

Broker Entity Rating Criteria

Scale

Credit rating reflects forward-looking opinion on credit worthiness of underlying entity or instrument; more specifically it covers relative ability to honor financial obligations. The primary factor being captured on the rating scale is relative likelihood of default.

	Long-term Rating		Short-term Rating
Scale	Definition	Scale	Definition
	Highest credit quality. Lowest expectation of credit risk. Indicate exceptionally strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments	A1+	The highest capacity for timely repayment.
AAA		A1	A strong capacity for timely
			repayment.
AA+			A satisfactory capacity for timely
AA	Very high credit quality. Very low expectation of credit risk. Indicate very strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.	A2	repayment. This may be susceptible to
			adverse changes in business,
			economic, or financial conditions.
AA-			An adequate capacity for timely repayment. Such capacity is susceptible to adverse
\mathbf{A} +		AS	changes in business, economic, or financial
	High credit quality. Low expectation of credit risk. The capacity for timely payment of		The capacity for timely repayment is more
A	financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be vulnerable to changes in circumstances or in economic conditions.	A4	susceptible to adverse changes in business,
			economic, or financial conditions. Liquidity
A -			may not be sufficient.
BBB+			Short-term Rating
	Good credit quality. Currently a low expectation of credit risk. The capacity for timely	Ī	A1+ A1 A2 A3 A4
BBB	payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse changes in circumstances and in economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.		AAA
			AA+
BBB-			AA
BB+	N. J. (11 D. 177) (2. 17.11 1. 17.17 1.	ting	AA-
BB	Moderate risk. Possibility of credit risk developing. There is a possibility of credit risk developing, particularly as a result of adverse economic or business changes over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met.		A +
			A
			A-
BB-	communents to be met.	Za Za	BBB+
\mathbf{B} +		員	BBB
	High credit risk. A limited margin of safety remains against credit risk. Financial	ter .	BBB-
В	commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is contingent upon a sustained, favorable business and economic environment.	Long-term Rating	BB+
			BB
В-			BB-
CCC	Very high credit risk. Substantial credit risk "CCC" Default is a real possibility.		B+
CC	Capacity for meeting financial commitments is solely reliant upon sustained, favorable business or economic developments. "CC" Rating indicates that default of some kind appears probable. "C" Ratings signal imminent default.		В
			В-
			CCC
<u>C</u>			CC
			C
D	Obligations are currently in default.	*The	correlation shown is indicative and, in certain

ndicative and, in certain cases, may not hold.

Outlook (Stable, Positive,

Negative, Developing) Indicates the potential and direction of a rating over the intermediate term in response to trends in economic and/or fundamental business/financial conditions. It is not necessarily a precursor to a rating change. 'Stable' outlook means a rating is not likely to change. 'Positive' means it may be raised. 'Negative' means it may be lowered. Where the trends have conflicting elements, the outlook may be described as 'Developing'

Rating Watch Alerts to the possibility of a rating change subsequent to, or, in anticipation of some material identifiable event with indeterminable rating implications. But it does not mean that a rating change is inevitable. A watch should be resolved within foreseeable future, but may continue if underlying circumstances are not settled. Rating watch may accompany rating outlook of the respective opinion.

Suspension It is not possible to update an opinion due to lack of requisite information, Opinion should be resumed in foreseeable future. However, if this does not happen within six (6) months, the rating should be considered withdrawn.

Withdrawn A rating is withdrawn on a) termination of rating mandate, b) the debt instrument is redeemed, c) the rating remains suspended for six months, d) the entity/issuer defaults., or/and e) PACRA finds it impractical to surveill the opinion due to lack of requisite information.

Harmonization A change in rating due to revision in applicable methodology or underlying scale.

Surveillance. Surveillance on a publicly disseminated rating opinion is carried out on an ongoing basis till it is formally suspended or withdrawn. A comprehensive surveillance of rating opinion is carried out at least once every six months. However, a rating opinion may be reviewed in the intervening period if it is necessitated by any material happening.

Note. This scale is applicable to the following methodology(s):

- a) Broker Entity Rating
- b) Corporate Rating
- c) Debt Instrument Rating
- d) Financial Institution Rating
- e) Holding Company Rating
- f) Independent Power Producer Rating
- g) Microfinance Institution Rating
- h) Non-Banking Finance Companies Rating

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