

1) Liquidity Coverage Ratio: LCR

Unit: Million Baht

	Q2 2024 (Average)	Q2 2023 (Average)
(1) Total High Quality Liquid Asset (Total HQLA)	196,961	167,185
(2) Total net cash outflows (Total net cash outflows)	142,710	127,274
(3) LCR (percent)	138	131
LCR as per BOT minimum requirement (percent)	100	100

2) LCR comparison

Unit: percent

	2024 (Average)	2023 (Average)
Quarter 1	146	137
Quarter 2	138	131

3) Explanation of the LCR's components

Items	Component	Explanation					
(1)	Total High Quality Liquid Asset (Total HQLA)	<p>Total High Quality Liquid Asset (Total HQLA) is defined as the sum of liquid assets with the characteristics as specified by BOT as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Characteristics of liquid assets II. Guidelines on the calculation of liquid assets III. Minimum operational requirements IV. Diversification of liquid assets <p>Total HQLA is the value after the application of both haircuts and caps in accordance to BOT requirement.</p>					
(2)	Total net cash outflows	<p>Total net cash outflows is defined as the sum of expected cash outflow for the subsequent 30 calendar days multiplied by respective run-off rates minus the sum of expected cash inflows for the subsequent 30 calendar days multiplied by respective inflow rates. Nevertheless, the total expected cash inflows is capped at 75% of total expected cash outflows.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Total <u>net</u> cash outflows for the subsequent 30 calendar days under severe liquidity stress scenarios</td> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">=</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Total estimated cash outflows for the subsequent 30 calendar days under severe liquidity stress scenarios</td> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Total estimated cash inflows for the subsequent 30 calendar days under severe liquidity stress scenarios</td> </tr> </table>	Total <u>net</u> cash outflows for the subsequent 30 calendar days under severe liquidity stress scenarios	=	Total estimated cash outflows for the subsequent 30 calendar days under severe liquidity stress scenarios	-	Total estimated cash inflows for the subsequent 30 calendar days under severe liquidity stress scenarios
Total <u>net</u> cash outflows for the subsequent 30 calendar days under severe liquidity stress scenarios	=	Total estimated cash outflows for the subsequent 30 calendar days under severe liquidity stress scenarios	-	Total estimated cash inflows for the subsequent 30 calendar days under severe liquidity stress scenarios			
(3)	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	LCR is the ratio of total HQLA to total net cash outflows.					

4) Description

Currently the UOB (Thai) PCL maintains the amount of high quality liquid assets to support the Liquidity Coverage Ratio following to the BOT regulatory requirement, which has the objective of promoting commercial banks to have strong liquidity position with sufficient liquidity assets to withstand the short-term severe liquidity stress. The minimum requirement of liquidity coverage ratio is at 60% of total net cash outflows for the subsequent 30 calendar days on 1 January 2016 and annually increasing 10% to reach 100% in 2020.

In Q2 2024, the UOB Thailand has average of LCR at 138% (average of month-end LCR as of April to June 2024), which is beyond the minimum requirement required by BOT at 100%. The liquidity coverage ratio comprises of 2 main parts as follows;

1. Total High Quality Liquid Asset (HQLA) is defined as high-quality assets, high liquidity, low risk and price volatility, unencumbered which can be converted easily into cash with insignificant lost in asset values even under the market stress scenarios. Moreover, each high liquid asset requires applying the haircuts adjustment and cap-on holding level of asset class in accordance to BOT regulation. The average high quality liquid asset of UOBT in Q2 2024 is 196,961 Million Baht, which increases 29,776 Million Baht from Q2 2023, due to increasing in HQLA holdings. The high quality liquid assets of UOB Thailand are primarily classified as Level 1 (Government bond and cash) and the number is calculated by using the average of month-end position from April to June.
2. Total Net Cash Outflows (Net COF) is defined as the total estimated cash outflows for the subsequent 30 calendar days minus the total estimated cash inflows for the subsequent 30 calendar days under the assumption of severe liquidity stress scenarios and the total estimated cash inflows is capped at 75% of total expected cash outflows. The average of expected net cash outflows for 30 calendar days of Q2 2024 equals to 142,710 Million Baht. The number is calculated by using the average net cash outflows for the subsequent 30 calendar days on the month-end position from April to June 2024 . The total expected cash outflows under the severe circumstances are deposits and borrowings withdrawal from retail, small business and wholesale clients, debt repayment from collateralized transactions on repurchase agreement (repo) with run-off rates applied in accordance with BOT regulation. While total expected cash inflows mainly from repayment of loans from fully performing borrowers, deposits at performing counterparties and matured securities with run-off rates applied as per BOT regulation. When compared position Q2 2024 against Q2 2023, Net Cash Outflows increases by 15,436 Million Baht due to an increase in deposit base from wholesale deposit.

In addition, the bank has regularly applied the tools i.e. liquidity gap and funding concentration to analyze and assess liquidity risk. This is to ensure there is sufficient liquidity to meet the business needs and better enhance the liquidity management.