

भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA
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Master Direction FIDD.MSME & NFS.12/06.02.31/2017-18

July 24, 2017

(Updated as on February 09, 2026)

(Updated as on July 23, 2025)

(Updated as on June 11, 2024)

(Updated as on December 28, 2023)

(Updated as on July 29, 2022)

(Updated as on April 25, 2018)

The Chairman / Managing Director / Chief Executive Officer

All Scheduled Commercial Banks

(excluding Regional Rural Banks)

Madam/Dear Sir,

Master Direction - Lending to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) Sector

The Reserve Bank of India has, from time to time, issued a number of instructions / guidelines to banks relating to lending to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Sector. The [Master Direction](#) enclosed incorporates the updated instructions / guidelines on the subject. The list of circulars consolidated in this Master Direction is indicated in the [Appendix](#).

Yours faithfully

(R Giridharan)

Chief General Manager

Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India [Lending to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) Sector] - Directions, 2017

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 21 and 35 A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Reserve Bank of India, being satisfied that it is necessary and expedient in the public interest to do so, hereby, issues the Directions hereinafter specified.

CHAPTER – I

PRELIMINARY

1.1 Short Title and Commencement

- a) These Directions shall be called the Reserve Bank of India [Lending to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) Sector] Directions, 2017.
- b) These Directions shall come into effect on the day they are placed on the official website of the Reserve Bank of India.

1.2 Applicability

The provisions of these Directions shall apply to all Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks RRBs).

1.3 Definitions/ Clarifications

In these Directions, unless the context otherwise requires, the terms herein shall bear the meanings assigned to them as below:

- a) The MSMED Act, 2006 means 'Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006' as notified by the Government of India on June 16, 2006 and the amendments, if any, carried out therein by the Government of India from time to time.
- b) 'Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises' mean the enterprises as defined in the MSMED Act, 2006 and the amendments, if any, carried out therein by the Government of India from time to time.
- c) 'Priority Sector' means the sectors specified in the [Master Directions - Reserve Bank of India \(Priority Sector Lending – Targets and Classification\) Directions, 2025 dated March 24, 2025](#), as updated from time to time.
- d) 'Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC)' shall have the same meaning as given in the [Master Directions - Reserve Bank of India \(Priority Sector Lending – Targets and Classification\) Directions, 2025 dated March 24, 2025](#), as updated from time to time.

CHAPTER – II

2. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006

2.1 In terms of [Gazette Notification S.O. 1364 \(E\) dated March 21, 2025](#), an enterprise shall be classified as a micro, small or medium enterprise on the basis of the following criteria viz.,

- i. a micro enterprise, where the investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed ₹2.5 crore and turnover does not exceed ₹10 crore;
- ii. a small enterprise, where the investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed ₹25 crore and turnover does not exceed ₹100 crore; and
- iii. a medium enterprise, where the investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed ₹125 crore and turnover does not exceed ₹500 crore.

2.2 All the above enterprises are required to register online on the Udyam Registration portal and obtain 'Udyam Registration Certificate'. For PSL purposes banks shall be guided by the classification recorded in the Udyam Registration Certificate (URC).

2.3 Retail and Wholesale trade are included as MSMEs for the limited purpose of priority sector lending and are allowed to be registered on Udyam Registration Portal.

2.4 The certificate issued on Udyam Assist Portal (UAP) to Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs) shall be treated at par with Udyam Registration Certificate for the purpose of availing Priority Sector Lending benefits. IMEs with an Udyam Assist Certificate shall be treated as micro enterprises for the purpose of PSL classification.

CHAPTER - III

3 Targets / sub-targets for lending to MSME sector

3.1 Priority Sector Guidelines for MSME sector

Scheduled Commercial Banks shall adhere to the targets/sub-targets for lending to the MSME sector and related aspects as laid down in the [Master Directions - Reserve Bank of India \(Priority Sector Lending – Targets and Classification\) Directions, 2025 dated March 24, 2025](#), as updated from time to time.

3.2 In terms of the recommendations of the Prime Minister's Task Force on MSMEs, banks are advised to achieve:

- i) 20 per cent year-on-year growth in credit to micro and small enterprises,
- ii) 10 per cent annual growth in the number of micro enterprise accounts and

- iii) 60 per cent of total lending to MSE sector as of the corresponding quarter of the previous year to micro enterprises.

CHAPTER - IV

4. Common guidelines/Instructions for lending to MSME sector

4.1 Collateral¹

- (a) Banks are mandated not to accept collateral security in the case of loans up to ₹20 lakh extended to units in the MSE sector. Banks are also advised to extend collateral-free loans up to ₹20 lakh to all units financed under the Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) administered by KVIC.
- (b) Banks may, on the basis of good track record and financial position of the MSE units, increase the limit to dispense with the collateral requirement for loans up to ₹25 lakh as per their internal policy.
- (c) Banks may avail the benefit of Credit Guarantee Scheme cover, where applicable.
- (d) However, accepting gold and silver as collateral pledged voluntarily by borrowers for loans sanctioned by the banks upto the collateral free limit, will not be construed as a violation of the above mandate.

4.2 Composite loan

A composite loan limit of ₹1 crore can be sanctioned by banks to enable the MSE entrepreneurs to avail of their working capital and term loan requirement through Single Window.

4.3 General Credit Card (GCC) Facility

Banks which are eligible to issue credit cards under the [Master Direction -Credit Card and Debit card- Issuance and Conduct Directions, dated April 21, 2022](#) (as updated from time to time), may issue General Credit Cards to individuals/entities sanctioned working capital facilities for non-farm entrepreneurial activities which are eligible for classification under the priority sector guidelines. The terms and conditions of the credit facilities extended in the form of GCC shall be as per the Board approved policies of the banks, within the overall framework laid down by Reserve Bank. Guidelines on collateral free lending for micro and small units issued from time to time shall apply. Banks shall adhere to the instructions on reporting GCC data as issued by RBI from time to time.

¹ Modified vide [Lending to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises \(MSME\) Sector \(Amendment\) Directions, 2026 dated February 09, 2026](#) and the amendment shall come into force for all loans to MSE borrowers sanctioned or renewed on or after April 01, 2026.

4.4 Streamlining flow of credit to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) for facilitating timely and adequate credit flow during their 'Life Cycle'

In order to provide timely financial support to Micro and Small enterprises facing financial difficulties during their 'Life Cycle', detailed guidelines were issued to banks vide [circular FIDD.MSME & NFS.BC.No.60/06.02.31/2015-16 dated August 27, 2015](#) on the captioned subject. In accordance with the guidelines, banks shall review and tune their lending policies to the MSE sector by incorporating therein the following provisions so as to facilitate timely and adequate availability of credit to viable MSE borrowers especially during the need of funds in unforeseen circumstances:

- i) To extend standby credit facility in case of term loans.
- ii) Additional working capital to meet with emergent needs of MSE units.
- iii) Mid-term review of the regular working capital limits, where banks are convinced that changes in the demand pattern of MSE borrowers require increasing the existing credit limits of the MSEs, every year based on the actual sales of the previous year.
- iv) Timeline for credit decisions for loans up to ₹25 lakh to units in the MSE borrowers shall not be more than 14 working days. For loans above the aforementioned limit, timelines shall be as per the Board approved sanction time norms. All credit related information pertaining to MSMEs including timelines for credit decisions, indicative document checklist etc., shall be displayed under a separate tab prominently on the bank's website.

4.5 Debt Restructuring Mechanism for MSMEs

- i) Banks are advised to follow the guidelines/instructions on debt restructuring pertaining to MSMEs contained in the 'Master Circular - Prudential norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning pertaining to Advances' as updated from time to time.
- ii) All commercial banks are also advised in terms of our [circular RPCD.SME&NFS.BC.No. 102/06.04.01/2008-09 dated May 4, 2009](#) to do the following:
 - a) put in place loan policies governing extension of credit facilities, Restructuring/Rehabilitation policy for revival of potentially viable sick units / enterprises (now read with guidelines on [Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises issued on March 17, 2016](#)) and non- discretionary One Time Settlement scheme for recovery of non-performing loans for the MSE sector, with the approval of the Board of Directors and
 - b) give wide publicity to the One-Time settlement scheme implemented by them, by placing it on the bank's website and through other possible modes of

dissemination. They may allow reasonable time to the borrowers to submit the application and also make payment of the dues in order to extend the benefits of the scheme to eligible borrowers.

- c) implement recommendations with regard to timely and adequate flow of credit to the MSE sector.

4.6 Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of MSMEs

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India, vide their Gazette Notification dated May 29, 2015 had notified a 'Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises' to provide a simpler and faster mechanism to address the stress in the accounts of MSMEs and to facilitate the promotion and development of MSMEs. After carrying out certain changes in the captioned Framework in consultation with the Government of India, Ministry of MSME so as to make it compatible with the existing regulatory guidelines on 'Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning pertaining to Advances' issued to banks by RBI, the guidelines on the captioned Framework along with operating instructions were issued to banks on March 17, 2016. The revival and rehabilitation of MSME units having loan limits up to ₹25 crore would be undertaken under this Framework. The revised Framework supersedes our earlier Guidelines on Rehabilitation of Sick Micro and Small Enterprises issued vide our [circular RPCD.CO.MSME& NFS.BC.40/06.02.31/2012-2013 dated November 1, 2012](#), except those relating to Reliefs and Concessions for Rehabilitation of Potentially Viable Units and One Time Settlement, mentioned in the said circular.

The salient features of the Framework are as under:

- i) Before a loan account of an MSME turns into a Non-Performing Asset (NPA), banks or creditors should identify incipient stress in the account by creating three sub-categories under the Special Mention Account (SMA) category as given in the Framework
- ii) Any MSME borrower may also voluntarily initiate proceedings under this Framework
- iii) Committee approach to be adopted for deciding corrective action plan
- iv) Timelines have been fixed for taking various decisions under the Framework

4.7 Structured Mechanism for monitoring the credit growth to the MSE sector

Banks shall put in place a structured mechanism to monitor the entire gamut of credit related issues pertaining to the MSE sector. Accordingly, banks shall implement the following:

- i) Credit Proposal Tracking System (CPTS): Banks shall put in place a CPTS/ equivalent tracking mechanism to facilitate central registration and a system of e-tracking of all MSME loan applications. This mechanism shall automatically generate an acknowledgement of the application, having a unique application serial number for

both physical and online applications. Further, it shall also be ensured that the acknowledgement and status of the application is sent automatically to the applicants.

- ii) Indicative check list of documents: Banks shall furnish the MSME borrowers with an indicative checklist of documents required for processing the loan application at the time of applying for the loan.
- iii) Monitoring the loan application disposal process: Banks shall monitor the loan application disposal process and pendency beyond sanction time norms at appropriate levels on a quarterly basis. The position in this regard shall be displayed by banks on their websites in the format specified in ([Annex I](#)) within one month from the end of the preceding quarter.
- iv) Reasons for rejection of loan applications: Banks shall, within the Board approved sanction time norms, convey to the MSME borrowers in writing the main reason/reasons which, in the opinion of the bank after due consideration, have led to rejection of the loan applications.
- v) Comprehensive Performance MIS: Banks shall implement a system-driven comprehensive performance management information system (MIS) at branches and supervisory levels (region, zone, head office). The Performance should be critically evaluated on a regular basis. The credit flow to the sector shall also be reviewed by the Board of the banks at periodic intervals.

Detailed guidelines were issued to the scheduled commercial banks vide our [circular RPCD. MSME&NFS.BC.No.74/06.02.31/2012-13 dated May 9, 2013](#).

Chapter - V

5. Institutional arrangements

5.1 Specialised MSME branches

Public sector banks are advised to open at least one specialised branch in each district. Further, banks have been permitted to categorise their general banking branches having 60% or more of their advances to MSME sector as specialized MSME branches in order to encourage them to open more specialised MSME branches for providing better service to this sector as a whole. As per the policy package announced by the Government of India for stepping up credit to MSME sector, the public sector banks would ensure specialized MSME branches in identified clusters/centres with preponderance of small enterprises to enable the entrepreneurs to have easy access to the bank credit and to equip bank personnel to develop requisite expertise. Though their core competence will be utilized for extending finance and other services to MSME sector, they will have operational flexibility to extend finance/render other services to other sectors/borrowers. Banks may take care to train the officials posted in such branches appropriately.

5.2 Empowered Committee on MSMEs

As part of the announcement made by the Union Finance Minister, Empowered Committees on MSMEs are constituted at the Regional Offices of Reserve Bank of India, under the Chairmanship of the Regional Directors with the representatives of SLBC Convenor, senior level officers from two banks having predominant share in MSME financing in the state, representative of SIDBI Regional Office, the Director of MSME or Industries of the State Government, one or two senior level representatives from the MSME Associations in the state, and a senior level officer from SFC/SIDC as members. The Committee would meet periodically and review the progress in MSME financing as also revival and rehabilitation of stressed Micro, Small and Medium units. It would also coordinate with other banks/financial institutions and the state government in removing bottlenecks, if any, to ensure smooth flow of credit to the sector. The committees may decide the need to have similar committees at cluster/district levels.

5.3 Banking Codes and Standards Board of India (BCSBI)

BCSBI in collaboration with the Indian Banks' Association (IBA), Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and member banks had evolved the 'Code of Bank's Commitment to Micro and Small Enterprises' - which set minimum standards of banking practices for member banks to follow when they are dealing with Micro and Small Enterprises. The objective of the Code is to promote good banking practices, setting minimum standards for the adherents, increasing transparency, achieving higher operating standards and above all, promoting a cordial banker-customer relationship which would foster confidence in the banking system. The Code lays great emphasis on transparency and providing full information to the customer before a product or service is sold to him/her. Above all, member banks of BCSBI have voluntarily adopted the Code for implementation. While BCSBI has initiated the process of its dissolution, banks may continue to follow their commitments as hitherto under the Code of Bank's Commitment to Micro and Small Enterprises.

5.4 Micro and Small Enterprises Sector – The imperative of Financial Literacy and consultancy support

Keeping in view the high extent of financial exclusion in the MSME sector, it is imperative for banks that the excluded units are brought within the fold of the formal banking sector. The lack of financial literacy, operational skills, including accounting and finance, business planning etc. represent formidable challenge for MSE borrowers underscoring the need for facilitation by banks in these critical financial areas. Moreover, MSE enterprises are further handicapped in this regard by absence of scale and size. To effectively and decisively address these handicaps, scheduled commercial banks were advised vide our [circular RPCD.MSME & NFS.BC.No.20/06.02.31/2012-13 dated August 1, 2012](#) that they could either separately set up special cells at their branches, or vertically integrate this function in

the Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs) set up by them, as per their comparative advantage. The bank staff should also be trained through customised training programs to meet the specific needs of the sector. Further, Financial Literacy Centres operated by Scheduled commercial Banks have been advised vide our [circular FIDD.FLC.BC.No.22/12.01.018/2016-17 dated March 2, 2017](#) to conduct target specific financial literacy camps, where one of the target groups is small entrepreneurs.

5.5 Cluster Approach

A cluster shall mean a cluster identified by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India or the respective State /UT Governments. SLBC/UTLBC Convenor banks shall display the list of these clusters on their portals and update them semi-annually as at end-March and end-September. The updated list of clusters identified by Ministry of MSME may be accessed from Ministry's official website, while information on clusters recognized by State Governments/Union Territories shall be obtained directly from the respective authorities.

i) The lead bank of a district shall promote 'credit-linkage' in all clusters located within the district. The initiatives under promotion of the credit-linkage, shall include but not be restricted to the following measures:

- Assessing the credit requirements of the MSE units in the clusters and addressing their credit needs directly or facilitating their linkage with other banks operating in the area for credit proposals.
- Creating awareness among the MSE units in the clusters regarding the importance of formal credit linkage through various forums including financial literacy camps.
- Enabling coverage under various skill development initiatives in the district.
- Focused attention and proactive measures to improve financial services in the underbanked clusters.

ii) The banks shall ensure that the credit needs of clusters are appropriately included in the exercise of preparation of branch/block level plans so that the same can be aggregated by lead banks to form the District Credit Plan (DCP) and subsequently by SLBC /UTLBC Convenor banks to prepare the Annual Credit Plan (ACP).

iii) The SLBC /UTLBC Convenor banks shall disclose the credit extended to clusters in the State/UT on their portal every quarter in the prescribed format ([Annex II](#)).

5.6 Delayed Payment

In the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED), Act 2006, the provisions of The Interest on Delayed Payment to Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial Undertakings Act, 1998, have been strengthened as under:

- i) The buyer has to make payment to the supplier on or before the date agreed upon between him and the supplier in writing or, in case of no agreement, before the appointed day. The period agreed upon between the supplier and the buyer shall not exceed forty-five days from the date of acceptance or the day of deemed acceptance.
- ii) In case the buyer fails to make payment of the amount to the supplier, he shall be liable to pay compound interest with monthly rests to the supplier on the amount from the appointed day or, on the date agreed on, at three times of the Bank Rate notified by Reserve Bank.
- iii) For any goods supplied or services rendered by the supplier, the buyer shall be liable to pay the interest as advised at (ii) above.
- iv) In case of dispute with regard to any amount due, a reference shall be made to the Micro and Small Enterprises Facilitation Council, constituted by the respective State Government.

Further, banks are advised to fix sub-limits within the overall working capital limits to the large borrowers specifically for meeting the payment obligation in respect of purchases from MSMEs.

CHAPTER - VI

6. Committees on flow of Credit to MSE sector

Scheduled Commercial Banks may be guided by the contents of the following circulars while extending credit to MSE sector:

6.1 Report of the Committee to Examine the Adequacy of Institutional Credit to SSI Sector (now MSE) and Related Aspects (Nayak Committee)

All scheduled commercial banks were advised vide our circular RPCD.PLNFS.BC.No. 61/06.0262/2000-01 dated March 2, 2001 to implement the Nayak Committee Recommendations.

6.2 Report of the Working Group on Flow of Credit to SSI (now MSE) Sector (Ganguly Committee)

The recommendations of the Committee were communicated to banks for implementation vide [circular RPCD.PLNFS.BC.28/06.02.31\(WG\)/2004-05 dated September 4, 2004](#).

6.3 Working Group on Rehabilitation of Sick SMEs (Chairman: Dr. K.C. Chakrabarty)

Banks were advised vide [circular dated RPCD.SME&NFS.BC.No.102/06.04.01/2008-09 dated May 4, 2009](#) to consider implementation of the recommendations, inter alia, that lending in case of all advances upto ₹2 crores may be done on the basis of scoring model.

6.4 Prime Minister's Task Force on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

A High-Level Task Force was constituted by the Government of India (Chairman: Shri T K A Nair), in January 2010, to consider various issues raised by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). The Task Force recommended several measures having a bearing on the functioning of MSMEs, viz., credit, marketing, labour, exit policy, infrastructure/technology/skill development and taxation. The comprehensive recommendations cover measures that need immediate action as well as medium term institutional measures along with legal and regulatory structures and recommendations for North- Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir.

Banks are urged to keep in view the recommendations made by the Task Force and take effective steps to increase the flow of credit to the MSE sector, particularly to the micro enterprises. A circular was issued to all scheduled commercial banks vide [RPCD.SME&NFS BC.No. 90/06.02.31/2009-10 dated June 29, 2010](#) advising implementation of the recommendations of the Prime Minister's Task Force on MSMEs.

6.5 [***]²**

² Deleted vide [Lending to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises \(MSME\) Sector \(Amendment\) Directions, 2026 dated February 09, 2026](#)

Annex - I

From:

To:

MSME ACCOUNTS- Format for reporting of Applications received/sanctioned/rejected for the Quarter ended JUNE / SEPT / DEC / MAR

No. of A/Cs in actuals & Amount in ₹ Crore

[illegible]

Annex - II

Data on Credit extended to MSME clusters in the State/UT offor the QE.....

(No. in Actual, Amount O/s in ₹ Crore)

Sr. No.	District	Lead Bank	Name of the Cluster	Sector (Textiles, Engineering works, etc)	Total No. of MSME units in the cluster	No of credit linked MSME units in the cluster	Credit outstanding at the end of the quarter to the credit linked MSME units
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

List of Circulars consolidated by the Master Direction

Sl. No.	Circular No.	Date	Subject	Paragraph No.
1	FIDD.MSME & NFS.BC.No.12 /06.02.31/2025-26	February 09, 2026	Lending to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) Sector (Amendment) Directions, 2026	4.1
2	FIDD.CO.FSD.BC.No.08 /05.05.010/2025-26	July 11, 2025	Lending Against Gold and Silver Collateral - Voluntary Pledge of Gold and Silver as Collateral for Agriculture and MSME Loans	4.1
3	FIDD.CO.PSD.BC.13/04.0 9.001/2024-25	March 24, 2025	Reserve Bank of India (Priority Sector Lending – Targets and Classification) Directions, 2025	1.3, 3.1
4	FIDD.MSME & NFS.BC.No.13 /06.02.31/2023-24	December 28, 2023	Classification of MSMEs	2.2
5	FIDD.MSME & NFS.BC.No.09/06.02.31/2 023-24	May 09, 2023	Formalisation of Informal Micro Enterprises on Udyam Assist Platform	2.4
6	FIDD.MSME & NFS.BC.No.06/06.02.31/2 023-24	April 25, 2023	General Credit Card (GCC) Facility – Review	4.3
7	FIDD.MSME & NFS.BC.No.13/06.02.31/2 021-22	July 7, 2021	New Definition of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises - Addition of Retail and Wholesale Trade	2.3
8	FIDD.MSME & NFS. BC. No. 4/06.02.31/2020-21	August 21, 2020	New Definition of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises – clarifications	2.2
9	FIDD.FLC.BC.No.22/12.01 .018/2016-17	March 2, 2017	Financial Literacy by FLCs (Financial Literacy Centres) and rural branches - Policy Review	5.4
10	FIDD.MSME&NFS.BC.No. 21/06.02.31/2015-16	March 17, 2016	Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)	4.6
11	FIDD.MSME&NFS.BC.No. 60/06.02.31/2015-16	August 27, 2015	Streamlining flow of credit to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) for facilitating timely and adequate credit flow during their 'Life Cycle'	4.4
12	RPCD.MSME&NFS.BC.No .74/06.02.31/2012-13	May 9, 2013	Structured Mechanism for monitoring the credit growth to the MSE sector	4.7

13	RPCD.CO.MSME&NFS.BC.40/06.02.31/2012-2013	November 1, 2012	Guidelines for Rehabilitation of Sick Micro and Small Enterprises	4.6
14	RPCD.MSME&NFS.BC.No.20/06.02.31/2012-13	August 1, 2012	Micro and Small Enterprises Sector – The imperative of Financial Literacy and consultancy support	5.4
15	RPCD.MSME&NFS.BC.No.53/06.02.31/2011-12	January 4, 2012	Issue of Acknowledgement of Loan Applications to MSME borrowers	4.7
16	RPCD.SME&NFS.No.90/06.02.31/2009-10	June 29, 2010	Recommendations of the Prime Minister's High Level Task Force on MSMEs	3.2, 6.4
17	RPCD.SME&NFS.BC.No.79/06.02.31/2009-10	May 6, 2010	Working Group to Review the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) - Collateral free loans to MSEs	6.5
18	RPCD.SME&NFS.No.9470/06.02.31 (P)/2009-10	March 11, 2010	Sanction of Composite Loans to the Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) sector	4.2
19	RPCD.SME&NFS.No.13657/06.02.31(P)/2008-09	June 18, 2009	Collateral free loans to the units financed under PMEGP	4.1
20	RPCD.SME&NFS.BC.No.102/06.04.01/2008-09	May 4, 2009	Credit delivery to the Micro and Small Enterprises Sector	6.3
21	RPCD.PLNFS.BC.No.63/06.02.31/2006-07	April 4, 2007	Credit flow to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Sector – Enactment of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED), Act 2006	5.6
22	RPCD.PLNFS.BC.28/06.02.31(WG)/ 2004-05	September 4, 2004	Working Group on Flow of Credit to SSI sector	6.2
23	RPCD.PLNFS.BC.39/06.02.80/2003-04	November 3, 2003	Credit facilities for SSIs – Collateral Free Loans	4.1
24	DBOD.No.BL.BC.74/22.01.001/2002	March 11, 2002	Conversion of General Banking Branches to Specialised SSI Branches	5.1
25	RPCD.No.PLNFS.BC.61/06.0262/2000-01	March 2, 2001	Implementation of Nayak Committee Recommendations-Progress made by banks-Study of specialized SSI branches	6.1
26	IECD.No.5/08.12.01/2000-01	October 16, 2000	Flow of Credit to SSI Sector-Decision of the Group of Ministers	5.6