**CTP\_ RBI Notifications Jan to June 2021**

**Master Direction - Reserve Bank of India (Call, Notice and Term Money Markets) Directions, 2021**

**RBI/2021-22/78 FMRD.DIRD.01/14.01.001/2021-22 April 01, 2021**

*All Eligible Market Participants*

Please refer to Paragraph 6 of the [Statement on Developmental and Regulatory Policies, Reserve Bank of India](https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=47226), issued as part of the [second Bi-monthly Monetary Policy Statement for 2019-20 dated June 06, 2019](https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=47225) regarding Comprehensive Review of Money Market Directions.

The draft Directions were released for public comments on December 04, 2020. Based on the feedback received from the market participants, the Reserve Bank of India (Call, Notice and Term Money Markets) Directions, 2021 were reviewed and have since been finalised. The [Directions](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12061&Mode=0#ANN) are enclosed herewith.

In exercise of the powers conferred under section 45W of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (hereinafter called the Act) read with section 45U of the Act and of all the powers enabling it in this behalf and in supersession of Section I of the [FMRD Master Direction No. 2/2016-17 dated July 07, 2016](https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=10495&Mode=0), Direction No. [FMRD.DIRD.09/14.01.001/2018-19 dated October 29, 2018](https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11405&Mode=0) and Direction No. [FMRD.DIRD.01/14.01.001/2020-21 dated December 04, 2020](https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12006&Mode=0), the Reserve Bank of India (hereinafter called the Reserve Bank), hereby issues the following Directions to all persons and agencies eligible to deal in Call, Notice and Term Money Markets.

**1. Short title and commencement**

**(a)** These Directions shall be called the Master Direction- Reserve Bank of India (Call, Notice and Term Money Markets) Directions, 2021.

**(b)** These Directions shall come into force with effect from April 05, 2021.

**2. Definitions**

**(a)** For the purpose of these Directions, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. **“Bank”** means a banking company (including a Payment Bank and a Small Finance Bank) as defined in clause (c) of section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 or a “regional rural bank”, a “corresponding new bank” or “State Bank of India” as defined in clauses (ja), (da) and (nc), of section 5 respectively thereof, or a “cooperative bank” as defined in clause (cci) of section 5 read with section 56 of the said Act;
2. **“Call Money”** means borrowing or lending in unsecured funds on overnight basis;
3. **“Capital Funds”** shall have the meaning assigned in the applicable capital regulations issued by the Department of Regulation of the Reserve Bank as amended from time to time and shall be calculated as per the latest audited balance sheet;
4. **“Electronic Trading Platform” or “ETP”** shall have the meaning assigned in paragraph 2 (1) (iii) of [the Electronic Trading Platform (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2018 dated October 05, 2018](https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11385&Mode=0), as modified from time to time;
5. **“Exchange”** shall mean ‘recognised stock exchange’ and shall have the same meaning as assigned to in Section 2 (f) of the Securities Contract Regulation Act, 1956.
6. **“Fortnight”** shall have the meaning assigned to it under section 42 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934;
7. **“Negotiated Dealing System-CALL” or “NDS-CALL”** is the electronic trading platform for execution and reporting of transactions in Call, Notice and Term Money Markets;
8. **“Net Owned Fund”** shall have the meaning assigned to it under the Explanation to section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934;
9. **“Notice Money”** means borrowing or lending in unsecured funds for tenors up to and inclusive of 14 days excluding overnight borrowing or lending;
10. **“Over-the-Counter markets” or “OTC markets”** refers to markets where transactions are undertaken in any manner other than on exchanges and shall include those executed on electronic trading platforms;
11. **“Payment Bank”** means a bank licensed under section 22 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and governed by the terms of the “Reserve Bank [Guidelines for Licensing of Payments Banks” dated November 27, 2014](https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=32615), as amended from time to time;
12. **“Primary Dealer”** means a Non-Banking Financial Company that holds a letter of authorisation issued by the Reserve Bank to act as a Primary Dealer, in terms of the "Guidelines for Primary Dealer in Government Securities Market" dated March 29, 1995, as amended from time to time;
13. **“Small Finance Bank”** means a bank licensed under section 22 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and governed by the terms of the “Reserve Bank [Guidelines for Licensing of Small Finance Banks” dated November 27, 2014](https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=32614), as amended from time to time;
14. **“Term Money”** means borrowing or lending in unsecured funds for periods exceeding 14 days and up to one year.

**(b)** Words and expressions used but not defined in these Directions shall have the meaning assigned to them in the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

**3. Participants**

The following entities shall be eligible to participate in the Call, Notice and Term Money Markets, both as borrowers and lenders:

1. Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Local Area Banks);
2. Payment Banks;
3. Small Finance Banks;
4. Regional Rural Banks;
5. State Co-operative Banks, District Central Co-operative Banks and Urban Co-operative Banks (hereinafter Co-operative Banks); and
6. Primary Dealers.

**4. Prudential limits**

**(a)** Prudential limits in respect of outstanding lending transactions in the Call, Notice and Term Money Markets shall be decided by the participants with the approval of their Board within the regulatory framework of the exposure norms prescribed by the Department of Regulation of the Reserve Bank for the eligible participant concerned.

**(b)** Prudential limits for outstanding borrowing transactions in the Call, Notice and Term Money Markets are set out in [Table 1](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12061&Mode=0#T1).

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| **Table 1: Prudential limits for outstanding borrowing transactions in Call, Notice and Term Money Markets** |
| **Sr. No.** | **Participant category** | **Prudential limit** |
| 1. | Scheduled Commercial Banks, Payment Banks, Small Finance Banks andRegional Rural Banks | (i) 100% of capital funds, on a daily average basis in a reporting fortnight, and(ii) 125% of capital funds on any given day. |
| 2. | Co-operative Banks | (i) 2.0% of aggregate deposits as at the end of the previous financial year. |
| 3. | Primary Dealers | (i) 225% of Net Owned Fund (NOF) as at the end of previous financial year. |

**(c)** Eligible participants may, with the approval of their respective Board of Directors (or equivalent bodies), fix separate internal limits within the prudential limits for borrowing and lending in the Call, Notice and Term Money Markets. The internal limits so arrived at by the eligible participants shall be conveyed to the Clearcorp Dealing System Ltd., or any other NDS-CALL system operator authorised by the Reserve Bank for setting of limits in the NDS-CALL platform, under advice to the Financial Markets Regulation Department (FMRD) of the Reserve Bank through e-mail.

**5. General guidelines**

**(a) Interest rates:** Eligible participants are free to decide on interest rates in the Call, Notice and Term Money Markets.

**(b) Trading venues:** Call, Notice and Term Money transactions shall be executed in Over-the-Counter markets, including on the NDS-CALL platform or any other Electronic Trading Platform authorised for the purpose by the Reserve Bank.

**(c) Market timings:** The market timings for Call, Notice and Term Money transactions shall be from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM on each business day or as specified by the Reserve Bank from time to time.

**(d) Market practices and documentation:** Eligible participants shall follow the standard market practices, methodologies and documentation prescribed by Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association of India (FIMMDA), in consultation with the Reserve Bank, from time to time.

**6. Cancellation and termination**

**(a)** A Call, Notice or Term Money transaction shall, normally, not be cancelled.

**(b)** A Notice or Term Money transaction can be terminated before maturity at a mutually agreed price.

**(c)** Any cancellation or termination of a Call, Notice or Term Money transaction shall be reported as set out in paragraph 7 of these Directions.

**7. Reporting requirements**

**(a)** All Call, Notice or Term Money transactions, other than those executed on NDS-CALL platform, shall be reported to the NDS-CALL platform within 15 minutes of execution (the time when interest rate is agreed), by both counterparties to the transaction or by the Electronic Trading Platform concerned, as the case may be. For this purpose, all eligible participants in the Call, Notice and Term Money Markets shall obtain membership of NDS-CALL platform. Eligible participants who are not members of NDS-CALL platform shall obtain such membership within a period of six months from the date of these Directions.

**(b)** A Call, Notice or Term Money transaction executed on the NDS-CALL platform need not be reported separately.

**(c)** Any cancellation or termination of a Call, Notice and Term Money transaction shall be reported on the NDS-CALL platform within 15 minutes of cancellation by each counterparty to the transaction or by the Electronic Trading Platform concerned, as the case may be.

**(d)** Any misreporting or multiple reporting of the same OTC markets deal by a counterparty shall be immediately brought to the notice of the Clearcorp Dealing System Ltd., or any other NDS-CALL system operator authorised by the Reserve Bank and also to the Financial Markets Regulation Department, Reserve Bank of India, Central Office, Fort, Mumbai, through email.

**8. Obligation to provide information sought by the Reserve Bank:** The Reserve Bank may call for any information or statement or seek any clarification, which in the opinion of the Reserve Bank is relevant, from persons or agencies dealing in the Call, Notice and Term Money Markets, including eligible participants, and such persons, agencies and participants shall furnish such information, statement or clarification.

**9. Dissemination of data:** The Reserve Bank or any other person authorised by the Reserve Bank, may publish any anonymised data related to transactions in Call, Notice and Term Money Markets.

**10. Violation of Directions:** In the event of any person or agency violating any provision of these Directions or the provisions of any other applicable law, the Reserve Bank may, in addition to taking any penal or regulatory action in accordance with law, disallow that person or agency from dealing in the Call, Notice and Term Money Markets for a period not exceeding one month at a time, after providing reasonable opportunity to the person or agency to defend its actions, and such action may be made public by the Reserve Bank.

**11.** These Directions shall apply to Call, Notice and Term Money transactions entered into from the date these Directions come into force. Provisions of Section I of the [FMRD Master Direction No. 2/2016-17 dated July 07, 2016](https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=10495&Mode=0); Direction No. [FMRD.DIRD.09/14.01.001/2018-19 dated October 29, 2018](https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11405&Mode=0) and Direction No. [FMRD.DIRD.01/14.01.001/2020-21 dated December 04, 2020](https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12006&Mode=0), shall continue to be applicable to transactions undertaken in accordance with the said Directions till the expiry of those contracts.

<https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12061&Mode=0>

**Reserve Bank of India (Call, Notice and Term Money Markets) Directions, 2021**

**RBI/2021-22/61FMRD.DIRD.06/14.01.001/2021-22 June 25, 2021**

*All Eligible Market Participants*

Please refer to the Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Call, Notice and Term Money Markets) Directions, 2021 dated April 01, 2021 (hereinafter referred as ‘Master Directions’).

2. On a review based on representations received, the prudential borrowing limits for transactions in Call, Notice and Term Money Markets have been revised. Accordingly, in Part 4 (b) of the Master Directions, Table 1 is being revised as under:

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| **Table 1: Prudential limits for outstanding borrowing transactions in Call, Notice and Term Money Markets** |
| **Sr. No.** | **Participant Category** | **Prudential Limit** |
| 1 | Scheduled Commercial Banks (including Small Finance Banks) | **Call and Notice Money:**(i) 100% of capital funds, on a daily average basis in a reporting fortnight, and(ii) 125% of capital funds on any given day.**Term Money:**(i) Internal board approved limit within the prudential limits for inter-bank liabilities. |
| 2 | Payment Banks and Regional Rural Banks | **Call, Notice and Term Money:**(i) 100% of capital funds, on a daily average basis in a reporting fortnight, and(ii) 125% of capital funds on any given day. |
| 3 | Co-operative Banks | **Call, Notice and Term Money:**(i) 2.0% of aggregate deposits as at the end of the previous financial year. |
| 4 | Primary Dealers | **Call and Notice Money:**(i) 225% of Net Owned Fund (NOF) as at the end of the previous financial year on a daily average basis in a reporting fortnight.**Term Money:**(i) 225% of Net Owned Fund (NOF) as at the end of the previous financial year. |

3. These Directions have been issued by RBI in exercise of the powers conferred under section 45W of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and of all the powers enabling it in this behalf.

4. These changes shall be applicable with immediate effect.

<https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12120&Mode=0>

**Investment in Entities from FATF Non-compliant Jurisdictions**

**RBI/2021-22/55CO.DPSS.AUTH.No.S190/02.27.005/2021-22 June 14, 2021**

*All entities authorised to operate Payment Systems in India*

A reference is invited to the circular DOR.CO.LIC.CC No.119/03.10.001/2020-21 dated February 12, 2021 issued by the Department of Regulation, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on investment in NBFCs from FATF non-compliant jurisdictions. With a view to maintaining consistency, the corresponding regulations for investments in Payment Systems Operators (PSOs) are as follows.

2. The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) periodically identifies jurisdictions with weak measures to combat money laundering and terrorist financing (AML / CFT) in its following publications: i) High-Risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action, and ii) Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring. A jurisdiction whose name does not appear in these two lists is referred to as a FATF compliant jurisdiction. Investments in PSOs from FATF non-compliant jurisdictions shall not be treated at par with that from compliant jurisdictions.

3. Investors in existing PSOs holding their investments prior to the classification of the source or intermediate jurisdiction/s as FATF non-compliant, may continue with the investments or bring in additional investments as per extant regulations so as to support continuity of business in India.

4. New investors from or through non-compliant FATF jurisdictions, whether in existing PSOs or in entities seeking authorisation as PSOs, are not permitted to acquire, directly or indirectly, ‘significant influence’ as defined in the applicable accounting standards in the concerned PSO. In other words, fresh investments (directly or indirectly) from such jurisdictions, in aggregate, should account for less than 20 per cent of the voting power (including potential1 voting power) of the PSO.

5. The above instructions, as amended from time to time, shall also apply to any entity that has applied for or that intends to apply for authorisation as a PSO under the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007.

6. This directive is issued under Section 18 read with Section 10(2) of the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007.

\**Potential voting power could arise from instruments that are convertible into equity, other instruments with contingent voting rights, contractual arrangements, etc., that grant investors voting rights (including contingent voting rights) in the future. In such cases, it should be ensured that new investments from FATF non-compliant jurisdictions are less than both (i) 20 per cent of the existing voting powers, and (ii) 20 per cent of existing and potential voting powers assuming those potential voting rights have materialised.*

**Risk Based Internal Audit (RBIA) Framework – Strengthening Governance arrangements**

**RBI/2020-21/83 Ref.No.DoS.CO.PPG./SEC.04/11.01.005/2020-21 January 07, 2021**

*The Chairman / Managing Director / Chief Executive Officer, All Scheduled Commercial Banks (Excluding RRBs), All Local Area Banks, All Small Finance Banks and All Payments Banks*

In terms of the Guidance Note on Risk-Based Internal Audit issued by RBI vide [circular DBS.CO.PP.BC.10/11.01.005/2002-03 dated December 27, 2002](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=1020&Mode=0), banks, inter alia, are required to put in place a risk based internal audit (RBIA) system as part of their internal control framework that relies on a well-defined policy for internal audit, functional independence with sufficient standing and authority within the bank, effective channels of communication, adequate audit resources with sufficient professional competence, among others.

2. While the aforesaid Guidance Note lays out the basic approach for risk based internal audit functions, banks are expected to re-orient their approach, in line with the evolving best practices, as a part of their overall Governance and Internal Control framework. Banks are encouraged to adopt the International Internal Audit standards, like those issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) and the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA).

3. To bring uniformity in approach followed by the banks, as also to align the expectations on Internal Audit Function with the best practices, banks are advised as under:

1. Authority, Stature and Independence - The internal audit function must have sufficient authority, stature, independence and resources within the bank, thereby enabling internal auditors to carry out their assignments with objectivity. Accordingly, the Head of Internal Audit (HIA) shall be a senior executive of the bank who shall have the ability to exercise independent judgement. The HIA as well as the internal audit function shall have the authority to communicate with any staff member and have access to all records or files that are necessary to carry out the entrusted responsibilities.
2. Competence - Requisite professional competence, knowledge and experience of each internal auditor is essential for the effectiveness of the bank's internal audit function. The desired areas of knowledge and experience may include banking operations, accounting, information technology, data analytics and forensic investigation, among others. Banks should ensure that internal audit function has the requisite skills to audit all areas of the bank.
3. Staff Rotation - Except for the entities where the internal audit function is a specialised function and managed by career internal auditors, the Board should prescribe a minimum period of service for staff in the Internal Audit function. The Board may also examine the feasibility of prescribing at least one stint of service in the internal audit function for those staff possessing specialized knowledge useful for the audit function, but who are posted in other departments, so as to have adequate skills for the staff in the Internal Audit function.
4. Tenor for appointment of Head of Internal Audit - Except for the entities where the internal audit function is a specialised function and managed by career internal auditors, the HIA shall be appointed for a reasonably long period, preferably for a minimum of three years.
5. Reporting Line - The HIA shall directly report to either the Audit Committee of the Board (ACB) / MD & CEO or Whole Time Director (WTD). Should the Board of Directors decide to allow the MD & CEO or a WTD to be the ‘reporting authority’ of the HIA, then the ‘reviewing authority’ shall be with the ACB and the ‘accepting authority’ shall be with the Board in matters of performance appraisal of the HIA. Further, in such cases, the ACB shall meet the HIA at least once in a quarter, without the presence of the senior management, including the MD & CEO/WTD. The HIA shall not have any reporting relationship with the business verticals of the bank and shall not be given any business targets. In foreign banks operating in India as branches, the HIA shall report to the internal audit function in the controlling office / head office.
6. Remuneration - The independence and objectivity of the internal audit function could be undermined if the remuneration of internal audit staff is linked to the financial performance of the business lines for which they exercise audit responsibilities. Thus, the remuneration policies should be structured in a way that it avoids creating conflict of interest and compromising audit’s independence and objectivity.

4. The internal audit function shall not be outsourced. However, where required, experts, including former employees, could be hired on contractual basis subject to the ACB being assured that such expertise does not exist within the audit function of the bank. Any conflict of interest in such matters shall be recognised and effectively addressed. Ownership of audit reports in all cases shall rest with regular functionaries of the internal audit function.

5. Banks must ensure and demonstrate through proper documentation that their risk-based internal audit framework captures all the significant criteria / principles suited for their organisational structure, the business model and the risks.

6. The instructions contained in this circular shall come into effect immediately from the date of this circular.

7. This circular supplement the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India on [December 27, 2002](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=1020&Mode=0) on Risk-based internal audit along with other circulars/instruction on the subject issued from time-to time and for any common areas of guidance, the prescription of this circular shall be followed.

<https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12011&Mode=0>

**Transactions in Government securities by Foreign Portfolio Investors: Reporting**

**RBI/2021-22/50 FMRD.FMID.No.05/14.01.006/2021-22 June 7, 2021**

*All participants in Government securities market*

Over the counter (OTC) transactions in Government securities (including State Development Loans and Treasury Bills) undertaken by market participants other than on the Negotiated Dealing System – Order Matching (NDS-OM) platform are required to be reported to the ‘NDS-OM’ platform for settlement.

2. Based on the feedback received, it has been decided to provide operational flexibility for reporting of such transactions undertaken by the Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) in Government securities, as under.

1. FPIs/custodian banks shall report their transactions to the NDS-OM platform within three hours after the close of trading hours for the Government securities market.
2. Information about trades undertaken by domestic counterparties with FPIs shall be disseminated by the Clearcorp Dealing Systems (India) Ltd. (CDSL) after one leg of the trade is reported on the NDS-OM platform by the domestic counterparty with a suitable qualifier to indicate that the trade is awaiting counterparty confirmation.
3. Domestic market participants, including domestic counterparties to transactions with FPIs, shall continue to report transactions to the NDS-OM platform as per extant practice.

3. Necessary operational guidance in this regard shall be issued by CDSL.

4. These Directions are issued under the powers vested in the Reserve Bank of India under Section 45W of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and are without prejudice to permissions/ approvals, if any, required under any other law.

5. The Directions shall come into effect from June 14, 2021

**Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Certificate of Deposit) Directions, 2021**

**RBI/2021-22/79 FMRD.DIRD.03/14.01.003/2021-22 June 4, 2021**

*All Eligible Market Participants*

Please refer to Paragraph 6 of the [Statement on Developmental and Regulatory Policies](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=47226), announced as a part of the [second Bi-monthly Monetary Policy Statement for 2019-20 dated June 06, 2019](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=47225) regarding Comprehensive Review of Money Market Directions. A reference is also invited to Paragraph 5 of the [Statement on Developmental and Regulatory Policies](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=51684), announced as a part of the [second Bi-monthly Monetary Policy Statement for 2021-22 dated June 04, 2021](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=51683) on ‘Facilitating Flexibility in Liquidity Management by issuers of Certificates of Deposit’.

2. The draft Directions on Certificate of Deposits were released for public comments on [December 04, 2020](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=50761). Based on the feedback received from the market participants, the Reserve Bank of India (Certificate of Deposit) Directions, 2021 were reviewed and have since been finalised.

In exercise of the powers conferred under section 45W of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (hereinafter called the Act) read with section 45U of the Act and of all the powers enabling it in this behalf and in supersession of Section III of [FMRD.Master Direction No. 2/2016-17 dated July 07, 2016](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_ViewMasDirections.aspx?id=10495" \t "_blank), the Reserve Bank of India (hereinafter called the Reserve Bank) hereby issues the following Directions to all persons and agencies eligible to deal in Certificate of Deposit.

**Master Direction**

**1. Short title, scope and commencement**

**(a)** These Directions shall be called the Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Certificate of Deposit) Directions, 2021.

**(b)** These Directions shall come into force with effect from June 07, 2021.

**2. Definitions**

**(a)** For the purpose of these Directions, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. **“Bank”** means a banking company (including a Payment Bank and a Small Finance Bank) as defined in clause (c) of section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 or a “regional rural bank”, a “corresponding new bank” or “State Bank of India” as defined in clauses (ja), (da) and (nc), of section 5 respectively thereof, or a “cooperative bank” as defined in clause (cci) of section 5 read with section 56 of the said Act;
2. **“Benchmark Interest Rates”** means interest rates administered by Financial Benchmark Administrators;
3. **“Certificate of Deposit” or “CD”** is a negotiable, unsecured money market instrument issued by a bank as a Usance Promissory Note against funds deposited at the bank for a maturity period upto one year;
4. **“Delivery versus Payment” or “DvP”** means a settlement mechanism which stipulates that transfer of funds from the buyer of securities is made simultaneously with the transfer of securities by the seller of securities;
5. **“Depository”** shall have the meaning assigned in section 2 (e) of the Depositories Act, 1996 (22 of 1996);
6. **“Electronic Trading Platform” or “ETP”** shall have the meaning assigned in paragraph 2 (1) (iii) of the Electronic Trading Platform (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2018 dated October 05, 2018 as modified from time to time;
7. **“Financial Benchmark Administrator” or “FBA”** means a person who controls the creation, operation and administration of financial benchmark(s) authorized under [Financial Benchmark Administrators (Reserve Bank) Directions, dated June 26, 2019](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=47408);
8. **“Over-the-Counter markets” or “OTC markets”** refers to markets where transactions are undertaken in any manner other than on exchanges and shall include those executed on electronic trading platforms;
9. **“Person resident in India”** shall have the same meaning assigned to it in section 2 (v) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999;
10. **“Recognised stock exchanges”** shall have the meaning assigned in section 2 (f) of the Securities Contract Regulation Act, 1956;
11. **“Small Finance Bank”** means a bank licensed under section 22 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and governed by the terms of the “Reserve Bank [Guidelines for Licensing of Small Finance Banks” dated November 27, 2014](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=32614), as amended from time to time.

**(b)** Words and expressions used but not defined in these Directions shall have the meaning assigned to them in the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

**3. Eligible issuers**

**(a)** Certificate of Deposits (CDs) may be issued by:

1. Scheduled Commercial Banks;
2. Regional Rural Banks; and
3. Small Finance Banks.

**(b)** CDs issued by the All India Financial Institution shall be guided by the Directions contained in [Master Circular No. FID.FIC.1/01.02.00/2015-16 issued by the Reserve Bank on Resource Raising Norms for Financial Institutions dated July 01, 2015](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_ViewMasCirculardetails.aspx?id=9874), as amended from time to time.

**4. Eligible investors**

CDs may be issued to all persons resident in India.

**5. General guidelines**

**(a) Primary issuance**

1. CDs shall be issued only in dematerialised form and held with a depository registered with Securities and Exchange Board of India.
2. CDs shall be issued in minimum denomination of ₹5 lakh and in multiples of ₹5 lakh thereafter.
3. The tenor of a CD at issuance shall not be less than seven days and shall not exceed one year.
4. CDs shall be issued on a T+1 basis where T represents the date of closure of the offer period for issuance of the CDs.

**(b) Discount/coupon rate**

CDs may be issued at a discount to the face value. CDs may also be issued on a fixed / floating rate basis provided the interest rate on the floating rate CD is reset at periodic rests agreed to at the time of issue and is linked to a benchmark published by a Financial Benchmark Administrator or approved by the Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association of India (FIMMDA) for this purpose. FIMMDA shall ensure that any floating rate approved by them for this purpose is determined transparently, objectively and in arm’s length transactions.

**(c) Secondary market - trading venues and settlement**

1. CDs shall be traded either in Over-the-Counter (OTC) markets, including on Electronic Trading Platforms, or on recognised stock exchanges with the approval of the Reserve Bank.
2. The settlement cycle for OTC trades in CDs shall be T+0 or T+1.
3. All secondary market transactions in CDs shall be settled on a DvP basis through the clearing corporation of any recognized stock exchange or any other mechanism approved by the Reserve Bank.

**(d) Loans against CDs**

Banks are not allowed to grant loans against CDs, unless specifically permitted by the Reserve Bank.

**(e) Buyback of CDs**

Issuing banks are permitted to buyback CDs before maturity. Buyback of CDs shall be subject to the following conditions:

1. Buyback of CDs can be made only 7 days after the date of issue of the CD;
2. The buyback offer shall be made to all investors in a particular CD issue on identical terms and conditions. The investors shall have the option to accept or reject the buyback offer;
3. Buyback of CDs shall be at the prevailing market price; and
4. CDs bought back, partially or in full, shall be extinguished.

**(f) Market timings**

Primary issuance and secondary market trading hours shall be between 9:00 AM and 5:00 PM on a business day or as specified by the Reserve Bank from time to time.

**(g) Repayment of CD**

There will be no grace period for repayment of CDs.

**(h) Market practices and documentation**

Eligible participants and agencies in the CD market shall follow the standardised procedures and documentation which may be prescribed by FIMMDA, in consultation with the Reserve Bank, for operational flexibility and smooth functioning of the markets.

**(i) Reserve requirements**

Reserve requirements in respect of the CDs issued by banks shall be governed by relevant regulations of the Reserve Bank.

**(j) Accounting**

Accounting for CD transactions shall be as per the applicable accounting standards prescribed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) or other standard setting organisations or as specified by the relevant regulations of the Reserve Bank.

**6. Reporting requirements**

**(a) Primary issuance**

Details of primary issuance of a CD shall be reported by the issuer to the Trade Repository (TR), i.e., Financial Market Trade Reporting and Confirmation Platform (“F-TRAC”) of the Clearing Corporation of India Ltd. (CCIL) by 5.30 PM on the day of issuance or as decided by the Reserve Bank from time to time.

**(b) Secondary market transactions**

All secondary market transactions executed in OTC market and/or on the recognised stock exchanges in CDs shall be reported, with time stamp, within 15 minutes of execution (the time when price is agreed) on the F-TRAC platform by each counterparty to the transaction.

**(c) Buyback transactions**

Details of the buyback of a CD shall be reported by the issuer on the F-TRAC platform by 5.30 PM on the day of buyback.

**(d) Reporting by depositories**

The depositories shall report to the Reserve Bank, the details of the CDs held with them in the dematerialised form, in the prescribed format furnished in [Annex I](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12108&Mode=0#AN_1), at fortnightly intervals (on the 15th day and on the last day of the month) and as and when called upon to do so by the Reserve Bank.

**7. Obligation to provide information sought by the Reserve Bank**

The Reserve Bank may call for any information or statement or seek any clarification, which in the opinion of the Reserve Bank is relevant, from persons or agencies dealing in the CDs, including eligible issuers/ investors and such persons, agencies and participants shall furnish the information, statement or clarification.

**8. Dissemination of data**

The Reserve Bank or any other person authorised by the Reserve Bank, may publish any anonymised data related to transactions in primary and secondary markets in CDs.

**9. Violation of Directions**

In the event of any person or agency violating any provision of these Directions or the provisions of any other applicable law, the Reserve Bank may, in addition to taking any penal or regulatory action in accordance with law, disallow that person or agency from dealing in the CD market for a period not exceeding one month at a time, after providing reasonable opportunity to the person or agency to defend its actions, and such action will be made public by the Reserve Bank.

**10. Applicability of other laws, directions, regulations or guidelines**

Participants in CD market shall abide by the provisions of any directions, regulations or guidelines issued by any regulator or any other authority that may be applicable, in respect of issue of or investment in CDs provided that such directions, regulations or guidelines do not conflict with these Directions. In case of any conflicts, the provisions of these Directions shall prevail.

**11.** These Directions shall apply to the transactions in Certificate of Deposit entered into from the date these Directions come into force. Provisions of Section III of [FMRD.Master Direction No. 2/2016-17 dated July 07, 2016](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_ViewMasDirections.aspx?id=10495" \t "_blank) shall continue to be applicable to the CDs issued in accordance with the said Directions till the maturity of those CDs.

<https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12108&Mode=0>

**Payment of margins for transactions in Government Securities by Foreign Portfolio Investors**

**RBI/2021-22/48 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.06 June 4, 2021**

*All Authorised Persons*

Please refer to Paragraph 4 of the [Statement on Developmental and Regulatory Policies](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=51684), issued as a part of the [second Bi-monthly Monetary Policy Statement for 2021-22 dated June 04, 2021](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=51683) regarding placement of margins for Government securities transactions on behalf of Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs). Attention is also invited to the Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing and Lending) Regulations, 2018 notified, vide [Notification No. FEMA 3(R)/2018-RB dated December 17, 2018](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11441&Mode=0), as amended from time to time, and the relevant directions issued thereunder.

2. All transactions in government securities concluded outside the recognized stock exchanges are settled on a guaranteed basis by the Clearing Corporation of India Ltd. (CCIL) which acts as the central counter party. Based on requests received, it has been decided to allow banks in India having an Authorised Dealer Category-1 licence under FEMA, 1999 to lend to FPIs in accordance with their credit risk management frameworks for the purpose of placing margins with CCIL in respect of settlement of transactions involving Government Securities (including Treasury Bills and State Development Loans) by the FPIs.

3. Necessary amendments to Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing and Lending) Regulations, 2018 have been carried out, vide [Notification No. FEMA 3(R)2/2021-RB dated May 24, 2021](https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/content/pdfs/FEMA3%28R%29224052021.pdf).

4. These Directions shall be applicable with immediate effect.

5. The Directions contained in this circular have been issued under sections 10(4) and 11(1) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and are without prejudice to permissions/ approvals, if any, required under any other law.

**Investment by Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPI) in Government Securities: Medium Term Framework (MTF)**

Attention of Authorised Dealer Category-I (AD Category-I) banks is invited to Schedule 1 to the Foreign Exchange Management (Debt Instruments) Regulations, 2019 notified, vide [Notification No. FEMA. 396/2019-RB dated October 17, 2019](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12099&Mode=0), as amended from time to time and the relevant directions issued thereunder.

2. A reference is also invited to the following directions issued by the Reserve Bank:

a) [A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 25 dated March 30, 2020](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11849&Mode=0);

b) [Circular No. FMRD.FMSD.No.25/14.01.006/2019-20 dated March 30, 2020](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11850&Mode=0);

c) [A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 30 dated April 15, 2020](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11866&Mode=0); and

d) [A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 14 dated March 31, 2021](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12049&Mode=0).

**3. Investment Limits for FY 2021-22**

1. The limits for FPI investment in Government securities (G-secs) and State Development Loans (SDLs) shall remain unchanged at 6% and 2% respectively, of outstanding stocks of securities for FY 2021-22.
2. As hitherto, all investments by eligible investors in the ‘specified securities’ shall be reckoned under the Fully Accessible Route (FAR) in terms of [A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 25 dated March 30, 2020](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11849&Mode=0).
3. The allocation of incremental changes in the G-sec limit (in absolute terms) over the two sub-categories – ‘General’ and ‘Long-term’ – shall be retained at 50:50 for FY 2021-22.
4. The entire increase in limits for SDLs (in absolute terms) has been added to the ‘General’ sub-category of SDLs.

4. Accordingly, the revised limits (in absolute terms) for the different categories, including the limits for corporate bonds announced, vide [A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 14 dated March 31, 2021](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12049&Mode=0), shall be as under (Table 1):

|  |
| --- |
| **Table - 1: Investment limits for FY 2021-22** |
| all figures in ₹ Crore |
|  | **G-Sec General** | **G-Sec Long Term** | **SDL General** | **SDL Long Term** | **Corporate Bonds** | **Total Debt** |
| Current FPI limits ^ | 2,34,531 | 1,03,531 | 67,630 | 7,100 | 5,41,488 | 9,54,280 |
| Revised limit for the HY Apr 2021-Sept 2021 | 2,43,914 | 1,12,914 | 76,766 | 7,100 | 5,74,263 | 10,14,957 |
| Revised limit for the HY Oct 2021-Mar 2022 | 2,53,298 | 1,22,298 | 85,902 | 7,100 | 6,07,039 | 10,75,637 |
| ^ as on March 31, 2021 |

5. AD Category – I banks may bring the contents of this circular to the notice of their constituents and customers concerned.

6. The directions contained in this circular have been issued under sections 10(4) and 11(1) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and are without prejudice to permissions/approval, if any, required under any other law.

**Sponsor Contribution to an AIF set up in Overseas Jurisdiction, including IFSCs**

**RBI/2021-22/38 A.P.(DIR Series) Circular No. 04 May 12, 2021**

*All Category-I Authorised Dealer Banks*

Attention of AD Category - I banks is invited to paragraph A.3.(e) and B.6 of [Master Direction No.15 dated January 1, 2016](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_ViewMasDirections.aspx?id=10637), on “Direct Investment by Residents in Joint Venture (JV) / Wholly Owned Subsidiary (WOS) Abroad”, as amended from time to time and Regulation 7 of the [Notification FEMA 120/2004-RB](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_FemaNotifications.aspx?Id=2126), pertaining to provisions for an Indian Party (IP) making investment/ financial commitment in an entity engaged in the financial services sector.

2. It has been decided that any sponsor contribution from a sponsor IP to an Alternative Investment Fund (AIF) set up in an overseas jurisdiction, including International Financial Services Centres (IFSCs) in India, as per the laws of the host jurisdiction, will be treated as Overseas Direct Investment (ODI). Accordingly, IP, as defined in regulation 2(k) of the Notification ibid. can set up AIF in overseas jurisdictions, including IFSCs, under the automatic route provided it complies with Regulation 7 of the [Notification FEMA 120/2004-RB](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_FemaNotifications.aspx?Id=2126).

3. All the other provisions under the Notification ibid. shall remain unchanged. AD Category - I banks may bring the contents of this circular to the notice of their constituents and customers concerned.

4. The [Master Direction No. 15 dated January 01, 2016](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_ViewMasDirections.aspx?id=10637), is being updated to reflect the changes.

5. The directions contained in this circular have been issued under section 10 (4) and 11(1) of the FEMA and are without prejudice to permissions/approvals, if any, required under any other law.

**Utilisation of Floating Provisions/Counter Cyclical Provisioning Buffer**

**RBI/2021-22/28 DOR.STR.REC.10/21.04.048/2021-22 May 5, 2021**

*All Scheduled Commercial Banks, (Excluding Regional Rural Banks and Payments Banks)*

Please refer to our [circular DBOD.No.BP.BC.89/21.04.048/2005-06 dated June 22, 2006](https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=2918&Mode=0) and [DBOD.No.BP.BC.68/21.04.048/2006-07 dated March 13, 2007](https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=3334&Mode=0) on creation, accounting, disclosures and utilisation of floating provisions by banks. Banks may also refer to our [circular DBOD.No.BP.BC.87/21.04.048/2010-11 dated April 21, 2011](https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=6357&Mode=0) on creation and utilisation of ‘countercyclical provisioning buffer’, wherein we had advised that the buffer will be allowed to be used by banks for making specific provisions for non-performing assets, inter alia, during periods of system wide downturn, with the prior approval of RBI.

2. Accordingly, in terms of our circulars [DBOD.No.BP.95/21.04.048/2013-14 dated February 7, 2014](https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=8737&Mode=0) and [DBR.No.BP.BC.79/21.04.048/2014-15 dated March 30, 2015](https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=9624&Mode=0), banks were allowed to utilise upto 33 per cent and 50 per cent of floating provisions/ countercyclical provisioning buffer held by them as on March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2014 respectively, for making specific provisions for non-performing assets, as per their Board approved policy.

3. In order to mitigate the adverse impact of COVID 19 related stress on banks, as a measure to enable capital conservation, it has been decided to allow banks to utilise 100 per cent of floating provisions/ countercyclical provisioning buffer held by them as on December 31, 2020 for making specific provisions for non-performing assets with prior approval of their Boards. Such utilisation is permitted with immediate effect and upto March 31, 2022.

**External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) Policy – Relaxation in the period of parking of unutilised ECB proceeds in term deposits**

R**BI/2021-22/16 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 01 April 07, 2021**

*All Category-I Authorised Dealer Banks*

Please refer to paragraph 12 of the Governor’s Statement on Developmental and Regulatory Policies dated April 07, 2021. In this connection, attention of Authorized Dealer Category-I (AD Category-I) banks is invited to paragraph 4.2 of the of Master Direction No.5 dated March 26, 2019, on “External Commercial Borrowings, Trade Credits and Structured Obligations”, in terms of which ECB borrowers are allowed to park ECB proceeds in term deposits with AD Category-I banks in India for a maximum period of 12 months cumulatively.

2. Based on requests from stakeholders, including Industry associations, and with a view to providing relief to the ECB borrowers affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, it has been decided to relax the above stipulation as a one-time measure. Accordingly, unutilised ECB proceeds drawn down on or before March 01, 2020 can be parked in term deposits with AD Category-I banks in India prospectively for an additional period up to March 01, 2022.

3. All other provisions of the ECB policy remain unchanged. AD Category-I banks should bring the contents of this circular to the notice of their constituents/ customers.

4. The aforesaid Master Direction No. 5 dated March 26, 2019, is being updated to reflect the changes.

5. The directions contained in this circular have been issued under section 10(4) and 11(2) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and are without prejudice to permissions/ approvals, if any, required under any other law.

<https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12070&Mode=0>

**Investment by Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPI): Investment limits**

**RBI/2020-21/116 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 14 March 31, 2021**

*All Authorized Persons*

Attention of Authorised Dealer Category-I (AD Category-I) banks is invited to Schedule 1 to the Foreign Exchange Management (Debt Instruments) Regulations, 2019 notified vide [Notification No. FEMA.396/2019-RB dated October 17, 2019](https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/content/pdfs/396FEMA17102019.pdf), as amended from time to time and the relevant Directions issued thereunder. A reference is also invited to [A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 30 dated April 15, 2020](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11866&Mode=0) on the captioned subject.

**2. Investment Limits for FY 2021-22**

a. The limits for FPI investment in Corporate bonds shall remain unchanged at 15% of outstanding stock of securities for FY 2021-22. Accordingly, the revised limits for FPI investment in corporate bonds, after rounding off, shall be as under ([Table - 1](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12049&Mode=0#TA1))

|  |
| --- |
| **Table - 1: Limits for FPI investment in Corporate bonds for FY 2021-22** |
| (₹ Crore) |
| Current FPI limit | 5,41,488 |
| Revised limit for HY Apr 2021-Sep 2021 | 5,74,263 |
| Revised limit for HY Oct 2021-Mar 2022 | 6,07,039 |

b. The revised limits for FPI investment in Central Government securities (G-secs) and State Development Loans (SDLs) for FY 2021-22 will be advised separately. Till such announcement, the current limits (as in [Table - 2](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12049&Mode=0#TA2)), shall continue to be applicable.

|  |
| --- |
| **Table - 2: Limits for FPI investments in G-Sec and SDL** |
| (₹ Crore) |
|  | **G-Sec General** | **G-Sec Long Term** | **SDL General** | **SDL Long Term** |
| FPI investment limits | 2,34,531 | 1,03,531 | 67,630 | 7,100 |

3. AD Category – I banks may bring the contents of this circular to the notice of their constituents and customers concerned.

4. The Directions contained in this circular have been issued under sections 10(4) and 11(1) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and are without prejudice to permissions/approval, if any, required under any other law.

**Bilateral Netting of Qualified Financial Contracts- Amendments to Prudential Guidelines**

**RBI/2020-21/115 DOR.CAP.51/21.06.201/2020-21 March 30, 2021**

*All Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks)*

The Bilateral Netting of Qualified Financial Contracts Act, 2020 (hereafter referred to as “the Act”), has been notified by the Government of India vide Gazette Notification No. S.O. 3463(E) dated October 1, 2020. The Act provides a legal framework for enforceability of bilateral netting of qualified financial contracts (QFC).

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4(a) of the Act, the Reserve Bank, vide Notification no. FMRD.DIRD.2/14.03.043/2020-21 dated March 9, 2021, has since notified (a) “derivatives”; and (b) “repo” and “reverse repo” transactions as defined under Section 45(U) of Chapter III-D of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 as a QFC.

3. Accordingly, select instructions contained in the following circulars have been modified/ amended appropriately:

a) [Master Circular DBR.No.BP.BC.1/21.06.201/2015-16 dated July 1, 2015](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_ViewMasCirculardetails.aspx?id=9859) on ‘Basel III Capital Regulations’ as provided in [Annex 1](https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/content/pdfs/BILA30032021_A1.pdf);

b) [Circular DBR.BP.BC.No.106/21.04.098/2017-18 dated May 17, 2018](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11278&Mode=0) on ‘Basel III Framework on Liquidity Standards – Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) – Final Guidelines’ as provided in [Annex 2](https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/content/pdfs/BILA30032021_A2.pdf);

c) [Master Circular DBR.No.BP.BC.2/21.04.048/2015-16 dated July 1, 2015](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_ViewMasCirculardetails.aspx?id=9908) on ‘Prudential norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning pertaining to Advances’ as provided in [Annex 3](https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/content/pdfs/BILA30032021_A3.pdf); and

d) [Master Circular DBR.No.BP.BC.4./21.06.001/2015-16 dated July 1, 2015](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_ViewMasCirculardetails.aspx?id=9893) on Prudential Guidelines on Capital Adequacy and Market Discipline-New Capital Adequacy Framework (NCAF) as provided in [Annex 4](https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/content/pdfs/BILA30032021_A4.pdf).

The revised instructions come into force with immediate effect.

**FETERS – Cards: Monthly Reporting**

**RBI/2020-21/113 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.13 March 25, 2021**

*All Category-I Authorised Dealer Banks*

Attention of Authorised Dealers (Category I) is invited to [A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 50 dated February 11, 2016](https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=10276&Mode=0) on compilation of R-Returns for reporting under the Foreign Exchange Transactions Electronic Reporting System (FETERS). It has been decided to collect more details of international transactions using credit card / debit card / unified payment interface (UPI) along with their economic classification (merchant category code – MCC) through a new return called ‘FETERS-Cards’, using the same web-portal ([https://bop.rbi.org.in](https://bop.rbi.org.in/)).

2. Nodal offices of Authorised Dealers (ADs) may submit FETERS-Cards details on the web-portal in the following manner:

A. For transactions through credit card / debit card / UPI:

1. Sale of forex by AD towards international transaction made by Indian resident (to be reported by the card issuing / transaction originating AD); and
2. Purchase of forex by AD under transaction by foreign resident with Indian resident (to be reported by merchant acquirer AD).

B. The information shall be submitted in the following fixed format (details given in [Annex](https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/content/pdfs/NT113_25032021.pdf)):

1. For transactions using credit/debit card:

MCC X Country X Currency X Amount (Payment/Refund) X Card Status (Present /Not present)
2. For transactions through UPI:

MCC X Country X Currency X Amount (Payment/Refund) X QR Code Scan (Yes/No)

3. AD Banks need to report all card transactions (e.g., through PoS terminals / e-commerce (online purchase) / for transferring funds to bank accounts).

4. Data submission by ADs:

1. ADs shall submit the FETERS-Cards data on the web-portal ([https://bop.rbi.org.in](https://bop.rbi.org.in/)) by using the RBI-provided login-name and password, within seven working days from the last date of the month for which data are being reported. The web-portal provides detailed guidance and help material.
2. FETERS-Cards reporting will be implemented for the transactions taking place from April 1, 2021. Hence, details of the transactions in April 2021 may be reported in the first week of May 2021.
3. In case of any clarifications, banks may send their queries through e-mail or contact by phone at 022-26578416 or 022-26571154 (direct).

5. The directions contained in this circular have been issued under Sections 10(4) and 11(2) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and are without prejudice to permissions / approvals, if any, required under any other law.

**Large Exposures Framework – Deferment of applicability of limits on non-centrally cleared derivatives exposures**

**RBI/2020-21/109 DOR.No.CRE.BC.47/21.01.003/2020-21 March 23, 2021**

*All Scheduled Commercial Banks (Excluding Small Finance Banks, Payments Banks, Local Area Banks and Regional Rural Banks)*

Please refer to [circular No.DOR.No.BP.BC.43/21.01.003/2019-20 dated March 23, 2020](https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11827&Mode=0) on Large Exposures Framework (LEF).

2. On a review it has been decided that non-centrally cleared derivatives exposures will continue to be outside the purview of exposure limits till September 30, 2021.

**Data Format for Furnishing of Credit Information to Credit Information Companies and other Regulatory Measures**

**RBI/2020-21/106 DoR.FIN.REC.46/20.16.056/2020-21 March 12, 2021**

*All Commercial Banks (including Small Finance Banks, Local Area Banks and Regional Rural Banks) excluding Payment Banks, All Primary (Urban) Co-operative Banks/State Co-operative Banks/ District Central Co-operative Banks, All-India Financial Institutions (Exim Bank, NABARD, NHB and SIDBI), All Non-Banking Financial Companies (including Housing Finance Companies) All Credit Information Companies*

Please refer to our [circular DBOD.No.CID.BC.127/20.16.056/2013-14 dated June 27, 2014](https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=8968&Mode=0) inter alia setting out a Uniform Credit Reporting Format for the purpose of reporting credit information to the Credit Information Companies (CICs).

2. The Uniform Credit Reporting Format has two Annexes. The Annex-I contains two formats for credit reporting, viz., Consumer Bureau and Commercial Bureau, whereas Annex-II contains credit reporting format for Micro Finance Institution (MFI) segment.

3. It has now been decided to modify the aforesaid three formats as under:

(i) **Consumer Bureau:** The label of the field ‘Written off and Settled status’ is modified as ‘Credit Facility Status’ and it will also have a new catalogue value, viz., ‘Restructured due to COVID-19’.

(ii) **Commercial Bureau:** The existing field ‘Major reasons for restructuring’ will have a new catalogue value, viz., ‘Restructured due to COVID-19’.

(iii) **MFI Bureau:** The existing field ‘Account status’ will have a new catalogue value, viz., ‘Restructured due to COVID-19’.

4. The modifications are being made to enable banks/AIFIs/NBFCs to report the information relating to restructured loans to CICs as envisaged in [circular DOR.No.BP.BC.3/21.04.048/2020-21 dated August 6, 2020](https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11941&Mode=0), on the Resolution Framework for COVID-19 related stress.

5. Banks/AIFIs/NBFCs should make necessary modification to their systems and commence reporting the above information to CICs within two months from the date of this circular. CICs shall make necessary modifications to their system to reflect the above changes.

**Investment by Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPI) in Defaulted Bonds – Relaxations**

**RBI/2020-21/105 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 12 February 26, 2021**

*All Authorised persons*

Attention of Authorised Dealer Category-I (AD Category-I) banks is invited to Foreign Exchange Management (Debt Instruments) Regulations, 2019 notified vide [Notification No. FEMA. 396/2019-RB dated October 17, 2019](https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/content/pdfs/396FEMA17102019.pdf), as amended from time to time, and the relevant directions issued thereunder. A reference is also invited to [A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 31 dated November 26, 2015](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=10147&Mode=0) wherein FPIs were permitted to acquire NCDs/bonds, which are under default, either fully or partly, in the repayment of principal on maturity or principal instalment in the case of amortising bond, and to [A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 31 dated June 15, 2018](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11303&Mode=0) (hereinafter, Directions), as amended from time to time.

2. Attention of AD Category-I banks is also invited to para 12 of [Statement on Developmental and Regulatory Policies dated February 05, 2021](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=51078), wherein it was announced that FPI investment in defaulted corporate bonds will be exempted from the short-term limit and the minimum residual maturity requirement under the MTF.

3. Currently, FPI investments in corporate bonds are subject to a minimum residual maturity requirement, short-term investment limit (paragraph 4 (b)(ii)) and the investor limit (paragraph 4(f)(i)) in terms of the Directions. However, FPI investments in security receipts and debt instruments issued by Asset Reconstruction Companies and debt instruments issued by an entity under the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process as per the resolution plan approved by the National Company Law Tribunal under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 are exempt from these requirements. It has now been decided to exempt investments by FPI in NCDs/bonds which are under default, either fully or partly, in the repayment of principal on maturity or principal instalment in the case of amortising bond from the aforesaid requirements.

4. The updated [Directions](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11303&Mode=0) are attached.

5. These directions are issued under sections 10(4) and 11(1) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and are without prejudice to permissions/ approvals, if any, required under any other law.

Updated MD: <https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11303&Mode=0>

**Master Direction on Digital Payment Security Controls**

**RBI/2020-21/74 DoS.CO.CSITE.SEC.No.1852/31.01.015/2020-21 February 18, 2021**

*The Chairman/ Managing Director/ Chief Executive Officer, All Scheduled Commercial Banks excluding RRBs/Small Finance Banks/Payments Banks/ Credit Card issuing NBFCs.*

Please refer to para II (7) of the Statement on Developmental and Regulatory Policies of the Bi-monthly Monetary Policy Statement for 2020-21 dated December 4, 2020 ([extract given below](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12032&Mode=0#S1)). The [Master Direction](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12032&Mode=0#MD) provides necessary guidelines for the regulated entities to set up a robust governance structure and implement common minimum standards of security controls for digital payment products and services.

Going by the pre-eminent role being played by digital payment systems in India, RBI gives highest importance to the security controls around it. Now it is proposed to issue Reserve Bank of India (Digital Payment Security Controls) Directions 2020, for regulated entities to set up a robust governance structure for such systems and implement common minimum standards of security controls for channels like internet, mobile banking, card payments, among others. While the guidelines will be technology and platform agnostic, it will create an enhanced and enabling environment for customers to use digital payment products in more safe and secure manner. Necessary guidelines will be issued separately.

**INTRODUCTION**

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007, the Reserve Bank, being satisfied that it is necessary and expedient in the public interest so to do, hereby, issues the directions hereinafter specified.

**CHAPTER – I**

**PRELIMINARY**

**1. Short Title and Commencement**

1. These directions shall be called the Reserve Bank of India (Digital Payment Security Controls) directions, 2021.
2. These directions shall come into effect six months from the day they are placed on the official website of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). However, in respect of instructions already issued either by Department of Payment and Settlement Systems (DPSS), Department of Regulation (DoR) or Department of Supervision (DoS) of RBI including those to select Regulated Entities (REs), by way of circular or advisory, the timeline would be with immediate effect or as per the timelines already prescribed.

**2. Applicability**

The provisions of these directions shall apply to the following Regulated Entities (REs):

1. Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks);
2. Small Finance Banks;
3. Payments Banks; and
4. Credit card issuing NBFCs.

**3. Definitions**

All expressions unless defined herein shall have the same meaning as have been assigned to them under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007 or Information Technology Act, 2000/ Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 and Rules made thereunder, any statutory modification or re-enactment thereto or as used in commercial parlance, as the case may be.

**CHAPTER – II**

**GENERAL CONTROLS**

**Governance and Management of Security Risks**

4. REs shall formulate a policy for digital payment products and services with the approval of their Board. The contours of the policy, while discussing the parameters of any “new product” including its alignment with the overall business strategy and inherent risk of the product, risk management/ mitigation measures, compliance with regulatory instructions, customer experience, etc., should explicitly discuss about payment security requirements from Functionality, Security and Performance (FSP) angles such as:

1. Necessary controls to protect the confidentiality of customer data and integrity of data and processes associated with the digital product/ services offered;
2. Availability of requisite infrastructure e.g. human resources, technology, etc. with necessary back up;
3. Assurance that the payment product is built in a secure manner offering robust performance ensuring safety, consistency and rolled out after necessary testing for achieving desired FSP;
4. Capacity building and expansion with scalability (to meet the growth for efficient transaction processing);
5. Minimal customer service disruption with high availability of systems/ channels (to have minimal technical declines);
6. Efficient and effective dispute resolution mechanism and handling of customer grievance; and
7. Adequate and appropriate review mechanism followed by swift corrective action, in case any one of the above requirements is hampered or having high potential to get hampered.

The Board and Senior Management shall be responsible for implementation of this policy. The policy shall be reviewed periodically, at least on a yearly basis. REs may formulate this policy separately for its different digital products or include the same as part of their overall product policy. Further, the policy document should require that every digital payment product/ services offered addresses the mechanics, clear definition of starting point, critical intermittent stages/ points and end point in the digital payment cycle, security aspects, validations till the digital payment is settled, clear pictorial representation of digital path and exception handling. In addition, signing off of the above requirements, mechanism for carrying out User Acceptance Tests (UAT) in multiple stages before roll out, sign off from multiple stakeholders (post UAT) and data archival requirements shall also be taken in to account. The need for an external assessment of the entire process including the logic, build and security aspects of the application(s) supporting the digital product should be clearly articulated.

5. REs shall incorporate appropriate processes into their governance and risk management programs for identifying, analysing, monitoring and managing the specific risks, including compliance risk and fraud risk, associated with the portfolio of digital payment products and services on a continual basis and in a holistic manner. The Board/ Senior Management of REs shall have appropriate performance monitoring systems/ key performance indicators for assessing whether the product or service offered through digital payment channels meet operational and security norms.

6. As part of this process, the REs shall define product-level limits on the level of acceptable security risk, document specific security objectives and performance criteria including quantitative benchmarks for evaluating the success of the security built into the digital payment product or service, periodically compare actual results with projections and qualitative benchmarks to detect and address adverse trends or concerns in a timely manner and modify the business plan/ strategy involving the product, when appropriate, based on the security performance of the product or service.

7. REs shall have trained resources with necessary expertise to manage the digital payment infrastructure. Wherever the REs are dependent on third party service providers, adequate oversight and controls for monitoring the activities of the third party personnel, in line with RBI guidelines on outsourcing, shall be put in place.

8. REs shall conduct risk assessments with regard to the safety and security of digital payment products and associated processes and services as well as suitability and appropriateness of the same vis-a-vis the target users, both prior to establishing the service(s) and regularly thereafter. The risk assessment should take into account –

1. The technology stack and solutions used;
2. Known vulnerabilities at each of the touchpoints of the digital product and the remedial action taken by the entity;
3. Dependence on third party service providers and oversight over such providers;
4. Risk arising out of integration of digital payment platform with other systems both internal and external to the RE, including core systems and systems of payment systems operators, etc.;
5. The customer experience, convenience and technology adoption required to use such products;
6. Reconciliation process;
7. Interoperability aspects;
8. Data storage, security and privacy protection as per extant laws/ instructions;
9. Operational risk including fraud risk;
10. Business continuity and service availability;
11. Compliance with extant cyber security requirements; and
12. Compatibility aspects.

Such assessment shall cover the surrounding ecosystem as well. The assessment of risks shall address the need to protect and secure payment data[1](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12032&Mode=0#F1) and evaluate the resilience of systems. The internal Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) exercise shall cover the risks (inherent) & controls vis-à-vis the probability and impact of threats to arrive at residual risk. In such an exercise, it is imperative for REs to maintain database of all systems and applications storing customer data in the payment ecosystem and compliance with applicable PCI standards in each of the systems (notwithstanding mandatory requirements of certification/ standard accreditation).

9. REs shall evaluate the risks associated with the chosen technology platforms, application architecture, both on the server and client side. Further, REs should undertake a review of the risk scenarios and existing security measures based on incidents affecting their services, before any major change to the infrastructure or procedures is made or, when, any new threats are identified through risk monitoring activities. Further, unused or unwanted features of the platform should be closely controlled to minimise risk.

10. REs shall develop sound internal control systems and take into account the operational risk before offering digital payment products and related services. This would include ensuring that adequate safeguards are in place to protect integrity of data, customer confidentiality and security of data.

11. REs shall ensure that the digital payment architecture is robust and scalable, commensurate with the transaction volumes and customer growth. The IT strategy of the RE shall ensure that a robust capacity management plan is in place to meet evolving demand. REs shall also put in place review mechanism of IT/ IT Security architecture and technology platform overhaul on a periodic basis based on Board-approved policy.

12. REs shall have necessary capacity, systems and procedures in place to periodically test the backed-up data, application pertaining to digital products to ensure recovery without loss of transactions or audit-trails. These facilities should be tested at least on a half-yearly basis for digital payment products and services.

**Other Generic Security Controls**

13. The communication protocol in the digital payment channels (especially over Internet) shall adhere to a secure standard. An appropriate level of encryption and security shall be implemented in the digital payment ecosystem.

14. Web applications providing the digital payment products and services should not store sensitive information in HTML hidden fields, cookies, or any other client-side storage to avoid any compromise in the integrity of the data.

15. REs shall implement Web Application Firewall (WAF) solution and DDoS mitigation techniques to secure the digital payment products and services offered over Internet.

16. The key length (for symmetric/ asymmetric encryption, hashing), algorithms (for encryption, signing, exchange of keys, creation of message digest, random number generators), cipher suites, digital certificates and applicable protocols used in transmission channels, processing of data, authentication purpose, shall be strong, adopting internationally accepted and published standards that are not deprecated/ demonstrated to be insecure/ vulnerable and the configurations involved in implementing such controls are in general, compliant with extant instructions and the law of the land.

17. REs shall renew their digital certificates used in digital payment ecosystem well in time.

18. The mobile application[2](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12032&Mode=0#F2) and internet banking application should have effective logging and monitoring capabilities to track user activity, security changes and identify anomalous behaviour and transactions.

**Application Security Life Cycle (ASLC)**

19. REs shall implement multi-tier application architecture, segregating application, database and presentation layer in the digital payment products and services.

20. REs shall follow a ‘secure by design’ approach in the development of digital payment products and services. REs shall ensure that digital payment applications are inherently more secure by embedding security within their development lifecycle.

21. REs shall explicitly define security objectives (including protection of customer information/ data) during (a) requirements gathering, (b) designing, (c) development, (d) testing including source code review, (e) implementation, maintenance & monitoring and (f) decommissioning phases of the digital payment applications.

22. REs (including those partnering with other entities to co-brand/ co-develop applications) shall adopt and incorporate a threat modelling approach during application lifecycle management into their policies, processes, guidelines and procedures.

23. For digital payment applications that are licensed by a third party vendor, REs shall have an escrow arrangement for the source code for ensuring continuity of services in case the vendor defaults or is unable to provide services.

24. REs shall conduct security testing including review of source code, Vulnerability Assessment (VA) and Penetration Testing (PT) of their digital payment applications to assure that the application is secure for putting through transactions while preserving confidentiality and integrity of the data that is stored and transmitted. Such testing should invariably cover compliance with various standards like OWASP. If the source code is not owned by the RE, then, in such cases, the RE shall obtain a certificate from the application developer stating that the application is free of known vulnerabilities, malwares and any covert channels in the code.

In this context,

1. The VA shall be conducted at least on a half-yearly basis; PT shall be conducted at least on a yearly basis. In addition, VA/PT shall be conducted as and when any new IT Infrastructure or digital payment application is introduced or when any major change is performed in application or infrastructure;
2. Testing related to review of source code/ certification shall be conducted/ obtained. This shall continue on a yearly basis, if changes/ upgrades have been made to the application during the year;
3. Testing/ Certification should broadly address the objective that the product/ version/module(s) functions only in a manner that it is intended to do, is developed as per the best secure design/ coding practices and standards, addressing known flaws/threats due to insecure coding; and
4. Penal provisions shall be included by the RE into third-party contractual arrangements for any non-compliance by the application provider.

25. REs may also run automated VA scanning tools to automatically scan all systems on the network that are critical, public facing or store customer sensitive data on a continuous/ more frequent basis.

26. REs shall compare the results from earlier vulnerability scans to verify/ ascertain that vulnerabilities are addressed either by patching, implementing a compensating control, or documenting and accepting the residual risk with necessary approval and that there is no recurrence of the known vulnerabilities. The identified vulnerabilities should be fixed in a time-bound manner.

27. REs shall ensure that all vulnerability scanning is performed in authenticated mode either with agents running locally on the system to analyse the security configuration or with remote scanners that are given administrative rights on the system being tested.[3](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12032&Mode=0#F3)

28. REs shall verify and thoroughly test the functionality (to validate whether the system meets the functional requirements/ specifications) and security controls of payment products and services before its launch/ moving to the production environment.

29. REs shall institute a mechanism to actively monitor for the non-genuine/ unauthorised/ malicious applications (with similar name/ features) on popular app-stores and the Web and respond accordingly to bring them down.

30. The server at the RE’s end should have adequate checks and balances to ensure that no transaction is carried out through non-genuine/ unauthorised digital payment products/ applications and the authentication process is robust, secure and centralised.

31. The security controls for digital payment applications must focus on how these applications handle, store and protect payment data. The APIs for secure data storage and communication have to be implemented and used correctly in order to be effective. REs shall refer to standards such as OWASP-MASVS, OWASP-ASVS and other relevant OWASP standards, security and data protection guidelines in ISO 12812, threat catalogues and guides developed by NIST (including for Bluetooth and LTE security), for application security and other protection measures. Such testing has to necessarily verify for vulnerabilities including, but not limited to OWASP/ OWASP Mobile Top 10, application security guidelines/ requirements developed/ shared by operating system providers/ OEMs.

32. REs shall redact/ mask customer information such as account numbers/ card numbers/ other sensitive information when transmitted via SMS/ e-mails.

**Authentication Framework**

33. In view of the proliferation of cyber-attacks and their potential consequences, REs should implement, except where explicitly permitted/ relaxed, multi-factor authentication for payments through electronic modes and fund transfers, including cash withdrawals from ATMs/ micro-ATMs/ business correspondents, through digital payment applications. At least one of the authentication methodologies should be generally dynamic or non-replicable. [e.g., Use of One Time Password, mobile devices (device binding and SIM), biometric/ PKI/ hardware tokens, EMV chip card (for Card Present Transactions) with server-side verification could be termed either in dynamic or non-replicable methodologies.].

34. REs may also adopt adaptive authentication to select the right authentication factors depending on risk assessment, user risk profile and behaviour. Properly designed and implemented multi-factor authentication methods are more reliable and stronger fraud deterrents and are more difficult to compromise. The key objectives of multi-factor authentication are to protect the confidentiality of payment data as well as enhance confidence in digital payment by combating various cyber-attack mechanisms like phishing, keylogging, spyware/ malware and other internet-based frauds targeted at REs and their customers. In this regard,

1. The implementation of appropriate authentication methodologies should be based on an assessment of the risk posed by the RE’s digital payment products and services. The risk should be evaluated in light of the type of customer (e.g., retail/ corporate/ commercial); the customer transactional requirements/ pattern (e.g., bill payment, fund transfer), the sensitivity of customer information and the volume, value of transactions involved.
2. Beyond the technology factor, the success of a particular authentication method depends on appropriate policies, procedures, and controls. An effective authentication method should take into consideration customer acceptance, ease of use, reliable performance, scalability to accommodate growth, customer profile, location, transaction, etc., and interoperability with other systems.
3. To enhance online processing security, multi factor authentication and alerts (like SMS, e-mail, etc.) should be applied in respect of all payment transactions (including debits and credits), creation of new account linkages (addition/ modification/ deletion of beneficiaries), changing account details or revision to fund transfer limits. In devising these security features, REs should take into account their efficacy and differing customer preferences for additional online protection.
4. The alerts and OTPs received by the customer for online transactions shall identify the merchant name, wherever applicable, rather than the payment aggregator through which the transaction was effected.
5. As an integral part of the multi factor authentication architecture, REs should also implement appropriate measures to minimise exposure to a middleman attack which is more commonly known as a man-in-the-middle attack (MITM), man-in-the browser (MITB) attack or man-in-the application attack. This is to ensure, among other things, that the data in transit is secured and the transactions are authenticated only by genuine/ authorised source/ process.
6. An authenticated session, together with its encryption protocol, should remain intact throughout the interaction with the customer. Else, in the event of interference or in case the customer closes the application, the session should be terminated, and the affected transactions resolved or reversed out. The customer should be promptly notified about the status of the transaction by email, SMS or through other means.

35. REs should set down the maximum number of failed log-in or authentication attempts after which access to the digital payment product/ service is blocked. They should have a secure procedure in place to re-activate the access to blocked product/ service. The customer shall be notified for failed log-in or authentication attempts.

**Fraud Risk Management**

36. The REs shall document and implement the configuration aspects for identifying suspicious transactional behaviour in respect of rules, preventive, detective types of controls, mechanism to alert the customers in case of failed authentication, time frame for the same, etc.

37. System alerts shall be parameterised and monitored in terms of various applicable parameters. Such parameters, as applicable could be: transaction velocity (e.g., fund transfers, cash withdrawals, payments through electronic modes, adding new beneficiaries, etc.) in a short period, more so in the accounts of customers who’ve never used mobile app/ internet banking/ card ever (depending upon the type of payment channel), high risk merchant category codes (MCC) parameters, counterfeit card parameters (String of Invalid CVV/ PINs indicates an account generation attack), new account parameters (excessive activity on a new account), time zones, geo-locations, IP address origin (in respect of unusual patterns, prohibited zones/ rogue IPs), behavioural biometrics, transaction origination from point of compromise, transactions to mobile wallets/ mobile numbers/ VPAs on whom vishing fraud or other types of fraud is/are registered/ recorded, declined transactions, transactions with no approval code, etc.

38. Fraud analysis shall be conducted to identify the reason for fraud occurrence and determine mechanism to prevent such frauds.

39. The staff, especially in the fraud control function, shall be educated about frauds and trained in the following skills and areas of expertise:

1. Fraud control tools and their usage;
2. Investigative techniques and procedures;
3. Cardholder and merchant education techniques to prevent fraud;
4. Scheme/ Card operating regulations;
5. Data processing and analysis and liaising or communicating with law enforcement agencies; and
6. The requisite skills required to (i) set and update appropriate rules, (ii) monitor the exceptions thrown based on the rules on a continuous basis and take necessary actions promptly, (iii) communicate/ escalate wherever required to appropriate authorities, and (iv) differentiate false positives from the rest.

40. REs shall maintain updated contact details of service providers, intermediaries, external agencies and other stakeholders (including other REs) for coordination in incident response. REs shall put in place a mechanism with the stakeholders to update and verify such contact details. REs shall also formulate specific SOPs to handle incidents related to payment ecosystem to mitigate the loss either to the customer or RE.

**Reconciliation Mechanism**

41. A real time/ near-real time (not later than 24 hours from the time of receipt of settlement file(s)) reconciliation framework for all digital payment transactions between RE and all other stakeholders such as payment system operators, business correspondents, card networks, payment system processors, payment aggregators, payment gateways, third party technology service providers, other participants, etc., shall be put in place for better detection and prevention of suspicious transactions. A mechanism shall be introduced to monitor the implementation and effectiveness of such framework.

**Customer Protection, Awareness and Grievance Redressal Mechanism**

42. REs shall incorporate secure, safe and responsible usage guidelines and training materials for end users within the digital payment applications. They shall also make it mandatory (i.e. not providing any option to circumvent/ avoid the material) for the consumer to go through secure usage guidelines (even in the consumer’s preferred language) while obtaining and recording confirmation during the on-boarding procedure in the first instance and first use after each update of the digital payment application or after major updates to secure and safe usage guidelines.

43. REs shall mention/ incorporate a section on the digital payment application clearly specifying the process and procedure (with forms/ contact information, etc.) to lodge consumer grievances. A mechanism to keep this information periodically updated shall also be put in place. The reporting facility on the application shall provide an option for registering a grievance. Customer dispute handling, reporting and resolution procedures, including the expected timelines for the RE's response should be clearly defined.

44. REs shall adhere to extant instructions[4](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12032&Mode=0#F4), updated from time to time, to put in place system/s for online dispute resolution for resolving disputes and grievances of customers pertaining to digital payments.

45. REs shall educate customers about the need to maintain the physical and logical security of their devices accessing digital payment products and services including recommending secure/ regular installation of operating system and application updates, downloading applications only from authorised sources, having anti-malware/ anti-virus applications on devices, etc.

46. REs shall ensure that its customers are provided information about the risks, benefits and liabilities of using digital payment products and its related services before they subscribe to them. Customers shall also be informed clearly and precisely on their rights, obligations and responsibilities on matters relating to digital payments, and, any problems that may arise from its service unavailability, processing errors and security breaches. The terms and conditions including customer privacy and security policy applying to digital payment products and services shall be readily available to customers within the product. All digital channels are to be offered on express willingness of customers and shall not be bundled without their knowledge.

47. Whenever new operating features or functions, particularly those relating to security, integrity and authentication, are introduced to online delivery channels, clear and effective communication followed by sufficient instructions to properly utilise such new features should be provided to the customers.

48. REs may continuously create public awareness on the types of threats and attacks used against the consumers while using digital payment products and precautionary measures to safeguard against the same. Customers shall be cautioned against commonly known threats in recent times like phishing, vishing, reverse-phishing, remote access of mobile devices and educated to secure and safeguard their account details, credentials, PIN, card details, devices, etc.

49. REs shall provide digital payment products and services, to a customer only at her/ his option based on specific written or authenticated electronic requisition along with a positive acknowledgement of the terms and conditions.

50. REs should provide a mechanism on their mobile and internet banking application for their customers to, with necessary authentication, identify/ mark a transaction as fraudulent for seamless and immediate notification to his RE. On such notification by the customer, the REs may endeavour to build the capability for seamless/ instant reporting of fraudulent transactions to the corresponding beneficiary/ counterparty’s RE; vice-versa have mechanism to receive such fraudulent transactions reported from other REs. The objective of this mechanism is to accelerate early detection and enable the banking/ payment system to trace the transaction trail and mitigate the loss to the defrauded customer at the earliest possible time.

**Chapter III**

**INTERNET BANKING SECURITY CONTROLS**

In addition to the controls prescribed in [Chapter II](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12032&Mode=0#6), the following instructions are applicable to REs offering/ intending to offer internet banking facility to their customers:

51. Internet banking websites are vulnerable to authentication related brute force attacks/ application layer Denial of Service (DoS) attacks. Based on the RE’s individual risk/ vulnerability assessment on authentication-related attacks such as brute force/ DoS attacks, REs shall implement additional levels of authentication to internet banking website such as adaptive authentication, strong CAPTCHA (preferably with anti-bot features) with server-side validation, etc., in order to plug this vulnerability and prevent its exploitation. Appropriate measures shall be taken to prevent DNS cache poisoning attacks and for secure handling of cookies. Virtual keyboard option should be made available.

52. An online session shall be automatically terminated after a fixed period of inactivity.

53. Secure delivery of password for login purpose shall be ensured. The password generated and dispatched by the RE should be valid for a limited period from the date of its creation. If the password is generated and dispatched by the RE, then, the user shall be compulsorily required to change the password, on the first login.

54. When the internet banking application is accessed through external websites (eg: in case of payment of taxes, e-commerce transactions, etc.), the procedure for authentication and the appearance/ look and feel of the RE’s internet banking site should be made uniform as far as possible.

**Chapter IV**

**MOBILE PAYMENTS APPLICATION SECURITY CONTROLS**

In addition to the controls prescribed in [Chapter II](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12032&Mode=0#6), the following instructions are applicable to the REs offering/ intending to offer mobile banking/ mobile payments facility to their customers through mobile application:

55. On detection of any anomalies or exceptions for which the mobile application was not programmed, the customer shall be directed to remove the current copy/ instance of the application and proceed with installation of a new copy/ instance of the application. REs shall be able to verify the version of the mobile application before the transactions are enabled.

56. Specific Controls for mobile applications include:

1. Device policy enforcement (allowing app installation/ execution after baseline requirements are met);
2. Application secure download/ install;
3. Deactivating older application versions in a phased but time bound manner (not exceeding six months from the date of release of newer version) i.e., maintaining only one version (excluding the overlap period while phasing out older version) of the mobile application on a platform/ operating system;
4. Storage of customer data;
5. Device or application encryption;
6. Ensuring minimal data collection/ app permissions;
7. Application sandbox/ containerisation;
8. Ability to identify remote access applications (to the extent possible) and prohibit login access to the mobile application, as a matter of precaution; and
9. Code obfuscation.

57. REs may consider to perform validation on the security and compatibility condition of the device/ operating system and the mobile application to ensure that activities relating to the account are put through the mobile application in a safe and secure manner.

58. REs may explore the feasibility of implementing a code that checks if the device is rooted/ jailbroken prior to the installation of the mobile application and disallow the mobile application to install/ function if the phone is rooted/ jailbroken.

59. Checksum of current active version of application shall be hosted on public platform so that users can verify the same.

60. REs shall ensure device binding of mobile application[5](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12032&Mode=0#F5).

61. Considering that the additional factor of authentication and mobile application may reside on the same mobile device in the case of mobile banking, mobile payments, REs may consider implementing alternatives to SMS-based OTP authentication mechanisms.

62. The mobile application should require re-authentication whenever the device or application remains unused for a designated period and each time the user launches the application. Applications must be able to identify new network connections or connections from unsecured networks like unsecured Wi-Fi connections and must implement appropriate authentication/ checks/ measures to perform transactions under those circumstances.

63. The mobile application should not store/ retain sensitive personal/ consumer authentication information such as user IDs, passwords, keys, hashes, hard coded references on the device and the application should securely wipe any sensitive customer information from memory when the customer/ user exits the application.

64. REs shall ensure that their mobile application limit the writing of sensitive information into ‘temp’ files. The sensitive information written in such files must be suitably encrypted/ masked/ hashed and stored securely.

65. REs may consider designing anti-malware capabilities into their mobile applications.

66. REs shall ensure that the usage of raw (visible) SQL queries in mobile applications to fetch or update data from databases is avoided. Mobile applications should be secured from SQL injection type of vulnerabilities. Sensitive information should be written to the database in an encrypted form. Web content, as part of the mobile application’s layout, should not be loaded if errors are detected during SSL/ TLS negotiation. Certificate errors on account of the certificate not being signed by a recognised certificate authority; expiry/ revocation of the certificate must be displayed to the user.

**Chapter V**

**CARD PAYMENTS SECURITY**

In addition to the controls prescribed in [Chapter II](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12032&Mode=0#6), the following instructions are applicable to the REs offering/ intending to issue cards (credit/ debit/ prepaid) (physical or virtual) to their customers:

67. REs shall follow various payment card standards (over and above PCI-DSS and PA-DSS[6](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12032&Mode=0#F6)) as per Payment Card Industry (PCI) prescriptions for comprehensive payment card security as per applicability/ readiness of updated versions of the standards such as –

1. PCI-PIN (secure management, processing, and transmission of personal identification number (PIN) data);
2. PCI-PTS (security approval framework addresses the logical and/ or physical protection of cardholder and other sensitive data at point of interaction (POI) devices and hardware security modules (HSMs);
3. PCI-HSM (securing cardholder-authentication applications and processes including key generation, key injection, PIN verification, secure encryption algorithm, etc.); and
4. PCI-P2PE (security standard that requires payment card information to be encrypted instantly upon its initial swipe and then securely transferred directly to the payment processor).

68. REs should ensure that terminals installed at the merchants for capturing card details for payments or otherwise are validated against the PCI-P2PE program to use PCI-approved P2PE solutions; PoS terminals with PIN entry installed at the merchants for capturing card payments (including the double swipe terminals) are approved by the PCI-PTS program.

69. Acquirers shall secure their card payment infrastructure (Unique Key Per Terminal – UKPT or Derived Unique Key Per Transaction – DUKPT/ Terminal Line Encryption – TLE).

70. The security controls to be implemented at HSM are:

1. The HSMs should have logging enabled, the logs must themselves be tamper proof;
2. HSM can become a single point of failure. This needs to be mitigated by ‘clustering’ for high availability and ensure secure backups;
3. Access to the HSM should be controlled through Access Control Lists (ACLs);
4. Separate ACLs should be maintained for each individual application to ensure application level isolation;
5. All access to HSM should be managed and monitored using a robust Privileged Identity and Access Management solution;
6. Decryption and validation of keys, PIN should be done at HSM;
7. Card PIN generation and printing should be directly at system connected HSM;
8. CVV generation and validation should be done at HSM;
9. Ensure HSM is implemented with secure PIN block format with controls to disable outputting PIN block in weaker format;
10. Secure key management for HSMs (such as LMKs, etc.); and
11. Security of the physical keys of the HSM device should be properly maintained.

71. REs shall implement the following for improving the security posture of the ATM:

1. Implement security measures such as BIOS password, disabling USB ports, disabling auto-run facility, applying the latest patches of operating system and other softwares, terminal security solution, time-based admin access, etc;
2. Implement anti-skimming and whitelisting solution; and
3. Upgrade all the ATMs with supported versions of operating system. Use of ATMs that have unsupported operating systems shall be prohibited.

72. REs shall ensure robust surveillance/ monitoring of card transactions (especially overseas cash withdrawals) and setting up of rules and limits commensurate with their risk appetites. REs shall take up with the card network and/ or ATM network as the case may be, to put in place transaction limits at Card, BIN as well as at the RE level. Such limits shall be mandatorily set at the card network switch itself. Limits could be mandated both for domestic as well as international transactions separately. REs shall put in place transaction control mechanisms with necessary caps (restrictions on transactions), if any of the limits set as per the above requirement is breached. A periodic review mechanism of such limits set as per the risk appetite of the RE shall be put in place as per the Board-approved policy. REs shall institute a mechanism to monitor breaches, if any, on a 24x7 basis, including weekends, long holidays and put in place a robust incident response mechanism to mitigate the fraud loss, on account of suspicious transactions, if any. REs shall ensure that card details of the customers are not stored in plain text at the RE and its vendor(s) locations, systems and applications. REs shall also ensure that the processing of card details in readable format is performed in a secure manner to strictly avoid data leakage of sensitive customer information.

73. REs that use card data scanning tools to identify unencrypted (clear text) payments card data in their ecosystem especially during audits shall adhere to the following safety measures:

1. Any tool (procured by/ from a third-party) for the purpose of scanning of unencrypted card data should first be tested in a test environment to understand the scope and impact of the tool’s capabilities;
2. The scanning tool should be installed only in the RE's premises on their devices;
3. Card data scanning should not be done remotely;
4. The discovered data, if any, must preferably reside in the scanning tool. Exportable card data must be appropriately masked. (No data, even masked, must be taken out of the RE’s premises/ infrastructure); and
5. Limited access to service providers to conduct the scan or analyse the data, if at all, must be provided only on the RE’s devices.

<https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12032&Mode=0>

**Capital and provisioning requirements for exposures to entities with Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure**

**RBI/2020-21/100 DOR.No.MRG.BC.41/21.06.200/2020-21 February 17, 2021**

*All Scheduled Commercial Banks (Excluding RRBs)*

Please refer to our [circular DBOD.No.BP.BC.116/21.06.200/2013-14 dated June 3, 2014](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=8914&Mode=0) on capital and provisioning requirements for exposures to entities with Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure (UFCE).

2. The guidelines mandate that information on UFCE may be obtained by banks from entities on a quarterly basis, on self-certification basis, and preferably should be internally audited by the entity concerned. We have received representation from banks expressing their inability in obtaining UFCE certificates from listed entities for the latest quarter due to restrictions on disclosure of such information prior to finalisation of accounts.

3. In view of this, it has been decided that in such cases, banks may use data pertaining to the immediate preceding quarter for computing capital and provisioning requirements in case of Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposures.

4. All other instructions remain unchanged.

**Remittances to International Financial Services Centres (IFSCs) in India under the Liberalised Remittance Scheme (LRS)**

**RBI/2020-21/99 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 11 February 16, 2021**

*All Category-I Authorised Dealer Banks*

Please refer to the [Statement on Development and Regulatory Polices](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=51078) announced as part of the [Bi-monthly Monetary Policy Statement dated February 05, 2021](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=51077) on the above subject.

2. With a view to deepen the financial markets in International Financial Services Centres (IFSCs) and provide an opportunity to resident individuals to diversify their portfolio, the extant guidelines on Liberalised Remittance Scheme (LRS) have been reviewed and it has been decided to permit resident individuals to make remittances under LRS to IFSCs set up in India under the Special Economic Zone Act, 2005, as amended from time to time. Accordingly, AD Category - I banks may allow resident individuals to make remittances under LRS to IFSCs in India, subject to the following conditions:

1. The remittance shall be made only for making investments in IFSCs in securities, other than those issued by entities/companies resident (outside IFSC) in India.
2. Resident Individuals may also open a non interest bearing Foreign Currency Account (FCA) in IFSCs, for making the above permissible investments under LRS. Any funds lying idle in the account for a period upto 15 days from the date of its receipt into the account shall be immediately repatriated to domestic INR account of the investor in India.
3. Resident Individuals shall not settle any domestic transactions with other residents through these FCAs held in IFSC.

3. AD Category - I banks, while allowing such remittances, shall ensure compliance with all other terms and conditions, including reporting requirements prescribed under the Scheme. It may be noted that any person resident in India (outside IFSC) entering into any transaction with a person/entity in IFSC shall only be governed by regulations/directions and rules issued/notified by the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India respectively under Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999. Further, compounding of any contravention of FEMA provision by such person resident in India shall be dealt by the Reserve Bank of India in accordance with the extant instructions/provisions on compounding of contraventions under FEMA.

4. [Master Direction No.7 (Master Direction – Liberalised Remittance Scheme)](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_ViewMasDirections.aspx?id=10192) is being updated to reflect the above changes. AD Category - I banks should bring the contents of this circular to the notice of their constituents and customers.

5. The directions contained in this circular have been issued under sections 10(4) and 11(1) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and are without prejudice to permissions/approvals, if any, required under any other law.

**Margin for Derivative Contracts**

**RBI/2020-21/98 A. P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 10 February 15, 2021**

*All Authorised Dealer Category-I Banks*

Attention of Authorised Dealer Category-I (AD Cat-I) banks is invited to the Foreign Exchange Management (Margin for Derivative Contracts) Regulations, 2020 notified in the Gazette of India vide notification no. FEMA.399/RB-2020 dated October 23, 2020 ([Annex I](https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/content/pdfs/AnnexI_15022021.pdf)). Accordingly, directions are being issued to allow posting and collection of margin for permitted derivative contracts between a person resident in India and a person resident outside India.

2. AD Cat-I banks may post and collect margin in India, on their own account or on behalf of their customers, for a permitted derivative contract entered into with a person resident outside India in the form of:

1. Indian currency;
2. Freely convertible foreign currency;
3. Debt securities issued by Indian Central Government and State Governments;
4. Rupee bonds issued by persons resident in India which are:
5. Listed on a recognized stock exchange in India; and
6. Assigned a credit rating of AAA issued by a rating agency registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India. If different ratings are accorded by two or more credit rating agencies, then the lowest rating shall be reckoned.

**Explanation:** Permitted derivative contract shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in the Foreign Exchange Management (Margin for Derivative Contracts) Regulations, 2020 [Notification no. FEMA.399/RB-2020 dated October 23, 2020].

3. AD Cat-I banks may post and collect such margin outside India in the form of:

1. Freely convertible foreign currency; and
2. Debt securities issued by foreign sovereigns with a credit rating of AA- and above issued by S&P Global Ratings / Fitch Ratings or Aa3 and above issued by Moody’s Investors Service. If different ratings are accorded by two or more credit rating agencies, then the lowest rating shall be reckoned.

4. AD Cat-I banks may receive and pay interest on margin posted and collected on their own account or on behalf of their customers for a permitted derivative contract entered into with a person resident outside India.

5. AD Cat-I banks shall maintain a separate account in the name of persons resident outside India for the purpose of posting and collecting cash margin in India, and transactions incidental thereto.

6. The directions contained in this circular have been issued under Sections 10(4) and 11(1) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and are without prejudice to permissions / approvals, if any, required under any other law.

**Basel III Framework on Liquidity Standards – Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)**

**RBI/2020-21/95 DOR.No.LRG.BC.40/21.04.098/2020-21 February 05, 2021**

*All Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks,Local Area Banks and Payments Banks)*

Please refer to our [circular DBR.BP.BC.No.106/21.04.098/2017-18 dated May 17, 2018](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11278&Mode=0) on Basel III Framework on Liquidity Standards - Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)-Final Guidelines (‘NSFR Guidelines’) and [circular DOR.BP.BC.No.16/21.04.098/2020-21 dated September 29, 2020](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11971&Mode=0) deferring the implementation of the said guidelines till April 1, 2021.

2. In view of the ongoing stress on account of COVID-19, it has been decided to defer the implementation of NSFR guidelines by a further period of six months. Accordingly, the NSFR Guidelines shall come into effect from October 1, 2021.

**SLR holdings in HTM category**

**RBI/2020-21/94 DOR.No.MRG.BC.39/21.04.141/2020-21 February 5, 2021**

*All Commercial Banks*

Please refer to paragraph 4 of [Statement on Developmental and Regulatory Policies dated February 5, 2021](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=51078) and our [circular DoR.No.BP.BC.22/21.04.141/2020-21 dated October 12, 2020](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11982&Mode=0) on the above subject.

2. Banks are permitted to exceed the limit of 25 per cent of the total investments under Held to Maturity (HTM) category provided:

1. the excess comprises only of SLR securities; and
2. total SLR securities held under HTM category is not more than 19.5 per cent of Net Demand and Time Liabilities (NDTL) as on the last Friday of the second preceding fortnight.

3. With respect to the limit stated in paragraph 2(b) above, banks have been granted a special dispensation of enhanced HTM limit of 22 per cent of NDTL, for SLR securities acquired between September 1, 2020 and March 31, 2021, until March 31, 2022. The enhanced limit was required to be restored in a phased manner over three quarters beginning with the quarter ending June 30, 2022.

4. It has now been decided to extend the dispensation of enhanced HTM of 22 per cent to March 31, 2023 to include SLR securities acquired between April 1, 2021 and March 31, 2022. Thus, banks may exceed the limit specified in paragraph 2(b) above upto 22 per cent of NDTL (instead of 19.5 per cent of NDTL) till March 31, 2023, provided such excess is on account of SLR securities acquired between September 1, 2020 and March 31, 2022.

5. The schedule for restoring the enhanced HTM limit to 19.5 per cent of NDTL specified in paragraph 3 of the [circular dated October 12, 2020](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11982&Mode=0) referred to above is accordingly modified. The enhanced HTM limit shall be restored to 19.5 percent in a phased manner, beginning from the quarter ending June 30, 2023, i.e. the excess SLR securities acquired by banks during the period September 1, 2020 to March 31, 2022 shall be progressively reduced from the HTM category such that the total SLR securities under the HTM category as a percentage of the NDTL does not exceed:

1. 21.00 per cent as on June 30, 2023
2. 20.00 per cent as on September 30, 2023
3. 19.50 per cent as on December 31, 2023

6. As per extant instructions, banks may shift investments to/from HTM with the approval of the Board of Directors once a year and such shifting will normally be allowed at the beginning of the accounting year. However, in order to enable banks to shift their excess SLR securities from the HTM category to available for sale (AFS)/ held for trading (HFT) to comply with the instructions as indicated in paragraph 5 above, it has been decided to allow such shifting of the excess securities during the quarter in which the HTM ceiling is brought down. This would be in addition to the shifting permitted at the beginning of the accounting year.

**Basel III Capital Regulations- Review of transitional arrangements**

**RBI/2020-21/93 DOR.CAP.BC.No.34/21.06.201/2020-21 February 5, 2021**

*All Commercial Banks (Excluding Small Finance Banks, Payments Banks, RRBs and LABs)*

Please refer to [circular DOR.BP.BC.No.15/21.06.201/2020-21 dated September 29, 2020](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11970&Mode=0) on ‘Basel III Capital Regulations- Review of transitional arrangements’.

2. In view of the continuing stress on account of COVID-19 and in order to aid in the recovery process, it has been decided to defer the implementation of the last tranche of 0.625 per cent of the Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) from April 1, 2021 to October 1, 2021. Accordingly, the minimum capital conservation ratios in para 15.2.2 of Part D ‘Capital Conservation Buffer Framework’ of [Master Circular, DBR.No.BP.BC.1/21.06.201/2015-16 dated July 1, 2015](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_ViewMasCirculardetails.aspx?id=9859) on ‘Basel III Capital Regulations’, shall continue to apply till the CCB attains the level of 2.5 per cent on October 1, 2021.

3. The pre-specified trigger for loss absorption through conversion / write-down of Additional Tier 1 instruments (Perpetual Non-Convertible Preference Shares and Perpetual Debt Instruments), shall remain at 5.5 per cent of risk weighted assets (RWAs) and will rise to 6.125 per cent of RWAs from October 1, 2021.

**Section 24 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 – Maintenance of Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) – Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) - Extension of Relaxation**

**RBI/2020-21/91 DOR.No.Ret.BC.36/12.01.001/2020-21 February 05, 2021**

*All Scheduled Banks*

Please refer to our [circulars DOR.No.Ret.BC.52/12.01.001/2019-20 dated March 27, 2020](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11838&Mode=0), [DOR.RRB.No.28/31.01.001/2020-21 dated December 4, 2020](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12004&Mode=0) and [Press Release No.2020-2021/401 dated September 28, 2020](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=50427) on Marginal Standing Facility (MSF), wherein the banks were allowed to avail of funds under the MSF by dipping into the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) up to an additional one per cent of their net demand and time liabilities (NDTL), i.e., cumulatively up to three per cent of NDTL. This facility, which was initially available up to June 30, 2020 was later extended in phases up to March 31, 2021 providing comfort to banks on their liquidity requirements and also to enable them to meet their Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) requirements.

2. As announced in the [Statement of Developmental and Regulatory Policies of February 05, 2021](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=51078), with a view to providing comfort to banks on their liquidity requirements, banks are allowed to continue with the MSF relaxation for a further period of six months, i.e., up to September 30, 2021.

**Maintenance of Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)**

**RBI/2020-21/90 DOR.No.Ret.BC.35/12.01.001/2020-21 February 5, 2021**

*All Banks*

Please refer to our [Circular DOR.No.Ret.BC.49/12.01.001/2019-20 dated March 27, 2020](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11841&Mode=0), on the captioned subject. The cash reserve ratio (CRR) of all banks was reduced by 100 basis points to 3.00 per cent of their Net Demand and Time liabilities (NDTL) effective from the reporting fortnight beginning March 28, 2020. The dispensation was available for a period of one year ending March 26, 2021.

2. As announced in paragraph 2 of the [Statement on Developmental and Regulatory Policies dated February 05, 2021](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=51078), it has been decided to gradually restore the CRR in two phases in a non-disruptive manner. Accordingly, banks are required to maintain the CRR at 3.50 per cent of their NDTL effective from the reporting fortnight beginning March 27, 2021 and 4.00 per cent of their NDTL effective from fortnight beginning May 22, 2021.

**Prudential Guidelines on Capital Adequacy and Market Discipline - New Capital Adequacy Framework (NCAF) - Eligible Credit Rating Agencies – CRISIL Ratings Limited**

**RBI/2020-21/86 DOR.No.CRE.BC.33/21.06.007/2020-21 January 27, 2021**

*All Scheduled Commercial Banks (Excluding Payment Banks, Local Area Banks and Regional Rural Banks)*

Please refer to the [Master Circular DBR.No.BP.BC.4./21.06.001/2015-16 dated July 1, 2015](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_ViewMasCirculardetails.aspx?id=9893) on 'Prudential Guidelines on Capital Adequacy and Market Discipline - New Capital Adequacy Framework (NCAF)’ and [Master Circular DBR.No.BP.BC.1/21.06.201/2015-16 dated July 1, 2015](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_ViewMasCirculardetails.aspx?id=9859) on Basel III Capital Regulations.

2. In terms of paragraph 6 of the above circulars, CRISIL Limited has been accredited for the purpose of risk weighting the banks' claims for capital adequacy purposes along with other credit rating agencies (CRAs) registered with Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The rating business of CRISIL Limited has since been transferred to CRISIL Ratings Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of CRISIL Limited in compliance with SEBI’s notification dated September 11, 2018 read with SEBI’s circular dated September 19, 2018. Banks may therefore, use the ratings of the CRISIL Ratings Limited for the purpose of risk weighting their claims for capital adequacy purposes. The rating-risk weight mapping for the long term and short-term ratings assigned by CRISIL Ratings Limited will be the same as was in the case of CRISIL Limited and there is no change in the rating symbols earlier assigned by CRISIL Limited.

3. All other provisions regarding external credit ratings stipulated in the aforementioned Master Circulars remain unchanged.

**RBI releases 2020 list of Domestic Systemically Important Banks (D-SIBs)**

**Date: Jan 19, 2021**

SBI, ICICI Bank, and HDFC Bank continue to be identified as Domestic Systemically Important Banks (D-SIBs), under the same bucketing structure as in the 2018 list of D-SIBs. The additional Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) requirement for D-SIBs was phased-in from April 1, 2016 and became fully effective from April 1, 2019. The additional CET1 requirement will be in addition to the capital conservation buffer.

The list of D-SIBs is as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Bucket** | **Banks** | **Additional Common Equity Tier 1 requirement as a percentage of Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs)** |
| 5 | - | 1% |
| 4 | - | 0.80% |
| 3 | State Bank of India | 0.60% |
| 2 | - | 0.40% |
| 1 | ICICI Bank, HDFC Bank | 0.20% |

**Background:**

The Reserve Bank had issued the Framework for dealing with Domestic Systemically Important Banks (D-SIBs) on July 22, 2014. The D-SIB framework requires the Reserve Bank to disclose the names of banks designated as D-SIBs starting from 2015 and place these banks in appropriate buckets depending upon their Systemic Importance Scores (SISs). Based on the bucket in which a D-SIB is placed, an additional common equity requirement has to be applied to it. In case a foreign bank having branch presence in India is a Global Systemically Important Bank (G-SIB), it has to maintain additional CET1 capital surcharge in India as applicable to it as a G-SIB, proportionate to its Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs) in India, i.e., additional CET1 buffer prescribed by the home regulator (amount) multiplied by India RWA as per consolidated global Group books divided by total consolidated global Group RWA.

Based on the methodology provided in the D-SIB framework and data collected from banks as on March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2016, the Reserve Bank had announced State Bank of India and ICICI Bank Ltd. as D-SIBs on August 31, 2015 and August 25, 2016, respectively. Based on data collected from banks as on March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2018, the Reserve Bank had announced State Bank of India, ICICI Bank Ltd. and HDFC Bank Ltd. as D-SIBs on September 04, 2017 and March 14, 2019 respectively. Current update is based on the data collected from banks as on March 31, 2020.

**Interpretation of term ‘Outstanding’, ‘Export Outstanding’ or ‘Import Outstanding’ used in directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India March 09, 2021**

*All Members of FEDAI*

Directives issued by Reserve Bank of India for export and import of goods & services have used the term ‘Outstanding’, ‘Export Outstanding’ or ‘Import Outstanding’ at various places. In course of our interaction with member banks we observed that these terms;

* were not being interpreted uniformly by all practitioners;
* at times caused incomplete or inconsistent interpretation of directives if such term is inferred verbatim at all the places;
* need to be inferred in the context of the content of the paragraph wherever the term was used in the respective Master Direction.

In view of above, FEDAI approached Reserve Bank of India for guidance in the matter.

The RBI vide their letter FED.CO.Trade/1875/05.31.077/2020-21 dated March 05, 2021 have clarified these terms as used in various guidelines, which is enclosed herewith for your record and compliance.

Annexure to FEDAI Circular SPL-01/Exp-imp/2021 dated 09th March2021: <https://www.fedai.org.in/DocumentUploadFiles/SpecialCircular/SPL-01.2021dt.09March2021.pdf>

**External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) Policy – Relaxation in the period of parking of unutilised ECB proceeds in term deposits**

R**BI/2021-22/16 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 01 April 07, 2021**

*All Category-I Authorised Dealer Banks*

Please refer to paragraph 12 of the Governor’s Statement on Developmental and Regulatory Policies dated April 07, 2021. In this connection, attention of Authorized Dealer Category-I (AD Category-I) banks is invited to paragraph 4.2 of the of Master Direction No.5 dated March 26, 2019, on “External Commercial Borrowings, Trade Credits and Structured Obligations”, in terms of which ECB borrowers are allowed to park ECB proceeds in term deposits with AD Category-I banks in India for a maximum period of 12 months cumulatively.

2. Based on requests from stakeholders, including Industry associations, and with a view to providing relief to the ECB borrowers affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, it has been decided to relax the above stipulation as a one-time measure. Accordingly, unutilised ECB proceeds drawn down on or before March 01, 2020 can be parked in term deposits with AD Category-I banks in India prospectively for an additional period up to March 01, 2022.

3. All other provisions of the ECB policy remain unchanged. AD Category-I banks should bring the contents of this circular to the notice of their constituents/ customers.

4. The aforesaid Master Direction No. 5 dated March 26, 2019, is being updated to reflect the changes.

5. The directions contained in this circular have been issued under section 10(4) and 11(2) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and are without prejudice to permissions/ approvals, if any, required under any other law.

<https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=12070&Mode=0>

**Interpretation of term ‘Outstanding’, ‘Export Outstanding’ or ‘Import Outstanding’ used in directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India March 09, 2021**

*All Members of FEDAI*

Directives issued by Reserve Bank of India for export and import of goods & services have used the term ‘Outstanding’, ‘Export Outstanding’ or ‘Import Outstanding’ at various places. In course of our interaction with member banks we observed that these terms;

* were not being interpreted uniformly by all practitioners;
* at times caused incomplete or inconsistent interpretation of directives if such term is inferred verbatim at all the places;
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The RBI vide their letter FED.CO.Trade/1875/05.31.077/2020-21 dated March 05, 2021 have clarified these terms as used in various guidelines, which is enclosed herewith for your record and compliance.

Annexure to FEDAI Circular SPL-01/Exp-imp/2021 dated 09th March2021: <https://www.fedai.org.in/DocumentUploadFiles/SpecialCircular/SPL-01.2021dt.09March2021.pdf>

**ECONOMIC RELIEF FROM PANDEMIC**

**I. Rs. 1.1 Lakh Cr Loan Guarantee Scheme for COVID Affected Sectors**

**Health Sector: Rs. 50,000 crore**

Aimed at up scaling medical infrastructure targeting underserved areas.

* Guarantee cover for expansion and new projects related to health/medical infrastructure in cities other than 8 metropolitan cities.
* Guarantee coverage: 50% for expansion & 75% for new projects
* For Aspirational Districts, guarantee cover of 75% for both new projects and expansion.
* Maximum loan: Rs. 100 crore; Guarantee duration: Up to 3 years
* Interest rate capped at 7.95%
* Guarantee by National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Limited

**Other Sectors: Rs. 60,000 crore**

* Interest rate capped at 8.25% p.a.
* Decisions at later stage based on evolving needs

Normal interest without guarantee cover is 10-11%

**II. Additional 1.5 lakh Cr for Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme**

* Launched as part of Atma Nirbhar Bharat Package in May, 2020.
* ECLGS-1.0, 2.0 and 3.0 have resulted in credit disbursal of 2.69 lakh Crore to 1.1 crore units by 12 Public Sector Banks, 25 Private Sector Banks, and 31 Non-banking Financial Companies
* Contact intensive sectors already covered and shall be continued. Rs 4,000 crore given to these sectors through this window so far
* Limit of admissible guarantee and loan amount proposed to be increased above existing level of 20% of outstanding on each loan
* Sector wise details will be finalized as per evolving needs
* Overall cap of admissible guarantee to be raised from Rs. 3 lakh crore to Rs. 4.5 lakh crore

**III. Credit Guarantee Scheme to Facilitate Loans to 25 Lakh Persons Through Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs)**

* Guarantee will be provided to Scheduled Commercial Banks for loans to new or existing NBFC-MFIs or MFIs for on lending up to Rs 1.25 lakh to approximately 25 lakh small borrowers
* Interest Rate on Loans from banks to be capped at MCLR plus 2%
* Maximum loan tenure 3 years, 80% of assistance to be used by MFI for incremental lending, interest at least 2% below maximum rate prescribed by RBI
* Focus on new lending, not repayment of old loans
* Loans to borrowers to be in line with extant RBI guidelines such as number of lenders, borrower to be member of JLG, ceiling on household income & debt
* All borrowers (including defaulters up to 89 days) eligible
* Guarantee cover for funding provided by MLIs to MFIs/NBFC-MFIs till March 31, 2022 or till guarantees for an amount of Rs. 7,500 crore are issued, whichever is earlier.
* Guarantee up to 75% of default amount for up to 3 years through National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC)
* No guarantee fee to be charged by NCGTC

**IV. Reviving Tourism: Financial support to more than 11,000 Registered Tourist Guides/Travel and Tourism Stakeholders**

* Under new Loan Guarantee Scheme for COVID Affected Sectors, working capital/personal loans will be provided to people in tourism sector to discharge liabilities and restart businesses impacted due to COVID-19
* The scheme will cover:

✓ 10,700 Regional Level Tourist Guides recognised by Ministry of Tourism and Tourist Guides recognised by the State Governments

✓ Travel and Tourism Stakeholders (TTS) recognized by Ministry of Tourism (904)

* Loans will be provided with 100 % guarantee up to the following limits:
* Rs. 10,00,000 for TTS (per agency)
* Rs. 1,00,000 for tourist guides licenced at Regional or State level
* No processing charges, waiver of foreclosure/prepayment charges. No additional collateral requirement
* Scheme to be administered by the Ministry of Tourism through NCGTC

**V. Free Tourist Visa to 5 Lakh Tourists**

* 10.93 million foreign tourists visited India in 2019, spent US $ 30.098 billion on leisure and business.
* Average daily stay for a foreign tourist in India is 21 days. Average daily spending of a tourist in India is around $34 (Rs 2400).
* Once Visa issuance is restarted, the first 5 lakh Tourists Visas will be issued free of charge.
* Benefit will be available only once per tourist
* The scheme will be applicable till 31st March, 2022 or till 5,00,000 visas are issued, whichever is earlier
* Total financial implications- Rs 100 Crore

**VI. Extension of Atmanirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojana**

* Launched on 1st Oct, 2020. Incentivizes employers for creation of new employment, restoration of loss of employment through EPFO.
* Approved outlay Rs. 22,810 crore for 58.50 lakh estimated beneficiaries. Last date for registration is 30.06.2021.
* Subsidy provided for two years from registration for new employees drawing monthly wages less than Rs. 15000 for:

➢ Both Employer’s and Employee’s share of contribution (total 24% of wages) for establishment strength upto 1000 employees.

➢ Only Employee’s share (12% of wages) in case of establishment strength of more than 1000.

* Benefit of Rs. 902 Cr given to 21.42 lakh beneficiaries of 79,577 establishments till 18.06.2021
* Scheme extended from 30.6.2021 to 31.03.2022

**VII. Additional Subsidy for DAP & P&K fertilizers**

**(Announced Earlier)**

* Record procurement of 432.48 Lakh MT of wheat in Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2021-22 (against 389.92 Lakh MT in RMS 2020-21)
* Rs 85,413 Crore paid to farmers
* Existing NBS subsidy was Rs. 27,500 crores in FY 2020-21 which has been increased to Rs. 42,275 crore in FY 2021-22
* Additional amount of Rs. 14,775 crore to be provided. This includes Rs. 9,125 crore additional subsidy for DAP and Rs.5,650 crore additional subsidy for NPK based complex fertilizer

**VIII. Extension of Pradhan Mantri Gareeb Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY)**

**(Announced Earlier)**

* PMGKAY was launched on 26th March 2020 to ameliorate the hardships faced by the poor due to economic disruption caused by COVID 19 Pandemic
* The scheme was launched initially for the period from April to June 2020.
* However, keeping in view the need for continuous support to the poor and the needy, the scheme was extended till November 2020.
* The total cost of the scheme in 2020-21 was Rs. 133,972 crore.
* In the wake of the second wave of COVID-19, the scheme was relaunched in May 2021 to ensure food security of poor/vulnerable
* 5 kg of food grains will be provided free of cost to NFSA beneficiaries from May to November 2021
* Estimated financial implications are Rs 93,869 cr, bringing the total cost of PMGKY to Rs 2,27,841 Crore

**HEALTH**

**IX. Rs. 23,220 Cr More for Public Health**

* Rs 15,000 Cr Emergency Health Systems Project (2020-21) led to 25-fold increase in COVID dedicated hospitals, setting up of 7,929 COVID health centres, 9,954 COVID care centres, 7.5 times increase in oxygen supported beds, 42-fold increase in isolation beds, 45-fold increase in ICU beds.
* New scheme focused on short term emergency preparedness with special emphasis on children and paediatric care/paediatric beds.
* Rs 23,220 Cr earmarked for one year
* Funding for short-term HR augmentation through medical students (interns, residents, final year) and nursing students
* Increase availability of ICU beds, oxygen supply at central, district and sub-district level.
* Ensure adequate availability of equipment, medicines; access to tele-consultation; ambulance services.
* Enhance testing capacity and supportive diagnostics, strengthen capacity for surveillance and genome sequencing.

**IMPETUS FOR GROWTH & EMPLOYMENT**

**X. Fighting Malnutrition and Improving Farmers’ Income: Release of Climate Resilient Special Traits Varieties**

* Earlier focus of research was on developing higher yield crop varieties. Attention towards nutrition, climate resilience and other traits was missing.
* Concentration of important nutrients far below required level, susceptible to biotic and abiotic stresses
* ICAR has developed bio-fortified crop varieties having high nutrients like protein, iron, zinc, Vitamin-A
* Varieties tolerant to diseases, insect’s, pests, drought, salinity, and flooding, early maturing and amenable to mechanical harvesting also developed
* 21 such varieties of rice, peas, millet, maize, soyabean, quinoa, buckwheat, winged bean, pigeon pea & sorghum will be dedicated to the nation.

**XI. Revival of North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation (NERAMAC)**

* Established in 1982 to support farmers of North East in getting remunerative prices of agri-horticulture produces
* Aims to enhance agricultural, procurement, processing and marketing infrastructure in North East
* 75 Farmer Producer Organisations/Farmer Producer Companies registered with NERAMAC. 13 GI crops of North East registered
* Prepared business plan to give 10-15% higher price to farmers by-passing middlemen/agents
* Roadmap for capacity building, aggregation, marketing and technology prepared
* Proposes to set up North-Eastern Centre for Organic Cultivation, facilitating equity finance to entrepreneurs
* Revival package of Rs 77.45 cr proposed for financial restructuring and infusion of funds to NERAMAC

**XII. Rs 33,000 Crore Boost for Project Exports through National Export Insurance Account (NEIA)**

* NEIA Trust promotes Medium and Long Term (MLT) project exports by extending risk covers
* Provides covers to buyer’s credit, given by EXIM Bank, to less creditworthy borrowers and supporting project exporters.
* NEIA Trust has supported 211 projects of Rs 52,860 cr in 52 countries by 63 different Indian Project Exporters till March 31, 2021
* Proposed to provide additional corpus to NEIA over 5 years to allow it to underwrite additional Rs. 33,000 crores of project exports

**XIII. Rs. 88,000 crore Boost to Export Insurance Cover**

* Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC) promotes exports by providing credit insurance services.
* Its products support around 30% of India’s merchandise exports.
* Proposed to infuse equity in ECGC over 5 years to boost export insurance cover by Rs. 88,000 cr

**XIV. Digital India: Rs. 19041 Cr for Broadband to each Village through BharatNet PPP Model**

* August 15, 2020: PM announced broadband connectivity to all inhabited villages in 1000 days
* Out of 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats, 1,56,223 Gram Panchayats have been made service ready by 31st May, 2021
* Implementation of BharatNet in PPP model in 16 States (bundled into 9 packages) on viability gap funding basis
* Additional Rs. 19,041 Cr being provided for BharatNet
* Total outlay will be Rs. 61,109 crores including already approved amount of Rs. 42,068 crores in 2017
* Expansion and upgradation of BharatNet to cover all Gram Panchayats and inhabited villages

**XV. Extension of Tenure of PLI Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing**

* Provides incentive of 6% to 4% on incremental sales of goods under target segments that are manufactured in India, for a period of five years
* Incentives applicable from 01.08.2020. Base year 2019-20
* Companies have been unable to achieve incremental sales condition due to:
	+ disruption in production activities due to pandemic related lockdowns,
	+ restrictions on movement of personnel
	+ delay in installation of relocated plant and machinery
	+ disruption in supply chain of components
* Tenure of the scheme launched in 2020-21 is proposed to be extended by one year i.e. till 2025-26.
* Participating companies will get option of choosing any five years for meeting their production targets under the scheme.
* Investments made in 2020-21 will continue to be counted as eligible investments

**Rs 3.03 Lakh Cr for Reform Based Result Linked Power Distribution Scheme**

* Revamped reforms-based, result-linked power distribution scheme of financial assistance to DISCOMS for infrastructure creation, up-gradation of system, capacity building and process improvement.
* State specific intervention in place of “one size fits all”.
* Participation contingent to pre-qualification criteria like publication of audited financial reports, upfront liquidation of State Government’s dues/subsidy to DISCOMS and non – creation of additional regulatory assets.
* 25 crore smart meters, 10,000 feeders, 4 lakh km of LT overhead lines planned
* Ongoing works of IPDS, DDUGJY and SAUBHAGYA will be merged
* Total allocation- Rs.3,03,058 Cr, Central share- Rs. 97,631 cr
* States have already been allowed additional borrowing for four years up to 0.5% of Gross State Domestic Product annually (Rs. 1,05,864 Cr for 2021-22) subject to carrying out specified power sector reforms

**New Streamlined Process for PPP Projects and Asset Monetisation**

* Current process for approval of Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects is long and involves multiple levels of approval
* New policy will be formulated for appraisal and approval of PPP proposals and monetization of core infrastructure assets, including through InvITs
* Aim is to ensure speedy clearance of projects to facilitate private sector’s efficiencies in financing construction and management of infrastructure

**The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021**

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021 was promulgated on April 4, 2021. It amends the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. Insolvency is a situation where individuals or companies are unable to repay their outstanding debt.

The Code provides a time-bound process for resolving the insolvency of corporate debtors (within 330 days) called the corporate insolvency resolution process (CIRP). The debtor himself or its creditors may apply for initiation of CIRP in the event of a default of at least one lakh rupees. Under CIRP, a committee of creditors is constituted to decide regarding the insolvency resolution. The committee may consider a resolution plan which typically provides for the payoff of debt by merger, acquisition, or restructuring of the company. If a resolution plan is not approved by the committee of creditors within the specified time, the company is liquidated. During CIRP, the affairs of the company are managed by the resolution professional (RP), who is appointed to conduct CIRP.

**Pre-packaged insolvency resolution**: The Ordinance introduces an alternate insolvency resolution process for micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), called the pre-packaged insolvency resolution process (PIRP). Unlike CIRP, PIRP may be initiated only by debtors. The debtor should have a base resolution plan in place. During PIRP, the management of the company will remain with the debtor.

**Minimum default amount**: Application for initiating PIRP may be filed in the event of a default of at least one lakh rupees. The central government may increase the threshold of minimum default up to one crore rupees through a notification.

**Debtors eligible for PIRP**: PIRP may be initiated in the event of a default by a corporate debtor classified as an MSME under the MSME Development Act, 2006. Currently, under the 2006 Act, an enterprise with an annual turnover of up to Rs 250 crore, and investment in plant and machinery or equipment up to Rs 50 crore, is classified as an MSME. For initiating PIRP, the corporate debtor himself is required to apply to the adjudicating authority (National Company Law Tribunal). The authority must approve or reject the application for PIRP within 14 days of its receipt.

**Approval of financial creditors**: For applying for PIRP, the debtor needs to obtain approval of at least 66% of its financial creditors (in value of debt due to creditors) who are not related parties of the debtor. Before seeking approval, the debtor must provide creditors with a base resolution plan. The debtor must also propose the name of the RP along with the application for PIRP. The proposed RP must be approved by at least 66% of the financial creditors.

**Proceedings under PIRP**: The debtor will submit the base resolution plan to the RP within two days of the commencement of the PIRP. A committee of creditors will be constituted within seven days of the PIRP commencement date, which will consider the base resolution plan. The committee may provide the debtor with an opportunity to revise the plan. The RP may also invite resolution plans from other persons. Alternative resolution plans may be invited if the base plan: (i) is not approved by the committee, or (ii) is unable to pay the debt of operational creditors (claims related to the provision of goods and services).

**A resolution plan must be approved by** the committee by a vote of at least 66% of the voting shares. A resolution plan must be approved by the committee within 90 days from the commencement date of PIRP. The resolution plan approved by the committee will be examined by the adjudicating authority. If no resolution plan is approved by the committee, the RP may apply for termination of PIRP. The authority must either approve the plan or order termination of PIRP within 30 days of receipt. Termination of PIRP will result in the liquidation of the corporate debtor.

**Moratorium**: During PIRP, the debtor will be provided with a moratorium under which certain actions against the debtor will be prohibited. These include filing or continuation of suits, execution of court orders, or recovery of property.

**Management of debtor during PIRP**: During the PIRP, the board of directors or partners of the debtor will continue to manage the affairs of the debtor. However, the management of the debtor may be vested with the RP if there has been fraudulent conduct or gross mismanagement.

**Initiation of CIRP**: At any time from the PIRP commencement date but before the approval of the resolution plan, the committee of creditors may decide to terminate PIRP and instead initiate CIRP in respect of the debtor (by a vote of at least 66% of the voting shares).

<https://prsindia.org/billtrack/the-insolvency-and-bankruptcy-code-amendment-ordinance-2021>