

Liquidity Ratios Disclosure As at 30 June 2021



Executive Summary

The purpose of the disclosure is to enable market participants to compare the liquidity of banks across jurisdictions and to improve consistency and ease of use of disclosures relating to liquidity ratios.

In August 2018, the Central Bank of Bahrain issued its regulations on Liquidity Risk Management (Module LM). The module mandates that banks must adequately manage their assets and liabilities to create strong short-term resilience to be able to sufficiently meet the Bank's net cash outflows within 30 days (LCR), and promoting banks to rely on funding from stable sources and long-term borrowing in order to reduce the risks of disruptions which might impact the bank's liquidity position (NSFR).

The format and the level of disclosure in the attached report is dictated by the Central Bank of Bahrain (CBB) and reflects a proforma issued by the Central Bank.



Consolidated Liquidity Coverage Ratio as of 30 June 2021

In August 2018, the Central Bank of Bahrain issued it's regulations on Liquidity Risk Management (Module LM). The module mandates that banks must adequately manage their assets and liabilities to create strong short-term resilience and a sufficient ability to meet the bank's net cash outflows within 30 days.

As per CBB Module LM, banks are required to meet the minimum LCR of at least 100% on a daily basis. This ratio was relaxed to 80% due to the pressures within the banking sector following the COVID pandemic, However, NBB Group still seeks to maintain the original higher 100% requirement. Below is National Bank of Bahrain's consolidated LCR disclosure as of 30 June 2021:

BD '000

		BD 000							
	Consolidated LCR	Total unweighted	Total weighted						
Consolidated Left		value (average) 1	value (average) 1						
High-Quality Liquid Assets									
1	Total HQLA		1,466,683						
Casl	h Outflows								
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:								
3	Stable deposits	289,805	8,694						
4	Less stable deposits ²	1,362,746	136,275						
5	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:								
	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative								
6	banks	-	Ī						
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	1,121,005	611,591						
8	Unsecured debt	=	I						
9	Secured wholesale funding		2,102						
10	Additional requirements, of which:	•							
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	2,976	2,976						
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	=	I						
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	237,064	28,494						
14	Other contractual funding obligations	1,062	779						
15	Other contingent funding obligations	647,281	32,364						
16	Total cash outflows		823,274						
Cash Inflows									
17	Secured lending (eg reverse repos)	12,527	1,980						
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	421,134	331,355						
19	Other cash inflows	12,349	12,349						
20	Total cash inflows	446,009	345,684						
			Total adjusted						
		_	value						
21	Total HQLA		1,466,683						
22	Total net cash outflows ¹		479,254						
23	Liquidity coverage ratio (%) 1		318%						

^{1.} Figures based on simple daily average of working days during the quarter, as per CBB Module LM.

^{2.} Includes retail and SME deposits from the bank's overseas branches.



Consolidated Net Stable Funding Ratio as of 30 June 2021

In August 2018, the Central Bank of Bahrain issued its regulations on Liquidity Risk Management (Module LM). The main objective of the NSFR is to promote the resilience of the banking system by improving the funding profile of banks by ensuring they have sufficient level of stable funding in relation to their assets and commitments. The NSFR thus promotes banks to rely on funding from stable sources and long-term borrowing in order to reduce the risks of disruptions which might impact the bank's liquidity position.

As per CBB Module LM, banks are required to meet the minimum NSFR of at least 100% on a continuous basis. This ratio was relaxed to 80% due to the pressures within the banking sector following the COVID pandemic, However, NBB Group still seeks to maintain the original higher 100% requirement.

The main drivers behind the Group's strong available stable funding (ASF) are the healthy capital base (18% of the Group's ASF), large deposits portfolio with strong contributions from the retail and small business sectors (68% of the Group's ASF) and the sizable corporate and sovereign deposits (14% of the Group's ASF). The majority of the Group's investment security portfolio is classified as high-quality liquid assets (HQLA). The Group's HQLA securities accounted for 30% of the Group's required stable funding (RSF) before applying the relevant weights. Lending provided to financial institutions in the form of loans or placements was predominantly short-term in nature, which required a lower level of required funding, with 83% of total lending provided to financial institutions being in the 0-6 months maturity bucket.

Further details on the calculation of NSFR is presented in the following table:

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		Unweighted Values (before applying factors)				Total			
No.	Item	No Specified	Less than 6	More than 6	than 6 Over one	Weighted			
	item	Maturity	months	months and less	vear	Value			
		iviaturity	IIIOIILIIS	than one year	year	Value			
Available Stable Funding (ASF):									
1	Capital:								
2	Regulatory Capital	545,723	1		23,126	568,850			
3	Other Capital Instruments	-	-	-	-	-			
4	Retail Deposits and deposits from small business customers:				-				
5	Stable deposits	-	609,823	8,648	3,228	590,776			
6	Less stable deposits:	_	1,522,546	231,275	33,302	1,611,741			
7	Wholesale funding:								
8	Operational deposits	_	_	_	_				
9	Other wholesale funding	_	1,407,810	206,720	3,470	449,923			
10	Other liabilities:		1,407,810	200,720	3,470	445,525			
11	NSFR derivative liabilities								
			-	-	-				
12	All other liabilities not included in the above categories	-	109,725	-	6,913	6,913			
13	Total ASF					3,228,202			
Requi	red Stable Funding (RSF):								
14	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					77,489			
15	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-			
16	Performing loans and securities:								
17	Peforming loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	-	-	-	-			
18	Peforming loans to financial institutions secured by non-level 1 HQLA and								
10	unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	-	299,448	23,227	39,511	96,041			
	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and								
19	small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs,								
	of which:	-	319,399	153,706	1,473,965	1,489,423			
20	-With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the CBB Capital				202 724	422.427			
	Adequacy Ratio guidelines	-	-	-	203,734	132,427			
21	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	-	-	-	-			
22	-With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the CBB Capital Adequacy Ratio guidelines	_	_						
	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including	-	-	-	-				
23	exchange-traded equities	_	_	63,618	37,339	65,106			
24	Other Assets:			03,010	37,333	03,100			
25	Physical traded commodities, including gold	38				33			
	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to					33			
26	default funds of CCPs		_	_	_	_			
27	NSFR derivative assets		1,841	_	_	1,841			
28	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		1,041						
29		221 120				221 120			
	All other assets not included in the above categories	331,120	-	-	-	331,120			
30	OBS items		-	-	-	47,401			
31	Total RSF					2,240,881			
32	NSFR %					144%			