

Standard Bank (Mauritius) Ltd
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) Disclosure – Quarter Ending December 2018

<i>(Consolidated in USD)</i>		TOTAL UNWEIGHTED VALUE (quarterly average of monthly observations) ¹	TOTAL WEIGHTED VALUE (quarterly average of monthly observations) ¹
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS			
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	170 698 791	167 618 150
CASH OUTFLOWS			
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	127 381 036	27 899 724
3	<i>Stable deposits</i>	-	-
4	<i>Less stable deposits</i>	127 381 036	27 899 724
5	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	1 128 159 528	719 375 591
6	<i>Operational deposits (all counterparties)</i>	-	-
7	<i>Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)</i>	1 128 159 528	719 375 591
8	<i>Unsecured debt</i>	-	-
9	Secured wholesale funding	-	-
10	Additional requirements, of which:	106 743 206	15 909 966
11	<i>Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements</i>	631 050	631 050
12	<i>Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products</i>	-	-
13	<i>Credit and liquidity facilities</i>	106 112 156	15 278 915
14	Other contractual funding obligations	-	-
15	Other contingent funding obligations	36 694 474	1 834 724
16	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS	1 398 978 245	765 020 004
CASH INFLOWS			
17	Secured funding (e.g. reverse repos)	-	-
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	743 120 763	734 372 908
19	Other cash inflows	-	-
20	TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	743 120 763	734 372 908
			TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE
21	TOTAL HQLA		167 618 150
22	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS		191 255 001
23	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)		88%
24	QUARTERLY AVERAGE OF DAILY HQLA²		147 181 696

¹ The quarterly average of monthly observations is based on October, November and December 2018 month end figures.

² The quarterly average of daily HQLA is based on close of day figures over the 01 October 2018 to 31 December 2018 period.

Overview

Banks in Mauritius are required to maintain the liquidity coverage ratio in accordance with the Guideline on Liquidity Risk Management. The objective of LCR is to promote short-term resilience of the liquidity risk profile of banks by ensuring that banks have an adequate stock of unencumbered High-Quality Liquid Assets (“HQLA”) to meet their 30 calendar day liquidity stress scenario. The minimum LCR, which is the ratio of high-quality liquid assets to total net cash outflows within the 30-day time horizon, of 60% was introduced on 30 November 2017. It increased to 70% on 31 January 2018 and will increase to 80% on 31 January 2019 and reach 100% on 31 January 2020. Standard Bank Mauritius implemented the LCR requirements as from November 2017 and has maintained its liquidity position above the prudential requirement.

The LCR is calculated by dividing HQLA by the estimated net outflows assuming a stressed 30-day period, with the net outflows determined by applying prescribed factors to various categories of liabilities, such as deposits, unsecured and secured wholesale borrowings, unused lending commitments and other derivatives-related exposures. The outflows are partially offset by assumed inflows from assets maturing within 30 days. Similar to outflows, the inflows are calculated based on prescribed factors to various assets categories, such as loans, unsecured and secured wholesale lending. To ensure a minimum level of liquid asset holdings, the prescribed amount of inflows that can offset outflows is capped at 75 per cent of total expected outflows.

Main drivers and changes in LCR

Standard Bank Mauritius continued to maintain a healthy liquidity position with the second quarter of 2019 average Consolidated LCR at 88%, which was well above regulatory requirements of 80% but lower than the previous quarter (3Q18: 111%). The main drivers of the LCR are

- i. movements in HQLA
- ii. movements in customer loans/deposits;
- iii. wholesale interbank lending/borrowing;
- iv. movements due to positions falling into or out of the LCR 30-day tenor and
- v. derivative cashflows

Composition of HQLA

The bank’s HQLA is primarily made up of cash, unrestricted balances with Central Bank, Sovereign and Central Bank Securities. These securities can be readily liquidated through sale or repurchase (“Repo”) transactions into cash to meet cash flow obligations under liquidity stress scenarios.

The HQLA figures reported are daily simple averages over the fourth quarter of 2018. The average weighted HQLA over the quarter ending Dec 2018 was US\$167.6m.

The composition of HQLA as at end of Dec 2018 was the central bank reserves in excess of the daily Cash Reserve Ratio requirement US\$18.5m (HQLA1), Government of Mauritius/Bank of Mauritius Treasury bills US\$9.7m and US Government Treasury bills US\$109.8m (HQLA 1).

Concentration of funding sources

Standard Bank Mauritius funding strategy is centred on maintaining a funding profile that is diversified by structure, tenor and currency in order to meet all obligations as they fall due. The primary funding sources for the bank are current and call accounts from financial institutions, global business companies and multi-national corporates. Customer assets are largely funded out of customer deposits, which are considered a stable source of funding and from group borrowings.

Balance Sheet structure and Net Stable Funding Ratio (“NSFR”) projections are regularly discussed in monthly Asset and Liability Committee (“ALCO”) meetings to ensure that the bank remains well-funded to support the business strategy. Internal metrics on depositors concentration are used to monitor funding risks.

Derivative exposures and potential collateral calls

The Bank deals in various type of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives transactions both for trading and hedging interest rate risk in the banking book. These derivatives transactions cover foreign currency and interest rate with group and third parties.

Currency Mismatch in the LCR

The Bank calculates and reports LCR for MUR, USD and on a consolidated basis. Other currencies are considered not material. The Bank hold liquidity mostly in USD, which can easily be converted to other currencies in stress situation. To minimise liquidity mismatches, including currency mismatches in the LCR, the Bank seeks to fund assets in the same currency and, at the same time, monitors the potential risk from foreign currency mismatches. If required, it can access the FX swap markets to manage any short-term currency mismatch.

Liquidity Risk Management Function:

Liquidity risk is managed through a standardised risk governance framework and in line with the Bank’s liquidity risk policy. The Asset and Liability Management (ALM) team manages the balance sheet with a view to achieve efficient allocation and utilisation of all resources. It assists management to review liquidity and funding risks to ensure their prudent management. Liquidity and funding risks are monitored on daily basis and reported to ALCO every month.

The Money Market team within Global Markets is responsible for managing cash, short-term liquidity and funding for bank. This includes deployment of commercial surplus as well as accessing the interbank market for short term borrowings if needed.