SVAMAAN
Financial Services Private Limited

Public Disclosure on Liquidity Risk as on March 31, 2025, pursuant to Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Company – Scale Based Regulation) Directions, 2023 dated 19th October 2023 and further updated on 21st March 2024.

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

Sr. No.	Number of Significant Counterparties	Amount (₹ crore)	% Of Total Liabilities
1.	20	636.75	93.6%

Notes:

- Significant counterparty is defined as a single counterparty or group of connected or affiliated counterparties accounting in aggregate for more than 1% of the NBFC-NDSI's, NBFC-Ds total liabilities and 10% for other non-deposit taking NBFCs as defined in RBI Circular RBI/2019-20/88 DOR.NBFC (PD) CC.No.102/03.10.001/2019-20 dated November 4, 2019, on Liquidity Risk Management Framework for Non-Banking Financial Companies and Core Investment Companies.
- Total Liabilities have been computed as Total Assets less Equity share capital less Reserve & Surplus.

(ii) Top 20 large deposits (amount in ₹ crore and % of total deposits) – There are no deposits taken during the period.

(iii) Top 10 borrowings

Amount (₹ crore)	% Of Total Borrowings
458.24	69.67%

(iv) Funding Concentration based on significant instrument/product.

Sr. No.	Name of the instrument/ product	Amount (₹ crore)	% Of Total Liabilities
i.	Term Loan	632.77	90.5%
ii.	Sub debt	25.00	3.6%
iii.	NCD	-	-

Notes:

- A "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 NBFC-NDSI's, NBFC-Ds total liabilities and 10% for other non-deposit taking NBFCs.

(v) Stock Ratios:

Sr. No.	Name of the instrument/product	% Of Total Public Funds	% Of Total Liabilities	% Of Total Assets
i.	Commercial papers	-	-	-
ii.	Non-convertible debentures (original maturity of less than one year)	-	-	-
iii.	Other short-term liabilities	-	60.5%	44.7%

Notes:

- Other short-term liabilities have been computed as a total of all short-term liabilities excluding commercial papers and non-convertible debentures (original maturity of less than one year)
- Total Liabilities have been computed as Total Assets less Equity share capital less Reserve & Surplus.

(vi) Institutional set-up for liquidity risk management

The Board of Directors are responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk management strategies and principles.

The Board has constituted the Asset Liability Management Committee (ALM) and Risk Management Committee (RMC) which is responsible for monitoring the overall risk process within the Company.

The RMC is responsible for managing risk decisions and monitoring risk levels. The meetings of RMC are held at regular intervals.

The Risk owners are responsible for monitoring compliance with risk principles, policies and limits across the Company. Each department has its Risk owner who is responsible for the control of risks, including monitoring the actual risk of exposures against authorised limits and the assessment of risks.

The Company’s Treasury is responsible for managing its assets and liabilities and the overall financial structure. It is also primarily responsible for the funding and liquidity risks of the Company.

The ALM reviews or monitors Asset Liability Management mismatch. The ALM is responsible for ensuring adherence to the limits set by the Board as well as for deciding the business strategy of the Company in line with the Company's budget and deciding risk management objectives. The ALM is a decision-making unit responsible for balance sheet planning from risk-return perspective including strategic management of interest rate and liquidity risks. The ALM will be responsible for ensuring the adherence to the target set by the Board of Directors.

In assessing the company's liquidity position, consideration is given to: (1) present and anticipated asset quality (2) present and future earnings capacity (3) historical funding requirements (4) current liquidity position (5) anticipated future funding needs, and (6) sources of funds. The Company maintains a portfolio of marketable assets that are assumed to be easily liquidated and undrawn cash credit limits which can be used in the event of an unforeseen interruption in cash flow. In accordance with the Company’s policy, the liquidity position is assessed under a variety of scenarios, giving due consideration to stressful factors relating to both the market in general and specifically to the Company. Net liquid assets consist of cash and short–term bank deposits less borrowings due to maturity within the next month. Borrowings from banks and financial institutions and the issue of debentures and bonds are considered as important sources of funds to finance lending to customers. They are monitored using the advances to borrowings ratio, which compares loans and advances to customers as a percentage of secured and unsecured borrowings.

The minutes of RMC and ALM meetings are placed before the Board of Directors in its next meeting for its ratification.