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	37,746	60.47%

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	29,650	53.88%

3) Funding Concentration based on Significant Instrument /Products

Sr.No.	No of Instruments	Amt (in Crs)	% of Total Liabilities
1	Non-convertible Debentures & Market Linked Debentures	27,246	43.65%
2	Term Loans from Banks	21,968	35.19%
3	Subordinate Debts & Perpetual Debts	3,550	5.69%
4	External Commercial Borrowings	1,890	3.03%
5	Securitization Borrowings	371	0.59%
6	Commercial Paper	-	0.00%

4) **Stock Ratios**

Sr.No.	Stock Ratios	Ratio
1	Commercial Paper as a % of Total Public Funds	0.00%
2	Commercial Paper as a % of Total Liabilities*	0.00%
3	Commercial Paper as a % of Total Assets	0.00%
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	41.42%
8	Other Short Term Liabilities as a % of Total Liabilities	36.52%
9	Other Short Term Liabilities as a % of Total Assets	30.86%

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 including Term Loans, Line of Credits, Non-Convertible Debentures, External Commercial Borrowings and other market instruments. 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 2022-23)				
		Quarter Ended 31st March 2023		
(Rs.in Crore)		**Total Unweighted Value (average)***	**Weight**	**Total Weighted value (average)***
High Quality Liquid Assets				
1	**Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)**	**1,061.33**	**100%**	**1,061.33**
	Cash & Bank Balances	150.77	100%	150.77
	Investment in T-Bills	910.57	100%	910.57
Cash Outflows				
2	Deposits(for deposit taking companies)	N.A.	115%	N.A.
3	Unsecured wholesale funding	-	115%	-
4	Secured wholesale funding	1,708.20	115%	1,964.43
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	414.76	115%	476.97

7	Other contingent funding obligations	71.54	115%	82.27
8	**Total Cash Outflows**	**2,194.50**		**2,523.67**
Cash Inflows				
9	Secured Lending			
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	2,751.93	75%	2,063.94
11	Other cash inflows	2,020.08	75%	1,515.06
12	**TOTAL CASH INFLOWS**	**4,772.01**		**3,579.01**
				Total Adjusted Value
13	TOTAL HQLA			1,061.33
14	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS			630.92
15	**LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)**			**168.22%**

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

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 crore 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 70% effective from 1st December 2022. 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 collateral requirement, the Company considers the loans which are callable under rating downgrade trigger up to and including 3-notch downgrade. Outflow under other contractual funding obligations primarily includes outflow on account of overdrawn balances with Banks 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, CPs which are maturing within 30 days. The Average LCR for the quarter ended 31st March, 2023 was 168.22% as against 262.47% for the quarter ended 31st December, 2022 which is well above present prescribed minimum requirement of 70%. The average HQLA for the quarter ended 31st March, 2023 was 1061.33 crore as against 2074.80 crore for the quarter ended 31st December, 2022. During the same period the composition of Government securities in the HQLA was 85.79% for the quarter ended 31st March, 2023 as against 88.10% for the quarter ended 31st December, 2022.