## Annapurna Finance Private Limited

Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

P) Public disclosure on liquidity risk as on March 31, 2023 pursuant to RBI guidelines on liquidity risk management framework for non-banking financial companies dated November 4, 2019

Public disclosures on liquidity risk management

1)	. Funding concentration based on significant counterparty (both deposits and borrowings) for the year ended March 31, 2023			023	
	Number of significant counter parties	Amount	% of Total deposits	% of Total Habilities	
		(in Lakhs)*			
	Thirty (30)	5,65,337	NA	76.71%	
				1	

Funding concentration based on significant count	erparty (both deposi	ts and borrowings) for	the year ended March 31, 2	022
Number of significant counter parties	Amount	% of Total deposits	% of Total liabilities	
	(in Lakhs)*			
Twenty Seven (27)	4,70,609	NA	73.69%	

ii) Top 20 large deposits (amount in Lakhs and % of total deposits) - not applicable. The Company being a systematically important non deposit taking NBFC registered with the RBI does not accept public deposits.

## iii) Top 10 Borrowings (amount in lakhs and % of total borrowings) for the year ended March 31, 2023

Amount in Lakhs	% of Total borrowings
1,72,451	24.83%

Top 10 Borrowings (amount in lakhs and % of total borrowings) for the year ended March 31, 2022

Amount in Lakhs	% of Total borrowings
1,41,917	23.07%

iv) Funding concentration based on significant instrument/product for the year ended March 31, 2023

Name of the instrument/product	Amount	% of Total liabilities
	(in Lakhs)*	
Term loan from banks	1,00,372	13,62%
Term loan from FIs	72,726	9.87%
Secured redeemable non convertible debentures	20,000	2.71%
Compulsorily convertible debentures	15,000	2.04%
Compulsorily convertible preference shares	22,874	3.10%
Term Loans from NBFC's	9,242	1.25%
External commercial borrowings	12,690	1.72%
Total borrowings	2,52,904	34.32%
Total liabilities	7,36,954	

Funding concentration based on significant instrument/product for the year ended March 31, 2022

Name of the instrument/product	Amount	% of Total liabilities
	(in Lakhs)*	
Term loan from banks	1,06,978	16.75%
Term loan from FIs	30,000	4.70%
Secured redeemable non convertible debentures	27,300	4,27%
Compulsorily convertible debentures	15,000	2.35%
Compulsorily convertible preference shares	45,593	7.14%
External commercial borrowings	37,691	5.90%
Subordinate debt (unsecured) - debentures	24,125	3.78%
Total borrowings	2,86,687	44.89%
Total liabilities	6,38,672	

Note: The above does not include borrowings on account of securitisation agreements recognised as per Ind AS 109

v) Stock ratios as at March 31, 2023

٠,	Stock ratios ha at march of, 2023			
-	Particulars	as a % of total	as a % of total	as a % of total assets
1	ranoulars	public funds	llabilities	
1	Commercial papers	-	-	-
	Non-convertible debentures (original maturity of	.	-	
	less than 1 year)		*	-
	Other short term liabilities	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Stock ratios as at March 31, 2022

Particulars	as a % of total public funds	as a % of total liabilities	as a % of total assets
Commercial papers Non-convertible debentures (original maturity of less than 1 year) Other short term flabilities	1.64%	1.25%	1.11%

<sup>\*</sup>Represents amount outstanding as per contracts with lenders





## Annapurna Finance Private Limited

Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

## vi) institutional set up for liquidity risk management

The Company's Board of Directors has the overall responsibility of management of liquidity risk. The Board decides the strategic policies and procedures of the Company to manage liquidity risk in accordance with the risk tolerance limit as decided by the board

The Company also has a Risk Management Committee, which is a sub-committee of the board and is responsible for evaluating the overall risk faced by the Company including liquidity risks.

Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) of the Company is responsible for ensuring adherence to risk tolerance limits as well as implementing the liquidity risk management strategy of the Company

Chief risk officer(CRO) is part of the process of identification, measurement and mitigation of liquidity risks.

The ALM support group consists of chief financial officer (CFO) and head-treasury who shall be responsible for analysing, monitoring and reporting the liquidity profile to the ALCO.

Notes to Public disclosure on liquidity risk as on March 31, 2022 pursuant to RBI guidelines on liquidity risk management framework for non-banking financial companies dated November 4, 2019

- 1. A significant counterparty is defined as a single counterparty or a group of connected or affiliated counterparties accounting in aggregate for more than 1% of the NBFC-NDSI, NBFC-D total liabilities and 10% of the other non-deposit taking NBFC.
- 2. A significant instrument/product is defined as a single instrument/product of group of similar instruments/products which in aggregate amounts to more than 1% of the NBFC-NDSI, NBFC-D total liabilities and 10% of the other non-deposit taking NBFC's.
- 3. Total liabilities has been computed as sum of all liabilities (balance sheet figures) less equity and reserves and surplus.
- 4. Public funds shall include funds raised either directly or indirectly through public deposits, commercial papers and debentures, inter-corporate deposits and bank finance but excludes funds raised by issue of instruments compulsorily convertible into equity shares within a period not exceeding 10 years from the date of issue as defined in regulatory framework for core investment companies issued vide Notification No. DNBS (PD) CC No. 208/03.10.001/2010-11 dated January 5, 2011.
- 5. The amount stated in the disclosure is based on the audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.



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