

J.P. Morgan Securities India Private Limited

Disclosure on liquidity risk in accordance with RBI circular No. RBI/2019-20/88 DOR.NBFC (PD) CC. No.102/03.10.001/2019-20 dated November 4, 2019 for the quarter ended March 31, 2024

(i) Funding Concentration based on significant counterparty (both deposits and borrowings): Not Applicable

(ii) Top 20 large deposits: Not Applicable

(iii) Top 10 borrowings: Not Applicable

(iv) Funding Concentration based on significant instrument/product: Not Applicable

(v) Stock Ratios:

(a) Commercial papers as a % of total public funds, total liabilities and total assets: Not Applicable

(b) Non-convertible debentures (original maturity of less than one year) as a % of total public funds, total liabilities and total assets: Not Applicable

(c) Other short-term liabilities, if any as a % of total public funds, total liabilities and total assets:

1) Other short-term liabilities as % total public Funds	Not Applicable
2) Other short-term liabilities as % total liabilities *	69.51%
3) Other short-term liabilities as % total Assets	0.28%

*Total liabilities excludes Net worth

Note: Numbers are based as per un-audited IND-AS Balance Sheet.

(vi) Institutional set-up for liquidity risk management:

The Board of Directors of JPMorgan Securities India Private Limited (the "JPMSI") has delegated oversight of liquidity risk to JPMorgan Securities India Private Limited Risk Management Committee ("RMC"). As governed by the JPMSI RMC Terms of Reference, where required, matters will be escalated from the JPMSI RMC to JPMSI Board of Directors or Asia Pacific Risk Committee.

The Liquidity Risk Management (LRM) group is an Independent Risk Management function, reporting to the CTC Chief Risk Officer (CRO) who also serves as the Firmwide Risk Executive of Liquidity Risk. LRM is responsible for the independent assessment, measuring, monitoring, and control of liquidity risk across the firm. Their responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- 1) Defining, monitoring, and reporting liquidity risk metrics
- 2) Independently establishing and monitoring limits and indicators
- 3) Developing a process to classify, monitor and report limit breaches
- 4) Performing independent review of liquidity risk management processes
- 5) Monitoring and reporting internal firmwide and LE stress tests, and regulatory defined stress testing
- 6) Approving or escalating for review new or updated liquidity stress assumptions
- 7) Monitoring and reporting liquidity positions, balance sheet variances, and funding activities