MANAPPURAM ASSET FINANCE LIMITED (MAAFIN)

Asset Liability Management Policy

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Prepared By	**Risk Management Department.**
Reviewed By	**Policy Review Committee.**
Approved By	**Board**

Contents

MANAPPURAM ASSET FINANCE LIMITED

Asset- Liability Management Policy

1. Introduction

Manappuram Asset Finance Limited (MAAFIN), a company registered non deposit taking NBFC with Reserve Bank of India, is predominantly engaged in the business of lending against household jewellery, Immovable properties, Vehicles etc. The Company funding consists of both short- and long-term sources with different maturity patterns and varying rates of interest. Its assets also are of varying duration and interest. Hence, maturity mis- matches can occur which has an impact on the liquidity and profitability of the company. It is therefore necessary that the Company constantly monitors and manages its asset and liability in such a manner that asset liability mismatches remain within reasonable limits. This is also a statutory obligation as RBI, as the regulating agency for NBFCs has stipulated that NBFCs should have an effective Asset-Liability Management (ALM) system as part of their overall system for effective risk management.

2. Objective and Scope

The objective of this policy is to create an institutional mechanism to compute and monitor periodically the maturity pattern of various liabilities and assets of the Company to

(a) ascertain in percentage terms the nature and extent of mismatch in different maturity buckets, especially the 1-7 days, 8-14 days, and 15-30 days bucket, which would indicate structural liquidity.
(b) the extent and nature of cumulative mismatch in different buckets indicative of short-term structural liquidity
(c) the residual maturity pattern of repricing of assets and liabilities which would show the likely impact of movement of interest rate in either direction on profitability. This policy will guide the ALM system in the Company.
(d) maintaining high quality liquidity assets to withstand a range of stress events, including those involving the loss or impairment of both unsecured and secured funding sources.

An efficient ALM needs (a) a good information system (b) internal control (c) a policy for the company setting limits for liquidity, interest rate (d) liquidity planning under alternate scenarios/formal contingent funding plan (e) a Committee of Senior functionaries for ensuring adherence to the limits approved by the Board of Directors and (f) a well-defined process.

Branches of the Company are networked under a core system and accurate, adequate and real time information is available on a centralized basis.

3. Governance of Liquidity Management

The Board shall approve critical liquidity risk tolerance limits including cumulative mismatch limits, funding concentration thresholds, minimum liquidity buffers and other key liquidity ratios.
The Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) shall monitor compliance with theses limits on an ongoing basis and report any deviations along with corrective actions to the Board.

3.1 Asset- Liability Management Committee (ALCO): The ALCO consisting of Company's top management shall be responsible for implementing its liquidity risk management strategy. The MD shall head the Committee. The committee consisting of the following officials

- Managing Director -Chairman
- CEO-Member
- CFO – Member
- CCO -Member
- CRO -Member

Head-Treasury- Secretary to the ALCO

3.1.1 Responsibilities of ALCO: ALCO would also be responsible for ensuring adherence of liquidity risk limits set by the Board as well as deciding business strategies of the company in line with the overall budget and risk management policy and shall review/decide the following:

- Review of Liquidity Mismatches.
- Review of Interest-Rate Sensitivity position.
- Review of Resource Raising and Deployment vis-a-vis Cost of borrowings/ Yields on advances.
- Review the product mix and product pricing.
- Strategies for deployment of surplus funds.
- Decision on Entering into interest rate derivatives contracts.
- Decision on hedging currency risk.
- Concentration of funding.
- Availability of unencumbered assets.
- Review movements in book to equity ratio, Price to Book value, market price etc, Review coupon at which long term and short term debts are raised vis a vis the peers.
- Review of LCR requirements and maintenance of HQLAS (High Quality Liquid Assets).
- Review of any other directions from RBI relating to ALCO functions.

The role of the ALCO with respect to liquidity risk shall also include, inter alia, decision on desired maturity profile and mix of incremental assets and liabilities, sale of assets as a source of funding, the structure, responsibilities, and controls for managing liquidity risk, and overseeing the liquidity positions of all branches.

A forward-looking liquidity risk MIS, including projected liquidity gaps, stress test results, funding concentration, and liquidity ratios, shall be placed before the Board on a quarterly basis for review.

3.1.2 Quorum of ALCO: One third of total members or three members whichever is higher will constitute the quorum.

3.1.3 Periodicity of Meeting and Discussion Points: The CFO will arrange for convening the meetings of ALCO once in a quarter or as and when needed depending upon the necessity. Minutes of the meeting shall contain discussions in detail and shall be placed to the Board for noting.

The following areas of liquidity risks (Illustrative) should be deliberated by ALCO

- Compliance to Liquidity risk tolerance levels
- Liquidity cost, benefits, and risks in internal pricing
- Off balance sheet exposures and contingent liabilities
- Funding and capital planning
- Collateral position management
- Profit planning and growth projection
- Forecasting and analyzing 'What if scenario' and preparation of contingency plans.
- Adequacy of hedging forex exposures.
- Interest rate sensitivity

3.2 Stress Testing: The company shall perform stress tests or scenario analysis on a regular basis in order to identify and quantify its exposures to possible future liquidity stresses, analysing possible impacts on the institution's cash flows, liquidity position, profitability and solvency. The active involvement of senior management is vital to the stress testing process. Illustrative assumptions for the liquidity stress test are given below:

- A simultaneous drying up of market liquidity in previously highly liquid markets.
- Asset market illiquidity and the erosion in the value of liquid assets. (E.g. Gold).
- Run-off of retail funding.
- Severe constraints in accessing secured and unsecured funding.
- Unavailability of wholesale funding sources.
- Additional margin calls and collateral requirements.
- Potential draw downs on committed lines extended to borrowers and associates.
- Budget for future balance sheet growth.

- Default / delay in realization of debt by the borrowers, while compulsion to honour repayment commitments to lenders according to their contractual specifications.
- Changes in the maturity pattern of the assets.
- Impact of credit rating triggers and financial triggers in financing documents.
- Movement in interest rates.

The results of these stress tests should be discussed thoroughly by ALCO and based on this discussion, should form the basis for taking remedial or mitigating actions to limit the company's exposures, build up a liquidity cushion and adjust its liquidity profile to fit its risk tolerance. Results of the stress test should be placed to the Risk Management Committee of the Board.

3.3 Asset Liability Management (ALM) Support Group: The ALM Support Group consisting of the operating staff shall be responsible for analyzing, monitoring, and reporting the liquidity risk profile to the ALCO. The group shall consist of Head of Treasury and senior operating staff of Treasury and Accounts nominated by CFO. The operating staff shall 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 group shall also review the macroeconomic environment to provide key information to ALCO for taking critical decisions, if required.

4. Liquidity Management

4.1 Maturity Profiling : Measuring and managing liquidity are vital for effective operation of the company. By ensuring company's ability to meet its liabilities as they become due, liquidity management can reduce the probability of developing an adverse situation. Liquidity management involves measuring liquidity position on ongoing basis and also examine how liquidity requirements are likely to evolve under different assumptions. For measuring and managing net funding requirements, the use of a maturity ladder and calculation of cumulative surplus or deficit of funds at selected maturity bucket may be adopted as a standard tool, in line with RBI guidelines.

4.1.1 Time Buckets: The maturity profile should be used for measuring the future cashflows of the company in different time buckets. The time buckets shall be distributed as (Annexure II)

I. 1 day to 7 days
II. 8 days to 14 days
III. 15 days to 30/31 days (One month)
IV. Over one month and up to 2 months
V. Over two months and up to 3 months
VI. Over 3 months and up to 6 months
VII. Over 6 months and up to 1 year
VIII. Over 1 year and up to 3 years

IX. Over 3 years and up to 5 years
X. Over 5 years

4.2 Focus to Cash Flow Mismatches: Within each time bucket, there could be mismatches depending on cash inflows and outflows. While the mismatches up to one year would be relevant since these provide early warning signals of impending liquidity problems, the focus shall be on the short-term mismatches, viz., 1-30/31 days. As per regulations the net cumulative negative mismatches in the Statement of Structural Liquidity in the maturity buckets 1-7 days, 8-14 days, and 15-30 days shall not exceed 10%, 10% and 20% of the cumulative cash outflows in the respective time buckets. As a prudent liquidity management measure, the company will strive to restrict the negative cumulative mismatch of maturity buckets to one year to a maximum of 10% of the cumulative cash outflows.

4.3 Statement of Structural Liquidity: This statement shall be prepared by placing all cash inflows and outflows in the maturity ladder according to the expected timing of cash flows. A maturing liability shall be a cash outflow while a maturing asset shall be a cash inflow.

In order to monitor short-term liquidity on a dynamic basis over a time horizon spanning from 1 day to 6 months, ALCO supporting group shall present short-term liquidity profiles on the basis of realistic business projections and other commitments for planning purposes in the short-term dynamic liquidity statement to RBI and ALCO. While estimating the liquidity profile in a dynamic way, due importance may be given to the :

i. Seasonal pattern of loans; and

ii. Potential liquidity needs for meeting new loan demands, unveiled credit limits, devolvement of contingent liabilities, investment obligations, statutory obligations. cash collateral for the securitization transactions, margin calls from the derivative providers etc.

4.4 Liquidity Monitoring Tools: In addition to Statement of Structural Liquidity, the following tools shall be adopted for internal monitoring of liquidity requirements:

4.4.1 Concentration of Funding: This metric is meant to identify those significant sources of funding, withdrawal of which could trigger liquidity problems. In order to avoid concentration risks, guidelines for mix of resources provided in the Policy for Resource Planning may as given below may be followed:

- Share of long-term financial resources shall be minimum 25%.
- The Company shall raise minimum 10% of its incremental borrowings of above 1 year in the form of NCDs/sub debts.
- Borrowings shall be diversified and dependence on single lender shall not exceed25% of the total borrowings.

4.4.2 Available Unencumbered Assets: Unencumbered assets, which have the potential to be used as collateral to raise additional secured funding from financial institutions and markets have significant importance in liquidity risk management. The company as a prudent practice endeavor to maintain undrawn lines of credit and unencumbered assets to meet contingencies.

While the ALCO supporting group makes presentation to ALCO it shall include details of the available unencumbered assets and its potentials for raising loans against it.

4.4.3 Market Related Monitoring Tools: Market related information can serve as early warning indicators in monitoring potential liquidity difficulties at the NBFCs. ALCO Support Group shall monitor on a monthly basis, the movements in their book-to-equity ratio for listed NBFCs and the coupon at which long-term and short-term debts are raised.

5. Benchmark Rates and Interest Rate Sensitivity

5.1 MAAFIN Benchmark Lending Rate (MBLR): RBI has given operational flexibility to NBFCs for pricing most of the assets and liabilities. Following the practice of banks in India to fix benchmark lending rate based on the marginal cost of borrowings, we have adopted MBLR comprising, marginal cost of funds, operating costs and liquidity premium. ALCO shall review MBLR on a quarterly basis.

5.2 Risk Based Gradation of Interest Rates: The Lending Rate will be different for different categories of borrowers, considering profile of the customer, tenure of customer relationship, past repayment track record, customer segment, market reputation, inherent credit and default risk in the products, subventions and subsidies available, ancillary business opportunities, future potential, group strength and value to lender group, overall customer yield, Loan-to Value (LTV) ratio, nature and value of primary and collateral security etc. The Lending Rate is determined on a case to case basis.

Pricing of each loan product shall be derived from MBLR after considering the Credit Risks

5.3 Interest Sensitivity:

The major portion of the Company's liabilities consists of NCDs and Bank borrowings which re prices without a perceptible time lag with changes in market interest rates. Assets on the other hand trail behind slightly in re pricing and are also bound by the ceiling stipulated by the Board. the Company's Net Interest Margin and Profitability therefore rises when interest rate decreases. The interest sensitive assets and liabilities will be clubbed into the following buckets for ascertaining the Gap in individual buckets and the cumulative Gap. (Annexure III)

i. 1days to 7 days
ii. 8 days to 14 days
iii. 15 days to 30/31 days (One month)
iv. Over 1 month to 2 months
v. Over 2 months to 3 months
vi. Over 3 months to 6 months
vii. Over 6 months to 1 year
viii. Over 1 year to 3 years
ix. Over 3 to 5 years
x. Over 5 years

The Indicated template for Statement of Interest Rate Sensitivity will be used for computing the Gaps in each time bucket. (Please refer to Annexure 1). The company has an overwhelmingly positive mismatch in the short-term buckets and also a positive cumulative Gap in all the buckets. If at any time a negative Gap were to arise ALCO will ensure that such Gap, individual as well as cumulative, do not exceed 15%.

6. Maintenance of Liquidity Coverage Ratio

The LCR standard aims to ensure that a company maintains an adequate level of unencumbered HQLAS that can be converted into cash to meet its liquidity needs for a 30-calendar day time horizon under a significantly severe liquidity stress scenario specified by supervisors. At a minimum, the stock of liquid assets shall enable the Financial Institution to survive until 30 days of the stress scenario, by which time it is assumed that appropriate corrective actions can be taken.

6.1 Management of HQLAS: All assets in the stock of liquid assets shall be managed requirements: specifically, by the ALCO supporting group and shall be subject to the following operational requirements:

i. Must be available at all times to be converted into cash;
ii. Shall remain unencumbered;
iii. Shall not be co-mingled/ used as hedges on trading position; designated as collateral or credit enhancement in structured transactions or designated to cover operational costs
iv. Shall be managed with sole intent for use as a source of contingent funds; and,
v. Shall be under the control of ALCO.

Part of the HQLAS should be monetized periodically through repo or outright sale to test the salability of these assets and to minimize the risk of negative signaling during period of stress. If an eligible liquid asset becomes ineligible (e.g. due to downgrade), such assets shall be replaced within 30 calendar days. Churning of the portfolio and replacement of the assets shall be done in consultation with CFO.

6.2 Public Disclosure on Liquidity Risk

On a quarterly basis the information about funding concentration on both deposits and borrowings, top 20 large borrowers and deposits, stock ratios etc, should be disclosed in its official website. (Format-Annexure I)

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NEW ANNEXURE

Annex – I: Public disclosure on liquidity risk

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

Sr. No.	Number of Significant Counterparties	Amount (₹ crore)	% of Total deposits	% of Total Liabilities

(ii) Top 20 large deposits (amount in ₹ crore and per cent of total deposits)

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

(iv) Funding Concentration based on significant instrument/product

Sr. No.	Name of the instrument/product	Amount (₹ crore)	% of Total Liabilities

(v) Stock Ratios:

(a) Commercial papers as a per cent of total public funds, total liabilities and total assets

(b) Non-convertible debentures (original maturity of less than one year) as a per cent of total public funds, total liabilities and total assets

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

(vi) Institutional set-up for liquidity risk management

Annex – II: Maturity Profile – Liquidity

Heads of Accounts				Time-bucket category
A.	**Outflows**			
	1.	Capital funds		
		a)	Equity capital, non-redeemable or perpetual preference capital, Reserves, Funds and Surplus	In the 'over 5 years' time-bucket.
		b)	Preference capital - redeemable / nonperpetual	As per the residual maturity of the shares.
	2.	Gifts, grants, donations and benefactions		The 'over 5 years' time-bucket. However, if such gifts, grants, etc., are tied to specific end-use, then these may be slotted in the time-bucket as per purpose / end-use specified.
	3.	Notes, Bonds and debentures		
		a)	Plain vanilla bonds / debentures	As per the residual maturity of the instruments
		b)	Bonds / debentures with embedded call / put options (including zero coupon / deep discount bonds)	As per the residual period for the earliest exercise date for the embedded option.
		c)	Fixed rate notes	As per the residual maturity
	4.	Deposits:		
		a)	Public deposits	As per the residual maturity.
		b)	Inter Corporate Deposits	These, being institutional / wholesale deposits, shall be slotted as per their residual maturity
		c)	Commercial Papers	As per the residual maturity
	5.	Borrowings		
		a)	Term money borrowings	As per the residual maturity
		b)	From the Reserve Bank, Govt. & others	As per the residual maturity
		c)	Bank borrowings in the nature of WCDL, CC, etc.	Over six months and up to one year
	6.	Current liabilities and provisions:		
		a)	Sundry creditors	As per the due date or likely timing of cash outflows. A behavioral analysis could also be made to assess the trend of outflows and the amounts slotted accordingly.
		b)	Expenses payable (other than interest)	As per the likely time of cash outflow.

		c)	Advance income received, receipts from borrowers pending adjustment	In the 'over 5 years' time-bucket as these do not involve any cash outflow.
		d)	Interest payable on bonds / deposits	In respective time buckets as per the due date of payment.
		e)	Provisions for NPAs	The amount of provision may be netted out from the gross amount of the NPA portfolio and the net amount of NPAs be shown as an item under inflows in stipulated time-buckets.
		f)	Provision for Investments portfolio	The amount may be netted from the gross value of investments portfolio and the net investments be shown as inflow in the prescribed time-slots. In case provisions are not held security-wise, the provision may be shown on "over 5 years" time bucket.
		g)	Other provisions	To be bucketed as per the purpose/ nature of the underlying transaction.
B.	**Inflows**			
	1.	Cash		In 1-to-7-day time-bucket.
	2.	Remittance in transit		In 1-to-7-day time-bucket.
	3.	Balances with banks (in India only)		
		a)	Current account	The stipulated minimum balance be shown in 6 months to 1 year bucket. The balance in excess of the minimum balance be shown under Day 1-7 bucket.
		b)	Deposit accounts / short term deposits	As per residual maturity.
	4.	Investments (net of provisions)		
		a)	Mandatory investments	As suitable to the NBFC
		b)	Non-mandatory Listed	"1 day to 30 / 31 days (One month)" Over one month and up to 2 months", and "Over two months and up to 3 months" buckets depending upon the defeasance period proposed by the NBFCs
		c)	Non-mandatory unlisted securities (e.g. shares, etc.)	In the Over 5 years bucket
		d)	Non-mandatory unlisted securities having a fixed term maturity	As per residual maturity
		e)	AIF units	In the 'over 5 years' time bucket.
	5.	In case Trading Book is followed		

		Equity shares, convertible preference shares, non-redeemable / perpetual preference shares, shares of subsidiaries / joint ventures and units in	(i)	Shares classified as 'current' investments representing trading book of the NBFC may be shown in time buckets of '1 day 7 days, 8 days

				open ended mutual funds and other investments.	to 14 days, 15 days to 30 days (One month)''Over one month and up to 2 months', and 'Over two months and up to 3 months' buckets depending upon the defeasance period proposed by the NBFC.
					(ii) Shares classified as 'long term investments may be kept in over '5 years' time' bucket. However, the shares of the assisted units / companies acquired as part of the initial financing package, may be slotted in the relative time bucket keeping in view the pace of project implementation / time-overrun, etc., and the resultant likely timeframe for divesting such shares.
	6.			Advances (performing)	
		a)		Bill of Exchange and promissory notes discounted and rediscounted	As per the residual usance of the underlying bills.
		b)		Term loans (rupee loans only)	The cash inflows on account of the interest and principal of the loan may be slotted in respective time buckets as per the timing of the cash flows as stipulated in the original / revised repayment schedule.
		c)		Corporate loans / short term loans	As per the residual maturity
	7.			Non-performing loans (May be shown net of the provisions, interest suspense held)	
		a)		Sub-standard	
			i)	All overdue and instalments of principal falling due during the next three years	In the 3-to-5-year time-bucket.
			ii)	Entire principal amount due beyond the next three years	In the over 5 years' time-bucket
		b)		Doubtful and loss	
			i)	All instalments of principal falling due during the next five years as also all overdue	In the over 5-year time-bucket
			ii)	Entire principal amount due beyond the next five years	In the over 5-year time-bucket
	8.			Assets on lease	Cash flows from the lease transaction may be slotted in respective time buckets as per the timing of the cash flow.

	9.	Fixed assets (excluding leased assets)		In the 'over 5 year' time-bucket.
	10.	Other assets		
		(a)	Intangible assets and items not representing cash inflows.	In the 'over 5 year' time-bucket.
		(b)	(b) Other items (such as accrued income, other receivables, staff loans, etc.)	In respective maturity buckets as per the timing of the cashflows.
C.	**Contingent liabilities**			
	(a)	Letters of credit / guarantees (outflow through devolvement)		Based on the past trend analysis of the devolvement vis-a-vis the outstanding amount of guarantees (net of margins held), the likely devolvement shall be estimated and this amount could be distributed in various time buckets on judgmental basis. The assets created out of devolvement may be shown under respective maturity buckets on the basis of probable recovery dates.
	(b)	Loan commitments pending disbursal (outflow)		In the respective time buckets as per the sanctioned disbursement schedule.
	(c)	Lines of credit committed to / by other Institutions (outflow / inflow)		As per usance of the bills to be received under the lines of credit.

Note:	
Any event-specific cash flows (e.g., outflow due to wage settlement arrears, capital expenses, income tax refunds, etc.) shall be shown in a time bucket corresponding to timing of such cash flows.	
(i)	All overdue liabilities be shown in the 1 to 7 days and 8-14 days time buckets based on behavioral estimates
(ii)	Overdue receivables on account of interest and instalments of standard loans / hire purchase assets / leased rentals shall be slotted as below:

(i)	Overdue for less than one month.	In the 3-to-6-month bucket.
(ii)	Interest overdue for more than one month but less than seven months (i.e., before the relative amount becomes past due for six months)	In the 6-to-12-month bucket without reckoning the grace period of one month.
(iii)	Principal instalments overdue for 7 months but less than one year	In 1-to-3-year bucket.

Annex – III: Interest Rate Sensitivity

Heads of accounts				Rate sensitivity of time bucket
Liabilities				
1.	Capital, Reserves & Surplus			Non-sensitive
2.	Gifts, grants & benefactions			Non-sensitive
3.	**Notes, bonds & debentures:**			
	a)	Floating rate		Sensitive; reprice on the roll-over / repricing date, shall be slotted in respective time buckets as per the repricing dates.
	b)	Fixed rate (plain vanilla) including zero coupons		Sensitive; reprice on maturity. To be placed in respective time buckets as per the residual maturity of such instruments.
	c)	Instruments with embedded options		Sensitive; could reprice on the exercise date of the option particularly in rising interest rate scenario. To be placed in respective time buckets as per the next exercise date.
4.	**Deposits**			
	a)	Deposits / Borrowings		
		i)	Fixed rate	Sensitive; could reprice on maturity or in case of premature withdrawal being permitted, after the lock-in period, if any, stipulated for such withdrawal. To be slotted in respective time buckets as per residual maturity or as per residual lock-in period, as the case may be. The prematurely withdrawable deposits with no lock-in period or past such lock-in period, shall be slotted in the earliest / shortest time bucket.
		ii)	Floating rate	Sensitive; reprice on the contractual roll-over date. To be slotted in the respective time buckets as per the next repricing date.
	b)	ICDs		Sensitive; reprice on maturity. To be slotted as per the residual maturity in the respective time buckets.
5.	**Borrowings:**			
	a)	Term-money borrowing		Sensitive; reprices on maturity. To be placed as per residual maturity in the relative time bucket.
	b)	Borrowings from others		
		i)	Fixed rate	Sensitive; reprice on maturity. To be placed as per residual maturity in the relative time bucket.
		ii)	Floating rate	Sensitive; reprice on the roll-over / repricing date. To be placed as per residual period to the repricing date in the relative time bucket.
6.	**Current liabilities & provisions**			
	a.	Sundry creditors		Non-sensitive

	b.	Expenses payable	
	c.	Swap adjustment a/c.	
	d.	Advance income received / receipts from borrowers pending adjustment	
	e.	Interest payable on bonds / deposits	
	f.	Provisions	
7.	Repos / bills rediscounted / forex swaps (Sell / Buy)		Sensitive; reprices on maturity. To be placed as per the residual maturity in respective buckets.
Assets:			
1.	**Cash**		Non-sensitive.
2.	**Remittance in transit**		Non-sensitive.
3.	**Balances with banks in India**		
	a)	In current a/c.	Non-sensitive.
	b)	In deposit accounts, Money at call and short notice and other placements	Sensitive; reprices on maturity. To be placed as per residual maturity in respective time buckets.
4.	**Investments**		
	a)	Fixed income securities (e.g. Government securities, zero coupon bonds, bonds, debentures, cumulative, non-cumulative, redeemable preference shares, etc.)	Sensitive on maturity. To be slotted as per residual maturity.
			However, the bonds / debentures valued by applying NPA norms due to non-servicing of interest, shall be shown, net of provisions made, in:
			i) 3-5-year bucket - if sub-standard norms applied.
			ii) Over 5-year bucket - if doubtful norms applied.
	b)	Floating rate securities	Sensitive; reprice on the next repricing date. To be slotted as per residual time to the repricing date.
	c)	Equity shares, convertible preference shares, shares of subsidiaries / joint ventures, venture capital units.	Non-sensitive.
5.	**Advances (performing)**		
	a)	Bills of exchange, promissory notes discounted & rediscounted	Sensitive on maturity. To be slotted as per the residual usance of the underlying bills.
	b)	Term loans / corporate loans / Short Term Loans (rupee loans only)	
		i) Fixed Rate	Sensitive on cash flow / maturity.

		ii)	Floating Rate	Sensitive only when PLR or risk premium is changed by the NBFCs. The amount of term loans shall be slotted in time buckets which correspond to the time

		taken by NBFC to effect changes in their PLR in response to market interest rates.
6.	Non-performing loans: (net of provisions, interest suspense and claims received from ECGC)	
	a. Sub-standard	To be slotted as indicated at item B.7 of Annex II.
	b. Doubtful and loss	
7.	**Assets on lease**	The cash flows on lease assets are sensitive to changes in interest rates. The leased asset cash flows be slotted in the time-buckets as per timing of the cash flows.
8.	**Fixed assets (excluding assets on lease)**	Non-sensitive.
9.	**Other assets**	
	a) Intangible assets and items not representing cash flows.	Non-sensitive.
	b) Other items (e.g. accrued income, other receivables, staff loans, etc.)	Non-sensitive.
10.	**Reverse Repos / Swaps (Buy / Sell) and Bills rediscounted (DUPN)**	Sensitive on maturity. To be slotted as per residual maturity.
11.	**Other (interest rate) products**	
	a) Interest rate swaps	Sensitive; to be slotted as per residual maturity in respective time buckets.
	b) Other Derivatives	To be classified suitably as per the residual maturity in respective time buckets