

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) Disclosure – 31 December 2022

Introduction

The public disclosure relating to Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) has been prepared in accordance with the circular (2/RB/345/2014) dated 23 December 2014 issued by Central Bank of Kuwait (CBK) as part of Basel III reforms.

This standard aims at promoting short-term resilience of the banks' liquidity risk profile and ensures that they have an adequate stock of high quality liquid assets to survive a significant stress scenario lasting for a period of 30 days.

Definition

The LCR is defined as the ratio of High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) to the total Net Cash Outflows estimated for the next 30 calendar days.

HQLA are classified into two categories, Level 1 and Level 2 assets with a cap of 40% on the Level 2 assets to the total HQLA. Level 2 assets are calculated after applying the hair cut prescribed by CBK and a cap of 15% on the Level 2B assets to the total HQLA. The total net cash outflow is the difference between total expected cash outflows and expected cash inflows after applying the runoff factors assigned by CBK (minimum of total expected cash inflows and 75% of total expected cash outflows).

Regulatory Scope of Reporting

In accordance with the CBK circular No.2/BS/IBS/454/2020 issued on 2 April 2020 and circular No. 2/BS/IBS/484/2021 issued on 22 June 2021, the minimum regulatory LCR limit was amended from 100% to 80% due to Covid pandemic. Further as per CBK circular No. 2/BS/IBS/488/2021 issued on 11 October 2021, the minimum regulatory LCR limit has been increased in a phased manner from 80% to 90% from 1 January 2022 onwards and from 90% to 100% from 1 January 2023 onwards.

Banks are required to comply with the minimum percentages on a daily and ongoing basis on the total bank wide position. LCR report is prepared on total Bank wide position as well as individually for KWD and for any significant currency, which is 5% or more of the bank's total liabilities. This is prepared as at the last day of the month and a cumulative report depicting the LCR ratio for all working days of the month.

Liquidity Governance

The liquidity governance framework is guided by the Liquidity Policy of the Bank which is reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors. The policy outlines the roles and responsibilities within the Bank with respect to liquidity risk management and provides an overview of the processes including stress testing under various scenarios, for monitoring and managing liquidity risk as per CBK and internal guidelines.

The responsibility for managing liquidity in compliance with internal & external directives rests with Treasury under the oversight of Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO). The liquidity policy also covers the liquidity contingency/crisis planning which specifies the early warning indicators, the roles and



responsibilities within the Bank in the event of a liquidity crisis and the actions to be undertaken by each business unit in order to address the crisis.

Funding Strategy

Gulf Bank has a strong and diversified funding profile and the Bank's strategy is to widen its Retail, wholesale, and international customer base. Treasury, Retail Banking Group and Corporate Banking Group work in close coordination to achieve the Bank's strategic funding objectives.

The Business Units within the Bank collaborate with each other to enhance the liquidity management process by optimizing the balance sheet along business lines, while maintaining global and local standards of efficient liquidity risk management.

Result Analysis

The Bank's HQLA during the three months ending 31 December 2022 was averaging at KD 827 million after haircut, against an average net outflow of KD 336 million, resulting in an average LCR of 246.27%.

The HQLA mainly comprised of Level 1 assets, which consist of cash, balances with CBK and Sovereign debt securities and Level 2 assets of Sovereign debt securities and equities applicable as per the regulation. Cash outflows from unsecured wholesale funding constituted 62.72% of the total cash outflows, while outflows from Retail and Small Business Customers constituted 21.89% of the total cash outflows. Cash flows related to Derivatives comprised of foreign exchange contracts.

The following LCR disclosure form is an average of all working days during the fourth quarter 2022 for which the reports are prepared.



Table (6): LCR Disclosure Form during the period ending 31/December/2022

Sr	Item	Value before implementing the Flow Rate (average)	Value after implementing the Flow Rate (average)
High Quality Liquid Assets			
1	Total HQLA (before amendment)	829,472	827,393
Cash Outflows			
2	Retail Deposits and Small Business Customers	1,581,901	256,728
3	<i>Stable deposits</i>	-	-
4	<i>Less Stable Deposits</i>	1,581,901	256,728
5	Unsecured wholesale Funding excluding small business customers	1,301,657	735,574
6	Operational deposits	47,373	11,843
7	Non-Operational deposits (Other unsecured funding)	1,254,284	723,731
8	Secured funding	-	-
9	Other cash outflows including:	67,303	44,339
10	Outflow resulting from Derivative	41,787	41,787
11	Outflows resulting from asset-backed securities and commercial papers (assuming no re-finance)	-	-
12	Committed Credit and Liquidity facilities	25,516	2,552
13	Other potential future funding commitments	-	-
14	Other contractual outflows	2,722,392	136,120
15	Total Cash Outflows		1,172,761
Cash Inflows			
16	Secured Lending Transactions	-	-
17	Inflows resulting from performing loans	1,006,820	795,172
18	Other cash inflows	41,623	41,623
19	Total Cash Inflows	1,048,443	836,795
LCR			Value after Amendments
20	Total HQLA (After Amendment)		827,393
21	Net Cash Outflows		335,966
22	LCR		246.27%

