

INTEREST RATE POLICY

F.Y 2025-26

Background

Every NBFC has to get an Interest rate model approved from their respective board as per the Reserve Bank of India guidelines that are applicable for the Company, taking into account relevant factors such as cost of funds, margin and risk premium establishment cost, etc., and determine the rate of interest to be charged for loans and advances. Further, the directive states that the rate of interest and the approach for gradation of risk and the rationale for charging different rates of interest for different categories of borrowers should be communicated to the borrowers / customers in the sanction letters issued to them. The Company's authorized Board of Directors to review the interest rates from time to time on the basis of the money market situation and take suitable decisions.

Accordingly, interest rate model and policy has are discussed in detail and the same are to be approved by the board of directors of the company.

The objective of the policy

To arrive at the benchmark rates to be used for different categories of customer segments and to decide on the principles and approach of charging spreads to arrive at final rates charged from customers.

Periodicity and implementation of Policy

The Policy shall be reviewed once in a year or in between if required due to changes required in the model, for example any addition/deletion of a particular component forming part of benchmark calculation.

The Board of Directors shall have oversight for the interest rate Policy of DMFL. In order to ensure Effective implementation of the Interest Rate Policy, the Board may delegate the power of implementation of the Policy and its operational aspects to the Managing Director and/or ALCO as deemed fit.

Asset Liability Committee

ALCO shall be responsible for taking decision to change the benchmark rate. The ALCO meeting will be held on a quarterly basis and any changes / status quo in the benchmark rate would be discussed and decided by the members of the ALCO and would be put up to the Board in subsequent meeting. Business can have their internal pricing policies under the overall framework of board approved interest rate policy for company in deciding the spreads to arrive at final rate. Changes to business-level internal pricing policies, if any, would need to be approved jointly by any -two officers of the Company as per the matrix below:

1. MANAGING DIRECTOR
2. CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
3. RESPECTIVE BUSINESS HEAD

Interest Rate Model

DMFL lends money to its customers through fixed rate loans. DMFL being a diversified NBFC lends money through various products to cater the needs of different category of customers. Few broad categories of customer segments are as follows.

- Business loan, consumer loan (Secured and Unsecured Loans)
- Loan to salaried persons, self-employed, SMEs/MSMEs, and professionals
- Project loans like heavy machinery, Heavy vehicles and EVs. etc
- Loan against Mortgage of Property (For any lawful productive activities)
- Commercial Loans to corporates (For lawful productive activities)
- Loan against securities

Currently DMFL has fixed rate of interest system. Commercial businesses also use external benchmarks for pricing the loans from time to time.

The aforesaid benchmarks are calculated based on following factors.

Sr. No.	Factor	Description
1	Weighted Average cost of borrowing	The Company borrows funds through cash credit limit, term loans, subordinate debt and already taken public term deposits, etc. from the investors. Weighted average cost of borrowing of such funds is taken for benchmark calculation.
2	Cost of Equity	DMFL needs to put some equity portion to run the business and the cost of such equity is taken into consideration.
3	Fund raising cost	It includes processing fees on term loans and cash credit etc., brokerage to source funds, Rating Fee etc.
4	Negative Carry on Investment Cost	The Company also keeps some liquidity buffer in the form of investments into liquid funds to manage liquidity risk and has to bear negative carry on those investments too.
5	ALM mismatch cost	The Company borrows funds through short-term and long term products and to comply with the regulatory guidelines, it needs to manage ALM gaps under certain limits imposed

		by the regulator, while taking into account the prepayments made by the customers.
6	Opex Cost	It includes employee expenses, branch-related fixed and variable costs, operations costs, sales, and marketing Expenses etc.
7	Risk Premium	Base risk premium to cover business related risks and would vary by business, customer segment, geography, sourcing channel etc.
8	Base ROA	Base Return on assets is the minimum return expected by the Company on its assets.

Weighted avg. cost of borrowing (A)	xx%
Cost of Equity (B)	xx%
Fund raising cost (C)	xx%
Negative carry on Investments (D)	xx%
ALM Mismatch cost (E)	xx%
Opex cost (F) xx	xx%
Risk premium (G)	xx%
Base ROA (H) xx%	xx%
Final Benchmark rate {Sum (A to H) }	(xx...%)

Fixed rate loans are not directly linked to benchmark but are decided based on their COF (allocated through Fund transfer pricing), Operational expenditure, Business related risks and desired ROE/ROA. Factors affecting the calculation of spreads to arrive at the final rate are mentioned below.

Principles and procedures for charging spreads to calculate final rate

The rate of interest for loans for various business segments and various schemes thereunder is arrived after adjusting for spread by the relevant business segment. Factors taken into account by businesses for calculating spreads are as follows:

- Interest rate risk (fixed vs floating loan)
- Credit and default risk in the related business segment
- Historical performance of similar homogeneous clients
- Profile of the borrower
- Industry segment
- Repayment track record of the borrower
- Nature and value of collateral security
- Secured Vs unsecured loan
- Subvention available
- Ticket size of loan
- Credit Score (By CICs)
- Tenure of Loan
- Location delinquency and collection performance
- Customer Indebtedness (other existing loans)

The rate of interest for the same product and tenor availed during same period by different customers need not be the same-. It could vary for different customers depending upon consideration of all or a combination of above factors.

Other Charges

Besides interest, other financial charges like processing fees, cheque/NACH/other mandate bouncing charges, late payment charges, re-scheduling charges, etc., would be levied by the company wherever considered necessary. Besides these charges, stamp duty, service tax GST and other cess would be collected at applicable rates from time to time. Any revision in these charges would be implemented prospective basis with due communication to customers. These charges would be decided upon by the respective business / Functional heads in consultation with Operations, Finance, Compliance, risk management and Legal Heads.

Communication Framework

DMFL will communicate the effective rate of interest to customers at the time of sanction / availing of the loan through the acceptable mode of communication (welcome letter).

Changes in the charges for existing customers would also be communicated to them through various modes communication such as website updation, email, letters, SMS, etc.

Amendments to the Interest Rate Policy

The Board hereby authorize any of the Executive, Directors/Managing Director to review and make appropriate changes to the Interest Rate Policy from time to time, based on the money market scenario in the Country which includes the upward / downward revision in interest rates applicable to various loan products and the relevant charges applicable for such loan products.

For Dhara Motor Finance Limited

Gajendra Singh
Managing Director

G.S. Chauhan
Whole Time Director