TAMILNADU TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED

Disclosures in Accordance with RBI Guidelines on Liquidity Risk – Q1-FY 2026–27

1. **Funding Concentration – Significant Counter party (Deposits & Borrowings)**

Particulars	*Number of Significant Counter parties**	*Amount (₹ crores)*	*% of Total Deposits & borrowings*	*% of Total Liabilities*
As at 30.06.2026	*12*	*14229.03*	*71.64%*	*64%*

*Defined as single counter party or group of connected/affiliated counter parties accounting in aggregate for more than 1% of total liabilities.

2. Top 20 Large Deposit

Amount Rs.10066.04 Cr

Particulars	*As at June 30, 2026*
Total Deposits of twenty largest depositors	10066.04
Percentage of Deposits of twenty largest depositors to Total Deposits	69%

3. Top 10 Borrowings

(Amount in ₹ crore & % of Total Borrowings as at 30.06.2026)

Name of Bank	**Amount (in crore)**	**% of Total Borrowings**
State Bank of India C.C	225.00	4%
State Bank of India C.C	900.00	17%
State Bank of India C.C	223.09	4%
State Bank of India	1,455.00	27%
Punjab National Bank	1,500.00	28%
State Bank of India	1,000.00	19%
Total	**5,303.09**	100%

Funding Concentration based on significant instrument/ product

Sl.No.	Name of the Instrument /product	Amount (Rs. crores)	%of Total Liabilities
1	Non-Convertible Debentures	Nil	-
2	Term Loan	Nil	-
3	Public Deposits	3116.14	14%
4	Commercial paper	Nil	-
5	Other Bank Borrowings	5303.09	24%

4. Stock Ratios (as at 30.06.2026)

Particulars	Ratio	Comment
Short-term liabilities to total assets	15%	Short-term liabilities constitute approximately 15% of total assets, indicating a moderate dependence on short-term funding. The ratio remains within acceptable limits; however, continuous monitoring of liquidity and working capital is recommended to ensure timely settlement of obligations.
Short-term liabilities to long-term assets	30%	Approximately 30% of long-term assets are financed through short-term liabilities, indicating a moderate level of maturity mismatch. While the ratio is manageable, the TDFC should continue to monitor refinancing risk. Government support and guarantee provide additional comfort in managing short-term funding requirements.
Short-term liabilities to total liabilities	18%	Short-term liabilities account for 18% of total liabilities, reflecting a well-balanced liability profile with the majority comprising long-term funding. This reduces refinancing pressure and supports financial stability.
Long-term assets to total assets	52%	Long-term assets constitute 52% of total assets, which is consistent with the TDFC's business model as a term-lending NBFC. The asset composition supports long-term lending operations and indicates a stable investment portfolio.
Liquid assets to short-term liabilities	55%	Liquid assets cover approximately 55% of short-term liabilities, indicating a moderate liquidity buffer. The TDFC may continue to rely on scheduled loan recoveries, refinancing arrangements, and Government-backed support to meet short-term obligations. Regular monitoring of liquidity remains important.

5. Institutional Set-Up for Liquidity Risk Management

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

2. The Board has constituted the Risk Management Committee (RMC) which is responsible for monitoring the overall risk process within the company.

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

4. The risk owners are responsible for monitoring compliance with risk principles, policies and limits across the corporation.

5. The board directors also constituted Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO). Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) reviews or monitors Asset Liability Management (ALM) mismatch. ALCO conducts periodic reviews relating to the liquidity position. The ALCO 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 decided risk management objectives. The meetings of the ALCO are held at least twice in a year.

6. The minutes of the ALCO and RMC are placed before the Board of directors on its next meeting for its recorded.

7. 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.

8. Statutory Liquidity Ratio of 19.57% is maintained in government securities, amounting to ₹655.91 crore against the RBI norms 15%.

9**.** A line of credit facility of up to ₹500 crore is available from a nationalised bank at any point to meet contingencies.

6. Disclosure on Liquidity Coverage Ratio:

(i) As per the circular issued by RBI on Liquidity Risk Management Framework for Non-Banking financial companies and core Investment Companies dated 28th Nov 2025, "Significant counterparty" is defined as a single counter party or group of connected or affiliated counter parties accounting in aggregate for more than 1% of the total Liabilities and "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 total liabilities.

(ii) Total liabilities represent 'Total Liabilities and Equity' as per Balance sheet less Equity.

(iii) Public funds are as defined in Master Direction – Non-Banking Financial Company-Systemically Important Non-deposit taking company and Deposit taking company (Reserve Bank) directions, 2025.

(iv) Other Short-term liabilities represent all Short-term borrowings other than CPs.

(v) The amount stated in this disclosure is based on the unaudited financial statements for the quarter ended June 30, 2026.

(vi) LCR maintained at 327.11% as on 30.06.2026.