

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE  
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO: 6604  
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 6th APRIL, 2018/CHAITRA 16, 1940 (SAKA)

QUESTION  
LOAN RECOVERY BY PSBs

6604:

SHRI BHARATH MOHAN R.K.:  
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:

SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:  
SHRI PR. SENTHIL NATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government had taken any concrete steps to find the exact volume and value of NPAs and defaulters of Public Sector Banks (PSBs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof, Bank-wise;
- (c) the details of action taken by the Government during the last four years in this regard;
- (d) whether the Government has taken any stringent measures to recover the loan amount from the NPAs and wilful defaulters and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the list of wilful defaulters/NPA having Rs. 100 crore or more of banks, bank-wise?

ANSWER  
To be answered by  
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE  
(SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA)

(a) to (d): The bank-wise amount of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), as per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) global operations data, and the bank-wise number of wilful defaulters and related amount in respect of wilful defaulters of PSBs, as per data reported by PSBs, as on 31.12.2017, are at Annex.

A number of steps have been taken to reduce/contain (NPAs) of banks, and to reduce incidence of default on account of and effect recovery from wilful defaulters.

To reduce/contain NPAs of banks, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 has been enacted for time-bound resolution of stressed assets. Further, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has been amended to provide for authorisation by the Government to RBI, for issuing directions to banks to initiate the insolvency resolution process under the Code. Under the provisions of this amending legislation, RBI has issued directions to certain banks for referring 12 accounts, with outstanding amounts greater than Rs. 5,000 crore and with 60% or more classified as non-performing as of 31.3.2016, to initiate insolvency resolution process under the Code. In accordance with these directions, banks have filed applications in respect of these accounts before the National Company Law Tribunal.

Further, keeping in view the enactment of the Code, RBI has issued a revised framework for resolution of stressed assets, which provides for time-bound resolution of high-value stressed accounts. The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act has been amended to make it more effective. Further, six new Debts Recovery Tribunals have been established to expedite recovery. In addition, under the PSB Reforms Agenda, PSBs have committed, *inter-alia*, to create Stressed Asset Management verticals for stringent recovery and ensure clean and effective post-sanction follow-up for large credit exposures through specialised monitoring agencies.

To reduce incidence of default on account of and effect recovery from wilful defaulters as per RBI's instructions, wilful defaulters are not sanctioned any additional facilities by banks or financial institutions, their unit is debarred from floating new ventures for five years, and lenders may initiate criminal proceedings against them, wherever necessary. As per data reported by PSBs, as on 31.12.2017, 2,108 FIRs have been registered against wilful defaulters, 8,462 suits have been filed for recovery from them, and action has been initiated under the SARFAESI in respect of 6,962 cases of wilful defaulters. SEBI Regulations have been amended to debar wilful defaulters and companies with wilful defaulters as promoters/directors from accessing capital markets to raise funds. Further the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code has been amended to debar wilful defaulters from participating in the insolvency resolution process.

(e): RBI has informed that it is unable to disclose borrower-wise credit information under the provisions of section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Section 45E provides that credit information submitted by a bank shall be treated as confidential and not to be published or otherwise disclosed.

\*\*\*

Lok Sabha Unstarred question no: 6604, for 6.4.2018

**GNPAs, and the number of wilful defaulters and related amount, as on 31.12.2017**

Amount in crore Rs.

Bank	GNPAs	Wilful defaulters	
		No.	Amount
Allahabad Bank	23,261	164	3,590
Andhra Bank	21,599	401	3,979
Bank of Baroda	48,480	255	5,600
Bank of India	64,249	403	5,418
Bank of Maharashtra	18,128	137	985
Canara Bank	40,312	490	4,590
Central Bank of India	32,491	772	6,146
Corporation Bank	21,818	122	2,182
Dena Bank	14,169	227	1,861
IDBI Bank Limited	50,622	85	3,937
Indian Bank	9,595	64	1,063
Indian Overseas Bank	33,267	527	4,485
Oriental Bank of Commerce	27,551	429	4,236
Punjab & Sind Bank	7,040	27	283
Punjab National Bank	57,519	1,084	14,588
Syndicate Bank	21,103	204	1,163
State Bank of India	1,99,155	1,664	28,257
UCO Bank	25,382	651	5,654
Union Bank of India	40,988	832	5,376
United Bank of India	13,721	388	1,739
Vijaya Bank	6,829	137	4,917
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,77,280</b>	<b>9,063</b>	<b>1,10,050</b>

*Sources: (1) RBI — for GNPAs**(2) Banks — for wilful defaulters*

\*\*\*