

Berar Finance Limited

Public Disclosure on Liquidity Risk for the quarter ended December 2020 pursuant to RBI circular dated 4th November 2019 on Liquidity Risk Management Framework for Non- Banking Financial Companies and Core Investment Companies.

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

Sl. No.	Number of Significant counter parties	Amount (Rs. In Cr.)	% of total Deposits *	% of Total Liabilities
1	6	267.05	54.25%	42.08%

* None of the Depositors hold more than 1% of the Total deposits

(ii) Top 20 large deposits

Amount - Rs. 16.44 cr.

% of Total Deposits - 14.24%

(iii) Top 10 borrowings (Note: All borrowing other than deposits)

Amount - Rs. 340.55cr.

% of Total Borrowings - 69.18%

(iv) Funding Concentration based on significant instrument / product

Sl. No.	Name of the Instrument/product	Amount (Rs. In Cr.)	% of Total Liabilities
1	Non-Convertible Debentures	70.00	11.03
2	Term loan	407.73	64.25
3	Public Deposits	88.08	13.88
4	Commercial paper	0.00	0.00
5	Other Bank Borrowings	45.45	7.16

(v) Stock Ratios:

Sl. No.	Name of the Instrument / Product	As a % of Total Public Funds	As a % of Total Liabilities	As a % of Total Assets
1	Commercial Paper	0.0	0.00	0.00
2	Non-Convertible Debentures (original maturity < 1 year)	8.52	1.58	1.27
3	Other Short- term Liabilities	249.6	46.19	37.28

(vi) Institutional setup for Liquidity Risk management

Board has setup the Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) and Risk Management Committee to manage various risks of the Company. ALCO meets on a regular basis and is responsible for ensuring adherence to the risk tolerance/limits set by the Board including the Liquidity risk of the Company. The performance of the ALCO is reviewed by Board.

The Company has formulated a policy on Liquidity Risk Management Framework. Accordingly, the Company,

- Performs stress testing on a quarterly basis which enables the Company to estimate the liquidity requirements as well as adequacy and cost of the liquidity buffer under stressed conditions.
- Has also formulated a contingency funding plan as a part of the outcome of stress testing results.
- Monitors liquidity risk based on 'Stock' approach to liquidity by way of pre-defined internal limits for various critical ratios pertaining to liquidity risk.

The Company has diversified source of funding to ensure that there is no significant source, the withdrawal of which could trigger liquidity problems.

The Company monitors cumulative mismatches across all time buckets by establishing internal prudential limits. The Company maintains adequate liquidity buffer of readily marketable assets, to protect itself against any liquidity risk at the same time is mindful of the cost associated with it.

Notes:

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 Q3FY21

Qualitative disclosure

As part of the Liquidity Risk Management Framework for NBFs, 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 December 20 is 518.42 % which is well above the regulatory requirement of 50%.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio

As of Dec 2020

Rs. In Cr.

Particular	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)
High Quality Liquid Assets		
1	43.17	41.37
Cash Outflow		
2	3.27	3.77
3	0.31	0.36
4	20.26	23.29
5	0.00	0.00
(i)	0.00	0.00
(ii)	0.00	0.00
(iii)	0.00	0.00
6	3.84	4.42
7	0.07	0.08
8	27.75	31.92
Cash Inflows		
9		
10	48.77	36.58
11	0.14	0.11
12	48.91	36.69
13	43.17	41.37
14		7.98
15		518.42

Component of HQLA	Rs. Cr. (Unweighted)	Rs. Cr. (Weighted)
** - Cash (100%)	1.47	1.47
- Balance with Banks (100%)	32.70	32.7
- Government Securities (80%)	9.00	7.2
Total HQLA	43.17	41.37