Disclosure on Liquidity risk, as per RBI Circular:- DOR.NBFC (PD) CC.No.102/03.10.001/2019-20 dated 4th November 2019.

(Amount Rs in Crs)

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

Particulars	As at 30th Sep 2026
Number of significant counter parties*	21
Amount (Rs. In Crore)	29,345
Percentage of funding concentration to total deposits	NA
Percentage of funding concentration to total liabilities	88.18%

* 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's total liabilities.

** Total Liabilities have been computed as sum of all balance sheet liabilities excluding share capital and reserves.

***(ii)* Top 20 large deposits (amount in ₹ crore and % of total deposits)** - NA

(iii) Top 10 borrowings (amount in ₹ crore and % of total borrowings)

Particulars	As at 30th Sep 2026
Total amount of top 10 borrowings	22,350
Percentage of amount of top 10 borrowings to total borrowings	70.36%

(iv) Funding Concentration based on significant instrument/product

Particulars	As at 30th Sep 2026	Percentage of total liabilities
Term Loans from Banks	19,426	58.37%
Working Capital Bank Line	4,255	12.78%
Commercial Paper	695	2.09%
External Commercial Borrowings	958	2.88%
Sub-ordinated debts	2,167	6.51%
NCD	3,521	10.58%
Securitisation	450	1.35%

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's total liabilities.

(v) Stock Ratios:

Particulars	As at 30th Sep 2026
(i) Commercial papers as a % of total public funds	2.19%
(ii) Commercial papers as a % of total liabilities	2.09%
(iii) Commercial papers as a % of total assets	1.75%
(iv) Non-convertible debentures (original maturity of less than one year) as a % of total public funds	NA
(v) Non-convertible debentures (original maturity of less than one year) as a % of total liabilities	NA
(vi) Non-convertible debentures (original maturity of less than one year) as a % of total assets	NA
(vii) Other short- term Liabilities as a % of total public funds	59.19%
(vii) Other short- term Liabilities as a % of total liabilities	56.49%
(ix) Other short- term Liabilities as a % of total assets	47.24%

* Other Short-term Liabilities is computed as current maturities of long-term debt, short-term bank borrowings including outstanding CC/WCDL and other short-term liabilities has been considered but excludes commercial paper and non-convertible debentures (original maturity of less than one year).

* Public funds are as defined in Master Direction - Non-Banking Financial Company – Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Direction, 2016.

(vi) Institutional set-up for liquidity risk management

Liquidity refers to the Company's ability to fund asset growth and meet both anticipated and unforeseen cash flow and collateral obligations in a timely manner, at a reasonable cost, and without incurring unacceptable losses. Liquidity risk arises when the Company is unable to meet such obligations as they fall due because of mismatches in the timing of cash flows under both normal and stress scenarios, potentially impairing its financial condition. Effective liquidity risk management helps ensure the company's ability to meet its obligations as and when they fall due and reduces the probability of an adverse situation developing.

At TVS Credit, liquidity risk management is governed by the Company's Asset Liability Management (ALM) Policy approved by the Board. The ALM policy outlines the principles, processes, and responsibilities related to liquidity risk management. The Company constituted an Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) as per guidelines issued by the RBI to NBFCs. ALCO provides strategic direction and guidance on liquidity and interest rate risk management within the framework approved by the Board. ALCO reviews the current and projected liquidity position, adequacy and diversification of funding sources, asset-liability mismatches, contingency funding plan, liquidity stress testing and interest rate risk management, among other responsibilities.

To implement ALCO directives, an ALM support group is formed, which is responsible for the day-to-day monitoring of the Company's liquidity management including short-term investments. This includes daily oversight of liquidity levels to ensure sufficient buffers for both business and contingency needs. The team monitors the concentration of borrowings across counterparties, instruments, and reviews ALM and Interest Rate Sensitivity (IRS) mismatches monthly to ensure compliance with internal and regulatory limits. It also monitors "Stock" ratios, manages the Company's collateral position, and regularly assesses the availability of unencumbered assets to support both expected

and unexpected funding requirements. Furthermore, the team ensures that internal systems, controls, and procedures remain aligned with the ALM Policy.

(vii) Disclosure on Liquidity coverage ratios:

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is a key compliance requirement for NBFCs. Its objective is to ensure short-term resilience of the liquidity risk profile of the NBFCs by way of maintenance of adequate High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) to survive a significant financial/economic stress scenario lasting for thirty days period. The Company is maintaining adequate liquidity to honor its commitments. Additionally, the Company has unutilized sanctioned lines of credits from banks to meet liquidity needs.

The key drivers for computing the LCR are as follows. Cash outflows under secured wholesale funding and unsecured wholesale funding include contractual obligations payable under various secured and unsecured borrowings respectively within the next 30 days. Inflows from fully performing exposures include the collection from performing advances in the next 30 days. Other Cash inflows include inflows from investments in fixed deposits, mutual funds and other cash inflows not covered under other line items. The average LCR for the quarter ended Sep'26 is 228% as against 234% for the quarter ended Jun'26. The LCR maintained by the Company is above the regulatory limit of 100%. The average HQLA for the quarter ended Sep'26 is 1,263 Cr as against 1,262 Cr for the quarter ended Jun'26.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio - Appendix 1 *(₹ in Crore)*

Sl No	LCR Disclosure Template	Total Unweighted Value (average) (i)	Total Weighted Value (average) (ii)	Weight
	High Quality Liquid Assets			
1	**Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	1,263	1,263	100%
	Cash Outflows			
2	Deposits (for deposit taking companies)	-	-	
3	Unsecured wholesale funding **(iii)**	322	370	115%
4	Secured wholesale funding **(iv)**	906	1,041	115%
5	Additional requirements, of which	-	-	
i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	-	-	
ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	
iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-	
6	Other contractual funding obligations	703	809	115%
7	Other contingent funding obligations	-	-	115%
8	**TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS**	**1,931**	**2,220**	
	Cash Inflows			
9	Secured lending	-	-	75%
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	2,459	1,844	75%
11	Other cash inflows	2,318	1,739	75%
12	**TOTAL CASH INFLOWS**	**4,778**	**3,583**	
			Total Adjusted Value	
	TOTAL HQLA		**1263**	
	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS (Weighted value of Total Cash Outflows – Minimum of (Weighted value of Total Cash Inflows, 75% of Weighted value of Total Cash Outflows))		**555**	
	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)		**228%**	

i) Unweighted values calculated as outstanding balances maturing within one month (for inflows and outflows).
ii) Weighted values calculated after the application of respective haircuts (for HQLA) and stress factors on inflow (75%) and outflow (115%).
iii) Components of HQLA : Cash on hand and Demand deposits with Scheduled Commercial Banks (880 crs) and Government Securities (Treasury bill) (383 crs).