

14th Securitisation Summit – Provisional Agenda

Tone from the Top

Seeing securitisation in context of the emerging financial sector

01

Bridging Markets: Globalising Indian Securitisation

- With surging international interest in Indian financial sector, securitisation has become an important mode of bringing investments in India.
- Global banks, institutional investors, alternative investment funds etc are showing strong interest.
- At the same time, India has started issuing transactions out of India too.
- IFSC has also become an important channel for cross border capital flows.
- The session will focus what is the level of interest of global investors?
- What asset classes in particular are desired? Is or can IFSC become an important channel for bringing investments in India?
- Investments under the FPI route - do they need any relaxation/incentivisation?
- Are global investors expecting any specific issues to be addressed in the regulatory framework or market practices?
- How do Indian transactions compare with transactions of peer group countries?

02

Bridging Traditional & Non-Traditional: Innovation & Inclusion

- FY 26 has been marked by reduced issuer concentricity, entry of several new and smaller issuers, and of course, new asset classes.
- There has also been some issuance by non financial sector issuers.
- There has been some traction in pristine green asset classes - solar panels and EV funding.
- Is the framework for sustainable securitised instruments well understood, based on end-use or asset class?
- Is there established class of investors to invest in green assets?
- Is the non-financial issuer category, excluding some issuers who command investor attention due to issuer strength, having sufficient investor attention?
- How does the market see new and first time issuers? How does the market see BBB to A rated instruments?

03

Bridging Banks & NBFCs: Securitisation, TLE, Co-lending

- Securitisation, along with TLE and co-lending, have merged as a major tool financial sector inter-connectivity and capability extension.
- Banks are both issuers as well as investors, in each of these modes. NBFCs were primarily issuers in the past, but have recently emerged as major investors, achieving inorganic portfolio growth, develop asset classes and regions, and deployment of liquidity. Co-lending framework underwent a significant change, & the market is seemingly settling with the same. How do banks see this environment, with credit-deposit ratio consistently above 80%? How do larger NBFCs see potential for partnering? How do stakeholders regard the new co-lending model? Are there ground realities which the regulation is missing?
- Simultaneously, the financial sector has seen its own episodes of stress, in some cases, limited to entities, while others have been more asset-class or systemic. How do each of these three modes fare in these situations? Servicer transitions - have they been without disruption? In short, has the bankruptcy remoteness of these instruments been tested even where there is no formal insolvency process?

04

Bridging to Reach New Investors

- Every year, we talk about new investor class; slowly but surely, there is a wide variety of investors in transactions now.
- While new institutional investors have been investing, there is interest from retail investors too.
- The session will explore the interest of OBPPs and other issuer platforms in reaching new investors.
- At the same time, we will want to hear the feedback of the traditional and long-term investors