

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

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Included in the following section on quantitative and qualitative disclosure about liquidity coverage ratio is information regarding to Deutsche Bank AG, Bangkok Branch according to Bank of Thailand’s related notifications. More information of parent bank can be found under website <https://www.db.com/ir/en/regulatory-reporting.htm>

1. Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

	Unit: million Baht	
	Quarter 2/2019 (average)	Quarter 2/2018 (average)
(1) Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	9,497	16,259
(2) Total net cash outflows within the 30-day time horizon	6,060	13,003
(3) LCR (%)	157	127
<i>Minimum LCR as specified by the Bank of Thailand (%)</i>	90	80

2. LCRs of the preceding quarters

	Unit: %	
	2019 (average)	2018 (average)
1st quarter	213	192
2nd quarter	157	127

Commercial banks are required to maintain the liquidity coverage ratio in accordance with the guidelines as specified by the Bank of Thailand. The LCR is expected to encourage commercial banks to have robust and adequate liquidity position so that they can survive short-term severe liquidity stress. 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 1 January 2016 (B.E.2559), and increased by 10% each year until it reaches 100% in 2020 (B.E.2563).

$$LCR = \frac{\text{High - quality liquid assets (HQLA)}}{\text{Total net cash outflows within the 30 - day time horizon under liquidity stress scenarios}}$$

The average LCR for the 2nd quarter of 2019 (B.E.2562) of the “Bank” is 157%, which is 67% higher than the minimum LCR as specified by the Bank of Thailand. This LCR is the average of LCRs as at the end of April – 160%, May – 152% and June – 158%. The LCR consists of 2 main components, namely:

1. High-quality liquid assets (HQLA) include unencumbered high-quality assets with low risk and low volatility that can be easily monetized without any significant changes to their values, even in times of liquidity stress. The value of each type of HQLA is after the application of both haircuts and any applicable caps as specified by the Bank of Thailand.

The average HQLA of the “Bank” for the 2nd quarter of 2019 (B.E.2562) is 9,497 million Baht (100% of which is Level 1 assets, such as bonds issued by Bank of Thailand, government bonds and reserve repos etc.), which is the average of HQLA as at the end of April – June. On this, the “Bank” holds several types of high-quality liquid assets to ensure the diversification of the stock of HQLA.

2. The amount of net cash outflows (net COF) is equal to expected cash outflows within the 30-day time horizon minus expected cash inflows within the 30-day time horizon under liquidity stress scenarios; but the expected cash inflows must not exceed 75% of the expected cash outflows.

The average net COF of the “Bank” for the 2nd quarter of 2019 (B.E.2562) is 6,060 million Baht, which is the average of net cash outflows within the 30-day time horizon as at the end of April – June. The expected cash outflows on which the “Bank” focuses under the severe liquidity stress scenarios are the run-off of deposits and borrowings and account payable securities, to which the run-off rates as specified by the Bank of Thailand have been assigned. On the other hand, expected cash inflows are mostly from loan repayments from high-quality customers and account receivable securities, to which the inflow rates as specified by the Bank of Thailand have been assigned.

In addition, the “Bank” also regularly examines its liquidity gaps and funding concentrations, which is part of the assessment and analysis of liquidity risk, to ensure that it has adequate liquidity to support the business. And, as the “Bank” has developed risk-monitoring tools in accordance with the international standards and business directions so that the “Bank” can better manage its liquidity positions.