

The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2020

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In news

The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2020 was introduced in Lok Sabha

Key features of the bill

- The Bill amends the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. The Act regulates the functioning of banks and provides details on various aspects such as licensing, management, and operations of banks.
- The **Bill replaces the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020** promulgated on June 26, 2020.
- Exemptions: The Act does not apply to certain cooperative societies such as primary agricultural credit societies and co-operative land mortgage banks. **The Bill amends this to state that the Act will not apply to:**
 - primary agricultural credit societies and
 - cooperative societies whose principal business is long term financing for agricultural development.
 - Further, these societies must not use the words 'bank', 'banker' or 'banking' in their name or in connection with their business, or act as an entity that clears cheques.
- Power to make a scheme for reconstruction or amalgamation without imposing moratorium: Under the existing Act, RBI may, after placing a bank under moratorium, prepare a scheme for reconstruction or amalgamation of the bank to

secure its proper management, or in the interest of depositors, general public or the banking system. Banks placed under moratorium do not face any legal action for up to six months.

- Further, banks cannot make any payment or discharge any liabilities during the moratorium.
- The proposed **Bill allows RBI to initiate a scheme for reconstruction or amalgamation without imposing a moratorium.**
- **If a moratorium is imposed, in addition to the existing restrictions, the Bill adds that banks cannot grant any loans** or make investments in any credit instruments during the moratorium.
- **Issuance of shares and securities by co-operative banks:** The Bill provides that a co-operative bank may issue equity, preference, or special shares on face value or at a premium to its members or to any other person residing within its area of operation
- As per the bill no person will be entitled to demand payment towards surrender of shares issued to him by a co-operative bank
- Further a co-operative bank cannot withdraw or reduce its share capital, except as specified by the RBI.
- Eligibility for management: Under the Bill, co-operative banks cannot employ as Chairman, someone who is insolvent or has been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, among other restrictions.
- **RBI may remove the Chairman if he is not fit and proper and appoint a suitable person if the bank does not do so.**
- **Directors:** Further, the Board of Directors must have at least 51% of members with special knowledge or

experience in areas such as accountancy, banking, economics or law.

- RBI may direct a bank to reconstitute its Board if it does not conform to the requirements
- Power to exempt cooperative banks: : The Bill states that RBI may exempt a cooperative bank or a class of cooperative banks from certain provisions of the Act through notification
- Supersession of Board of Directors: The Act states that RBI may supersede the Board of Directors of a multi-state co-operative bank for up to five years under certain conditions.
- These conditions include cases where it is in the public interest for RBI to supersede the Board, and to protect depositors.
- **The Bill states that in case of a co-operative bank registered with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies of a state,** RBI may supersede the Board of Directors after **consultation with the concerned state government,** seeking their comments within such period as specified by it
- **The Bill omits certain provisions from the Act.**
 - One of them relates to a restriction on a co-operative bank from making loans or advances on the security of its own shares.
 - Further, it prohibits the grant of unsecured loans or advances to its directors, and to private companies where the bank's directors or chairman is an interested party