

Annapurna Finance Private Limited
Notes to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

P) Public Disclosure on Liquidity Risk as on March 31, 2020 Pursuant to RBI Guidelines on Liquidity Risk Management Framework for Non-Banking Financial Companies dated November 4, 2019

Public Disclosures on liquidity risk management

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

Number of significant counter parties	Amount (in Lakhs)*	% of Total Deposits	% of Total Liabilities
Twenty Seven (27)	3,00,212	NA	74.72%

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)**

Amount in Lakhs *	% of Total Borrowings
48,673	12.46%

iv) **Funding Concentration based on significant instrument/product**

Name of the instrument/Product	Amount in lakhs *	% of Total Liabilities
Term Loans from Banks	1,85,838	46.25%
Term Loans from FI	52,836	13.15%
Secured Redeemable Non Convertible debentures	64,179	15.97%
Term Loans from NBFC's	19,405	4.83%
External Commercial Borrowings	16,016	3.99%
Sub Debt (unsecured) - Debentures	22,249	5.54%
Total Borrowings	3,60,523	89.73%
Total Liabilities	4,01,793	

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

v) **Stock Ratios**

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 liabilities	5.14%	5.00%	4.20%

*Represents amount outstanding as per contracts with lenders

v) **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 shall be a part of the process of identification, measurement and mitigation of liquidity risks

The ALM support group consists of CFO and Head-Treasury who shall be responsible for analysing, monitoring and reporting the liquidity profile to the ALCO

***Notes**

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's-NDSI, NBFC-D's total liabilities and 10% of the other non-deposit taking NBFC's .

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's-NDSI, NBFC-D's 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 equities and Reserves/Surplus.

4. Public funds shall include funds raised either directly or indirectly through Public Deposits, Commercial Paper's 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. 206/03.10.001/2010-11 dated January 5, 2011.

5. The amount stated in the disclosure is based on the audited Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020.