

LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (LCR) DISCLOSURE AT 31-DECEMBER-2020

The core objective of bank remains to accept deposit from customers and provide loans to customers. In this process bank shall ensure adequate liquidity to honour the outflows. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) had introduced the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) in order to ensure that a bank has an adequate stock of unencumbered High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) to survive a significant liquidity stress lasting for a period of 30 days. The LCR is defined as:

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

Reserve Bank of India, vide its circular dated June 09, 2014, issued guidelines on Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR).

The Bank has comprehensive liquidity risk management structure as cited in the Board approved ALM Policy of the Bank. The Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) ensures efficient management of liquidity, interest rate risk and keeps a check on adherence to the risk tolerance/limits set by the RBI/Board. ALCO formulates and monitors the funding strategy of the bank duly taking the requirements of operations. Adequate Contingency Funding Plan is also in place, which is reviewed on periodic basis to ensure the availability of funds to meet any stressed liquidity event.

The LCR promotes short-term resilience of banks to potential liquidity disruptions by ensuring that they have sufficient high quality liquid assets (HQLAs) to survive an acute stress scenario lasting for 30 days. The LCR standard aims to ensure that a bank maintains an adequate level of unencumbered HQLAs that can be converted into cash to meet its liquidity needs for 30 calendar day time horizon under a significantly severe liquidity stress scenario specified by RBI.

As per the RBI guidelines, Banks are required to maintain a minimum LCR of 100% from 1st January 2019. The present LCR requirement, as on December 31, 2020 was 90% (As a measure to address the current pandemic situation, RBI had reduced the minimum LCR requirement from 100% to 80% which is to be gradually restored back in two phases, i.e., 90% by October 1, 2020 and 100% by April 1, 2021)

HQLA comprises of Level 1 assets (0% hair-cut), Level 2A assets (15% hair-cut) and Level 2B assets (50% hair-cut). Level 1 assets comprising of cash, excess CRR, excess SLR securities, government securities to the extent allowed by RBI under Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) [currently 3% of the Bank's Net Demand & Time Liabilities (NDTL)- till 31st March 2021] and Facility to Avail Liquidity for Liquidity Coverage Ratio (FALLCR) [15% of the Bank's NDTL].

Level 2A assets comprises of sovereign guaranteed marketable securities, corporate bonds or commercial papers which are rated AA- and more are issued other than by financial institutions. Level 2B assets include investments in common equity shares included in NSE CNX Nifty and/or S&P BSE Sensex indices.

Expected net cash outflows under stress are the weighted sum of outflows minus inflows in the next 30 days. Funding from retail and small business customers carries lower run-off factor as compared to wholesale funding.

The prime drivers of the LCR are the level of surplus SLR investments over and above the mandatory requirements. Retail deposits constitute major portion of total funding sources which are well diversified.

Weighted Level 1 assets of the Bank constitutes around 98% of the total HQLA, and the remaining 2% comprises of Level 2A and Level 2B assets. Excess SLR securities (part of level 1 assets) forms around 31% of the total HQLA.

Bank reports LCR position on daily / monthly basis to Management / RBI. In addition, bank monitors the liquidity position through various regulatory statements viz. Structural Liquidity Statement and Stock Ratios.

Bank has maintained LCR levels well above the minimum regulatory levels on an ongoing basis. Bank maintained an average daily LCR of 138.94% for quarter ended December 31, 2020.

The following table summarizes the average of unweighted and weighted value of the LCR components. The simple average has been computed based on daily values for the three months of quarter ended December 31, 2020.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio			
Rs. in Crore			
Particulars	Quarter ended December 31, 2020		
	Total Unweighted Value (average)*	Total Weighted Value (average)*	
High Quality Liquid Assets			
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)		2,69,707.61
Cash Outflows			
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	5,55,724.75	41,655.66
(i)	Stable Deposits	2,78,336.40	13,916.82
(ii)	Less Stable Deposits	2,77,388.35	27,738.84
3	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	2,95,049.50	172,170.71
(i)	Operation Deposits (all counterparties)	482.51	105.08
(ii)	Non-operation Deposits (all counterparties)	2,94,566.98	1,72,065.63
(iii)	Unsecured Debt	0.00	0.00
4	Secured Wholesale Funding		0.00
5	Additional Requirements, of which	54,088.03	9,386.08
(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	2,869.16	2,869.16
(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	0.00	0.00
(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	51,218.88	6,516.92
6	Other Contractual Funding Obligations	4,929.09	4,929.09
7	Other Contingent Funding Obligations	118,621.00	4,485.33
8	Total Cash Outflows		2,32,626.86
Cash Inflows			
9	Secured Lending (e.g. reverse repos)	21,678.40	0.00
10	Inflows from Fully Performing Exposures	47,966.71	34,494.96
11	Other Cash Inflows	4,083.44	4,011.75
12	Total Cash Inflows	73,728.54	38,506.71
Total Adjusted Value			
13	Total HQLA		2,69,707.61
14	Total Net Cash Outflows		1,94,120.15
15	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)		138.94%

* The average weighted and unweighted amounts are calculated taking simple average based on daily observation for the respective quarter.