

Public disclosure on liquidity risk

- (i)
- Funding concentration based on significant counterparty (both deposits and borrowings)

Sr. No.	No. of Significant Counterparties	Amount (Rs. In Cr)	% of Total Deposits	% of Total Liabilities
1.	16	44,890	NA	69.07%

- (ii)
- Top 20 large deposits (amount in Rs. Crore and % of total deposits)

Not Applicable

- (iii)
- Top 10 borrowings (amount in Rs. Crore and % of total borrowings)

Amount (Rs. In Cr)	% of Total Borrowings
14,704	23.17%

- (iv)
- Funding concentration based on significant instrument / product

Sr. No.	Name of the instrument / product	Amount (Rs. In Cr)	% of Total Liabilities
1	Rupee Term Loans	39,065	60.11%
2	NCDs (including PDI & Sub Debt)	12,598	19.38%
3	CPs	3,065	4.72%
4	ECB Loans	3,706	5.70%
5	Securitisation	4,639	7.14%
6	Rupee Denominated Bonds	400	0.62%
	TOTAL	63,474	97.67%

- (v)
- Stock Ratios:

- (a)
- Commercial papers as a % of total public funds, total liabilities and total assets :

Commercial Papers as a % of total public funds	4.83%
Commercial Papers as a % of total liabilities	4.72%
Commercial Papers as a % of total assets	4.11%

- (b)
- Non-convertible debentures (original maturity of less than one year) as a % of total public funds, total liabilities and total assets –

Not Applicable. Non-convertible debentures of original maturity of less than one year have not been issued

- (c)
- Other short-term liabilities, if any as a % of total public funds, total liabilities and total assets:

Other Short-term liabilities as a % of total public funds	1.34%
Other Short-term liabilities as a % of total liabilities	1.31%
Other Short-term liabilities as a % of total assets	1.14%

(vi) Institutional set-up for liquidity risk management:

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Company might be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due as a result of mismatches in the timing of the cash flows under both normal and stress circumstances. Such scenarios could occur when funding needed for illiquid asset positions is not available to the Company on acceptable terms. To limit this risk, management has arranged for diversified funding sources and adopted a policy of availing funding in line with the tenor and repayment pattern of its receivables and monitors future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. The Company has developed internal control processes and contingency plans for managing liquidity risk. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of unencumbered receivables which could be used to secure funding by way of assignment if required. The Company also has lines of credit that it can access to meet liquidity needs. These are reviewed by the Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) on a monthly basis. The ALCO provides strategic direction and guidance on liquidity risk management. A sub-committee of the ALCO, comprising members from the Treasury and Risk functions, monitor liquidity risks on a weekly basis and decisions are taken on the funding plan and levels of investible surplus, from the ALM perspective. This sets the boundaries for daily cash flow management.

Notes:

- 1) "Significant Counterparty" and "Significant Instrument/Product is as defined in RBI Circular RBI/2019-20/88 DOR.NBFC (PD) CC.No.102/03.10.001/2019-20 dated November 4, 2019 on Liquidity Risk Management Framework for Non- Banking Financial Companies and Core Investment Companies
- 2) Total Borrowing is on Principal Outstanding basis
- 3) Public Funds, for the company is same as Total Borrowings
- 4) Total Liabilities has been computed as sum of all liabilities (Balance Sheet figure) less Equities and Reserves/Surplus.
- 5) Other short term liabilities is Total Short Term Liabilities less Short Term Borrowings