

LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO – September 2024

Qualitative disclosure around LCR

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is a global minimum standard aimed at measuring and promoting short-term resilience of banks to potential liquidity stress by ensuring maintenance of sufficient high quality liquid assets (HQLAs) to survive net cash outflows over next 30 days under stress conditions. It is a ratio of Bank's High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) to the estimated net outflows over next 30-day period of significant liquidity stress.

High quality liquid assets (HQLA) under LCR are divided into two parts i.e. Level 1 and Level 2 HQLA. Level 1 comprises primarily of cash, excess CRR, excess SLR securities, the extent allowed by RBI under Marginal Standing Facility (Currently 2%) and Facility to Avail Liquidity for Liquidity Coverage Ratio (FALLCR) (Currently 16%).

Level 2 HQLA which comprises of investments in highly rated non-financial corporate bonds, debentures and commercial papers issued by non-financial institutions and listed equity investments considered at prescribed haircuts.

Cash outflows are calculated by multiplying the outstanding balances of various categories or types of liabilities by the outflow run-off rates and 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. Additionally, probable outflows on account of contingent liabilities such as Letters of Credit (LC) and Bank Guarantees (BGs) and undrawn commitment are estimated and considered by applying prescribed run-off factors.

The Bank computes LCR on a daily basis in accordance with RBI guidelines. The LCR numbers are reported as a simple average of daily observations for the quarter. The Bank believes that all inflows and outflows which might have a material impact under the liquidity stress scenario have been considered for the purpose of LCR.

The LCR is calculated by dividing a Bank's stock of HQLA by its total net cash outflows over a 30-day stress period. The minimum requirement is 100%. The Bank's average LCR for the quarter ended September 30, 2024 computed as simple average of the daily observations during the quarter, stood at 129.02%.

		Q2 - September 2024		Q1 - June 2024	
		Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)		29,27,361		30,34,779
Cash Outflows					
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	42,61,707	4,14,374	40,89,080	3,97,922
(i)	Stable deposits	2,35,942	11,797	2,19,734	10,987
(ii)	Less stable deposits	40,25,765	4,02,577	38,69,346	3,86,935
3	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	35,82,193	23,01,202	33,49,991	21,27,668
(i)	Operational deposits (all counterparties)	-	-	-	-
(ii)	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	35,82,193	23,01,202	33,49,991	21,27,668
(iii)	Unsecured debt	-	-	-	-
4	Secured wholesale funding		-		-
5	Additional requirements, of which	2,73,553	2,09,805	2,65,696	2,15,153
(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	1,99,072	1,99,072	2,05,897	2,05,897
(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	74,481	10,733	59,799	9,256
6	Other contractual funding obligations	4,33,998	4,33,998	4,54,514	4,54,514
7	Other contingent funding obligations	97,56,112	4,19,558	84,46,961	3,63,830
8	Total Cash Outflows		37,78,907		35,59,087
Cash Inflows					
9	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	3,83,870	0	4,13,326	-
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	12,44,826	8,18,834	12,35,370	7,73,595
11	Other cash inflows	7,06,776	6,91,209	5,87,118	5,73,235
12	Total Cash Inflows	23,35,472	15,10,043	22,35,814	13,46,830
21	TOTAL HQLA		29,27,361		30,34,779
22	Total Net Cash Outflows		22,68,894		22,12,257
23	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)		129.02		137.18

As per RBI LCR Guidelines, the average LCR is simple daily average for the respective quarter.