

Public Disclosure on liquidity risk of Reliance Capital Limited as on December 31, 2023, in accordance with RBI Circular No. 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:

(i) Funding Concentration based on significant counterparty (both Deposits and Borrowings):

Sr. No.	Number of Significant Counterparties*	Amount (Rs. in Crore)	% of Total deposits	% of Total Liabilities**
1	2	5,900	NA	34%

*Significant counterparties are defined as parties having exposure in excess of 10% of the total liabilities.

**Total Liabilities includes only Borrowings of the Company.

- (ii) Top 20 large deposits (amount in Rs. Crore and % of total deposits):** The Company does not accept public deposits.
- (iii) Top 10 borrowings (amount in Rs. Crore and % of total borrowings):** Constitute Rs.10,083 crores and 58% of total borrowings.
- (iv) Funding Concentration based on significant instrument/product:** Secured Non-convertible Debentures comprises Rs.14,855 crores with 85% of total borrowings.
- (v) Stock Ratios:**
- Commercial papers as a % of total public funds, total liabilities, and total assets:** As of December 31, 2023, Commercial papers outstanding is NIL.
 - Non-convertible debentures (original maturity of less than one year) as a % of total public funds, total liabilities, and total assets:** As of December 31, 2023, outstanding Nonconvertible Debentures having original maturity of less than one year is NIL.
 - Other short-term liabilities, if any as a % of total public funds, total liabilities, and total assets:** As of December 31, 2023, outstanding Other short-term debt liabilities is NIL.
- (vi) Institutional set-up for liquidity risk management:**

The Company had an Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO), a sub-committee of the Board of Directors of the Company, to oversee the liquidity risk management. However, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) vide Press Release dated November 29, 2021, in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 45-IE (1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (RBI Act) superseded the Board of Directors of the Company on November 29, 2021, and the RBI appointed Shri Nageswara Rao Y as the Administrator of the Company under Section 45-IE (2) of the RBI Act. Thereafter, RBI vide its Press Release dated November 30, 2021, in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 45-IE 5(a) of the RBI Act, constituted a three (3) member Advisory Committee to assist the Administrator in discharge of his duties and to advise the Administrator in the operations of the Company during the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP). As per the framework of the Advisory Committee as approved by RBI, primary responsibility of the Advisory Committee is to guide the Administrator to undertake all steps that will maximize the value for all stakeholders of the Company through a successful resolution. Since the Administrator also takes over the responsibility of the Board of Directors of the Company, the Advisory Committee will support the Administrator in fulfilment of his role and responsibilities. Accordingly, the Administrator along with Advisory Committee manages the operations of the Company. On December 2, 2021, the RBI filed a Petition before the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench (Hon'ble NCLT/ Adjudicating Authority) under Section 227 read with Section 239(2)(zk) of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC / IBC Code / Code) read with Rules 5 and 6 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy (Insolvency and Liquidation Proceedings of Financial Service Providers and Application to Adjudication Authority) Rules, 2019 (FSP Rules), to initiate CIRP against the Company. Accordingly, in terms of Rule 5(b)(i) of the FSP Rules, an interim moratorium came into effect on the date of filing of the application to initiate CIRP. Thereafter, CIRP was initiated against the Company by an Order dated December 6, 2021 of the Hon'ble NCLT Mumbai.