

Interest Rate Policy

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had in its Inspection report for the year 2019-20 advised to lay out appropriate internal principles and procedures on determining interest rates on Deposits.

Keeping in view the RBI's and the good governance practices, the bank has decided to adopted the following internal guidelines, policies, procedures to decide interest rates of deposit and Advances .

These need to be taken cognizance of while determining interest rates and other charges, and any subsequent changes thereto.

1) Methodology: -

The average yields and the rate of interest under each product is decided from time to time, giving due consideration to the following factors;

- The cost of funds on the borrowings, as well as costs incidental to those borrowings, taking into consideration the average tenure, market liquidity and refinancing avenues etc;
- Operating cost in our business and maintaining the stakeholders expectations for a reasonable, market-competitive rate of return;
- Inherent credit and default risk in our business, particularly trends with sub-groups / customer segments of the loan portfolio;
- Nature of lending, for example unsecured/secured, and the associated tenure;
- Nature and value of securities and collateral offered by customers.
- Subventions and subsidies available, if any
- Risk profile of customer - professional qualification, stability in earnings and employment, financial positions, past repayment track record with us or other lenders, external ratings of customers, credit reports, customer relationship, future business potential etc.
- Industry trends - offerings by competition

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2) Interest Rate Policy for Lending Business: -

- The bank shall adopt a discrete interest rate policy which means that the rate of interest for same product and tenure availed during the same period by separate customers would not be standardized but could vary within a range, depending, amongst other things, the factors mentioned above.
- The Bank shall disclose the rate of interest and the approach for gradations of risk and rationale for charging different rate of interest to different categories of borrowers in the application form and communicate explicitly in the sanction letter.
- The rates of interest and the approach for gradation of risks shall also be made available on the web-site of the bank or published in the relevant newspapers. The information published in the website or otherwise published would be updated whenever there is a change in the rates of interest.
- The interest rates offered could be on fixed basis or floating / variable basis. Changes in interest rates would be decided at any periodicity, depending upon market volatility and competitor review.
- Annualized rate of interest would be intimated to the customer.
- Besides normal interest, the Bank may levy additional interest for adhoc facilities, penal interest for any delay or default in making payments of any dues. The levy or waiver of these additional or penal interests for different products or facilities would be decided within the limits prescribed under the policy.
- The Bank shall mention the penal interest in the loan agreement.
- The interest re-set period for floating / variable rate lending would be decided by the Bank from time to time, applying the same decision criteria as considered for fixing of interest rates.
- Interest would be charged, and recovered on a monthly, quarterly basis or such other periodicity as may be approved by the designated authority. Specific terms in this regard would be addressed through the relevant product policy.
- Interest rates would be intimated to the customers at the time of sanction / availing of the loan and the EMI apportionments towards interest and principal dues would be made available to the customer.

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- Interest shall be deemed payable immediately on due date as communicated and no grace period for payment of interest is allowed.
- Interest changes would be prospective in effect and intimation of change of interest or other charges would be communicated to customers in a manner deemed fit, as per terms of the loan documents.
- Besides interest, other financial charges like processing fees, cheque bouncing charges, pre payment/ foreclosure charges, part disbursement charges, cheque swaps, cash handling charges, RTGS/ other remittance charges, commitment fees, charges on various other services like issuing NO DUE certificates, NOC, letters ceding charge on assets/ security, security swap & exchange charges etc. would be levied by the Bank wherever considered necessary. Besides the base charges, the Goods and Service Tax (GST) and other cess would be collected at applicable rates from time to time. Any revision in these charges would be with prospective effect. A suitable condition in this regard would be incorporated in the loan agreement. These charges would be decided upon collectively by the management of the Bank.
- The practices followed by competitors would also be taken into consideration while deciding on interest rates / charges.
- Interest rate models, base lending rate and other charges, and their periodic revisions are made available to prospective and existing customers through our offices and branches. Prior to entering into an agreement with customers, will provide them with our statement of charges and interest and address their queries and questions on the same, to their satisfaction. Loan officers ensure charges and rates of interest are explained clearly and transparently to the people who may be interested in the products.
- In case of staggered disbursements, the rates of interest would be subjected to review and the same may vary according to the prevailing rate at the time of successive disbursements or as may be decided by the bank.
- Claims for refund or waiver of such charges/ penal interest / additional interest would normally not be entertained by the Bank and it is the sole and absolute discretion of the Bank to deal with such requests

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3) Interest Rate of Deposit

- Interest rate of deposit is decided based on cost of funds on the Deposits as well as costs incidental to those Deposits.
- Deposit rate would be reasonable and market-competitive .
- Bank may change Interest to maintain the CD ratio.
- Deposit interest rates are would be prospective nature.
- To meet the gap of ALM if any, bank may change interest rate of deposit.
- To maintain the margin, bank may changes deposit rates based on interest rate of advances.
- Industry trends - offerings by competition

All other regulatory changes in this regard will stand updated in the policy from time to time.