

Top 150 bank loan defaulters

†1782. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of top 150 bank loan borrowers who have turned defaulters; and
- (b) the details of efforts made along with the timeline for recovering the debt from such borrowers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) With regard to details of top 150 bank loan borrowers who have turned defaulters, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that under the provisions of section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, it is prohibited from disclosing credit information. Section 45E provides that credit information submitted by a bank shall be treated as confidential and not be published or otherwise disclosed. RBI has further informed that as on 31.3.2019, as per its global operations data, the total fund based amount outstanding in respect of top 150 non-performing asset (NPA) borrowers, as reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to RBI, is ₹ 4,54,188 crore.

Recovery of dues, including recovery from the top 150 NPA borrowers, takes place on ongoing basis under legal mechanisms, which include, *inter alia*, the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, and Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs). Comprehensive efforts have been made to expedite and enable resolution of NPAs of Public Sector Bank (PSBs), including, *inter-alia*, the following steps:—

- (1) The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) has been enacted, which has provided for the taking over management of the affairs of the corporate debtor at the outset of the corporate insolvency resolution process. Coupled with debarment of wilful defaulters and persons associated with NPA accounts from the resolution process, this has effected a fundamental change in the creditor-debtor relationship. Further, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has been amended to provide for authorisation to RBI to issue directions to banks to initiate the insolvency resolution process under IBC. As per RBI's directions under the aforesaid amended provision in the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, banks have been filed cases under IBC before the National Company Law Tribunal in respect of RBI-specified borrowers.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (2) Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act has been amended to make it more effective, with provision for three months' imprisonment in case the borrower does not provide asset details and for the lender to get possession of mortgaged property within 30 days.
- (3) Suits for recovery of dues are also filed by banks before DRTs. Six new DRTs have been established to expedite recovery.
- (4) Under the PSB Reforms Agenda, PSBs have created Stressed Asset Management Verticals to focus attention on recovery, segregated monitoring from sanctioning roles in high-value loans, and entrusted monitoring of loan accounts of above ₹ 250 crore to specialised monitoring agencies for clean and effective monitoring, and created online end-to-end One-Time Settlement platforms for timely and better realisation.

Enabled by the above steps, as per RBI data on global operations (provisional data for the financial year ending March, 2019). SCBs have recovered ₹ 4,01,424 crore over the last four financial years, including record recovery of ₹ 1,56,746 crore during 2018-19.

NPA's in Mudra loans

1783. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is an instant spike in the Non Performing Assets (NPAs) owing to MUDRA beneficiaries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of loans sanctioned under MUDRA since inception of the scheme and amount sanctioned and amount released so far and accounts turned NPA and amounts involved, year-wise; and
- (d) Whether Government has any strategy to curtail these NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) As on 31.03.2019, over 18.26 crore loans have been extended under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) since inception of the Scheme. Total amount sanctioned and disbursed under PMMY is ₹ 8.93 lakh crore and ₹ 8.66 lakh crore respectively. As reported by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs), the total Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) under PMMY as a percentage of credit disbursed has been 2.89% in 2016-17, 2.52% in 2017-18 and 2.68% in 2018-19 (provisional).