Yuvaraj Associates
Chartered Accountants

# NPA Identification, Asset Classification & IRAC Norms

March 2026

# Types of Loans to be analysed (1/2)

## FUND BASED

- **TERM LOANS**
  - Non-payment of 3 EMIs
  - Non-payment of Principal and / or Interest for more than 90 days

- **CASH CREDIT**
  - Non-payment of interest for more than 90 days
  - No transaction in the last 90 days
  - Credits are not enough to cover the interest debited during the previous 90 days period
  - Balance exceeding DP for more than 90 days
  - Not renewed for more than 180 days

- **CROP LOANS**
  - Short Term Crop Loan
  - Long Term Crop Loan

# Types of Loans to be analysed (2/2)

## NON FUND BASED LOANS

- **LETTER OF CREDIT**
  - **90 days after devolvement of LC**
- **BANK GUARANTEE**
  - **90 days after invocation of Bank Guarantee**

# Cash Credit accounts

## Details to be collected

1. Monthly Stock statements – March 25 to February 26
2. Audited Balance Sheet as on 31.03.25
3. Stock Audit Reports & ASM Reports

## Data to be verified

1. Check whether details of Opening Stock, Receipts, Issues, Closing Stock is available in case of RM, WIP & FG in monthly stock statement
2. Check whether Age wise debtors is available
3. Check for Unsecured Loans, Advance from Customers, Advances paid, Related parties in ABS
4. Compare Mar 25 stock statement with ABS as on 31.03.25 for Inventory, Debtors, Creditors, Advance received and other Payables
5. Calculate Drawing Power based on ABS
6. In case of significant variation between Mar 25 stock statement and ABS, Lack of DP as per ABS figures, inform the Bank and obtain clarification for the variation from the borrower

# Key Trigger Points/ Pointers

1. Lack of transactions in the account
2. Excess Stockholding of WIP when compared to RM & FG
3. Significant difference between Mar 25 Stock Statement and Audited Financials of 24-25
4. Stock held with third parties
5. Loans other than bank finance
6. Excess Overdue receivables
7. Adverse remarks in Stock Audit / ASM / Concurrent Audit / Inspection Reports
8. Stoppage of business
9. Huge cash withdrawals
10. Change in Statutory Auditors
11. Frequent excess drawings in the account

# Drawing Power Calculation

| Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|
| Inventory | |
| Less: Old/Obsolete Stock | |
| Less: Sundry Creditors | |
| Less: LC/BG | |
| Less: Advance from Customers | |
| Paid up Stock | |
| Less: Margin @ xx% | |
| **DP against Stock** | |
| Bank Finance- PC/PCFC/Buyers Credit | |
| **Excess Availed** | |
| Receivables within cover period | |
| Less: Bills Discounted | |
| Less: Commission payable | |
| Net Debtors | |
| Less: Margin @ xx% | |
| **DP against Debtors** | |
| **Total DP** | |
| Total Bank Finance | |
| **Excess Availed** | |

# List of Frauds/ Mis-Representations by Companies

## Based on Documentary Evidence

| | |
|---|---|
| **Stock - WIP** | ▪ *Showing more stock under progress since it is difficult to physically verify them* ***(CS-6)*** |
| **Receivables- Fake Bills** | ▪ *Account for fake purchases and show delivery of goods to a project and add to the unbilled receivables from the client* ***(CS-4)*** |
| **Receivables- Ageing** | ▪ *Showing more receivables within the cover period than actually true by direct misrepresentation* ***(CS-3)*** |
| **Payables** | ▪ *Difference between Mar 25 Stock Statement and Audited Financials*<br>▪ *Job work and transportation not being considered* |
| **Stock- Finished Goods** | ▪ *Valuing finished goods at sales value instead of cost*<br>▪ *Show more goods as held in stock than required to run operations*<br>▪ *Inflating the value at a per unit level by restating the nomenclature* ***(CS-2)*** |
| **Others** | ▪ ***Diversion of Funds-*** *Non-business related advances*<br>▪ ***Mismanagement of Funds-*** *Utilisation of working capital funds for capex* |

# Stock

## Ascertaining the correct position of WIP

1. By production days **(CS 6)**
2. By comparison with RM & FG **(CS 7)**
3. By physical verification

## Stock Holding Period

1. Importance of Stock Holding period
2. How do we calculate the Stock Holding period?
3. Why do we need to calculate the Stock Holding period?
4. Illustration of Marine company- **(CS 1)**

# Case Study 1

**Stock Statement- Jan '26**

| Particulars *(in Kg)* | Opening Balance | Receipts | Issues | Closing Balance | Rate (in Rs./Kg) | Value (in Rs. Lakhs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cuttle Fish | 24,095 | 5,325 | 865 | 28,555 | 170 | 49 |
| Squid | 1,52,050 | 43,286 | 51,289 | 1,44,047 | 80 | 115 |
| FrozenFish | 5,30,080 | 26,720 | 5,320 | 5,51,480 | 190 | 1,048 |
| Octopus | 92,500 | 9,420 | 7,865 | 94,055 | 95 | 89 |
| Prawns | 9,526 | 3,965 | 4,586 | 8,905 | 310 | 28 |

**Stock Statement- Feb '26**

| Particulars *(in Kg)* | Opening Balance | Receipts | Issues | Closing Balance | Rate (in Rs./Kg) | Value (in Rs. Lakhs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cuttle Fish | 28,555 | 15,230 | 9,560 | 34,225 | 170 | 58 |
| Squid | 1,44,047 | 42,200 | 56,760 | 1,29,487 | 80 | 104 |
| FrozenFish | 5,51,480 | 12,014 | 8,465 | 5,55,029 | 190 | 1,055 |
| Octopus | 94,055 | 34,220 | 17,260 | 1,11,015 | 95 | 105 |
| Prawns | 8,905 | 560 | 0 | 9,465 | 310 | 29 |

# Case Study 1

**Stock Statement- Jan '26**

| Particulars *(in Kg)* | Opening Balance | Receipts | Issues | Closing Balance | Rate (in Rs./Kg) | Value (in Rs. Lakhs) | # of Months of Issues Maintained as Stock |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cuttle Fish | 24,095 | 5,325 | 865 | 28,555 | 170 | 49 | 33 |
| Squid | 1,52,050 | 43,286 | 51,289 | 1,44,047 | 80 | 115 | 3 |
| FrozenFish | 5,30,080 | 26,720 | 5,320 | 5,51,480 | 190 | 1,048 | 104 |
| Octopus | 92,500 | 9,420 | 7,865 | 94,055 | 95 | 89 | 12 |
| Prawns | 9,526 | 3,965 | 4,586 | 8,905 | 310 | 28 | 2 |

**Stock Statement- Feb '26**

| Particulars *(in Kg)* | Opening Balance | Receipts | Issues | Closing Balance | Rate (in Rs./Kg) | Value (in Rs. Lakhs) | # of Months of Issues Maintained as Stock |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cuttle Fish | 28,555 | 15,230 | 9,560 | 34,225 | 170 | 58 | 4 |
| Squid | 1,44,047 | 42,200 | 56,760 | 1,29,487 | 80 | 104 | 2 |
| FrozenFish | 5,51,480 | 12,014 | 8,465 | 5,55,029 | 190 | 1,055 | 66 |
| Octopus | 94,055 | 34,220 | 17,260 | 1,11,015 | 95 | 105 | 6 |
| Prawns | 8,905 | 560 | 0 | 9,465 | 310 | 29 | NA |

# Case Study 1: Quantum of Stock Approach and Methodology

**Stock Statement- Jan '26**

| Particulars *(in Kg)* | Issues | Closing Balance | # of Months of Issues Maintained as Stock |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cuttle Fish | 865 | 28,555 | 33 |
| Squid | 51,289 | 1,44,047 | 3 |
| FrozenFish | 5,320 | 5,51,480 | 104 |
| Octopus | 7,865 | 94,055 | 12 |
| Prawns | 4,586 | 8,905 | 2 |

*Relevant Data* — *Analyse Data: Creating Links*

**Stock Statement- Feb '26**

| Particulars *(in Kg)* | Issues | Closing Balance | # of Months of Issues Maintained as Stock |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cuttle Fish | 9,560 | 34,225 | 4 |
| Squid | 56,760 | 1,29,487 | 2 |
| FrozenFish | 8,465 | 5,55,029 | 66 |
| Octopus | 17,260 | 1,11,015 | 6 |
| Prawns | 0 | 9,465 | NA |

*Relevant Data* — *Analyse Data: Creating Links*

***Result***

1. Potential value of stock at hand estimated and reflected in the drawing power calculation
2. Company asked to reduce their cash credit amount
3. Reduced risk for the bank and promoter forced to bring additional equity capital

# Case Study 2 – Stock Valuation

**Finished Goods Stock Statement- Jan '26**

| Particulars | Opening Balance | Receipts | Issues | Closing Balance | Rate | Value (in Rs. Crs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RM - Yarn | 45,837 | 5,80,342 | 5,24,493 | 1,01,686 | 240 | 2.44 |
| WIP | 22,28,085 | 5,24,493 | 5,12,493 | 22,40,085 | 300 | 67.20 |
| Accessories | | | | | | 24.14 |
| Prototypes /Samples | 7,82,185 | 40,590 | 32,128 | 7,90,647 | 2,230 | 176.31 |
| F G | 1,88,265 | 20,09,232 | 20,10,232 | 1,87,265 | 210 | 3.93 |

**Finished Goods Stock Statement- Feb '26**

| Particulars | Opening Balance | Receipts | Issues | Closing Balance | Rate | Value (in Rs. Crs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RM - Yarn | 1,01,686 | 9,23,432 | 9,21,486 | 1,03,632 | 240 | 2.49 |
| WIP | 22,40,085 | 10,15,335 | 10,11,505 | 22,43,915 | 300 | 67.32 |
| Accessories | | | | | | 23.44 |
| Prototypes /Samples | 7,90,647 | | 1,585 | 7,89,062 | 2,230 | 175.96 |
| F G | 1,87,265 | 45,49,434 | 42,11,334 | 5,25,365 | 210 | 11.03 |

# Case Study 2: Stock Valuation
# Approach and Methodology

**Stock Statement- Jan '26**

| Particulars *(in 00's of #)* | Rate (in Rs.) | )Value (in Rs. Crs.) |
|---|---|---|
| RM - Yarn | 240 | 2.44 |
| WIP | 300 | 67.20 |
| Accessories | | 24.14 |
| Prototypes / Samples | 2,230 | 176.31 |
| F G | 210 | 3.93 |

***Relevant Data;***
***Analyse Data: Identify Outliers***

**Stock Statement- Feb '26**

| Particulars *(in 00's of #)* | Rate (in Rs./piece) | Value (in Rs. Crs.) |
|---|---|---|
| RM – Yarn | 240 | 2.49 |
| WIP | 300 | 67.32 |
| Accessories | | 23.44 |
| Prototypes/ Samples | 2,230 | 175.96 |
| F G | 160 | 11.03 |

***Relevant Data;***
***Analyse Data: Identify Outliers***

***Exceptionally high value attached to prototypes***

**Key Questions**

1. What are prototypes?
2. Why are they valued at an exceptionally higher value than the rest?
3. What determines their market price?

***Relevant Data;***
***Analyse Data: Identify Outliers***

***Result***

1. Value of prototypes/samples assessed to be close to 1% of the value declared by the company
2. Complete lack of collateral acknowledged and relevant adjustments made
3. Reduced risk for the bank; promoter pushed to increase equity contribution

# Sundry Debtors

1. Cover Period
2. Receivables considered for DP
3. Due Date and not Bill Date
4. Evergreening of Debtors **(CS 3)**
5. Brewery & Distillery companies **(CS 5)**
6. Companies charging AMCs
7. Advance from customers
8. Disclosure of Total Debtors
9. Retention Money
10. Turnover Discount
11. Loan Received
12. Collection through Distributor
13. Company with Branches

# Case Study 3 – Evergreening of Debtors

**Debtors Ageing- Client 1 – Feb '26**

| Debtors Age | Value (Rs. Crs.) |
|---|---|
| <30 Days | 40 |
| 30 to 60 Days | 35 |
| 60 to 90 Days | 28 |
| 90 to 120 Days | 10 |
| 120 to 150 Days | 4 |
| 150 to 180 Days | 1 |
| >180 Days | 0 |

***Debtors of up to 90 Days considered for drawing power calculation***

# Case Study 3 - Evergreening of Debtors

**Debtors Ageing- Client 1- Dec '25**

| Debtors Age | Value (Rs. Crs.) |
|---|---|
| <30 Days | 20 |
| 30 to 60 Days | 15 |
| 60 to 90 Days | 12 |
| 90 to 120 Days | 5 |
| 120 to 150 Days | 3 |
| 150 to 180 Days | 0 |
| >180 Days | 0 |

**Debtors Ageing- Client 1- Jan '26**

| Debtors Age | Value (Rs. Crs.) |
|---|---|
| <30 Days | 30 |
| 30 to 60 Days | 24 |
| 60 to 90 Days | 20 |
| 90 to 120 Days | 3 |
| 120 to 150 Days | 5 |
| 150 to 180 Days | 1 |
| >180 Days | 0 |

**Debtors Ageing- Client 1- Feb '26**

| Debtors Age | Value (Rs. Crs.) |
|---|---|
| <30 Days | 40 |
| 30 to 60 Days | 35 |
| 60 to 90 Days | 28 |
| 90 to 120 Days | 10 |
| 120 to 150 Days | 4 |
| 150 to 180 Days | 1 |
| >180 Days | 0 |

***Debtors of up to 90 Days considered for drawing power calculation***

# Case Study 3: Debtors Ageing
# Approach and Methodology

**Debtors Ageing- Client 1**

| Debtors Age | Dec '25 (Rs. Crs.) | Jan '26 (Rs. Crs.) | Feb '26 (Rs. Crs.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| <30 Days | 20 | 30 | 40 |
| 30 to 60 Days | 15 | 24 | 35 |
| 60 to 90 Days | 12 | 20 | 28 |
| 90 to 120 Days | 5 | 3 | 10 |
| 120 to 150 Days | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| 150 to 180 Days | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| >180 Days | 0 | 0 | 0 |

***Relevant Data;***
***Analyse Data: Creating Links***

**Result**

1. Value of debtors available for cash credit assessed accurately
2. Quality of bank collateral improved
3. Company prevented from going down a vicious cycle of maintaining high debtor level
4. Reduced risk for the bank and promoter pushed to improve collections

# Case Study 4 – Inflation of UBR

**Project 1: Monthly Stock Statement**

| Particulars (in Rs. Crs.) | Closing Stock | Receivables | Unbilled Revenues |
|---|---|---|---|
| Month n | 11 | 50 | 25 |
| Month n+1 | 10 | 45 | 56 |
| Month n+2 | 13 | 48 | 63 |
| Month n+3 | 12 | 52 | 70 |
| Month n+4 | 10 | 55 | 78 |
| Month n+5 | 12 | 77 | 92 |

# Case Study 4 - Inflation of UBR

**Project Progress Statement**

| Particulars (in Rs. Crs.) | Cost Incurred on Project | Billed Revenues | Unbilled Revenues |
|---|---|---|---|
| Month n | 140 | 150 | 25 |
| Month n+1 | 165 | 175 | 56 |
| Month n+2 | 180 | 193 | 63 |
| Month n+3 | 190 | 202 | 70 |
| Month n+4 | 205 | 230 | 78 |
| Month n+5 | 235 | 270 | 92 |

# Case Study 4 - Inflation of UBR

**Project Progress Statement**

| Particulars (in Rs. Crs.) | Cost Incurred on Project | Billed Revenues | Unbilled Revenues | BR+UBR as a % of Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Month n | 140 | 150 | 25 | 125% |
| Month n+1 | 165 | 175 | 56 | 140% |
| Month n+2 | 180 | 193 | 63 | 142% |
| Month n+3 | 190 | 202 | 70 | 143% |
| Month n+4 | 205 | 230 | 78 | 150% |
| Month n+5 | 235 | 270 | 92 | 154% |

# Case Study 4: Accommodation Bills
# Approach and Methodology

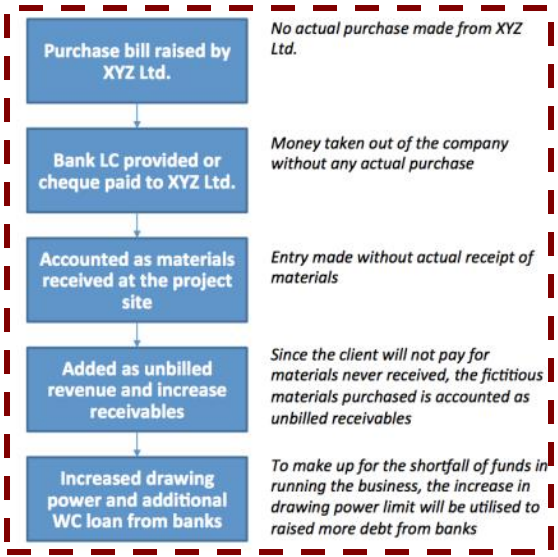
**Relevant Data** — ***i) Project Value; ii) Cost Estimate; iii) Revised Cost Estimate; iv) Cost incurred; v) Billed Revenue; vi) Completion date as per contract; vii) estimate date of completion***

**Project Progress Statement**

| Particulars (in Rs. Crs.) | Cost Incurred on Project | Billed Revenues | Unbilled Revenues | BR+UBR as a % of Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Month n | 140 | 150 | 25 | 125% |
| Month n+1 | 165 | 175 | 56 | 140% |
| Month n+2 | 180 | 193 | 63 | 142% |
| Month n+3 | 190 | 202 | 70 | 143% |
| Month n+4 | 205 | 230 | 78 | 150% |
| Month n+5 | 235 | 270 | 92 | 154% |

***Analyse Data: Creating Links***

***Modus Operandi***




***Result***

1. Accommodation bills used to increase unbilled receivables and hence siphoning off of money would be stopped
2. Previous instances of siphoning off to be studied in depth and any loss to be made whole
3. Bank's money will be protected henceforth with promoter being forced to increase equity

# Case Study 5

- Distiller/ Brewery
- Debtors of up to 30 Days considered for drawing power calculation
- Customer pays within 30 days

| Month | Receivables (INR crs) |
|---|---|
| Sep ’25 | 86 |
| Oct ’25 | 80 |
| Nov ’25 | 97 |
| Dec ’25 | 93 |
| Jan ‘26 | 82 |
| Feb ‘26 | 91 |

# Case Study 5

- Distiller/ Brewery
- Debtors of up to 30 Days considered for drawing power calculation
- Customer pays within 30 days
- 40% Excise duty
- 58% VAT; paid to the government on the 20th of the next month

| Month | Receivables (INR crs) | Excise Duty (INR crs) | VAT Duty (INR crs) | Sale Value (INR crs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sep '25 | 87 | 16 | 32 | 39 |
| Oct '25 | 79 | 14 | 29 | 36 |
| Nov '25 | 98 | 18 | 36 | 44 |
| Dec '25 | 93 | 17 | 34 | 42 |
| Jan '26 | 82 | 15 | 30 | 37 |
| Feb '26 | 90 | 16 | 33 | 41 |

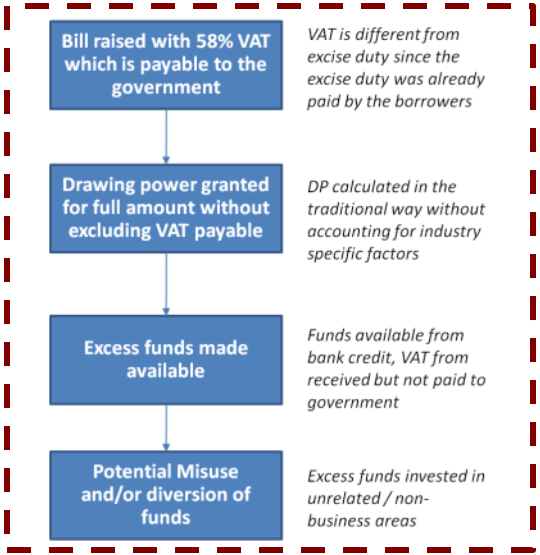
# Case Study 5: Receivable Corresponding to Unpaid Government Dues
## Approach and Methodology

### Receivables Split

| Month | Receivables (INR crs) | Excise Duty (INR crs) | VAT Duty (INR crs) | Sale Value (INR crs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sep '25 | 87 | 16 | 32 | 39 |
| Oct '25 | 79 | 14 | 29 | 36 |
| Nov '25 | 98 | 18 | 36 | 44 |
| Dec '25 | 93 | 17 | 34 | 42 |
| Jan '26 | 82 | 15 | 30 | 37 |
| Feb '26 | 90 | 16 | 33 | 41 |

*Relevant Data*

### *Modus Operandi*




***Result***

1. Receivable which correspond to VAT duty which the borrower has not yet paid cannot be considered for the purpose of drawing power
2. Drawing power to consider only for receivables that the borrower can legitimately retain and hence potential for overfunding/ excess funds reduced
3. Bank's money protected and potential to misuse or divert funds minimised

# Sundry Creditors

1. Trade Payables
2. Job Workers Payable
3. Transportation
4. Purchase bills not accounted for
5. Goods in Transit
6. Cheques issued but not presented
7. Wrong classification of creditors
8. Hospitals – Payables
9. Transportation Companies – Payables
10. Security Services companies - Payables
11. Retention Money
12. Creditors of more than a year

# Advances

**Advance from Customers**

1. Advance Received
2. Security Deposits Received
3. Mobilisation Advance Received
4. Chit Amount Received

**Advances Paid**

1. Advance to Suppliers
2. Advance to Related Parties
3. Financial Transactions

# Business Prudence

1. Stock  with Third Party
    1. Power Generation Company
    2. Jeweller
2. Advance to Suppliers

# Case Study 6 – Stock in WIP

| Month | Sales | Closing Balance of Finished Goods | Closing Balance of WIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sep ’25 | 140 | 420 | 346 |
| Oct ’25 | 128 | 384 | 311 |
| Nov ’25 | 156 | 468 | 409 |
| Dec ’25 | 138 | 414 | 353 |
| Jan ‘26 | 125 | 375 | 311 |
| Feb ‘26 | 143 | 429 | 363 |

# Case Study 6 – Stock in WIP

| Month | Sales | Closing Balance of Finished Goods | Closing Balance of WIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sep ’25 | 140 | 420 | 346 |
| Oct ’25 | 128 | 384 | 311 |
| Nov ’25 | 156 | 468 | 409 |
| Dec ’25 | 138 | 414 | 353 |
| Jan ‘26 | 125 | 375 | 311 |
| Feb ‘26 | 143 | 429 | 363 |

**Process of Production**




**Cost of Goods Sold**

***Cost of Production as % of Sales in the Previous Financial Year:*** ***65%***

# Case Study 6: Stock in WIP
# Approach and Methodology

**WIP: Implied Production Process Period**

| Month | Sales | WIP | Implied No. of Days of Prodn. Process |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sep '25 | 140 | 346 | 114 |
| Oct '25 | 128 | 311 | 112 |
| Nov '25 | 156 | 409 | 121 |
| Dec '25 | 138 | 353 | 118 |
| Jan '26 | 125 | 311 | 115 |
| Feb '26 | 143 | 363 | 117 |

*Relevant Data*

*Analyse Data*

***This compares with an actual process time of 64 Days***

***Thumb Rule for Calculating WIP***

$$WIP = \text{Total No. of Days of Production Process} \times \frac{\text{Average Monthly Sales} \times \text{Cost of Production as \% of Sales}}{30}$$

*Relevant Data/ Input*

**Result**

1. Calculated the total possible stock that could be actual WIP based on the process time
2. WIP restated in the drawing power calculation and debt exposure to company reduced in line with the actual collateral available
3. Reduced risk for the bank; promoter pushed to increase equity contribution

# Case Study 7

## Stock Summary

| Particulars | Opening Stock Rs. In Lakhs | Receipts Rs. In Lakhs | Issues Rs. In Lakhs | Closing Stock Rs. In Lakhs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov '25 – RM | 140 | 150 | 160 | 130 |
| – WIP | 80 | 175 | 180 | 75 |
| – FG | 100 | 200 | 220 | 80 |
| Dec '25 – RM | 130 | 175 | 180 | 125 |
| – WIP | 75 | 200 | 200 | 75 |
| – FG | 80 | 220 | 190 | 110 |
| Jan '26 – RM | 125 | 150 | 165 | 110 |
| – WIP | 75 | 200 | 180 | 95 |
| – FG | 110 | 220 | 180 | 150 |
| Feb '26 – RM | 135 | 165 | 160 | 140 |
| – WIP | 95 | 202 | 180 | 117 |
| – FG | 150 | 216 | 200 | 166 |

# Valuation of Stock

**Quality of Stock**

1. Inferior quality
2. Slow Moving/Non-Moving/ Obsolete
    1. From Stock Registers
    2. On physical verification
    3. Stock movement for the past one year
    4. Stoppage of production of any product
    5. Shelf Life of the product
3. Overall Market demand for the product

**Valuation of**

1. Raw Materials
2. WIP
3. Finished Goods
4. Stores
5. Stocks available at third party office

# Crop Loans

**Short Term Crop Loan**

- Crop which are not long duration crops (fixed at 12 months for NPA calculation)
- Sub standard after 2 crop seasons

**Long Term Crop Loan**

- Crops with crop season longer than one year (fixed at 18 months for NPA calculation)
- Sub standard after 1 crop season

# Income Recognition

1. If an advance becomes NPA – unrealised interest shall be reversed
2. Advance with moratorium period – Moratorium period interest shall not be reversed
3. In case of fees, commission – Uncollected portion shall be reversed
4. Sub-standard Asset – Income shall be recognised on actual receipt basis

# Whether NPA or Not? - Instances

1. If one of the facilities is NPA, how other facilities in that bank has to be classified
2. If one of the facilities is NPA, whether loan against Term deposits, NSCs, KVPs, Life Insurance policies, of the same borrower would also be treated as NPA
3. If one of the facilities is NPA, whether Central government guaranteed loan be classified as sub-standard? What in case of State government guaranteed loan?
4. In case of loans advanced to PACS / FSS
5. If one of the facilities is NPA, whether Jewel Loan of the same borrower be treated as NPA
6. If one of the facilities is NPA in a branch, will the facilities of the same borrower in another branch of the same bank be treated as NPA
7. If a borrower's account is treated as NPA, will the same be treated as NPA by another Bank
8. Will the treatement be different, if the loan is under consortium
9. If one of the facilities is NPA, whether LC discounted be classified as NPA

# Documents to be asked for

1. Previous year's Statutory Audit Report
2. Concurrent Audit Report of last 3 months
3. Inspection Audit Report
4. Stock Audit Reports
5. ASM Reports
6. Monthly Stock statements (Mar 25 to Feb 26) of all CC accounts
7. Audited financials (24-25) of CC borrowers
8. Insurance policy of CC borrowers
9. List of advances made during the year 25-26

# Thank You


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