

(b) The details of loan paid back to the Central Government during the last two years are:—

(Amount in ₹)		
Year	Principal	Interest
2016-17	3,23,24,61,479/-	1,47,09,16,118/-
2017-18	3,30,62,34,232/-	1,51,48,26,010/-

(c) The repayment schedules for the repayment of Principal and payment of interest are prepared annually. The same are forwarded to the Government of Punjab for remittance of the amount. Government of Punjab repays the principal and interest through Reserve Bank of India, Nagpur, starting from the month of June each year.

#### **Law to check scams in banks**

839. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is likely to formulate any strict law to check scams in nationalised banks, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has instructed the banks to bring changes as per its new guidelines to strengthen their monitoring mechanism; and

(c) if so, whether Government is likely to take strict action against the banks not complying with the guidelines of the RBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Government has initiated formulation of laws to secure prudential banking and help effect a culture of credit discipline, including, *inter alia*, in terms of the following:—

- (i) Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) has been enacted to create a unified framework for resolving insolvency and bankruptcy matters. IBC, by adopting a creditor-in-saddle approach, with the interim resolution professional taking over management of affairs of corporate debtor at the outset, coupled with debarment of wilful defaulters and persons associated with NPA accounts from the resolution process, has effected a fundamental change in the creditor-debtor relationship.

- (ii) The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has been amended to provide for authorisation to Reserve Bank of India to issue directions to banks to initiate the insolvency resolution process under IBC.
  - (iii) The Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 has been enacted to deter economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts, provides for attachment of property of a fugitive economic offender, confiscation of such offender's property and disentitlement of the offender from defending any civil claim.
  - (iv) To make other recovery mechanisms as well more effective, the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act) has been amended to provide for three months' imprisonment in case borrower does not provide asset details, and for lender getting possession of mortgaged property within 30 days. Six new Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) have been established and the minimum pecuniary limit for filing of cases in DRTs has been revised in 2018 from ₹ 10 lakh to ₹ 20 lakh to enable focus on higher value cases in these fast-track tribunals.
- (b) RBI has furnished inputs with respect to its instructions to the banks to bring changes as per its new guidelines to strengthen their monitoring mechanism, which include, *inter alia*, the following:—
- (i) a circular of confidential nature was issued by RBI to all the banks in February, 2018 to implement security and operational controls such as Straight-Through Process (STP) between CBS/accounting system and SWIFT messaging system, enable time-based restrictions in SWIFT, review logs at regular intervals, undertake reconciliation, etc. in a time bound manner, and the banks were also advised that in case of non-compliance RBI may take enforcement action against them;
  - (ii) banks should closely monitor the end-use of funds and obtain certificates from borrowers certifying that the funds are utilised for the purpose for which they were obtained. In case of wrong certification by the borrowers, banks may consider appropriate legal proceedings, including criminal action wherever necessary, against the borrowers;
  - (iii) to direct the focus of banks, on early detection of loan frauds, prompt reporting to the RBI and the investigative agencies and timely initiation of

staff accountability proceedings, RBI had issued a framework, with stipulated timelines with actions incumbent on banks, for dealing with loan frauds of ₹50 crore and above, wherein banks were advised to classify potential fraud accounts as Red Flagged Accounts based on observation/evaluation of Early Warning Signals noticed. The red flagging is done on an IT platform where all banks report large exposure to entities/individuals so that other banks can be forewarned about fraud risk; and

- (iv) RBI reviews the cyber security developments and threats on an ongoing basis and necessary measures are taken to strengthen the cyber resilience of banks.

(c) Compliance of the guidelines of the RBI lies under the purview of RBI. Further, as per RBI's inputs, banks were advised that in case of non-compliance RBI will take enforcement action against them.

#### **Dollar deposit scheme**

840. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering a Dollar deposit scheme for non-resident Indians to stem the decline of the rupee by increasing Dollar inflows; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) There already exists a Foreign Currency (Non-resident) Account (Banks) Scheme FCNR (B) wherein, Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) are permitted to open and maintain these accounts with authorised dealers and banks authorised by the Reserve Bank to maintain such accounts. Deposits may be accepted in any permissible currency.

#### **Upgradation of the software for ATMs**

841. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether most of the Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) in the country will shut down within two or three months due to unsupported/outdated software prone to fraud and lack basic security features;