



POLICY ON INTEREST RATE, PENAL, FORECLOSURE & OTHER CHARGES

Created By	Mr. Rohit Bagal
Reviewed by	Mr. Amit Gupta
Review Period	Annual
Approved by Board of Directors	05.05.2026
Version	Version 8
Formation	06.01.2020

Version History:

Sr. No.	Version	Revision Summary	Approving Authority	Effective Date
1	Version 1	Created	Board of Directors	06.01.2020
2	Version 2	Annual review	Board of Directors	06.02.2023
3	Version 3	Annual Review, no change	Board of Directors	28.10.2023
4	Version 4	Structured as per regulation	Board of Directors	28.06.2024
5	Version 5	Structured as per regulation	Board of Directors	25.01.2025
6	Version 6	Revision with changes	Board of Directors	12.05.2025
7	Version 7	Structured as per regulation	Board of Directors	03.11.2025
8	Version 8	Revision pertains to Regulation reference	Board of Directors	05.05.2026

Contents

1. Introduction and Background.....	3
2. Objective of the Policy.....	3
3. Protium Customer Segment and Business Model Overview	4
4. Associated costs.....	4
5. Interest Rate Model.....	5
6. Approach for gradation of Risk	8
7. Penal Charges	9
8. Foreclosure Charges.....	10
9. Other Fees and Charges.....	10
10. General Disclosures and Communication to Customers.....	10
11. Delegation of Authority.....	11
12. Review of the Policy.....	11

1. Introduction and Background

Protium Finance Limited (hereinafter referred to as ‘the Company’ or ‘Protium’ or ‘PFL’), is a non-deposit taking Non-Banking Financial Company duly registered with the Reserve Bank of India (‘RBI’) falling under the Middle Layer category (‘NBFC-ML’) as Investment and Credit Company (‘ICC’). The Company provides both secured and unsecured loans to individuals and to Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) across India.

The RBI, has directed NBFCs to have a documented Interest Rate and Charges Policy/Model in place along with policy on penal charges, reset of floating interest rate, pre-payment charges and other applicable charges. Accordingly, this policy has been prepared in accordance with the following RBI regulations / directions:

Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Companies – Responsible Business Conduct) Directions, 2025

The Policy shall set out the internal principles and procedures for determining the interest rates and other charges on the loan products offered by NBFC taking into account relevant factors such as the cost of funds, the risk profile of borrowers, and market conditions, among other factors. Additionally, the NBFCs are required to disclose the rate of interest along with the gradations of risk and rationale for charging different rate of interest for different loan products.

Keeping in view of the RBI's guidelines as cited above, and the good governance practices being followed by the Company, the following internal guidelines, policies, procedures and interest rate model have been adopted by the Company. The Board of Directors of the Company (“the Board”) or any Board constituted Committee (“the Committee”) like Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO) as the case may be, while fixing interest rates chargeable from the customers shall be guided by this Interest Rate and Penal Charges Policy. In addition to cost factors set out hereunder, the Board or the Committee shall be guided by the market conditions and various rules and regulations, if any, prescribed by the RBI or such other authorities from time to time.

This Policy has been duly approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.

2. Objective of the Policy

The main objectives of this policy are as follows:

- (i) To lay down appropriate internal principles and procedures in determining the range of interest rates that shall be applicable to various customers.
- (ii) To ensure that interest rates are determined in a manner to ensure long term sustainability of business by taking into account the interests of all stakeholders.
- (iii) To ensure that computation of interest is accurate, fair, and transparent in line with regulatory expectations and market practices.
- (iv) To ensure communication with stakeholders on the rates of interest and the approach for gradation of risks by publishing the same on the company’s website.

The Company will apply the best industry practices so long as such practices do not conflict with or violate RBI guidelines.

This Policy is divided into three parts – A. Interest Rate Policy, B. Penal Charges Policy and C Foreclosure & Other Charges Policy.

Part A: Policy related to Interest Rate

3. Protium Customer Segment and Business Model Overview

Protium is committed to meeting the growing financial needs of India's growing small businesses, are is often underserved by traditional commercial banks. By offering a wide range of tailored products and solutions, Protium aims to provide accessible and flexible financial options to individuals and businesses that require more personalized support.

Customer Segment

Protium finance caters to the financing needs of the MSME sector across India. Majority of the customers are Micro and Small enterprises in Retail, Trade, Services sectors and small portion in the manufacturing sector.

Business Model

The distribution model of the company is both through direct sales force through company's branches and the DSAs.

Product offerings:

- (i) **Loan against property** - Secured loans to small businesses including educational institution against the security of the immovable properties.
- (ii) **Unsecured Business loans** - Unsecured loans to small businesses.
- (iii) **Machinery Finance** - Loans to small businesses for purchasing machines / equipment.
- (iv) **Personal loan or Consumer loans either secured or unsecured.**
- (v) **Term Lending to Financial Institution / Corporate Loans** - Secured loans to Financial Institutions and / or Corporates for business purposes.

4. Associated costs

When pricing a loan product, Protium incorporates both upfront and ongoing costs to ensure comprehensive cost recovery and profitability. These costs are divided into two main categories:

Upfront costs – These costs are incurred before the disbursement of the loan to the customer and typically involve the following:

- (i) Acquisition costs – The cost of sales channel and sales promotion expenses.
- (ii) Verification costs – A verification of information supplied by customer in application form such as residence and employment details may be required. Additionally, verification may be required through credit bureaus.
- (iii) Credit appraisal costs – The Company needs to invest in competent resources that can carry out credit appraisal of the customer's application.
- (iv) Legal / valuation charges – For products such as “Loan against property”, “Machinery and Equipment Financing”, etc. expenses are incurred towards verification of title documents, valuation of property / equipment, etc. Protium uses the services of specialized agencies, such as a registered chartered engineers / valuers / lawyers to provide these opinion. In such cases, to defray some of these expenses, Protium will collect application fees from the customer at the time of application. This will be non- refundable in nature.
- (v) Technology costs: As part of the ongoing digital transformation, Protium invests in advanced technology infrastructure, including hardware, software, data storage, and analytics. These investments support efficient operations, improve customer service, and ensure compliance with regulatory standards. Given

the fast pace of technological advancements and evolving customer expectations, these costs are continuous and substantial.

It is important to note that many of these upfront costs are incurred regardless of the outcome of the loan application.

Ongoing expenses – The following expenses are incurred during the life of the loan.

- (i) Funding costs – Protium’s funding mix includes both debt and equity. The costs associated with raising and managing this capital, including interest payments and equity management, are critical to supporting the loan book and matching the tenor of the loans.
- (ii) Servicing cost – Ongoing costs for managing loan repayments, maintaining customer records, and providing continuous support to borrowers are included here. This also covers administrative tasks such as managing loan accounts and responding to customer inquiries.
- (iii) Collection costs – In cases of borrower defaults, Protium incurs costs for collection efforts, including contacting borrowers, negotiating repayment terms, and managing debt recovery procedures.
- (iv) Customer Service – Customer service costs include handling requests from borrowers for documentation (such as interest certificates or loan statements), address changes, and other service- related queries. This ensures a positive customer experience and timely responses to borrower needs.
- (v) Management costs – These include the expenses related to management overheads, IT infrastructure, software licenses, and other essential administrative and operational costs required to run the business efficiently.
- (vi) Record keeping – Protium maintains secure records of all loan-related documents, which are essential legal instruments. Safekeeping of these records requires resources for physical or digital storage and retrieval.

Together, these upfront and ongoing costs are integral to the operations of Protium and are factored into the pricing of loan products to ensure sustainable business practices and adequate cost coverage.

5. Interest Rate Model

Interest Rate Model defines the basis on which the interest rate range shall be arrived at for various loan products. The Company’s interest rate model is designed to ensure transparent, fair and competitive lending rates aligned with both market dynamics and borrower risk profiles.

The model takes into consideration the constituents which are defined based on the various operational expense line items and the premium expectations from the business. Protium offers loan rates based on risk categorization of the borrower, loan size, perceived credit risk, cost of funds, margin, risk premium, nature and value of collateral and credit history with other FIs. Existing customers who take a repeat loan from the Company will also benefit of lower rates as they have a demonstrated track record and lower origination cost. Various other parameters like income source of customer, risk profile of asset, geographical variations, government policies, method of sourcing, bureau records, past transactions with the borrower are also considered while determining the rate of interest.

While deciding interest rate, the Company shall ensure that interest rate should not be too high as per market practices and the same shall be charged on the basis of capital charge profit margin and considering other factors as defined under this Policy. Given the higher cost of funds as compared to banks, operating costs, expected credit losses and investments required to build a strong model, our pricing will be commensurate with our costs.

We will offer both fixed rate and floating rate loans to our customers depending on the tenor / Product. As certain

costs are fixed irrespective of the size of the loan, the company benefits from economies of scale when customers take a larger value loan. Hence customers, subject to credit risk, maybe charged lower rates for higher value loans. Similarly, customer maybe charged lower rates for a loan with longer tenor and vice-versa i.e. the loan with a short tenor of less than two years may carry a higher rate of interest owing to certain fixed loan servicing costs.

The pricing to the customer shall have below components:

Annualized / Applicable ROI to the customer	Base Rate + Risk Premium and Product Spread
---	---

- **Base Rate**

The following items shall form a part of the Base rate -

- (i) **Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)** – This includes the weighted average cost of borrowings and the cost of shareholders’ equity.
- (ii) **Estimated Operational Expenses** – It includes estimated fixed and variable operations cost including employee expenses, administration expenses, sales and marketing expenses etc.
- (iii) **Standard provisions on the loans and advances** - This includes standard provisions made at the time of origination and will include any contingency reserves created by the company.
- (iv) **Contingency Reserves:** Any additional reserves required by the regulatory authority or for business prudence.

These costs are collectively referred to as a ‘**Base Rate**’ ALCO of the company will review the base rate as and when required.

- **Risk Premium and Product Spread**

The Risk Premium is the additional amount added to the base rate, reflecting the credit risk associated with the individual borrower or loan product.

Credit risk premium will depend on the risk gradation of the customer, which depends on factors such as loan size, type and worth of collateral, borrower's profile, credit score, repayment history, and indebtedness.

The Product spread ensures that the Company is compensated for the cost structure of the product. Operating expenses included in the Base rate are average on entity level while some of the products operate on higher or lower operating cost structure compared to average, which would be included as the operating premium or discount based on the loan product and the loan size.

The indicative interest rate is arrived basis the gradation of risk. The pricing would inter-alia be based on due negotiation (where applicable) with the client and/or credit assessment parameters being followed by the Company. The interest rates may vary for the same product based on these considerations, falling between 10.5% and 36% p.a.

Any deviation up to 2% from the indicative interest rate may be approved by a person not below the rank of associate partners handling the product/business. Any deviation in excess of 2% from the indicative interest rate shall be approved by the partners/business heads.

The interest could be charged on monthly or quarterly rests for different products / segments. Occasionally, the Company might offer special promotional interest rates. The interest shall be deemed payable

immediately on the due date as communicated.

- **Floating v/s. Fixed Rate Structure**

The Company offers products through both fixed and/or floating rate interest. The floating rate loans are linked with Protium's Base Rate, explained hereinabove. Fixed interest rate for the loans are arrived on the same principle as for the floating rate loans with an additional component of interest rate risk premium added. Interest rate risk premium is function of interest rate volatility for the expected duration of the loan.

- **Reset of Floating Interest Rate on Equated Monthly Instalments (EMI) based Personal Loans.**

RBI requires the Regulated Entities ('REs') to lay down policy framework in respect of EMI based floating rate personal loans. Personal loans refer to loans given to individuals and consist of (a) consumer credit, (b) loans given for creation/ enhancement of immovable assets, and (c) loans given for investment in financial assets (shares, debentures, etc.)

In respect of EMI based floating rate personal loans, following framework shall be followed by the Company:

- At the time of sanction of floating rate loans, the Company shall consider the repayment capacity of borrowers to ensure that adequate headroom/ margin is available for elongation of tenor and/ or increase in EMI, in the scenario of possible increase in the external benchmark rate during the tenor of loan.
- At the time of sanction, the Company shall clearly communicate to the borrowers about the possible impact of change in benchmark interest rate on the loan leading to changes in EMI and/or tenor or both. Subsequently, any increase in the EMI/ tenor or both on account of the above shall be communicated to the borrower immediately through appropriate channels.
- At the time of reset of base rate, customers with floating rate personal loans will be provided option of:
 1. Switch over to a fixed rate with applicable rate swap charges. During the tenor of the loan the borrower can switch from fixed to floating rate or vice versa only once.
 2. Enhancement in EMI or elongation of tenor or for a combination of both options; and,
 3. To prepay, either in part or in full, at any point during the tenor of the loan with applicable charges as per schedule of charges, and subject to Part C of this policy.
- All applicable charges for switching loans from floating to fixed rate or vice versa and any other service charges/ administrative costs incidental to the exercise of the above options shall be disclosed in the sanction letter and at the time of revision of such charges/ costs by the Company from time to time.
- Adequately disclose in the KFS, reference benchmark, benchmark rate in percentage, spread in percentage, reset periodicity, and impact of change in the reference benchmark.
- The Company shall ensure that the elongation of tenors in case of floating rate loan does not result in negative amortization.
- The Company shall share / make accessible to the borrowers, through appropriate channels, a statement at the end of each quarter which shall at the minimum, enumerate the principal and interest recovered till date, EMI amount, number of EMIs left and annualized rate of interest / Annual Percentage Rate (APR) for the entire tenor of the loan.
- Apart from the equated monthly instalment loans, these instructions would also apply, mutatis mutandis, to all equated instalment-based loans of different periodicities.
- The Company shall send communication to all existing borrowers, through appropriate channels intimating the options available to them.

6. Approach for gradation of Risk

In order to ensure prudent lending and safeguard the Company's financial portfolio, the Company considers the below risk factors for calculating spread:

- Interest Rate Risk (Floating vs Fixed)
- Profile and market reputation of the borrower.
- Tenure of relationship with the borrower group, past repayment track record and historical performance of our similar clients
- Repayment track record of the existing borrower
- Nature and value of collateral security and additional security
- Borrower's financial flexibility
- Type of asset being financed, end use of the loan represented by the underlying asset,
- Pricing offered by competition.
- Business risk, industry risk, market position, vintage of the business, competition
- Industry segment of the customer
- Geography of the customer/borrower
- Loan-to-value (LTV) ratio.
- Appropriate headroom / margin which may be required for elongation of tenor and / or increase in repayment instalment, in the scenario of possible increase in benchmark rate
- Subvention available and any other factors that may be relevant in a particular case

The rate of interest could vary for different customers depending upon consideration of all or combination of above factors.

<<This space has been left blank intentionally>>

Part B: Policy related to Penal Charges

7. Penal Charges

The Company may levy penal charges for non-compliance of material terms and conditions of loan contract by the borrower. This shall not be levied in the form of ‘penal interest’ that is added to the rate of interest charged on the advances. There shall be no capitalization of penal charges i.e., no further interest computed on such charges. However, this will not affect the normal procedures for compounding of interest in the loan account.

The Company shall not introduce any additional component to the rate of interest. Loans remaining unpaid on due dates or noncompliance of material terms and conditions as described below, shall be charged penal charges at such rates uniformly applied within each loan/product category, as clearly disclosed in the respective customer agreements and Key Fact Statements (KFS). Taxes, if any, shall be levied additionally unless defined otherwise in the Loan Agreement.

The quantum of penal charges shall be reasonable and commensurate with the noncompliance of material terms and conditions of loan contract without being discriminatory within a particular loan/ product category.

The penal charges in case of loans sanctioned to ‘individual borrowers, for purposes other than business’, shall not be higher than the penal charges applicable to non-individual borrowers for similar non-compliance of material terms and conditions.

The Company may treat the following circumstances as noncompliance of material terms and conditions and levy penal charges:

- Delay in creation/non-creation of security in favor of PFL.
- Non-Payment of EMI amount
- Non-compliance with financial covenants, if any as identified in the Loan Agreement.
- Bouncing of the repayment instrument submitted by the borrower.
- Any other covenant prescribed by PFL in the Loan Agreement.

The Company shall in any scenario not charge penal charges more than 3% of overdue amount per month whether singly or cumulatively for non-compliance of material terms and conditions as specified in this Policy.

The customer will be given a copy of the loan agreement which will carry details of all charges, including quantum and rationale for penal charges, and the interest rates charged to the customer. In addition, the customer will be able to get information on the effective rate of interest charged, all fees and charges at the time of loan sanction in form of KFS issued to the customer, as per the RBI mandate. The customer grievance redressal system is placed on the Company’s web site “www.protium.co.in”. The same will be prominently displayed in all its offices and in the literature issued by it. The authority for any changes in the penal charges rests with ALCO of the company.

<<This space has been left blank intentionally>>

Part C: Policy related to Foreclosure and Other Charges

8. Foreclosure Charges

The Company shall charge foreclosure / pre-payment charges subject to the following:

- No foreclosure or pre-payment charges shall be levied on floating rate loans sanctioned to individual borrowers for non-business purposes, irrespective of the presence of co-obligants.
- No foreclosure or pre-payment charges shall be levied on floating rate loans sanctioned after 1st January 2026 to individual borrowers or Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) for business purposes, where the sanctioned loan amount is up to ₹50 lakh. For sanctioned amounts exceeding ₹50 lakh, pre-payment charges may be applied as per the Company's board approved Schedule of Charges.
- Pre-payment charges shall be levied on fixed rate loans across all borrower categories and purposes, including loans to individuals (for personal or business use), MSEs, and non-MSEs, irrespective of the loan amount, in accordance with the Company's Schedule of Charges.
- Wherever pre-payment charges are applicable as per this policy, such charges shall not vary based on the source of funds used for pre-payment, whether the repayment is made in part or in full.
- For dual/special rate loans, the applicability of pre-payment charges shall be determined based on whether the loan is under a fixed or floating rate at the time of pre-payment.
- In case of pre-payment charges in term loans, the quantum of pre-payment charge shall be based on the amount being repaid by the customer.
- No pre-payment charges shall be levied retrospectively or in cases where the pre-payment is initiated by the Company.
- The Company shall adequately disclose the applicable pre-payment charges to the customer at the time of loan sanction through the loan agreement and the KFS.

9. Other Fees and Charges

In addition to interest, the company will levy additional financial charges such as processing fees, application fees, charges for cheque dishonor, late payment charges, fees for rescheduling, charges for early payment or closure, charge for cheque or security swaps, and other related fees as deemed necessary. Additionally, stamp duties, service tax, and any cess will be charged as per applicable rates. All the above-mentioned fees and charges, along with penal and foreclosure charges shall be approved by the ALCO separately in its Schedule of Charges (SoC) and be displayed on the website of the Company.

All applicable fees and charges will be disclosed to the customer at the time of loan sanction through loan agreement, sanction letter, and / or KFS. Any revision in these charges would be from prospective effect. The charges including penal and service charges are approved or ratified by ALCO.

10. General Disclosures and Communication to Customers

- The Company shall issue a KFS to its customers, listing the applicable interest rate along with all fixed and contingent charges payable by the customer. This KFS will be issued to the customer in accordance with the extant RBI directions and in a language that is understood by the borrower.
- The company shall intimate the borrower the annualized Rate of Interest at the time of sanction of the loan along with the tenure, loan amount sanctioned, and amount of monthly installment and shall document the same in the

loan agreement, sanction letter and the KFS.

- The Company shall also disclose the Annual Percentage Rate (APR) to the customer at the time of loan sanction.
- The customer shall also be informed about the Interest rate model policy which can be accessed on the company's website. Also, any change in the benchmark rates and charges for existing customers would be uploaded on the web site of the Company.
- At the time of sanction, the borrowers will be informed about the possible impact of change in benchmark interest rate on the loan leading to changes in EMI and/or tenor or both.
- The Company shall give a notice to the borrower in a language understood by the borrower of any changes in the rates and charges for existing customers.
- Statement of account will be made accessible to the borrowers, through app of the Company or email or text message.
- Reminders sent to borrowers regarding non-compliance with the material terms and conditions of the loan shall include the disclosure of the penal charges.
- The borrower shall be informed of any instances of penal charges being applied, along with the reasons for those charges.
- The quantum and reason for penal charges shall be clearly disclosed by the Company to the customers in the loan agreement and most important terms & conditions/ Key Fact Statement (KFS) as applicable, in addition to being displayed on REs website under Interest rates and Service Charges.
- The rates of interest, approach for gradation of risks, and Schedule of Charges shall also be made available on the web-site of the company. The information published on the website or otherwise published would be updated whenever there is a change in the rates of interest.
- The company shall follow the guidelines mentioned in the Fair Practice Code guidelines as issued by RBI from time to time and as adopted by the company through its Fair Practice Code Policy.

11. Delegation of Authority

In order to ensure effective implementation of the Interest Rate and Penal Charges Policy, the Board delegates the implementation of this Policy to Risk Management Committee through Asset-Liability Management Committee (ALCO).

ALCO shall hold meetings periodically to review interest rates within the overall stipulations of the Interest Rate and Penal Charges Policy approved by the Board of Directors and provide necessary updates and recommendations to the Board in this regard.

12. Review of the Policy

The Board of Directors shall review this Policy annually or more frequently in the event of changes i.e., in the event of change in regulatory framework or for business or operational needs, whichever is earlier.

Any changes made in this policy post review shall be submitted to the Board for its final approval. Post Board approval, such updates / changes to the Policy will be communicated to the relevant staff /personnel and relevant stakeholders across the Company.

Any deviations from this Policy can only be undertaken with the approval of the Board.