



## The Role of Liquidity Indicators to Assess its Risks and Enhance Capital Adequacy in Banking Activity

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### Abstract:

This purpose of the research is to test liquidity ratios to assess bank liquidity risks represented by liquidity ratios (current assets / current liabilities, current assets / total deposits, current assets / total assets, cash credit / total deposits, liquidity coverage ratio LCR, net stable financing ratio NSFR). This research involves evaluating these risks in banks via these ratios, and reveal the most important means used to solve these risks, including the capital adequacy ratio under the Basel II decisions and for selected period (2017-2019). The research reached the most important conclusion, which is the bank sample did not fall into bank liquidity risks throughout the years of research. Tracking specific ratio with adequacy capital of Basel II decisions of the Bank, it is noticed that it exceeds the minimum capital adequacy ratio in all valid measures, whether in Basel II decisions with 8% or the requirements of the central bank of Iraq with 12%.

The research suggests some recommendations; one of the most important one is the need for the bank's management to recognize the risks of liquidity in advance, in addition to increasing its investments to increase the bank's profitability. Moreover, the bank needs to plan a clear strategy to maintain capital at the appropriate and required level to face liquidity risks.

**Keywords:** liquidity ratios, liquidity risks, capital adequacy ratio, Basel II decisions.

## 1. Introduction:

Liquidity risk is a significant component of all risks that impact the activities of a bank. Banks must check their liquidity risk at all times, and analysis approaches to manage it. Besides, one of most significant approach to managing liquidity risk is the requirements of Basel committees on bank supervision under Basel II, which is to maintain the capital adequacy with 8% and the requirements of the central bank of Iraq with 12%.

Banks are often exposed to a variety of risks, resulting from the various banking activities that they carry out. Among the most important of these risks are: bank liquidity risks, resulting from cases of low levels of liquidity below the required level, and this exposes banks to the risk of facing sudden withdrawals. Thus, banks must take certain measures to face cases of low liquidity, including the capital adequacy ratio set by the Basel II committee. On this basis, the research problem appears through the following questions:

1. What role do liquidity indicators play to reduce its risks in the research sample bank?
2. What is the role of liquidity indicators to assess its risks in the bank and to enhance the capital adequacy in the bank?

The importance of this topic has increased as a result of changes in economic conditions and their impact on banks in most countries of the world. Banks with adequate capital should be able to obtain extra liquidity from the central bank against adequate collateral. In addition, the goal of the Basel II to generate a better arrangement of regulatory capital with the risk to which banks are exposed, and the stronger focus on multifariousness, should reduce conflict between solvency and effective liquidity.

The research objectives are as follows: -

- A. Statement of the role-played by liquidity indicators to reduce its risks in the research sample bank.
- B. Identifying the role-played by liquidity indicators to assess its risks and enhance capital adequacy in the research sample bank.

## 2. Methodology

The research is based on the following hypotheses:

1. The indicators approved in the analysis of bank liquidity have the ability to explain trends and levels of risks and analyze them in the research sample bank.
2. The indicators of liquidity and its risks play a role in enhancing capital adequacy.

To answer the research's problems and attempt to achieve good results, the search limits are divided into two parts as follows:

A. Place limits: Kurdistan International Islamic Bank for Investment and Development.

B. Time limits: This research covers the period (2017-2019), based on the annual financial reports of the research sample bank.

In order to achieve the objectives, set for the research, the authors relied on the theoretical side on books, studies, published research, dissertations and periodicals, while in the practical side, the authors relied on the analytical study of the financial data based on the liquidity and capital adequacy ratios.

### **3. Materials and Methods:**

#### **3.1 Bank Liquidity and its Measuring:**

Risks are defined as phenomena and events that threaten the accomplishment of goals and negatively affect the steadiness of the financial institution expected at achieving its mission; furthermore, the risks express the bank's exposure to a large and sudden losses that lie in the circumstance of the lack of cash inflows of the bank to meet the cash outflows (Abdul Sattar, 2012: 121).

Liquidity is the ability of a bank to pay its debts without suffering terrible losses. On the other hand, liquidity risk stems from the lack of marketability of an investment that cannot be purchased or sold quickly adequate to prevent or minimize a loss (Central Bank of Iraq, 2019: 2).

Liquidity risk management is crucial for the bank, because during the recent financial crisis several banks had posted adequate levels of capital; they still practiced difficulties since they failed to manage their liquidity appropriately. The current global financial crisis has revealed the requirement to additional improve liquidity risk management, governance and to increase the transparency of the operations of credit institutions (Bank for International Settlements, 2009).

The bank's liquidity means its ability to meet its financial obligations to depositors in the first place and the rest of other obligations such as lenders, borrowers and others, which requires the availability of liquid cash and that can be cash or possessions that could be converted into cash quickly without losing a substantial amount of their value (Saeed, 2013: 109). According to Al-tamimi and Fakhri (2013), liquidity risks are those current and potential risks to a bank's profitability and capital that result from the bank's failure to meet its obligations, such as the failure to manage unexpected reductions or changes in market environments that affect the ability to liquidate assets quickly and with the least potential losses in their values.

Liquidity ratio is one of the significant issues to be observed the ability of bank in order to pay the obligation. Liquidity is connected with the community belief. Therefore, every bank should maintain their level of liquidity. There are four indicators that can be used to measure liquidity: (liquid assets / short-term liabilities, liquid assets / total deposits, liquid assets / total assets and cash credit / deposits). In addition, during the previous years, the central bank of Iraq issued a number of laws and instructions aimed at reforming the Iraqi banking sector and keeping step with developments in the global banking system, most particularly the supervisory controls for the application of Basel III decisions in relation to liquidity, which include general guidelines for applying liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) which needs banks to preserve an enough amount of high-quality liquid assets to enable them to manage with stressful circumstances for a period of no less than (30) days, as well as from the net stable funding ratio (NSFR) that is measured a structural supervisory tool in measuring the level of liquidity for one year (Central Bank of Iraq, 2019: 33).

The central bank of Iraq has started to implement LCR as of 2017 by (80%). It is done increasingly until it reaches (100%), and it should not be less than this percentage, regarding NSFR represents the bank's capability to supply its medium-term and long term obligations by providing the required liquidity, and the Basel committee has determined this ratio by no less than (100%), (Central Bank of Iraq, 2019: 34).

The LCR is calculated according to the equation below:

$$\text{Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)} = \frac{\text{High quality liquid asset amount (HQLA)}}{\text{Total net cash flow amount}}$$

The HQLA are assets that remain liquid in markets during periods of pressure, which are simply and directly changed into cash with low or without losses. Net cash outflows are the cash outflows minus the cash inflows. Cash outflows are predictable by multiplying the balances of the numerous categories of obligations and commitments, recorded to liabilities or off-balance sheet, by weighting factors in one hand. On the other hand, cash inflows are predictable by the multiplication by weighting factors, the balances of the numerous categories of receivables without default, for which there is no expectation of counterparty failure in the following thirty days (Bank for International Settlements, 2013).

The NSFR is calculated according to the equation below:

$$\text{Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)} = \frac{\text{Available source of Stable Funding}}{\text{Required source of Stable Funding}} \geq 100$$

Available stable funding is defined as the percentage of capital and liabilities predictable to be dependable over the period horizon considered by the NSFR, which extends to one year. The amount of such required stable funding of a specific bank is a meaning of the liquidity characteristics and residual maturities of the numerous assets held by that bank as well as those of its off-balance sheet exposures (Bank for International Settlements, 2014).

### **3.2 Capital Adequacy Measuring:**

The capital requirement is a bank regulation, which sets a background on how banks and depository institutions must control their capital. The first international minimum capital adequacy standard for the banking sector Basel I was approved and accepted in 1988. It needed banks to maintain minimum capital to asset ratio with the assets weighted using broad risk classifications. Basel II derived in to effect in 2006 planned to keep the general total of capital needed for the banking system as a whole generally unaffected, while giving banks a modest encouragement to sustain the costs of building satisfactory models allows them to accept more advanced risk-sensitive methods (Nyaundi, 2015: 1).

The importance of capital in banks cannot be overstated. The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) can be used to determine capital adequacy. It is significant for administration to keep track of the quantity of CAR on hand so that the bank does not run out of cash and does not have excess cash. Capital is the most important component of bank funding, and it likewise serves as a cushion in contradiction of probable losses. On the one hand, the more capital a bank owns, the better equipped it is to deal with unpredicted risks, resulting in increased confidence of the public. On the other hand, banks with a CAR that is enormous great can result in idle cash, particularly large amounts of idle cash

that cannot be used by the bank's administration. (Ariwidanta and Wiksuana, 2018: 166).

The central bank of Iraq has set the capital adequacy ratio not less than (12%) for every bank in Iraq, while the international standards set it not less than (8%)(Central Bank of Iraq, 2019: 31).According to Basel II CAR is calculated using two main items: core capital and supplementary capital. Both should be added together and divided by risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities, and the capital adequacy ratio in the following equation: (Ansary and Osama, 2015: 1166).

$$CAR = \frac{\text{Core Capital (tire 1)} + \text{Supplementary capital (tire 2)}}{\text{Risk Weighted Assets}} \times 100$$

Tier-1 core capital is the capital that is permanently and without difficulty obtainable to cushion losses suffered by a bank without it being required to stop working, and it contains of equity capital, common share capital, intangible assets and revenue reserves that have been audited (Aspal and Nazneen, 2014: 33). Supplementary capital *tire 2* is a measure of a bank's financial strength with respect to the second most dependable forms of financial capital, from a regulator's belief, and it contains assets revaluation reserves, undisclosed reserves, general provisions, general loan loss reserves, long-term holding of equity securities, hybrid capital instruments and subordinated long term debts (Ansary and Osama, 2015: 1166). Risk-weighted assets are multiplied by respective risk weights for each asset type. When determining credit exposures, changes are made to the value of assets listed on a creditor's balance sheet, the riskier the asset, the higher its weight (Bank for International Settlements, 2001: 1).

### 3.3 Relationship between Liquidity and Capital Adequacy:

Liquidity is one of the significant financial stability indicators since liquidity deficit in one bank can cause universal crisis in the banking area because of their inter-related processes. Banks with adequate capital should be able to acquire extra liquidity from the central bank in contradiction of adequate guarantee. Moreover, the goal of the new Basel accord to make a better alignment of regulatory capital with the risk to which banks are exposed, and the stronger concentrate on diversification should finally decrease difference between solvency and effective liquidity (Nyaundi, 2015: 5). To sum up, capital adequacy is having enough own funds to absorb losses for a restricted amount of period during which it would be wanted the business can be returned to profit; liquidity is having enough cash to please all present and expected demands by clienteles for printed and minted money.

## 4. Results and Discussion:

### 4.1 Measuring liquidity indicators to evaluate its risks:

In this section, we will measure and evaluate the liquidity risk in the Kurdistan International Islamic Bank for investment and development through some liquidity indicators can be measured according to four indicators which is used by the central bank of Iraq to evaluate bank liquidity, in addition, the Basel committee has designed two liquidity ratios to ensure that banks have enough liquidity to meet their short-term and long-term obligations: Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio. These two requirements are intended to decrease risks in case of episodes of financial turbulence. The data obtained from

annual reports for the period of (2019, 2018, 2017), which we downloaded from the website of the Iraqi Securities Commission, after extracting all the information for the components of a ratio, the researchers will extract the ratio and analyze it, and then we will repeat the same procedures for the other ratios. Measuring liquidity indicators to evaluate its risks according to the following four indicators:

### 1. Liquid assets / short-term liabilities:

The ratio measures a bank's capability to pay off its current liabilities (due within one year) with its total current assets for instance cash, and accounts receivable..., the higher the ratio, the stronger the bank's liquidity positions.

Table (1)

Liquid assets to short-term liabilities of Kurdistan bank for the period (2019 - 2017) amounts in thousands of dinars

Details	2017	2018	2019
Liquid Assets	1,033,726,486	1,215,972,126	1,164,391,582
Short-Term Liabilities	315,016,519	542,313,726	546,582,616
Liquid Assets /Short-Term Liabilities	328.1%	224.2%	213%

Source: Authors based on the financial statements of the Kurdistan bank

It is clear from Table (1) above, and by calculating the ratio of liquid assets short-term liabilities, that the percentage of ratio gradually decreased during the research period from %328.1 in 2017 to %2013 in 2019.

The researchers believe that the decrease in this percentage is due to the increase in the current deposits of customers, which increase gradually over the years of research compared to the current assets, and this may affect the decrease in the bank's ability to pay its obligations in a timely manner, but the previous ratio is much more when comparable to the Iraqi central bank's standard ratio which is 30%. The high liquidity ratio significantly in the Kurdistan bank indicates the existence of idle, untapped financial resources.

### 2. Liquid assets / total deposits:

This ratio measures the quantity of liquid assets in the possession of the bank, which includes (cash with the central bank, cash on hand, and other liquid balances), as well as the degree of its participation in various forms of loans.

Table (2)

Liquid assets to total deposits of Kurdistan bank for the period (2019 - 2017) amounts in thousands of dinars

Details	2017	2018	2019
Liquid Assets	1,033,726,486	1,215,972,126	1,164,391,582
Total Deposits	321,210,345	549,623,920	556,003,222
Liquid Assets /Total Deposits	321.8%	221.2%	209.4%

Source: Authors based on the financial statements of the Kurdistan bank

It is clear from Table (2) above in general that the Kurdistan bank registered a percentage of (321.8%) on 2017 down to (221.2%) in the 2018 then continuing to decrease in the last year to (209.4%).

The researchers believe that the decline in this percentage is due to the rise in customer deposits, which gradually increase during the years of research compared to the increase in current assets, and this leads to a decrease in this percentage, and this decrease does not represent a risk to the bank's liquidity, because it is high despite its decrease because Kurdistan Bank maintains high liquidity to counter withdrawals from depositors and the provision of loans, as it ensures the Banks' ability to meet their deposit obligations, in addition to their capability to lend money to others.

### 3. Liquid assets / total assets:

This ratio expresses the extent to which the bank maintains full liquidity assets to meet depositor withdrawals, and measured comparative to the total assets of the bank.

Table (3)  
Liquid assets to total assets of Kurdistan Bank for the period (2019 - 2017)  
amounts in thousands of dinars

Details	2017	2018	2019
Liquid Assets	1,033,726,486	1,215,972,126	1,164,391,582
Total Assets	1,062,107,860	1,262,959,834	1,245,661,690
Liquid Assets /Total Assets	97.3%	96.3%	93.5%

Source: Authors based on the financial statements of the Kurdistan bank

It is clear from Table (3) above that the ratio of liquid assets to the total assets of the Kurdistan Bank in general decreased from (97.3%) in 2017 to (96.3%) in 2018 and in 2019 continuing to decline to (93.5%).

The researchers believe that this decrease in the ratio occurred as a result of the increase in total assets, and although it is decreased, it is a high ratio, meaning that the ratio was not less than 90% during the years of study, and this is a good indicator, because the bank has high liquidity, in order to meet the requests of depositors on time.

### 4. Cash credit / deposits:

This ratio expresses the relationship between loans granted by the bank by virtue of the nature of its work to the total deposits, which include accounts (current, savings, fixed), and this ratio indicates the extent to which the bank uses deposits in order to meet the needs of customers of loans. The Iraqi Central Bank has established the cash credit to deposit ratio at a level that does not exceed 70%.

Table (4)  
Cash credit to deposits of Kurdistan Bank for the period (2019 - 2017) amounts in thousands of dinars

Details	2017	2018	2019
Cash Credit	6,940,181	1,812,392	2,572,366
Deposits	321,210,345	549,623,920	556,003,222
Cash Credit /Deposits	2.2%	%0.3	0.5%

Source; Authors based on the financial statements of the Kurdistan bank

It is clear from Table (4) above that the cash credit ratio to deposits of the Kurdistan bank in general decreased from (2.2%) in 2017 to (0.3%) in 2018 and in 2019 it increased slightly to (0.5%) compared to 2018.

The researchers believe that there is a fluctuation in this ratio, the highest the ratio reached was in the first year and the lowest in the second year, and this decrease is due to the gradual rise in deposits on the one hand, and on the other hand the cash credit decreased significantly throughout the years of research, and this indicates that the Kurdistan Bank it kept surplus cash that could be exploited without reaching the standard ratio of 70% by The Central Bank of Iraq and not bearing additional risks.

According to the researcher's opinion, it requires Kurdistan Bank to work to achieve a balance between liquidity and profitability in a way that enables The Bank to fulfill its obligations on the one hand and achieve financial gains on the other hand.

#### 4.2 Measuring liquidity ratios to evaluate their risks according to Basel III:

Liquidity coverage ratio and net stable funding ratio are two liquidity ratios established by the Basel committee to ensure that banks have sufficient liquidity to pay their short and long-term obligations. The year 2017 is considered as an experimental year because most of the Iraqi banks included Kurdistan Bank did not apply these two ratios.

##### Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR):

Over a thirty-day pressure time, the LCR is computed by dividing a bank's high-quality liquid assets by its entire net cash flows. Only high-quality liquid assets with a high likelihood of being turned easily and swiftly into cash are included in this category. The following Table (5) presents the results of liquidity coverage ratio for the two years of the research (2019, 2018).

Table (5)

The results of the liquidity coverage ratio of Kurdistan Bank during the years (2019 and 2018)

Details	2018	2019
High Quality Liquid Asset Amount (HQLA)	954,137	926,487
Total Net Cash Flow Amount	131,980	145,704
HQLA / Total Net Cash Flow Amount	723%	636%

Source; Authors based on the data of the Kurdistan Bank

The Central Bank of Iraq has started to implement liquidity coverage ratio as of 2018 by (90%), and , in 2019, it reaches (100%), and it should not fall below this level, as shown in Table (1).The Kurdistan Bank achieved a high liquidity rate of liquidity coverage ratio in the year 2018 by (723%), and ,in 2019, the ratio declined to (636%)as shown in Table (5), which is much higher than the minimum LCR amounting (100%), and these rates reflect their capability to face liquidity within (30) days.

##### Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR):

This ratio is determined as the amount of available stable financing divided by the amount of required stable funding during a one-year period and reflects the percentage of long-term assets funded by stable funding. The following Table (6) presents the results of net stable funding ratios for the two years of the research (2019, 2018).



**Table (6)**  
The results of the net stable funding ratio of Kurdistan Bank during the years  
(2019 and 2018)

Details	2018	2019
Available Source of Stable Funding	996,106	994,826
Required Source of Stable Funding	83,253	73,106
Available Source of Stable Funding / Required Source of Stable Funding	1196%	1361%

Source: Authors based on the data of the Kurdistan Bank

The Central Bank of Iraq has started to implement net stable funding ratio as no less than (100%). The Central Bank of Iraq has started to implement net stable funding ratio as no less than (100%). Furthermore, the net stable funding ratio of the Kurdistan Bank achieved a high percentage in two year of study 2018 and 2019 amounting (1196%) and (1361%) respectively as shown in Table (6), which are excessively high in comparison to the Basel Committee's ratio (100%). This indicates that the Kurdistan Bank has more available financing than required financing, i.e. Kurdistan Bank is able to finance the asset side according to what the sources of funds make available in the liabilities side.

The Kurdistan Bank has high levels of liquidity in excess of those set by The Central Bank of Iraq, and Basel committee where The Bank has suitable level of liquidity keeps the challenge great for bank management, because it is facing a trade-off between profitability and liquidity. To sum up, the Kurdistan Bank was not exposed to bank liquidity risks during all years of study.

#### **4.3 Capital adequacy ratio index according to Basel II:**

The capital adequacy ratio index is one of the most significant indices that are utilized to recognize the bank's solvency and its capability to be possible losses or insolvency, as the more capital rises, the possibility of financial insolvency, and therefore the degree of its financial solvency increases, and vice versa; thus, the central bank of Iraq has paid special attention to strengthen the financial position of banks by increasing their capital, as the first line of protection to make them more able to overcome possible risks, and the Basel II standard was implemented to measure capital adequacy.

The following table shows the development of the capital adequacy ratio according to Basel II standard of Kurdistan Bank in the period from 2017 to 2019.

**Table (7)**  
Comparing the results of the capital adequacy ratio in Kurdistan Bank according to Basel II standards for the years (2017-2018-2019), the amounts in thousands of dinars

Details	2017	2018	2019
<b>Fundamentals of Core Capital:</b>			
Paid in Capital	400,000,000	400,000,000	400,000,000
Reserves	129,268,993	132,312,226	130,579,283
Retained Earnings	67,492,240	73,005,660	71,869,497
Minority Interest	-	11,164,793	-
Allotments	78,482,982	67,661,837	54,032,867
Total	675,244,215	684,144,516	656,481,647
Subtract:			

Net Intangible Fixed Assets	(1,640,294)	(3,229,951)	(2,079,901)
Net	673,603,921	680,914,565	654,401,746
Risk Weighted Assets	163,412,551	156,776,371	151,673,777
Risk Weighting off balance sheet	1,566,939	1,548,436	677,808
Total	164,979,490	158,324,807	152,351,585
Capital Adequacy Ratio	%408	%430	%429.5
422.5%			Average

Source: Prepared by the authors based on the on the financial statements of Kurdistan Bank for the years (2017-2018-2019)

The capital adequacy ratio for the Kurdistan Bank as a whole increased from (408%) in 2017 to (430%) in 2018, and the last year 2019 the ratio did not change comparing to 2018, it was (429.5%). It is noted that the highest average for these years was achieved by the Kurdistan bank, which is 422.5%, that is an extremely high proportion that reverses the capability and efficiency of the Kurdistan Bank to challenge the risks and unpredicted problems that may be exposed to it, and banks maintained this high level of financial solvency is the result of capital components, most of which are from Tier 1 capital consisting of core capital. As this ratio is greater than Iraq's Central Bank has established a standard ratio, which is (12%), and Basel II committee, which is (8%). In addition, its capital is greater than to risk weighted assets, its capital adequacy ratio increases.

## 5. Conclusions and recommendations

### 5.1 Conclusions:

Through the previous review of the theoretical and practical axes of this research, the researchers reached a set of conclusions represented by the following:

#### A. Conclusions related to bank liquidity and its risks:

1. Reaching a high level of efficiency in managing liquidity and estimating its risks can only be done by accurately managing short and long-term liquidity ratios (liquidity coverage ratio and net stable funding ratio). The results showed that The LCR ratio for the years 2018 and 2019 are (723%, 636%) respectively, while the NSFR ratio for the years 2018, 2019 are (1196, 1361%), respectively, and, it is a very high ratios that exceeds significantly the ratio specified by Basel III standard which are (90%, 100) in the years (2018 and 2019) for LCR and (100%) for NSFR.

2. All ratios (indicators) related to liquidity have decreased over the years of the research sample, with the exception of the net stable funding ratio, which increased in the last year of study 2019, but this decline did not affect the bank, because the liquidity ratios are much more, according to the liquidity standard, so to sum up: Kurdistan Bank is considered to have an excess of liquidity during the research period.

#### B. Conclusions related to capital adequacy ratio according to Basel II:

1. The capital adequacy ratio in the bank is much more than the minimum capital adequacy ratio and in all the standards, whether by Basel standard amounting (8%), as well as the specified by The Central Bank of Iraq amounting (12%).

2. By applying the capital adequacy ratio of the Basel II decisions in Kurdistan Bank, we noticed that it is very high and almost exceeds 400%, compare to Basel committee and The Central Bank of Iraq; however, a bank with a high capital adequacy ratio is thought to be solvent since it meets the minimal capital requirements. Consequently, the higher a bank's capital adequacy ratio is, the more equipped it is to withstand a financial downturn or other unexpected losses.

## **5.2 Recommendations:**

### **A. Recommendations related to bank liquidity and its risks:**

1. Attempting to take advantage of the surplus liquidity in Kurdistan Bank, through granting loans, as well as activating the investment committee in the bank, to diversify the investment portfolio, in order to increase the bank's profitability.

2. Activating the credit committee in Kurdistan Bank to develop plans and early warning systems to control and look into the movement of bank liquidity elements on a daily basis, so that it is one of the methods used to control the risks and shortages of liquidity that the bank will face operational risk in the short-term.

### **B. Recommendations related to capital adequacy ratio:**

1. It is reasonable to conclude that, the Basel II standards been implemented in Iraq for a longer period of time after the financial crisis, so it is time to implementation of the Basel III standards in the Iraq's banks.

2. The necessity for Kurdistan Bank to maintain high levels of its capital adequacy ratio, because of its great importance in achieving banking security and its role in protecting The Bank during the bank's exposure to losses because it is surrounding risks in all time; however, The Central Bank of Iraq should encourage private banks to grant credit facilities to numerous economic activities, as they have a large capital adequacy ratio through, which they can face the credit risks that they may be exposed to without damaging depositors' money.

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### مستخلص البحث:

يهدف هذا البحث إلى اختبار نسب سيولة لتقييم مخاطر السيولة المصرفية المتمثلة بنسب سيولة (الموجودات المتداولة إلى المطلوبات المتداولة، الموجودات المتداولة إلى إجمالي الودائع، الموجودات المتداولة إلى إجمالي الموجودات، الائتمان النقدي إلى إجمالي الودائع، نسبة تغطية السيولة LCR، نسبة صافي تمويل المستقر NSFR)، تمحورت الإشكالية الرئيسية لدراستنا عن كيفية تقييم مخاطر السيولة في المصارف بواسطة هذه النسب، وبيان أهم الوسائل المستخدمة لمعالجة هذه المخاطر ومنها نسبة كفاية رأس المال وفقاً لمقررات بازل II، ولفترة زمنية مختارة من (2019 - 2017). أهم الاستنتاجات التي توصلت إليه البحث هو أن مصرف كوردستان لم يقع في مخاطر السيولة المصرفية طيلة سنوات البحث، أي أن نتائج التحليل المالي لنسب السيولة عالية جداً. ومن خلال تتبع النسبة الخاصة بكفاية رأس المال لمقررات بازل II، لمصرف كوردستان لاحظنا أنها تزيد كثيراً عن الحد الأدنى لنسبة كفاية رأس المال وفي جميع المقاييس النافذة سواء الواردة في مقررات بازل II والبالغة 8%، او متطلبات البنك المركزي العراقي بنسبة 12%. ويوصي البحث الى جملة من توصيات من أهمها هو ضرورة قيام إدارة المصرف بتشخيص مخاطر السيولة بشكل مبكر وقياسها ومعالجتها، واستغلال السيولة المتوافرة لدى المصرف من خلال منح القروض، وأيضاً زيادة استثماراتها من أجل زيادة ربحية المصرف. وضرورة قيام مصرف بصياغة إستراتيجية واضحة للمحافظة على رأس المال عند المستوى المناسب والمطلوب لمواجهة مخاطر السيولة.

المصطلحات الرئيسية للبحث: المؤشرات السيولة، مخاطر السيولة، المؤشرات كفاية رأس المال، بازل II، بازل III.