ANNAPURNA FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) Disclosures

(Pursuant to RBI circular RBI/2019-20/88 DOR.NBFC (PD) CC. No.102/03.10.001/2019-20 dated November 04, 2019)

LCR DISCLOSURE

	Particulars	As of 31st December,2023(₹ In Crores)	
		Total Unweighted 1 Value (average)	Total Weighted 2 Value (average)
High Quality Liquid Assets			
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets	221.81	221.81
	(HQLA)		
Cash Outflows			
2	Deposits (for deposit taking companies)	-	-
3	Unsecured wholesale funding	-	-
4	Secured wholesale funding	-	-
5	Additional requirements, of which	-	-
(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposuresand other collateral requirements	-	-
(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding ondebt products	-	-
(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-
6	Other contractual funding obligations	642.59	738.98
7	Other contingent funding obligations	6.54	7.52
8	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS	649.13	746.49
Cash Inflows			
9	Secured lending	-	-
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	470.61	352.96
11	Other cash inflows	374.26	280.70
12	TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	844.87	633.65
			Total Adjusted Value
13	TOTAL HQLA		221.81
14	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS		186.62
15	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)		118.86%
	Components of HQLA		
	Cash in Hand	10.35	10.35
	Balance with Banks	206.96	206.96
	Investment in T-Bills	4.51	4.51

Qualitative Disclosure on LCR
As per Reserve Bank of India guidelines, all deposit-taking NBFCs, regardless of their asset size, and non-deposit-taking NBFCs with assets of Rs.5,000.00 crore and above, are required to maintain a liquidity coverage ratio (LCR). This ensures they hold enough high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) to withstand a 30-day period where cash outflows increase to 115% and cash inflows decrease to 75%. The LCR is determined by averaging daily observations over 90 days. For AFPL, cash outflows are calculated considering various components such as principal and interest paymentsto be made on debt outstanding, as well as other contingent funding obligations. Cash inflows include expected principal and interest receivable from the loan outstanding over the next 30 days period, along with receivables from investments like Fixed Deposits (FDs), Mutual Funds, and other instruments. As of December 31, 2023, AFPL's LCR is reported at 118.86%, surpassing the regulatory requirement of 85%.
1. Unweighted value has been calculated as outstanding balances maturing or callable within 30 days (for inflows and outflows). 2. Weighted values have been calculated after the application of respective haircuts (for HQLA) and stress factors on inflow and outflow. * LCR has been calculated using simple average of daily observations of data points

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Public Disclosure on Liquidity Risk (December 31, 2023)

(Pursuant to RBI circular RBI/2019-20/88 DOR.NBFC (PD) CC. No.102/03.10.001/2019-20 dated November 04, 2019)

1. **Funding Concentration based on significant counterparty (both deposits and borrowings)**

Number of Significant Counter Parties	Amount (In Lakhs)	% of Total Deposits	% of Total Liabilities
31	5,52,684.14	NA	75 %

2. **Top 20 Largest Deposits**

There are no deposits accepted by the company as the company is non-deposit taking NBFC.

3. **Top 10 Borrowings (amount in lakhs and % of total borrowings)**

Amount inLakhs	% of Total Borrowings
1,57,472.34	22.81%

4. **Funding Concentration based on significant instrument/product**

Name of the instrument/Product	Amount in lakhs *	% of Total Liabilities
Term Loans from Banks	1,24,506	16.98%
Term Loans from FI	46,818	6.39%
Non-Convertible debentures	-	0.00%
CCD	15,000	2.05%
CCPS	22,874	3.12%
Term Loans from NBFC's	-	0.00%
External Commercial Borrowings	30,052	4.10%
Sub Debt (unsecured) - Debentures	10,000	1.36%
Sub Debt (unsecured) - Term Loans	-	0.00%
Total Borrowings	**2,49,251**	**34.00%**
Total Liabilities	**7,33,068**	

5. **Stock Ratios for the quarter**

Stock Ratios for the quarter			
Particulars	as a % of total publicfunds	as a % of total liabilities	as a %of total assets
Commercial Papers	0	0	0
Non-convertible debentures (original maturity of	0	0	0
less than 1 year)			
Other Short-term liabilities	0	0	0

6. **Institutional set-up for liquidity risk management**

Liquidity Management Framework is one of the most important requirements for any NBFC. It is essential to have a continuous inflow of funds which can be used for on-lending to borrowers. To ensure a sound and robust liquidity risk management system, the Board of AFPL has framed a liquidity risk management structure / framework which ensures that it maintains sufficient liquidity, including a cushion of unencumbered, high quality liquid assets to withstand a range of stress events, including those involving the loss or impairment of both unsecured and secured funding sources. It has spell outthe entity-level liquidity risk tolerance; funding strategies; prudential limits; system for measuring, assessing, and reporting/ reviewing liquidity; framework for stress testing; liquidity planning under alternative scenarios, nature, and frequency of management reporting; periodical review of assumptions used in liquidity projection; etc.