



Co-lending Guidelines

Understanding the borderlines

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What is co-lending?



Financial interfaces between different financial entities may take the form of securitisation, direct assignment, co-lending, banking correspondents, loan referencing, etc.



Co-lending is coming together of entities in the financial sector – mostly, something that happens between banks and NBFCs, or larger banks and smaller banks for offering a loan/financial product.



There is joint contribution of credit by both lenders at the facility level. It also involves sharing of risks and rewards between the co-lenders.

Difference between Co-lending, Direct Assignment and Securitisation

Securitisation

In Securitisation, the originator sells its receivables to an SPV, which then raises funds by issuing PTCs (with receivables as underlying assets)

Direct Assignment

In Direct assignment, the originator sells its receivables (after some seasoning) directly to the assignee, who takes over such assets in its own books

Co-lending

In Co-lending, the loan is co-originated by the parties at the inception itself

A large red horseshoe magnet is positioned on the left side of the slide. To its right, a grey hand is shown holding a sphere. The background is a solid dark grey. The text is white and arranged in a list format on the right side of the slide.

Why Co-lending?

Leveraging the outreach, tech-based appraisal process, automated processes and specialization of NBFCs

Achieving Priority Sector Lending Targets for Banks

A win-win situation for both the bank and the NBFC

Benefits to banks



Benefit of the outreach of the NBFC



Automation of lending process, resulting into reduced costs of documentation, due diligence, etc.



Bank may have full recourse on the NBFC on the co-originated loans (hence, complete risk cover) – (under the CLM guidelines)

Benefits to NBFCs



Expansion of customer base



Relaxation from taking the entire exposure in the books (even after having risk over the entire exposure)



Diversified portfolio



Alternative to obtaining finance from banks for on-lending to borrowers

Examples

Base Case: No Co-lending

Asset/Exposure	Amount	Risk Weight/CCF	Amount of RWA
Loan Exposure	1,00,000	100	1,00,000
Recourse	0	100	0
Total			0
Capital Requirement			15,000

Case 1: No Recourse


Asset/Exposure	Amount	Risk Weight/CCF	Amount of RWA
Loan Exposure	30,000	100	30,000
Recourse	0	100	0
Total			0
Capital Requirement			4,500

Case 2: Recourse in the form of guarantee

Asset/Exposure	Amount	Risk Weight/CCF	Amount of RWA
Loan Exposure	30,000	100	30,000
Guarantee	70,000	100	70,000
Total			1,00,000
Capital Requirement			15,000

Case 3: Recourse in form of any other contingent liability

Asset/Exposure	Amount	Risk Weight/CCF	Amount of RWA
Loan Exposure	30,000	100	30,000
Indemnity/other contingent liability	70,000	50	35,000
Total			65,000
Capital Requirement			9,750



Getting into the details of CLM guidelines

New concepts introduced, old ones
retained and everything in between



Applicability



APPLICABLE FROM
THE DATE OF
PUBLICATION
(NOVEMBER 5, 2020)
(NO TIMELINE
SPECIFIED)



PSL CLASSIFICATION
OF EXISTING LOANS
UNDER THE
ERSTWHILE
GUIDELINES TO
CONTINUE



EXISTING
ARRANGEMENTS
MAY HAVE TO BE
REVIEWED



APPLICABLE TO CO-
LENDING BETWEEN
SCBS AND NBFCS
(INCLUDING HFCS)



APPLICABLE IN CASE
OF NON-PSL LOANS
AS WELL IN PARI-
MATERIA

Salient Features



Provides two different options for manner of co-lending i.e. Co-origination and DA



Nature of transactions to be determined based on the discretionary power of the bank to take loan in its books



Allows NBFCs to bear the risk on the entire exposure of the loans originated by them

From Co-origination to Co-lending

Earlier, the guidelines dealt only with co-origination of loans



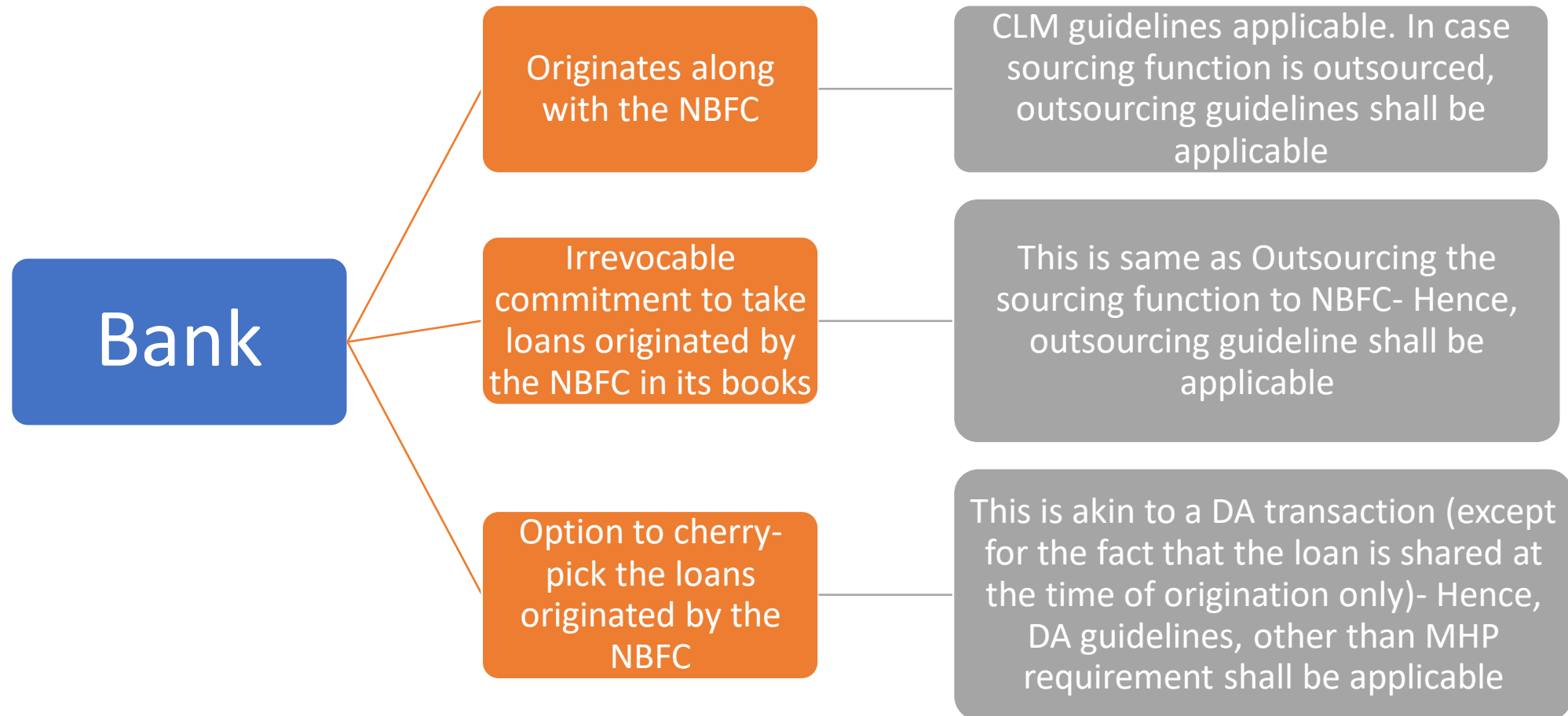
Now, co-Lending gets three faces with introduction of the CLM guidelines-

Co-origination

Co-Lending (With
outsourcing)

Direct
Assignment

Outsourcing or DA?



Defining the roles

- NBFC to be the face of transaction-
Hence, the NBFC shall
 - be the single point of interface for the customers
 - generate a single unified statement of the customer, through appropriate information sharing arrangements with the bank
 - Carry out KYC compliances on behalf of the bank (as on outsourced agent)
- Bank will be responsible for funding the loan as per the agreed share and other responsibilities as fixed under the agreement.



Individual Responsibilities of each Co-Lender

01

ASSET CLASSIFICATION
AND PROVISIONING AS
PER APPLICABLE NORMS
ON THEIR RESPECTIVE
SHARE OF THE LOAN

02

DEVELOP AND MAINTAIN
BUSINESS CONTINUITY
PLANS WITH RESPECT TO
LOANS GRANTED UNDER
THE ARRANGEMENT

03

ACCOUNTING AND
REGULATORY REPORTING
WITH RESPECT TO THEIR
SHARE OF THE LOANS

04

COMPLIANCE WITH FAIR
PRACTICES CODE AND
GUIDELINES ON
CUSTOMER SERVICE

Responsibilities which may shared as agreed

01

MONITORING AND
RECOVERY
FUNCTION

02

CREATION OF
SECURITY

03

MANAGEMENT OF
ESCROW ACCOUNT

Actionables

Adoption	Conduct	Execution	Establish
Formulate and adopt a Board approved Policy on Co-lending (existing policy may be revised if required)	Conduct due-diligence of the co-lending party	Execution of Master Agreement	Establish escrow mechanism

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