

Toyota Financial Services India Limited
Liquidity Risk Management Disclosures as on 30 June 22

Disclosures required under Liquidity Risk Management Framework for Non-Banking Financial Companies and Core Investment Companies vide circular - RBI/2019-20/88 DOR NBFC (PD) CC No. 102/03.10.001/2019-20.

(All Figures in millions)

a. Funding Concentration based on significant counterparty

Sr no	Number of significant counterparties *	Amount (INR Million)	% of Total deposits	% of Total Liabilities
1	3	27,109	N A	44%

* The Company consider an exposure from a single counterparty or group of connected or affiliated counterparties of 10% and above to be significant counterparties.

b. Top 20 large deposits - The Company is a non deposit taking NBFC and hence not applicable.

c. Top 10 borrowings amounts to INR 27,482 millions and 46% of total borrowings.

d. Funding Concentration based on significant instrument/product

Sr no	Name of the instrument/product *	Amount (INR Million)	% of Total Liabilities
1	External commercial borrowings**	24,654	40%
2	Bank borrowings	15,555	25%
3	Non Convertible debentures	18,382	30%

* The Company consider an exposure from an instrument of 10% and above to be significant.

**External commercial borrowings includes INR denominated ECB Bond

e. Stock Ratios

Sr no	Particulars	Total Public Funds	Total Liabilities	Total Assets
1	Commercial papers as a % of	2%	2%	2%
2	Non-convertible debentures (original maturity of less than one year) as a % of	0%	0%	0%
3	Other Short-term liabilities (excluding 1 & 2 above and including current maturities of long term debt and other liabilities), if any as a % of	48%	47%	38%
4	Other short-term liabilities (other than debt liabilities), if any as a % of	2%	2%	2%

For the computation of all the above disclosures the following has been considered:

- Total liabilities means total assets less equity capital and other equity.
- Total asset means total of asset side of the balance sheet.
- Total Public Funds is equivalent to Total Borrowing at carrying value
- Borrowings have been considered at their carrying value.

f. Institutional set-up for liquidity risk management

The Board of Directors has the overall responsibility of managing risk related to Asset Liability mismatches, including liquidity risk and market risk. The Board has constituted Asset Liability Management Committee ('ALCO') to identify & monitor the liquidity, market and foreign exchange risks from time to time. The Company's ALCO monitors asset liability mismatches to ensure that there are no imbalances or excessive concentrations on either side of the Balance Sheet, in accordance with the liquidity risk thresholds/ limits decided by the Board. The ALCO is comprised of MD & CEO (chairperson) and other senior management to enable effective ALM risk management strategy of the Company.

The Company has a Board approved Asset Liability Management policy 'ALM policy', defining the liquidity risk management framework in line with RBI's "guidelines on liquidity risk framework for NBFCs" which ensures that the Company maintains sufficient liquidity in line with the risk appetite framework, including a cushion of unencumbered, High Quality Liquid Assets to withstand a range of stress events. The Board approves the prudential limits defined in the ALM policy. The Company is maintaining LCR in line with regulatory requirements from December 2020.

The average LCR of the company for the three months ended June'2022 was 238% based on average of daily observations. The LCR remains above the regulatory minimum requirement of 50%.

For Toyota Financial Services India Limited


Anupam Vasdani
 Chief Financial Officer

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