

Public Disclosure on Risk

1) Funding Concentration based on Significant counterparties

Sr.No	No of Significant Counterparties	Amt (in Crs)	% of Total Liabilities
1	21	52,717	63.12%

Note : The above is arrived including Securitization exposure to Banks

2) Top Ten Borrowings as a % of Total Borrowings

Sr.No.	Particulars	Amt (in Crs)	% of Total Borrowing
1	Top 10	39,456	50.20%

3) Funding Concentration based on Significant Instrument /Products

Sr.No.	No of Instruments	Amt (in Crs)	% of Total Liabilities
1	Non-convertible Debentures	37,703	45.14%
2	Term Loans from Banks	32,117	38.45%
3	Subordinate Debts & Perpetual Debts	5,597	6.70%
4	External Commercial Borrowings	2,085	2.50%
5	Securitization Borrowings	57	0.07%
6	Commercial Paper	1,033	1.24%

4)

Stock Ratios

Sr.No.	Stock Ratios	Ratio
1	Commercial Paper as a % of Total Public Funds	1.31%
2	Commercial Paper as a % of Total Liabilities*	1.24%
3	Commercial Paper as a % of Total Assets	1.06%
4	Non-Convertible Debentures (original maturity of less than 1 year) as a % of Total Public funds	N.A
5	Non-Convertible Debentures with (original maturity less than 1 year) as a % of Total Liabilities	N.A
6	Non-Convertible Debentures with (original maturity less than 1 year) as a % of Total Assets	N.A
7	Other Short Term Liabilities** as a % of Total Public Funds	40.28%
8	Other Short Term Liabilities as a % of Total Liabilities	37.91%
9	Other Short Term Liabilities as a % of Total Assets	32.38%

Institutional set-up for liquidity risk management:

The Company monitors its inflows and outflows in various buckets and ensures that there are no major mismatches in assets and liabilities in various buckets. The Asset Liability Management (ALM) report is evaluated in the Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) meeting on monthly basis. The Company ensures that there is adequate liquidity cushion available in the form of investments in Government -Securities, Treasury-Bills, Mutual Funds etc. and unavailed Bank lines. The Company issues various instruments like Non-Convertible Debentures, Commercial paper, other market instruments and also borrows through Term Loans, Line of Credits and External Commercial Borrowings, etc. The Company has a diversified mix of investors which includes Banks, Mutual Funds, Insurance companies, Foreign Institutional Investors, Corporates, Provident Funds etc.

Footnote

* Total liabilities refer to Total Outside Liabilities i.e. Balance Sheet Total excluding Share Capital and Reserves

**Other short term liabilities include all contractual obligation payable within a period of 1 year excluding commercial paper

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) Disclosure (FY 2024-25)				
		Quarter Ended June 30, 2024		
	(Rs.in Crore)	Total Unweighted Value (average)*	Weight	Total Weighted value (average)*
High Quality Liquid Assets				
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	2,284	100%	2,284
	Cash & Bank Balances	263	100%	263
	Investment in G-Sec/T-Bills	2,021	100%	2,021
Cash Outflows				
2	Deposits(for deposit taking companies)	N.A.	115%	N.A.
3	Unsecured wholesale funding	722	115%	831
4	Secured wholesale funding	2,872	115%	3,302
5	Additional requirements, of which			

(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements**	-	115%	-
(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	115%	-
(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	-	115%	-
6	Other contractual funding obligations	914	115%	1,051
7	Other contingent funding obligations	409	115%	470
8	Total Cash Outflows	4,917		5,654
Cash Inflows				
9	Secured Lending	-	75%	-
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	4,113	75%	3,085
11	Other cash inflows	9,438	75%	7,078
12	TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	13,551		10,163
				Total Adjusted Value
13	TOTAL HQLA			2,284
14	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS			1,414
15	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)			161.56%

*The average weighted and unweighted amounts are calculated taking simple averages of daily observations

** Consist of outflows related to collateral requirements where downgrade triggers upto and including 3 notches downgrade

Qualitative Disclosure on LCR

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is a global minimum standard to measure the Company's liquidity position. The Reserve Bank of India introduced the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) requirement for all deposit-taking NBFCs and non-deposit taking NBFCs with an asset size of Rs. 5,000 crores and above. LCR seeks to ensure that the Company has an adequate stock of unencumbered High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) that can be converted into cash easily and immediately to meet its liquidity needs under a 30-day calendar liquidity stress scenario. LCR is calculated by dividing the stock of HQLA's by its total net cash outflow over a 30 day calendar period.

The Company has adopted the liquidity risk framework as required under RBI regulation. It ensures a sound and robust liquidity risk management system by maintaining sufficient liquidity through inclusion of a cushion of unencumbered, high quality liquid asset to withstand a range of stress events, including those involving the loss or impairment of both unsecured and secured funding sources. The Board of Directors have delegated responsibility of balance sheet Liquidity Risk Management to the Asset Liability Committee.

The LCR is calculated by dividing a Company's stock of HQLA by it's total net cash outflows over a 30-day stress period. The guidelines for LCR were effective from December 1, 2020 with the minimum LCR to be 50% which would rise in equal annual steps to reach 100%, on December 1, 2024. The present minimum LCR requirement is 85% effective from December 1, 2023. In order to determine High quality Liquid Assets, Company considers Cash and Bank Balances, Investment in Government Securities without any haircut. In order to determine net cash outflows, Company considers total expected cash outflow minus total expected cash inflows for the subsequent 30 calendar days. As per regulations, stressed cash flows is computed by assigning a predefined stress percentage to the overall cash inflows and cash outflows. Net cash outflow over next 30 days is computed as stressed outflows less minimum of stressed inflows, 75% of stressed outflow. Accordingly, LCR would be computed by dividing Company's stock of HQLA by it's total net cash outflow.

Cash outflow under secured wholesale funding includes contractual obligations under Term loans, NCDs, Interest payable within 30 days. Outflow under other contractual funding obligations primarily includes outflow on account of Book overdraft and Sundry payables. In order to determine Inflows from fully performing exposures, Company considers the collection from performing advances in next 30 days. Other Cash inflows includes investments in mutual funds and lines of credit available from Banks/FIs. The Average LCR for the quarter ended 30th June, 2024 was 161.56% as against 161.87% for the quarter ended 31st March, 2024 which is well above present prescribed minimum requirement of 85%. The average HQLA for the quarter ended 30th June, 2024 was Rs. 2284 crore as against Rs. 1876 crore for the quarter ended 31st March, 2024. During the same period the composition of Government securities in the average HQLA was 88.51% for the quarter ended 30th June, 2024 as against 84.23% for the quarter ended 31st March, 2024.