

**POLICY ON REVIVAL AND REHABILITATION OF MICRO,  
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES**

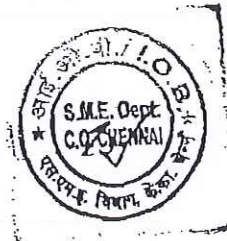
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are the growth engines of the Indian Economy due to their ability to create jobs, foster entrepreneurship and they contribute significantly to the GDP and exports from the country.

Government of India has taken many initiatives for the growth of MSMEs. It is felt that the focus should be not only on the issues related to starting and growth of MSMEs but ensuring that they sustain their business. However, due to various reasons MSMEs are prone to sickness. There has been an increase in MSME sickness due internal factors relating to Planning, Implementation and Production and external factors like Infrastructural bottlenecks, financial/marketing constraints. The existing mechanism for addressing revival, rehabilitation and exit of small enterprises is weak. So, there is need to devise more robust mechanism which provides suitable arrangements for detecting symptoms of industrial sickness at an early stage and take corrective actions to prevent sickness.

Keeping in view the above objectives, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India, vide their Gazette Notification dated May 29, 2015 had notified a 'Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises'. Accordingly, a revised Framework along with operating instructions has been issued by RBI vide notification RBI/2015-16/338 FIDD.MSME & NFS.BC.21/06.02.31/2015-16 dated 17<sup>th</sup> March, 2016 with the instructions to put in place a Board approved policy to operationalize the Framework not later than June 30, 2016. Accordingly, the **POLICY ON REVIVAL AND REHABILITATION OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES** is framed and placed below.

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**PREAMBLE:**

In spite of diligent appraisal, meticulous planning and careful execution at all levels, sickness is not an uncommon feature for an enterprise. A host of internal and external factors play vital roles in the success of manufacturing as well as service enterprises. Profitable operation of the enterprise depends on several factors some of which are not within control of the entrepreneurs.

Sickness of a financed unit can be quite damaging for the Bank. Hence it is essential that a sickness-prevention plan as well as a nursing plan is put in place to protect interests of the bank as well as the unit.

It is of utmost importance to take measures to ensure that sickness is arrested at incipient stage itself. The branch officials will have to identify the early warning signals and initiate corrective steps promptly. Such steps may include providing timely financial assistance depending on established need, if it is within the powers of the Branch, and an early reference to controlling office where the relief required is beyond the delegated powers of the Branch Manager.

Borrowal account may be restructured at this state itself wherever warranted. But like in any other sector, some units in MSME sector may become sick in spite of close monitoring, due to reasons beyond their control. Such units will have to be dealt with sympathetically and to be rehabilitated if they are potentially viable.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE POLICY**

The objectives of the rehabilitation policy are to give guidelines in the following areas:

- Identifying the sickness at an early state
- Initiating remedial measures promptly with a pro active approach
- Formulation and implementation of rehabilitation package for potentially viable sick MSME units

The guidelines under the policy are intended to provide a simpler and faster mechanism to address the stress in the accounts of MSMEs and to facilitate the promotion and development of MSMEs as per the notification of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India and as guided by Reserve Bank of India vide their circular No.FIDD.MSME & NFS.BC.No.21/06.02.31/2015-16 dated 17.03.2016.

**1. Eligibility:**

The provisions made in this policy shall be applicable to MSMEs having loan limits up to Rs.25 crore, including accounts under consortium or multiple banking arrangements (MBA).



## 2. Identification of incipient stress:

2.1 Identification by banks or creditors - Before a loan account of a Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise turns into a Non-Performing Asset (NPA), banks or creditors should identify incipient stress in the account by creating three sub-categories under the Special Mention Account (SMA) category as given in the Table below:

SMA Sub-categories	Basis for classification
SMA-0*	Principal or interest payment not overdue for more than 30 days but account showing signs of incipient stress.
SMA-1	Principal or interest payment overdue between 31-60 days
SMA-2	Principal or interest payment overdue 61-90 days

- See Annexure for illustrative list of signs of stress for categorizing an account as SMA-0.

On the basis of the above early warning signals, the branch maintaining the account should consider forwarding the stressed accounts with aggregate loan limits above Rs.10 lakh to the Committee as referred in para 3.3 within five working days for a suitable corrective action plan (CAP). Forwarding the account to the Committee for CAP will be mandatory in cases of accounts reported as SMA-2.

2.2 As regards accounts with aggregate loan limits up to Rs.10 lakh identified as SMA-2, the account should be mandatorily examined for CAP by the branch itself under the authority of the Branch Manager.

Other terms and conditions, such as time limits, procedures to be followed, etc., as applicable to the cases referred to the Committee as referred in para 3.3 should be followed by the Branch Manager. However, the cases, where the Branch Manager has decided the option of recovery under CAP instead of rectification or restructuring as mentioned in para 5.3 (a) or (b), should be referred to the Committee for their concurrence. The Branch Manager should also examine the accounts reported as SMA-0 and SMA-1, if it is deemed necessary.

2.3 Identification by the Borrower Enterprise - Any MSME borrower may voluntarily initiate proceedings under this Framework, if the enterprise reasonably apprehends failure of its business or its inability or likely inability to pay debts or there is erosion in the net worth due to accumulated losses to the extent of 50% of its net worth during the previous accounting year, by making an application to the branch or directly to the Committee as referred in para 3.3, wherever applicable. When such a request is received by lender, the account with aggregate loan limits above Rs.10 lakh should be referred to the Committee. The Committee should convene its



meeting at the earliest but not later than five working days from the receipt of the application, to examine the account for a suitable CAP. The accounts with aggregate loan limit up to Rs.10 lakh may be dealt with by the Branch Manager for a suitable CAP.

### 3. Committees for Stressed Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises:

In order to enable faster resolution of stress in an MSME account, every bank shall form Committees for Stressed Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as per the following arrangements:

3.1 Committee for Stressed MSME shall be formed at each **Regional Office**. These Committees will be Standing Committees and will resolve the reported stress of MSME accounts of the branches falling under their jurisdiction.

3.2 For MSME borrowers having credit facilities under a consortium of banks or multiple banking arrangement (MBA), the consortium leader, or the bank having the largest exposure to the borrower under MBA, as the case may be, shall refer the case to its Committee, if the account is reported as stressed either by the borrower or any of the lenders under this Framework. This Committee will also coordinate between the different lenders.

### 3.3 The Composition of the Committee shall be as under:

- Regional Head (Regional Manager of the convener bank, in case of consortium / MBA) shall be the Chairperson of the committee.
- Officer – in –charge of the MSME Department (Officer – in –charge of the MSME Department of the convener bank, in case of consortium / MBA) at the Regional Office level, shall be the member and convener of the committee.
- One independent external expert including Chartered Accountants / concurrent Auditors, if they are having adequate expertise in MSME related matters should be nominated.
- One representative from the concerned State Government. Endeavour should be made to bring representative from the respective State Government in the committee. Regional Manager should write to the concerned State Government Department for nomination. In case, State Government does not nominate any member, then the convening Bank should proceed to include an independent expert in the Committee, namely a retired executive of another bank of the rank of AGM and above.
- When handling accounts under consortium or MBA, senior representatives of all banks / lenders having exposure to the borrower.

Powers for nomination / appointment of the independent external expert and retired executive of another bank of the rank of AGM and above (If the State Government does not nominate), shall be vested with the ZLCC. The period of



appointment / nomination of Chartered Accountant and independent expert in the Committee, namely a retired executive of another bank of the rank of AGM and above (in case of Government not nominating a representative) shall be for one year, subject to review after completion of one year. The sitting fee shall be Rs.3000/= per meeting for each person. However, sitting fee shall not be paid to the representative nominated by the Government

All proceedings of the committee meetings should be recorded and duly intimated to the borrower.

3.4 While decisions of the Committee will be by simple majority, the Chairperson shall have the casting vote, in case of a tie. In case of accounts under consortium / MBA, lenders should sign an Inter-Creditor Agreement (ICA) on the lines of Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF) Agreement. Regional Heads to put in place suitable arrangements including dedicated man power to ensure smooth functioning of the committee and adherence to the stipulated time lines.

3.5 All eligible stressed MSMEs shall have access to the Committee for resolving the stress in these accounts in accordance with regulations prescribed in this policy.

#### 4. Application to the Committee for a Corrective Action Plan

4.1 The Bank on identifying an MSME account as SMA-2 or suitable for consideration under the policy or on receipt of an application from the stressed enterprise, shall forward the cases having aggregate loan limits above Rs.10 lakh to the Committee for immediate convening of meeting and deciding on a CAP. Stressed enterprises having aggregate loan limits above Rs.10 lakh can also directly file an application for CAP to the Committee or to the largest lender for onward submission under advice to all its lenders. Suitable application formats for aggregate loan limits above Rs.10 lakh prescribed by Indian Banks' Association (IBA) may be used for this purpose, which, inter-alia, should include the following:

- (a) Latest audited accounts of the Enterprise including its Net worth;
- (b) Details of all liabilities of the enterprise, including the liabilities owed to the State or Central Government and unsecured creditors, if any;
- (c) Nature of stress faced by the Enterprise; and
- (d) Suggested remedial actions

Suitable application formats for aggregate loan limits upto Rs.10 lakh prescribed by Indian Banks' Association (IBA) may be used for this purpose.

4.2 Where an application is filed by a bank/lender and admitted by the Committee, the Committee shall notify the concerned enterprise about such application within **five working days** and require the enterprise to:

- (a) respond to the application or make a representation before the



Committee; and

(b) disclose the details of all its liabilities, including the liabilities owed to the State or Central Government and unsecured creditors, if any, within **fifteen working days** of receipt of such notice;

Provided that if the enterprise does not respond within the above period, the Committee may proceed ex-parte.

**4.3** On receipt of information relating to the liabilities of the enterprise, the Committee may send notice to such statutory creditors as disclosed by the enterprise as it may deem fit, informing them about the application under the policy and permit them to make a representation regarding their claims before the Committee within **fifteen working days** of receipt of such notice. It is mentioned here that these information are required for determining the total liability of the Enterprise in order to arrive at a suitable CAP and not for payments of the same by the lenders.

**4.4** Within **30 days** of convening its first meeting for a specific enterprise, the Committee shall take a decision on the option to be adopted under the corrective action plan as given in subsequent paragraphs and notify the enterprise about such a decision, within **five working days** from the date of such decision.

**4.5** If the corrective action plan decided by the Committee envisages restructuring of the debt of the enterprise, the Committee shall conduct the detailed Techno-Economic Viability (TEV) study (also refer para 5.1) and finalise the terms of such a restructuring in accordance with the extant prudential norms for restructuring, within **20 working days (for accounts having aggregate exposure up to Rs.10 crore)** and **within 30 working days (for accounts having aggregate exposure above Rs.10 crore and up to Rs.25 crore)** and notify the enterprise about such terms, **within five working days**.

**4.6** Upon finalisation of the terms of the corrective action plan, the implementation of that plan shall be completed by the concerned bank **within 30 days** (if the CAP is Rectification) and **within 90 days** (if the CAP is restructuring). In case recovery is considered as CAP, the recovery measures should be initiated at the earliest.

**4.7** Where an application has been admitted by the Committee in respect of an MSME, the enterprise shall continue to perform contracts essential to its survival but the Committee may impose such restrictions, as it may deem fit, for future revival of the enterprise.

**4.8** The Committee shall make suitable provisions for payment of tax or any other statutory dues in the corrective action plan and the enterprise shall take necessary steps to submit such plan to the concerned taxation or statutory authority and obtain approval of such payment plan.



**Powers for Implementation**

Execution of the decision / CAP of the committee will be implemented by the RLCC/ZLCC. Presently, the sanctioning powers are as below:

<b>Restructuring &amp; Rehabilitation: For taking stand/finalizing the Package/approving restructuring</b>	
Upto Rs.10.00 Lakh	Branch Manager If CAP involves sanctioning of additional finance within the per borrower limit. If it exceeds per borrower limit it should be referred to Regional Office. If the CAP is recovery then it should be referred to Regional Office for approval.
Above Rs.10.00 Lakh	Regional Office within the per borrower limit without ceiling for unsecured portion under per borrower limit and irrespective of sacrifice envisaged/approved in the package. If it exceeds RO powers, it should be referred to next higher authority.

**5. Corrective Action Plan by the Committee:**

**5.1** The Committee may explore various options to resolve the stress in the account. The Committee shall not endeavour to encourage a particular resolution option and may decide the CAP as per the specific requirements and position of each case. While Techno-Economic viability of each account is to be decided by the Bank before considering restructuring as CAPs, for accounts with aggregate exposure of Rs.10 crore and above, the Committee should conduct a detailed Techno-Economic Viability study before finalizing the CAP.

- In case of accounts with credit exposure upto Rs.10.00 lacs, TEV study shall be conducted by the Branch Manager (as the corrective action plan is to be decided by the Branch Manager) on the basis of available information and assessment.
- In case of accounts with credit exposure above Rs.10.00 lacs and upto Rs.2.00 crores, TEV study shall be conducted by the officer-in- Charge for MSME and officer-in-charge of the Credit Monitoring Department at Regional Office by utilizing the "in house" facilities available at the bank.
- In case of accounts with credit exposure above Rs.2.00 crores, TEV study by an external agency shall be done. Consultants empanelled by the Bank (presently being done by our Banking Operations Department) for TEV Study will be utilised. In case of non availability of consultants, External Agencies approved by SIDBI/Government Agency shall be used for this purpose. The approval should be in force. In case of non-availability of approved agencies or Government agencies in any Region, Regional Head shall take up with BOD for approval. This will be as per the bank's Valuation Policy.



- In case of Consortium advances/MBA, decisions will be taken in consultation with other financing banks.

5.2 During the period of operation of CAP, the enterprise shall be allowed to avail both secured and unsecured credit for its business operations as envisaged under the terms of CAP.

5.3 The options under CAP by the Committee may include:

**(a) Rectification**

Obtaining a commitment, specifying actions and timelines, from the borrower to regularize the account so that the account comes out of Special Mention Account status or does not slip into the Non-Performing Asset category and the commitment should be supported with identifiable cash flows within the required time period and without involving any loss or sacrifice on the part of the Bank. The rectification process should primarily be borrower driven. However, the Committee may also consider providing need based additional finance to the borrower, if considered necessary, as part of the rectification process. It should however be ensured that this need based additional finance is intended only for meeting in exceptional cases, unavoidable increased working capital requirement. In all cases of additional finance for working capital, any diversion of funds will render the account as NPA. Further, such additional finance should ordinarily be an ad-hoc facility to be repaid or regularised within a maximum period of six months. Additional finance for any other purpose, as also any roll-over of existing facilities, or funding not in compliance with the above conditions, will tantamount to restructuring. Further, repeated rectification with funding, within the space of one year, will be treated as a restructuring and no additional finance should be sanctioned under CAP, in cases where the account has been reported as fraud by any lender.

**(b) Restructuring**

Consider the possibility of restructuring the account, if it is prima facie viable and the borrower is not a wilful defaulter, i.e., there is no diversion of funds, fraud or malfeasance, etc. Commitment from promoters for extending their personal guarantee along with their net worth statement supported by copies of legal titles to assets may be obtained along with a declaration that they would not undertake any transaction that would alienate assets without the permission of the Committee. Any deviation from the commitment by the borrowers affecting the security or recoverability of the loan may be treated as a valid factor for initiating recovery process. The lenders in the Committee may sign an Inter-Creditor Agreement and also require the borrower to sign the Debtor-Creditor Agreement which would provide the legal basis for any restructuring process. The IBA may prepare formats for this purpose on the lines of formats used by the Corporate Debt Restructuring mechanism for Inter-Creditor Agreement and Debtor-Creditor Agreement. Further, a stand-still clause (as defined in extant guidelines on Restructuring of Advances) may be stipulated in the Debtor-Creditor





Agreement to enable a smooth process of restructuring. The stand-still clause does not mean that the borrower is precluded from making payments to the lenders. The Inter-Creditor Agreement may also stipulate that secured/unsecured creditors need to agree to the final resolution.

IBA is yet to prescribe format and hence on receiving the formats from IBA, the same will be communicated to all Branches.

### (c) Recovery

Once the first two options at (a) and (b) above are seen as not feasible, due recovery process may be resorted to. The Committee may decide the best recovery process to be followed, among the various legal and other recovery options available, with a view to optimizing the efforts and results. The manner and method of recovery shall be in accordance with the existing policies approved by our Board, subject to any regulations prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India and extant statutory requirements.

6. The decisions agreed upon by a majority of the creditors (75% by value and 50% by number) in the Committee would be considered as the basis for proceeding with the restructuring of the account, and will be binding on all lenders under the terms of the Inter-Creditor Agreement. If the Committee decides to proceed with recovery, the minimum criteria for binding decision, if any, under any relevant laws or Acts shall be applicable.

7. Time-lines Detailed time-lines are given for carrying out various activities under the Framework. If the Committee is not able to decide on CAP and restructuring package due to non-availability of information on statutory dues of the borrower, the Committee may take **additional time not exceeding 30 days** for deciding CAP and preparing the restructuring package. However, they should not wait beyond this period and proceed with CAP.

### 8. Additional Finance

8.1 If the Committee decides that the enterprise requires financial resources to restructure or revive, it may draw up a plan for provision of such finance. Any additional finance should be matched by contribution by the promoters in appropriate proportion, and this should not be less than the proportion at the time of original sanction of loans. Additional funding provided under restructuring / rectification as part of the CAP will have priority in repayment over repayment of existing debts. Therefore, instalments of the additional funding which fall due for repayment will have priority over the repayment obligations of the existing debt.

8.2 If the existing promoters are not in a position to bring in additional funds the Committee may allow the enterprise to raise secured or unsecured loans.

8.3 Provided further, that the Committee may, with the consent of all creditors recognized, provide such loans higher priority than any existing debt.



9. If the Committee decides on options of either 'Rectification' or 'Restructuring', but the account fails to perform as per the agreed terms under these options, the Committee shall initiate recovery under option 5.3(c).

## 10. Restructuring by the Committee

### 10.1 Eligibility

- (a) Restructuring cases shall be taken up by the Committee only in respect of assets reported as Standard, Special Mention Account or Sub-Standard by one or more lenders of the Committee.
- (b) However, the Committee may consider restructuring of the debt, where the account is doubtful with one or two lender/s but it is Standard or Sub-Standard in the books of majority of other lenders (by value).
- (c) Wilful defaulters shall not be eligible for restructuring. However, the Committee may review the reasons for classification of the borrower as a wilful defaulter and satisfy itself that the borrower is in a position to rectify the wilful default. The decision to restructure such cases shall have the approval of the Board of concerned bank within the Committee who has classified the borrower as wilful defaulter.
- (d) Cases of Frauds and Malfeasance remain ineligible for restructuring. However, in cases of fraud / malfeasance where the existing promoters are replaced by new promoters and the borrower company is totally delinked from such erstwhile promoters / management, banks and the Committee may take a view on restructuring of such accounts based on their viability, without prejudice to the continuance of criminal action against the erstwhile promoters / management. Further, such accounts may also be eligible for asset classification benefits available on refinancing after change in ownership, if such change in ownership is carried out under guidelines contained in circular DBR.BP.BC.No.41/21.04.048/2015-16 dated September 24, 2015 on "Prudential Norms on Change in Ownership of Borrowing Entities (Outside Strategic Debt Restructuring Scheme)". Each bank may formulate its policy and requirements as approved by the Board, on restructuring of such assets.

### 10.2. Viability

- a) The viability of the account shall be determined by the Committee based on acceptable viability benchmarks determined by them.
  - (b) The parameters may, inter-alia, include the Debt Equity Ratio, Debt Service Coverage Ratio, Liquidity or Current Ratio, etc.
- Average DSCR shall be 1.15 with the condition that minimum DSCR shall be more than 1 for each year during repayment period.



- Interest coverage ratio shall also be analysed and acceptable range for the same is between 1.00 and 1.20.
- Debt Equity Ratio of 3: 1.
- Current ratio shall be above unity and progressively improving.

### Concessions

Discretion for granting reliefs/concessions beyond what has been stipulated (details given below), where warranted, shall rest with HLCC (ED).

S.No.	Description	Nature of Concession
1.	Interest on fresh and existing (renewed) working capital	Interest shall be reduced by 3% for Micro sector and 2% for other units subject to one year MCLR.
2.	Interest on existing Term Loan	Reduction of interest on Term Loan to be reduced by 3% in case of Micro and 2 % in the case of other SMEs subject to one year MCLR.
3.	Interest on fresh Rehabilitation Term Loan (RTL). (For Small manufacturing units for start up expenses and margin for working capital)	1 % over base rate or 1% below applicable rate or as prescribed by SIDBI / NABARD where refinance is obtained, whoever is the least subject to minimum of one year MCLR.
4.	Interest on Contingency Loan Assistance to meet escalations in capital expenditure under the rehabilitation scheme.	At the concessional rate allowed for working capital assistance.
5.	Relaxation in Margin Norms	
	Fund Based Limits	Margin requirements on inventory/Stock/receivables may be reduced upto 10% from the stipulated level on case to case basis wherever warranted. The reduced margin margin should not be less than 15% for stocks and 20% for receivables.
	Non Fund Based Limits	Reduction in margin by 5% to 10% from the stipulated level in respect of Non Fund Based Limits such as LC/LG may be considered in deserving cases.



S.No.	Description	Nature of Concession
6.	Increasing the working capital limits due to stretched working capital cycle and reduced sales.	Reduction in margin will not give relief to units where stocks/receivables are accumulated due to stretched sales cycle. In such cases, adhoc limits may be sanctioned upto 30% of existing FB limits based on merits and subject to availability of drawing power. Adhoc loan will be repayable in a maximum of 2 years with a moratorium of 6 months during which period only interest have to be serviced.
7.	Financing for purchase of Gensets on soft terms, specially in power deficit states	Reduced margin of say 15% may be stipulated for purchased at Gensets by MSE units. Longer repayment periods from 3 to 5 years depending on their cash flow for purchase of Gensets by MSE units may be considered.
8.	Interest on Working Capital Term Loan (WCTL).	1 % over base rate or 1 % below applicable rate whichever is lower subject to a minimum of Base Rate.
9.	Interest on Funded Interest Term Loan (FITL).	NIL for a period of three years at the discretion of the bank.
10.	Repayment period for Funded Interest Term Loan.	To be repaid within 7 years from the date of commencement of implementation of rehabilitation Programme.
11.	Repayment period for Funded Term Loan (FTL).	Should not normally exceed 7 years from the date of restructuring and 15 years from the date of first disbursement of original loan. For Micro Enterprises, the repayment period should not exceed 10 years from the date of restructuring. Staggered or ballooning repayment may also be permitted so that the instalments are aligned to the cash flows.
12.	Repayment period for Working Capital Term Loan (WCTL).	... Do ...
13.	Waiver of Penal Interest.	Waiver of Penal Interest from the date of account becoming NPA or started incurring cash losses whichever is earlier.
14.	Rephasement of existing Term Loan	10 years. In deserving cases, RO can extend the repayment period up to 15 years.
15.	Approval from ECGC/CGTMSE wherever applicable.	ECGC/CGTMSE should approve the package for such units covered under the Scheme.



**Note:**

- Funding interest upto date of implementation.
- All concessions are subject to annual review and where cash surpluses generated from operations are more than the projected levels, the Bank shall review the quantum of reliefs/concessions to be extended besides deciding on accelerated repayment.
- Penal interest waiver from accounting year in which continuing cash losses start.
- Non interest bearing/low interest carrying facility shall rank priority in repayment.

**10.3. Conditions relating to Restructuring under the Framework**

(i) Under this Framework, the restructuring package shall stipulate the timeline during which certain viability milestones such as improvement in certain financial ratios after a period of 6 months may be achieved.

(ii) The Committee shall periodically review the account for achievement non achievement of milestones and shall consider initiating suitable measures including recovery measures as deemed appropriate.

(iii) Any restructuring under this Framework shall be completed within the specified time periods.

(iv) The Committee shall optimally utilize the specified time periods so that the aggregate time limit is not breached under any mode of restructuring.

(v) If the Committee takes a shorter time for an activity as against the prescribed limit, then it can have the discretion to utilize the saved time for other activities provided the aggregate time limit is not breached.

(vi) The general principle of restructuring shall be that the stakeholders bear the first loss of the enterprise rather than the lenders. In the case of a company, the Committee may consider the following options, when a loan is restructured:

- Possibility of transferring equity of the company by promoters to the lenders to compensate for their sacrifices;
- Promoters infusing more equity into their companies;
- Transfer of the promoters' holdings to a security trustee or an escrow arrangement till turnaround of enterprise to enable a change in management control, if lenders favour it.

(vii) In case a borrower has undertaken diversification or expansion of the activities which has resulted in the stress on the core-business of the group, a clause for sale of non-core assets or other assets may be stipulated, as a condition for restructuring the account, if under the Techno-Economic Viability study, the account is likely to become viable on hiving off of non-core activities and other assets.



(viii) For restructuring of dues in respect of listed companies, lenders may be, abinitio, compensated for their loss or sacrifice (diminution in fair value of account in net present value terms) by way of issuance of equities of the company upfront, subject to the extant regulations and statutory requirements.

(ix) If the lenders' sacrifice is not fully compensated by way of issuance of equities, the right to recompense clause may be incorporated to the extent of shortfall.

- a) The Bank will have the "Right to Recompense" the quantum of which will be limited to waiver (excluding penal interest and liquidated damages) plus present value of economic loss on account of reduction in interest rate.
- b) At the discretion of the Bank, the "Right to Recompense" will be available at any time after 3 years of implementation of the package and upto 2 years after complete repayment of the restructured term loan/ working capital term loan/ funded interest term loan etc.
- c) Further, the bank will also invoke "Right to Recompense" when the (i) borrower declares dividend/withdraws profits more than 10% of the average capital or (ii) approaches the Bank for repayment of the borrowings.

(x) In order to distinguish the differential security interest available to secured lenders, partially secured lenders and unsecured lenders, the Committee may consider various options, such as:

- (a) prior agreement in the Inter-Creditor Agreement among the above classes of lenders regarding repayments;
- (b) a structured agreement stipulating priority of secured creditors;
- (c) appropriation of repayment proceeds among secured, partially secured and unsecured lenders in certain pre-agreed proportion.

This will be communicated to the Branches after receipt of agreements prepared by IBA.

(xi) The Committee shall, on request by the enterprise or any creditor recognized under paragraph 4.3 provides information relating to the proceeding as requested by the enterprise or such creditor.

#### 10.4 Prudential Norms on Asset Classification and Provisioning:

The extant asset classification and provisioning norms will be applicable for restructuring of accounts under this Framework.



## 11. Review

- (1) In case the Committee decides that recovery action is to be initiated against an enterprise, such enterprise may request for a review of the decision by the Committee within a period of **ten working days** from the date of receipt of the decision of the Committee.
- (2) The request for review shall be on the following grounds:
  - (a) *mistake or error apparent on the face of the record; or*
  - (b) discovery of new and relevant fact or information which could not be produced before the Committee earlier despite the exercise of due diligence by the enterprise.
- (3) A review application shall be decided by the Committee within a period of thirty days from the date of filing and if as a consequence of such review, the Committee decides to pursue a fresh corrective action plan, it may do so.



**Illustrative list of signs of stress for categorising an account as SMA-0:**

1. Delay of 90 days or more in (a) submission of stock statement / other stipulated operating control statements or (b) credit monitoring or financial statements or (c) nonrenewal of facilities based on audited financials.
2. Actual sales / operating profits falling short of projections accepted for loan sanction by 40% or more; or a single event of non-cooperation / prevention from conduct of stock audits by banks; or reduction of Drawing Power (DP) by 20% or more after a stock audit; or evidence of diversion of funds for unapproved purpose; or drop in internal risk rating by 2 or more notches in a single review.
3. Return of 3 or more cheques (or electronic debit instructions) issued by borrowers in 30 days on grounds of non-availability of balance/DP in the account or return of 3 or more bills/cheques discounted or sent under collection by the borrower.
4. Devolvement of Deferred Payment Guarantee (DPG) instalments or Letters of Credit (LCs) or invocation of Bank Guarantees (BGs) and its non-payment within 30 days.
5. Third request for extension of time either for creation or perfection of securities as against time specified in original sanction terms or for compliance with any other terms and conditions of sanction.
6. Increase in frequency of overdrafts in current accounts.
7. The borrower reporting stress in the business and financials.
8. Promoter(s) pledging/selling their shares in the borrower company due to financial stress.

