

1. As per the circular issued by RBI on Liquidity Risk Management Framework for Non- Banking Financial Companies and Core Investment Companies dated 04th Nov 2019, “Significant counterparty” is defined as a single counter party or group of connected or affiliated counter parties accounting in aggregate for more than 1% of the total Liabilities and "Significant instrument/product" is defined as a single instrument/product of group of similar instruments/products which in aggregate amount to more than 1% of the total Liabilities.
2. Total Liabilities represent 'Total Liabilities and Equity' as per Balance sheet less Equity.
3. Public funds are as defined in Master Direction - Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016.
4. Other Short-term liabilities represent all Short-term borrowings other than CPs.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio - Disclosure Q1 FY 23-24

Qualitative disclosure

As part of the Liquidity Risk Management Framework for NBFCs, RBI has mandated maintenance of Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) effective 1st Dec 2020. The Company is required to maintain adequate unencumbered High Quality Liquid Asset (HQLA) to meet its liquidity needs for a 30 calendar-day time horizon under a significantly severe liquidity stress scenario. The objective of the LCR is to promote the short-term resilience of the liquidity risk profile. The LCR requirement shall be binding for the Company from December 1, 2020 with the minimum HQLAs to be held being 50% of the LCR, progressively reaching up to the required level of 100% by December 1, 2024.

The LCR is calculated by dividing the company’s stock of HQLA by its total net cash outflows over a 30- day stress period. “High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)” means liquid assets that can be readily sold or immediately converted into cash at little or no loss of value or used as collateral to obtain funds in a range of stress scenarios. Total Net cash outflows is defined as total expected cash outflows minus total expected cash inflows in the specified stress scenario for the subsequent 30 calendar days. The main drivers of LCR are adequate HQLAs and lower net cash outflow.

Major source of borrowings for the Company are Non-Convertible Debentures, Term loans from Banks, Commercial paper and Public deposits. Details of funding concentration from Significant counter party are given above under Public disclosure.

The average LCR for the quarter ended 30 June 2023 is 183.03 which is well above the regulatory requirement of 70%.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio as of June 2023 (Unaudited)

Rs. Cr.

Particular		Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)
	High Quality Liquid Assets		
1	**Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	30.24	26.75
	Cash Outflow		
2	Deposits (for deposit taking companies)	6.63	7.62
3	Unsecured wholesale funding	0.20	0.23
4	Secured wholesale funding	37.48	43.10
5	Additional requirements, of which	0.00	0.00
(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other	0.00	0.00
(ii)	Outflow related to loss of funding on debt	0.00	0.00
(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	0.00	0.00
6	Other contractual funding obligations	6.53	7.51
7	Other contingent funding obligations	0.00	0.00
8	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOW	50.83	58.46
	Cash Inflows		
9	Secured lending	0.00	0.00
10	Inflow from fully performing exposures	81.06	60.80
11	Other cash inflow	0.71	0.53
12	TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	81.77	61.33
13	TOTAL HQLA		26.75
14	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS		14.61
15	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)		183.03