



भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA
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July 01, 2015

To

All Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs)
and Residuary Non-Banking Companies (RNBCs),

Dear Sir/Madam,

Master Circular - Fair Practices Code

As you are aware, in order to have all current instructions on the subject at one place, the Reserve Bank of India issues updated circulars / notifications. The instructions related to the captioned subject contained in various circulars issued by RBI updated as on June 30, 2015 are reproduced below. The updated circular has also been placed on the RBI web-site (<https://www.rbi.org.in>).

Yours faithfully,

(C.D.Srinivasan)
Chief General Manager

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1. Introduction

The Reserve Bank vide its circular dated September 28, 2006, issued guidelines on Fair Practices Code (FPC) for all NBFCs to be adopted by them while doing lending business. The guidelines inter alia, covered general principles on adequate disclosures on the terms and conditions of a loan and also adopting a non-coercive recovery method. ¹The same was revised in view of the recent developments with sector including creation of New Category of NBFCs viz; NBFC-MFI and also the rapid growth in NBFCs lending against gold jewellery. Revised circular was issued on March 26, 2012.

2. Guidelines on Fair Practices Code for NBFCs

A. (i) Applications for loans and their processing

(a) All communications to the borrower shall be in the vernacular language or a language as understood by the borrower.

(b) Loan application forms should include necessary information which affects the interest of the borrower, so that a meaningful comparison with the terms and conditions offered by other NBFCs can be made and informed decision can be taken by the borrower. The loan application form may indicate the documents required to be submitted with the application form.

The NBFCs should devise a system of giving acknowledgement for receipt of all loan applications. Preferably, the time frame within which loan applications will be disposed of should also be indicated in the acknowledgement.

(ii) Loan appraisal and terms/conditions

The NBFCs should convey in writing to the borrower in the vernacular language as understood by the borrower by means of sanction letter or otherwise, the amount of loan sanctioned along with the terms and conditions including annualised rate of interest and method of application thereof and keep the acceptance of these terms and conditions by the borrower on its record. As complaints received against NBFCs generally pertain to charging of high interest /

¹ Inserted vide [DNBS.CC.PD.No.266/03.10.01/2011-12 dated March 26, 2012](#)

penal interest, NBFCs shall mention the penal interest charged for late repayment in bold in the loan agreement.

It is understood that in a few cases, borrowers are not fully aware of the terms and conditions of the loans including rate of interest at the time of sanction of loans, either because the NBFC does not provide details of the same or the borrower has no time to look into detailed agreement. Not furnishing a copy of the loan agreement or enclosures quoted in the loan agreement is an unfair practice and this could lead to disputes between the NBFC and the borrower with regard to the terms and conditions. NBFCs are, therefore, advised to furnish a copy of the loan agreement as understood by the borrower along with a copy each of all enclosures quoted in the loan agreement to all the borrowers at the time of sanction / disbursement of loans.

(iii) Disbursement of loans including changes in terms and conditions

(a) The NBFCs should give notice to the borrower in the vernacular language or a language as understood by the borrower of any change in the terms and conditions including disbursement schedule, interest rates, service charges, prepayment charges etc. NBFCs should also ensure that changes in interest rates and charges are effected only prospectively. A suitable condition in this regard should be incorporated in the loan agreement.

(b) Decision to recall / accelerate payment or performance under the agreement should be in consonance with the loan agreement.

(c) NBFCs should release all securities on repayment of all dues or on realisation of the outstanding amount of loan subject to any legitimate right or lien for any other claim NBFCs may have against borrower. If such right of set off is to be exercised, the borrower shall be given notice about the same with full particulars about the remaining claims and the conditions under which NBFCs are entitled to retain the securities till the relevant claim is settled/ paid.

(iv) General

(a) NBFCs should refrain from interference in the affairs of the borrower except for the purposes provided in the terms and conditions of the loan agreement (unless information, not earlier disclosed by the borrower, has been noticed).

(b) In case of receipt of request from the borrower for transfer of borrowal account, the consent or otherwise i.e. objection of the NBFC, if any, should be conveyed within 21 days from the date of receipt of request. Such transfer shall be as per transparent contractual terms in consonance with law.

(c) In the matter of recovery of loans, the NBFCs should not resort to undue harassment viz; persistently bothering the borrowers at odd hours, use muscle power for recovery of loans etc. As complaints from customers also include rude behavior from the staff of the companies, NBFCs shall ensure that the staff are adequately trained to deal with the customers in an appropriate manner.

(d) ²As a measure of customer protection and also in order to bring in uniformity with regard to prepayment of various loans by borrowers of banks and NBFCs, it is advised that NBFCs shall not charge foreclosure charges/ pre-payment penalties on all floating rate term loans sanctioned to *individual borrowers*, with immediate effect.

(v) Responsibility of Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of NBFCs should also lay down the appropriate grievance redressal mechanism within the organization. Such a mechanism should ensure that all disputes arising out of the decisions of lending institutions' functionaries are heard and disposed of at least at the next higher level. The Board of Directors should also provide for periodical review of the compliance of the Fair Practices Code and the functioning of the grievances redressal mechanism at various levels of management. A consolidated report of such reviews may be submitted to the Board at regular intervals, as may be prescribed by it.

² Inserted vide [DNBS\(PD\).CC. No. 399/03.10.42 /2014-15 dated July 14, 2014](#)

(vi) ³Grievance Redressal Officer

At the operational level, all NBFCs have to display the following information prominently, for the benefit of their customers, at their branches / places where business is transacted:

- (a) the name and contact details (Telephone / Mobile nos. as also email address) of the Grievance Redressal Officer who can be approached by the public for resolution of complaints against the Company.
- (b) If the complaint / dispute is not redressed within a period of one month, the customer may appeal to the Officer-in-Charge of the Regional Office of DNBS of RBI (complete contact details), under whose jurisdiction the registered office of the NBFC falls.

In short, the public notice should serve the purpose of highlighting to the customers, the grievance redressal mechanism followed by the company, together with details of the grievance redressal officer and of the Regional Office of the RBI.

(vii) Language and mode of communicating Fair Practice Code

Fair Practices Code (which should preferably in the vernacular language or a language as understood by the borrower) based on the guidelines outlined hereinabove should be put in place by all NBFCs with the approval of their Boards within one month from the date of issue of this circular. NBFCs will have the freedom of drafting the Fair Practices Code, enhancing the scope of the guidelines but in no way sacrificing the spirit underlying the above guidelines. The same should be put up on their web-site, if any, for the information of various stakeholders.

(viii) Regulation of excessive interest charged by NBFCs

- (a) The Board of each NBFC shall adopt an interest rate model taking into account relevant factors such as cost of funds, margin and risk premium and

³[DNBS.CC.PD.No.320/03.10.01/2012-13 dated February 18, 2013](#)

determine the rate of interest to be charged for loans and advances. The rate of interest and the approach for gradations of risk and rationale for charging different rate of interest to different categories of borrowers shall be disclosed to the borrower or customer in the application form and communicated explicitly in the sanction letter.

(b) The rates of interest and the approach for gradation of risks shall also be made available on the web-site of the companies or published in the relevant newspapers. The information published in the website or otherwise published should be updated whenever there is a change in the rates of interest.

(c) The rate of interest should be annualised rate so that the borrower is aware of the exact rates that would be charged to the account.

(ix) ⁴Complaints about excessive interest charged by NBFCs

The Reserve Bank has been receiving several complaints regarding levying of excessive interest and charges on certain loans and advances by NBFCs. Though interest rates are not regulated by the Bank, rates of interest beyond a certain level may be seen to be excessive and can neither be sustainable nor be conforming to normal financial practice. Boards of NBFCs are, therefore, advised to lay out appropriate internal principles and procedures in determining interest rates and processing and other charges. In this regard the guidelines indicated in the Fair Practices Code about transparency in respect of terms and conditions of the loans are to be kept in view.

(x) ⁵Clarification regarding repossession of vehicles financed by NBFCs

NBFCs must have a built in re-possession clause in the contract/loan agreement with the borrower which must be legally enforceable. To ensure transparency, the terms and conditions of the contract/loan agreement should also contain provisions regarding: (a) notice period before taking possession; (b) circumstances under which the notice period can be waived; (c) the procedure for

⁴ [DNBS.PD/CC.No.95/03.05.002/2006-07 dated May 24, 2007](#) and [DNBS.\(PD\).C.C.No.133/03.10.001/2008-09 dated January 2, 2009](#)

⁵ [DNBS\(PD\)CC.No.139/03.10.001/2008-09 dated April 24, 2009](#)

taking possession of the security; (d) a provision regarding final chance to be given to the borrower for repayment of loan before the sale / auction of the property; (e) the procedure for giving repossession to the borrower; and (f) the procedure for sale / auction of the property. A copy of such terms and conditions must be made available to the borrower in terms of circular wherein it was stated that NBFCs may invariably furnish a copy of the loan agreement along with a copy each of all enclosures quoted in the loan agreement to all the borrowers at the time of sanction / disbursement of loans, which may form a key component of such contracts/loan agreements.

B. NBFC-MFIs

In addition to the general principles as above, NBFC-MFIs shall adopt the following fair practices that are specific to their lending business and regulatory framework.

(i) General

(a) The FPC in vernacular language shall be displayed by an NBFC-MFI in its office and branch premises,

(b) A statement shall be made in vernacular language and displayed by NBFC-MFIs in their premises and in loan cards articulating their commitment to transparency and fair lending practices,

(c) Field staff shall be trained to make necessary enquiries with regard to existing debt of the borrowers,

(d) Training if any, offered to the borrowers shall be free of cost. Field staff shall be trained to offer such training and also make the borrowers fully aware of the procedure and systems related to loan / other products,

(e) The effective rate of interest charged and the grievance redressal system set up by the NBFC-MFI should be prominently displayed in all its offices and in the literature issued by it (in vernacular language) and on its website,

(f) A declaration that the MFI will be accountable for preventing inappropriate staff behaviour and timely grievance redressal shall be made in the loan agreement and also in the FPC displayed in its office/branch premises,

(g) The KYC Guidelines of RBI shall be complied with. Due diligence shall be carried out to ensure the repayment capacity of the borrowers,

(h) As specified in the NBFC-MFIs (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2011, all sanctions and disbursement of loans should be done only at a central location and more than one individual should be involved in this function. In addition, there should be close supervision of the disbursement function,

(i) Adequate steps may be taken to ensure that the procedure for application of loan is not cumbersome and loan disbursements are done as per pre-determined time structure.

(ii) Disclosures in loan agreement / loan card

(a) All NBFC-MFIs shall have a Board approved, standard form of loan agreement. The loan agreement shall preferably be in vernacular language.

(b) In the loan agreement the following shall be disclosed:

- i. all the terms and conditions of the loan,
- ii. that the pricing of the loan involves only three components viz; the interest charge, the processing charge and the insurance premium (which includes the administrative charges in respect thereof),
- iii. that there will be no penalty charged on delayed payment,
- iv. that no Security Deposit / Margin is being collected from the borrower,
- v. that the borrower cannot be a member of more than one SHG / JLG,

- vi. the moratorium period between the grant of the loan and the due date of the repayment of the first installment(as guided by the NBFC-MFIs(Reserve Bank) Directions, 2011),
- vii. an assurance that the privacy of borrower data will be respected.

(c) The loan card should reflect the following details as specified in the Non-Banking Financial Company - Micro Finance Institutions (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2011:

- i. the effective rate of interest charged,
- ii. all other terms and conditions attached to the loan,
- iii. information which adequately identifies the borrower and acknowledgements by the NBFC-MFI of all repayments including installments received and the final discharge,
- iv. The loan card should prominently mention the grievance redressal system set up by the MFI and also the name and contact number of the nodal officer,
- v. Non-credit products issued shall be with full consent of the borrowers and fee structure shall be communicated in the loan card itself,
- vi. All entries in the Loan Card should be in the vernacular language.

(iii) Non-Coercive Methods of Recovery

As specified in the NBFC-MFIs (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2011, recovery should normally be made only at a central designated place. Field staff shall be allowed to make recovery at the place of residence or work of the borrower only if borrower fails to appear at central designated place on two or more successive occasions.

NBFC-MFIs shall ensure that a Board approved policy is in place with regard to Code of Conduct by field staff and systems for their recruitment, training and supervision. The Code should lay down minimum qualifications necessary for the field staff and shall have necessary training tools identified for them to deal with the customers. Training to field staff shall include programs to inculcate appropriate behavior towards borrowers without adopting any abusive or coercive debt collection / recovery practices. Compensation methods for staff should have more emphasis

on areas of service and borrower satisfaction than merely the number of loans mobilized and the rate of recovery. Penalties may also be imposed in cases of non-compliance by field staff with the Code of conduct. Generally only employees and not out sourced recovery agents be used for recovery in sensitive areas.

(iv) Internal control system

As the primary responsibility for compliance with the Directions rests with the NBFC-MFIs, they shall make necessary organizational arrangements to assign responsibility for compliance to designated individuals within the company and establish systems of internal control including audit and periodic inspection to ensure the same.

C. Lending against collateral of gold jewellery

While lending to individuals against gold jewellery, NBFCs shall adopt the following in addition to the general guidelines as above.

(i) They shall put in place Board approved policy for lending against gold that should inter alia, cover the following:

- (a) Adequate steps to ensure that the KYC guidelines stipulated by RBI are complied with and to ensure that adequate due diligence is carried out on the customer before extending any loan,
- (b) Proper assaying procedure for the jewellery received,
- (c) Internal systems to satisfy ownership of the gold jewellery,
- (d) Adequate systems for storing the jewellery in safe custody, reviewing the systems on an on-going basis, training the concerned staff and periodic inspection by internal auditors to ensure that the procedures are strictly adhered to. Normally, such loans should not be extended by branches that do not have appropriate facility for storage of the jewellery,
- (e) The jewellery accepted as collateral should be appropriately insured,
- (f) Transparent auction procedure in case of non-repayment with adequate prior notice to the borrower. There should be no conflict of interest and the auction

process must ensure that there is arm's length relationship in all transactions during the auction including with group companies and related entities,

- (g) The auction should be announced to the public by issue of advertisements in at least two newspapers, one in vernacular language and another in national daily newspaper,
- (h) As a policy, the NBFCs themselves should not participate in the auctions held,
- (i) Gold pledged will be auctioned only through auctioneers approved by the Board,
- (j) The policy shall also cover systems and procedures to be put in place for dealing with fraud including separation of duties of mobilization, execution and approval.

(ii) The loan agreement shall also disclose details regarding auction procedure.

Appendix

List of Circulars

Sr.No.	Circular No.	Date
1.	DNBS (PD) CC No.80/03.10.042/2005-06	September 28, 2006
2.	DNBS.PD/CC.No.95/03.05.002/2006-07	May 24, 2007
3.	DNBS.PD/CC.No.107/03.10.042/2007-08	October 10, 2007
4.	DNBS (PD) C.C.No.133/03.10.001/2008-09	January 2, 2009
5.	DNBS (PD) CC.No.139/03.10.001/2008-09	April 24, 2009
6.	DNBS.CC.PD.No.266/03.10.01/2011-12	March 26, 2012
7.	DNBS.CC.PD.No.320/03.10.01/2012-13	February 18, 2013
8.	DNBS(PD).CC.No.399/03.10.42/2014-15	July 14, 2014