

**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.	1	150	NA	96.49%

- (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
150	100.00%

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

Sr. No	Name of the instrument / product	Amount (Rs. In Cr)	% of Total Liabilities
1	Unsecured, Redeemable, Non-cumulative, Taxable, Non-convertible Debentures	150	96.49%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>96.49%</b>

- (v)
- Stock Ratios:

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

Not Applicable as the Company has not issued any Commercial Paper

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

Not Applicable as the Company has not issued any Non-convertible debenture with original maturity of less than one year

- (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	1.93%
Other Short-term liabilities as a % of total liabilities	1.86%
Other Short-term liabilities as a % of total assets	0.22%

(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. The company has developed internal control processes and contingency plans for managing liquidity risk.

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are "cash and cash equivalents" and cash flows that are generated from operations. The Company believes that its working capital is sufficient to meet the financial liabilities within maturity period. Additionally, the Company has invested its surplus funds in fixed income securities or instruments of similar nature thereby ensuring safety of capital and availability of liquidity as and when required.

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