

LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO – December 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 December 31, 2024 computed as simple average of the daily observations during the quarter, stood at 142.93%.

		Q3 - December 2024		Q2 - September 2024	
		Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)		30,65,264		29,27,361
Cash Outflows					
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	44,18,025	4,29,704	42,61,707	4,14,374
(i)	Stable deposits	2,41,963	12,098	2,35,942	11,797
(ii)	Less stable deposits	41,76,062	4,17,606	40,25,765	4,02,577
3	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	36,76,484	22,84,433	35,82,193	23,01,202
(i)	Operational deposits (all counterparties)	-	-	-	-
(ii)	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	36,76,484	22,84,433	35,82,193	23,01,202
(iii)	Unsecured debt	-	-	-	-
4	Secured wholesale funding		-		-
5	Additional requirements, of which	2,72,166	2,13,800	2,73,553	2,09,805
(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	2,05,083	2,05,083	1,99,072	1,99,072
(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	67,083	8,717	74,481	10,733
6	Other contractual funding obligations	4,76,941	4,76,941	4,33,998	4,33,998
7	Other contingent funding obligations	94,83,934	4,04,366	97,56,112	4,19,558
8	Total Cash Outflows		38,09,244		37,78,907
Cash Inflows					
9	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	3,78,908	0	3,83,870	0
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	14,84,874	10,18,851	12,44,826	8,18,834
11	Other cash inflows	6,61,647	6,45,775	7,06,776	6,91,209
12	Total Cash Inflows	25,25,429	16,64,626	23,35,472	15,10,043
21	TOTAL HQLA		30,65,264		29,27,361
22	Total Net Cash Outflows		21,44,618		22,68,894
23	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)		142.93		129.02

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