
HQLA Level 2b	
E-1-Q	US equities - Russell 1000
E-2-Q	Non-US Equities listed on a foreign index designated to by the local supervisor as qualifying for the LCR, and denominated in USD or the currency of outflows that the foreign entity is supporting
IG-1-Q	Investment grade corporate debt
IG-2-Q	Investment grade general obligation US municipal securities
Non-HQLA Assets that do not meet the asset-specific tests detailed in section 20 of Regulation WW	

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Asset Category	Description
A-0	Cash
A-1	Debt issued by the US Treasury
A-2	US Government Agency-issued debt (excluding the US Treasury) with a US Government guarantee
A-3	Vanilla debt (including pass-through MBS) guaranteed by a US Government Agency, where the US Government Agency has a full US Government guarantee
A-4	Structured debt (excluding pass-through MBS) guaranteed by a US Government Agency, where the US Government Agency has a full US Government guarantee
A-5	Other debt with a US Government guarantee
S-1	Debt issued by Non-US Sovereigns with a 0% RW
S-2	Debt issued by multilateral development banks or other supranational with a 0% RW
S-3	Debt with a non-US sovereign or multilateral development bank or other supranational, guarantee, where guaranteeing entity has a 0% RW
S-4	Debt issued or guaranteed by a Non-US Sovereign that does not have a 0% RW, but supports outflows that are in the same jurisdiction of the sovereign and are denominated in the same currency as the debt
G-1	Senior to preferred debt issued by a US Government Sponsored Entity (GSE)

Asset Category	Description
G-2	Vanilla debt (including pass-through MBS) guaranteed by a US GSE
G-3	Structured debt (excluding pass-through MBS) guaranteed by a US GSE
S-5	Debt issued by Non-US Sovereigns with a 20% RW, not otherwise included
S-6	Debt issued by multilateral development banks or other supranational with a 20% RW, not otherwise included
S-7	Debt with a non-US sovereign or multilateral development bank or other supranational guarantee, where guaranteeing entity has a 20% RW, not otherwise included
E-1	US equities - Russell 1000
E-2	Non-US Equities listed on a foreign index designated to by the local supervisor as qualifying for the LCR, and denominated in USD or the currency of outflows that the foreign entity is supporting
IG-1	Investment grade corporate debt
IG-2	Investment grade debt issued or guaranteed by municipal/public sector entities (PSEs)
Non-HQLA Assets other	
S-8	All other debt issued by sovereigns and supranational entities, not otherwise included
G-4	Debt, other than senior or preferred, issued by a US GSE

Asset Category	Description
E-3	All other US equities, including ETFs and preferred stock
E-4	All other non-US equities, including ETFs and preferred stock
IG-3	Investment grade Vanilla ABS
IG-4	Investment grade Structured ABS
IG-5	Investment grade Private label Pass-thru CMBS/RMBS
IG-6	Investment grade Private label Structured CMBS/RMBS
IG-7	Investment grade covered bonds
N-1	Non-investment grade debt issued by municipals/PSEs
N-2	Non-investment grade corporate debt
N-3	Non-investment grade Vanilla ABS
N-4	Non-investment grade structured ABS
N-5	Non-investment grade Private label Pass-thru CMBS/RMBS
N-6	Non-investment grade Private label Structured CMBS/RMBS
N-7	Non-investment grade covered bonds
L-1	GSE-eligible conforming residential mortgages
L-2	Other GSE-eligible loans

Asset Category	Description
L-3	Other 1-4 family residential mortgages
L-4	Other multifamily residential mortgages
L-5	Home equity loans
L-6	Credit card loans
L-7	Auto loans and leases
L-8	Other consumer loans and leases
L-9	Commercial real estate loans
L-10	Commercial and industrial loans
L-11	All other loans
Y-1	Debt issued by reporting firm - parent
Y-2	Debt issued by reporting firm - bank
Y-3	Debt issued by reporting firm - all other (incl. conduits)
C-1	Commodities
Z-1	All other assets

12.3 RBI

12.3.1 Liquidity Coverage Ratio Calculation

12.3.2 Overview

The RBI Liquidity Coverage Ratio calculations address the final guidelines on the LCR, Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools and LCR Disclosure Standards that were published by Reserve Bank of India in June 2014. Additionally, the calculations cater to the amendments published subsequently up to March 2016. Major amendments include additional classification rules for Level 2B assets, identification and treatment of lien marked deposits and inclusion and treatment of new counterparties such as Hindu Undivided family (HUF) and Association of persons (AoP)

12.3.2.1 Inputs

Inputs required for Liquidity Coverage Ratio calculated by the LRM Application are:

- Liquidity haircut for each asset level should be provided through business assumption with assumption category as valuation change and assumption sub category as haircut.
- Business assumption which defines the outflow percentage should be defined through appropriate business assumptions. For example, retail deposit Run off is defined through business assumption with category as incremental cash flow and sub category as Run-off.
- Business assumption which defines the inflow percentage should be defined through appropriate business assumptions. For example, Roll over reverse repo is defined through business assumption with category as cash flow movement and sub category as roll over.
- Liquidity Horizon is specified as the Run time parameter.

12.3.3 Liquidity Coverage Ratio Calculation Process Flow

This section provides a high level LCR Calculation Process Flow:

- [Identification of Asset Levels](#)
- [Identification of Eligible HQLA](#)
- [Calculation of Stock of HQLA](#)

- [Classification of Operational Deposits](#)
- [Identification of Deposit Stability](#)
- [Treatment of Lien Marked Deposits](#)
- [Calculation of Net Cash Outflows](#)
- [Consolidation](#)
- [Calculation of Liquidity under Alternative Liquidity Approaches](#)
- [Calculation of Liquidity Coverage Ratio](#)
- [Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools](#)

The application supports an out-of-the-box RBI LCR which has the regulatory scenario with associated HQLA haircuts, inflow and outflow percentage / rates pre-configured in the form of business assumptions.

12.3.3.1 Identification of Asset Levels

High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) are assets that can be easily sold or used as collateral to obtain funds at little or no loss of value even under stress scenarios, All assets, whether owned by the bank or received from counterparties as collateral, that meet the high quality liquid asset criteria specified by RBI, are classified by the application as follows:

- Level 1 Assets
- Level 2A Assets
- Level 2B Assets

Level1 assets can be included without limit and Level 2 assets can only comprise 40% of the stock of HQLA. Of this, Level 2B assets can only comprise of 15% of stock of HQLA. Any asset not classified as an HQLA is considered as Other Asset.

I. Identification and Treatment of Level 1 Assets

The application identifies the following assets as HQLA Level 1 assets:

1. Cash including cash reserves in excess of required Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR). These include
 - Banks' overnight deposits with the central bank

- Term deposits with the central bank that can be withdrawn immediately by the depositing bank

Central bank reserves include the balance held by a bank at the central bank directly or through a correspondent bank less any minimum reserve requirement. The value of eligible term deposits that is included is the amount net of any withdrawal penalty.

2. Government securities in excess of the minimum Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) requirement
3. Within the mandatory SLR requirement, government securities to the extent of 2% of NDTL are currently allowed under Margin Standing Facility (MSF).
4. Marketable securities, assigned a 0% risk weight under both Basel and by international rating agencies, which satisfy the following conditions:
 - Issuer type or guarantor type is a foreign sovereign
 - Traded in large, deep and active repo or cash markets characterized by a low level of concentration
 - Have a proven record as a reliable source of liquidity in the markets (repo or sale) even during stressed market conditions
 - Not an obligation of a financial institution or any of its affiliated entities
5. Marketable securities, assigned a non-0% risk weight by international rating agencies and 0% risk weight at national discretion, which satisfy the following conditions:
 - Issuer type is a foreign sovereign or issuer type is a domestic sovereign and account is denominated in a foreign currency
 - Traded in large, deep and active repo or cash markets characterized by a low level of concentration
 - Have a proven record as a reliable source of liquidity in the markets (repo or sale) even during stressed market conditions
 - Not an obligation of a financial institution or any of its affiliated entities

Such marketable securities are included in the stock of HQLA only up to the extent of the bank's net stressed cash outflows in that currency arising from bank's operations in that foreign jurisdiction. To meet this requirement the application identifies and updates the account country liquidity risk flag as follows:

- i. The existence of bank's operations in a particular jurisdiction is identified. If the bank holds either liabilities or non-marketable assets in that jurisdiction, the application assumes that the bank has operations in that specific jurisdiction. This is identified at a country and currency combination.

- ii. Next the application identifies whether the asset is held to meet the bank's net stressed cash outflows in that currency arising from bank's operations in that specific jurisdiction by checking the following conditions:
 - a. If the issuer's country is the same as the account country
 - b. If the issuer's country is the same as the country in which local operations are present in a particular jurisdiction as identified in step (i) above.
 - c. If the account currency is the same as the currency in which local operations are present in a particular jurisdiction as identified in step (i) above.

If all of the above criteria are met, the account country liquidity risk flag is updated as "Yes" which indicates that the particular asset is held to meet the net cash outflows in a particular jurisdiction.

- iii. Finally, the application identifies the amount to be included in the stock of HQLA when account country liquidity risk flag = "Yes" as follows:

Amount to be Included in Stock Due to Local Operations Related Restrictions

$$= \text{Minimum}(\text{Haircut Adjusted Market Value of Asset}_{\text{Currency,Country}}, \text{Net Cash Outflows}_{\text{Currency,Country}})$$

Assets classified as HQLA Level1 are assigned a 0% haircut under the regulatory scenario prescribed by RBI.

II. Identification and Treatment of Level 2A Assets

The application identifies the following assets as HQLA Level 2A assets:

1. Marketable securities which satisfy the following conditions:
 - Issuer type or guarantor type is one of the following:
 - Sovereign
 - Public Sector Entity (PSE)
 - Multi-Lateral Development Bank (MDB)
 - Assigned a 20% risk-weight under the standardized Approach of Basel II
 - Not an obligation of a financial institution or any of its affiliated entities

- Price has not decreased or haircut has not increased by more than 10% over a 30-day period during a relevant period of significant liquidity stress
2. Corporate debt securities, including commercial papers, which satisfy the following conditions:
 - Not an obligation of a financial institution or any of its affiliated entities
 - Assigned a long term rating of equal to or greater than AA- or an equivalent short term rating by an eligible credit rating agency
 - Not a complex structured product or subordinated debt
 - Price has not decreased or haircut has not increased by more than 10% over a 30 day period during a relevant period of significant liquidity stress which is specified by the bank

Assets classified as HQLA Level2A are assigned a 15% haircut under the regulatory scenario prescribed by RBI.

III. Identification and Treatment of Level 2B Assets

The application identifies the following assets as HQLA Level 2B assets:

1. Marketable securities which satisfy the following conditions:
 - Issuer type or guarantor type is a sovereign
 - Assigned risk-weight greater than 20% but equal to or less than 50% under the standardized Approach of Basel II
 - Price has not decreased or haircut has not increased by more than 20% over a 30 day period during a relevant period of significant liquidity stress
2. Common Equity Shares which satisfy the following conditions:
 - Not an obligation of a financial institution or any of its affiliated entities
 - Included in NSE CNX Nifty index and/or S&P BSE Sensex index
 - Price has not decreased or haircut has not increased by more than 40% over a 30 day period during a relevant period of significant liquidity stress
3. Corporate debt securities, including commercial papers, which satisfy the following conditions:

- Not an obligation of a financial institution or any of its affiliated entities
- Assigned a long term rating between A+ and BBB- or an equivalent short term rating by an eligible credit rating agency
- Traded in large, deep and active repo or cash markets characterized by a low level of concentration
- Price has not decreased or haircut has not increased by more than 10% over a 30 day period during a relevant period of significant liquidity stress which is specified by the bank

Assets classified as HQLA Level2B are assigned a 50% haircut under the regulatory scenario prescribed by RBI.

12.3.3.2 Identification of Eligible HQLA

The application identifies whether a bank's asset or a mitigant received under re-hypothecation rights meets all the operational requirements prescribed by BIS. If an asset classified as HQLA meets all the relevant operational criteria it is identified as eligible HQLA and included in the stock of HQLA.

The application checks for the following operational criteria:

a. Operational Capability to Monetize HQLA

An asset is considered HQLA only if the bank has demonstrated the operational capability to monetize such an asset and has periodically monetized such an asset. The application captures this information for each asset as a flag.

b. Unencumbered

The application looks at the encumbrance status and includes only those assets in the stock which are unencumbered. If partially encumbered, then the portion of the asset that is unencumbered is considered as HQLA and included in the stock. If an asset is pledged to the central bank or a PSE, but is not used, the unused portion of such an asset is included in the stock. The application assigns the usage of a pledged asset in the ascending order of asset quality i.e. the lowest quality collateral is marked as used first.

c. Inclusion and Exclusion of Certain Re-hypothecated Assets

Any asset received under re-hypothecation rights as part of reverse repo and securities financing transactions are considered eligible HQLA if they are not re-hypothecated. An asset pledged to central banks or PSEs, but not used is considered eligible HQLA. Any asset that a bank receives under a re-hypothecation right is not considered eligible HQLA if the counterparty or beneficial owner of the asset has a contractual right to withdraw the asset at any time within 30 calendar days.

d. Unsegregated Assets

The application includes unsegregated assets, received as collateral under re-hypothecation rights, for derivative transactions, in the stock of HQLA. Conversely, it excludes all segregated assets from the stock of HQLA.

e. HQLA Under the Control of the Treasurer

To be considered eligible HQLA the asset is required to be under the control of the management function of the bank that manages liquidity. For example, Treasurer. The application captures this information for each asset as a flag.

f. Termination of Transaction Hedging HQLA

If a HQLA is hedged by a specific transaction, then the application considers the impact of closing out the hedge to liquidate the asset that is, the cost of terminating the hedge while computing the stock of HQLA. The hedge termination cost is deducted from the market value of the asset and the difference is included in the stock of HQLA.

12.3.3.3 Calculation of Stock of High Quality Liquid Assets

All unencumbered assets classified as Level 1, 2A or 2B, which meet the HQLA eligibility criteria, are included in the stock of high quality liquid assets (SHQLA). The formula for calculating SHQLA is as follows:

$$\text{Stock of HQLA} = \text{Post Haircut Stock of Level 1 Assets} + \text{Post Haircut Stock of Level 2A Assets} + \text{Post Haircut Stock of Level 2B Assets} \\ - \text{Adjustment due to Cap on Level 2B Assets} - \text{Adjustment due to Cap on Level 2 Assets}$$

Where,

Adjustment due to Cap on Level 2B Assets : Adjustment for 15% cap

Adjustment due to Cap on Level 2 Assets : Adjustment for 40% cap

The application applies the relevant liquidity haircuts to the market value of each eligible HQLA based on the haircuts specified as part of a business assumption. The sum of haircut adjusted market value of all assets which are not 'other assets' and which are classified as 'eligible HQLA' comprises of the stock of HQLA. The stock includes bank's own assets which are unencumbered, i.e. not placed as collateral; as well as assets received from counterparties where the bank has a re-hypothecation right and where such assets are not re-hypothecated.

NOTE: All calculations are based on the market value of assets.

The steps involved in computing the stock of HQLA are:

- [Calculation of Stock of Liquid Assets](#)
- [Identification of Eligible HQLA on Unwind](#)
- [Unwinding of Transactions Involving Eligible HQLA](#)
- [Calculation of Adjusted Stock of HQLA](#)
- Calculation of Adjustments to Stock of HQLA Due to Cap on Level 2 Assets

12.3.3.3.1 Calculation of Stock of Liquid Assets

1. Calculation of Stock of Level 1 Assets

The stock of level 1 assets equals the market value of all level 1 liquid assets held by the bank as of the calculation date that are eligible HQLA, less the amount of the minimum/mandatory reserves less hedge termination costs (if any), less withdrawal penalty on time deposits (if any).

2. Calculation of Stock of Level 2A Assets

The stock of level 2A liquid assets equals 85 percent of the market value of all level 2A liquid assets held by the bank as of the calculation date that are eligible HQLA, less hedge termination costs (if any).

3. Calculation of Stock of Level 2B Assets

The stock of level 2B liquid asset amount equals 50 percent of the market value of all level 2B liquid assets held by the bank as of the calculation date that are eligible HQLA, less hedge termination costs (if any).

12.3.3.3.2 Identification of Eligible HQLA on Unwind

The application identifies the assets that are placed as collateral which are eligible HQLA if they are not encumbered. Placed collateral is marked as eligible HQLA on unwind if it fulfills all of the following criteria:

- Asset Level is level 1, 2A or 2B asset
- Meets HQLA Operational Requirements on Unwind

12.3.3.3.3 Unwinding of Transactions Involving Eligible HQLA

The application identifies all transactions maturing within the LCR horizon where HQLA is placed or received. These transactions include repos, reverse repos, secured lending transactions, collateral swaps and so on. Such transactions are unwound that is, the original position is reversed and the cash or stock of HQLA is adjusted accordingly. This is done to avoid inclusion of any asset in the stock that may have to be returned to its owner before the end of the LCR horizon. The unwinding of transactions results in adjustments to the stock of HQLA, i.e. additions to or deductions from the stock of HQLA.

12.3.3.3.4 Calculation of Adjusted Stock of HQLA

1. Adjusted Stock of Level 1 Assets

The formula for calculating adjusted stock of level 1 assets is as follows:

$$\text{Adjusted Stock of Level 1 Assets} = \text{Post Haircut Stock of Level 1 Assets} + \text{Post Haircut Adjustments to Stock of Level 1 Assets}$$

Note:

Adjustments relate to the cash received or paid and the eligible level 1 assets posted or received as collateral or underlying assets as part of secured funding, secured lending and asset exchange transactions.

2. Adjusted Stock of Level 2A Assets

The formula for calculating adjusted stock of level 2A assets is as follows:

$$\text{Adjusted Stock of Level 2A Assets} = \text{Post} - \text{Haircut Level 2A Assets} + \text{Post Haircut Adjustments to Stock of Level 2A Assets}$$

Note:

Adjustments relate to eligible level 2A assets posted or received as collateral or underlying assets as part of secured funding, secured lending and asset exchange transactions.

3. Adjusted Stock of Level 2B Assets

The formula for calculating adjusted stock of level 2B assets is as follows:

$$\text{Adjusted Stock of Level 2B Assets} = \text{Post} - \text{Haircut Stock of Level 2B Assets} + \text{Post Haircut Adjustments to Stock of Level 2B Assets}$$

Note:

Adjustments relate to eligible level 2B assets posted or received as collateral or underlying assets as part of secured funding, secured lending and asset exchange transactions.

12.3.3.3.5 Calculation of Adjustments to Stock of HQLA Due to Cap on Level 2 Assets**1. Adjustment Due to Cap on Level 2B Assets**

Level 2B assets can only constitute up to 15% of the stock of HQLA after taking into account the impact of unwinding transactions maturing within the LCR horizon. Adjustment to stock of HQLA due to cap on Level 2B assets i.e. adjustment for 15% cap is calculated as follows:

Adjustment due to Cap on Level 2B Assets

$$= \text{Maximum} \left[\left\{ \text{Adjusted Level 2B Assets} - \left(\frac{15}{85} \times (\text{Adjusted Level 1 Assets} + \text{Adjusted Level 2A Assets}) \right) \right\}, \left\{ \text{Adjusted Level 2B Assets} - \left(\frac{15}{60} \times \text{Adjusted Level 1 Assets} \right) \right\}, 0 \right]$$

2. Adjustment Due to Cap on Level 2 Assets

Level 2 assets can only constitute up to 40% of the stock of HQLA after taking into account the impact of unwinding transactions maturing within the LCR horizon. Adjustment to stock of HQLA due to cap on Level 2 assets i.e. adjustment for 40% cap is calculated as follows:

Adjustment due to Cap on Level 2 Assets

$$= \text{Maximum} \left[\left\{ \text{Adjusted Level 2A Assets} + \text{Adjusted Level 2B Assets} - \text{Adjustment due to Cap on Level 2B Assets} - \left(\frac{2}{3} \times \text{Adjusted Level 1 Assets} \right) \right\}, 0 \right]$$

12.3.3.4 Classification of Operational Deposits

Operational deposits are those deposits placed by customers with a bank in order to meet their payment and settlement needs and make other payments. The application classifies accounts as operational if they meet the following criteria:

1. They are held in specifically designated accounts that is held as operational accounts, by the customers at the bank.
2. They are priced without giving economic incentive to the customer to leave excess funds in the account.
3. They arise out clearing, custody or cash management relationship with the bank.
4. They do not arise out of correspondent banking services or in the context of prime brokerage services.
5. The termination of such agreements requires a minimum notice period of 30 days.

6. If the agreement can be terminated within 30 days, the customer has to pay significant switching or termination costs to the bank.

Any excess balances held in an account classified as an operational deposit over and above that which is required to meet operational needs of the customer is assigned a higher outflow rate by the regulator. The application supports a methodology for computing the portion of the balance held for operational purposes which is truly required to meet operational needs of the customer. For details see [Annexure O: Generic Calculations](#).

12.3.3.5 Identification of Deposit Stability

The steps involved in identifying deposits stability are:

- [Identification of Insurance Eligible Accounts](#)
- [Allocation of Deposit Insurance](#)
- [Identification of Deposit Stability](#)

12.3.3.5.1 Identification of Insurance Eligible Accounts

The identification of insurance eligible accounts involves looking at the inclusion as well as the exclusion criteria. The application requires users to provide the following inclusion criteria:

1. Ownership Category

OFS LRM allocates the insurance limit separately for each ownership category level. Ownership categories include single accounts, joint accounts, trusts and so on. As per DICGC, a separate limit is assigned to a unique depositor combination based on the ownership category of accounts and hence users are required to provide the ownership categories that get a separate limit. If a particular customer gets a single limit irrespective of whether the accounts are held as single, joint or a combination, the ownership category should have a single default value.

2. Product Type

This is a list of product types that are covered under the respective jurisdiction's deposit insurance scheme. The insurance limit is allocated to only those accounts of a customer whose product types matches those that are covered by the deposit insurance. In case of India, DICGC covers all types of deposits such as current accounts, savings accounts, recurring deposits and term deposits, which need to be provided as inputs.

3. Product Type Prioritization

The sequence in which the insured amount is to be allocated to each product type is captured. For instance, the product prioritization may be specified as current account, savings account and term deposit. This indicates that the insured amount is allocated first to a current account held by the customer. After current accounts have been fully covered, the remaining amount is allocated to savings accounts and finally to term deposits.

Note:

In case product type prioritization is not specified, the default allocation will be proportionate to the EOP balance of each account irrespective of the product type.

4. Currency Eligibility for Insurance

This is a list of currencies in which the accounts are denominated that are eligible for insurance coverage under a deposit insurance scheme. Some jurisdictions cover foreign currency deposits under their deposit insurance schemes. If eligible currencies are specified for the purpose of insurance, then the insured balance is allocated to all accounts belonging to the particular legal entity which have the associated attributes required for assigning the insured balance. For instance, if DICGC insures only INR denominated, the eligible currency against DICGC insurance scheme should be provided as Indian Rupees.

The application includes insurance exemption criteria covering deposits of foreign sovereigns, central and state governments, and banks and so on. The deposits that are eligible for insurance under a particular insurance scheme are identified based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria as specified by the users.

12.3.3.5.2 Allocation of Deposit Insurance

As part of the RBI Run, the application allocates the deposit insurance to accounts based on the guidelines specified by the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) of India. The insurance limit captured against each deposit insurance scheme is allocated to the insurance eligible accounts under that scheme based on the ownership category and the unique depositor combination.

The insurance limit, that is the maximum deposit balance covered by an insurance scheme per customer, is captured against each insurance scheme – ownership category combination. Customers having account in multiple legal entities get a separate deposit insurance limit per legal entity. In case of DICGC insurance scheme, the limit amount needs to be provided in Stage Insurance Scheme Master table at the granularity of insurance scheme. The insurance limit is allocated to accounts as per the procedure given below:

1. The application identifies the unique depositor combination for each owner ship category and legal entity combination.
2. All insurance eligible accounts with a particular unique depositor combination are identified and arranged in the descending order of their outstanding balances.
3. The insurance limit available, is allocated to account 1 to n – 1 as per the formula given below:

$$\text{Insured Amount} = \text{If } \{[(\text{Insurance Limit Available} - \text{Outstanding Balance}) \geq 0]; \text{Outstanding Balance else } 0\}$$

Where,

Insurance Limit Available : Limit available post allocation to previous accounts

$$= \text{Insurance Limit Available}_{x-1} - \text{Insured Amount}_{x-1}$$

x : Number of accounts up to the current account to which insured amount is to be allocated

n : Total number of accounts of a customer which are eligible for insurance coverage under a given ownership category

- The remaining available insurance is allocated to the last account i.e. account n for which insurance was not allocated.

An illustration of this procedure is provided below considering an INR 1,00,000 insurance limit for each unique depositor combination under each ownership category for each legal entity. The inputs to this calculation, including account details and customer details are provided below, along with the unique depositor combination, as identified by OFS LRM as per DICGC guidelines.

Legal Entity	Account Number	Account Balance	Ownership Category	Primary Holder	Secondary Holder 1	Secondary Holder 2	Secondary Holder 3	Unique Depositor Combination
Legal Entity 1	100001	49965	Single	Customer A				1
Legal Entity 1	100002	36903	Joint	Customer A	Customer B	Customer C		1
Legal Entity 1	100003	33762	Partnership	Customer ABC				1
Legal Entity 1	100004	40681	Company	Customer XYZ				1
Legal Entity 1	100005	7355	Company	Customer XYZ				1
Legal Entity 1	100006	44995	Joint	Customer B	Customer A	Customer C		2
Legal Entity 1	100007	35614	Joint	Customer A	Customer B	Customer C		1
Legal Entity 1	100008	7568	Joint	Customer C	Customer B	Customer A		5
Legal Entity 1	100009	37205	Single	Customer A				1

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Legal Entity	Account Number	Account Balance	Ownership Category	Primary Holder	Secondary Holder 1	Secondary Holder 2	Secondary Holder 3	Unique Depositor Combination
Legal Entity 1	100010	7337	Partnership	Customer ABC				1
Legal Entity 1	100011	45016	Company	Customer YZX				2
Legal Entity 1	100012	6574	Partnership	Customer BC				2
Legal Entity 1	100013	4759	Company	Customer XYZ				1
Legal Entity 1	100014	20517	Company	Customer ZXY				3
Legal Entity 1	100015	24254	Joint	Customer B	Customer C	Customer A		4
Legal Entity 1	100016	68691	Joint	Customer B	Customer A	Customer C	Customer D	3
Legal Entity 1	100017	20565	Joint	Customer C	Customer B	Customer A		5
Legal Entity 2	200001	34042	Single	Customer A				1
Legal Entity 2	200002	3100	Joint	Customer A	Customer B	Customer C		1
Legal Entity 2	200003	43096	Single	Customer B				2
Legal Entity 2	200004	42522	Joint	Customer A	Customer B	Customer C		1
Legal Entity 2	200005	32457	Joint	Customer A	Customer B	Customer C		1
Legal Entity 2	200006	33075	Joint	Customer A	Customer B	Customer C		1

The application allocates the insurance limit of INR 1,00,000 to all eligible accounts held by each unique depositor combination as follows:

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Legal Entity	Account Number	Account Balance (a)	Ownership Category	Unique Depositor Combination	Limit Applicable	Available Limit (b = b _{t-1} - c _{t-1})	Insured Amount [c = As per Step (3)]	Uninsured Amount (a - c)
Legal Entity 1	100004	40681	Company	1	100000	100000	40681	0
Legal Entity 1	100005	7355	Company			59319	7355	0
Legal Entity 1	100013	4759	Company			51964	4759	0
Legal Entity 1	100011	45016	Company	2	100000	100000	45016	0
Legal Entity 1	100014	20517	Company	3	100000	100000	20517	0
Legal Entity 1	100002	36903	Joint	1	100000	100000	36903	0
Legal Entity 1	100007	35614	Joint			63097	35614	0
Legal Entity 1	100006	44995	Joint	2	100000	100000	44995	0
Legal Entity 1	100016	68691	Joint	3	100000	100000	68691	0
Legal Entity 1	100015	24254	Joint	4	100000	100000	24254	0
Legal Entity 1	100017	20565	Joint	5	100000	100000	20565	0
Legal Entity 1	100008	7568	Joint			79435	7568	0
Legal Entity 1	100003	33762	Partnership	1	100000	100000	33762	0
Legal Entity 1	100010	7337	Partnership			66238	7337	0
Legal Entity 1	100012	6574	Partnership	2	100000	100000	6574	0
Legal Entity 1	100001	49965	Single	1	100000	100000	49965	0
Legal Entity 1	100009	37205	Single			50035	37205	0
Legal Entity 2	200004	42522	Joint	1	100000	100000	42522	0

Legal Entity	Account Number	Account Balance (a)	Ownership Category	Unique Depositor Combination	Limit Applicable	Available Limit (b = b _{t-1} - c _{t-1})	Insured Amount [c = As per Step (3)]	Uninsured Amount (a - c)
Legal Entity 2	200006	33075	Joint			57478	33075	0
Legal Entity 2	200005	32457	Joint			21303	21303	11154
Legal Entity 2	200002	3100	Joint			24403	3100	0
Legal Entity 2	200001	34042	Single	1	100000	100000	34042	0
Legal Entity 2	200003	43096	Single	2	100000	100000	43096	0

12.3.3.5.3 Identification of Deposit Stability

Once the insurance limit is allocated at an account level, the application determines the deposit stability as follows:

1. Stable Deposits

A stable deposit is that portion of a deposit which is covered by deposit insurance provided by an effective deposit insurance scheme or a public guarantee that provides equivalent protection and which satisfies one of the following conditions:

- It is held in a transactional account by the depositor
- Or
- The depositor has an established relationship with the reporting legal entity.

The application identifies the existence of an established relationship if the depositor meets one of the following criteria:

- Depositor holds more than one account with the bank, of which at least one account should be of a typed other than a deposit.
- Or
- The bank has assigned a customer relationship manager to the depositor.

If a deposit is partially covered by insurance and meets the other criteria, the insured portion of such deposits is treated as stable while the uninsured portion is treated as less stable. Stable deposits receive a 5% run-off rate.

2. Less Stable Deposits

All insured and uninsured deposit or funding balances that do not meet the stable deposits criteria specified earlier are classified as less stable deposits: This includes:

- Uninsured balance of deposits meeting stable deposits criteria
- Insured balance of deposits which are not transactional account and the customer has no established relationship with the bank
- Deposit balance where the insurance coverage status is Uninsured

Less stable deposits receive a 10% run-off rate.

12.3.3.6 Treatment of Lien Marked Deposits

A bank does lien marking of a deposit when the bank's own deposit(s) is placed as a security against a loan(s) extended by the bank. It indicates that, when a customer receives a loan from a bank and contractually places the deposits held within the same bank as collateral, then the bank marks the respective deposits as lien marked deposits.

For lien marked deposits, the deposit proceeds are paid out only when the loan against the deposit is repaid in full. This indicates that the deposit placed against the loan, is encumbered for the entire term of the loan, until it is repaid. Given this nature, only deposits with a fixed maturity i.e. term deposits are eligible for lien marking. Also, multiple deposits can be placed against multiple lien, such as loans, line of credit, guarantees and so on forming a many to many relationship.

The RBI amendments (2016) allows for certain exceptions with respect to outflows calculation when it comes to lien marked deposits. The guidelines state that outflows for lien marked deposits which will not mature within the LCR horizon may be excluded from the LCR calculation if the following conditions are met:

- The loan will not mature or settle in the next 30 days
- The pledge arrangement is subject to a legally enforceable contract disallowing withdrawal of the deposit before the loan is fully settled or repaid
- The amount of deposit to be excluded cannot exceed the outstanding balance of the loan

12.3.3.6.1 Identification of Lien Marked Deposits

Lien marked deposits are identified in the staging area against Term deposits by a flag called lien marked indicator. The mapping between term deposits which are lien marked and lien against it is of many to many nature and is a download for the application.

12.3.3.6.2 Treatment of Lien Marked Deposits

When all the conditions mentioned in the guidelines are satisfied, the encumbered portion of lien marked deposits is excluded and hence receives a 0% factor. The unencumbered portion of the lien marked deposits is included and receives appropriate run off rate as applicable.

Outflow factors as for other products and dimensional combinations are defined in the form of business assumptions. To cater to lien marked deposits, the following new based measures are introduced in the business assumptions.

- Unencumbered stable balance: This measure populates the minimum of unencumbered amount and stable amount.
- Unencumbered less stable balance: This measure populates the minimum of unencumbered amount and less stable amount.
- Encumbered balance: This measure populates the encumbered amount of the deposit.

See [Regulations Addressed through Business Assumptions](#) for details of the pre seeded assumptions on lien marked deposits.

12.3.3.7 Calculation of Net Cash Outflows

The net cash outflows are computed after applying the scenario specified by the user, as a set of business assumptions, to the contractual cash flows. The process of computing the net cash outflows is provided below:

1. Calculation of Total Cash Inflows

The application applies the business assumptions, specified on products involving cash inflows, selected as part of the Run. The regulatory assumptions specified in section [Regulations Addressed through Business Assumptions](#) are pre-defined and packaged as part of the out-of-the-box Run to determine the inflows over the liquidity horizon. The business assumption adjusted cash inflows occurring over the liquidity horizon are summed up to obtain the total cash inflow. These include inflows from earning assets such as loans, assets that are not eligible for inclusion in the stock of HQLA, derivatives inflows and so on.

2. Calculation of Total Cash Outflows

The application applies the business assumptions, specified on products involving cash outflows, selected as part of the Run. The regulatory assumptions specified in section [Regulations Addressed through Business Assumptions](#) are pre-defined and packaged as part of the out-of-the-box Run to determine the outflows over the liquidity horizon. The business assumption adjusted cash outflows occurring over the liquidity horizon are summed up to obtain the total cash outflow. These include outflows from liabilities, derivatives outflows, outflows due to changes in financial conditions such as ratings downgrade and valuation changes and so on.

3. Calculation of Net Cash Outflow

Net cash outflow is computed as follows:

$$\text{Net Cash Outflows}_{LCR\ Horizon} = \text{Total Cash Outflows}_{LCR\ Horizon} - \text{Minimum}\{\text{Total Cash Inflows}_{LCR\ Horizon}, (75\% \times \text{Total Cash Outflows}_{LCR\ Horizon})\}$$

NOTE: The inflow and outflow rates as prescribed by RBI for the purpose of computing LCR are pre-defined within the application and ready to be used. Users are also allowed to define bank specific inflow and outflow rates and apply them to the contractual cash flows in order to view the stock of HQLA, net cash outflows and LCR across multiple scenarios.

12.3.3.8 Consolidation

The approach to consolidation as per LCR approach followed by OFS Liquidity Risk Management is detailed below:

1. Identification and Treatment of Unconsolidated Subsidiary

The application assess whether a subsidiary is to be consolidated or not by checking the regulatory consolidated flag F_REGULATORY_ENTITY_IND against each legal entity. OFS LRM considers the cash inflows and outflows of a subsidiary as part of the consolidated LCR calculation, only if the subsidiary is identified as a consolidated subsidiary for the purposes of regulatory calculations. If the entity is an unconsolidated subsidiary, the cash inflows and outflows from the operations of such subsidiaries are ignored (unless otherwise specifically included in the denominator of LCR per regulations) and only the equity investment in such subsidiaries is considered as the bank's asset and appropriately taken into the numerator or denominator based on the asset level classification.

For instance, legal entity 1 has 3 subsidiaries, legal entity 2, legal entity 3 and legal entity 4. The flag F_REGULATORY_ENTITY_IND for legal entity 4 is 'No'. In such a case, legal entity 4 is treated as a third party for the purpose of consolidation and its assets and cash flows are completely excluded from calculations. Legal entity 1's interest in legal entity 4 including common equity of legal entity 4 and assets and liabilities where legal entity 4 is the counterparty will not be eliminated as legal entity 4 is considered a third party during consolidation.

2. HQLA Consolidation by Subsidiary Type

The process of consolidating HQLA differs slightly based on whether the subsidiary is a material entity that is expected to report LCR separately from the parent or not. This is done to ensure consistency in the results when consolidating at a parent level and when calculating the LCR at the material subsidiary level as well. The methods followed for consolidating HQLA are:

4. In case of a material subsidiaries subject to individual LCR requirements, consolidation is done as follows:
 - a. The application identifies whether the subsidiary is a consolidated subsidiary.
 - b. If condition (a) is fulfilled, it identifies whether the consolidated subsidiary is subject to LCR requirement that is, whether the subsidiary in question is a regulated entity.

- c. If condition (b) is fulfilled, then it calculates the net cash outflow by eliminating inter-company transactions at the level of the consolidated subsidiary.
 - d. The application consolidates post-haircut restricted HQLA to the extent of the consolidated subsidiary's net cash outflow that is, to the extent required to satisfy minimum LCR requirements of that subsidiary as part of the covered company's HQLA. Restricted HQLA are the assets that have a restriction on their transferability to the parent entity. They are allowed to be included in the stock of HQLA to the extent required to meet that entity's net cash outflows, but the surplus HQLA is not allowed to be used to meet the parent's LCR requirements.
 - e. It consolidates the entire amount of post-haircut unrestricted HQLA held at the consolidated subsidiary as part of the covered company's HQLA.
 - f. It consolidates all cash inflows and outflows which are part of the net cash flow calculation.
5. In case of subsidiaries not subject to individual LCR requirements, consolidation is done as follows:
- a. The application identifies whether the subsidiary is a consolidated subsidiary.
 - b. If condition (a) is fulfilled, it identifies whether the consolidated subsidiary is subject to minimum LCR requirement that is, whether the subsidiary in question is a regulated entity.
 - c. If condition (b) is not fulfilled, it eliminates all inter-company transactions till the level of the immediate parent of the consolidated subsidiary and then calculates the net cash outflow.
 - d. The application consolidates post-haircut restricted HQLA to the extent of the consolidated subsidiary's net cash outflow and the entire amount of post-haircut unrestricted HQLA as part of the covered company's HQLA.
 - e. It consolidates all cash inflows and outflows which are part of the net cash flow calculation.

3. Consolidated LCR Calculation

Consolidation is done on a step by step basis based on each level of the organization structure starting from the most granular level. This indicates that intercompany transactions are eliminated at each sub-consolidation level till the final level of the consolidation (generally BHC) is reached. The consolidated HQLA calculated at the level of the immediate subsidiary of the BHC is added to the HQLA held by the BHC. All intercompany cash flows are eliminated and the LCR is calculated in accordance with the LCR approach.

For instance a bank's organization structure is as follows:

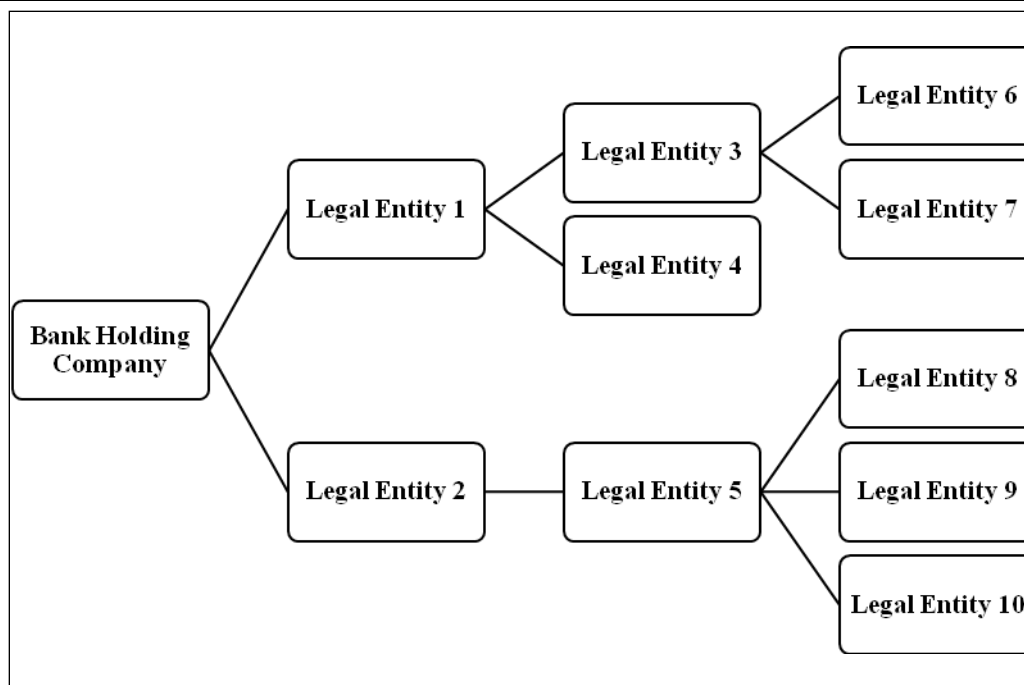


Figure 59 Organization Structure

In this case, at the first level of consolidation, calculation of net cash outflows and HQLA is done on a solo basis for legal entities 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 as they do not have any subsidiaries. In case of regulated entities i.e. material entities, intercompany transactions are not eliminated; whereas in case of non-regulated entities, intercompany transactions are eliminated to the next level of consolidation that is, legal entities 3 and 5. The restricted HQLA from entities 6 and 7 are consolidated to the extent of their net cash outflows, while the unrestricted HQLA is transferred fully to legal entity 3. The cash inflows and outflows are consolidated to the full extent.

At the second level of consolidation that is, legal entity 3, intercompany transactions are eliminated till legal entity 1, if LE 3 is a non-regulated entity. The HQLA is calculated as a sum of the consolidated restricted and unrestricted HQLA of entities 6 and 7 and the HQLA of legal entity 3. The net cash outflow is calculated based on the cash flows of entities 3, 6 and 7, post elimination of intercompany transactions if applicable. The consolidated HQLA is calculated based on the procedure detailed in point 2 above.

This process continues in a step-by-step manner till the highest parent level i.e. the bank holding company in this example.

12.3.3.9 Calculation of Liquidity under Alternative Liquidity Approach

In order to meet any shortfalls in the LCR, RBI allows banks to avail a special liquidity facility termed as “Facility to Avail Liquidity for Liquidity Coverage Ratio” or FALLCR. This is allowed to be utilized only if a bank has exhausted all eligible HQLA held for meeting liquidity needs and as a last resort. The liquidity facility is provided by RBI to banks under certain conditions including:

1. Facility can be availed for a maximum of 90 days.
2. Liquidity against securities is available after applying the haircuts specified for availing MSF.
3. Rate of interest will be 200 basis points above the prevailing LAF rate or as specified by RBI.
4. The facility will be effective from 1, January 2015.

The application identifies FALLCR through the standard product type, line of credit received, the credit line purpose, Contractual Committed Facility Extended by Central Bank as Alternative Liquidity, and where the counterparty is a central bank. This is a standard facility extended by multiple regulators across jurisdictions and hence is captured in a manner that is consistent across jurisdictions. Only those credit lines received from the central bank with the specific credit line purpose are assumed to meet the conditions to avail FALLCR and therefore are included in the stock of HQLA in case of shortfalls. Such credit lines are excluded from the net cash outflow calculations.

The application utilizes the alternative liquidity approach to bridge the shortfall as follows:

- i. The LCR is computed in each currency and the shortfall in HQLA is identified as follows:

$$HQLA\ Shortfall_{Currency} = \text{Minimum}[0, (Net\ Cash\ Outflow_{Currency} - Stock\ of\ HQLA_{Currency})]$$

- ii. The application checks whether a line of credit received from a central bank with the credit line purpose “Contractual Committed Facility Extended by Central Bank as Alternative Liquidity” exists in the particular shortfall currency.
- iii. If such a line of credit exists, then the application computes the liquidity availed under the alternative liquidity approach as follows:

$$ALA_{Currency} = \text{Minimum}(ALA\ Committed\ Amount_{Currency}, HQLA\ Shortfall_{Currency})$$

Where,

ALA Committed Amount	:	Amount available to be drawn down under the Facility to Avail Liquidity for Liquidity Coverage Ratio
	=	Drawn + Undrawn Amount of the line of credit received with the credit line purpose “Contractual Committed Facility Extended by Central Bank as Alternative Liquidity”

- iv. The value included in the stock of HQLA on a consolidated currency basis on availing FALLCR is computed as follows:

$$\text{Total ALA Amount} = \sum_{1}^n \text{ALA}_{\text{Currency}}$$

Where,

n : Number of currencies in which an HQLA shortfall is observed which are allowed to be bridged using the ALA.

12.3.3.10 Calculation of Liquidity Coverage Ratio

The liquidity coverage ratio is calculated for a legal entity on both solo and consolidated basis. The formula for calculating liquidity coverage ratio is as follows:

$$\text{Liquidity Coverage Ratio} = \frac{\text{Stock of High Quality Liquid Asset (including Aternative Liquidity Approach Amount)}}{\text{Net Cash Outflow}}$$

12.3.4 Significant Currency Liquidity Coverage Ratio Calculation

Liquidity coverage ratio is also calculated for each legal entity at the level of each significant currency in order to identify potential currency mismatches. This is done by first identifying significant currencies for a legal entity, at a solo or consolidated level as specified in the Run, as follows:

$$\text{Significant Currency} = \left[\frac{\text{Total Liabilities}_{\text{Legal Entity,Currency}}}{\text{Total Liabilities}_{\text{Legal Entity}}} \times 100 \right] > 5\%$$

The application further computes and reports the stock of HQLA, net cash outflows and LCR for each currency identified as significant in the manner detailed in the earlier sections. This calculation is done on both solo and consolidated basis.

12.3.4.1 Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools

The Basel III framework also prescribes five monitoring tools / metrics for better monitoring a bank's liquidity position. These metrics along with their objective and the prescribed returns are detailed below:

1. Contractual Maturity Mismatch

The contractual maturity mismatch profile identifies the gaps between the contractual inflows and outflows of liquidity for defined time bands. These maturity gaps indicate how much liquidity a bank potentially need to raise in each of these time bands if all outflows occurred at the earliest possible date. This metric provides insight into the extent to which the bank relies on maturity transformation under its current contracts.

2. Concentration of Funding

This metric is meant to identify those sources of funding that are of such significance, the withdrawal of which triggers liquidity problems. The metric thus encourages the diversification of funding sources recommended in the Basel Committee's Sound Principles. This metrics aims to address the funding concentration of banks by monitoring their funding from each significant counterparty, each significant product / instrument and each significant currency.

3. Available Unencumbered Assets

This metric provides supervisors with data on the quantity and key characteristics of banks' available unencumbered assets. These assets have the potential to be used as collateral to raise additional secured funding in secondary markets and / or are eligible at central banks.

4. Market-related Monitoring Tools

This includes high frequency market data that can serve as early warning indicators in monitoring potential liquidity difficulties at banks.

5. Liquidity Coverage Ratio by Significant Currency

This metric provides supervisors with data related to the liquidity indicators of the significant currency at the banks. A currency is considered as significant if the aggregate liabilities denominated in that currency amount to 5% or more of the bank's total liabilities. This statement includes only those assets and liabilities which includes the contingent liabilities too which are denominated in the specific significant foreign currency.

12.3.5 Pre-configured Regulatory LCR Scenario as per RBI

OFS LRM supports an out-of-the-box RBI LCR which has the regulatory scenario with associated HQLA haircuts, inflow and outflow percentage/ rates pre-configured in the form of business assumptions. This section explains the business assumptions along with the corresponding regulatory reference.

NOTE:

This section provides only the contextual information about all the business assumptions. For more detailed information refer OFS LRM application (UI).

For detailed Processes and Tasks, refer the Run Chart.

The below table lists the Document Identifiers provided in the column Regulatory Reference of [Regulations Addressed through Business Assumptions](#) and [Regulations Addressed through Business Rules](#).

Document Identifier	Regulatory Document Number	Regulatory Document Name	Issued Date
MR1	DBOD.BP.BC.No.120 / 21.04.098/2013-14	Basel III Framework on Liquidity Standards – Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools and LCR Disclosure Standards	9-Jun-14
AR2	DBR.No.BP.BC.80 /21.06.201/2014-15	Prudential Guidelines on Capital Adequacy and Liquidity Standards - Amendments	31-Mar-15
AR4	DBR.BP.BC.No.86/21.0 4.098/2015-16	Liquidity Risk Management & Basel III Framework on Liquidity Standards – Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools and LCR Disclosure Standards	23-Mar-16
DICGC FAQ		A Guide to Deposit Insurance - Frequently Asked Questions	

The list of pre-configured business Rules and assumptions as well as the corresponding reference to the regulatory requirement that it addresses is provided in the tables listed in sections [Regulations Addressed through Business Assumptions](#) and [Regulations Addressed through Business Rules](#). The column Regulatory Reference for each rule or assumptions has reference to the name of the Document Identifiers such as MR1, AR1, AR2 and so on, and should be read in conjunction with the Document Identifier listed in the above table.

12.3.5.1 Regulation Addressed through Business Rules

The application supports multiple pre-configured rules and scenarios based on RBI specified scenario parameters such as inflow rates, outflow rates, run-offs and haircuts and so on.

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SI. No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
1	LRM - RBI - Excess and Contractually Due Collateral and Downgrade Trigger Amount Computation	This rule computes and updates the values of contractually due collateral, excess collateral due, contractually receivable collateral, excess collateral receivable, and downgrade impact amount for derivatives with netting agreements in the FSI_NETTING_AGREEMENT table.	The computation of collateral value that is contractually required to be posted to the counterparty, the excess collateral that can be recalled by the counterparty and the loss due to a ratings downgrade in case of derivative contracts with associated netting agreements is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Appendix 1 Explanatory Note (ix) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Notes (ix), (xiii) and (xiv)
2	RBI LCR - Deposit Insurance Customer Exemption	This rule updates the insurance exempted indicator for all customers who are marked as exempt from being covered by deposit insurance.	The identification of customers who are not covered under the deposit insurance scheme is configured as part of this rule.	DICGC FAQ
3	Cust_Aggregated_Funding	This DT identifies whether a small business customer is treated as a retail customer for the purposes of liquidity ratio calculations as per RBI. The customer types that are in of accordance are of Small Medium Enterprise, Hindu Undivided Family, Partnership, Trust and Association of Persons which are of non - financial entity and that the aggregate funding amount associated with those customers should be greater than five crores.	The identification of wholesale customers treated as retail for the purposes of LCR is configured as part of this data transformation. The assessment is done for SMEs, HUFs, partnerships, AoPs and Trusts.	MR1 Appendix 1 Explanatory Note (v) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 9 AR4 Sr. No. 10
4	LRM - RBI - Country liquidity risk indicator for NCOF	This computation rule identifies if a legal entity, holding debt securities issued by a foreign sovereign in that foreign currency, has undertaken liquidity risk in that country. The rule checks if the legal entity has operations in a	The identification of whether a legal entity has liquidity risk in a particular foreign jurisdiction is configured as part of this rule. This is further used for classifying debt securities held by the bank, issued in foreign currencies by sovereigns	MR1 Paragraph 5.4 (iv) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 4, Appendix III Sections A (x) and C

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SI. No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
		foreign country, other than those for purely trading purposes, and updates the account liquidity risk flag as Yes, if this condition is met.	assigned a non-zero risk weight by international rating agencies, as level 1 assets.	
5	LRM - RBI - Mitigant Country Liquidity Risk Indicator For NCOF	This computation rule identifies if a legal entity, holds mitigants issued by a foreign sovereign in that foreign currency, has undertaken liquidity risk in that country. The rule checks if the legal entity has operations in a foreign country, other than those for purely trading purposes, and updates the account liquidity risk flag for such mitigants as Yes, if this condition is met.	The identification of whether a legal entity has liquidity risk in a particular foreign jurisdiction is configured as part of this rule. This is further used for classifying debt securities, received as mitigants, issued in foreign currencies by sovereigns assigned a non-zero risk weight by international rating agencies, as level 1 assets.	MR1 Paragraph 5.4 (iv) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 4, Appendix III Sections A (x) and C
6	LRM_FSI_MTM_COLL_VAL_L_FLI_POP	This T2T populates the absolute value of the largest 30-consecutive calendar day cumulative net mark-to-market collateral between the outflows and inflows that are realized during the preceding 24 months resulting from derivatives transaction valuation changes. The data is populated in FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT from FSI_MTM_COLL_VAL_CHANGE for those legal entities that are selected in the Run. In case of a consolidated Run, the data is moved only for the consolidated legal entity.	The computation of the additional liquidity needs due to market valuation changes based on a 24-month historical time window is configured as part of this data transformation.	MR1 Appendix 1 Explanatory Note (xi)
7	RBI_Ins_Unins_Amt_Calc	This DT calculates the insured and uninsured amounts updates this information at an account-customer combination in the FSI_LRM_ACCT_CUST_DETAILS table.	The allocation of the insurance limit and the computation of insured and uninsured amount at an account level are configured as part of this data transformation.	DICGC FAQ

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SI. No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
8	LRM - Customer Established Relationship Assignment	This rule checks whether a customer has more than one active account with the bank and updates the established relationship flag at an account-customer combination for such accounts in the FSI_LRM_ACCT_CUST_DETAILS table.	The identification of established relationship with each customer is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Appendix 1 Explanatory Note (ii)
9	LRM - RBI - Classification Of Operational Deposits And Non-Operational Balance Computation	This rule classifies accounts as operational deposits based on RBI guidelines and computes that portion of the EOP balance of such accounts which is truly operational in nature. These values are updated in the FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT table.	The classification of an account as operational or non-operational as per RBI guidelines and the computation of the operational portion of the EOP balance are configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Appendix 1 Explanatory Note (vi) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 10
10	LRM - Stable Amount Calculation	This rule calculates the stable amount as per RBI guidelines.	The computation of the stable portion of a deposit is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Appendix 1 Explanatory Note (ii)
11	LRM - Less Stable Amount Calculation	This rule calculates the less stable amount as per RBI guidelines.	The computation of the less stable portion of a deposit is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Appendix 1 Explanatory Note (iii)
12	Unencumbered Stable And Less Stable Amount Calculation	This rule calculates the encumbered and unencumbered stable and less stable amounts for deposits based on the RBI regulatory guidelines. This is further used to provide appropriate run-off rates for the portion of lien marked deposits that are securing a loan.	The computation of the encumbered and unencumbered portion of the lien marked deposits securing loans which are classified as stable and less stable is configured as part of this rule.	AR4 Sr. No. 9
13	RBI LCR - HQLA Reclassification - Level 1 - Central Bank Reserves	This rule reclassifies central bank reserves, to the extent that the central bank policies allow them to be drawn down in times of stress, as	The classification of central bank reserves as HQLA level 1 asset is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 5.4 (i)

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Sl. No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
		HQLA Level 1 assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.		
14	RBI LCR - HQLA Reclassification - Level 1 - Cash	This rule reclassifies cash, banknotes and restricted cash as HQLA Level 1 assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of cash as HQLA level 1 asset is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 5.4 (i)
15	RBI LCR - HQLA Reclassification - Level 1 - Marginal Standing Facility	This rule reclassifies the Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) as HQLA Level 1 asset.	The classification of marginal standing facility as HQLA level 1 asset is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 5.4 (iii)
16	RBI LCR - HQLA Reclassification - Level 1 - Market Asset-Issuer	This rule reclassifies securities, issued by zero risk weight foreign sovereigns, as HQLA Level 1 assets, in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of marketable securities, issued by zero risk weight foreign sovereigns securities, as HQLA Level 1 assets is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 5.4 (iv) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 4, Appendix III Section C
17	RBI LCR - HQLA Reclassification - Level 1 - Market Asset-Guarantor	This rule reclassifies marketable securities, guaranteed by zero risk weight foreign sovereigns, as HQLA Level 1 assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of marketable securities, guaranteed by zero risk weight foreign sovereigns, as HQLA Level 1 assets is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 5.4 (iv) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 4, Appendix III Section C
18	RBI LCR - HQLA Reclassification - Level 1 - Debt Securities - Foreign Currency	This rule reclassifies marketable securities issued by zero risk weight sovereigns assigned a non-zero risk weight by international rating agencies, denominated in foreign currencies as HQLA Level 1 assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of marketable securities, issued by zero risk weight sovereigns assigned a non-zero risk weight by international rating agencies, denominated in foreign currencies as HQLA Level 1 assets is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 5.4 (iv) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 4, Appendix III Sections A (x) and C

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Sl. No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
19	RBI LCR - HQLA Level 1 for Excess SLR	This rule reclassifies government securities in excess of the minimum SLR requirement as HQLA Level 1 assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of government securities that exceed the minimum SLR requirement, as HQLA Level 1 assets is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 5.4 (ii)
20	RBI LCR - HQLA Reclassification - Level 2A - Market Asset-Guarantor	This rule reclassifies marketable securities assigned a 20% risk weight and guaranteed by sovereigns, PSEs or multilateral development banks as HQLA Level 2A assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of 20% risk weight marketable securities guaranteed by sovereigns, PSEs or multilateral development banks as HQLA Level 2A assets is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 5.5. (a) (i) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 5, Appendix III Section C
21	RBI LCR - HQLA Reclassification - Level 2A - Market Asset-Issuer	This rule reclassifies marketable securities assigned a 20% risk weight and issued by sovereigns, PSEs or multilateral development banks as HQLA Level 2A assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of 20% risk weight marketable securities issued by sovereigns, PSEs or multilateral development banks as HQLA Level 2A assets is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 5.5. (a) (i) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 5, Appendix III Section C
22	RBI LCR - HQLA Reclassification - Level 2A - Non-Financial Corporate Bonds	This rule reclassifies debt securities, other than covered bonds and commercial papers, issued by non-financial corporates as HQLA Level 2A assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of corporate bonds, excluding covered bonds and commercial papers, as HQLA level 2A assets is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 5.5. (a) (ii) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 5, Appendix III Section C
23	RBI LCR - HQLA Reclassification - Level 2A - Non-Financial Commercial Papers	This rule reclassifies commercial papers issued by non-financial corporates as HQLA Level 2A assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of commercial papers, issued by non-financial corporates, as HQLA level 2A assets is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 5.5. (a) (ii) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 5, Appendix III Section C

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Sl. No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
24	RBI LCR - HQLA Reclassification - Level 2B - Market Asset-Guarantor	This rule reclassifies sovereign guaranteed marketable securities, assigned a risk weight between 20% and 50%, as HQLA Level 2B assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of marketable securities guaranteed by sovereigns and assigned a risk weight higher than 20% but equal to or lower than 50%, as HQLA level 2B assets is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 5.5 (b) (i) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 6, Appendix III Section C
25	RBI LCR - HQLA Reclassification - Level 2B - Market Asset-Issuer	This rule reclassifies sovereign issued marketable securities, assigned a risk weight between 20% and 50%, as HQLA Level 2B assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of marketable securities issued by sovereigns and assigned a risk weight higher than 20% but equal to or lower than 50%, as HQLA level 2B assets is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 5.5 (b) (i) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 6, Appendix III Section C
26	RBI LCR - HQLA Reclassification - Level 2B - Market Asset - Corporate Issuer	This rule reclassifies debt securities, other than covered bonds, issued by non-financial corporates as HQLA Level 2B assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of corporate bonds other than covered bonds, as HQLA level 2B assets is configured as part of this rule.	AR4 Sr. No. 3
27	RBI LCR - HQLA Reclassification - Level 2B Non-Financial Common Equities	This rule reclassifies common equities issued by non-financial corporates as HQLA Level 2B assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of common equities issued by non-financial entities as HQLA level 2B assets is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 5.5 (b) (ii) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 6, Appendix III Sections B to C
28	RBI LCR - Mitigant HQLA Reclassification - Level 1 - Cash	This rule reclassifies cash received as a mitigant as an HQLA Level 1 asset in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of cash as HQLA level 1 assets is configured as part of this rule. It also addresses the requirement of considering assets received as collateral under re-hypothecation rights as HQLA provided they meet all the required criteria.	MR1 Paragraph 5.4 (i) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Note (xvi), Appendix III Section D (iii)

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SI. No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
29	RBI LCR - HQLA Mitigant Reclassification - Level 1 - Debt Securities - Foreign Currency	This rule reclassifies marketable securities received as mitigants, issued by zero risk weight sovereigns assigned a non-zero risk weight by international rating agencies, denominated in foreign currencies as HQLA Level 1 assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of marketable securities, issued by zero risk weight sovereigns assigned a non-zero risk weight by international rating agencies, denominated in foreign currencies as HQLA Level 1 assets is configured as part of this rule. It also addresses the requirement of considering assets received as collateral under re-hypothecation rights as HQLA provided they meet all the required criteria.	MR1 Paragraph 5.4 (iv) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 4, Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Note (xvi), Appendix III Sections A (x), C and D (iii)
30	RBI LCR - HQLA Mitigant Reclassification - Level 1 - Market Asset-Guarantor	This rule reclassifies marketable securities received as mitigants, guaranteed by zero risk weight foreign sovereigns, as HQLA Level 1 assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of securities received as mitigants, guaranteed by zero risk weight foreign sovereigns, as HQLA Level 1 assets, in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI. It also addresses the requirement of considering assets received as collateral under re-hypothecation rights as HQLA provided they meet all the required criteria.	MR1 Paragraph 5.5 (b) (i) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 6, Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Note (xvi), Appendix III Sections C and D (iii)
31	RBI LCR - HQLA Mitigant Reclassification - Level 1 - Market Asset-Issuer	This rule reclassifies securities received as mitigants, issued by zero risk weight foreign sovereigns, as HQLA Level 1 assets, in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of securities received as mitigants, issued by zero risk weight foreign sovereigns, as HQLA Level 1 assets, in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI. It also addresses the requirement of considering assets received as collateral under re-hypothecation rights as HQLA provided they meet all the required criteria.	MR1 Paragraph 5.5 (b) (i) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 6, Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Note (xvi), Appendix III Sections C and D (iii)

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SI. No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
32	RBI LCR - Mitigant HQLA Reclassification - Level 2A - Market Asset-Guarantor	This rule reclassifies marketable securities received as mitigants, assigned a 20% risk weight and guaranteed by sovereigns, PSEs or multilateral development banks as HQLA Level 2A assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of 20% risk weight marketable securities received as mitigants, guaranteed by sovereigns, PSEs or multilateral development banks as HQLA Level 2A assets is configured as part of this rule. It also addresses the requirement of considering assets received as collateral under re-hypothecation rights as HQLA provided they meet all the required criteria.	MR1 Paragraph 5.5. (a) (i) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 5, Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Note (xvi), Appendix III Sections C and D (iii)
33	RBI LCR - Mitigant HQLA Reclassification - Level 2A - Market Asset-Issuer	This rule reclassifies marketable securities received as mitigants, assigned a 20% risk weight and issued by sovereigns, PSEs or multilateral development banks as HQLA Level 2A assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of 20% risk weight marketable securities received as mitigants, issued by sovereigns, PSEs or multilateral development banks as HQLA Level 2A assets is configured as part of this rule. It also addresses the requirement of considering assets received as collateral under re-hypothecation rights as HQLA provided they meet all the required criteria.	MR1 Paragraph 5.5. (a) (i) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 5, Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Note (xvi), Appendix III Sections C and D (iii)
34	RBI LCR - Mitigant HQLA Reclassification - Level 2A - Non-Financial Corporate Bonds	This rule reclassifies debt securities received as mitigants, other than covered bonds, issued by non-financial corporates as HQLA Level 2A assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of corporate bonds received as mitigants, excluding covered bonds, as HQLA level 2A assets is configured as part of this rule. It also addresses the requirement of considering assets received as collateral under re-hypothecation rights as HQLA provided they meet all the required criteria.	MR1 Paragraph 5.5. (a) (ii) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 5, Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Note (xvi), Appendix III Sections C and D (iii)

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SI. No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
35	RBI LCR - Mitigant HQLA Reclassification - Level 2B - Market Asset-Guarantor	This rule reclassifies sovereign guaranteed marketable securities received as mitigants, assigned a risk weight between 20% and 50% as HQLA Level 2B assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of marketable securities received as mitigants, guaranteed by sovereigns and assigned a risk weight higher than 20% but equal to or lower than 50%, as HQLA level 2B assets is configured as part of this rule. It also addresses the requirement of considering assets received as collateral under re-hypothecation rights as HQLA provided they meet all the required criteria.	MR1 Paragraph 5.5 (b) (i) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 6, Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Note (xvi), Appendix III Sections C and D (iii)
36	RBI LCR - Mitigant HQLA Reclassification - Level 2B - Market Asset-Issuer	This rule reclassifies sovereign issued marketable securities received as mitigants, assigned a risk weight between 20% and 50% as HQLA Level 2B assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of marketable securities received as mitigants, issued by sovereigns and assigned a risk weight higher than 20% but equal to or lower than 50%, as HQLA level 2B assets is configured as part of this rule. It also addresses the requirement of considering assets received as collateral under re-hypothecation rights as HQLA provided they meet all the required criteria.	MR1 Paragraph 5.5 (b) (i) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 6, Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Note (xvi), Appendix III Sections C and D (iii)
37	RBI LCR - Mitigant HQLA Reclassification - Level 2B - Market Asset- Corporate Issuer	This rule reclassifies debt securities received as mitigants, other than covered bonds, issued by non-financial corporates as HQLA Level 2B assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of corporate bonds received as mitigants, excluding covered bonds, as HQLA level 2B assets is configured as part of this rule. It also addresses the requirement of considering assets received as collateral under re-hypothecation rights as HQLA provided they meet all the required criteria.	AR2 Part D Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Note (xvi), Appendix III Section D (iii) AR4 Sr. No. 3

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Sl. No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
38	RBI LCR - Mitigant HQLA Reclassification - Level 2B Non-Financial Common Equities	This rule reclassifies common equities received as mitigants, issued by non-financial corporates as HQLA Level 2B assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of common equities received as mitigants, issued by non-financial entities as HQLA level 2B assets is configured as part of this rule. It also addresses the requirement of considering assets received as collateral under re-hypothecation rights as HQLA provided they meet all the required criteria.	MR1 Paragraph 5.5 (b) (ii) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 6, Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Note (xvi), Appendix III Sections C and D (iii)
39	RBI LCR - Substitutable Collateral HQLA Reclassification - Level 1 - Cash	This rule reclassifies cash that can be contractually substituted for existing collateral received, as HQLA Level 1 assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of cash that can potentially be substituted for existing collateral, as HQLA level 1 assets is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 5.4 (i) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Note (xv)
40	RBI LCR - HQLA Substitutable Collateral Reclassification - Level 1 - Market Asset-Guarantor	This rule reclassifies marketable securities, guaranteed by zero risk weight foreign sovereigns that can be contractually substituted for existing collateral received, as HQLA Level 1 assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of marketable securities, guaranteed by zero risk weight foreign sovereigns that can potentially be substituted for existing collateral, as HQLA Level 1 assets is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 5.4 (iv) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 4, Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Note (xv), Appendix III Section C
41	RBI LCR - HQLA Substitutable Collateral - Level 1 - Debt Securities - Foreign Currency	This rule reclassifies marketable securities issued by zero risk weight sovereigns assigned a non-zero risk weight by international rating agencies, denominated in foreign currencies that can be contractually substituted for existing collateral received, as HQLA Level 1 assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of marketable securities, issued by zero risk weight sovereigns assigned a non-zero risk weight by international rating agencies, denominated in foreign currencies that can potentially be substituted for existing collateral, as HQLA Level 1 assets is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 5.4 (iv) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 4, Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Note (xv), Appendix III Sections A (x) and C

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Sl. No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
42	RBI LCR - HQLA Substitutable Collateral Reclassification - Level 1 - Market Asset-Issuer	This rule reclassifies securities, issued by zero risk weight foreign sovereigns that can be contractually substituted for existing collateral received, as HQLA Level 1 assets, in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of marketable securities, issued by zero risk weight foreign sovereigns that can potentially be substituted for existing collateral, as HQLA Level 1 assets is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 5.4 (iv) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 4, Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Note (xv), Appendix III Section C
43	RBI LCR - Substitutable HQLA Reclassification - Level 2A - Market Asset-Guarantor	This rule reclassifies marketable securities assigned a 20% risk weight and guaranteed by sovereigns, PSEs or multilateral development banks that can be contractually substituted for existing collateral received, as HQLA Level 2A assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of 20% risk weight marketable securities guaranteed by sovereigns, PSEs or multilateral development banks, that can potentially be substituted for existing collateral received, as HQLA Level 2A assets is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 5.5. (a) (i) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 5, Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Note (xv), Appendix III Section C
44	RBI LCR - Substitutable HQLA Reclassification - Level 2A - Market Asset-Issuer	This rule reclassifies marketable securities assigned a 20% risk weight and issued by sovereigns, PSEs or multilateral development banks that can be contractually substituted for existing collateral received, as HQLA Level 2A assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of 20% risk weight marketable securities issued by sovereigns, PSEs or multilateral development banks, that can potentially be substituted for existing collateral received, as HQLA Level 2A assets is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 5.5. (a) (i) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 5, Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Note (xv), Appendix III Section C
45	RBI LCR - Substitutable HQLA Reclassification - Level 2A - Non-Financial Corporate Bonds	This rule reclassifies debt securities, other than covered bonds, issued by non-financial corporates that can be contractually substituted for existing collateral received, as HQLA Level 2A assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of corporate bonds, excluding covered bonds, that can potentially be substituted for existing collateral received, as HQLA level 2A assets is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 5.5. (a) (ii) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 5, Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Note (xv), Appendix III Section C

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Sl. No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
46	RBI LCR - Substitutable HQLA Reclassification - Level 2B - Market Asset-Guarantor	This rule reclassifies sovereign guaranteed marketable securities, assigned a risk weight between 20% and 50%, that can be contractually substituted for existing collateral received, as HQLA Level 2B assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of marketable securities guaranteed by sovereigns and assigned a risk weight higher than 20% but equal to or lower than 50%, that can potentially be substituted for existing collateral received, as HQLA level 2B assets is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 5.5 (b) (i) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 6, Appendix III Section C
47	RBI LCR - Substitutable HQLA Reclassification - Level 2B - Market Asset-Issuer	This rule reclassifies sovereign issued marketable securities, assigned a risk weight between 20% and 50%, that can be contractually substituted for existing collateral received, as HQLA Level 2B assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of marketable securities issued by sovereigns and assigned a risk weight higher than 20% but equal to or lower than 50%, that can potentially be substituted for existing collateral received, as HQLA level 2B assets is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 5.5 (b) (i) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 6, Appendix III Section C
48	RBI LCR - Substitutable HQLA Reclassification - Level 2B - Market Asset-Corporate Issuer	This rule reclassifies debt securities, other than covered bonds, issued by non-financial corporates that can be contractually substituted for existing collateral received, as HQLA Level 2B assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of corporate bonds, excluding covered bonds, that can potentially be substituted for existing collateral received, as HQLA level 2B assets is configured as part of this rule.	AR2 Part D Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Note (xv) AR4 Sr. No. 3
49	RBI LCR - Substitutable HQLA Reclassification - Level 2B Non-Financial Common Equities	This rule reclassifies common equities issued by non-financial corporates that can be contractually substituted for existing collateral received, as HQLA Level 2B assets in accordance with the criteria specified by RBI.	The classification of common equities issued by non-financial entities, that can potentially be substituted for existing collateral received, as HQLA level 2B assets is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 5.5 (b) (ii) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 6, Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Note (xv), Appendix III Sections B to C

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SI. No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
50	LRM - RBI - Bank Own Assets - Meets HQLA Operational Requirements Flag Update	This rule identifies whether bank's own assets, both unencumbered assets as well as those placed as collateral, meet the operational requirements prescribed by RBI, except for being unencumbered in the case of placed collateral. In case of unencumbered assets, it updates the Meets HQLA Operational Requirements Flag. In case of placed collateral, it updates the Meets HQLA Operational Requirements on Unwind Flag.	The identification of whether an asset owned by the bank meets the operational requirements set forth by RBI for its inclusion in the stock of HQLA is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 5.6 to 5.7 AR2 Part D Sr. No. 3, Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Note (xvi), Appendix III Section D AR4 Sr. No. 7 AR6 Section A
51	LRM - RBI - Re-hypothecated Mitigants - Meets HQLA Operational Requirements Flag Update	This rule identifies whether a re-hypothecated mitigant meets the operational requirements prescribed by RBI, except for being unencumbered. It updates the Meets HQLA Operational Requirements on Unwind Flag for such mitigants.	The identification of whether a collateral received from a counterparty, that is further placed as collateral, meets the operational requirements set forth by RBI on unwind is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 5.6 to 5.7 AR2 Part D Sr. No. 3, Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Note (xvi), Appendix III Section D AR4 Sr. No. 7 AR6 Section A
52	LRM - RBI - Instruments - Eligible High Quality Liquid Assets Flag Update	This computation rule updates the Hqla Eligibility Flag for a bank's own unencumbered assets classified as HQLA that fulfill the HQLA operational requirements and therefore can be included in the stock of HQLA. It also updates the Eligible HQLA on Unwind flag for all assets placed as collateral that are classified as HQLA that fulfill the HQLA operational requirements on unwind and therefore are to be unwound.	The identification of whether a bank's asset classified as an HQLA, meets all the operational criteria and is therefore eligible to be included in the stock of HQLA is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 5.6 to 5.7 AR2 Part D Sr. No. 3, Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Note (xvi), Appendix III Section D AR4 Sr. No. 7 AR6 Section A

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SI. No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
53	LRM - RBI - Mitigants - Meets HQLA Operational Requirements Flag Update	This rule identifies whether a mitigant meets the operational requirements prescribed by RBI, to be considered for inclusion in the stock of HQLA. It updates the Meets HQLA Operational Requirements Flag for such mitigants.	The identification of whether the collateral received from counterparty meets the operational requirements set forth by RBI is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 5.6 to 5.7 AR2 Part D Sr. No. 3, Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Note (xvi), Appendix III Section D AR4 Sr. No. 7 AR6 Section A
54	LRM - RBI - Mitigants - Eligible High Quality Liquid Assets Flag Update	This computation rule updates the Hqla Eligibility Flag for mitigants classified as HQLA that fulfill the HQLA operational requirements prescribed by RBI, and therefore can be included in the stock of HQLA.	The identification of whether the collateral received from counterparty, classified as an HQLA, meets all the operational criteria and is therefore eligible to be included in the stock of HQLA is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 5.6 to 5.7 AR2 Part D Sr. No. 3, Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Note (xvi), Appendix III Section D AR4 Sr. No. 7 AR6 Section A
55	LRM - Collateral Valuation Change Computation	This rule calculates the collateral valuation change amount for all liabilities including derivatives.	The computation of the value of placed collateral, not classified as HQLA level 1 asset, securing liabilities including derivatives, adjusted for any mitigant received is configured as part of this rule. This is further used to determine the increased liquidity needs related to the potential for valuation changes on posted collateral.	MR1 Appendix 1 Explanatory Note (x) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Note (x)
56	LRM - Downgrade Impact Amount for Other Liabilities	This rule calculates the downgrade impact amount for all liability products other than derivatives and securitizations as the difference between the EOP balance and the collateral received.	The computation of the loss due to a ratings downgrade, with respect to liabilities other than derivatives and securitizations, is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Appendix 1 Explanatory Note (ix) AR2 Part D Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Note (ix)

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SI. No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
57	LRM - Calculation of Contractual Inflow Amount And Minimum Due Amount	This rule calculates the sum of all cash inflows within the liquidity horizon for loans and leases. Additionally, it calculates the minimum amount due for products such as loans, leases, overdrafts and line of credit that do not have a specified maturity.	The identification of the minimum payments due on open maturity loans within the LCR horizon of 30 days is configured as part of this rule.	AR2 Part D Sr. No. 14 Explanatory Note (xxvi)
58	LRM - Calculation of Contractual Obligation Amount	This rule calculates the contractual obligation to extend funds to retail and non-financial customers.	The computation of the total contractual obligation to extend funds to retail and non-financial customers is configured as part of this rule.	AR2 Part D Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Note (xviii)
59	FN_CONTRCT_OBLIG_AM T_POP	This DT computes the excess contractual obligation amount as the difference between the contractual obligation to extend funds and 30-day contractual inflows and updates this value in the FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT table.	The computation of the contractual obligation amount in excess of 50% of the total contractual inflows from retail and non-financial customers is configured as part of this rule.	AR2 Part D Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Note (xviii)
60	LRM - RBI - Contractually Due Collateral And Excess Collateral Receivable Update	This rule calculates and updates the contractually due collateral and excess collateral receivable amounts for derivatives without netting agreements and other liabilities in FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT table.	The computation of the collateral required to be posted contractually on which the counterparty has not yet demanded the collateral is configured as part of this rule.	AR2 Part D Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Note (xiv) BLR1 Panel II Sr. No. A 4 (vi)
61	LRM - RBI - Contractually Receivable Collateral And Excess Collateral Due Update	This rule calculates and updates the contractually receivable collateral And excess collateral due amounts for derivatives without netting agreements and other assets in FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT table.	The computation of the excess collateral held by the bank which could be called back by the counterparty at any time is configured as part of this rule.	AR2 Part D Sr. No. 12 Explanatory Note (xiii)

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SI. No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
62	LRM - RBI - Instruments - Hedge Termination Cost Adjusted Value	This computation rule identifies all high quality liquid assets that have a hedge associated with them and computes the value of the unencumbered portion of such assets to be included in the stock as less of the hedge termination cost.	The computation of the market value of a high quality liquid asset adjusted for the outflow that would arise on the early termination of the hedge is configured as part of this rule. The hedge termination cost adjusted value of the asset is included in the stock of HQLA.	AR2 Appendix III Section D (vii)
63	LRM - RBI - Mitigants - Value to be Included in the Stock of Liquid Assets	This rule computes the unencumbered portion of the re-hypothecable mitigants, classified as high quality liquid assets, which can be included in the stock of HQLA.	The identification and computation of the value of the non-rehypothecated portion of HQLA collateral received under re-hypothecation rights is configured as part of this rule.	AR2 Appendix III Section D (iii)
64	LRM - RBI - Instruments - Value to be included in Stock - Placed Collateral	This rule computes the unused portion of placed collaterals, classified as high quality liquid assets, which is eligible to be included in the stock as it is currently unencumbered.	The computation of the unused portion of high quality liquid assets that are pre-positioned or pledged but have not been used to generate liquidity is configured as part of this rule. The assets are encumbered in the order of lowest to highest quality in order to compute the unused portion of the placed collateral	AR2 Appendix III Section D iii
65	RBI LCR - Stock Adjustment Reclassification - Level 1 - Addition	This rule identifies all secured lending and asset exchange transactions involving HQLA that mature within the LCR horizon which are, therefore, required to be unwound and reclassifies them to the appropriate adjustment rule. In case of secured lending transactions, where the collateral received is a non-level 1 HQLA, the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind is updated as	The identification of secured lending and asset exchange transactions required to be unwound and the amount to be added to the stock of level 1 assets due to such an unwind is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 6.3 AR2 Part D Sr. No. 16, Appendix III Section E

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SI. No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
		addition of the amount paid. In case of asset exchange transactions, where the collateral received is a non-level 1 HQLA and the collateral posted in a level 1 HQLA, the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind is updated as addition of the collateral posted.		
66	RBI LCR - Stock Adjustment Reclassification - Level 1 - Deduction	This rule identifies all secured funding and asset exchange transactions involving HQLA that mature within the LCR horizon which are, therefore, required to be unwound and reclassifies them to the appropriate adjustment rule. In case of secured funding transactions, where the collateral posted is a non-level 1 HQLA, the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind is updated as deduction of the amount received. In case of asset exchange transactions, where the collateral posted is a non-level 1 HQLA and the collateral received in a level 1 HQLA the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind is updated as deduction of the collateral received.	The identification of secured funding and asset exchange transactions required to be unwound and the amount to be deducted from the stock of level 1 assets due to such an unwind is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 6.3 AR2 Part D Sr. No. 16, Appendix III Section E
67	RBI LCR - Stock Adjustment Reclassification - Level 2A - Addition	This rule identifies all secured funding and asset exchange transactions involving HQLA that mature within the LCR horizon which are, therefore, required to be unwound and reclassifies them to the appropriate adjustment	The identification of secured funding and asset exchange transactions required to be unwound and the amount to be added to the stock of level 2A assets due to such an unwind is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 6.4 AR2 Part D Sr. No. 17, Appendix III Section E

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SI. No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
		<p>rule. In case of secured funding transactions, where the collateral posted is a level 2A HQLA, the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind is updated as addition of the collateral posted. In case of asset exchange transactions, where the collateral received is an HQLA and the collateral posted is a level 2A asset, the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind is updated as addition of the collateral posted.</p>		
68	RBI LCR - Stock Adjustment Reclassification - Level 2A - Deduction	<p>This rule identifies all secured lending and asset exchange transactions involving HQLA that mature within the LCR horizon which are, therefore, required to be unwound and reclassifies them to the appropriate adjustment rule. In case of secured lending transactions, where the collateral received is a level 2A HQLA, the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind is updated as deduction of the collateral received. In case of asset exchange transactions, where the collateral posted is an HQLA and the collateral received is a level 2A asset, the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind is updated as deduction of the collateral received.</p>	<p>The identification of secured lending and asset exchange transactions required to be unwound and the amount to be deducted from the stock of level 2A assets due to such an unwind is configured as part of this rule.</p>	<p>MR1 Paragraph 6.4 AR2 Part D Sr. No. 17, Appendix III Section E</p>

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SI. No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
69	RBI LCR - Stock Adjustment Reclassification - Level 2B - Addition	This rule identifies all secured funding and asset exchange transactions involving HQLA that mature within the LCR horizon which are, therefore, required to be unwound and reclassifies them to the appropriate adjustment rule. In case of secured funding transactions, where the collateral posted is a level 2B HQLA, the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind is updated as addition of the collateral posted. In case of asset exchange transactions, where the collateral received is an HQLA and the collateral posted is a level 2B asset, the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind is updated as addition of the collateral posted.	The identification of secured funding and asset exchange transactions required to be unwound and the amount to be added to the stock of level 2B assets due to such an unwind is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 6.5 AR2 Part D Sr. No. 18, Appendix III Section E
70	RBI LCR - Stock Adjustment Reclassification - Level 2B - Deduction	This rule identifies all secured lending and asset exchange transactions involving HQLA that mature within the LCR horizon which are, therefore, required to be unwound and reclassifies them to the appropriate adjustment rule. In case of secured lending transactions, where the collateral received is a level 2B HQLA, the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind is updated as deduction of the collateral received. In case of asset exchange transactions, where the collateral posted is an HQLA and the collateral received is a level 2B	The identification of secured lending and asset exchange transactions required to be unwound and the amount to be deducted from the stock of level 2B assets due to such an unwind is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 6.5 AR2 Part D Sr. No. 18, Appendix III Section E

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SI. No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
		asset, the type of adjustment to the stock of HQLA due to such an unwind is updated as deduction of the collateral received.		
71	RBI LCR - Stock Adjustment Rule	This rule computes the amount to be adjusted to the stock of HQLA for the adjustments that are been identified for each account requiring to be unwound and updates these amounts in FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT table.	The identification of the amount to be added to or deducted from the stock of HQLA due to unwinding of a transaction involving high quality liquid assets is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraphs 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5 AR2 Part D Sr. Nos. 16, 17 and 18, Appendix III Section E
72	LRM_RBI_SIGNIFICANT_CURRENCY	This T2T identifies the significant currencies for each legal entity on a standalone basis as per the regulatory criteria and updates the list of significant currencies in the FCT_SIGNIFICANT_CURRENCY table. Significant currencies are those where the sum of liabilities in a given currency exceeds five percent of the total liabilities of the legal entity.	The identification of currencies deemed significant as per regulatory criteria is configured as part of this T2T.	MR1 Paragraph 7.1 (d)

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SI. No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
73	RBI_LCR_DATA_POPULATION	This T2T computes and updates the restricted and unrestricted amounts for all HQLA levels in each significant currency as well as for the reporting currency at the level of each legal entity from FSI_LRM_INSTRUMENT table into FCT_LRM_LE_SUMMARY table. Restricted assets are assets that do not have transferability restrictions.	The identification and computation of the value of assets that have restrictions on their transfer and the assets that are freely transferable is configured as part of this rule.	AR2 Appendix III Section A (ii) to (iv)
74	RBI_HELD_TO_MEET_NC OF	The DT computes the value of high quality liquid assets that can be included in the stock of HQLA only to the extent of the stressed net cash outflows denominated in the foreign currency in the jurisdiction where the bank has undertaken liquidity risk. This value is updated in the FCT_LRM_LE_SUMMARY table.	The computation of the value of the foreign currency denominated level 1 assets that are allowed to be included in the stock of HQLA only to the extent of the stressed net cash outflows denominated in the foreign currency in the jurisdiction where the bank has undertaken liquidity risk is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 5.4 iv AR2 Part D Sr. No. 4, Appendix III Sections A (x), C
75	RBI LCR - Cashflows for LCR Computation	This rule updates the cash inflows and outflows adjusted for the regulatory rates as part of the business assumptions into the FCT_LRM_LE_SUMMARY table at a legal entity - significant currency combination.	The computation of total cash outflows and total cash inflows of an entity on a significant currency basis post applying regulatory outflow and inflow rates is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraphs 6.7

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SI. No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
76	RBI LCR - Cash flows for LCR Computation at Entity Level	This rule updates the cash inflows and outflows adjusted for the regulatory rates as part of the business assumptions into the FCT_LRM_LE_SUMMARY table at a legal entity level.	The computation of total cash outflows and total cash inflows of an entity post applying regulatory outflow and inflow rates is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraphs 6.7
77	LRM - NCOF Computation	This rule computes the net cash outflow over the liquidity horizon based on the regulatory formula at legal entity level as well legal entity - significant currency level and updates these values in the FCT_LRM_LE_SUMMARY table.	The computation of the net cash outflows as per the regulatory formula is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraphs 6.7
78	LRM_RBI_LCR_Consolidate	This DT identifies and eliminates intercompany transactions and computes the consolidated liquidity coverage ratio (LCR). It includes the assets with transferability restrictions held by subsidiaries into the consolidated calculation only to the extent of net cash outflows of that subsidiary and computes the consolidated stock of high quality liquid assets. Additionally, it computes the net cash outflow on a consolidated basis.	The computation of the consolidated net cash outflows and the stock of high quality liquid assets adjusted for asset transferability restrictions is configured as part of this data transformation.	MR1 Paragraph 3 AR2 Appendix III Section A

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SI. No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
79	LRM - RBI LCR Adjustments Amount Calculation	This rule calculates the net amount to be adjusted against each high quality liquid asset level based on transactions required to be unwound and updates this amount in FCT_LRM_LE_SUMMARY table .	The computation of the net amount to be adjusted against the total stock of HQLA due to unwinding of transactions involving high quality liquid assets maturing within 30 days at a legal entity - currency combination is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraphs 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5 AR2 Part D Sr. Nos. 16, 17 and 18, Appendix III Section E
80	LRM - RBI LCR Adjustments Amount Calculation at Entity Level	This rule calculates the net amount to be adjusted against each high quality liquid asset level based on transactions required to be unwound at a legal entity level, either standalone or consolidated, and updates this amount in FCT_LRM_LE_SUMMARY table .	The computation of the net amount to be adjusted against the total stock of HQLA due to unwinding of transactions involving high quality liquid assets maturing within 30 days at a legal entity level is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraphs 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5 AR2 Part D Sr. Nos. 16, 17 and 18, Appendix III Section E
81	RBI LCR - Adjusted Asset Amount Calculation	This rule calculates the adjusted stock of HQLA based on the transactions required to be unwound at a legal entity as well as legal entity - significant currency combination and updates this value in the FCT_LRM_LE_SUMMARY table.	The computation of the stock of HQLA adjusted for unwinding of transactions involving high quality liquid assets maturing within 30 days is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraphs 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5 AR2 Part D Sr. Nos. 16, 17 and 18, Appendix III Section E

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SI. No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
82	RBI LCR - Level 2B Asset Cap Amount Calculation	This rule calculates the adjusted level 2B asset cap amount as per the regulatory formula using the adjusted amounts of high quality liquid assets and updates it in the FCT_LRM_LE_SUMMARY table at both legal entity level and legal entity - significant currency level.	The computation of the adjustment for 15% cap on level 2B assets is configured as part of this rule	MR1 Paragraph 6.2 to 6.6 AR2 Part D Sr. No. 15
83	RBI LCR - Level 2 Asset Cap Amount Calculation	This rule calculates the adjusted level 2 asset cap amount as per the regulatory formula using the adjusted amounts of high quality liquid assets and the adjusted level 2B cap amount. This value is updated in the FCT_LRM_LE_SUMMARY table at both legal entity level and legal entity - significant currency level.	The computation of the adjustment for 40% cap on level 2 assets is configured as part of this rule	MR1 Paragraph 6.2 to 6.6 AR2 Part D Sr. No. 15
84	RBI LCR - SHQLA Computation	This rule calculates the stock of high quality liquid assets (HQLA) and updates the value in FCT_LRM_LE_SUMMARY table at both legal entity level and legal entity - significant currency level.	The computation of the stock of high quality liquid assets is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 6.2 to 6.6 AR2 Part D Sr. No. 15

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Sl. No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
85	RBI LCR - Liquidity Coverage Ratio Computation	This rule calculates the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) at a legal entity level and legal entity – significant currency level on a solo and consolidated basis and updates the values in the FCT_LRM_LE_SUMMARY table.	The computation of the liquidity coverage ratio is configured as part of this rule.	MR1 Paragraph 4
86	RBI LCR - Option Amount Post Option 1 - Solo	This rule calculates the value of the liquidity facility extended by the central bank as alternative liquidity required to meet the shortfall in the stock of HQLA for a legal entity on a standalone basis.	The computation of the amount of FALLCR to be availed by a legal entity on a standalone basis due to a shortfall in the stock of HQLA as compared to the net cash outflows is configured as part of this rule.	AR1 Sr. No. 4 AR3 Sr. No. 3 AR5 Sr. No. 3
87	RBI LCR - Option Amount Post Option 1 - Consol	This rule calculates the value of the liquidity facility extended by the central bank as alternative liquidity required to meet the shortfall in the stock of HQLA, if any, for a legal entity on a consolidated basis.	The computation of the amount of FALLCR to be availed by a legal entity on a consolidated basis due to a shortfall in the stock of HQLA as compared to the net cash outflows is configured as part of this rule.	AR1 Sr. No. 4 AR3 Sr. No. 3 AR5 Sr. No. 3
88	LRM - SHQLA Computation Post Option 1	This rule calculates the stock of high quality liquid asset (HQLA) after the inclusion of the alternative liquidity facility, in case of a shortfall in the stock of HQLA, and updates this value in the FCT_LRM_LE_SUMMARY table.	The computation of the stock of HQLA inclusive of the FALLCR amount covering the HQLA shortfall is configured	AR1 Sr. No. 4 AR3 Sr. No. 3 AR5 Sr. No. 3

SI. No.	Rule Name	Rule Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
89	RBI LCR - Liquidity Coverage Ratio Computation Option 1	This rule calculates the liquidity coverage ratio after the inclusion of the alternative liquidity facility, in case of a shortfall in the stock of HQLA, and updates this value in the FCT_LRM_LE_SUMMARY table.	The computation of the liquidity coverage ratio after considering the FALLCR amount, in the event of a shortfall in the stock of HQLA, is configured as part of this rule.	AR1 Sr. No. 4 AR3 Sr. No. 3 AR5 Sr. No. 3

12.3.5.2 Regulation Addressed through Business Assumptions

The application supports multiple assumptions with pre-configured rules and scenarios based on regulator specified scenario parameters such as HQLA haircuts, inflow and outflow percentage / rates and so on. The list of pre-configured business assumptions and the corresponding reference to the regulatory requirement that it addresses is provided in the following table:

SI. No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
1	HQLAHaircutAssign	Haircuts for high quality liquid assets.	The haircuts on high quality liquid assets are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 0% haircut on level 1 assets, 15% on level 2A assets and 50% on level 2B assets.	MR1 Paragraph 6.3, 6.4
Outflows				
2	RBI- Non lien marked stable retail deposits	Run-offs on the stable portion of non-lien marked deposits from retail customers and unsecured wholesale funding from SMEs treated as retail.	The run-off rates on the stable portion of non-lien marked deposits from retail customers and SMEs who are treated like retail customers for the purposes of LCR are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 5% run-off on the stable portion of retail deposits, and either mature or result in an early withdrawal, without incurring significant penalty, within the LCR horizon.	AR2 Part D Sr No 7 and 8

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Sl. No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
3	RBI- Lien marked stable retail deposits	Run offs on the stable portion of lien marked deposits from customers treated as retail.	This assumption defines the run off rates on stable portion of lien marked deposits from all customers treated as retail, where in the deposit maturity and the encumbrance period is within the LCR horizon. Since such deposits can be withdrawn within the horizon, these are treated similar to non-lien marked stable deposits. This assumption applies a 5% run off rate on the stable portion of such deposit.	AR4 Sr no 9
4	RBI- Unencumbered stable lien marked deposits	Run offs on the unencumbered stable portion of lien marked deposits from customers treated as retail.	Run off rates for unencumbered stable portion of lien marked deposits from customers treated as retail wherein the deposit maturity is within horizon, but the encumbrance period is beyond the LCR horizon is defined as a part of this assumption. The unencumbered stable portion of such deposits receive a 5% Run off rate.	AR4 Sr no 9
5	RBI- Encum portion exclusion of retail Lien marked deposits	Run offs on the encumbered portion of lien marked deposits from customers treated as retail.	Run offs on the encumbered portion of lien marked deposits from customers treated as retail wherein the deposit maturity is within horizon, but the encumbrance period is beyond the LCR horizon is defined as a part of this assumption. The encumbered portion of both stable and less stable lien marked deposits receive a 0% Run off rate.	AR4 Sr no 9
6	RBI- Non lien marked less stable deposits	Run-offs on the less stable portion of non-lien marked deposits from retail customers and unsecured wholesale funding from SMEs treated as retail.	The run-off rates on the less stable portion of non-lien marked deposits from retail customers and SMEs who are treated like retail customers for the purposes of LCR are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 10% run-off on the portion of retail deposits that do not meet the deposit stability criteria and either mature or result in an early withdrawal, without incurring significant penalty, within the LCR horizon.	AR2 Part D Sr No 7 and 8

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Sl. No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
7	RBI- Lien marked less stable retail deposits	Run offs on the stable portion of lien marked deposits from customers treated as retail.	This assumption defines the run off rates on less stable portion of lien marked deposits from all customers treated as retail, wherein the deposit maturity and the encumbrance period is within the LCR horizon. Since such deposits can be withdrawn within the horizon, these are treated similar to non-lien marked less stable deposits. This assumption applies a 10% run off rate on the stable portion of such deposit.	AR4 Sr no 9
8	RBI -Unencumbered less stable lien marked deposits	Run offs on the unencumbered less stable portion of lien marked deposits from customers treated as retail.	Run off rates for unencumbered less stable portion of lien marked deposits from customers treated as retail wherein the deposit maturity is within the horizon, but the encumbrance period is beyond the LCR horizon is defined as a part of this assumption. The unencumbered less stable portion of such deposits receive a 10% Run off rate.	AR4 Sr no 9
9a	RBI - Insured Operational Balance Run-off	Run-off on the portion of operational balance, from deposits generated by clearing, custody and cash management activities, that is fully covered by deposit insurance.	The run-off rates on the insured portion of the balance held in operational accounts to fulfill operational requirements are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 3% run-off on insured operational balances that meet the additional criteria for deposit insurance schemes and a 5% run-off on those that do not meet the additional criteria.	AR2 part D Sr No 10, BLR 1 template A 2. (ii)
9b	RBI - Uninsured Operational Balance Run-off	Run-off on the portion of operational balance, from deposits generated by clearing, custody and cash management activities, that is not covered by deposit insurance.	The run-off rates on the uninsured portion of the balance held in operational accounts to fulfill operational requirements are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 25% run-off on operational balances that are not covered by deposit insurance.	AR2 part D Sr No 10, BLR 1 template A 2. (ii)

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Sl. No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
10	RBI-Run-off on Unsec Non-Op Funding from SME and others	Run-off on the unsecured wholesale funding, provided by SMEs, that is not classified as an operational deposit. This is achieved by rolling over 1 – run-off rate to beyond the LCR horizon of 30 days.	The run-off rates on the cash flows, from unsecured funding that is not classified as an operational deposit, received from SME's, treated as wholesale customers and AoP, HUF, partnerships, trusts which are treated as wholesale, for the purposes of LCR, are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 60% rollover for an SME treated as wholesale and a 0% rollover on the other entities.	AR2 Part D Sr 9
11	RBI-NFC, Sov, CB, PSE UWF Run-off on Non-op Balance	Run-off on the unsecured wholesale funding (UWF), provided by non-financial corporate (NFC), sovereigns (Sov), central banks (CB), and multilateral development banks (MDB) and PSEs that is not classified as an operational deposit. This is achieved by rolling over 1 – run-off rate to beyond the LCR horizon of 30 days.	The run-off rates on the cash flows, from unsecured funding that is not classified as an operational deposit, received from non-financial corporates, sovereigns, central banks, multilateral development banks and PSEs, are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 80% rollover that is 20% run-off on cash flows from non-operational funding accounts that are fully covered by deposit insurance and a 60% rollover that is 40% run-off on those non-operational funding accounts that are not fully covered by deposit insurance.	AR2 Part D Sr 9
12	RBI-UWF Run-off on Non-op Balance from SMEs and others	Run-offs on unsecured wholesale funding (UWF) from SMEs not treated as retail.	The run-off rates on the non-operational portion of operational deposits from SME's, treated as wholesale customers for the purposes of LCR, and AoP, HUF, partnerships, trusts which are treated as wholesale are pre-defined as part of this assumption. . This assumption applies a 40% run off for an SME treated as wholesale and a 100% run off on the other entities.	AR2 Part D Sr 9

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Sl. No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
13	RBI-NFC, Sov, CB,PSE Non-operational UWF Run-off	Run-off on the non-operational portion of unsecured wholesale funding provided by non-financial corporate (NFC), sovereigns (Sov), central banks (CB), and multilateral development banks (MDB) and PSEs that is classified as an operational deposit.	The run-off rates on the non-operational portion of operational deposits from non-financial corporate, sovereigns, central banks, multilateral development banks and PSEs, are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 40% run off on rate on the non-operational portion of deposits from these counterparties.	AR2 Part D Sr 9
14a	Non lien marked term deposits from SME, AoP, trusts etc	Non lien marked term deposits from SME, AoP, HUF, Trusts and partnerships treated as wholesale.	The run-off rates for non-lien marked term deposits from SMEs, AoPs, HUF, Trusts and partnerships treated as wholesale for the purposes of LCR are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 40% run off on Wholesale SME and a 100% run off on the other counterparties	AR4 Sr no 9
14b	Term deposits with no lien marked.	Non lien marked term deposits from sovereigns, central banks, MDB, non-financial corporates and PSE.	The run-off rates for non-lien marked term deposits from sovereigns, Central banks, non-financial corporates, MDB and PSE are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 40% run off on all the counterparties	AR4 Sr no 9
15a	Lien marked term deposits from SME, AoP, trusts etc	Lien marked term deposits from SME, AoP, HUF, Trusts and partnerships treated as wholesale.	The run-off rates for lien marked term deposits from SMEs, AoPs, HUF, Trusts and partnerships treated as wholesale for the purposes of LCR are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 40% run off on Wholesale SME and a 100% run off on the other counterparties	AR4 Sr no 9
15b	Lien marked term deposits from PSE, MDB etc	Lien marked term deposits from sovereigns, central banks,	The run-off rates for lien marked term deposits from sovereigns, Central banks, non-financial corporates, MDB and PSE are pre-	AR4 Sr no 9

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Sl. No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
		MDB, non-financial corporates and PSE.	defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 40% run off on all the counterparties	
15c	Unenc portion of lien marked TD from SME, AoP	Unencumbered portion of lien marked deposits from SME, AoP, HUF, Trusts and partnerships treated as wholesale	The run-off rates for the unencumbered portion of lien marked term deposits from SMEs, HUF, AoPs, Trusts and partnerships treated as wholesale for the purposes of LCR are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 40% run off on Wholesale SME and a 100% run off on the other counterparties	AR4 Sr no 9
15d	Unenc portion of lien marked TD from sov, CB	Unencumbered portion of lien marked deposits from sovereigns, Central banks, MDB, Non-financial corporates and PSE.	The run-off rates for the unencumbered portion of lien marked term deposits from sovereigns, Central banks, non-financial corporates, MDB and PSE are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 40% run off on all the counterparties	AR4 Sr no 9
16a	Encum portion of lien marked dep from SME, AoP etc	Encumbered portion of lien marked deposits from SME, AoP, HUF, Trusts and partnerships treated as wholesale	The run-off rates for the encumbered portion of lien marked term deposits from SMEs, AoPs, HUF, Trusts and partnerships treated as wholesale for the purposes of LCR are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 0% run off on all the counterparties	AR4 Sr no 9
16b	Enc portion of lien marked TD from sov, CB	Encumbered portion of lien marked deposits from sovereigns, Central banks, MDB, Non-financial corporates and PSE.	The run-off rates for the encumbered portion of lien marked term deposits from sovereigns, Central banks, non-financial corporates, MDB and PSE are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 0% run off on all the counterparties	AR4 Sr no 9
17	RBI - Other LE Unsecured Wholesale Funding Run-off	Run-off on unsecured wholesale funding, from wholesale customers other	The run-off rates on the cash flows, from unsecured funding that is not classified as an operational deposit, received from wholesale counterparties other than SMEs, non-financial corporates, sovereigns,	BLR Template A2 (iv)

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Sl. No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
		than SMEs, non-financial corporate, sovereigns, central banks, multilateral development banks and PSEs, provided for non-operational purposes.	central banks , multilateral development banks and PSEs, are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 0% rollover i.e. 100% run-off on cash flows from non-operational funding accounts.	
18	RBI-UWF Run-off on Non-operational Balance of Other Entities	Run-off on the non-operational portion of unsecured wholesale funding (UWF) provided by customers other than non-financial corporates, sovereigns, central banks, multilateral development banks and PSEs that is classified as an operational deposit.	The run-off rates on the non-operational portion of operational deposits from wholesale counterparties other than SMEs, non-financial corporates, sovereigns, central banks, multilateral development banks and PSEs, are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% run-off on the non-operational portion of operational deposits from such counterparties.	BLR Template A2 (iv)
19a	Non lien marked TD from other LE	Run off for non-lien marked term deposits from other legal entities.	The run-off rates for non-lien marked term deposits from all other legal entities are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% run off for such deposits.	AR4 Sr no 9
19b	Lien marked TD from other LE	Run off for lien marked term deposits from other legal entities.	The run-off rates for lien marked term deposits from all other legal entities are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% run off for such deposits.	AR4 Sr no 9
19c	Unenc portion of lien marked TD from other LE	Run off for unencumbered portion of lien marked term deposits from other legal entities.	The run-off rates for the unencumbered portion of lien marked term deposits from all other legal entities are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% run off.	AR4 Sr no 9

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Sl. No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
19d	Enc portion of lien marked TD from other LE	Run off for encumbered portion of lien marked term deposits from other legal entities.	The run-off rates for the encumbered portion of lien marked term deposits from all other legal entities are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 0% run off.	AR4 Sr no 9
20	RBI- Secured funding run off - Central banks	Run off on secured funding, excluding collateral swaps with central banks as counterparty	The run-off rates on the secured funding, excluding collateral swaps, with Central banks as counterparty, are pre-defined as part of these assumptions. The assumption applies a 100% roll over to cash flows from such transactions.	AR2 Part D Sr No11
21	RBI- Secured funding run off - all other counterparties	Run-off on secured funding, excluding collateral swaps, with all counterparties except central banks	The run-off rates on the secured funding, excluding collateral swaps, from all counterparties except Central banks, are pre-defined as part of these assumptions. This assumption applies the regulatory run-offs applicable to each counterparty type in the form of rollover rates that is 1 – run-off rates.	AR2 Part D Sr No11
22	RBI-Collateral Swap Run-off	Run-off on collateral swap transactions.	The run-off rates on collateral swaps are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies the run-offs applicable to the market value of received collateral, when the collateral received under a swap transaction is of a higher quality than the collateral placed, as the difference between the liquidity haircuts applicable to the received and placed collateral.	AR2 Part D Sr No 11
23	RBI-Additional Collateral Required Due to Ratings Downgrade	Increased liquidity needs arising from the requirement to post additional collateral due to a 3-notch ratings downgrade.	The outflow rate, on the additional collateral required to be posted on contracts with downgrade triggers, due to a 3-notch ratings downgrade, is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% outflow on the downgrade impact amount arising from a 3-notch ratings downgrade.	AR2 Part D Sr No 12, Explanatory note (ix)

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Sl. No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
24	RBI-Loss of Re-hypothecation Rights Due to Ratings Downgrade	Increased liquidity needs arising from a loss of re-hypothecation rights on assets received as collateral due to a 3-notch ratings downgrade.	The outflow rate, on the additional cash outflows arising on contracts with downgrade triggers that result in a loss of re-hypothecation rights due to a 3-notch ratings downgrade is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% outflow on the value of mitigants received under re-hypothecation rights corresponding to accounts whose downgrade trigger is activated due to the 3-notch ratings downgrade.	AR2 Part D Sr No 12, Explanatory note (ix)
25	RBI - Increased Liquidity Needs Due to Change in Coll Value	Increased liquidity needs arising from the potential change in the value of posted collateral.	The outflow rate on the additional cash outflow due to a potential loss in the market value of non-level 1 assets posted as collateral is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% outflow on the value of non-level 1 posted collateral computed after netting the non-level 1 collateral received under re-hypothecation rights on the same transaction.	AR2 Part D Sr No 12, Explanatory note (x)
26	RBI-Increased Liquidity Needs Due to Market Valuation Change	Increased liquidity needs arising from market valuation changes on derivatives and other transactions.	The outflow rate on the collateral outflows occurring due market valuation changes on derivative and other transactions is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% outflow rate on the largest absolute net 30-day collateral flow occurring during the preceding 24 months under the historical look-back approach.	AR2 Part D Sr No 12
27	RBI-Increased Liquidity Needs Due To Excess Collateral	Increased liquidity needs arising from excess non-segregated collateral received that can be recalled by the counterparty.	The outflow rate on the excess unsegregated collateral held by a bank, which can potentially be withdrawn by the counterparty, is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% outflow on the value of excess collateral.	AR2 Part D Sr No 12, Explanatory note (xiv)
28	RBI-Increased Liquidity Needs from Contractually Due Coll	Increased liquidity needs arising from collateral that is contractually required to be	The outflow rate on the collateral that the bank is contractually required to post to its counterparty, but has not yet posted, is pre-	AR2 Part D Sr No 12, Explanatory note (xiii)

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Sl. No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
		posted to the counterparty but has not yet been posted.	defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% outflow on the value of contractually due collateral.	
29	RBI-Increased Liquidity Needs Due to Substitutable Coll	Increased liquidity needs arising from contracts that allow a counterparty to substitute lower quality collateral for the current higher quality collateral.	The outflow rate on the collateral that the counterparty can contractually substitute with lower quality collateral is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies an outflow rate equal to the difference between the liquidity haircuts of collateral that can be potentially substituted by the counterparty and the collateral that substitutes it.	AR2 Part D Sr No 12, Explanatory note (xv)
30	RBI-Loss of Funding on Structured Financing Instruments	Loss of funding on asset-backed securities, covered bonds and other structured financing instruments.	The run-off rate on the maturing asset-backed securities, covered bonds and other structured financing instruments is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% run-off on structured financing instruments that mature within the LCR horizon.	AR2 Part D Sr no 12
31	RBI-Loss of Funding from Financing Facility–Maturing Debt	Loss of funding on asset-backed commercial paper, conduits, securities investment vehicles and other such financing facilities due to inability to refinance maturing debt.	The run-off rate on the maturing amounts of asset-backed commercial paper, conduits, securities investment vehicles and other such financing facilities is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% run-off on the EOP balance of the structured financing facilities that mature within the LCR horizon.	AR2 Part D Sr no 12
32	RBI-Loss of Funding from Financing Facility–Return of Assets	Loss of funding on asset-backed commercial paper, conduits, securities investment vehicles and other such financing facilities due to potential return of assets.	The run-off rate on the returnable assets underlying asset-backed commercial paper, conduits, securities investment vehicles and other such financing facilities is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% run-off on the value of the assets that are returnable within the LCR horizon.	AR2 Part D Sr no 12

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Sl. No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
33	RBI-Drawdowns on Committed Credit and Liquidity Facilities	Drawdowns on committed credit and liquidity facilities extended to retail customers, SMEs, corporates, sovereigns, central banks, MDBs and PSEs.	The outflow rate on the undrawn amount available to be drawn down on the committed credit and liquidity facilities extended to retail customers, SMEs, corporates, sovereigns, central banks, MDBs and PSEs is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies the relevant outflow as a drawdown rate, based on the counterparty type, for the aforementioned counterparties.	BLR 1 LCR template-C.1 AR2 Part D Sr No 12, Explanatory notes (xvi)
34	RBI-Draws on Committed Facilities Extended to Banks	Drawdowns on committed credit and liquidity facilities extended to banks.	The outflow rate on the undrawn amount available to be drawn down on the committed credit and liquidity facilities extended to customers is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies the relevant outflow as a drawdown rate, for banks, including those subject to prudential regulation.	BLR 1 LCR template-C.1 AR2 Part D Sr No 12, Explanatory notes (xvi)
35	RBI-Draws on Committed Facilities Extended to Other Entity	Drawdowns on committed credit and liquidity facilities extended to entities other than retail customers, SMEs, corporates, sovereigns, central banks, MDBs, PSEs and banks.	The outflow rate on the undrawn amount available to be drawn down on the committed credit and liquidity facilities extended to customers other than retail customers, SMEs, corporates, sovereigns, central banks, MDBs, PSEs and banks is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% outflow as a drawdown rate to all counterparties excluding the aforementioned counterparties.	BLR 1 LCR template-C.1 AR2 Part D Sr No 12, Explanatory notes (xvi)
36	RBI - Other Contingent Funding Obligation Outflows	Outflows related to trade finance related instruments.	The outflow rate on the trade finance related instruments is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 5% run-off on such trade finance obligations.	BLR 1 LCR template-C.1 AR2 Part D Sr No 12 AR4 Sr no 5

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Sl. No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
37	RBI - Uncommitted Facility Outflows	Drawdowns on uncommitted credit and liquidity facilities extended to customers.	The outflow rate on the undrawn amount available to be drawn down on the uncommitted credit and liquidity facilities extended to customers is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 0% drawdown on the uncommitted facilities. The drawdown rates are allowed to be updated to reflect the rates specified by national regulators.	BLR 1 LCR template-C.1 AR2 Part D Sr No 12 AR4 Sr no 5
38	RBI- Outflows related to short positions.	Outflows related to customer and bank short positions	The outflow rate on the customer and firm short positions is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption specifies outflows on the short positions based on assets covering such short positions.	AR2 Part D Sr No 12 Explanatory note (xx) AR2 Appendix Para E , Explanatory note (iii)
Inflows				
39	RBI- Secured lending inflows	Inflows from secured lending transactions excluding collateral swaps.	The inflow rates on the secured lending, excluding collateral swaps, are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies the regulatory inflows to secured lending transactions based on the asset level of the collateral received in the form of rollover rates i.e. 1 – run-off rates.	BLR 1 LCR template-C.1 (June 2014) AR2 Appendix- E, explanatory note (i), (ii) and (iii)
40	RBI - Collateral Swap Inflows	Inflows from collateral swap transactions.	The inflow rates on collateral swaps are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies the inflows applicable to the market value of placed collateral, when the collateral placed under a swap transaction is of a higher quality than the collateral received, as the difference between the liquidity haircuts applicable to the placed and received collateral.	BLR 1 LCR template-C.1 (June 2014) AR2 Appendix- E, explanatory note (i), (ii) and (iii)

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Sl. No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
41	RBI - Drawdowns on Committed Funding Facilities received	Drawdowns on committed facilities received by the bank.	The inflow rate on the undrawn amount available to be drawn down, on the committed credit and liquidity facilities received by the bank, is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 0% inflow rate on the credit and liquidity lines received by the bank.	BLR 1 LCR template-C.4 AR2 Part D Sr No 14, Explanatory notes (xxv) and (xxvi)
42	RBI - Other Inflows from Retail Counterparties	Other inflows from fully performing loans, which have a specified maturity and are extended to retail customers and SMEs treated as retail.	The inflow rate on the fully performing loans with a stated maturity, extended to retail customers and SMEs who are treated like retail customers for the purposes of LCR, is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 50% rollover i.e. 50% inflow on performing retail loans.	BLR 1 LCR template-C.5 (June 2014) AR 2 Part D Sr No 13
43	RBI - Other Inflows from WSME, NFC, Sov, CB, MDB and PSE	Other inflows from fully performing loans, which have a specified maturity and are extended to small and medium enterprises treated as wholesale (WSME), non-financial corporate (NFC), sovereigns (Sov), central banks (CB), multilateral development banks (MDB) and public sector enterprises (PSE).	The inflow rate on the fully performing loans with a stated maturity, extended to wholesale SMEs, non-financial corporates, sovereigns, central banks, multilateral development banks and public sector enterprises is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 0% rollover that is 100% inflow on performing loans from central banks and a 50% rollover that is 50% inflow on those from other non-financial counterparties specified earlier.	BLR 1 LCR template-C.5 AR 2 Part D Sr No 13

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SI. No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
44	RBI - Other Inflows from Other Wholesale Counterparties	Other inflows from fully performing loans extended to financial entities, excluding central bank, multilateral development bank and public sector enterprise, and to non-financial wholesale counterparties, excluding corporate, sovereign, central bank, multilateral development bank and public sector enterprise.	The inflow rate on the fully performing loans with a stated maturity, extended to counterparties other than retail, SMEs, non-financial corporates, sovereigns, central banks, multilateral development banks and public sector enterprises, is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 0% rollover that is 100% inflow on performing loans from other financial entities and a 50% rollover that is 50% inflow on those from other non-financial counterparties.	BLR 1 LCR template-C.5 AR 2 Part D Sr No 13
45	RBI - Revolving, Non-Maturity and Non-Performing Inflow Excl	Exclusion of inflows from revolving products, products that do not have a specified maturity, and products that are not fully performing.	The exclusion of cash inflows from revolving assets, assets that do not have a stated maturity and assets that are not fully performing is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% rollover on the inflows from such assets.	BLR 1 LCR template-C.5 AR2 Part D Sr No 13 and 14
46a	RBI - Open Maturity Loan Minimum Payment Inflows	Inflows due to minimum payments received within the LCR horizon on open maturity loans from all counterparties	The inflow rate on the minimum payments of principal, interest and fee, that are contractually due within the LCR horizon, on an open maturity loan with all counterparties, is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 50% factor on such minimum payments for retail parties and non-financial counterparties and 100% factor on financial counterparties.	BLR 1 LCR template-C.5 AR2 Part D Sr No 14

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SI. No.	Assumption Name	Assumption Description	Regulatory Requirement Addressed	Regulatory Reference
47	RBI - Operational Deposit Inflows	Inflows from operational deposits held with other financial institutions and deposits held with the centralized institution of a cooperative banking network.	The inflow rate on the deposits, held by the bank at other institutions for operational purposes, are pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 0% inflow on such operational deposits.	BLR 1 LCR template-C.5 AR2 Part D Sr no 10
48	RBI - Non HQLA Security inflows	Inflows from securities not included in the stock of HQLA.	The inflow rate on the performing securities that are excluded from the stock of HQLA is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% inflow on both the principal and interest cash flows from securities classified as Other Assets and securities classified as HQLA but do not meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the stock of HQLA. It also applies a 0% inflow rate on non-performing securities and securities that are classified as HQLA and meet the criteria for inclusion in the stock of HQLA, to avoid double counting.	AR2 Part D, Sr No 13, Explanatory Note (xxiii)
49	RBI - Contractual Interest Inflows	Inflows related to contractual receipt of interest.	The inflow rate on the interest contractually receivable, on fully performing assets other than non-HQLA securities, within the LCR horizon is pre-defined as part of this assumption. This assumption applies a 100% inflow on interest in the form of a 0% rollover rate.	AR2 Part D, Sr No 13, Explanatory Note (xxiii)

13 Forward Date Liquidity Risk Calculation

Forward date liquidity risk management refers to assessing and viewing the liquidity position of a bank as of one or multiple forward dates under normal and stress conditions. To ensure that liquidity ratios and liquidity gaps remain stable over time and within the boundaries of internal limits, regulatory requirements and market expectations, the bank management forecasts the liquidity metrics for future dates.

In release 8.0.2, Oracle Financial Services Liquidity Risk Management supports the calculation of liquidity risk metrics for forward dates it helps financial institutions to perform the following for one or multiple user-specified forward dates:

i. Forecast balance sheet position

The application has the ability to forecast the position balances for any future date based on several techniques. Some of the balance forecasting techniques are constant balance, contractual run-off, equally changing balance and so on.

ii. Balance sheet adjustments

The application provides the ability to adjust the forecasted balance sheet to ensure that the sum total of liabilities and equity is equal to the total assets.

iii. Forecast cash flows based on forward balances

The application has the ability to forecast the cash flow amounts for any future date based on several techniques. Some of the cash flow forecasting techniques supported by the application are contractual profile, current profile, and default profile and so on.

iv. Use several combinations of balance and cash flow forecasting techniques

The application provides the ability to use several distinct combinations of techniques for balance and cash flow forecasting. For example, Constant Balance forecasting technique for balance forecasting may be used with either Contractual Profile or Current profile techniques for cash flow forecasting.

v. Use any techniques for a combination of Product, Legal Entity and Currency:

The application provides the ability to select or assign any distinct combination of balance and cash flow forecasting techniques for each combination of Product, Legal Entity and Currency.

vi. Compute components of LCR for future dates

The application has the ability to compute LCR and its components such as HQLA, NCOF and so on for any future date based on the forward balances and cash flow amounts generated based multiple techniques. Currently, forward date LCR is computed only as per US Federal Reserve Liquidity Coverage Ratio guidelines i.e. when the Run Purpose is selected as U.S Fed Liquidity Ratio Calculation.

vii. Compare liquidity risk metrics between as of date and future dates

The application provides the ability to analyze and compare the liquidity metrics including forward balances, LCR etc. between the as of date i.e. the current date and any future date for which the forward date liquidity risk calculations have been executed.

viii. Compare liquidity risk metrics across future dates:

The application provides the ability to analyze and compare the liquidity metrics including forward balances, LCR etc. between 2 future dates for which the forward date liquidity risk calculations have been executed or across future dates. Users can view the interim calculations as well as variances between the risk metrics across 2 dates.

13.1 Overview of Forward Date Liquidity Risk Calculation

Oracle Financial Services Liquidity Risk Management comprehensively addresses an organization's forward liquidity risk calculation requirements, through a flexible user interface, robust calculations, and advanced reporting. It supports pre-configured calculations, scenarios, and reporting dashboards.

The application supports the following functionality related to forward liquidity risk calculation:

- Granularity of forward records
- Computation of forward dates
- Computation of forward time buckets
- Computation of forward balances
- Adjustment of forward balance sheets
- Allocation techniques on the forward balances
- Calculation of forward cash flows
- Calculation of forward liquidity coverage ratio

13.1.1 Granularity of Forward Records

The spot balances and cash flows are available at the account level granularity. However, the application computes forward date liquidity metrics at an aggregate level and captures the inputs required for forward calculations at a higher level of granularity. The granularity of forward balance and cash flow calculations, i.e. the download dimensions, supported by the application for all assets and liabilities other than derivatives is as follows:

- a. Product
- b. Currency
- c. Legal Entity
- d. Controlled by Treasury Flag
- e. Transferability Restriction

The download dimensions supported by the application for derivatives are as follows:

- a. Legal Entity
- b. Currency
- c. Payment Netting Flag

The forward balances and cash flows computed at a higher granularity are then allocated back to the granularity of spot calculations in order to ensure consistency between the spot and forward date calculations.

13.1.2 Computation of Forward Dates

The application allows users to define forward dates in 2 ways: specification of fixed intervals and calendar selection of forward dates. If the forward dates have fixed intervals between them users can provide the fixed interval forward date parameters and the application will compute the actual forward dates. The process of specifying fixed interval forward date parameters is provided in section Run Management.

The application computes the forward dates based on the fixed interval parameters specified as part of the Run Management window as follows:

1. The first forward date is calculated as follows:

<i>First Forward Date = As of Date + First Forward Date Interval</i>

Where,

As of Date : FIC MIS Date

First Forward Date Interval : Interval between the as of date and the first forward date specified by the user

2. The subsequent forward dates are calculated as follows:

<i>Forward Date_{F+x} = Forward Date_{(F+x)-x} + Forward Date Frequency</i>
--

Where,

F + x : Each forward date subsequent to the first forward date

(F + x) – x : Previous forward date

x : Interval between each forward date that is,. forward date frequency

This calculation is performed till the application achieves the number of forward dates specified by you this include the first forward date that is, (Number of Forward Dates – 1) times.

The forward date calculation process is illustrated below:

Example 1:

As of Date	January 30, 2015
First Forward Date Interval (in days)	1
Forward Date Frequency	1 month
No. of Forward Calculations	3
First Forward Date	January 30, 2015 +1 day = January 31, 2015
	As of Date + First Forward Date Interval
Second Forward Date	January 31, 2015 + 1 month = February 28, 2015
	First Forward Date + Forward Date Frequency
Third Forward Date	February 28, 2015 + 1 month = March 31, 2015
	Second Forward Date + Forward Date Frequency

Example 2:

As of Date	January 29, 2015
First Forward Date Interval (in days)	1
Forward Date Frequency	1 week
No. of Forward Calculations	3
First Forward Date	January 29, 2015 +1 day = January 30, 2015
	As of Date + First Forward Date Interval
Second Forward Date	January 30, 2015 + 1 week = February 6, 2015
	First Forward Date + Forward Date Frequency
Third Forward Date	February 6, 2015 + 1 week = February 13, 2015
	Second Forward Date + Forward Date Frequency

13.1.3 Computation of Forward Time Buckets

Once the forward dates are identified for a given Run, the time buckets are computed for each of those forward dates based on the user specified time bucket definition. Time buckets are defined in terms of days and are independent of dates. In case of forward date calculations, the application computes the forward starting time buckets for each future date for which forward liquidity calculations are to be carried out. The time bucket start and end dates are calculated for each forward starting time bucket for each forward date and the forward cash flows are bucketed appropriately taking into account the business day convention.

The process of calculating time bucket start and end dates for current date and each forward date is illustrated below:

Time Bucket Definition		Current Date		Forward Dates					
		30-Jan-15		31-Jan-15		28-Feb-15		31-Mar-15	
Time Buckets	Frequency (in Days)	Time Bucket Start Date	Time Bucket End Date	Time Bucket Start Date	Time Bucket End Date	Time Bucket Start Date	Time Bucket End Date	Time Bucket Start Date	Time Bucket End Date
Open Maturity									
Overnight									
1-1 Day	1	31-Jan-15	31-Jan-15	1-Feb-15	1-Feb-15	1-Mar-15	1-Mar-15	1-Apr-15	1-Apr-15
2-2 Day	1	1-Feb-15	1-Feb-15	2-Feb-15	2-Feb-15	2-Mar-15	2-Mar-15	2-Apr-15	2-Apr-15
3-3 Day	1	2-Feb-15	2-Feb-15	3-Feb-15	3-Feb-15	3-Mar-15	3-Mar-15	3-Apr-15	3-Apr-15
4-4 Day	1	3-Feb-15	3-Feb-15	4-Feb-15	4-Feb-15	4-Mar-15	4-Mar-15	4-Apr-15	4-Apr-15
5-5 Day	1	4-Feb-15	4-Feb-15	5-Feb-15	5-Feb-15	5-Mar-15	5-Mar-15	5-Apr-15	5-Apr-15

Time Bucket Definition		Current Date		Forward Dates					
		30-Jan-15		31-Jan-15		28-Feb-15		31-Mar-15	
Time Buckets	Frequency (in Days)	Time Bucket Start Date	Time Bucket End Date	Time Bucket Start Date	Time Bucket End Date	Time Bucket Start Date	Time Bucket End Date	Time Bucket Start Date	Time Bucket End Date
6-6 Day	1	5-Feb-15	5-Feb-15	6-Feb-15	6-Feb-15	6-Mar-15	6-Mar-15	6-Apr-15	6-Apr-15
7-7 Day	1	6-Feb-15	6-Feb-15	7-Feb-15	7-Feb-15	7-Mar-15	7-Mar-15	7-Apr-15	7-Apr-15
8-8 Day	1	7-Feb-15	7-Feb-15	8-Feb-15	8-Feb-15	8-Mar-15	8-Mar-15	8-Apr-15	8-Apr-15
9-9 Day	1	8-Feb-15	8-Feb-15	9-Feb-15	9-Feb-15	9-Mar-15	9-Mar-15	9-Apr-15	9-Apr-15
10-10 Day	1	9-Feb-15	9-Feb-15	10-Feb-15	10-Feb-15	10-Mar-15	10-Mar-15	10-Apr-15	10-Apr-15
Unspecified									

13.1.4 Computation of Forward Balances

The application provides the ability to compute the forward balance of assets and liabilities for multiple future dates as part of its forward liquidity calculation capability. It supports multiple methodologies for computing these forward balances which include:

- Contractual Run Off
- Equally Changing Balance
- Balance Download
- Balance Change Download
- Constant Balance
- Cash Flow Download Method

The application allows users to map the forward balance calculation methods to the desired dimensional combinations such as product-currency or simply a single dimension such as product through a rule defined as part of the Rule Run Framework. This mapping is to be done for all assets and liabilities, other than derivatives, based on a combination of the download dimensions supported for them for forward calculation. The list of download dimensions supported for forward calculations is detailed as part of section [Granularity of Forward Records](#) above.

The application supports a pre-configured rule for mapping the forward balance calculation methods named “LRM - Balance Method Reclassification - Forecast”. This has default values mapped for assets and liabilities. These default mappings can be changed by the users and the rule can be re-saved to reflect these changes. Alternatively, users can create their own mapping rules in the Rules Framework to address regulatory and risk management needs. However, only one mapping rule is allowed to be selected in the Run Management window for a given forward liquidity Run, based on which all further calculations are done as part of that forward Run.

The forward balance calculation methods supported by the application are explained in detail below:

1. Contractual Run Off:

The steps involved in calculating balances at a forward date under contractual terms when the method is selected as “contractual run off” are as follows:

- a. The un-bucketed contractual cash flows based on the current date are obtained as a download. The current date is equal to the As of Date selected during Run Execution.
- b. The current balance of each account as of the “As of Date” is received. This is the starting balance for forward date calculations.
- c. The application calculates the forward balance as of the first forward date as follows:

$$Balance_F = \text{Max} \left\{ \text{EOP Minimum Threshold}, \left(Balance_C - \sum_{C+1}^F \text{Contractual Cash Flows} \right) \right\}$$

Where,

- F : First forward date
- C : Current date i.e. As of Date selected in the Run Management window
- EOP Minimum Threshold : Floor for the account balance i.e. the minimum balance to be maintained at all times

- d. The application calculates the forward balance for each subsequent forward date as follows:

$$Balance_{F+x} = \text{Max} \left\{ \text{EOP Minimum Threshold}, \left(\text{Balance}_C - \sum_{C+1}^{(F+x)} \text{Contractual Cash Flows} \right) \right\}$$

Where,

- F + x : Each subsequent forward date
- x : Interval between each forward date

Note:

1. If a EOP minimum threshold is specified, the contractual cash flows are run-off only till the minimum threshold is reached. Any contractual cash flows which results in the forward balance dropping below the minimum threshold will not be run-off. Once the minimum threshold is reached, it is maintained as constant balance for all subsequent forward dates for that Run and dimensional combination.

For instance the forward balance as of 31st December is 5200, minimum threshold is 5000 and contractual cash outflow between 31st December and the next forward date which is 31st January is 500. In this case, the balance as of 31st January is 5000 i.e. (minimum of 5000, 5200-500).

2. If no minimum threshold is specified, then the application runs off the contractual cash flows till balance equals zero.

The contractual run-off method is illustrated below. The inputs required for this method are provided below considering the spot date as 03/01/2015. All values are in terms of US Dollars.

Product	Spot Balance	EOP Minimum Threshold
Loan 1	1,000	
Loan 2	2,000	
XYZ (TD)	1,000	
ABC (Retail Lending)	2,000	
Loan 3	5,000	
Advances	10,000	
Demand Deposit	3,000	
Loan 4	20,000	2,000
Loan 5	20,000	10,000
Loan 6	20,000	40,000

The contractual cash flow position as of the spot date for each product is as follows:

Product	Cash Flow Date	Cash Flow Type	Outflow Amount	Inflow Amount
Loan 1	2-Mar-15	Outflow	1,000	
Loan 2	2-Mar-15	Outflow	500	
Loan 2	15-Mar-15	Outflow	400	
Loan 2	1-Apr-15	Outflow	200	
Loan 2	16-Apr-15	Outflow	600	
Loan 2	1-May-15	Outflow	300	
XYZ (TD)	31-Mar-15	Outflow	1,000	
ABC (Retail Lending)	3-Apr-15	Inflow		500
ABC (Retail Lending)	10-Apr-15	Inflow		800
ABC (Retail Lending)	25-Apr-15	Inflow		700
Loan 3	1-Jan-18	Inflow		5,000
Demand Deposit	2-Mar-15	Outflow	3,000	
Advances	1-May-15	Outflow	1,500	
Advances	5-May-15	Outflow	800	
Advances	10-Jul-15	Outflow	500	
Advances	11-Aug-15	Outflow	200	

Product	Cash Flow Date	Cash Flow Type	Outflow Amount	Inflow Amount
Advances	1-Dec-15	Outflow	5,000	
Loan 4	4-Apr-15	Outflow	5,000	
Loan 4	1-Aug-16	Outflow	2,000	
Loan 5	1-Aug-16	Outflow	7,000	
Loan 5	1-Sep-16	Outflow	7,000	
Loan 6	1-Aug-16	Outflow	7,000	
Loan 6	1-Sep-16	Outflow	7,000	

The forward balances under different scenarios are explained as follows:

- Scenario I : Entire balance is run off during the forecasting horizon
- Scenario II : No run-off during the forecasting horizon
- Scenario III: Balance is run-off partially during the forecasting horizon
- Scenario IV : Entire balance has run-off prior to the first forward date
- Scenario V: Balance runs-off on the first forward date after the spot date
- Scenario VI: Run-offs are happening on the forward dates
- Scenario VII: Run off is not happening till EOP minimum threshold
- Scenario VIII: Balance runs-off till EOP minimum threshold
- Scenario IX: EOP minimum threshold is more than spot EOP

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Forward Date	Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III	Scenario IV		Scenario V	Scenario VI	Scenario VII	Scenario VIII	Scenario IX
	Retail Lending	Loan 3	Advances	Demand Deposit	XYZ(TD)	Loan 1	Loan 2	Loan 4	Loan 5	Loan 6
1-Apr-15	2,000	5,000	10,000				900	20,000	20,000	20,000
1-May-15		5,000	8,500					15,000	20,000	20,000
1-Jun-15		5,000	7,700					15,000	20,000	20,000
1-Jul-15		5,000	7,700					15,000	20,000	20,000
1-Aug-15		5,000	7,200					13,000	13,000	13,000
1-Sep-15		5,000	7,000					13,000	10,000	6,000
1-Oct-15		5,000	7,000					13,000	10,000	6,000
1-Nov-15		5,000	7,000					13,000	10,000	6,000
1-Dec-15		5,000	2,000					13,000	10,000	6,000
1-Jan-16		5,000	2,000					13,000	10,000	6,000
1-Feb-16		5,000	2,000					13,000	10,000	6,000
1-Mar-16		5,000	2,000					13,000	10,000	6,000

2. **Equally Changing Balance:**

The steps involved in calculating balances at a forward date under contractual terms when the method is selected as “equally changing balance” are as follows:

a. The following parameters are obtained as inputs:

i. First Forward Date Balance

This is the forward balance as of the first forward date. If this parameter is not provided, the application considers the spot balance as the first forward balance as well.

ii. Forecasting Period

This is the number of calendar days over which the balance is changing equally i.e. either reducing or increasing in an equal manner. This is a mandatory parameter

iii. Last Forward Balance

This is the balance as of the last forward date and is an optional parameter. If this value is not provided, the balance is run-off equally to zero.

Note:

You are required to provide this parameter if an increase in forward balance vis-a-vis the spot balance is to be calculated.

b. The application calculates the equally changing amount on each day as follows:

i. When holidays are included:

$$\text{Amount per Day} = \frac{\text{First Forward Date Balance} - \text{Last Forward Balance}}{\text{Forecasting Period}}$$

ii. When holidays are excluded:

$$\text{Amount per Day} = \frac{\text{First Forward Date Balance} - \text{Last Forward Balance}}{\text{Business Days in Forecasting Period}}$$

Note:

The equally changing amount computed here is the forward cash flow as of each calendar or business day depending on whether holidays are included or excluded. In case holidays are excluded for calculating the equally changing amount, the cash flows on such excluded days are 0.

- c. The balance for each dimensional combination on each forward date is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Forward Balance}_{F+x} = \text{Max} \left\{ \text{EOP Minimum Threshold}, \left(\text{Forward Balance}_F - \sum_{t=F+1}^{F+x} \text{Amount per Day}_t \right) \right\}$$

Where,

F : Previous forward balance. The balance as of the first forward date is provided as a download.

x : Interval between each forward date

t : Time period between previous forward date (exclusive) to next forward date (inclusive)

The equally changing balance method is illustrated below. The inputs required for this method are provided below. All values are in terms of US Dollars.

Input					Calculation of Amount Per Day				
Product Name	First Forward Balance (a)	First Forward Date (b)	Forecasting Period (in Days) (c)	Last Forward Balance (d)	Last Forward Date (b + c)	Business Days in Forecasting Period (e)	Amount Per Calendar Day (f = (a - d) ÷ c)	Amount Per Business Day (g = (a - d) ÷ e)	
Loan 1	5,000	1-Apr-15	4	1,000	5-Apr-15	3	1000	1333	
Demand Deposit	3,000	1-Apr-15	7	1,000	8-Apr-15	6	286	333	
Advances	10,000	1-Apr-15	15		16-Apr-15	12	667	833	
Loan 2	10,000	1-Apr-15	5	15,000	6-Apr-15	4	-1000	-1250	

The calculation of forward balances is illustrated under the following scenarios:

1. Scenario I: When holidays are Excluded, Forecasting Period < Forecasting Horizon and EOP Balance is Reducing
2. Scenario II: When holidays are Included, Forecasting Period < Forecasting Horizon and EOP Balance is Reducing
3. Scenario III: When holidays are Excluded, Forecasting Period > Forecasting Horizon and EOP Balance is Reducing
4. Scenario IV: When holidays are Excluded, Forecasting Period > Forecasting Horizon and EOP Balance is Increasing

Forward Date	Holiday	Scenario I		Scenario II		Scenario III	Scenario IV
		Loan 1 Balance	Demand Deposit Balance	Loan 1 Balance	Demand Deposit Balance	Advances Balance	Loan 2 Balance
1-Apr-15	N	5,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	10,000	10,000
2-Apr-15	N	3,667	2,667	4,000	2,714	9,167	11,250
3-Apr-15	N	2,333	2,333	3,000	2,429	8,333	12,083
4-Apr-15	Y	2,333	2,333	2,000	2,143	8,333	12,083
5-Apr-15	Y	2,333	2,333	1,000	1,857	8,333	12,083
6-Apr-15	N	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,571	7,500	12,917
7-Apr-15	N	1,000	1,667	1,000	1,286	6,667	13,750
8-Apr-15	N	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,833	15,000

3. **Balance Download:**

The steps involved in calculating balances at a forward date under contractual terms when the method is selected as “balance download” are as follows:

- a. The forward balances for multiple forward dates are received as a download across dimensional combinations.
- b. The application computes the forward balance for missing forward dates as follows:
 - i. If forward balance is not available for each forward date

The missing forward balance is interpolated using the balances available on the dates immediately prior and immediately following the missing forward date as follows:

$$Y_t = Y_{t-1} + (Y_{t+1} - Y_{t-1}) \times \frac{t - (t - 1)}{(t + 1) - (t - 1)}$$

Where,

- Y_t : Missing forward balance
- Y_{t-1} : Known balance on forward date immediately preceding the missing forward date
- Y_{t+1} : Balance on forward date immediately succeeding the missing forward date
- t : Cumulative time, in days, from first forward date to each subsequent forward date. The cumulative time is based on business days if holidays are to be excluded and based on calendar days if holidays are to be included.

An example of interpolation when frequency of forward dates is a week and holidays are included is as follows:

Input		Calculation			
Forward Date	Forward Balance Download Value	Period Start	Period End	Cumulative Calendar Days	Missing Forward Balance
31-Jan-14	742	31-Jan-14	31-Jan-14	1	
07-Feb-14	438	01-Feb-14	07-Feb-14	8	

Input		Calculation			
Forward Date	Forward Balance Download Value	Period Start	Period End	Cumulative Calendar Days	Missing Forward Balance
14-Feb-14		08-Feb-14	14-Feb-14	15	521
21-Feb-14	604	15-Feb-14	21-Feb-14	22	
28-Feb-14	859	22-Feb-14	28-Feb-14	29	
07-Mar-14	426	01-Mar-14	07-Mar-14	36	
14-Mar-14	268	08-Mar-14	14-Mar-14	43	
21-Mar-14	379	15-Mar-14	21-Mar-14	50	
28-Mar-14		22-Mar-14	28-Mar-14	57	546
04-Apr-14		29-Mar-14	04-Apr-14	64	712
11-Apr-14		05-Apr-14	11-Apr-14	71	879
18-Apr-14	1045	12-Apr-14	18-Apr-14	78	

An example of interpolation when frequency of forward dates is a week and holidays are excluded is as follows:

Input		Calculation			
Forward Date	Forward Balance Download Value	Period Start	Period End	Cumulative Business Days	Missing Forward Balance
31-Jan-14	742	31-Jan-14	31-Jan-14	1	
07-Feb-14	438	01-Feb-14	07-Feb-14	6	
14-Feb-14		08-Feb-14	14-Feb-14	11	521

Input		Calculation			
Forward Date	Forward Balance Download Value	Period Start	Period End	Cumulative Business Days	Missing Forward Balance
21-Feb-14	604	15-Feb-14	21-Feb-14	16	
28-Feb-14	859	22-Feb-14	28-Feb-14	21	
07-Mar-14	426	01-Mar-14	07-Mar-14	26	
14-Mar-14	268	08-Mar-14	14-Mar-14	30	
21-Mar-14	379	15-Mar-14	21-Mar-14	35	
28-Mar-14		22-Mar-14	28-Mar-14	39	506
04-Apr-14		29-Mar-14	04-Apr-14	44	664
11-Apr-14		05-Apr-14	11-Apr-14	48	791
18-Apr-14	1045	12-Apr-14	18-Apr-14	56	

NOTE: Business days exclude weekends and other holidays.

- ii. If a forward balance is not available on the last forward date

The missing forward balance is extrapolated using the forward balances available on the two dates immediately prior to the missing forward date as follows:

$$Y_t = \text{Max} \left[\text{EOP Minimum Threshold}, \left\{ Y_{t-2} + (Y_{t-1} - Y_{t-2}) \times \frac{t - (t - 2)}{(t - 1) - (t - 2)} \right\} \right]$$

Where,

Y_t : Missing observation i.e. value of the forward balance to be forecasted at time 't'

Y_{t-1} : Known value of observation at time 't-1'

Y_{t-2} : Known value of observation at time 't-2'

t : Cumulative time, in days, from start date of the first observation period to the end of each observation period

An example of extrapolation when frequency of forward dates is a month and holidays are included is as follows:

Input		Calculation			
Forward Date	Forward Balance Download Value	Period Start	Period End	Cumulative Calendar Days	Missing Forward Balance
31-Jan-14	742	31-Jan-14	31-Jan-14	1	
28-Feb-14	438	01-Feb-14	28-Feb-14	29	
31-Mar-14	724	01-Mar-14	31-Mar-14	60	
30-Apr-14	603	01-Apr-14	30-Apr-14	90	
31-May-14	859	01-May-14	31-May-14	121	
30-Jun-14	426	01-Jun-14	30-Jun-14	151	
31-Jul-14	268	01-Jul-14	31-Jul-14	182	
31-Aug-14	379	01-Aug-14	31-Aug-14	213	
30-Sep-14		01-Sep-14	30-Sep-14	243	486
31-Oct-14		01-Oct-14	31-Oct-14	274	597
30-Nov-14		01-Nov-14	30-Nov-14	304	705
31-Dec-14		01-Dec-14	31-Dec-14	335	816

An example of extrapolation when frequency of forward dates is a month and holidays are excluded is as follows:

Input		Calculation			
Forward Date	Forward Balance Download Value	Period Start	Period End	Cumulative Business Days	Missing Forward Balance
31-Jan-14	742	31-Jan-14	31-Jan-14	1	
28-Feb-14	438	01-Feb-14	28-Feb-14	21	
31-Mar-14	724	01-Mar-14	31-Mar-14	42	
30-Apr-14	603	01-Apr-14	30-Apr-14	64	
31-May-14	859	01-May-14	31-May-14	86	
30-Jun-14	426	01-Jun-14	30-Jun-14	107	
31-Jul-14	268	01-Jul-14	31-Jul-14	130	
31-Aug-14	379	01-Aug-14	31-Aug-14	151	
30-Sep-14		01-Sep-14	30-Sep-14	173	495
31-Oct-14		01-Oct-14	31-Oct-14	196	617
30-Nov-14		01-Nov-14	30-Nov-14	216	723
31-Dec-14		01-Dec-14	31-Dec-14	239	844

Note:

1. If there is only 1 known observation, then the missing observation is estimated as the value of the preceding known observation.
2. If the balance is not provided for the first forward date in the forecasting horizon, the application will not compute the forward balance for such a dimensional combination. First forward balance is mandatory.

3. If the last forward date and corresponding balance provided as a download occurs after the last date in the forecasting horizon, only those balances missing till the end of the forecasting horizon are interpolated.
4. The application supports only the Balance Download Method or Constant Balance Method for computing forward balances for liquidity pool assets i.e. those assets which are controlled by treasury.

4. **Balance Change Download:**

The steps involved in calculating balances at a forward date under contractual terms when the method is selected as “balance change download” are as follows:

- a. The balance change for multiple forward dates is received as a download across dimensional combinations. A positive value indicates an increase in balance while a negative value indicates reduction.
- b. The spot balances are identified for the same dimensional combination as the balance change download.
- c. The application calculates the forward balance as of each day as follows:

$$Forward\ Balance_F = Max \left\{ EOP\ Minimum\ Threshold, \left(Forward\ Balance_{F-x} + \sum_{t=F-x+1}^F Balance\ Change_t \right) \right\}$$

Where,

- F : Each forward date for which balance is calculated
F – x : Previous forward date for which calculations are done
x : Interval between each forward date
t : Time period between previous forward date (exclusive) to next forward date (inclusive)

Note:

1. If no balance change is specified for time period between previous forward date to next forward date, then the balance calculated as of the previous forward date is assumed to continue “as-is”.
2. If no balance change is specified for the first forward date, the spot balance is assumed to continue.

The following is an example for Balance Change Download:

Input:

Product	Currency	N_EOP_BAL	N_EOP_BAL_RCY	N_EOP_BAL_LCY	N_AS_OF_DATE
Term Deposit	USD	10000	10000	10000	12/31/2014
Term Deposit	INR	2000000	33333	2000000	12/31/2014

Product	Currency	Balance Change Amount	Balance Change Amount Date	Forward Date
Term Deposit	USD	26	1/1/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	66	1/2/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	21	1/5/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	-52	1/6/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	62	1/7/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	-95	1/8/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	0	1/9/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	0	1/12/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	0	1/13/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	0	1/14/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	78	1/15/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	43	1/16/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	-79	1/19/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	57	1/20/2015	2/1/2015

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Product	Currency	Balance Change Amount	Balance Change Amount Date	Forward Date
Term Deposit	USD	29	1/21/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	-56	1/22/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	22	1/23/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	61	1/26/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	93	1/27/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	-73	1/28/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	5	1/29/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	42	1/30/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	10	2/1/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	11	2/2/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	12	2/3/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	13	2/4/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	14	2/5/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	15	2/6/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	23	2/9/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	17	2/10/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	18	2/11/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	34	2/12/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	20	2/13/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	21	2/16/2015	3/1/2015

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Product	Currency	Balance Change Amount	Balance Change Amount Date	Forward Date
Term Deposit	USD	22	2/17/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	23	2/18/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	24	2/19/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	3	2/20/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	26	2/23/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	27	2/24/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	28	2/25/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	29	2/26/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	3	2/27/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	-10	3/1/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	-41020	1/1/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	80810	1/2/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	35960	1/5/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	-36810	1/6/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	76760	1/7/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	-79960	1/8/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	-15000	1/9/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	-15000	1/12/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	-15000	1/13/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	-15000	1/14/2015	2/1/2015

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Product	Currency	Balance Change Amount	Balance Change Amount Date	Forward Date
Term Deposit	INR	-93350	1/15/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	-58280	1/16/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	-64150	1/19/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	72180	1/20/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	43710	1/21/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	-40990	1/22/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	36810	1/23/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	75630	1/26/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	108470	1/27/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	-58170	1/28/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	20060	1/29/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	56580	1/30/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	25000	2/1/2015	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	26000	2/2/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	27000	2/3/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	-28000	2/4/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	-28000	2/5/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	280000	2/6/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	-280000	2/9/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	-28000	2/10/2015	3/1/2015

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Product	Currency	Balance Change Amount	Balance Change Amount Date	Forward Date
Term Deposit	INR	-28000	2/11/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	-50000	2/12/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	-50000	2/13/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	-50000	2/16/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	50000	2/17/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	-50000	2/18/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	-50000	2/19/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	-50000	2/20/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	-50000	2/23/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	-50000	2/24/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	-50000	2/25/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	44000	2/26/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	18000	2/27/2015	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	5000	3/1/2015	3/1/2015

Output:

Product	Currency	N_EOP_BAL	N_EOP_BAL_LCY	N_EOP_BAL_RCY	D_FORWARD_DATE
Term Deposit	USD	10260	10260	10260	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	2099240	2099240	34987	2/1/2015
Term Deposit	USD	10633	10633	10633	3/1/2015
Term Deposit	INR	1707240	1707240	28454	3/1/2015

5. Constant Balance:

The current contractual balance is held constant for each of the forward dates.

The application calculates the forward dates required for a particular run using the forward date calculation. Once forward dates are determined the forecasted balance is calculated for all forward dates.

The constant balance method is illustrated below. The spot information is as follows:

As of Date	31-Dec-14
Product	Term Deposit
Currency	USD
Current Balance	1,000

The forward balance, in case of the constant balance method, is calculated as follows:

Forward Date	Forward Balance
1-Jan-15	1,000
1-Feb-15	1,000

Forward Date	Forward Balance
1-Mar-15	1,000
1-Apr-15	1,000
1-May-15	1,000

6. Cash Flow Download Method:

This method computes the balances for each forward date by summing up the forward cash flows received as download for that forward date. Refer to section [Forward Cash Flow Method Mapping Rule](#) for more details.

13.1.5 Adjustment of Forward Balance Sheet

After computing the forward balances for all dimensional combinations, the application checks whether the total assets equal the total liabilities plus equity. If the total assets do not equal the total liabilities plus equity, an adjustment entry is made to balance the balance sheet, if specified by the user.

The application supports multiple methods for adjusting the balance sheet. The method to be used is determined through the selection of the balance sheet adjustment method in the Run Management window. Refer section [Run Definition Parameters](#) for more details.

The application supports the following four methods for adjusting the forward balance sheet.

- Current Profile Based Increase
- Current Profile Based Decrease
- Cash Adjustment
- Manual Adjustments

NOTE: The adjustments are applied to forward balances prior to computing forward cash flows as part of the contractual Run.

13.1.5.1 Current Profile Based Increase

This method increases the total value of the side of the balance sheet that is lower than the other side in the proportion of the current profile. Suppose the spot balance sheet position and the current profile is as follows:

Assets Side	Asset Balance	Current Profile – Assets	Liabilities Side	Liability Balance	Current Profile – Liabilities	Liability Balance Excluding Equity	Revised Current Profile – Liabilities
Cash	300	35.29%	Equity	200	23.53%		
Asset 2	250	29.41%	Liability 1	300	35.29%	300	46.15%
Asset 3	200	23.53%	Liability 2	350	41.18%	350	53.85%
Asset 4	100	11.76%					
Total	850	100%	Total	850	100%	650	100%

The balance sheet position after forward balance calculation is as follows:

- Total Assets = 1000
- Total Liabilities plus Equity = 1200

Here, the assets side is lower than the liabilities side by 200 (1200-1000). As per this method, the side which is lower is adjusted and made equal to the other side in order for the balance sheet to be balanced. The difference on the assets side is allocated based on the current asset profile as follows:

Assets Side	Current Profile (a)	Forward Balance (b)	Adjustments to Assets (c = a* Difference)	Adjusted Forward Balance (d = b + c)
Cash	35.29%	350	70.58	420.58
Asset 2	29.41%	270	58.82	328.82
Asset 3	23.53%	250	47.06	297.06
Asset 4	11.76%	130	23.52	153.52
Total	100.00%	1000	200	1200

NOTE: If the liabilities side is increased, equity is excluded from any adjustments. The total difference is only allocated to all liabilities other than equity, based on the revised current profile calculated for all liabilities excluding equity.

13.1.5.2 Current Profile Based Decrease

This method decreases the total value of the side of the balance sheet that is higher than the other side in the proportion of the current profile. Based on the spot balance sheet position provided as part of the illustration above, the liabilities side is greater than the assets side and hence is reduced to match the assets side based on the current liability profile as follows:

Liabilities Side	Revised Current Profile (a)	Forward Balance (b)	Adjustments to Liabilities (c = a* Difference)	Adjusted Forward Balance (d = b + c)
Equity		275	0	275.00
Liability 1	46.15%	530	-92.30	437.70
Liability 2	53.85%	395	-107.70	287.30
Total	100.00%	1200	-200	1000

NOTE: If the liabilities side is being decreased, equity is excluded from any adjustments as illustrated above. The total difference is only allocated to all liabilities other than equity, based on the revised current profile calculated for all liabilities excluding equity.

13.1.5.3 Cash Adjustment

This method increases or decreases the cash balance based on the side of the balance sheet which is greater. If the liabilities side is greater than the assets side after computing forward balances, then cash balance is increased by the difference amount. If the asset side is greater than the liabilities side, cash is decreased by the difference amount.

In the illustrations above, since the liabilities side is greater than the assets side, the cash balance is increased by 200, which is the difference amount. The adjusted forward cash balance is 550 (i.e. 350 + 200).

13.1.5.4 Manual Adjustments

Manual adjustments method allows users to specify the percentages by which assets and/or liabilities are to be increased or decreased in order to adjust the balance sheet. The application provides a pre-configured sample rule named “LRM - Manual Balance Adjustment – Forecast” to achieve this. When the ‘manual adjustments’ option is selected as part of the balance sheet adjustment method selection in the contractual Run.

This rule appears for selection of the adjustment of the balance sheet position can be specified based on certain dimensional combination as part of this rule. The most granular combination of dimensions equals the download dimensions for forward date liquidity calculations. Users can modify this rule as per their specific adjustment criteria or create a new rule to specify these criteria. The adjustment percentage specified by the user is applied to the difference in the assets and liabilities side to compute the adjusted balance sheet. The various ways of specifying the manual adjustment criteria are illustrated below.

Illustration 1: Asset Adjustment Only

In this case, the manual adjustment is specified in such a manner that only the asset position changes. The adjustment percentages to be applied differ based on the condition.

Condition	Asset	Currency	Adjustment Percentage
Assets > Liabilities	Asset 2	US Dollar	- 20%
	Asset 3	Euro	-30%
	Cash	US Dollar	-50%
Assets < Liabilities	Cash	US Dollar	70%

Condition	Asset	Currency	Adjustment Percentage
	Asset 2	US Dollar	30%

Illustration 2: Asset Or Liability Adjustment

In this case, either asset position or liability position is changed depending on the condition.

Condition	Asset	Currency	Adjustment Percentage
Assets > Liabilities	Liability 1	US Dollar	55%
	Liability 1	Euro	45%
Assets < Liabilities	Cash	US Dollar	70%
	Asset 2	US Dollar	30%

Illustration 3: Liability Adjustment Only

In this case, only liability position is changed depending on the condition.

Condition	Asset	Currency	Adjustment Percentage
Assets > Liabilities	Liability 1	US Dollar	55%
	Liability 1	Euro	45%
Assets < Liabilities	Liability 1	US Dollar	-70%
	Liability 1	US Dollar	-30%

Illustration 4: Asset And Liability Adjustment

In this case, both asset and liability positions are adjusted depending on the condition.

Condition	Asset	Adjustment Percentage
Assets > Liabilities	Asset 2	-55%
	Liability 1	45%
Assets < Liabilities	Asset 2	70%
	Liability 1	-30%

Suppose the balance sheet position after forward balance calculation is as follows:

Total Assets = 1000

Total Liabilities plus Equity = 1200

Here, the assets side is lower than the liabilities side by 200 (1200-1000). As per the criteria specified in illustration 4, this meets condition 2 i.e. Assets < Liabilities. The difference on the assets side is adjusted as follows:

Asset 2 = 200 * 70% = 140

Liability 1 = 200 * -30% = -60

Total Adjusted Assets = 1000 + 140 = 1140

Total Adjusted Liabilities plus Equity = 1200 – 60 = 1140

13.1.6 Forward Balance and Cash Flow Allocation

13.1.6.1 Forward Balance Allocation

The application computes forward balances based on a limited set of dimensional combinations such product, currency, customer type, legal entity and facility type (refer section [Granularity of Forward Records](#) for granularity of forward records) as the information is generally not available at a very granular level for dates in the future. However, for the purpose of computing LCR, the information is required at a

very granular level. To overcome this mismatch in granularity, the application allocates the adjusted forward balances to the granularity required for computing forward LCR as follows:

1. The dimensional combinations to which forward balance methods are mapped are identified.
2. The dimensional combination to which each forward balance is to be allocated is identified. The allocation granularity is the dimensions that are available as part of the FSI LRM Instrument table.
3. The application computes the current profile of all spot data, which corresponds to each download dimensional combination, at the granularity available in FSI LRM Instrument table i.e. the allocation dimension granularity.
4. The application applies the current profile percentage calculated as part of step 3 to the corresponding forward balances computed at the download dimension level to compute the allocation amount.

The forward balance allocation process is illustrated below. Suppose the forward balance is being computed at the Product – Customer Type dimensional combination. The current balance obtained as a download and forward balance computed for this dimensional combination are follows:

Product	Customer Type	Current EOP Balance (a)	Current Insured Balance (b)	Forward Balance (c)
Deposits	Retail	1000	600	1200
Loans	SME	2000		1500

This illustration assumes that the most granular dimensional combination for computation is Product – Customer Type – Currency. The current balance available for this granular dimensional combination is provided below. The application computes the current profile and allocates balance to the granular combinations as follows:

Input					Calculation			
Product	Customer Type	Currency	Current EOP Balance (d)	Current Insured Balance (e)	Current Profile - EOP Balance [f = d ÷ a]	Allocated Forward Balance (c * f)	Current Profile - Insured Balance [g = e ÷ a]	Allocated Forward Insured Balance (c * g)
Deposits	Retail	USD	800	450	80%	960	45%	540
Deposits	Retail	GBP	200	150	20%	240	15%	180
Loans	SME	USD	900		45%	675		
Loans	SME	GBP	1100		55%	825		

NOTE: The allocation of liquidity pool balances are based on the Fair Value and not the EOP Balance. For all other products the balance allocation is done on the basis of EOP Balance.

13.1.6.2 Forward Cash Flow Allocation

In case of the Cash Flow Download method, the cash flows are obtained at a less granular level i.e. at the level specified in section [Granularity of Forward Records](#). The application allocates these cash flows to the granularity required for computing LCR. The steps involved in allocating cash flows to a more granular level are as follows:

1. The dimensional combinations based on which Cash Flow Download method is mapped are identified.
2. The cash flows obtained as of each forward date are bucketed based on the Time Bucket Definition selected as part of the forward date liquidity risk Run.
3. The dimensional combination to which each forward cash flow is to be allocated is identified. The allocation granularity is the dimensions that are available as part of the Fact Aggregate Cash Flow table.

4. The application computes the current profile of all spot cash flows, which corresponds to each download dimensional combination, at the granularity available in Fact Aggregate Cash Flow table i.e. the allocation dimension granularity including the level 0 time bucket.
5. The application applies the current profile percentage calculated as part of step 4 to the corresponding forward cash flows computed at the download dimension level to compute the allocation amount. The granularity of allocation is the same as that available in Fact Aggregate Cash Flow table.

The forward cash flow allocation process is illustrated below. Suppose the following forward cash flows are obtained at the Product – Customer Type dimensional combination as of the forward date 25th February 2016:

Product	Customer Type	Forward Cash Flow Date	Forward Cash Flows
Loans	Retail	26-Feb-15	15
Loans	Retail	27-Feb-15	20
Loans	SME	26-Feb-15	30
Loans	SME	27-Feb-15	15

The bucketed current cash flows and forward cash flows for this dimensional combination are as follows:

Inputs				Calculation	
Product	Customer Type	Current Cash Flows		Forward Cash Flows	
		1-1 Day	2-2 Day	1-1 Day	2-2 Day
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Loans	Retail	10	25	15	20
Loans	SME	20	15	30	15

This illustration assumes that the most granular dimensional combination for computation is Product – Customer Type – Currency. The current cash flow available for this granular dimensional combination is provided below. The application computes the current profile and allocates forward cash flows to the granular combinations as follows:

Inputs				Calculation				
Product	Customer Type	Currency	Current Cash Flow		Current Profile		Allocated Forward Cash flow	
			1-1 Day (e)	2-2 Day (f)	1-1 Day [g = e ÷ a]	2-2 Day [h = f ÷ b]	1-1 Day (c * g)	2-2 Day (d * h)
Loans	Retail	USD	5	10	0.50	0.40	7.50	8.00
Loans	Retail	GBP	5	15	0.50	0.60	7.50	12.00
Loans	SME	USD	9	9	0.45	0.60	13.50	9.00
Loans	SME	GBP	11	6	0.55	0.40	16.50	6.00

NOTE: This allocation process is applicable only when the cash flow calculation method is selected as 'Cash Flow Download'

13.1.7 Calculation of Forward Cash Flows

The application, as part of contractual Run, calculates forward cash flows based on the balances computed as of each forward date. It supports multiple methodologies for computing these forward cash flows which include:

- Contractual Profile
- Current Profile
- Current and Default Profile
- Cash Flow Download
- Incremental Run-off Assumption
- Growth Assumption
- Drawdown Assumption

The application allows users to map the forward cash flow calculation methods to the desired dimensional combinations such as product-currency or simply a single dimension such as product through a rule defined as part of the Rule Run Framework. The application supports a pre-configured rule for mapping the forward cash flow calculation methods named LRM - Cash Flow Method Reclassification - Forecast. This has default values mapped for assets and liabilities. These default mappings can be changed by the users and the rule can be re-saved to reflect these changes. Alternatively, users can create their own cash flow method mapping rules in the Rules Framework to address regulatory and risk management needs. However, only one mapping rule is allowed to be selected in the Run Management window for a given forward liquidity Run, based on which all further calculations are done as part of that forward Run. The application looks up the method for each dimensional combination and calculates the forward cash flows for each record based on the user-specified method,

The forward cash flow calculation methods supported by the application are explained in detail below:

13.1.7.1 Contractual Profile

The steps involved in calculating cash flows at a forward date under contractual terms when the method is selected as “Contractual Profile” are as follows:

1. The un-bucketed contractual cash flows as of the current date are obtained as a download. The current date is equal to the As of Date selected during Run execution.
2. The contractual cash flows prior to or on the forward date are excluded and the contractual cash flows occurring after the forward date are considered the forward cash flows.

For example, the current date is taken as 28th February 2016 and the contractual cash flows for an account as of the current date are as follows:

Cash Flow Date	28-Mar-16	28-Apr-16	28-May-16	28-Jun-16	28-Jul-16
Cash Flow	80	70	60	50	40

Under the contractual profile method, the cash flows as of the forward date 28th April 2016 are calculated as follows:

Cash Flow Date	28-May-16	28-Jun-16	28-Jul-16
Cash Flow	60	50	40

Note:

1. The cash flow calculation method ‘Contractual Profile’ is applicable only when the forward balance calculation method is selected as ‘Contractual Run-off’.
2. Only the principal cash flows are taken into account for forward liquidity calculations. Interest cash flows as of the current date are ignored.

13.1.7.2 Current Profile

The steps involved in calculating cash flows at a forward date under contractual terms when the method is selected as “Current Profile” are as follows:

1. The un-bucketed contractual cash flows as of the current date are obtained as a download. The current date is equal to the As of Date selected during Run execution.
2. The application calculates the current maturity profile of cash flows for each dimensional combination as follows:

$$Current\ Profile_x = \frac{Cash\ Flow_x}{EOP\ Balance} \times 100$$

Where,

x : Day in which the contractual cash flow occurs from 1 to n

3. The application applies the current maturity profile percentage to each forward balance to obtain the forward cash flows as follows:

$$Forward\ Cash\ Flow_x = Forward\ Balance_f \times Current\ Profile_x$$

Where,

f : Forward dates from 1 to n

The current profile method is illustrated below. The inputs required for this method are provided below:

As of Date (a)	28-Feb-16
EOP Balance (b)	10000
Forward Date 1 (c)	15-Apr-16
Forward EOP Balance 1 (d)	8000
Forward Date 2 (e)	17-Apr-2016
Forward EOP Balance 2 (f)	8900

The application computes the current profile and subsequently the forward cash flows as of each forward date as follows:

Inputs		Calculation					
Cash Date (g)	Flow Cash Flows (h)	Current Profile [i = (h ÷ b) * 100]	Calendar Day [j = (g - a)]	Forward Cash Flows as of 15-Apr-2016		Forward Cash Flows as of 17-Apr-2016	
				Forward Flow Date (c + j)	Cash Flows (d * i)	Forward Cash Flow Date (e + j)	Forward Cash Flows (f * i)
1-Mar-16	979.00	9.79%	2	17-Apr-16	783.20	19-Apr-16	871.31
2-Mar-16	496.00	4.96%	3	18-Apr-16	396.80	20-Apr-16	441.44
3-Mar-16	377.00	3.77%	4	19-Apr-16	301.60	21-Apr-16	335.53
4-Mar-16	520.00	5.20%	5	20-Apr-16	416.00	22-Apr-16	462.80
7-Mar-16	718.00	7.18%	8	23-Apr-16	574.40	25-Apr-16	639.02
8-Mar-16	95.00	0.95%	9	24-Apr-16	76.00	26-Apr-16	84.55

Inputs		Calculation					
Cash Flow Date (g)	Cash Flows (h)	Current Profile [i = (h ÷ b) * 100]	Calendar Day [j = (g - a)]	Forward Cash Flows as of 15-Apr-2016		Forward Cash Flows as of 17-Apr-2016	
				Forward Cash Flow Date (c + j)	Forward Cash Flows (d * i)	Forward Cash Flow Date (e + j)	Forward Cash Flows (f * i)
9-Mar-16	226.00	2.26%	10	25-Apr-16	180.80	27-Apr-16	201.14
10-Mar-16	105.00	1.05%	11	26-Apr-16	84.00	28-Apr-16	93.45
11-Mar-16	1035.00	10.35%	12	27-Apr-16	828.00	29-Apr-16	921.15
14-Mar-16	726.00	7.26%	15	30-Apr-16	580.80	2-May-16	646.14
15-Mar-16	444.00	4.44%	16	1-May-16	355.20	3-May-16	395.16
16-Mar-16	333.00	3.33%	17	2-May-16	266.40	4-May-16	296.37
17-Mar-16	335.00	3.35%	18	3-May-16	268.00	5-May-16	298.15
18-Mar-16	508.00	5.08%	19	4-May-16	406.40	6-May-16	452.12
21-Mar-16	270.00	2.70%	22	7-May-16	216.00	9-May-16	240.30
22-Mar-16	414.00	4.14%	23	8-May-16	331.20	10-May-16	368.46
23-Mar-16	209.00	2.09%	24	9-May-16	167.20	11-May-16	186.01
24-Mar-16	310.00	3.10%	25	10-May-16	248.00	12-May-16	275.90
25-Mar-16	371.00	3.71%	26	11-May-16	296.80	13-May-16	330.19
28-Mar-16	564.00	5.64%	29	14-May-16	451.20	16-May-16	501.96
29-Mar-16	965.00	9.65%	30	15-May-16	772.00	17-May-16	858.85

NOTE: The current profile can be computed on the basis of calendar days or business days.

13.1.7.3 Current and Default Profile

The current and default profile method is a combination of the current profile method and the incremental run-off method of generating cash flows. In this method, the cash flows are generated for some forward dates based on the current profile method and for others based on the default cash flow profile specified by the user as part of the incremental cash flow business assumption. Both these methods are used for generating cash flows for the same dimensional combination. However, only one method is applicable for a given forward date within a single Run execution.

For example, the current profile method can be used to generate cash flows for all forward dates occurring within the next 30 calendar days and default profile method for all forward dates later than 30 days. This is specified as part of the rule named “LRM - Cash Flow Method Reclassification - Forecast”. Considering the As of Date to be 28th February 2016 and the forward liquidity calculations are being executed for 6 forward dates which are at weekly intervals starting 1st March 2016, the cash flow methodology applicable for each forward date is determined as follows:

Forward Date	Days from As of Date	Cash Flow Calculation Method Applied
1-Mar-16	2	Current Profile
8-Mar-16	9	Current Profile
15-Mar-16	16	Current Profile
22-Mar-16	23	Current Profile
29-Mar-16	30	Current Profile
5-Apr-16	37	Default Profile

The process of generating forward cash flows based on the current profile method is documented as part of the Current Profile section above. The process of generating forward cash flows based on the default profile method is available as part of the Incremental Run-off Assumption section below.

13.1.7.4 Cash Flow Download

The forward cash flows as of each forward date are taken as a download at the dimensional combination specified in section [Granularity of Forward Records](#). These cash flows, which are obtained as a download at a less granular level, are allocated by the application to the level of granularity required for computing LCR. Cash flow download method is applicable only in when the balance forecasting method selected is either 'Balance Download' or 'Balance Change Download'.

13.1.7.5 Incremental Run-off Assumption

This method involves leveraging the existing incremental run-off business assumption to apply user-specified run-off pattern on the forward balances in order to generate forward cash flows based on user-specified pattern. The run-off rates for each time bucket are specified through the business assumption definition window by selecting the assumption category as 'Incremental cash flow' and sub category as 'Run-off'.

The user is allowed to select one or multiple incremental cash flow business assumptions as part of the forward date contractual Run definition UI. For the purpose of forward cash flow calculations, the only allowable 'Based On' measure is EOP balance i.e. only those assumptions which are based on EOP balance are displayed for selection as part of the contractual Run in the Run Management window. This restriction does not apply to business-as-usual or stress Runs. The application applies the user-specified run-off rates to each forward balance to compute cash flows as of each forward date. Refer to section [Run-Off](#) for further details on defining the incremental run-off business assumption.

13.1.7.6 New Business Assumption

This method involves leveraging the existing business assumption, new business, to generate cash flows due to business growth over and above the baseline forward cash flows computed by the application. For instance, the cash flow computation method may be selected as Contractual Run-off for a given product. This method considers only the current contractual cash flows occurring beyond the forward date. In this case, users can specify new business over and above the current business using the New Business assumption. The initial cash flows due to new business and subsequent off-set cash flows signifying repayment of assets or liabilities are specified through the business assumption definition window by selecting the assumption category as 'Incremental cash flow' and sub category as 'New Business'.

The user is allowed to select one or multiple new business assumptions as part of the forward date contractual Run definition UI. For the purpose of forward cash flow calculations, the only allowable 'Based On' measure is EOP balance i.e. only those assumptions which are based on EOP balance are displayed for selection as part of the contractual Run in the Run Management window. This restriction does not apply to business-as-usual or stress Runs. The application applies the user-specified growth and off-set rates to each forward balance to compute additional cash flows as of each forward date. Refer to section [New Business](#) for further details on defining the new business assumption

13.1.7.7 Drawdown Assumption

This method involves leveraging the existing drawdown business assumption to specify additional drawdown of the undrawn commitments and lines. The drawdown rates and corresponding repayment rates for each time bucket are specified through the business assumption definition window by selecting the assumption category as 'Incremental cash flow' and sub category as 'Drawdown'.

The user is allowed to select one or multiple drawdown assumptions as part of the forward date contractual Run definition UI. For the purpose of forward cash flow calculations, the only allowable 'Based On' measure is Undrawn Amount i.e. only those assumptions which are based on undrawn amount are displayed for selection as part of the contractual Run in the Run Management window. This restriction does not apply to business-as-usual or stress Runs. The application applies the user-specified drawdown and off-set rates to each forward undrawn balance to compute additional cash flows as of each forward date. Refer to section [Drawdown](#) for further details on defining the drawdown assumption.

13.1.8 Calculation of Forward Liquidity Coverage Ratio

Once the forward balances and cash flows are computed for multiple forward dates as part of the forward date liquidity risk contractual Run, the application computes the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) in a manner similar to that followed for the spot calculations currently. The calculation of LCR is done as part of the BAU Run where the regulatory scenario is applied and its impact on inflows, outflows and stock of HQLA is assessed. The application currently supports forward LCR calculation as per US Federal Reserve and the pre-packaged US regulatory scenario can be used to compute forward LCR under regulatory inflow and outflow rates. Refer to section [US Federal Reserve](#) for further details on LCR computations as per US Federal Reserve.

The application also allows users to apply stress scenarios over and above the baseline regulatory scenario in order to assess the impact of stress of varying magnitudes on a bank's LCR. This is as per the current stress testing functionality supported by OFS Liquidity Risk Management. Refer to section [Run Type](#) for further details on stress testing.

13.1.9 Pre-configured Forecasting Rules

The following are the three different rules which have been preconfigured for forecasting:

- Cash Flow Calculation Method
- Balance Calculation Method
- Manual Adjustments

13.1.9.1 Cash Flow Calculation Method

In the Run Definition window, **Include Forward Date Calculations** is selected as **Yes** and the **Forward Cash Flow Method Mapping Rule** is selected as **LRM – Cash Flow Method Reclassification**.

The Out of Box Rule name is “**LRM - Cash Flow Method Reclassification – Forecast**”.

The Out of Box rule has sample mappings and it is expected to change the mapping as per the requirement.

The list of mandatory source dimensions for Cash Flow Calculation rule is as follows:

- Standard Product Type
- Legal Entity
- Currency

The above source dimensions are mapped to “Forward Method Type”, which is the target dimension.

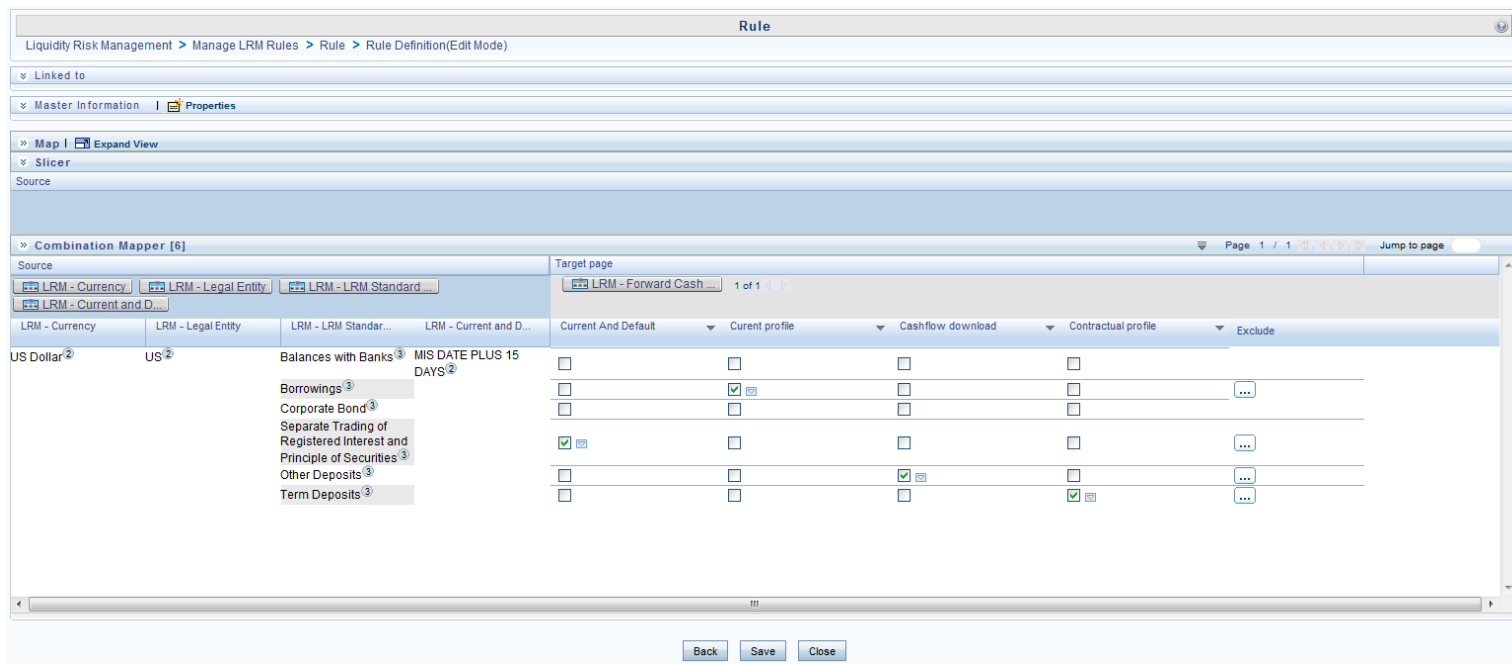
The additional Dimension – “LRM- Current and Default Method – Forecast” (Source hierarchy) must be selected when you wish to map “Current and Default Profile” method to any of the dimensions (product, currency and legal entity).

For Cash Flow Calculation, the following methods are available from the Liquidity Risk Management > Manage LRM Rules > Rule > Run Definition window:

- Contractual Profile
- Current Profile
- Current and Default Profile
- Cash Flow Download

The additional Dimension – “LRM- Current and Default Method – Forecast” (Source hierarchy) must be selected when you wish to map “Current and Default Profile” method to any of the dimensions (product, currency and legal entity).

This hierarchy contains MIS Date plus number of days which is mapped to Current and Default Profile.



13.1.9.2 Balance Calculation Method

In the Run Definition window, **Include Forward Date Calculations** is selected as **Yes** and the **Forward Balance Method Mapping Rule** is selected as **LRM – Balance Method Reclassification**.

The Out of Box Rule name is **“LRM - Balance Method Reclassification – Forecast”**.

The Out of Box rule has sample mappings and it is expected to change the mapping as per the requirement

The list of mandatory source dimensions for this rule is follows:

- Standard Product Type
- Legal Entity
- Currency
- Transferability Restriction

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- Control By Treasury Flag.

These are mapped to the target dimension “Forward Balance Method Type”. For Balance Calculation, following methods are available from the Liquidity Risk Management > Manage LRM Rules > Rule > Run Definition window:

- Contractual Run Off
- Equally Changing Balance
- Balance Download
- Balance Change Download
- Constant Balance
- Cash Flow Download Method

The screenshot displays the 'Rule' configuration window in Oracle Financial Services Liquidity Risk Management. The breadcrumb trail is 'Liquidity Risk Management > Manage LRM Rules > Rule > Rule Definition(View Mode)'. The window is divided into several sections: 'Linked to', 'Master Information | Properties', 'Map | Expand View', 'Slicer', and 'Combination Mapper [20]'. The 'Combination Mapper' section is the primary focus, showing a table with source and target attributes. The source attributes are 'LRM - Legal Entity', 'LRM - LRM Standard', 'LRM - Currency', 'LRM - Control by Treasury', and 'LRM - Transferability'. The target attributes are 'Balance Download Method', 'Balance Download', 'Cash Flow Download', 'Equally Changing Method', 'Contractual Run Off', and 'Exclude'. The table contains rows for various financial instruments, with checkboxes indicating their mapping to the target attributes.

LRM - Legal Ent...	LRM - LRM Sta...	LRM - Currency	LRM- Control b...	LRM- Transfera...	Balance ...ad Method	Balance ... Download	Cash Flow Download	Equally ...ng Method	Contractual Run Off	Exclude
LRM - Legal Entity - Parent Child ¹	Annuity Contracts ³	US Dollar ²	No ²	No ²	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Mortgage Back Security ³		Yes ²		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Balances with Banks ³		No ²		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Borrowings ³		Yes ²		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Credit Cards ³		No ²		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Brady Bond ³		Yes ²		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			No ²		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

At the bottom of the window, there are buttons for 'Back', 'Save', and 'Close'.

13.1.9.3 Manual Adjustments Rule

In the Run Definition window, **Include Forward Date Calculations** is selected as **Yes** and the **Balance Sheet Adjustment Method** is selected as **Manual Adjustment** then, the rule for Manual Balance Adjustment has to be selected.

The Out of Box Rule name is “LRM - Manual Balance Adjustment – Forecast”.

The list of mandatory source dimensions for this rule is as follows:

- Standard Product Type
- Legal Entity
- Currency

The Out of Box rule has sample mapping and values in the target. The Manual Adjustment percentage (the target BP, a parameterized BP) is an input as per the requirement.

The sum total of the Manual Adjustment percentage has to be 100%.

The screenshot displays the 'Rule' configuration window for 'LRM - Manual Balance Adjustment – Forecast'. The 'Combination Mapper' table is as follows:

Source	Target page	
LRM - Currency	LRM - LRM Standard Product	LRM - Legal Entity
LRM - Currency	BP - Balance Sheet Adj Pct - forecast	Exclude
US Dollar ²	Annuity Contracts ³	LRM - Legal Entity ¹
	Commercial Mortgage	
	Backed Securities ³	
	Credit Cards ³	
	Cash ²	

You can also create new rules as per the procedure to replace the existing pre-configure forecasting rules. However, these rules must be mapped in the set up master table. The new rules are seeded in FSI_LRM_FWD_METHOD_RULES. Once it is available in the set up master table then, it will be available in the Method selection drop downs in Run Management window for selection.

	V_RULE_TYPE	V_RRF_RULE_OBJECT_ID
Manual Balance Adjustment Rule	BAL_ADJ_RULE	LRMFRULE019
Forward Balance Calculation Rule	FWD_BAL_RULE	LRMFRULE034
Forward Cash Flow Calculation Rule	FWD_CF_RULE	LRMFRULE040

14 Intraday Liquidity Calculation

Intraday Monitoring metrics as prescribed by The BIS and Reserve Bank of India are computed by the LRM Application through a Run at the end of each day. Dashboard Reports and Regulatory Reports are displayed as a part of computations based on this Run.

Intraday monitoring metrics are calculated for each selected date based on actual data of Payments made and received as part of the Contractual Run. The LRM Application supports the following metrics as a part of Intraday Run:

I. Metrics Applicable for All Reporting banks

1. Daily Maximum Intraday Liquidity Usage
2. Available Intraday Liquidity at the Start of the Business Day
3. Total Payments
4. Time-specific Obligations

II. Metrics Applicable for Banks providing Correspondent banking Services

1. Value of Payments Made on Behalf of Correspondent Banking Customers
2. Intraday Credit Lines Extended to Customers

III. Metrics Applicable to Banks which are direct participants of a Large Value Payment System

1. Intraday Throughput

14.1 End of Day

14.1.1 Daily Maximum Intraday Liquidity Usage

This metric computes the maximum liquidity that a bank needs at any point during the day. This is calculated by cumulating the actual liquidity gaps in each time instance and identifying the largest positive and negative cumulative values during the day. The largest positive value represents the maximum inflow and largest negative value represents the maximum outflow.

This metric uses time buckets feature and is computed at level zero bucket level always.

The following are the steps involved in calculating this metric:

1. The application obtains the actual time-stamped intraday payments data and arranges in chronological order.
2. The inflows and outflows at each time bucket are aggregated separately.
3. The net cash flow at each instant as the difference between the payments received and payments sent are calculated.
4. The cumulative net usage at each time instant is calculated.

5. The largest positive net cumulative position is identified as the daily maximum cumulative positive net position and the largest negative net cumulative position as the daily maximum cumulative negative net position

The following is an example for this metric:

For instance, if a bank has to settle the following 8 payments Intraday:

Sl. No.	Payments	Details
1	19	
2	223	Paid on behalf of a customer bank to which it has extended a secured line of credit of \$500
3	99	To be settled by 11:00
4	108	To settle obligations in an auxiliary net retail payment system
5	10	
6	45	To be settled by 14:00
7	379	
8	11	

The intraday transactions that occurred in the payment and settlement system are as follows:

Cash Flow Timing	Inflows	Outflows
9:00	223	
9:30		19
10:00	95	
10:15		223
10:45		99
11:00		108
12:00	400	
12:35	22	
14:00		10
14:05	5	
14:20		45
15:00		379
15:30	102	

Cash Flow Timing	Inflows	Outflows
17:00		11

The daily maximum Intraday liquidity usage is calculated as follows:

Time Bucket	Inflows	Outflows	Net Position	Cumulative Position
9:00	223	0	223	223
9:30	0	19	-19	204
10:00	95	0	95	299
10:15	0	223	-223	76
10:45	0	99	-99	-23
11:00	0	108	-108	-131
12:00	400	0	400	269
12:35	22	0	22	291
14:00	0	10	-10	281
14:05	5	0	5	286
14:20	0	45	-45	241
15:00	0	379	-379	-138
15:30	102	0	102	-36
17:00	0	11	-11	-47

Here,

Largest Positive Net Cumulative Position: \$299

Largest Negative Net Cumulative Position: \$138

This metric is reported for each LVPS and for each currency.

14.1.2 Available Intraday Liquidity at the Start of the Business Day

This metric computes and reports intraday funding that is available to banks at the start of a business day to meet its intraday liquidity needs throughout the day. All the balances and market values for all products under this category are taken as at the start of each day. This metric is calculated at a Legal Entity(solo/consolidated) - Currency granularity.

The following are the steps involved in calculating this metric:

1. Identification of intraday eligible sources for each product; as defined by the user.

2. Addition of Intraday Eligible sources across all products to arrive at the final value.

OFS LRM Application computes the following as a part of this metric:

1. Intraday liquidity available at the start of each business day
2. Average value of (1) above within a Reporting period
3. First, Second and Third minimum values of (1) above during the Reporting period
 - a. Each report provides the constituent elements of the liquidity sources available to the bank. The constituent elements as a part of this metric is as follows: Central Bank reserves
 - b. Collateral pledged at Central bank
 - c. Collateral pledged at Ancillary systems
 - d. Collateral pledged at Correspondent bank
 - e. Unencumbered liquid assets on the balance sheet
 - f. Total credit lines from Correspondent bank
 - i. Of which secured
 - ii. Of which committed
 - g. Other Total credit lines available
 - i. Of which secured
 - ii. Of which committed
 - h. Balance with the correspondent bank
 - i. Balances with other banks
 - j. Other

14.1.3 Total Payments

This metric calculates the total payment to be made which is the summation of intraday payments sent (outflows) and received (inflows).

The following is an example for this metric:

For instance, a bank has the following intraday transactions that occurred in the payment and settlement system:

Cash Flow Timing	Inflows	Outflows
9:00	223	
9:30		19
10:00	95	

Cash Flow Timing	Inflows	Outflows
10:15		223
10:45		99
11:00		108
12:00	400	
12:35	22	
14:00		10
14:05	5	
14:20		45
15:00		379
15:30	102	
17:00		11

Here,

Total Payments Sent = \$894 (i.e. \$19+\$430+\$10+\$424+\$11)

Total Payments Received = \$847 (i.e. \$223+\$95+\$400+\$22+\$5+\$102)

14.1.4 Time-specific Obligations

This metric calculates the time-specific and critical obligations like payments that result in financial penalty, reputational damage or loss of future business if not serviced in time. Time specific obligations are payments that have to be made at or by a particular time.

The following is an example for this metric:

For instance, Bank A has to settle the following 8 payments Intraday:

SN	Payments	Details	Time-specific obligation flag
1	19		No
2	223	Paid on behalf of a customer bank to which it has extended a secured line of credit of \$500	No
3	99	To be settled by 11:00	Yes
4	108	To settle obligations in an auxiliary net retail payment system	Yes
5	10		No
6	45	To be settled by 14:00	Yes

SN	Payments	Details	Time-specific obligation flag
7	379		No
8	11		No

The intraday transactions that occurred in the payment and settlement system are as follows:

SN	Cash Flow Timing	Payments Sent	Time-specific obligation flag	Success Flag
1	9:30	19	No	NA
2	10:15	223	No	NA
3	10:45	99	Yes	Yes
4	11:00	108	Yes	Yes
5	14:00	10	No	NA
6	14:20	45	Yes	No
7	15:00	379	No	NA
8	17:00	11	No	NA

The following metrics are calculated on actual time basis:

SN	Reporting Requirement	Output as per Illustration
1	Total Number of Time-Specific and Other Obligations	Total number is 3 obligations (SN 3, 4 and 6)
2	Total Value of Time-Specific and Other Obligations	This value is \$252 (i.e. \$99 + \$108 + \$45)
3	Total Number of Time-Specific and Other Obligations Settled	Total number is 2 obligations (SN 3 and 4)
4	Total Value of Time-Specific and Other Obligations Settled	This value is \$207 (i.e. \$99 + \$108)
5	Total Number of Failed Time-Specific and Other Obligations	1 obligation was not settled on time (SN 6)
6	Total Value of Failed Time-Specific and Other Obligations	The value of the obligation not settled on time is \$45 (SN 6)

NOTE: In case of partial payment of time specific obligations, the partially paid obligation is considered as a failed transaction for the purpose of reporting the metric Total Number of Failed Time-Specific and Other Obligations. The paid up portion is reported as part of the metric Total Value of Time-Specific and Other Obligations Settled. The unpaid portion is reported as part of the metric Total Value of Failed Time-Specific and Other Obligations.

14.1.5 Value of Payments Made on Behalf of Correspondent Banking Customers

This metric calculates the total value of payments made on behalf of correspondent banking customers. It applies only to those banks which provide correspondent banking services. This metric helps a bank to understand the proportion of a correspondent bank's payment flows that arise from its provision of correspondent banking services. These flows have a significant impact on the correspondent bank's own intraday liquidity management. Internalized payments are also a part of this calculation. Internalized payments refer to the payments made across accounts.

OFS LRM application calculates the total value of payments made on behalf of correspondent banking customers on each day. The split up of these total payments- customer-wise is available for the Top 'N' customers, on the basis of total payments made; where 'N' is a user input. The Application also reports the three largest daily total values and the daily average total value of these payments within a reporting period.

This metric is calculated at a Legal Entity- Currency granularity.

14.1.6 Intraday Credit Lines Extended to Customers

This metric is applicable for those banks which provide correspondent banking services and extend intraday credit lines to its customers. Intraday credit lines are those in which drawdown and repayment occurs during the same day.

Intraday Credit Lines have two features, Secured and Committed. The secured lines are those which are extended by the correspondent bank to its customer upon placement of any collateral against the same. The committed lines are irrevocable.

OFS LRM application enables to monitor the scale of a correspondent bank's provision of intraday credit to its customers. This metric is calculated at a Legal Entity- Currency granularity.

The following are reported as a part of this metric:

- Total value of credit lines extended
 - Of which total secured
 - Of which total committed
- Total value of credit lines used
 - Of which total secured
 - Of which total committed
- Peak Usage values

Peak Usage is calculated by the application as follows:

At the most granular Time bucket level (level 0), the net usage i.e., Total drawdown –Total Repayment is calculated. At the end of the day, the most negative value of this net usage is reported as Peak Usage.

14.1.7 Intraday Throughput

This metric calculates the percentage of payments that are settled at each time bucket during the day. It is calculated only in case of banks that are Direct Participants in a payment system.

The application calculates the throughput for both payments made and payments received at every one hour interval.

The following are the steps involved in calculating this metric:

1. The application calculates the cumulative cash outflows and inflows at each one hour time band.
2. The cumulative outflows and inflows in each band is divided by the total cash outflow /inflow respectively during the day.

The following is an example for this metric:

A bank has the following intraday transactions that occurred in the payment and settlement system:

Cash Flow Timing	Payments Received	Payments Made
9:00	223	
9:30		19
10:00	95	
10:15		223
10:45		99
11:00		108
12:00	400	
12:35	22	
14:00		10
14:05	5	
14:20		45
15:00		379
15:30	102	
17:00		11

As per the illustration, Intraday throughput is as follows: (this example features that throughput be calculated only for Payments Sent; however the application calculates throughput for both payments sent and payments received).

Time Bucket	Cash Outflows	Cumulative Cash Outflows	Intraday Throughput
		(b)	(b / a)
8-9 Hours	0	0	0.00%
9-10 Hours	19	19	2.13%
10-11 Hours	430	449	50.22%
11-12 Hours	0	449	50.22%
12-13 Hours	0	449	50.22%
13-14 Hours	10	459	51.34%
14-15 Hours	424	883	98.77%
15-16 Hours	0	883	98.77%
16-17 Hours	11	894	100.00%
Total (a)	894		

14.2 Real Time

Real time monitoring of intraday positions helps a bank to track its payments by displaying reports with data fetched directly from the source systems. Intraday sources, payments, net usage at each point in time, time specific obligations and their settlement progress; are few of the key features offered under this section. Real time reports can be refreshed at any time during the day, to view latest positions. Refresh capabilities come in two modes:

- Auto: All reports are refreshed at a pre-set configurable time interval.
- Manual: Each individual report can be refreshed by clicking the refresh button.

The above modes can be utilized at the same time. For example, if you have set an auto interval of 5 minutes, all reports get refreshed at a 5 minute interval. If between auto refreshes, you wish to see latest data on a particular report, the manual refresh button can be used.

NOTE: The Real Time reports are handled through reporting. For information on Real Time reports, refer *OFS Liquidity Risk Management Release V8.0.2.0.0 Analytics User Guide* on [OTN](#) Library.

15 User Roles and Access

The three basic roles defined in OFS LRM application are as follows:

1. **LRM Analyst:** This user is responsible for defining and maintaining the user interface input parameters and definitions required by the application. This user is also allowed to execute the Runs defined within the application.

LRM Analyst can define time buckets, business assumptions and Runs with the following access privileges: Add, View, Edit, Copy, Delete, Send for Approval, Make Active, Retire, Approval Summary, as well as execute the Runs created in the application. This user is not allowed to approve definitions. A business assumption or a Run is sent for approval by this user to the LRM approver.

2. **LRM Approver:** This user is responsible for verifying and approving the tasks assigned to and completed by the LRM Analyst. Additionally, this user can execute the Runs created in the application. For instance, this user can approve, and execute a definition.

LRM Approver can approve business assumptions and Runs defined by the LRM analyst with the following access privileges: View, Approve, Reject, Retire, Approval Summary, and execute the Runs created in the application.

3. **LRM System Administrator:** This user is responsible for ensuring that all inputs required for the liquidity risk calculations have been specified in a functionally appropriate manner, in line with the bank's liquidity risk objectives. LRM Administrator is responsible for preparing the metadata required for LRM, including access to Application Preferences window. This user is allowed to approve all tasks across functional areas of the Liquidity Risk Management application.

LRM Administrator can perform the following functions: View, Delete, Send For Approval, Approve, Reject, and Approval Summary. This user is not allowed to perform the following functions: Add, Edit, Copy, Make Active, Retire, and execute the Runs created in the application.

NOTE:

Refer section [Approval Workflow](#) for more information.

You are allowed to create a user and assign all the above three roles. This user is a Super User.

For information on how to map a user to a user group refer section 'Mapping the User to User Group' in *OFSAA Treasury Risk 8.0.2 Installation Guide*.

16 Approval Work Flow

16.1 Overview

OFS LRM supports approval workflows based on user roles. A one-step maker-checker approval is supported for business assumption definition and Run definition to ensure that computations are carried out using the right input data.

A definition goes through multiple stages, each with a different status, before it can be used for computation. For instance, when a new business assumption is defined and saved, it will be in 'Draft' status. When the definition is edited and sent for authorization, the status of the definition changes to 'Pending Approval' and so on. Each stage requires action from the relevant user based on the role assigned to her. Similarly, a Run definition goes through the same stages of approval.

16.2 Understanding Approval Work Flow

Each definition goes through multiple stages and has a status associated with it in each stage and the following table explains the status at each stage.

Status	Description
Draft	When a new definition is created and saved for the first time it is in 'Draft' status. While in draft status, the user is allowed to make any necessary edits without a change in the version number.
Pending Approval	When a definition is sent for approval but is not yet approved by the approver the status changes to 'Pending Approval'. This does not result in a change in the version number.
Open	When a definition is rejected by the approver, it changes to 'Open' status and is required to be updated or rectified. This does not result in a change in the version number. After the necessary updates have been made, it goes through the approval process again. You are allowed to delete a version in 'Open' status.
Approved	When a definition has been approved by the LRM approver its status changes to 'Approved'. An approved version of the definition, whose 'Active' status is Y, is picked up for execution. This does not result in a change in the version number.
In Review	When a definition is edited post approval, but is not yet sent for the next round of approval, the status displayed is 'In Review'. This edit will result in the creation of a new version of that definition with a new version number. This version of the definition is not picked up for execution till it is approved.

Status	Description
Retired	<p>When a definition is retired, i.e. no longer required for further computations, its status changes to 'Retired'. This action does not result in a change in the version number of the definition.</p> <p>A retired definition no longer appears for selection in the Run Management window while defining new Runs. However, it can still be executed as part of an existing Run definition. A retired definition is not deleted as it was used previously and will be retained for audit purposes.</p>

The steps which explain the approval work flow process and the tasks that a user can perform during each stage are as follows:

1. To create a new definition, click **Add** icon in the Business Assumptions Summary window. On creation of a new definition it is in 'Draft' status. The icons which are enabled while a definition is in Draft status are as follows: **View**, **Edit**, **Copy**, **Delete**, **Send for Approval**, and **Approval Summary**.

The actions which are permissible when a definition is in 'Draft' status are as follows:

- You can view the definition by clicking the **View** icon in the summary window. You cannot edit the values in View mode.
 - You can edit the definition by clicking the **Edit** icon in the summary window and make the required changes. This does not result in a new version.
 - You can copy the definition and save it with a new name by clicking the **Copy** icon in the summary window. The new definition will have the same attributes as the existing definition and will be created as version 0. This definition will be in 'Draft' status and the necessary edits can be made.
 - You are allowed to delete any definition which is in 'Draft' status, by selecting the definition from the summary window and clicking the **Delete** icon.
 - Once the definition is finalized, you can initiate the approval process by opening the definition in edit mode and clicking the **Send for Approval** icon in the definition window. This changes the status of the definition to 'Pending Approval'.
 - You can view the approval workflow for the definition in the Approval Summary window, by clicking the **Approval Summary** icon. This window provides details of each change in the approval status.
2. Once the definition is finalized, it is sent for approval and its status changes to 'Pending Approval'. The icons which are enabled in the 'Pending Approval' status are as follows: **View**, **Copy**, **Approve**, **Reject**, and **Approval Summary**.

The actions which are permissible when a definition is in 'Pending Approval' status are as follows:

- You can view the definition by clicking the **View** icon in the summary window. You cannot edit the values in View mode.

- You can copy the definition and save it with a new name by clicking the **Copy** icon in the summary window. The new definition will have the same attributes as the existing definition and will be created as version 0. This definition will be in 'Draft' status and the necessary edits can be made.
- You can approve the definition, if you have the appropriate access rights, by clicking the **Approve** icon. You are allowed to add comments. The status changes to 'Approved' when you have completed the approval process.
- You can reject the definition, if you have the appropriate access rights, by clicking the **Reject** icon. You are allowed to add comments. Rejecting a definition changes the status to 'In Review'.
- You can view the approval workflow for the definition in the Approval Summary window, by clicking the **Approval Summary** icon. This window provides details of each change in the approval status. This window provides details of each change in the approval status.

Note:

- The Approve or Reject buttons are present only for users who are mapped to the LRM Approver role.
3. If a definition is rejected by the LRM approver, its status changes to 'Open'. The icons which are enabled in the Open status are as follows: **View**, **Edit**, **Copy**, **Send for Approval**, and **Approval Summary**.

The actions which are permissible when a definition is in 'Open' status are as follows:

- You can view the definition by clicking the **View** icon in the summary window. You cannot edit the values in View mode.
 - You can edit the definition by clicking the **Edit** icon in the summary window and make the required changes. Once the edits are saved, the status still remains in 'Open' status.
 - You can copy the definition and save it with a new name by clicking the **Copy** icon in the summary window. The new definition will have the same attributes as the existing definition and will be created as version 0. This definition will be in 'Draft' status and the necessary edits can be made.
 - After modifying the definition, you can send it again for approval, by clicking **Send for Approval**. This changes the status of the definition to 'Pending Approval'.
 - You can view the approval workflow for the definition in the Approval Summary window, by clicking the **Approval Summary** icon. This window provides details of each change in the approval status.
4. Once the definition is reviewed and approved its status changes to 'Approved'. The icons which are enabled in the Approved status are as follows: **View**, **Edit**, **Copy**, **Make Active**, **Retire**, and **Approval Summary**.

The actions which are permissible when a definition is in 'Approved' status are as follows:

- You can view the definition by clicking the **View** icon in the summary window. You cannot edit the values in View mode.

- You can edit the definition by clicking the **Edit** icon in the summary window and make the required changes. The definition is still in 'In Review' status.
 - You can copy the definition and save it with a new name by clicking the **Copy** icon in the summary window. The new definition will have the same attributes as the existing definition and will be created as version 0. This definition will be in 'Draft' status and the necessary edits can be made.
 - If the definition is an older version that is not currently used for computations, you can make it active to be picked by for executions by clicking the **Make Active** icon in the summary window.
 - You can retire a definition when it is no longer applicable or required for calculations, by clicking **Retire** in the summary window.
 - You can view the approval workflow for the definition in the Approval Summary window, by clicking the **Approval Summary** icon. This window provides details of each change in the approval status.
5. When an approved definition is edited, a new version of the definition is created with the status 'In Review'. The icons which are enabled in the In Review status are as follows: **View**, **Edit**, **Copy**, **Send for Approval**, and **Approval Summary**.

The actions which are permissible when a definition is in 'In Review' status are as follows:

- You can view the definition by clicking the **View** icon in the summary window. You cannot edit the values in View mode.
- You can edit the definition by clicking the **Edit** icon in the summary window and make the required changes. The definition is still in 'In Review' status.
- You can copy the definition and save it with a new name by clicking the **Copy** icon in the summary window. The new definition will have the same attributes as the existing definition and will be created as version 0. This definition will be in 'Draft' status and the necessary edits can be made.
- You can send a definition for approval by clicking the **Send for Approval** icon in the definition window. This changes the status of the definition to 'Pending Approval'.
- You can view the approval workflow for the definition in the Approval Summary window, by clicking the **Approval Summary** icon. This window provides details of each change in the approval status.

Note:

- Only a business assumption definition, once approved, can be edited. A new version of such the definition is created.
 - A Run, once approved, is not allowed to be edited. Hence, no versioning of Runs is supported.
6. You can retire an approved definition, if it is no longer valid, by clicking the **Retire** icon. The icons which are enabled in the 'Retire' status are as follows: **View**, **Delete Copy** and **Approval Summary**.

The actions which are permissible when a definition is 'Retired' status are as follows:

- You can view the definition by clicking the **View** icon in the summary window. You cannot edit the values in View mode.
- You are allowed to delete the retired definition by clicking the **Delete** icon. A retired business assumption is allowed to be deleted only if it is not used in any Run.
- You can view the approval workflow for the definition in the Approval Summary window, by clicking the **Approval Summary** icon. This window provides details of each change in the approval status.

The table below provides a snapshot of the UI functions that are enabled for each status:

UI Functions	Status					
	Draft	Pending Approval	Approved	Open	In Review	Retired
Add	✓	x	x	x	x	x
View	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Edit	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	x
Copy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Delete	✓	x	x	x	✓	✓*
Send For Approval	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x
Approve	x	✓	x	x	x	x
Reject	x	✓	x	x	x	x
Make Active	x	x	✓	x	x	x
Retire	x	x	✓	x	x	x
Approval Summary	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Run Execution Parameters	x	x	✓	x	x	x
Run Execution Summary	x	x	✓	x	x	✓

* Deletion is allowed only if the business assumption definition is not used in any Run

The approval work flow and the logical change in each status is depicted as part of the process flow below:

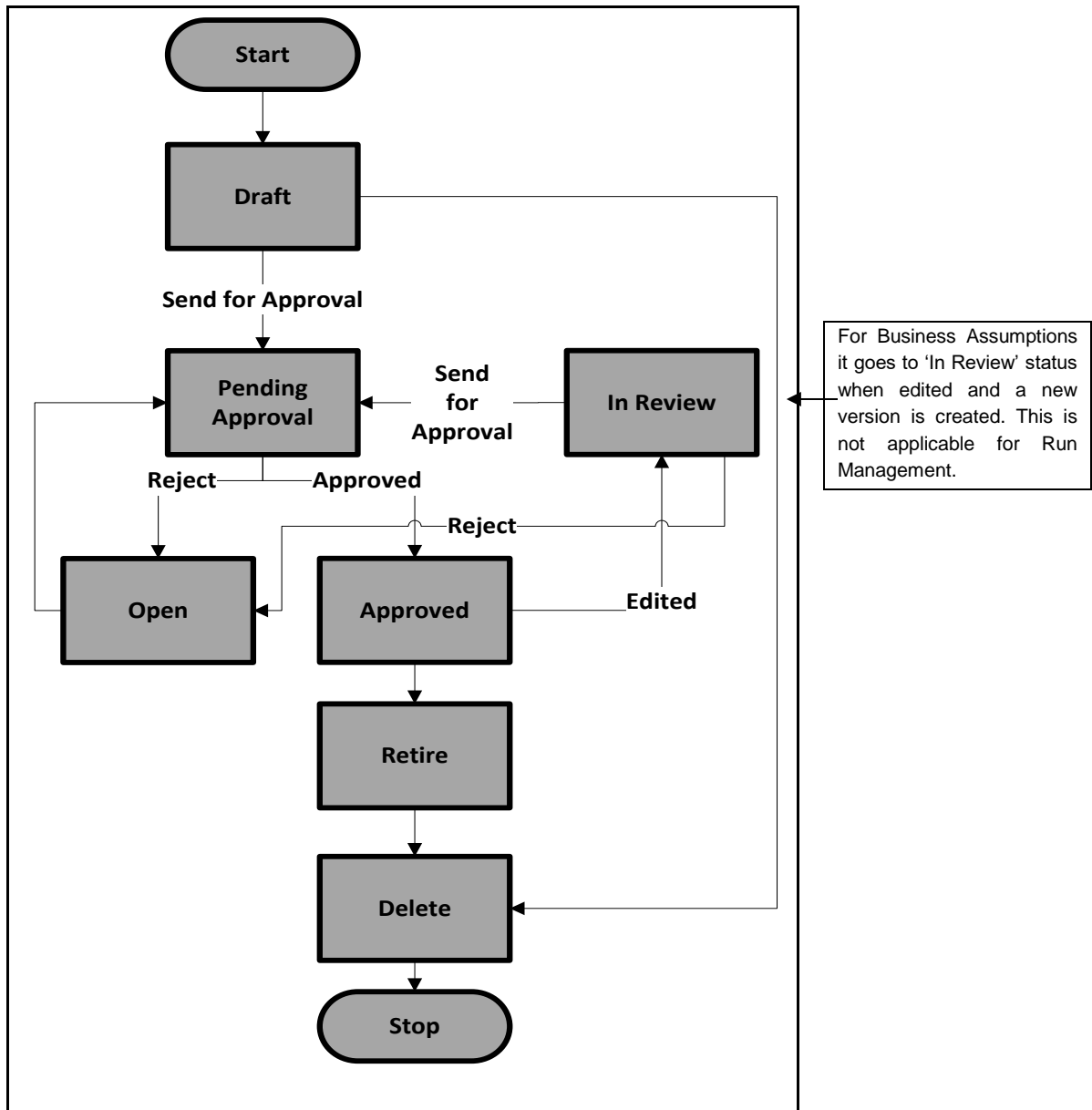


Figure 60 Approval WorkFlow

17 Annexure A: LRM Data Flow and Dimensions

This section provides details on the movement of data from staging area or tables to the processing area or tables. The application supports multiple pre-configured table-to-table (T2T) definitions and Data Transformations (DT) for moving data from the staging tables to the processing tables.

This section details the movement of the cash flow data.

1. When OFS ALM is installed:

The data related to the cash flows generated by the ALM cash flow engine is present in the FSI O Process Cash Flow table. In order to use these cash flows in the LRM system these cash flows are moved to the Fact Process Cash Flow table as part of the ALM – LRM Integration batch execution.

Data moves from Fact Process Cash Flow table to Fact Account Cash Flow table. The cash flows in Fact Process Cash Flow table are bucketed, that is aggregated at an account- time bucket combination, as they are moved to Fact Account Cash Flow table. This is done as part of the following T2T's:

- LRM Time Bucket Process Account Cash flow Population
- LRM Open Maturity Time Bucket Process Account Cash flow Population

Note:

Cash flows are stored at the granularity of account and time bucket in the Fact Account Cash Flow table whereas they are stored at the granularity of account and cash flow date in the Fact Process Cash Flow table.

2. When OFS ALM is not installed:

Data on cash flows is expected as an input in the Stage Account Cash Flows table which also contains cash flow dates for all the accounts. The cash flows in Stage Account Cash Flows table are moved to Fact Account Cash Flow table. The cash flows are time bucketed, that is aggregated at an account- time bucket combination, as they move from Stage Account Cash Flows table to Fact Account Cash Flow table. This is done as part of the following T2T's:

- LRM Fact Account Cash flows Time Bucket Population
- LRM Fact Account Cash flows Open Maturity Time Bucket Population

3. Cash flows from Fact Account Cash Flow table move into Fact Aggregate Cash Flow table based on user selected aggregation dimensions and the mandatory dimensions. The aggregation dimensions supported by the application are as follows:

Serial No.	Name	Description
1	Basel Risk Weight	This dimension stores the Basel Risk Weight.
2	Brokered Deposit Type	This dimension stores the broker deposit type. A broker is an individual or party (brokerage firm) that arranges transactions between a buyer and a seller for a commission when the deal is executed. There are several kinds of brokers, each of whom deals in specific types of transactions. Each broker provides different levels or type of service. List of Values for this table is "Reciprocal", "Sweep" and "Other".
3	Brokered Transaction Flag	This dimension indicates if there is a broker involved in the account acquisition. Financial institutions may use the services of a broker in acquiring high value accounts.
4	Business Unit	This dimension stores the data representing a particular Line of Business
5	Cash Comingling Flag	This dimension stores whether the cash flows are comingled of an SPV with its parent Legal entity or not. SPV is a special purpose vehicle that is structured for structured instruments such as Credit derivatives, Mortgage backed securities and so on.
6	Collateral Covering Short Position Flag	This dimension stores the asset level that indicates if collateral of the account is used for covering the short position.
7	Control By Treasury	This dimension indicates if asset is controlled by treasury or not. The stock should be under the control of the function charged with managing the liquidity of the bank (for example, the treasurer), meaning that the function has the continuous authority, and legal and operational capability, to monetize any asset in the stock. Refer Para 33 of Basel III The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and liquidity risk monitoring tools - January 2013 - bcbs238, for more details.
8	Covering Banks Own Short Position	This dimension stores the indicator, if underlying asset is utilized for covering short positions of bank. If the flag is yes then its covering banks short position.
9	Credit Line Purpose	This dimension stores the unique identifier for the credit purpose.
10	Customer Child Flag	This dimension indicates if customer is a legal entity which is a descendent to the legal entity of account in the bank's organization structure.

Serial No.	Name	Description
11	Customer Financial Entity Flag	This dimension stores the flag that indicates if customer type is a financial entity or not.
12	Domestic Customer Indicator	This dimension indicates if customer is a domestic customer.
13	Downgrade Trigger	This dimension stores whether an account has downgrade trigger associated to it. If 'Y' then yes, else it is no.
14	Effective Deposit Insurance Scheme Flag	This dimension stores if insurance qualifies as effective insurance as per supervisory criteria. An "effective deposit insurance scheme" refers to a scheme (1) that has the ability to make prompt payouts, (2) for which the coverage is clearly defined and (3) of which public awareness is high.
15	Effective Residual Maturity Bands	This dimension stores the effective maturity band surrogate key.
16	Escrow Account Flag	This dimension stores the flag which states if the account is an escrow account or not. An escrow account can be used in the sale of a house. For example, if there are conditions to the sale, such as the passing of an inspection, the buyer and seller may agree to use escrow. In this case, the buyer of the property deposits the payment amount for the house in an escrow account held by a third party. This assures the seller - in the process of allowing the house to be inspected - that the buyer is capable of making payment. Once all of the conditions to the sale are satisfied, the escrow transfers the payment to the seller, and title is transferred to the buyer.
17	Established Relationship Account Flag	This dimension indicates whether the customer is holding more than one non-transactional account with the bank.
18	Exposure of One to Four Family	This dimension indicates if the exposure is in the form of one- to four family residential construction loans if the residences have been pre-sold under firm contracts to purchasers who have obtained firm commitments for permanent qualifying mortgages and have made substantial earnest money deposits, and the loans meet the other underwriting characteristics established by the agencies in the general risk-based capital rules.
19	Facility Type	This dimension stores the purpose of facility line available for liquidity, credit, both or other.

Serial No.	Name	Description
20	Forward Starting Flag	This dimension stores the flag indicating if the account is going to start in the future date or not. For example this flag will be "Y" for forward starting repos, forward starting options, and so on.
21	Fully Covered Insurance Flag	This dimension stores the flag which states if account is fully covered under insurance scheme.
22	Guarantor Us Flag	This dimension stores the flag to identify if the guarantor of the account is "US" or no. This is specifically required for US Federal Reserve classification.
23	Highly Stable Flag	This dimension stores the high stability indicator of an account.
24	Home Jurisdiction Flag	This dimension states if liquidity risk is taken in home jurisdiction.
25	Hqla Collateral Substitution	This dimension stores the flag, whether received collateral for this account is High Quality Liquid Asset (HQLA) and if it can be substituted for non-HQLA assets without the banks consent.
26	Hqla Collateral Substitution Asset Level	This dimension stores the asset level, whether received collateral for this account is HQLA, and it can be substituted for non-HQLA assets without the banks consent.
27	Institutional Network Flag	This dimension indicates if the banks are members of institutional networks of cooperative banks. Institutional networks of cooperative banks are legally autonomous banks with specific functions. This is required for application of run-off as specified in BCBS238.
28	Insurance Coverage Type	This dimension stores the unique surrogate key for insurance scheme coverage type.
29	Intra Bank Identifier	This dimension stores the intra bank identifier. Indicator is "Y" if customer of an account is within the organization structure of legal entity.
30	Issuer Us Flag	This dimension stores the flag to identify if issuer of the account is "US" or no. This is specifically required for US Federal Reserve classification.
31	LRM - Affiliated Brokered Sweep Deposit Flag	This dimension is used to identify if the brokered sweep deposit is deposited in accordance with a contract between the retail customer or counterparty and the bank, a controlled subsidiary of the bank, or a company that is a controlled subsidiary of the same top-tier company of which the bank is a controlled subsidiary.

Serial No.	Name	Description
32	LRM - Customer Affiliated to Legal Entity Flag	This dimension indicates if customer is an affiliate of legal entity of account.
33	LRM - Customer Consolidated Subsidiary of Financial Sector Entity Flag	This dimension indicates whether customer is a consolidated subsidiary of a financial sector entity. A consolidated subsidiary means an entity that is owned by the parent company and whose financial statements are included in the consolidated financial state.
34	LRM - Customer Depository Institution Flag	This dimension stores whether the customer is a depository institution.
35	LRM - Customer Financial Entity Or Consolidated Subsidiary Of Financial Entity	This dimension stores whether the customer of an account is Financial Entity Or Consolidated Subsidiary of Financial Entity Flag.
36	LRM - Customer is Sovereign or MDB or US GSE with 20 Percent Risk Weight	This dimension stores whether the customer is Sovereign or MDB or US GSE.
37	LRM - Deposit Institution Or Consolidated Subsidiary Of Depository Institution	This dimension stores whether the customer of an account is a depository institution, or Consolidated Subsidiary Of Depository Institution Flag.
38	LRM - HQLA Collateral Substitution Asset Level by Entity	This dimension stores the substitutable collateral asset level surrogate key by the reporting entity.
39	LRM - HQLA Eligibility Flag	This dimension stores the flag whether the asset is HQLA Eligible or not.
40	LRM - Issuer Subsidiary Flag	This dimension is used to identify if the issuing entity is consolidated with the covered company or not.
41	LRM - Mitigant Rehypothecation Maturity Greater than Original Maturity Flag	This dimension indicates, if the underlying (received) rehypothecation maturity greater than asset exchange original maturity date and asset exchange maturity date is within liquidity horizon.
42	LRM - Non Maturity Account Flag	This dimension indicates whether the account product is non maturing or not.
43	LRM - Non-Operational Deposit and Non-Brokered Deposit of a Wholesale Customer	This dimension stores the Non-Operational Deposit and Non-Brokered Deposit of a wholesale Customer.
44	LRM - Sold Exclusively In Retail Market Flag	This dimension stores the flag that indicates if the account is sold exclusively in retail market.

Serial No.	Name	Description
45	LRM - Third Party Placed Account Flag	This dimension stores non brokered retail Third Party Deposits.
46	LRM - Underlying Mitigant Hqla Eligibility Flag	This dimension stores whether underlying received collateral is an hqla eligibility flag.
47	LRM - Underlying Mitigant Segregated Flag	This dimension indicates whether the underlying client pool asset or underlying asset received from counterparty is segregated, that is kept aside from the other assets including the bank's own assets.
48	Large Customer Flag	This dimension identifies whether the customer is a large customer.
49	Netting Agreement	This dimension stores indicator to identify if there is netting agreement associated with the record.
50	Non Performing Asset	This dimension states if account is fully performing. The loan has not defaulted in the past and thereby the bank has no reason to expect a default within the 30-day time horizon.
51	Operational Deposit Flag	This dimension indicates if the nature of the account is operational. An account where a clearing, custody or cash management relationship exists between the bank and its customer is classified as an operational account.
52	Option Embedded Flag	This dimension indicates if the security has an embedded option within it. Embedded option refers to a provision in a security that is an inseparable part of the instrument. An embedded option is a special condition attached to a security, and in particular, a bond that gives the holder or the issuer the right to perform a specified action at some point in the future. An embedded option is a part of another security, and as such does not trade by itself. Nevertheless, it can affect the value of the security of which it is a component. A security is not limited to one embedded option, as there may be several embedded options in one security.
53	Option in or out of the Money Indicator	This dimension stores the identifier to know if option is in the money (I), out the money (O) or at the money (A). These are terms associated with derivative options.
54	Primary Market Issuer Flag	This dimension indicates if the covered company is the primary market maker for issued securities.
55	Rehypothecated Flag	This dimension indicates the rehypothecation status of asset.

Serial No.	Name	Description
56	Residual Maturity	This dimension indicates the residual maturity.
57	Residual Maturity Less than Liquidity Horizontal Flag	This dimension indicates whether residual maturity period is less than liquidity horizon.
58	Residual Maturity Time Bucket Skey	This dimension stores the residual maturity time bucket surrogate key.
59	Revocability Status	This dimension stores the revocable status surrogate key. The values can be, "Conditionally Revocable" or "Unconditionally Revocable".
60	Secured Status	This dimension identifies the secured or unsecured borrowings Y=secured, N=unsecured.
61	Segregated Collateral Flag	This dimension indicates if the collateral received is from a pool of assets or posted individually for a specific purpose.
62	Sell Flag	This dimension is a sell/buy indicator for products such as euro, dollar and fed funds.
63	Standard Customer Type	This dimension stores the standard customer type.
64	Structured Flag	This dimension indicates if the issued product is structured.
65	Trade Finance-Related Obligations	<p>This dimension indicates if trade related obligations are associated with the account. Trade finance instruments consist of trade-related obligations directly underpinned by the movement of goods or the provision of services, such as: (1) documentary trade letters of credit, documentary and clean collection, import bills, and export bills (2) guarantees directly related to trade finance obligations, such as shipping guarantees.</p> <p>Value is "Y" if instrument is having trade related obligations and "N" if such trade obligations are not associated with the instrument.</p>
66	Transactional Account Flag	A transactional account is a deposit account held at a bank or other financial institution, for the purpose of securely and quickly providing frequent access to funds on demand, through a variety of different channels. Transactional accounts are meant neither for the purpose of earning interest nor for the purpose of savings, but for convenience of the business or personal client.
67	Transferability Restriction	This dimension stores the transferability restriction. Sometimes, due to regulatory rules or other market conditions, excess liquidity

Serial No.	Name	Description
		available in a given legal entity is “trapped”. It is not available for use at the parent entity or the consolidated legal entity.
68	US HQLA Asset Level	This dimension stores the US asset level.
69	Underlying Asset Level	This dimension stores the underlying asset's asset level.
70	Underlying Asset To Cover Bank'S Own Short Position	This dimension stores the flag indicating if account underlying is used for covering the bank short position of different transaction.
71	Underlying Collateral Received Asset Level	This dimension stores the Collateral Received asset level.
72	Wholesale Retail Category	This dimension stores the wholesale and retail code.
73	BIS HQLA Asset Level	This column stores the Asset Level Surrogate key.
74	LRM - Early Withdrawal Flag	This column indicates whether customer can withdraw before the maturity of the deposit.
75	LRM - Significant Early Withdrawal Penalty Flag	This column stores the Flag that indicates if the Withdrawal penalty is significant.
76	LRM - Withdraw Notice Period Greater Than Liquidity Horizon	This column stores the Flag that indicates if Withdrawal Notice period is greater than the Liquidity Horizon (selected by user at run time)
77	LRM - Self Investment	This column stores the flag that indicates if the account is a self investment account or not.
78	LRM - Placed at Central Institution or Service Provider	<p>This column identifies whether the deposit is placed by a member of an institutional network of cooperative banks with the central institution, or specialized central service providers that are placed (a) due to statutory minimum deposit requirements, which are registered at regulators, or (b) in the context of common task sharing and legal, statutory or contractual arrangements so long as both, the bank that has received the money and the bank that has deposited participate in the same institutional network's mutual protection scheme against illiquidity and insolvency of its members.</p> <p>This is as per BCBS238 para 105 to 106.</p>
79	LRM - Counterparty Risk Weight	This attribute captures the risk weight of the counterparty to, or the customer of a particular transaction with the bank. In case of LCR computation as per BCBS 238, this attribute is used to define appropriate run-off rates to secure funding transactions with counterparties or customers based on their risk weight.

Serial No.	Name	Description
80	Underlying collateral covering Customer Short Position	This column stores the indicator stating if the underlying asset is utilized for covering short positions of customer. If the flag is yes, then it's covering customer short position.
81	Underlying collateral covering Bank Short Position	This column stores the indicator stating if underlying asset is utilized for covering short positions of bank. If the flag is yes then its covering banks short position.
82	Underlying Asset Level Received	This attribute stores the underlying asset category key corresponding to QIS for securities received in swap transaction.
83	Mitigant Rehypothecation Rights Flag	This attribute indicates whether the bank has re-hypothecation rights on a mitigant. This indicates an asset received as a collateral. 'Yes' indicates rehypothecation rights are present on the mitigant received.
84	Collateral Substitution Asset Level	This column stores the Asset Level Surrogate key.
85	Correspondent Banking Flag	This Column indicates whether correspondent banking relationship is present between the bank and the counterparty.
86	Customer Regulated Financial Entity Indicator	This attribute captures whether the counterparty is a financial entity which is regulated by the regulator in the jurisdiction. A value of 'Y' indicates that the counterparty is regulated financial entity. In the context of BIS BCBS 238, this flag is used to identify whether a customer is subject to prudential regulation or not.
87	Committed Facility Flag	This flag indicates if the facility is committed or not. In committed facilities, the borrowing companies must meet specific requirements set forth by the lending institution in order to receive the stated funds. If the value is updated as Y indicates that the facility is committed. If the value is updated as N indicates that the facility is not committed.
88	Downgrade Trigger Activated Flag	This attribute indicates if downgrade trigger for account is active or not.
89	Cash Flow Type	This column contains the surrogate key for each cash flow type identifier.
90	LRM - Instrument Position Indicator	This column indicates whether this position is short or long. List of values: S stands for Short Position, and L stands for Long Position

Serial No.	Name	Description
91	LRM - Covering Position Type	<p>This column stores the source for the delivery into the sale for covering short positions. As per BCBS 238 requirements, the list of values are:</p> <p>CUB - Covered by unsecured borrowing CSB - Covered by secured borrowing COS - Covered by Other Sources UNCOV - Uncovered</p> <p>This column is applicable for short positions.</p>
92	LRM - Held By Client	<p>This indicates that a client pool asset or asset received from counterparty is segregated i.e. kept aside from the other assets including the bank's own assets. Segregated client pool securities are not freely available to meet all the liquidity needs of the bank and are set aside to be utilized for some specific purpose. Such segregated assets are not considered eligible HQLA as they do not meet the generally applicable criteria for HQLA. Only an HQLA that meets operational and generally applicable criteria is considered eligible to be included in the stock of HQLA. Client pool securities that are not segregated are allowed to be included as part of HQLA.</p> <p>US Final Rule Page 113</p>

Table 81 List of Dimensions

1. As part of the contractual Run execution, data flows from Fact Aggregate Cash Flow table to the reporting tables and the liquidity gap report based on the contractual cash flows is generated from reporting tables. Contractual Run execution assesses the current liquidity status of the organization purely under contractual terms, without the application of any business assumption.

In a BAU or stress Run execution, the data which was loaded into Fact Aggregate Cash Flow table as part of the underlying contractual Run is re-inserted in the same table against a new execution key and currency conversion module is re-executed as reporting currency of the contractual Run and the BAU or stress Runs may be different. User-defined BAU or stress business assumptions are executed on the aggregated cash flows in Fact Aggregate Cash Flow table. Once the assumptions are applied, the cash flow in the reporting currency rules for assumptions are adjusted. Currency conversion is re-executed to convert the adjusted cash flows from reporting currency to local and natural currency.

2. Once cash flows are adjusted in the Fact Aggregate Cash Flow table based on the business assumptions applied, data is moved into the reporting tables and Gap reports of Adjusted Cash flow can be generated from these reporting tables.

Based on the purpose selected in the Run Definition window for the BAU Run,

- When Liquidity Ratio Calculation is selected, LCR is calculated.
- When FR2052 a and b is selected, the reporting line reclassification occurs and the reporting measures are aggregated across the reporting lines and moved to the reporting table (Fact Liquidity Reporting table).

A. Understanding LRM Flow

Liquidity Risk is managed by the LRM application through the following functionalities as represented in the given diagram:

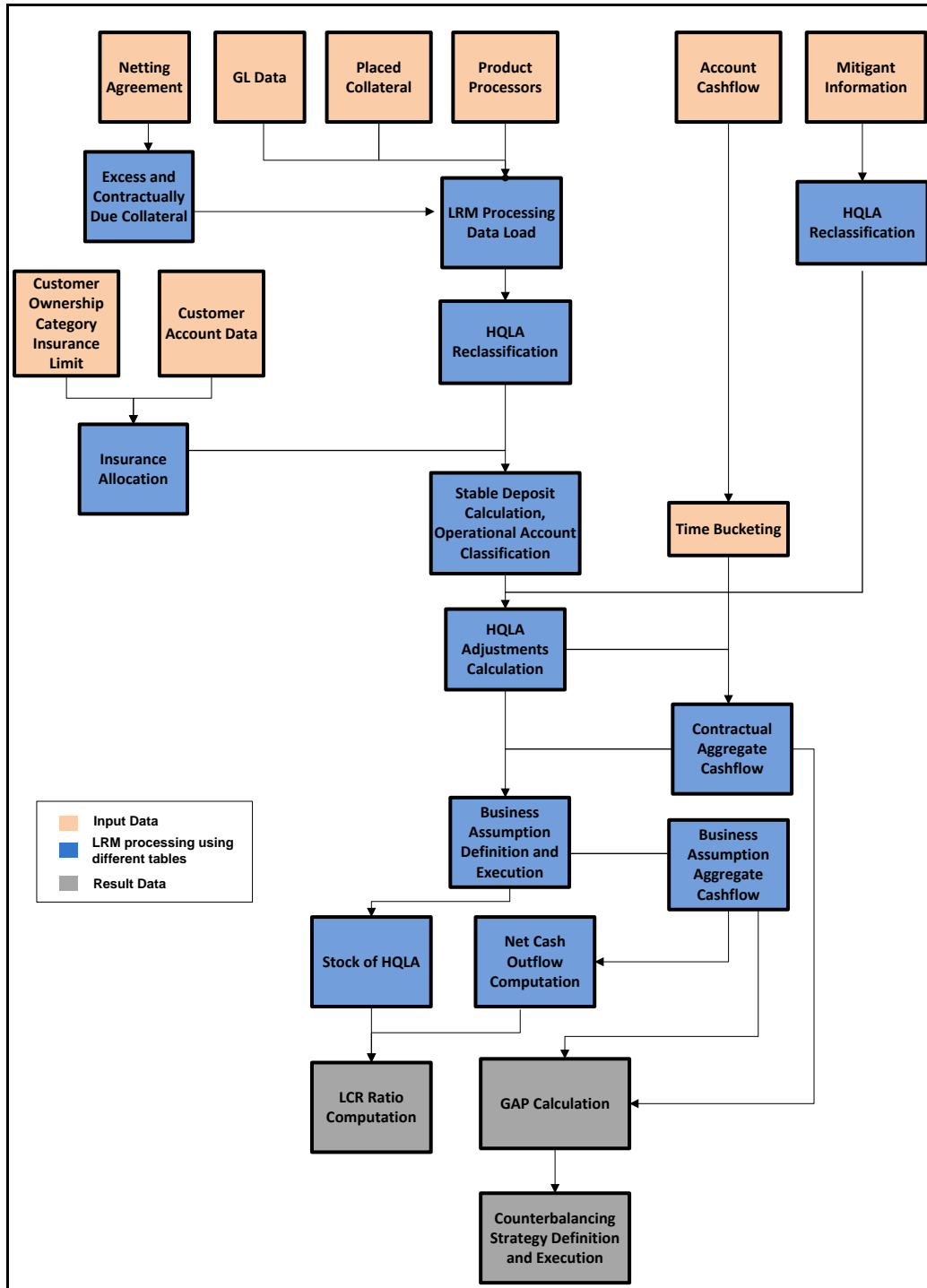


Figure 61 LRM Flow

18 Annexure B: OFS ALM – OFS LRM Cash Flow Integration

This section is applicable only if a bank has both OFS Asset Liability Management and OFS Liquidity Risk Management installed and if the cash flows generated by OFS ALM are to be considered for calculation within OFS LRM. The following steps are required to be performed to consider the cash flows generated by OFS ALM for LRM computations:

1. Open the **Application Preferences** window, in **Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure** window. Choose, **Risk Applications > Liquidity Risk Management > Application Preferences** on the Left-Hand Side (LHS) menu.
2. Select one or multiple cash flow generation processes from the Contractual Cash Flow Process Selection section. This selection enables OFS LRM to use the contractual cash flows generated by OFS ALM for further computations. Refer section [Contractual Cash Flow Selection](#) for more information.

Note: For LRM cash flow, every product has a unique scenario that is, for the same product scenarios are not repeated.

3. Refer ALM LRM Integration page in the *OFS Liquidity Risk Management V8.0.2.0.0 Run Chart* for details on the batches to be executed to populate the cash flows from ALM output tables.
4. Once these batches are executed, verify whether the data for the selected process IDs is appearing in the Fact Process Cash Flow table.
5. LRM provides out-of-the-box time bucket definitions which are seeded in DIM_RESULT_BUCKET table. Before defining any ALM time bucket, ensure to increase the sequence SEQ_DIM_RESULT_BUCKET.nextval value to the max+1 value of N_RESULT_BUCKET_SKEY of DIM_RESULT_BUCKET.

19 Annexure C: Create/Execute LRM Batch from Command Line

To generate the execution IDs the following steps can be followed by passing all requisite parameters at command line. Perform the following steps, to create or execute LRM batch from command line:

1. Navigate to \$FIC_APP_HOME/icc/bin path and open lrmExecParams.properties.
2. Provide all the required parameters. All Parameters are mandatory, except for the Contractual Run Execution ID which is required in case of BAU / Stress Run.
 - a. **RUNID:**
 - In case of Contractual Run and BAU Run, the N_RUN_OBJECT_ID (FSI_LRM_RUN_PARAM.N_RUN_OBJECT_ID) of the run definition you are trying to execute.

Example: If the name of the Run definition created is 'TEST2131', execute the below query to get the n_run_object_id

```
SELECT T.N_RUN_OBJECT_ID FROM FSI_LRM_RUN_PARAM T WHERE T.V_RUN_NAME LIKE 'TEST2131';
```
 - In case of Stress Run, the ID of the Stress Run created (ST_STRESS_MASTER.V_STRESS_ID)
 - b. **RUNTYPE:** The type code of the Run to be executed is as follows:
10:- Contractual Run; 11:- BAU Run; 12:- Stress Run
 - c. **INFODOM:** Enter the name of the INFODOM which is in use.
 - d. **FICMISDATE:** Enter FIC MIS date to be used for execution.
 - e. **RUNEXECDISC:** Enter the description for the execution.
 - f. **CONTRAEXECID:** In case of BAU/Stress Run, enter the ID of the Contractual Run execution to be used. The following query can be used to find the various Contractual Run Execution IDs:

NOTE: Choose any value of ITEM_ID column as an input for "CONTRAEXECID" from the result of the query.

```

SELECT DISTINCT R.N_RUN_SKEY,
               R.V_RUN_EXECUTION_ID ITEM_ID,
               R.V_RUN_EXECUTION_ID || '~' || R.N_VERSION_NUMBER ITEM_NAME,
               TO_CHAR(P.FIC_MIS_DATE, 'MM/DD/YYYY') FIC_MIS_DATE,
               BVW.V_BATCH_STATUS STATUS,
               COALESCE(TO_CHAR(P.N_CONTRACTUAL_RUN_EXE_ID), '')
CONTRACTUAL_RUN_EXE_ID,
               P.V_REPORTING_CURRENCY_CODE,
               DECODE(P.V_REPORTING_CURRENCY_CODE,
                    C.V_ISO_CURRENCY_CD,
                    C.V_CURRENCY_NAME,
                    C.V_ISO_CURRENCY_CD) REPORTING_CURRENCY,
               V_EXCHANGE_RATE_SOURCE,
               COALESCE(TO_CHAR(P.N_CONFIDENCE_INTERVAL), '') N_CONFIDENCE_INTERVAL,
               COALESCE(TO_CHAR(P.N_LIQUIDITY_HORIZON), '') N_LIQUIDITY_HORIZON,
               R.D_RECORD_START_DATE EXEC_DATE
FROM FCT_LRM_RUN_PARAM P, DIM_CURRENCY C, DIM_RUN R, BATCH_RUN_VIEW BVW
WHERE P.N_RUN_OBJECT_ID = (SELECT P.N_CONTRACTUAL_RUN_CODE
                          FROM FSI_LRM_RUN_PARAM
                          WHERE P.N_RUN_OBJECT_ID = <<BAU RUN OBJECT ID>>)
AND P.N_RUN_SKEY = R.N_RUN_SKEY
AND P.V_REPORTING_CURRENCY_CODE = C.V_ISO_CURRENCY_CD
and UPPER(BVW.V_BATCH_ID) LIKE UPPER('%' || R.V_RUN_EXECUTION_ID || '%')
AND UPPER(BVW.V_BATCH_STATUS) = UPPER('C')
AND TO_CHAR(R.FIC_MIS_DATE, 'MM/DD/YYYY') =
      TO_CHAR(TO_DATE(<<FIC_MIS_DATE in mm/dd/yyyy format>>, 'MM/DD/YYYY'), 'MM/DD/YYYY')
ORDER BY EXEC_DATE
    
```

- g. **REPCURRENCY:** Enter the code of the reporting currency to be used. The currency code can be found using the following query:

```

SELECT V_ISO_CURRENCY_CD, V_CURRENCY_NAME FROM DIM_CURRENCY
ORDER BY UPPER(V_CURRENCY_NAME)
    
```

- h. **EXCHGRATESRC:** Enter the code of the exchange rate source to be used. The code can be found using the following query:

```

SELECT LOOKUP_CD, LOOKUP_DESCRIPTION FROM FSI_LRM_LOOKUP_TL T
WHERE T.CATEGORY_ID = 19
    
```

- i. **LCRHORIZON:** Enter the LCR Horizon (in days) to be used. The default provided is 30.
 j. **USER:** Enter the OFSAA application user name.
 k. **EXECUTE:** Enter Y/N. Here, Y= Execute Run and N=Create Batch Only.

3. Run the lrmBatch.sh file to create or execute a batch. Provide the input parameter as EXECUTE=Y to execute the batch.

4. Ensure that the wsdl URL is replaced with correct values in LRMWServices.properties file under \$FIC_APP_HOME/icc/lib
 LRM_WSDL_LOCATION=\$PROTOCOL\$://\$WEBSERVERHOST\$: \$WEBSERVERPORT/\$SCO
 NTEXT\$/lrmService?wsdl.

20 Annexure D: Updating Port Changes in OFS LRM

In case you refer the OFS AAI document on how to configure infrastructure ports and execute it, the changes reflect only in the OFS AAI configuration files but not OFS LRM files.

Hence, it is recommended to change the `LRM_WSDL_LOCATION` port number manually in the following location: `$FIC_APP_HOME/icc/lib/LRMWSservices.properties` file with the new servlet port. Note that, this change is required only when the servlet port is changed else it is not required to update the file.

21 Annexure E: Pre-requisite for RBI LCR Batch Execution

The following are the pre-requisites which must be performed before you begin the RBI LCR batch executions.

The batch users must resave the two given hierarchies and update Setup_Master table as follows:

SL NO.	Bug ID	Metadata Objects	Metadata Type	Actions
1	22312455	FN_GATHER_STATS_FCT	DT	Update V_COMPONENT_VALUE in SETUP_MASTER to Atomic Schema name where V_COMPONENT_CODE = GATHER_STAT_OWNER
2	22587030	LRMRBIRULE0706 - RBI LCR - HQLA Reclassification - Level 2A - Market Asset-Issuer	Hierarchy	Resave HLRM468
3	22572654	LCR RetDepRnOff Stble	Business Assumption	Resave HLRM0346

22 Annexure F: Setup Master Table Configuration

The setup master table must be configured for calculating LCR Option 2. The setup master table configuration is as follows:

Column Name	Component Description	Example Component Value	Comment
LCR_OPT2_MAX_THRESHOLD_EXEMPT_HAIRCUT_PCT	Maximum threshold percent which is exempt from haircut for LCR option 2	25	The maximum threshold haircut percentage which needs to be exempted must be entered and this should be a whole value and not a percentage.
LRM4G_HOL_CODE	US 4G Holiday Code	1	The holiday code which needs to be used for "US FR2052a Run" and "US FR2052a Run" Runs.
LRM_STD_CCY_CD	Standard Currency used in currency conversion	USD	In case reporting currency is not selected then default value provided here is used.
OPTION3_HAIRCUT	Additional Haircut required for option 3 LCR	0.1	This setup parameter is used for BIS run. This is the haircut percent for option type 3 specified in decimals. (10% will be given as 0.1).
DIM_PRODUCT_BALANCE_SHEET_CATEGORY_ASSET	Place Holder for Asset	ASSET	This parameter is to identify the ASSET products in the balance sheet. This should be same as the balance category of assets which is given as download in STG_PRODUCT_MASTER. These values will be used in DTs to identify ASSET products.
DIM_PRODUCT_BALANCE_SHEET_CATEGORY_LIABILITY	Place Holder for LIABILITY	LIABILITY	This parameter is to identify the LIABILITY products in the balance sheet. This should be same as the balance category of liabilities which is given as download in STG_PRODUCT_MASTER. These values will be used in DTs to identify LIABILITY products.
DIM_PRODUCT_BALANCE_SHEET_CATEGORY_OFF_BALANCE_SHEET	Place Holder for OFF BALANCE SHEET	OFF BALANCE SHEET	This parameter is to identify the OFF BALANCE SHEET products in the balance sheet. This should be same as the balance category of off-balance sheet items which is given as download in STG_PRODUCT_MASTER. These values will be used in DTs to identify OFF BALANCE SHEET products.

Column Name	Component Description	Example Component Value	Comment
DT_ALLOC_HINT_MATERIALIZE	Appends /*+ materialize */ hint in the SELECT statement of the Allocation Engine Merge Query	N	This is a performance enhancement parameter given as an option to the user. If this parameter is set to 'Y' then the /*+ materialize */ hint will be added to the backend query.
DT_ALLOC_HINT_USE_HASH	In Allocation Engine Merge Query , whether to use /*+ USE_HASH */ to merge in FCT_AGG_CASH_FLOWS table	Y	This is a performance enhancement parameter given as an option to the user. If this parameter is set to 'Y' then the /*+ USE_HASH */ hint will be added to the backend merge query.
DT_FSI_EXCHANGE_RATE_HIST	The entry decides which lookup exchange rates table to be used in Aggregate Cash Flows Population. Y = FSI_EXCHANGE_RATES and N = FCT_FCST_EXCHANGE_RATES	Y	A setup entry which will decide if the spot exchange rates have to be used or forecast exchange rate has to be used. If the parameter is set to 'Y' spot exchange rate will be used (from FSI_EXCHANGE_RATES) else the forecasted exchange rate will be used (from FCT_FCST_EXCHANGE_RATES).
DT_PARALLEL_DOP	Degree of parallelism to be used in DML and Queries statements in data transformations	8	This is a performance enhancement parameter given as an option to the user. The number specifies the degree of parallelism to be set for the session when the backend query is executing. This parameter will be considered only if DT_PARALLEL_ENABLE parameter is set to 'Y'.
DT_PARALLEL_ENABLE	Enables parallel sessions for DML and Queries statements in data transformations	Y	This is a performance enhancement parameter given as an option to the user. If the parameter is set to 'Y' parallel execution will be enabled for the backend query. This parameter along with DT_PARALLEL_DOP will decide the parallelism.
LRM4G2A_TIME_BKT_SYS_ID	Time Bucket Definition sys id for US 4G 2a	-1234567	For 4G 2A reporting the time bucket selected has to be specified here. The time bucket sys id has to be given here. -1234567 is the out of the box time bucket sys id. If the user chooses to customize it with a new time bucket, the corresponding time bucket sys id has to be specified here.
LRM4G2B_TIME_BKT_SYS_ID	Time Bucket Definition sys id for US 4G 2b	-1234568	For 4G 2B reporting the time bucket selected has to be specified here. The time bucket sys id has to be given here. -1234568 is the out of the box time bucket sys id. If the user chooses to customize it with

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Column Name	Component Description	Example Component Value	Comment
			a new time bucket, the corresponding time bucket sys id has to be specified here.
LRM_24_MONTH_LOOKBACK_HIST	Contains a boolean value to specify if it is a historical load. 1 specifies historical. Default 0.	1	This parameter is used while computing 24 month look back for maximum 30 days net cash flows. If the parameter is set to 1 then 24 months population (historical) will be done. If the parameter is 0 then only the maximum cashflow for last 30 days will be populated to FSI_MTM_COLL_VAL_CHANGE.
LRM_PROD_LIST_FOR_ESTABLISHED_REL	This entry specifies the list of products to be considered for established relationship identification. The standard product type code (Level 1 Code) should be given comma separated like LOANS,DEP,ANNUITY	LOANS,DEP	This parameter specifies the list of products to be considered for established relationship identification. The standard product type code (Level 1 Code) should be given comma separated like LOANS,DEP,ANNUITY
OPTION3_HAIRCUT	Additional Haircut required for option 3 LCR	0.1	This setup parameter is used for BIS run. This is the haircut percent for option type 3 specified in decimals. (10% will be given as 0.1)
LRM_CASHFLOW_PROCESS_SCEN_SKEY	Surrogate Key for the Process Scenario (N_PROC_SCEN_SKEY) of table FCT_PROCESS_CASHFLOW	-1	If user wants to use OFS ALM cash flows for LRM processing then user has to enter the scenario skey of ALM cash flows which needs to be considered for LRM processing. LRM will filter the records based on scenario filter and process on these records.
STRUCTURED_OUTFLOW_COMP	Credit Line purpose to be considered for computing Structured Outflow Amount Computation	SPONS	This parameter takes the V_STANDARD_PRODUCT_TYPE_CODE to identify the products which are considered as Credit Line Purpose for computing the Structured Outflow Amount.
FR2052A_REPORTERS_DESCRIPTION	This signifies the total consolidated assets and on-balance sheet exposures of the reporting firm.	1	The values for this column name must be based on the U.S. firms asset size and 1, 2, 3 signifies the following respectively. U.S. firms with \geq \$700 billion in assets or \geq \$10 trillion in assets under custody; FBOs identified as LISCC firms.

Column Name	Component Description	Example Component Value	Comment
			<p>U.S. firms with \geq \$250 billion in assets or \geq \$10 billion in foreign exposure; FBOs with \geq \$250 billion in U.S. assets</p> <p>U.S. firms with $<$ \$250 billion in assets and $<$ \$10 billion in foreign exposure; FBOs with $<$ \$250 billion in U.S. assets.</p>
FR2052A_REPORTING_SI10	U.S. firms with less than \$700 billion in total consolidated assets and less than \$10 trillion in assets under custody and FBOs with less than \$250 billion in U.S. assets have the option of not reporting this product.	Y	If user wants to report S.I.10, then this flag must be Y or else N.
FR2052A_REPORTING_SI12	U.S. firms with less than \$700 billion in total consolidated assets and less than \$10 trillion in assets under custody and FBOs with less than \$250 billion in U.S. assets have the option of not reporting this product.	Y	If user wants to report Supplemental S.I.12, then this flag must be Y or else N.
FR2052A_REPORTING_SI14	U.S. firms with less than \$700 billion in total consolidated assets and less than \$10 trillion in assets under custody and FBOs with less than \$250 billion in U.S. assets have the option of not reporting this product	Y	If user wants to report Supplemental S.I.14, then this flag must be Y or else N.
FR2052A_REPORTING_SI7_SI8	If the total amount reported is related to distinct disputes over the previous year for products S.I.7 and S.I.8 is less than \$500 million, the reporting firm need not report this product.	Y	If user wants to report Supplemental S.I.7, S.I.8, then this flag must be Y or else N.
REPORTING_MAJOR_CURRENCY_IN_NATURAL_CURRENCY	Reporting for Major Currencies in Natural Currency like USD, EUR, GBP, CHF, JPY, AUD, and CAD.	Y or N	<p>This component code must be set as Y if FR2052 (5G) reporting has to be done in major currencies. The following currency code must be used: USD, EUR, GBP, CHF, JPY, AUD, and CAD.</p> <p>If this component code is set to N then all the amounts appear in reporting currency.</p>

23 Annexure G: Business Assumption Data Maintenance

A. Adding Existing Dimension to the Assumption

The steps to add an existing dimension (which is already part of LRM Data Model) in the assumption are as follows:

I. Cash Flow Attribute

If it is a Cash Flow Attribute then, perform the following steps:

- a. The cash flow attribute must be present in Fact Account Cash flow table and Fact Aggregate Cash flow table with same column name.
- b. The cash flow attribute must be part of primary key in Fact Aggregate Cash flow table.
- c. Add an entry to the FSI LRM tabular column metadata table. The mandatory columns have to be filled in FSI LRM tabular column metadata table as displayed below:

Column Name	Example Value
V_TABLE_NAME	Should be "FCT_AGG_CASH_FLOWS"
V_COLUMN_NAME	Column_Name
V_DATA_TYPE	Data type of the column
F_CONSTRAINT_TYPE_FLAG	Should be "P".

II. Account Attribute

You must add an entry in FSI LRM Business Dimensions table and enter the values which are specified in the description given below:

Column Name	Column Description	Example Value
n_business_dimension_number	This attribute stores the Running sequence for list of business dimensions used in LRM application. Business dimensions are set of hierarchies to which liquidity business assumption can be specified.	56
v_dimm_agg_cashflow_col_name	This attribute stores the physical name of the column in Fact aggregate cash flow table which represents corresponding business dimensions.	F_COLLATERAL_COVER_SHORT_PO S
v_dimm_acct_summary_col_name	This attribute stores the physical name of column in FSI LRM Instrument summary table which represents corresponding business dimension.	F_COLLATERAL_COVER_SHORT_PO S

Column Name	Column Description	Example Value
v_dimension_table_pk_name	This attribute stores the physical name of Primary key column for dimension table of business dimension used in LRM application.	V_FLAG_CODE
v_dimension_table_name	This attribute stores the physical name of dimension table for business dimensions used in LRM application.	DIM_BOOLEAN_FLAGS
v_dimension_hierarchy_code	This attribute stores the hierarchy code of business dimensions used in LRM application.	HLRM230
v_dimension_alias_table_name	This attribute stores the metadata alias name of dimensions table for business dimensions used in LRM application. Aliases names are created for dimensions like "underlying asset level" on dimensions asset level or for all "flag dimensions" on dimension Boolean flag. If business hierarchy is not created on alias table then this attribute should be empty.	DIM_COLLATERAL_COVER_SHORT_POS
v_business_dimension_name	This attribute stores the name of business dimensions used in LRM application.	Collateral Covering Short Position Flag
v_business_dimension_desc	This attribute stores the description for business dimensions used in LRM application.	Collateral Covering Short Position Flag
v_business_dimension_code	This attribute stores the unique code for business dimensions used in LRM application.	B037
f_selection_flag	This attribute indicates if corresponding business dimension is selected by user for performing analysis in Liquidity Risk Management Application.	Y
f_pk_numeric_flag	This attribute indicates if primary key column of the physical table of the dimension table is numeric or not.	N

B. Adding a New Dimension

The steps to add a new dimension (which is not present in LRM Data Model) in the assumptions are as follows:

- New dimensions can be added by including the new dimensions table or creating an alias over the existing dimension table.
- Create a hierarchy on the dimension table or alias.

I. Cash Flow Attribute

If it is a cash flow attribute then, perform the following steps:

- a. Add a column to the following tables:
 - Stage Account Cash flow
 - Fact Process Cash flow
 - Fact Account Cash flow
 - Fact Aggregate Cash flows
- b. Ensure that the cash flow attribute in Fact Account Cash flow table and Fact Aggregate Cash flows table has the same name.
- c. Ensure to include it part of primary key in Fact Aggregate Cash flow table.
- d. Add an entry to the FSI LRM tabular column metadata. The mandatory columns to be filled in FSI LRM tabular column metadata is as displayed below:

Column Name	Example Value
V_TABLE_NAME	Should be "FCT_AGG_CASH_FLOWS"
V_COLUMN_NAME	Column_Name
V_DATA_TYPE	Data type of the column
F_CONSTRAINT_TYPE_FLAG	Should be "P".

II. Account Attribute

If it is an account attribute then a column needs to be added to the following tables:

- FSI LRM Instrument
- Fact Aggregate Cash Flow
- FSI LRM Composite Key DIMS
- Fact Business Assumption Audit Trail

This changes the appropriate T2Ts which displays the data from one table to another table.

You must add an entry in FSI LRM Business Dimension and enter the values which are specified in the description given below.

Column Name	Column Description	Example Value
n_business_dimension_number	This attribute stores the Running sequence for list of business dimensions used in LRM application. Business dimensions are set of hierarchies to which liquidity business assumption can be specified.	56
v_dimm_agg_cashflow_col_name	This attribute stores the physical name of the column in Fact aggregate cash flow table which represents corresponding business dimensions.	F_COLLATERAL_COVER_SHORT_POS
v_dimm_acct_summary_col_name	This attribute stores the physical name of column in FSI LRM Instrument summary table which represents corresponding business dimension.	F_COLLATERAL_COVER_SHORT_POS
v_dimension_table_pk_name	This attribute stores the physical name of Primary key column for dimension table of business dimension used in LRM application.	V_FLAG_CODE
v_dimension_table_name	This attribute stores the physical name of dimension table for business dimensions used in LRM application.	DIM_BOOLEAN_FLAGS
v_dimension_hierarchy_code	This attribute stores the hierarchy code of business dimensions used in LRM application.	HLRM230
v_dimension_alias_table_name	This attribute stores the metadata alias name of dimensions table for business dimensions used in LRM application. Aliases names are created for dimensions like "underlying asset level" on dimensions asset level or for all "flag dimensions" on dimension Boolean flag. If business hierarchy is not created on alias table then this attribute should be empty.	DIM_COLLATERAL_COVER_SHORT_POS
v_business_dimension_name	This attribute stores the name of business dimensions used in LRM application.	Collateral Covering Short Position Flag
v_business_dimension_desc	This attribute stores the description for business dimensions used in LRM application.	Collateral Covering Short Position Flag

Column Name	Column Description	Example Value
v_business_dimension_code	This attribute stores the unique code for business dimensions used in LRM application.	B037
f_selection_flag	This attribute indicates if corresponding business dimension is selected by user for performing analysis in Liquidity Risk Management Application.	Y
f_pk_numeric_flag	This attribute indicates if primary key column of the physical table of the dimension table is numeric or not.	N

C. Adding tasks to the Assumptions

The steps to add a task to the assumptions registered through LRM Business Assumption window are as follows:

You must add an entry in FSI LRM Assumption tasks table and enter the values which are specified in the description given below.

Column Name	Column Description	Example Value
v_task_placement	This attribute stores identifier if task is to be stitched pre-offsetting (offsetting refers to Allocation Engine) or post offsetting (offsetting refers to Allocation Engine) List of values are PRE-OFFSETTING,POST-OFFSETTING.	POST-ASSUMPTION
v_task_identifier	This column stores the unique identifier for the task to be included for assumption.	LRMRULE0477
v_assumption_sub_category_name	This attribute stores liquidity business assumption sub-category name. Liquidity business assumption category and sub-category are types of assumptions which are supported and provided out of box in liquidity risk management application.	72
v_assumption_category_name	This attribute stores liquidity business assumption category name. Liquidity business assumption category and sub-category are types of assumptions which are supported and provided out of box in liquidity risk management application.	84

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Column Name	Column Description	Example Value
n_task_sequence	This attribute stores the sequence in which task is suppose to appear in the Assumption process.	2
v_task_type	This column stores the type of the task to be included for assumption. Possible values can be DT, Rule.	TYPE3
v_task_name	This column stores the name of the task to be included for assumption.	LRM - Assumption Application Change Balance Update

24 Annexure H: Run Management Data Maintenance

A. Adding a process for pre/post assumption processing

In LRM Run management, select the purpose for defining a Run from the Run Definition window. Select the required purpose from the drop-down list. It can be either of the following:

- Basel III Liquidity Ratio Calculation
- FR 2052 a Report Generation
- FR 2052 b Report Generation
- Long Term Gap Calculation
- U.S Fed Liquidity Ratio Calculation

Once the purpose is selected and the required parameters are selected a Run is created.

If it is Contractual Run, the Run stitches the processes. The processes are taken from the FSI LRM Process Purpose Map table. This process map table contains all the processes which are required for a Run definition in LRM. When the Run type is Contractual, all the processes with Run type as contractual and process placement as PRE-ASSUMPTION in FSI LRM Process Purpose Map are stitched as part of Contractual Run.

If it is BAU Run, in addition to the processes which come from the process map table, the processes related to the business assumptions selected are automatically stitched into BAU Run.

In case of Contractual Run all the processes in FSI LRM Process Purpose Map must have process placement as PRE-ASSUMPTION only. Whereas in BAU, they are both PRE/POST-ASSUMPTION processes.

If you have to add an entry in FSI LRM Process Purpose Map table, and enter the values which are specified in the description given below.

Column Name	Column Description of the Entry to be made	Example Value
v_Run_type	This attribute holds the code for the Run type. The list of values for this column is from FSI_LRM_LOOKUP_TL.LOOKUP_CD with category_id as 1. (filter FSI_LRM_LOOKUP_TL.category_id = 1)	10
v_Run_purpose	This attribute stores the purpose of the Run. The list of values for this column is from FSI_LRM_LOOKUP_TL.LOOKUP_CD with category_id as 10.(filter FSI_LRM_LOOKUP_TL.category_id = 10).	2
v_process_placement	This attribute stores identifier if process is to be stitched pre assumption or post assumption List of	PRE-ASSUMPTION

Column Name	Column Description of the Entry to be made	Example Value
	values are "PRE-ASSUMPTION","POST-ASSUMPTION"	
n_process_sequence	This attribute stores the sequence in which process is suppose to appear in the Run.	1
v_Run_type_desc	This attribute holds the description for values Contractual, BAU, Stress	Contractual
v_Run_purpose_desc	This attribute stores the description of purpose of the Run. It holds the values are "Long Term Gap Calculation","Basel III Liquidity Ratio Calculation","U.S. Fed Liquidity Ratio Calculation","FR 2052 a Report Generation","FR 2052 b Report Generation"	Long Term Gap Calculation
v_rrf_process_object_id	This attribute stores the unique ID of RRF process which will be part of Run for corresponding purpose and Run type. Execution will include this process in the Run.	LRM_PROCESS_001
v_rrf_process_description	This attribute stores the description of RRF process which will be part of Run for corresponding purpose and Run type. Execution will include this process in the Run.	LRM - Party and Product Type Reclassification
v_folder_name	This column stores the folder name for which process is defined	LRMSEG

25 Annexure I: Executing Intraday Post Load Batch and Intraday Real Time Run

This section details the steps to execute Intraday Post Load Batch and Intraday Real Time Run from Command Line.

25.1 Environment Prerequisites for External Scheduler Utility

The following are the Environment Prerequisites for External Scheduler Utility:

- a. JAVA_HOME (Required) points at JAVA bin installation directory.
- b. ES_HOME (Required) points to the ES Home folder (\$FIC_HOME/utility/ES).
- c. Go to ES Utility directory in \$FIC_HOME/utility/ES/conf.
- d. Update <Infodom>.ini file and specify the values.
 - **MISDATE**= Enter the MIS Date in format mm-dd-yyyy (example: MISDATE=01-31-2010)
 - **USERNAME**= Log into OFSAI (example: USERNAME=BASELUSER)

This must be updated daily once for the MISDATE.

Note: <infodom> in the name of the file <infodom>.ini must be replaced with the infodom name.

25.1.1 Intraday – Real Time – Incremental Load Processing

Prerequisite

The following are the prerequisites for Intraday – Real Time – Incremental Load Processing:

- a. The Load Run ID must be generated and the corresponding entry is present in the table REV_LOAD_RUN_MASTER.

The Load Run ID population occurs in sequence for every successive staging load. The application recognizes the maximum value of Load Run ID as corresponding to the latest data.
- b. The stage tables must be loaded with the load Run ID.
- c. For Incremental Snapshot Load: For <INFODOM>_INTRADAY_POST_LOAD batch, the parameter passed to Task1 is '1' (By default '1' is present).

The following steps must be followed to execute the Intraday Post Load batch and Intraday –Real Time - Incremental Run:

- a. Go to \$FIC_HOME/ficapp/icc/bin.
- b. Execute IntradayIncrementalLoadBatch.sh (The execute permission must be provided if needed).

This triggers the Intraday Post Load batch and Intraday –Real Time - Incremental Run.

To automate the incremental load process during the day, this task is appended as the last task while triggering stage table population.

- c. You can view the ES batch logs for individual batch run in the following location:

```
$ES_HOME/log/ESIC_<batchrunid>.log
```

- d. You can view the task level logs in the following location:

```
$FIC_HOME /ficdb/log  
/ftpshare/OFSTRINFO/logs
```

- e. All the latest records for the MIS_DATE are moved to reporting.

25.1.2 Intraday – Real Time – Complete Snapshot Load Processing

Prerequisite

- a. The Load Run ID must be generated and the corresponding entry is present in the table REV_LOAD_RUN_MASTER.

The Load Run ID population occurs in sequence for every successive staging load. The application recognizes the maximum value of Load Run ID as corresponding to the latest data.

- b. The stage tables must be loaded with that load Run ID.
- c. For Complete Snapshot Load: <INFODOM>_INTRADAY_POST_LOAD batch, it must be edited through OFSAAI and the parameter 'S' is passed to Task1. (By default, 'I' is present).

The following steps must be followed to execute the Intraday Post Load batch and Intraday –Real Time - Snapshot Run:

- a. Go to `$FIC_HOME/ficapp/icc/bin`.
- b. Execute `IntradaySnapshotLoadBatch.sh` (Give execute permission if needed).

This triggers the Intraday Post Load batch and Intraday –Real Time - Snapshot Run.

To automate the incremental load process during the day, this task is appended as the last task while triggering stage table population.

- c. You can view the ES batch logs for individual batch run in the following location:

```
$ES_HOME/log/ESIC_<batchrunid>.log
```

- d. You can view the task level logs in the following location:

```
$FIC_HOME /ficdb/log  
/ftpshare/OFSTRINFO/logs
```

- e. All the records corresponding to the latest load Run ID registered in the table REV_LOAD_RUN_MASTER for the MIS_DATE is moved to reporting.

26 Annexure J: List of LRM Reports

For detailed information on the LRM reports, refer OFS Liquidity Risk Management Release V8.0.2.0.0 Analytics User Guide on [OTN](#) Library.

27 Annexure K: Migrating LRM Objects

This section explains LRM specific configurations. The migration process from one set up to another is as follows:

NOTE: For Object Migration, refer *OFSAAI 8.0.2.0.0 User Manual* which explains the generic configuration.

1. **Holiday Calendar:**

- a. Excel import/export functionality is available. You must use this functionality for migration.
- b. Refer section [Excel Import/Export](#) for information on holiday calendar excel export/import.

2. **Time Bucket:**

- a. Time bucket migration definitions used either in Business Assumption or in Run definition are migrated automatically.

3. **Business Assumption:**

- a. Assumptions can be migrated using OFSAAI “Command Line Utility to Migrate Objects”. To understand the migration process, refer section “Command Line Utility to Migrate Objects” of *OFSAAI 8.0.2.0.0 User Manual*.
- b. To export/import LRM Assumption objects, the following object codes and object types must be provided:

OBJECT Code= “Assumption Name” ~ “Version of the assumption”

Type=“902”

For example, to export an assumption:

<OBJECTS>

<OBJECT Code=“US Unmodified Assumption~1 ” Type=“902” />

</OBJECTS>

Note:

- Once an assumption object is imported, dependent objects like Time bucket definition (if any) are automatically migrated.
- In case only assumption name is provided without version number, then the latest version of the given assumption will be migrated.

4. **Run Definition:**

- a. Run Definitions can be migrated using OFSAAI “Command Line Utility to Migrate Objects”. To understand the migration process, refer section “Command Line Utility to Migrate Objects” of *OFSAAI 8.0.2.0.0 User Manual*.
- b. To export/import LRM Run objects, the following object codes and object types must be provided.

OBJECT Code= “Run Name”

Type=“901”

For example, to export an assumption:

```
<OBJECTS>
```

```
<OBJECT Code="US Final Run" Type="901" />
```

```
</OBJECTS>
```

Note: Once a Run definition is imported, dependent objects like Time bucket definition, assumptions definitions (in case of BAU or Stress Run) are automatically migrated.

28 Annexure L: Performance Improvement Guidelines

For **FSI_LRM_TIME_BUCKET_DAYS** table, indexing can be done on the columns **N_MIS_DATE_SKEY**, **N_RUN_SKEY**, **N_HOLIDAY_CODE** and **D_BUSS_DAY_CONV_TB_DATE** to improve the performance.

As **FSI_LRM_TIME_BUCKET_DAYS** table is a processing table, clean up can be done periodically.

29 Annexure M: Generating Download Specifications

Data Model for OFS Liquidity Risk Management is available on customer request as an ERwin file.

Download specifications can be extracted from this model. Refer the whitepaper present in [OTN](#) for more details.

A. Additional Information

- GAAP code is a primary key in staging to support multi-GAAP implementations. In OFS LRM v8.0.2 out of box, the staging product processors to fsi_lrm_instrument T2T's filter for 'USGAAP'.
- Load Run ID is part of the primary key in staging with default set to zero.
- The reserved codes for out-of-box assumptions and runs are as follows:
 - The codes for the seeded assumptions are generated starting from a sequence of 9999995000.
 - The codes for the process/rules/measures/dataset/BP (Metadata) starts from the sequence of 9000.

B. HQLA Operational Requirements

To determine if all operational requirements for eligible HQLA as given in the RBI circular are met, it is expected that the bank must provide the same through f_hqla_eligibility_flag as "Y". Apart from this for some operational conditions there are place holders in the staging for example: Controlled by Treasury, operational capabilities to monetize flag and so on have been used in rules to check and update "meets_operational_conditions_for_hqla".

30 Annexure N: User Configurations and Settings

30.1 Standard Reclassifications

The regulatory guidelines specify classifications and computations based on certain generic product and party types. Each bank, internally, will have its own product and party types, which differ from bank to bank. In order to ensure consistency in computations, the application supports two standard dimensions based on the regulatory guidelines:

- Standard Party Type
- Standard Product Type

The bank specific product and party types, which are accepted as a download in the staging tables, are required to be reclassified to standard product and party types supported by OFS LRM respectively.

30.1.1 Standard Product Type Reclassification

Banks should to map their specific product types to the Standard Product Types as part of the rule RBI LCR - Standard Product Type Reclassification. The application then reclassifies the bank product types to Standard Product Types and utilizes the Standard Product Types for further processing.

30.1.2 Standard Party Type Reclassification

Banks are required to map their specific party types to the Standard Party Types as part of the rule LRM - Standard Party Type Reclassification. The application then reclassifies the bank party types to Standard Party Types and utilizes the Standard Party Types for further processing. Party types include customer type, issuer type and guarantor type.

31 Annexure O: Generic Calculations

This section documents some common calculations addressed by OFS LRM across jurisdictions for the purpose of computing regulatory ratios.

31.1 Calculation of Contractually Required Collateral

Contractually required collateral is the amount of collateral that is contractually due from one party to the other based on the current exposure and collateral position. This amount has to be paid to the party at the earliest and results in an outflow for the party owing the collateral and inflow to the party to whom the collateral is due. It can be of two types based on the direction of the exposure:

- Contractually Due Collateral
- Contractually Receivable Collateral

31.1.1 Calculation of Contractually Due Collateral

The application computes the value of collateral that a bank is required to post contractually to its derivative counterparty as per the below procedure:

1. If Secured Indicator = No, then the contractually due collateral is 0. Else,
2. If Secured Indicator = Yes and CSA Type = One way then the contractually due collateral is 0. Else,
3. If Secured Indicator = Yes, CSA Type = Two way and Gross Exposure is ≥ 0 , then the contractually due collateral is 0. Else,
4. If Secured Indicator = Yes, CSA Type = Two way and Gross Exposure is < 0 , the application computes the contractually due collateral as follows:

$$\text{Contractually Due Collateral} = \text{Max}[0, \{\text{Abs}(\text{Gross Exposure}) - \text{Threshold} - \text{Collateral Posted}\}]$$

Where,

Threshold: Unsecured exposure that a party to a netting agreement is willing to assume before making collateral calls.

The contractually due collateral is assumed to be posted and therefore receives the relevant outflow rate specified by the regulator as part of the pre-configured business assumptions for LCR calculations.

31.1.2 Calculation of Contractually Receivable Collateral

The application computes the value of collateral that a derivative counterparty is required to post contractually to the bank as per the below procedure:

1. If Secured Indicator = No, then the contractually receivable collateral is 0. Else,
2. If Secured Indicator = Yes and Gross Exposure is ≤ 0 , then the contractually receivable collateral is 0. Else,
3. If Secured Indicator = Yes and Gross Exposure is > 0 , then the application computes the contractually receivable collateral as follows:

$$\text{Contractually Receivable Collateral} = \text{Max}[0, \{\text{Abs}(\text{Gross Exposure}) - \text{Threshold} - \text{Collateral Received}\}]$$

The contractually receivable collateral does not receive a pre-specified inflow rate from the regulator and is, therefore, excluded from the LCR calculations. However, the application computes this for the purpose of reporting.

31.2 Calculation of Excess Collateral

Excess collateral is the value of collateral posted or received that is in excess of the collateral required based on the current levels of exposure and collateral position. This amount can be withdrawn by the party which has provided the collateral in excess of its exposure and results in an outflow to the party holding the excess collateral and an inflow to the party who has provided the excess collateral. It can be of two types:

- Excess Collateral Due
- Excess Collateral Receivable

31.2.1 Calculation of Excess Collateral Due

The application computes the value of collateral that a derivative counterparty has posted to the bank, in excess of the contractually required collateral, and therefore can be withdrawn by the counterparty, as per the below procedure:

1. If Secured Indicator = No, then the excess collateral due is 0. Else,
2. If Secured Indicator = Y and Gross Exposure is ≤ 0 , the application computes the excess collateral due as follows:

$$\text{Excess Collateral Due} = \text{Min}[\text{Adjusted Collateral Received}, \text{Non} - \text{segregated Collateral Received}]$$

Where,

Adjusted collateral received: Collateral received from the counterparty less customer withdrawable collateral
Customer withdrawable collateral: Collateral received under re-hypothecation rights that can be contractually withdrawn by the customer within the LCR horizon without a significant penalty associated with such a withdrawal

3. If Secured Indicator = Y and Gross Exposure is >0, the application computes the excess collateral due as follows:

$$\text{Excess Collateral Due} = \text{Min}[\text{Max}\{0, \text{Adjusted Collateral Received} - \text{Gross Exposure}\}, \text{Non - segregated Collateral Received}]$$

The excess collateral due is assumed to be recalled by the counterparty and therefore receives the relevant outflow rate specified by the regulator as part of the pre-configured business assumptions for LCR calculations.

31.2.2 Calculation of Excess Collateral Receivable

The application computes the value of collateral that the bank has posted to its derivative counterparty, in excess of the contractually required collateral, and therefore can be withdrawn by the bank, as per the below procedure:

1. If Secured Indicator = No, then the excess collateral receivable is 0. Else,
2. If Secured Indicator = Y and Gross Exposure is ≥ 0 , the application computes the excess collateral receivable as follows:

$$\text{Excess Collateral Receivable} = \text{Min}[\text{Adjusted Collateral Posted}, \text{Non - segregated Collateral Posted}]$$

Where,

Adjusted collateral posted: Collateral posted by the bank less firm withdrawable collateral
Firm withdrawable collateral: Collateral provided under re-hypothecation rights that can be contractually withdrawn by the bank within the LCR horizon without a significant penalty associated with such a withdrawal

3. If Secured Indicator = Y and Gross Exposure is <0, the application computes the excess collateral receivable as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Excess Collateral Receivable} \\ = \text{Min}[\text{Max}\{0, \text{Adjusted Collateral Posted} - \text{Abs}(\text{Gross Exposure})\}, \text{Non - segregated Collateral Posted}] \end{aligned}$$

The excess collateral receivable does not receive a pre-specified inflow rate from the regulator and is, therefore, excluded from the LCR calculations. However, the application computes this for the purpose of reporting.

31.3 Calculation of Downgrade Impact Amount

31.3.1 Calculation of Downgrade Impact Amount for Derivatives

The downgrade impact amount for derivatives is calculated as follows:

1. If a downgrade trigger does not exist for the derivatives contract or netting agreement, the downgrade impact amount is 0. Else,
2. If Net Exposure >0, the downgrade impact amount is 0. Else,
3. If Net Exposure <=0, the downgrade impact amount is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Downgrade Impact Amount} = \text{Max}[0, \{\text{Abs}(\text{Net Exposure}) - \text{Contractually Due Collateral}\}]$$

31.3.2 Calculation of Downgrade Impact Amount for Other Liabilities

In case of other liabilities, including annuities, that have an associated downgrade, the downgrade impact amount is calculated as follows:

1. If a downgrade trigger does not exist for the liability account, the downgrade impact amount is 0. Else,
2. The downgrade impact amount for liabilities other than derivatives and securitizations is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Downgrade Impact Amount} = \text{Max}[0, (\text{EOP Balance} - \text{Collateral Posted})]$$

NOTE: Any liability account that is triggered due to a particular level of ratings downgrade has an outflow corresponding to a pre-specified percentage of the downgrade impact amount. For instance, if a 3-notch downgrade is specified, then the downgrade impact amount will outflow only for those accounts that have a trigger of 1-notch, 2-notches and 3-notches. If a 2-notch downgrade is specified, then the downgrade impact amount will outflow only for those accounts that have a trigger of 1-notch and 2-notches. The ratings downgrade and the outflow percentage as specified by the regulator are part of the pre-configured business assumptions for LCR calculations.

31.4 Calculation of Net Derivative Cash Inflows and Outflows

31.4.1 Cash Flow Netting at Derivative Contract Level

Cash flows from each derivative contract are netted as follows:

1. If the cash inflows and outflows are denominated in the same currency and occur in the same time bucket:
 - a. The cash inflows and outflows are summed up and the net value is computed as follows:
$$\text{Net Cash Flow} = \text{Cash Outflow} - \text{Cash Inflow}$$
 - b. If the net cash flow is positive and there is no netting agreement associated with the derivative contract, the value is treated as net derivative cash outflow.
 - c. If the net cash flow is negative and there is no netting agreement associated with the derivative contract, the value is treated as net derivative cash inflow.
2. If the cash inflows and outflows are denominated in different currencies but settle within the same day:

- a. The cash inflows and outflows are summed up after being converted to the reporting currency and the net value is computed.
 - b. If the net cash flow is positive and there is no netting agreement associated with the derivative contract, the value is treated as net derivative cash outflow.
 - c. If the net cash flow is negative and there is no netting agreement associated with the derivative contract, the value is treated as net derivative cash inflow.
3. If the cash inflows and outflows are denominated in different currencies and do not settle within the same day:
 - a. The cash outflows from each derivative contract without an associated netting agreement are summed up and treated as net derivative cash outflow.
 - b. The cash inflows from each derivative contract without an associated netting agreement are summed up and treated as net derivative cash inflow.
-

NOTE: If a derivative contract has a netting agreement associated with it, the cash flow is further netted across contracts at the netting agreement level.

31.4.2 Cash Flow Netting at Netting Agreement Level

For derivative contracts which have a netting agreement associated with them, the net cash flows computed at the derivative contract level are further netted across multiple contracts under the same netting agreement as follows:

1. In case of derivative contracts, that belong to a single netting agreement, whose payment netting agreement flag is Yes:
 - a. The cash inflows and outflows occurring in each time bucket, denominated in each currency, are summed up across all contracts whose payment netting agreement flag is Yes and the net value is computed.
 - b. If the net cash flow is positive, the value is treated as net derivative cash outflow.
 - c. If the net cash flow is negative, the value is treated as net derivative cash inflow.
 2. In case of derivative contracts, that belong to a single netting agreement, whose payment netting agreement flag is No:
 - a. The cash outflows occurring in each time bucket, denominated in each currency, are summed up separately for each derivative contract whose payment netting agreement flag is No and treated as net derivative cash outflow.
 - b. The cash inflows occurring in each time bucket, denominated in each currency, are summed up separately for each derivative contract whose payment netting agreement flag is No and treated as net derivative cash inflow.
-

NOTE: Cash flow netting for netting agreements is done separately for each currency. Cash flows are not netted across currencies, instead, the inflows and outflows converted into the reporting currency are summed up separately to report the net derivatives cash inflow and net derivatives cash outflow at an entity level.

31.5 Calculation of Twenty Four Month Look-back Amount

The application computes the 24 month look-back amount, for the purpose of defining outflows due to increased liquidity needs related to market valuation changes on derivatives as per the procedure given below:

1. The Mark-to-Market (MTM) value of collateral outflows and inflows due to valuation changes on derivative transactions are captured at a legal entity level. The values over a 24-month historical time window from the “as of date” are identified.
2. The application computes the largest 30-day absolute net collateral flow occurring within each rolling 30-day historical time window as follows:

- i. The net Mark-to-Market collateral change is computed for each day within a particular 30-day historical time window as follows:

$$\text{Net MTM Collateral Change} = \text{MTM Colateral Outflows} - \text{MTM Collateral Inflows}$$

- ii. The cumulative net Mark-to-Market collateral change is computed for each day within a particular 30-day historical time window as follows:

$$\text{Cumulative Net MTM Collateral Change} = \sum_1^i \text{Net MTM Collateral Change}$$

Where,

i : Each day within a particular 30-day historical time window

n : Each 30-day historical time window

- iii. The absolute net Mark-to-Market collateral change is computed for each day within the rolling 30-day historical time window as follows:

$$\text{Absolute Net MTM Collateral Change} = \text{Abs}(\text{Cumulative Net MTM Collateral Change})$$

- iv. The largest 30-day absolute net collateral flow occurring within the rolling 30-day historical time window is identified as follows:

$$\text{Largest 30 – day Absolute Net Collateral Flow} = \text{Max}(\text{Absolute Net MTM Collateral Change}_i)$$

Note: Steps (i) to (iv) are repeated for each rolling 30-day historical time window.

3. The 24-month look-back amount is calculated as follows:

$$\text{24 – Month Lookback Amount} = \text{Max}(\text{Largest 30 – day Absolute Net Collateral Flow}_n)$$

Note:

1. This calculation is done for each legal entity separately.
2. The largest 30-day absolute net collateral flow is computed in 30 day blocks on a rolling basis that is first 30-day block is As of Date to As of Date - 29; second 30-day block is As of Date - 1 to As of Date - 30 and so on.
3. The 24 month look-back amount is computed as the maximum of the largest absolute net collateral flow during all rolling 30-day periods in each 24 month period.

The 24-month look-back calculations are illustrated below considering a 34-day historical time window instead of 24-months. This results in 5 rolling 30-day windows.

Rolling 30-Day Period	Day	Mark-To-Market Collateral Outflows Due To Derivative Transaction Valuation Changes (a)	Mark-To-Market Collateral Inflows Due To Derivative Transaction Valuation Changes (b)	Net Mark-To-Market Collateral Change (c = a - b)	Cumulative Net Mark-To-Market Collateral Change (d = Cumulative c)	Absolute Net Mark-To-Market Collateral Change [e = Abs (d)]
As of Date to As of Date - 29	As of Date	65	14	51	51	51
	As of Date - 1	65	9	56	107	107
	As of Date - 2	74	83	-9	98	98
	As of Date - 3	71	97	-26	72	72
	As of Date - 4	84	89	-5	67	67
	As of Date - 5	8	57	-49	18	18
	As of Date - 6	40	59	-19	-1	1
	As of Date - 7	42	87	-45	-46	46
	As of Date - 8	100	6	94	48	48
	As of Date - 9	41	30	11	59	59

Rolling 30-Day Period	Day	Mark-To-Market Collateral Outflows Due To Derivative Transaction Valuation Changes (a)	Mark-To-Market Collateral Inflows Due To Derivative Transaction Valuation Changes (b)	Net Mark-To-Market Collateral Change (c = a - b)	Cumulative Net Mark-To-Market Collateral Change (d = Cumulative c)	Absolute Net Mark-To-Market Collateral Change [e = Abs (d)]
	As of Date - 10	45	9	36	95	95
	As of Date - 11	9	32	-23	72	72
	As of Date - 12	59	67	-8	64	64
	As of Date - 13	61	10	51	115	115
	As of Date - 14	22	36	-14	101	101
	As of Date - 15	63	81	-18	83	83
	As of Date - 16	36	3	33	116	116
	As of Date - 17	61	22	39	155	155
	As of Date - 18	94	37	57	212	212
	As of Date - 19	3	18	-15	197	197
	As of Date - 20	13	27	-14	183	183
	As of Date - 21	24	56	-32	151	151
	As of Date - 22	57	75	-18	133	133
	As of Date - 23	66	87	-21	112	112
	As of Date - 24	33	71	-38	74	74
	As of Date - 25	29	30	-1	73	73

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Rolling 30-Day Period	Day	Mark-To-Market Collateral Outflows Due To Derivative Transaction Valuation Changes (a)	Mark-To-Market Collateral Inflows Due To Derivative Transaction Valuation Changes (b)	Net Mark-To-Market Collateral Change (c = a - b)	Cumulative Net Mark-To-Market Collateral Change (d = Cumulative c)	Absolute Net Mark-To-Market Collateral Change [e = Abs (d)]
	As of Date - 26	64	25	39	112	112
	As of Date - 27	54	39	15	127	127
	As of Date - 28	51	6	45	172	172
	As of Date - 29	35	31	4	176	176
As of Date - 1 to As of Date - 30	As of Date - 1	65	9	56	56	56
	As of Date - 2	74	83	-9	47	47
	As of Date - 3	71	97	-26	21	21
	As of Date - 4	84	89	-5	16	16
	As of Date - 5	8	57	-49	-33	33
	As of Date - 6	40	59	-19	-52	52
	As of Date - 7	42	87	-45	-97	97
	As of Date - 8	100	6	94	-3	3
	As of Date - 9	41	30	11	8	8
	As of Date - 10	45	9	36	44	44
	As of Date - 11	9	32	-23	21	21
	As of Date - 12	59	67	-8	13	13

Rolling 30-Day Period	Day	Mark-To-Market Collateral Outflows Due To Derivative Transaction Valuation Changes (a)	Mark-To-Market Collateral Inflows Due To Derivative Transaction Valuation Changes (b)	Net Mark-To-Market Collateral Change (c = a - b)	Cumulative Net Mark-To-Market Collateral Change (d = Cumulative c)	Absolute Net Mark-To-Market Collateral Change [e = Abs (d)]
	As of Date - 13	61	10	51	64	64
	As of Date - 14	22	36	-14	50	50
	As of Date - 15	63	81	-18	32	32
	As of Date - 16	36	3	33	65	65
	As of Date - 17	61	22	39	104	104
	As of Date - 18	94	37	57	161	161
	As of Date - 19	3	18	-15	146	146
	As of Date - 20	13	27	-14	132	132
	As of Date - 21	24	56	-32	100	100
	As of Date - 22	57	75	-18	82	82
	As of Date - 23	66	87	-21	61	61
	As of Date - 24	33	71	-38	23	23
	As of Date - 25	29	30	-1	22	22
	As of Date - 26	64	25	39	61	61
	As of Date - 27	54	39	15	76	76
	As of Date - 28	51	6	45	121	121

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Rolling 30-Day Period	Day	Mark-To-Market Collateral Outflows Due To Derivative Transaction Valuation Changes (a)	Mark-To-Market Collateral Inflows Due To Derivative Transaction Valuation Changes (b)	Net Mark-To-Market Collateral Change (c = a - b)	Cumulative Net Mark-To-Market Collateral Change (d = Cumulative c)	Absolute Net Mark-To-Market Collateral Change [e = Abs (d)]
	As of Date - 29	35	31	4	125	125
	As of Date - 30	93	68	25	150	150
As of Date - 2 to As of Date - 31	As of Date - 2	74	83	-9	-9	9
	As of Date - 3	71	97	-26	-35	35
	As of Date - 4	84	89	-5	-40	40
	As of Date - 5	8	57	-49	-89	89
	As of Date - 6	40	59	-19	-108	108
	As of Date - 7	42	87	-45	-153	153
	As of Date - 8	100	6	94	-59	59
	As of Date - 9	41	30	11	-48	48
	As of Date - 10	45	9	36	-12	12
	As of Date - 11	9	32	-23	-35	35
	As of Date - 12	59	67	-8	-43	43
	As of Date - 13	61	10	51	8	8
	As of Date - 14	22	36	-14	-6	6
	As of Date - 15	63	81	-18	-24	24

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Rolling 30-Day Period	Day	Mark-To-Market Collateral Outflows Due To Derivative Transaction Valuation Changes (a)	Mark-To-Market Collateral Inflows Due To Derivative Transaction Valuation Changes (b)	Net Mark-To-Market Collateral Change (c = a - b)	Cumulative Net Mark-To-Market Collateral Change (d = Cumulative c)	Absolute Net Mark-To-Market Collateral Change [e = Abs (d)]
	As of Date - 16	36	3	33	9	9
	As of Date - 17	61	22	39	48	48
	As of Date - 18	94	37	57	105	105
	As of Date - 19	3	18	-15	90	90
	As of Date - 20	13	27	-14	76	76
	As of Date - 21	24	56	-32	44	44
	As of Date - 22	57	75	-18	26	26
	As of Date - 23	66	87	-21	5	5
	As of Date - 24	33	71	-38	-33	33
	As of Date - 25	29	30	-1	-34	34
	As of Date - 26	64	25	39	5	5
	As of Date - 27	54	39	15	20	20
	As of Date - 28	51	6	45	65	65
	As of Date - 29	35	31	4	69	69
	As of Date - 30	93	68	25	94	94
	As of Date - 31	51	97	-46	48	48

Rolling 30-Day Period	Day	Mark-To-Market Collateral Outflows Due To Derivative Transaction Valuation Changes (a)	Mark-To-Market Collateral Inflows Due To Derivative Transaction Valuation Changes (b)	Net Mark-To-Market Collateral Change (c = a - b)	Cumulative Net Mark-To-Market Collateral Change (d = Cumulative c)	Absolute Net Mark-To-Market Collateral Change [e = Abs (d)]
As of Date - 3 to As of Date - 32	As of Date - 3	71	97	-26	-26	26
	As of Date - 4	84	89	-5	-31	31
	As of Date - 5	8	57	-49	-80	80
	As of Date - 6	40	59	-19	-99	99
	As of Date - 7	42	87	-45	-144	144
	As of Date - 8	100	6	94	-50	50
	As of Date - 9	41	30	11	-39	39
	As of Date - 10	45	9	36	-3	3
	As of Date - 11	9	32	-23	-26	26
	As of Date - 12	59	67	-8	-34	34
	As of Date - 13	61	10	51	17	17
	As of Date - 14	22	36	-14	3	3
	As of Date - 15	63	81	-18	-15	15
	As of Date - 16	36	3	33	18	18
	As of Date - 17	61	22	39	57	57
	As of Date - 18	94	37	57	114	114

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Rolling 30-Day Period	Day	Mark-To-Market Collateral Outflows Due To Derivative Transaction Valuation Changes (a)	Mark-To-Market Collateral Inflows Due To Derivative Transaction Valuation Changes (b)	Net Mark-To-Market Collateral Change (c = a - b)	Cumulative Net Mark-To-Market Collateral Change (d = Cumulative c)	Absolute Net Mark-To-Market Collateral Change [e = Abs (d)]
	As of Date - 19	3	18	-15	99	99
	As of Date - 20	13	27	-14	85	85
	As of Date - 21	24	56	-32	53	53
	As of Date - 22	57	75	-18	35	35
	As of Date - 23	66	87	-21	14	14
	As of Date - 24	33	71	-38	-24	24
	As of Date - 25	29	30	-1	-25	25
	As of Date - 26	64	25	39	14	14
	As of Date - 27	54	39	15	29	29
	As of Date - 28	51	6	45	74	74
	As of Date - 29	35	31	4	78	78
	As of Date - 30	93	68	25	103	103
	As of Date - 31	51	97	-46	57	57
	As of Date - 32	12	31	-19	38	38
	As of Date - 4	84	89	-5	-5	5
	As of Date - 5	8	57	-49	-54	54

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Rolling 30-Day Period	Day	Mark-To-Market Collateral Outflows Due To Derivative Transaction Valuation Changes (a)	Mark-To-Market Collateral Inflows Due To Derivative Transaction Valuation Changes (b)	Net Mark-To-Market Collateral Change (c = a - b)	Cumulative Net Mark-To-Market Collateral Change (d = Cumulative c)	Absolute Net Mark-To-Market Collateral Change [e = Abs (d)]
As of Date - 4 to As of Date - 33	As of Date - 6	40	59	-19	-73	73
	As of Date - 7	42	87	-45	-118	118
	As of Date - 8	100	6	94	-24	24
	As of Date - 9	41	30	11	-13	13
	As of Date - 10	45	9	36	23	23
	As of Date - 11	9	32	-23	0	0
	As of Date - 12	59	67	-8	-8	8
	As of Date - 13	61	10	51	43	43
	As of Date - 14	22	36	-14	29	29
	As of Date - 15	63	81	-18	11	11
	As of Date - 16	36	3	33	44	44
	As of Date - 17	61	22	39	83	83
	As of Date - 18	94	37	57	140	140
	As of Date - 19	3	18	-15	125	125
	As of Date - 20	13	27	-14	111	111
	As of Date - 21	24	56	-32	79	79

Rolling 30-Day Period	Day	Mark-To-Market Collateral Outflows Due To Derivative Transaction Valuation Changes (a)	Mark-To-Market Collateral Inflows Due To Derivative Transaction Valuation Changes (b)	Net Mark-To-Market Collateral Change (c = a - b)	Cumulative Net Mark-To-Market Collateral Change (d = Cumulative c)	Absolute Net Mark-To-Market Collateral Change [e = Abs (d)]
	As of Date - 22	57	75	-18	61	61
	As of Date - 23	66	87	-21	40	40
	As of Date - 24	33	71	-38	2	2
	As of Date - 25	29	30	-1	1	1
	As of Date - 26	64	25	39	40	40
	As of Date - 27	54	39	15	55	55
	As of Date - 28	51	6	45	100	100
	As of Date - 29	35	31	4	104	104
	As of Date - 30	93	68	25	129	129
	As of Date - 31	51	97	-46	83	83
	As of Date - 32	12	31	-19	64	64
	As of Date - 33	34	36	-2	62	62

The largest 30-day absolute net collateral flow for each rolling 30-day period and the 24 month look-back value (in this example, the 34 day look-back value) are computed as follows:

Rolling 30-Day Period	Largest 30-Day Absolute Net Collateral Flow [f = Max (e)]	24 Month Look-back Value [Max (f)]
As of Date to As of Date - 29	212	212
As of Date - 1 to As of Date - 30	161	
As of Date - 2 to As of Date - 31	153	
As of Date - 3 to As of Date - 32	144	
As of Date - 4 to As of Date - 33	140	

31.6 Calculation of Operational Amount

The regulator prescribed lower outflow rate for operational deposits is to be applied only to that portion of the EOP balance that is truly held to meet operational needs. LRM supports a new methodology to compute the operational portion of the EOP balance of operational deposits. The steps involved in computing the operational balance are as follows:

1. All deposits classified as operational as per regulatory guidelines are identified. This is a separate process in LRM.
2. The EOP balances of eligible operational accounts are obtained over a 90-day historical window including the As of Date i.e. As of Date – 89 days. To identify historical observations, the f_reporting_flag has to be updated as ‘Y’ for one execution of the Run per day in the LRM Run Management Execution Summary UI. The application looks up the balance for such accounts against the Run execution for which the Reporting Flag is updated as “Y” for each day in the past.
3. A rolling 5 day average is calculated for each account over the historical window.
4. The average of the 5-day rolling averages computed in step is calculated.

Note: LRM application supports the functionalities mentioned in steps 2 to 4, for the EBA Delegated Act Run.

5. The operational balance is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Operational Balance} = \text{Min}(\text{Current EOP Balance}, \text{Average Computed in Step 4})$$

6. The non-operational balance is calculated as follows:

Non – operational Balance = Current EOP Balance – Operational Balance

7. The operational insured balance is calculated as follows:

Operational Insured Balance = Min (Operational Balance, Insured Balance)

The insured and uninsured balances are calculated as part of a separate process i.e. the insurance allocation process which is explained in detail in the relevant section under each jurisdiction.

8. The operational uninsured balance is calculated as follows:

Operational Uninsured Balance = Operational Balance – Insured Operational Balance

9. The non-operational insured balance is calculated as follows:

Non – operational Insured Balance = Min [Non – operational Balance, (Insured Balance – Insured Operational Balance)]

10. The non-operational uninsured balance is calculated as follows:

Non – operational Uninsured Balance = Non – operational Balance – Insured Non – operational Balance

The operational deposit computation process is illustrated below assuming a 15-day historical window instead of 90-days and for the “as of date” 28th February 2017. The historical balances for 15-days including the “as of date” are provided below.

Clients With Operational Accounts	Eligible Operational Accounts	Historical Time Window														As of Date
		2/14/2017	2/15/2017	2/16/2017	2/17/2017	2/18/2017	2/19/2017	2/20/2017	2/21/2017	2/22/2017	2/23/2017	2/24/2017	2/25/2017	2/26/2017	2/27/2017	
A	10001	102,000	102,125	102,250	102,375	102,500	102,625	102,750	102,875	103,000	103,125	103,250	103,375	103,500	103,625	103,750
	10296	23,500	23,550	23,600	23,650	23,700	23,750	23,800	23,850	23,900	23,950	24,000	24,050	24,100	24,150	24,200
B	31652	65,877	59,259	59,234	59,209	59,184	59,159	59,134	59,109	59,084	59,059	59,034	59,009	58,984	58,959	58,934

The rolling averages and cumulative average are computed as follows:

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Clients with Operational Accounts	Eligible Operational Accounts	5-day Rolling Average											Cumulative Average (a)
		2/18/2017	2/19/2017	2/20/2017	2/21/2017	2/22/2017	2/23/2017	2/24/2017	2/25/2017	2/26/2017	2/27/2017	2/28/2017	
A	10001	102,250	102,375	102,500	102,625	102,750	102,875	103,000	103,125	103,250	103,375	103,500	95136
	10296	23,600	23,650	23,700	23,750	23,800	23,850	23,900	23,950	24,000	24,050	24,100	22721
B	31652	60,553	59,209	59,184	59,159	59,134	59,109	59,084	59,059	59,034	59,009	58,984	56931

The operational and non-operational balances are computed as follows:

Clients with Operational Accounts	Eligible Operational Accounts	Current Balance (b)	Operational Balance (c = a - b)	Non-Operational Balance	Insured Balance	Uninsured Balance	Insured Operational Balance	Uninsured Operational Balance	Insured Non-Operational Balance	Uninsured Non-Operational Balance
A	10001	103,750	95,136	8,615	100,000	3,750	95,136		4,865	3,750
	10296	24,200	22,721	1,480		24,200		22,721		1,480
B	31652	58,934	56,931	2,003	58,934		56,931		2,003	

Note:

1. Negative historical balances are replaced by zero for the purposes of this computation.
2. For operational accounts that have an account start date \geq historical days including the “as of date”, missing balances are replaced by previous available balance.
3. For operational accounts that have an account start date $<$ historical days including the “as of date”:
 - i. Missing balances between account start date and “as of date” are replaced by previous available balance.
 - ii. Rolling average is calculated only for the period from account start date to the “as of date”.
4. The methodology to compute operational balance is optional and is currently available only in the RBI and EBA Delegated Act Runs. The option to provide the operational balance as a download is still supported by the application.

31.7 Calculation of HQLA Transferability Restriction

Regulators across jurisdictions recognize the existence of liquidity transfer restrictions, for banks that operate in multiple jurisdictions. Such transfer restrictions have implications to the group-wide consolidated LCR calculations and hence require to be treated appropriately. OFS LRM, in the LCR consolidation process, includes the restricted HQLA from a subsidiary in the consolidated stock of HQLA only to the extent of that subsidiary’s liquidity needs i.e. its net cash outflow, in accordance with the regulatory requirements. The treatment of transferability restriction during consolidation is as follows:

1. The net cash outflows are computed for a subsidiary, on a consolidated basis. The consolidation entity is the subsidiary itself in this case. If the subsidiary is a leaf level entity, then the net cash outflow is calculated on a standalone basis.
2. The restricted and unrestricted stock of level 1, level 2A and level 2B (level 2B RMBS and Level 2B non-RMBS in case of BIS) is computed for the subsidiary on a consolidated basis. OFS LRM captures the HQLA transferability restriction at an account level through the flag F_TRANSFERABILITY_RESTRICTION.
3. The application checks whether the stock of restricted level 1 assets $>$ net cash outflows. If yes, it includes the stock of restricted level 1 assets in the calculation of its immediate parent entity’s stock of HQLA up to the extent of its own net cash outflows computed as part of step 1. If no, the entire stock of restricted level 1 assets is included in the consolidated calculations.
4. The application checks whether the stock of restricted level 1 + level 2A assets $>$ net cash outflows. If yes, it includes the stock of restricted level 2A assets in the calculation of its immediate parent entity’s stock of HQLA up to the extent of its own net cash outflows computed as part of step 1 less stock of restricted level 1 assets. If no, the entire stock of restricted level 2A assets is included in the consolidated calculations.

5. The application checks whether the stock of restricted level 1 + level 2A + level 2B assets > net cash outflows. If yes, it includes the stock of restricted level 2B assets in the calculation of its immediate parent entity's stock of HQLA up to the extent of its own net cash outflows computed as part of step 1 less stock of restricted level 1 + level 2A assets. If no, the entire stock of restricted level 2B assets is included in the consolidated calculations.
6. The unrestricted level 1, 2A and 2B assets are included fully in the calculation of its immediate parent entity's stock of HQLA.
7. Steps 1 to 6 are repeated for each sub-consolidation level within the organization structure of the consolidation entity till the consolidation entity itself.

Note:

1. In case of BIS, step 5 is split into 2 steps, first for level 2B RMBS assets and then for on-RMBS assets.
2. The allocation of restricted assets is done in the descending order of asset quality in order to maximize the stock of HQLA.
3. This calculation is part of the LCR consolidation process. To get a complete view of the process, refer to the section of the user guide that describes the consolidation process for each jurisdiction.

Glossary

AASF	Available Amount of Stable Funding
BAU	Business as Usual
BCBS	Basel Committee for Banking Supervision
BCBS 188	Basel III: International framework for liquidity risk measurement, standards and monitoring
HQLA	High Quality Liquid Asset
ILAS	Individual Liquidity Adequacy Standards
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio
Level 1 Assets	<p>Level 1 Assets as per Basel III Guidelines are as follows:</p> <p>Cash</p> <p>Central bank reserves to the extent that can be drawn down during times of stress.</p> <p>Marketable securities which satisfy the following conditions:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Issuer type or Guarantor Type is one of the following:</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">Sovereign</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">Central Bank</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">Non-Central Government Public Sector Entity</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">Multi-lateral Development Bank</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">The Bank For International Settlements</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">The International Monetary Fund</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">The European Commission</p> <p>They are assigned a 0% risk-weight under the standardized Approach of Basel II</p> <p>Issuer type is not a bank or other financial services entity</p>

	<p>Debt securities issued in the local currency of the legal entity in which the liquidity risk is being undertaken or the bank's country of domicile where the issuer type is sovereign or central bank and the risk weight assigned to the sovereign is greater than 0%</p> <p>Debt securities issued in foreign currencies, to the extent that matches currency needs of bank's operations in that jurisdiction, where the issuer type is domestic sovereign or central bank and the risk weight assigned to the sovereign is greater than 0%</p>
<p>Level 2 Assets</p>	<p>Level 2 Assets as per Basel III Guidelines are as follows: Marketable securities which satisfy the following conditions: Issuer type or Guarantor Type is one of the following: Sovereign Central Bank Non-Central Government Public Sector Entity Multi-lateral Development Banks They are assigned a 20% risk-weight under the standardized Approach of Basel II Price has not decreased or haircut has not increased by more than 10% over a 30-day period during a relevant period of significant liquidity stress which is specified by the bank Corporate Bonds and Covered Bonds which satisfy the following conditions Issuer type is a non-financial institution</p>

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	<p>Issuer type is not the bank itself for which the computations are being carried out or any of its affiliated entities (in case of covered bonds)</p> <p>Credit rating by a recognized external credit assessment institution is equal to or greater than AA- or if it does not have an external rating, the probability of default as per the internal rating corresponds to a rating which is equal to or greater than AA-</p> <p>Price has not decreased or haircut has not increased by more than 10% over a 30-day period during a relevant period of significant liquidity stress which is specified by the bank</p>
NSFR	Net Stable Funding Ratio
OFSAAI	Oracle Financial Services Analytical Applications Infrastructure
RASF	Required Amount of Stable Funding
Revised Time Buckets	Revised time bucket is the bucket into which the cash flows are to be moved from the original time bucket.
Unencumbered Assets	Unencumbered Assets are assets which can easily sold or mortgaged as these assets are free from debt with no legal defects in its title.

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