

RAJASTHAN FINANCIAL CORPORATION

Udyog Bhawan, Tilak Marg, Jaipur -302 005
(FR Section)

Ref. No. RFC/23FR/HO/Policy-28/ 48

Dated : 04 ^{June} May, 2021

CIRCULAR

(FR - 778)

Reg : Recovery Strategy & Risk Management Policy : 2021-22

As prevention is better than cure, it is easier to arrest the slippages rather than to upgrade NPAs. While the detailed modalities of FR activities have been prescribed in the P&G and also in the circulars/ instructions issued from time to time, it is required that all the Branch Managers / Branch Incharge function in a systematic manner adhering to the norms laid down. The Corporation has developed software where the status of account of any borrower can be accessed on real time basis. It should therefore not be difficult to monitor & prevent the slippage of any account.

In order to achieve the object of quality recovery, reduction in NPAs, regularizing the already slipped accounts and prevention of slippage, we need to make strategic efforts in a planned manner by regular monitoring and close follow-up of assisted units which is the key for maintaining the assets quality.

In this direction, as a part of recovery strategy for the Financial Year: 2021-22, all concerned are advised to take the following actions :-

1. REVIEW & DECIDE LINE OF ACTION IN EACH AND EVERY CASE OF DEFAULT :

The Branch Manager / Incharge should review each and every case of default irrespective of the size of the loan. This exercise should be completed by him / her latest by 30.06.2021 and it should be ensured that line of action is decided in each and every case and regular follow-up action is taken during the year as per the line of action decided. The official of BO to whom the unit is allotted would act as "Supervisory Officer".

2. PREVENTION OF SLIPPAGE :

As per the new software adopted by the Corpn., the status of any account can be accessed at any time by following the monitoring mechanism contained in Circular No.P&G-1224 (FR-515) dated 29.04.08. The slippage can be observed and further line of action to prevent its slippage can be decided promptly. The person, to whom the unit is allotted, must keep himself in touch with the promoters of the unit to avoid slippage. He should send intimation in advance about the amount of installment of interest / principal sum and ensure to get the same deposited.

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However, even on regular follow up there may be chances of default, hence to prevent the slippage, following action should be taken:-

- (i) Standard accounts:- Action for recovery of dues should be initiated on the very first default. List of such defaulting units should be sent by BOs to GM(Operations) every month without fail. Default more than six months should be paid special attention. Instances of BOs not taking action against defaulters should be brought to the knowledge of MD.
- (ii) Cases of Good Borrowers:- No default should be allowed. Default of even one installment should draw the attention of Branch Manager immediately. In case of inaction, Branch Manager will be held personally responsible.
- (iii) In remaining cases legal action followed by action u/s 29 of SFCs Act may immediately be taken if there is default of more than two consecutive installments of principal or interest.
- (iv) All cases need to be reviewed to ensure that the accounts remain in Standard category where possession of the assets was handed over back to the original loanee.

3. **UPGRADATION FROM LOWER TO HIGHER HEALTH CODE CATEGORY :**

While we have to prevent the slippages in health code, we are also required to up-grade the NPAs to standard category. The key tools for up-gradation are as follows:

- (i) Clearance of entire overdues by persuasion or by resorting to legal action for recovery.
- (ii) Where it is found that the unit is not in a position to clear entire overdues then action for reschedulement may be taken as per norms after getting cleared entire interest overdues.

It should be ensured that the NPA level is brought down.

4. **PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT TO PAYERS :**

Corporation has been treating all cases at par so far. It is made clear that action u/s 29 be quickly taken in those cases where the borrower has not even paid interest fallen due in the year 2020-21 while in other cases where interest was paid in last year may be treated liberally in case of default of principal amount, considering security of the unit.

5. **VISIT / VERIFICATION OF COLLATERAL SECURITIES AND CALCULATION OF MRV :**

BM's are advised to send MRV calculations as per the prescribed procedure and instructions circulated vide circular No.FR-723 dated 24.04.14 in all standard and NPA-accounts having sanctioned/dispensed amount above Rs.2.00 lakh by

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30.06.2021 positively to the DGMs(FR) and the register as prescribed vide circular No.FR-684 dated 29.02.2012, should be updated. The MRV may also be updated on the software by all the BOs.

Besides this, visit / verification of collateral securities is required to be done quarterly so as to ascertain whether the assets are intact or have been diluted. This system should be complied with strictly.

6. RECOVERY FROM DEFICIT / DECREETAL & WRITE OFF CASES :

Deficit is such a sector where we cannot expect recovery simply by persuasion. In this sector, the officials are expected to make pro-active efforts and need to adopt an investigative approach for identification of properties, business or profession in which such promoters / guarantors are engaged, so as to compel them to pay the dues or come to the settlement table. For this, efforts are required to study files and generate information regarding whereabouts of the promoters and guarantors and their property details should be collected. Wherever required use of RTI Act for identification of properties / correct whereabouts of defaulters/ guarantors/ legal heirs may be made (FR-635 dated 28.09.10). The officers of Branch Office should show their performance by maintaining good liaison with the Revenue Authorities at District level so as to bring desired results.

The decreetal cases may also be reviewed by Branch Manager on monthly basis. Cases where application for execution has not yet been filed, property of promoters / guarantors should be identified promptly and execution application be filed by 31.08.2021. The cases where execution application has been filed before the Hon'ble Court after identifying properties of promoters / guarantors, earnest efforts should be made in consultation with concerned Advocate to garner recovery from decreed cases. BM should also monitor this activity personally and send case-wise position with all details to the DGM (FR).

7. REVIEW OF THE CASES PENDING WITH THE REVENUE AUTHORITIES:

Merely filing RoDs cannot yield results. It requires continuous follow-up and persuasion by the BO with the concerned Revenue Authorities. The Branch Manager should review each and every case in which ROD has been sent to the Revenue Authorities and ascertain the stage of action (i.e. issuance of notice under LR Act, attachment of the properties and conducting auction of the same) and ensure to follow-up regularly. Monthly meetings of the Revenue Officers conducted by the District Collector should invariably be attended by the Branch Manager himself along with a Tehsil-wise list of cases pending with the Revenue Authorities. It should be ensured that details of properties of the defaulters are made available to the Revenue Authorities. The Branch Office shall send an authenticated list of RoDs pending with Revenue authorities duly countersigned by the Revenue Officer to the DGM (FR).

Guidelines for follow up of the RoDs have further been issued vide circular No.FR-733 dated 24.02.2015, FR-748 dated 08-06-2016, FR-749 dated 08.06.2016 and the BMs/DGM (FR) should ensure to comply with the same.

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The Senior Officers while visiting the BOs, will also contact the District Collector for follow up action in the cases pending with revenue authorities.

Letters will also be issued from the desk of MD to all the District Collectors to expedite recovery U/S 32(G) of the SFCs Act from the defaulting borrowers in which RODs are pending with Revenue Authority.

8. DISPOSAL OF UNITS UNDER POSSESSION:

To minimize the overhead expenses being incurred by the Corporation for watch and ward and advertisement of these units, the assets in possession should be disposed off in a timely manner. Pro-active efforts are required to be made either by running the unit in original hands out of court in litigation cases or pursuing the Counsel of the Corporation by the OICs for early disposal of the court cases. Suitable buyers should be located for such units so as to ensure their quick disposal at competitive prices. It should be ensured by the BMs/DGM (FR) that no assets remain un-disposed after six months of taking possession. If there are specific reasons, those should be reported to the GM (Ops) besides DGM (FR).

Visits and detailed periodical inspections of the units under possession should be carried-out in order to have effective watch and ward.

Wide publicity of possession units may be made for early disposal of units and industrialists of local area and Office bearers of Industrial Associations may be contacted.

It should be ensured that assets sold through auction are handed over to the purchaser party within the stipulated time as per norms. In case assets are not handed over within the stipulated period on account of failure on the part of the purchaser party and if BM is of the opinion that no further time should be allowed, the sale may be cancelled after giving 15-days time through registered AD letter. The amount deposited by purchaser party may be forfeited as per norms and unit be put to re-auction by following the prescribed guidelines.

Where BM feels that extension in time is required considering problems of the purchaser party, he should immediately seek approval from HO.

EMs/DGM(FR) should review all the cases where sale letters were issued and in some of the cases the loan accounts settled by Empowered Settlement Committees upto 31.03.2021 but required formalities are not completed/ settlement amount has not been paid as yet owing to which possession could not be handed over to purchaser/original borrower. This is important for the reason that in good number of cases field offices have failed to forfeit the amount deposited by purchaser party and also did not re-auction the unit even after lapse of one year. No such case should remain pending after this period.

9. STAY CASES:

It has been observed that the cases in which stay orders have been granted by different Courts against recovery, the stay orders continue for years together. It

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will be the personal responsibility of the BM and the In-charge (Legal Cell) at BO level as well as OIC to get the stay vacated and send the progress to HO.

It has been decided that all cases in which the process of recovery is stalled due to stay being in operation for more than three months will be reviewed by the Dy. General Manager(Law) with concerned OIC and progress shall be put up to ED/MD for further action on quarterly basis.

10. CASES SETTLED UNDER NEW OTS SCHEMES 2020-2021

If there is default of two consecutive installments of settlement package/ Settlement Scheme 2020-21 cases may be reviewed by concerned Branch Manager and action may be taken to revert back to the original repayment schedule. The Branch Manager will report such cases immediately to the DGM(FR). In all such cases, immediate legal action followed by action u/s 29/32G of SFCs Act, 1951 should be taken.

Note : Branch Manager should prepare a list of such cases by 30.06.21 where there is default of two consecutive installments of settlement package and ensure that legal course of action as mentioned above is taken by 31.08.2021. A list of all these cases should be sent to the DGM (FR) by 15.09.2021 positively, who will send the compiled position to GM(Ops).

11. PDCs SHOULD INVARIABLY BE TAKEN IN FOLLOWING CIRCUMSTANCES:

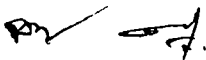
- (i) At the time of reschedulement of loan
- (ii) At the time of withdrawal of legal notice
- (iii) At the time of handing over possession to the original loanee
- (iv) In deferred sale cases
- (v) In the cases where settlement amount is accepted in installments
- (vi) New cheques in case of merger of bank.

12. TIMELY PRESENTATION OF CHEQUES AND TREATMENT OF DISHONoured CHEQUES :

It has been reiterated from time to time that all the cheques should be presented to the Bank on due dates. All BMs are advised to ensure compliance of the same strictly. The loanee units must be encouraged to make online payments. ECS mandated may also be obtained from them.

The dishonoured cheques invite criminal actions against the party. The tendency of bouncing of cheques is increasing, which needs to be curbed. To curb the increasing tendency of bouncing of cheques, the BOs are advised to take the following actions:-

1. The BMs / Supervisory Officers / Cashier should adopt a pro-active approach and inform the borrower one week before the due date of PDC so that the borrower may arrange funds and the cheque is cleared on due date.
2. If not daily, weekly reconciliation with bank statement is must.



3. In case any cheque is dishonoured then immediate action u/s 138(b) of N.I.Act to issue notice / initiating criminal action under Negotiable Instruments Act i.e. filing complaint within the stipulated time frame in the competent court should be taken in terms of the existing guidelines already issued vide Circular No. O&M 428 dated 02.07.97, O&M 640 dated 27.12.05, O&M 650 dated 24.07.06, O&M 656 dated 04.12.06, FR No. 683 dated 23.02.12, O&M 737 dated 31.10.2014 and O&M 750 dated 22.4.2016.
4. In the cases where the party is facing genuine problem, the cheques would be presented on due date. However, for taking further action the BM would send the matter along with his recommendations to the DGM(FR) and action for lodging complaint u/s 138(b) of N.I.Act would be initiated only after decision from HO as per guidelines already issued vide Circular No. FR 683 dated 23.02.12.

Even after initiation of filing of complaint u/s 138(b), the Branch Managers should initiate immediate action u/s 29 of SFCs Act for prime security as per norms. Any failure on the part of Branch Manager shall attract disciplinary action.

For any laxity on the part of concerned Branch Manager/Supervisory Officer/ Cashier, disciplinary action will be initiated.

13. CASES FILED U/S 31(1)(aa) :

Guidelines have already been issued that Section 31(1) (aa) should be used as a last resort where there is no chance of recovery by initiation of recovery action u/s 29 /30 and 32(G). Cases where action u/s 31(1)(aa) has already been initiated and application filed in the court should be reviewed and if recovery can be effected by taking over the possession and sale of security, then application be moved in the court for withdrawal of case filed u/s 31(1)(aa) reserving the right to file the case again, if required and action for recovery be shifted to Section 30/29/32G.

14. CASES HAVING PRIMARY SECURITY BUT LEGAL ACTION HAVE BEEN INITIATED U/S 32(G) :

Legal action u/s 29 is the most effective and enforceable right available under SFCs Act. It has been observed that in some cases action u/s 32(G) has been initiated even against primary security. The Branch Manager should review all such cases and may consider to shift action from 32(G) to 29 unless there are convincing grounds to continue action u/s 32(G).

15. HOLDING DEFAULT REVIEW COMMITTEE:

The meetings of Default Review Committees (DRCs) should regularly be conducted as per the prescribed mechanism as per FR Circular No. 752 dated 19.06.2017 and cases should be reviewed in reference to the line of action decided and subsequent follow-up should be ensured to effect the recoveries.

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16. MONITORING & INSPECTION:

- a) Regular visits must be carried out as prescribed in the Circular No. PG 1221 (FR-498) dated 13/19.02.08 and records should be maintained in the prescribed register.
- b) Mere allotment of units to officials of BO is not sufficient. The visit reports submitted by these officials should be critically examined by the BM and line of action should be decided in order to affect the recoveries and NPA reduction. Guidelines for inspection have further been issued vide FR circular No. 713 dated 18-06-2013 and the Branch Managers should ensure to comply with the same.
- c) DGM(FR)/Nodal Officer may ensure that branch officials visit the assigned unit and also submit their reports. During their visit, they may review the progress and also check and countersign the Inspection Register being maintained.

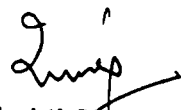
17. ISSUE OF NO DUES CERTIFICATE AND RELEASE OF CHARGE :

The Branch Managers must ensure that the action for issue of No Dues Certificates and / or release of original documents / charge is completed within 15 days of closure of loan account. List of cases which remain pending after 15 days must reach Head Office by the 3rd of the following month. Needless to mention that any laxity on this account would be viewed adversely as per circular No. FR-295 dated 29th Jan., 2004 and FR-630 dated 29-07-2010.

18. INSURANCE OF ASSETS :

Provision/instructions existing in PG (Chapter FR-8) for insurance of assisted units are to be strictly complied with.

All concerned are advised to make the compliance of above guidelines.


(Shakti Singh Rathore)
Managing Director

Copy to:

1. All BOs/FCs
2. Standard circulation at HO.
- ✓ 3. DGM(Computer) for uploading on website.

