SBI Global Factors Ltd. Liquidity Risk Management Framework for NBFCs

Disclosure in accordance with RBI Circular No. DIR.NBFC (PD) CC. No. 102/03.10.001/2019-20 dated 4th November 2019 relating Liquidity Risk Management Framework for Non-Banking Financial Companies: (Amount in lakhs)

Public Disclosure on liquidity risk

(These details are pertaining to Year ended March, 2023)

(i) Funding concentration based on significant counterparty (Both deposits and borrowings)

as on 31st March 2023

| Sr. No. | Number of Significant Counterparties * | Amount | % of Total deposits | % of Total Liabilities |
|---------|--|--------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 6 | 6,900 | NA | 8 |
| 2 | 1 | 5,000 | NA | 6 |
| 3 | 2 | 68,544 | NA | 79 |
| Total | 9 | 80,444 | NA | 92 |

as on 31st March 2022

| Sr. No. | Number of Significant Counterparties * | Amount | % of Total deposits | % of Total Liabilities |
|---------|--|--------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 6 | 6,900 | NA | 8 |
| 2 | 3 | 16,000 | NA | 20 |
| 3 | 2 | 53,335 | NA | 65 |
| Total | 11 | 76,235 | NA | 93 |

^{*} Significant counterparties are those counterparties whose outstandings is Rs. 10 crore and above.

(ii) Top 20 large deposits (amount in Rupees Lakhs) and % of total deposits)

- Since the Company has been categorized as an NBFC NDSI, this is not applicable.

(iii) Top 10 borrowings (amount in Rupees Lakhs and % of total borrowings)

as on 31st March 2023

| Sr. No. | Particulars of Lenders | March 31, 2023 | % of Total Borrowings |
|---------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| | Total | 75,444 | 90% |

as on 31st March 2022

| Sr. No. | Particulars of Lenders | March 31, 2022 | % of Total Borrowings | |
|---------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--|
| | | | | |
| | Total | 76,235 | 96% | |

(iv) Funding concentration based on significant instrument/product

as on 31st March 2023

| Sr. No | Number of Instrument/product | Amount | % of Total Liabilities |
|--------|------------------------------|--------|------------------------|
| 1 | Commercial Papers | 5,000 | 6 |
| 2 | TIER II Bonds | 10,000 | 11 |
| 3 | Bank Lines (INR+FOREX) | 68,544 | 79 |
| | Total | 83,544 | 96 |

as on 31st March 2022

| Sr. No | Number of Instrument/product | Amount | % of Total Liabilities | |
|--------|------------------------------|--------|------------------------|--|
| 1 | Commercial Papers | 16,000 | 20 | |
| 2 | Bank Lines (INR+FOREX) | 53,335 | 65 | |
| 3 | TIER II Bonds | 10,000 | 12 | |
| | Total | 79,335 | 97 | |

(V) Stock Ratios:

| As per | Ind AS | | |
|---------|---|----------------|----------------|
| Sr. No. | Ratios | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2022 |
| - | Commercial paper as a % of Total Public Funds | NA | NA |
| (a) | Commercial paper as a % of Total Liabilities | 6 | 19 |
| ' | Commercial paper as a % of Total Assets | 4 | 13 |
| b) | Non-convertible debentures(Original Maturity of less than 1 year) as a % of Total Public Fund, Total Liabilities and Total Assets | NA | NA |
| | Other Short-term liabilities as a % of Total Public Funds | NA | NA |
| с) | Other Short-term liabilities as a % of Total Liabilities | 88 | 68 |
| | Other Short-term liabilities as a % of Total Assets | 60 | 46 |

(VI) Institutional set-up of liquidity risk management

I. Introduction

Liquidity Risk is the Probability of loss arising from a situation where

- (1) The cash and / or cash equivalent is not adequate to meet the obligations to the lenders and other counter parties.
- (2) Sale of liquid assets will yield less than their fair value, or
- (3) Liquid assets cannot be sold at the desired time due to lack of buyers.
- (4) Lack of Market Appetite

II. Identification

Events that may lead to disturbance in cash flow position in our Company:

- a) Delays in repayment of loans by the debtors / clients.
- b) Inability to raise money from the overnight market.

III. Treatment / Handling of Liquidity Risk

Majority of the Company's assets are of short-term nature (Average 90 days) and are funded through combination of Commercial Papers (CPs), Owned funds and banks' lines of credit. As the Banks' lines of credit are normally for a period of one year (renewable after one year) but are costly as compared to other sources of funds, the assets are funded mainly through CPs.

- a) Undrawn, committed rupee facilities;
- b) Investments in liquid instruments, should always exceed aggregate of short term dated loans with no surety of rollover, and CP's falling due within the next one week and
- c) A Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) has also been approved by ECB & the Board for inclusion in the Asset Liability Management Policy, which is being reviewed annually.

