

Sarfaesi Act of 2002

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In news– Recently, Banks have invoked the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (Sarfaesi) Act against telecom infrastructure provider GTL to recover their pending dues.

What is Sarfaesi Act?

- **The Sarfaesi Act of 2002 was brought in to guard financial institutions against loan defaulters.** It allows banks and other financial institutions to auction residential or commercial properties of defaulters to recover loans.
- To recover their bad debts, **the banks under this law can take control of securities pledged against the loan,** manage or sell them to recover dues without court intervention.
- **The law is applicable throughout the country** and covers all assets, movable or immovable, promised as security to the lender.
- Before the law was enacted in December 2002, banks and other financial institutions were forced to take a lengthy route to recover their bad debts.
- The lenders would appeal in civil courts or designated tribunals to get hold of ‘security interests’ to recovery of defaulting loans, which in turn made the recovery slow and added to the growing list of lender’s non-performing assets.
- **The Act comes into play if a borrower defaults on his or her payments** for more than six months.
- The **lender then can send a notice to the borrower to clear the dues within 60 days.**
- In case that doesn’t happen, the financial institution has the right to take possession of the secured assets and sell, transfer or manage them.
- The defaulter, meanwhile, has a recourse to move an

appellate authority set up under the law within 30 days of receiving a notice from the lender.

- According to a 2020 Supreme Court judgment, **co-operative banks can also invoke Sarfaesi Act.**
- According to the Finance Ministry, the non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) **can initiate recovery in Rs 20 lakh loan default cases.**
- The first asset reconstruction company (ARC) of India, ARCIL, was set up under this act.
- **By virtue of the SARFAESI Act 2002,** the Reserve Bank of India has the authority to register and regulate Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs).
- **The law does not apply to unsecured loans, loans below ₹100,000** or where remaining debt is below 20% of the original principal.