Public Disclosure on Liquidity Risk as on June 30, 2026

Background

RBI has issued a guideline on Liquidity Risk Management Framework for Non-Banking Financial Companies and Core Investment Companies on November 04, 2019, vide circular RBI/2019-20/88 DOR.NBFC (PD) CC.No.102/03.10.001/201920. As per the said guidelines, NBFCs are required to publicly disclose the information below related to liquidity risk on a quarterly basis. Accordingly, the disclosures on liquidity risk as of June 30, 2026, are submitted as under:

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

Number of Significant Counterparties	Amount (Rs. in Crores)	% of Total Deposits	% of Total Liabilities
24	2123.20	2206.29%	62.43%

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.

(ii) Top 20 large deposits:

Total amount of Top 20 Deposits (Rs. in Crores)	8.92
% of amount of top 20 Deposits to Total Deposits	9.27%

(iii) Top 10 large borrowings:

Total amount of Top 10 Borrowings (Rs. in Crores)	979.69
% of amount of Top 10 Borrowings to Total Borrowings	29.58%

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

Name of the instrument/product	Amount (Rs. in Crores)	% of Total Liabilities
Loan from Bank/ Other Financial Institution including Securitization	2033.54	59.79%
Subordinated Liabilities	25.79	0.76%
Deposits	96.23	2.83%
Non-Convertible Debentures	1156.73	34.01%
Total	**3312.29**	**97.39%**

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.

a) Total Liabilities represent Total Liabilities and Equity as per Balance Sheet less Equity.

(v)Stock Ratio

Particulars	30.06.2026
Commercial paper as a percentage of total public funds	-
Commercial paper as a percentage of total liabilities	-
Commercial paper as a percentage of total assets	-
Other Short -term liabilities as a percentage of total public funds	72.31%
Other Short -term liabilities as a percentage of total liabilities	70.42%
Other Short- term liabilities as a percentage of total assets	58.71%
Non-convertible debentures (original maturity less than one year) as a percentage of total public funds	-
Non -Convertible debentures (original maturity less than one year) as a percentage of total liabilities	-
Non -Convertible debentures (original maturity less than one year) as a percentage of total assets	-

a) Public Funds represent Debt Securities, Borrowings from Banks, and Financial Institutions (other than debt securities), Subordinated Liabilities, Public Deposits, Securitization transactions and exclude Loan from Directors and Relatives.
b) Total Liabilities represent Total Liabilities and Equity as per Balance Sheet less Equity.
c) Other Short-Term Liabilities represent all liabilities maturing within a year.

(vi) Disclosure on Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR):

As part of the Liquidity Risk Management Framework for NBFCs, RBI has mandated maintenance of Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) effective 1st Dec 2020. Presently, the Company is required to maintain a minimum LCR of 100%, effective December 1, 2024.

The main drivers of LCR are adequate HQLAs and lower net cash outflow. Major source of borrowings for the Company is Non-Convertible Debentures, Term loans from Banks, Commercial paper and Public deposits.

HQLA primarily includes bank balances in current account with Scheduled commercial Banks, and Government securities (such unencumbered approved securities held as per the provisions of section 45 IB of RBI Act).

LCR:

Particulars	As on 30th June 2026
Liquidity Coverage Ratio	113%

Based on the projected cash flow position, considering the expected inflows and outflows over the next 30 days.

(vii) Institutional set-up for Liquidity Risk Management

The Board has overall responsibility for management of liquidity risk. The Board decides the strategy, policies, and procedures to manage liquidity risk in accordance with the liquidity risk tolerance/limits decided by it, from time to time. The Board has setup the Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) and Risk Management Committee to manage various risks of the Company. The Risk Management Committee of the Board (RMCB) is exercising diligent oversight of the liquidity risks of MCSL and responsible for evaluating the liquidity risk. 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 RMCB / Board.

The company has ALM Support Group for monitoring and reporting the liquidity risk profile to the ALCO. The operating staff prepare forecasts (simulations) showing the effects of various possible changes in market conditions related to the balance sheet and recommend the action needed to adhere to Company's internal limits.

The Company has formulated a policy on Liquidity Risk Management Framework and the Company

- Reviews Liquidity Mismatches, Interest-Rate Sensitivity position, Resource Raising and Deployment vis-a-vis Cost of borrowings/ Yields on advances.
- Reviews the product mix and product pricing, Strategies for deployment of surplus funds. & Decision on Entering into interest rate derivatives contracts.
- 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 and EWS triggers.
- 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.