**Bank Financial Management (CAIIB)**

RBI Notifications during the period 1st Jan 2019 to 30th June 2019

RBI/2018-19/225 DBR.BP.BC.No.49/21.06.201/2018-19 June 28, 2019

All Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs, LABs, Payments Banks and Small Finance Banks)

**Basel III Capital Regulations- Implementation of Leverage Ratio**

Please refer to ‘Part E: Leverage Ratio Framework’ of the Master Circular- Basel III Capital Regulations, DBR.No.BP.BC.1/21.06.201/2015-16 dated July 1, 2015.

2. As announced in the Statement on Developmental and Regulatory Policies issued with the Second Bi-Monthly Monetary Policy Statement 2019-20 on June 6, 2019, it has been decided that the minimum Leverage Ratio shall be 4% for Domestic Systemically Important Banks (DSIBs) and 3.5% for other banks.

3. Both the capital measure and the exposure measure along with Leverage Ratio are to be disclosed on a quarter-end basis. However, banks must meet the minimum Leverage Ratio requirement at all times.

4. These guidelines shall be effective from the quarter commencing October 1, 2019.

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RBI/2018-19/164 DBR.BP.BC.No.34/21.04.098/2018-19 April 4, 2019

All Scheduled Commercial Banks(Excluding RRBs) & Small Finance Banks

**Basel III Framework
on Liquidity Standards - Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR),
Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools and LCR Disclosure Standards**

Please refer to our [circular DBR.BP.BC.No.4/21.04.098/2018-19 dated September 27, 2018](https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11380&Mode=0), other associated circulars on the captioned subject and para I (1) of the [First Bi-Monthly Monetary Policy 2019-20 dated April 4, 2019](https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=46724).

2. Presently, the assets allowed as Level 1 High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLAs) for the purpose of computing the LCR of banks, inter alia, include (a) Government securities in excess of the minimum SLR requirement and, (b) within the mandatory SLR requirement, Government securities to the extent allowed by RBI under (i) Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) [presently 2 per cent of the bank's NDTL] and (ii) Facility to Avail Liquidity for Liquidity Coverage Ratio (FALLCR) [presently 13 per cent of the bank's NDTL].

3. It has been decided to permit banks to reckon an additional 2.0 percent Government securities held by them under FALLCR within the mandatory SLR requirement as Level 1 HQLA for the purpose of computing LCR, in a phased manner, as under:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Effective Date** | **FALLCR(per cent of NDTL)** | **Total HQLA carve out from SLR(per cent of NDTL)** |
| April 4, 2019 | 13.50 | 15.50 |
| August 1, 2019 | 14.00 | 16.00 |
| December 1, 2019 | 14.50 | 16.50 |
| April 1, 2020 | 15.00 | 17.00 |

4. For the purpose of LCR, banks shall continue to value such government securities reckoned as HQLA at an amount not greater than their current market value (irrespective of the category under which the security is held, i.e., HTM, AFS or HFT).

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RBI/2018-19/126 DBR.BP.BC.No.25/21.06.001/2018-19 February 22, 2019

All Scheduled Commercial Banks (Excluding Regional Rural Banks), Small Finance Banks

**Risk Weights for exposures to NBFCs**

Please refer to para 5.8 and para 5.13.5 of the Master Circular on Basel III Capital Regulation dated July 1, 2015. At present claims on rated as well as unrated Non-deposit Taking Systemically Important Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFC-ND-SI), other than Asset Finance Companies (AFCs), Non-Banking Financial Companies – Infrastructure Finance Companies (NBFCs-IFC), and Non-banking Financial Companies – Infrastructure Development Funds (NBFCs-IDF), have to be uniformly risk weighted at 100%. Exposures to AFCs, NBFCs – IFC, NBFCs – IDF and other NBFCs which are not NBFC-ND-SI, are risk weighted as per the ratings assigned by the rating agencies accredited by the Reserve Bank of India.

2. As indicated in the Statement on Developmental and Regulatory Policies dated February 07, 2019, it has been decided that exposures to all NBFCs, excluding Core Investment Companies (CICs), will be risk weighted as per the ratings assigned by the rating agencies registered with SEBI and accredited by the Reserve Bank of India, in a manner similar to that of corporates as prescribed under para 5.8.1 of the Master Circular DBR.No.BP.BC.1/21.06.201/2015-16 dated July 1, 2015 on Basel III Capital Regulations read with Circular DBR.No.BP.BC.6/21.06.001/2016-17 dated August 25, 2016 on “Review of Prudential Norms –Risk Weights for Exposures to Corporates, AFCs and NBFC-IFCs” and Mailbox Clarification dated December 29, 2017. Exposures to CICs, rated as well as unrated, will continue to be risk-weighted at 100%.

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RBI/2018-19/106 DBR.BP.BC.No.20/21.06.201/2018-19 January 10, 2019

All Scheduled Commercial Banks (Excluding RRBs and LABs)

**Basel III Capital Regulations- Review of transitional arrangements**

Please refer to para 4.5 ‘Transitional Arrangements’, para 15.2.2 of Part D ‘Capital Conservation Buffer Framework’ and para 2.3 of Annex 16 of the Master Circular, DBR.No.BP.BC.1/21.06.201/2015-16 dated July 1, 2015 on ‘Basel III Capital Regulations’.

2. It has been decided to defer the implementation of the last tranche of 0.625% of Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) from March 31, 2019 to March 31, 2020. Accordingly, minimum capital conservation ratios in para 15.2.2 of Part D ‘Capital Conservation Buffer Framework’ as applicable from March 31, 2018 will also apply from March 31, 2019 till the CCB attains the level of 2.5% on March 31, 2020.

3. Further, the pre-specified trigger for loss absorption through conversion / write-down of Additional Tier 1 instruments (PNCPS and PDI) shall remain at 5.5% of RWAs and will rise to 6.125% of RWAs on March 31, 2020.

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RBI/2018-19/217FMRD.FMD.16/02.03.225/2018-19 June 20, 2019

All Eligible Market Participants

**Rollout of the foreign exchange trading platform for retail participants – FX-Retail**

Please refer to the Statement on Developmental and Regulatory Policies dated June 06, 2019, announcing the introduction of an electronic trading platform for buying/selling foreign exchange by retail customers of banks. The platform, FX-Retail, is ready for rollout by the Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL) on August 05, 2019.

2. The issue of transparent and fair pricing for retail users (individuals and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) in the foreign exchange market has been raised in various fora and in public interactions. Such a mechanism will provide transparency while enhancing competition and lead to better pricing for retail customers. Banks may charge their retail customers a pre-agreed flat fee towards administrative expenses, which should be publicly declared. Overall, this would bring down the total cost faced by the retail customer in the foreign exchange market. Facilitating direct access of retail customers to the market, rather than through price-setting by their banks, would also bring down the risk that banks face in warehousing transactions.

3.The FX-Retail platform can be accessed by any customer of a bank (through the website https://www.fxretail.co.in) who has a need to purchase or sell US Dollar against the Rupee for delivery on cash basis (same day), tom basis (next day) or spot basis (two days after date of transaction), subject to the following:

1. There is no cap on the number of transactions per customer during a day. The total amount of transactions of a customer shall be subject to the limit assigned by its bank.
2. The size of a single transaction is not allowed to exceed $5 million.
3. As a further facility for retail clients, no transaction charges shall be levied by the CCIL on transactions of customers if such transactions do not exceed USD 50,000 per day.
4. A transaction charge of 0.0004% shall be charged by the CCIL for transactions in excess of USD 50,000 per day.

4. Fees charged by banks, if any, shall be indicated on the FX-Retail platform. Banks may recover from customers transaction and settlement charges levied by the CCIL.

5. In view of the advantages of transparency and pricing to retail customers, as well as the systemic advantage of improved price discovery, banks shall facilitate on-boarding of retail customers to the platform expeditiously. A quarterly return shall be submitted by all banks on the distribution of customer transactions (across FX-Retail, other electronic trading platforms and other channels) and the fees charged by them as per the format given in the annexure.

6. Detailed guidelines regarding the operation of the platform, including the process of customer registration, shall be issued by the CCIL. Customers can obtain further details about the platform on the CCIL website (https://www.ccilindia.com)

7. The customer registration process on the platform shall commence on July 01, 2019 and the platform shall be available for transactions from August 05, 2019.

8. The directions contained in this circular have been issued under section 45W of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and are without prejudice to permissions/ approvals, if any, required under any other law.

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RBI/2018-19/155 A.P.(DIR Series) Circular No.28 March 28, 2019

All Category - I Authorised Dealers and Authorised Banks

**Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) Regulations, 2016 - Opening of NRO Accounts by Long Term Visa (LTV) holders, changes related to Special Non-Resident Rupee (SNRR) Account and Escrow Account**

Attention of Authorised Dealers (ADs) is invited to the Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) Regulations, 2016 notified vide Notification No. FEMA 5(R)/2016-RB dated April 1, 2016 and A.P.(DIR Series) Circular No.67/2015-16[(1)/5(R)] dated May 5, 2016. The FEM (Deposit) (Amendment) Regulations 2018 i.e FEMA 5(R)(1) have since been notified by the Government of India vide GSR No 1093(E) dated November 9, 2018 necessitating following changes to the extant instructions.

Authorized Dealers may allow a Foreign Portfolio Investor (FPI) and a Foreign Venture Capital Investor (FVCI), registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) to open and maintain a non-interest bearing foreign currency account for the purpose of making investment in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) Regulations, 2017, as amended from time to time.

Authorized Dealers may open only one Non-Resident Ordinary (NRO) Account for a citizen of Bangladesh or Pakistan, belonging to minority communities in those countries, namely Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians, residing in India and who has been granted a Long Term Visa (LTV) by the Central Government. The account will be converted to a resident account once such a person becomes a citizen of India within the meaning of the Citizenship Act, 1955. This account can also be opened if such person has applied for LTV which is under consideration of the Central Government, in which case, the account will be opened for a period of six months and may be renewed at six monthly intervals subject to the condition that the individual holds a valid visa and valid residential permit issued by Foreigner Registration Office (FRO)/ Foreigner Regional Registration Office (FRRO) concerned. The opening of such NRO accounts will be subject to reporting of the details of the accounts opened by the concerned Authorised bank, to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) on a quarterly basis. The report shall contain details of (i) name/s of the individual/s; (ii) date of arrival in India; (iii) Passport No. and place/country of issue; (iv) Residential Permit/Long Term Visa reference and date & place of issue; (v) name of the FRO/FRRO concerned; (vi) complete address and contact number of the branch where the bank account is being maintained. The Head Office of the AD bank shall furnish the above details on a quarterly basis to the Under Secretary (Foreigners), Ministry of Home Affairs, NDCC-II Building, Jai Singh Road, New Delhi – 110 001. AD banks are advised to ensure strict compliance to these instructions.

In terms of extant instructions, SNRR accounts cannot be held for more than seven years. It has now been decided that SNRR accounts opened by persons resident outside India may remain operative beyond the stipulated period of seven years with RBI approval. Further, the restriction of seven years will not be applicable to SNRR accounts opened by persons resident outside India who are registered with SEBI and wish to make investment in India in accordance with Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) Regulations, 2017, as amended from time to time.

The extant Schedule 5 of the Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit Regulations) 2016 pertaining to Escrow Accounts has been replaced to align the same with the provisions of Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) Regulations, 2017, in terms of which, Escrow Accounts can be opened by residents and non-residents for acquisition/transfer of capital instruments/convertible notes and can also be funded by guarantee(s).

2. AD Category – I banks may bring the contents of this circular to the notice of their constituents and customers concerned.

3. The directions contained in this circular have been issued under sections 10(4) and 11(1) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and are without prejudice to permissions / approvals, if any, required under any other law.

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RBI/2018-19/151 FMRD.DIRD.13/14.03.041/2018-19 March 27, 2019

All participants in rupee interest rate derivative markets

**Non-resident Participation in Rupee Interest Rate Derivatives Markets (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2019**

Please refer to the Bi-monthly Monetary Policy Statement in April 2018 wherein it was announced that non-residents shall be given access to the Rupee Interest Rate Derivative (IRD) market in India.

2. The draft directions were released for public comments on December 05, 2018. Based on the feedback received from market participants, the Non-resident Participation in Rupee Interest Rate Derivatives Markets (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2019 have since been finalized. The Directions are enclosed herewith.

3. These Directions have been issued by RBI in exercise of the powers conferred under section 45W of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and of all the powers enabling it in this behalf.

**Notification No. FMRD.DIRD.14/2019 dated March 27, 2019**

**Non-resident Participation in Rupee Interest Rate Derivatives Markets (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2019**

The Reserve Bank of India (hereinafter called “the Reserve Bank”) having considered it necessary in public interest and to regulate the financial system of the country to its advantage, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 45W of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, (herein after called ‘the Act’) read with section 45U of the Act and of all the powers enabling it in this behalf, hereby issues the following Directions to all entities including the non-residents, eligible to participate or transact in interest rate derivatives in India.

**1. Short title and commencement of the Directions**

(1) These Directions shall be called the ‘Non-resident Participation in Rupee Interest Rate Derivatives Markets (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2019’.

(2) These Directions shall be applicable to Rupee interest rate derivative transactions in India, undertaken on recognized stock exchanges, electronic trading platforms (ETP) and Over-the-Counter (OTC) markets to the extent stated herein.

(3) These Directions shall come into force with immediate effect.

**2. Definitions**

For the purpose of these directions, unless the context otherwise requires,

1. **Hedging** is the activity of undertaking a derivative transaction to reduce an identifiable and measurable risk. For the purpose of these directions, the relevant risk is Rupee interest rate risk.
2. An **interest rate swap** is a financial contract between two parties exchanging or swapping a stream of interest payments for a ‘notional principal’ amount on regular occasions during a specified period.
3. A **market-maker** is an entity regulated by the Reserve Bank that provides bid and offer prices to non-residents.
4. **Related entities** are entities as defined under Para-9 of International Accounting Standards -24 (IAS-24).
5. **Non-resident** is a person resident outside India as defined in section 2 (w) of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999).
6. **Overnight Indexed Swap** (OIS) is an interest rate swap based on the Overnight Mumbai Interbank Outright Rate (MIBOR) benchmark published by Financial Benchmarks India Pvt. Ltd (FBIL).
7. **Recognized stock exchanges** have the meaning assigned under Section 2 (f) of the Securities Contract Regulation Act, 1956.
8. **Users** refer to all non-resident participants in Rupee interest rate derivative markets.

**3.** A non-resident can undertake transactions in the Rupee interest rate derivatives markets for the following purposes:

1. To hedge an exposure to Rupee interest rate risk as stipulated in para 4; and,
2. For purposes other than hedging, to the extent stipulated in para 5.

**4. Transactions for the purpose of hedging interest rate risk**

1. A non-resident may undertake Rupee interest rate derivatives in India to hedge its interest rate risk using any permitted interest rate derivative product transacted on recognized stock exchanges, ETPs or OTC markets.
2. A non-resident shall ensure that its interest rate derivative transactions conform to the provisions of Section 45(V) of the RBI Act, 1934, as well as applicable provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules, regulations and directions issued thereunder.
3. Market-makers shall ensure that transactions by a non-resident are being carried out for the purpose of hedging. For this purpose, market-makers may call for any relevant information from the non-resident, who, in turn, is obliged to provide such information.

**5. Transactions for purposes other than hedging interest rate risk**

i. Non-residents, other than individuals, may undertake Overnight Indexed Swaps (OIS) transactions for purposes other than hedging interest rate risk in terms of the following arrangements:-

(a) These transactions may be undertaken directly with a market-maker in India, or by way of a ‘back-to-back’ arrangement through a foreign branch/parent/group entity (foreign counterpart) of the market- maker.

Explanation – For the purpose of these directions, a ‘back-to-back’ arrangement means that the non-resident undertakes the transaction with a foreign counterpart of the market-maker and the foreign counterpart, in turn, immediately enters into an off-setting transaction with the market-maker in India.

(b) A market-maker shall enter into a ‘back-to-back’ arrangement referred to in (a) above provided that:

1. All rupee interest rate derivatives transactions, globally, of related entities of the market-maker are accounted for in the books of the market-maker. In other words, no related entity of the market-maker shall undertake transactions in Rupee interest rate derivatives other than under the ‘back-to-back’ arrangement.
2. Rupee interest rate derivatives transactions of FPIs related to the market-maker covered under para 4 above shall be exempted from the requirement in para 5(i)(b)(i) above.

(c) OIS transactions by non-residents for purposes other than hedging interest rate risk shall be subject to an overall limit, as specified below :

1. The Price Value of a Basis Point (PVBP) of all outstanding OIS positions undertaken by all non-residents shall not exceed the amount of INR 3.50 billion (PVBP cap).

Explanation – PVBP cap shall be calculated by making a gross addition, ignoring mathematical signs, of the PVBP of each non-resident.
2. Non-residents shall not undertake any further OIS transactions for purposes other than hedging after the PVBP cap is reached.
3. The PVBP of all outstanding OIS positions for any non-resident (including related entities) shall not exceed 10% of the PVBP cap.
4. Clearing Corporation of India Ltd. (CCIL) shall publish the methodology for calculation of the PVBP and monitor as well as publish utilization of the PVBP limit on a daily basis.

ii. Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs), collectively, may also transact in interest rate futures (IRF) up to a limit of net long position of INR 50 billion in terms of [RBI circular No. FMRD.DIRD.6/14.03.001/2017-18 dated March 01, 2018](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11225&Mode=0).

**6. Remittance/Payments**

All payments related to interest rate derivative transactions of a non-resident may be routed through a Rupee account of the non-resident or, where the non-resident doesn’t have a Rupee account in India, through a vostro account maintained with an Authorised Dealer bank in India. The market-maker shall maintain complete details of such transactions.

**7. KYC for the non-resident**

Market-maker shall ensure that non-resident clients are from an FATF compliant country. Market-makers shall also ensure that non-resident clients comply with the KYC requirements as prescribed under [Master Direction – Know your Customer Direction, 2016 (DBR.AML.BC.No.81/14.01.001/2015-16) dated February 25, 2016](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11261&Mode=0) as amended from time to time.

**8. Reporting**

1. All OTC rupee interest rate derivative transactions shall be reported by market-makers and ETPs to the trade repository of CCIL, clearly indicating whether the trade is for hedging or other purposes.
2. Market-makers shall report trade details, including particulars of the non–resident client for OIS transactions under the ‘back-to-back’ arrangement, to the trade repository of CCIL.
3. Cross-border remittances arising out of transactions in Rupee interest rate derivatives shall be reported by banks to the Reserve Bank at monthly interval in the prescribed format as furnished in [Annex](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11512&Mode=0#AN1).

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RBI/2018-19/144 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 24 March 20, 2019

All Authorised Persons

**Export and Import of Indian Currency**

Attention of Authorised Persons is invited to Regulation 8 of Foreign Exchange Management (Export and import of currency) Regulations, 2015, in terms of which a person may take or send out of India to Nepal or Bhutan and bring into India from Nepal or Bhutan, currency notes of Government of India and Reserve Bank of India for any amount in denominations up to ₹100/-. Further, an individual may carry to Nepal or Bhutan, currency notes of Reserve Bank of India denominations above ₹100/-, i.e. currency notes of ₹500/- and/or ₹1000/- denominations, subject to a limit of ₹25,000/-.

2. It has now been decided that an individual travelling from India to Nepal or Bhutan may carry Reserve Bank of India currency notes in Mahatma Gandhi (New) Series of denominations ₹200/- and/or ₹500/- subject to a total limit of ₹25,000/- Instructions regarding currency notes of Government of India and Reserve Bank of India for any amount in denominations up to ₹100/- shall continue as hitherto.

3. Authorised Persons may bring the contents of this circular to the notice of their constituents and customers.

4. Necessary amendments to Foreign Exchange Management (Export and import of currency) Regulations, 2015 (Notification No. FEMA 6(R) /RB-2015 dated December 29, 2015) have been notified as Foreign Exchange Management (Export and import of Currency) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019 [Notification 6(R)/(1)/2019-RB dated February 26, 2019] in the Official Gazette vide G.S.R. No.151(E) dated February 26, 2019, a copy of which is annexed.

5. The directions contained in this circular have been issued under sections 10(4) and 11(1) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and are without prejudice to permissions / approvals, if any, required under any other law.

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**Notification No. FEMA 6(R)/(1)/2019-RB February 26, 2019**

**Foreign Exchange Management (Export and import of Currency) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (g) of sub-section (3) of Section 6 and Section 47 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999), the Reserve Bank of India hereby makes the following amendments to the Foreign Exchange Management (Export and import of Currency) Regulations, 2015 ([Notification No. FEMA 6(R)/RB-2015 dated December 29, 2015](https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=10255&Mode=0)) (hereinafter referred to as 'the Principal Regulations'), namely:-

**1. Short Title & Commencement**

(i) These Regulations may be called the Foreign Exchange Management (Export and import of Currency) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019

(ii) They shall come into force from the date of their publication in the [Official Gazette](https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/content/pdfs/GazetteFEMA6R26022019.pdf).

**2. Amendment to Regulation 8**

(i) The existing sub-Regulation (1) of Regulation 8 shall be substituted with the following, namely;

(1) take or send out of India to Nepal or Bhutan, currency notes of Government of India and Reserve Bank of India notes (other than notes of denominations of above Rs.100 in either case), provided that an individual travelling from India to Nepal or Bhutan can carry Reserve Bank of India notes of Mahatma Gandhi (new) Series of denominations Rs. 200/- and/or Rs. 500/- up to a total limit of Rs. 25,000;

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RBI/2018-19/107 DBR.Dir.BC.No.22/04.02.001/2018-19 January 11, 2019

All Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs) Small Finance Banks and Primary (Urban) Cooperative Banks

**Interest Equalisation Scheme on Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit**

Please refer to the operational instructions for the captioned scheme contained in RBI circular on Interest Equalisation Scheme on Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit issued vide DBR.Dir.BC.No.62/04.02.001/2015-16 dated December 4, 2015; DCBR.CO.SCB.Cir.No.1/13.05.000/2015-16 dated February 11, 2016 and DBR.Dir.BC.No.09/04.02.001/2018-19 dated November 29, 2018.

2. In this regard, it has been decided by the Government of India to include merchant exporters also, w.e.f. January 2, 2019, under the ongoing Interest Equalisation Scheme for Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit and allow them interest equalisation at the rate of 3% on credit for export of products covered under 416 tariff lines identified under the Scheme.

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RBI/FED/2018-19/67 FED Master Direction No.5/2018-19 March 26, 2019

All Authorised Dealer Category – I banks and Authorised Banks

**Master Direction - External Commercial Borrowings, Trade Credits and Structured Obligations**

Transactions on account of External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) and Trade Credits (TC) are governed by clause (d) of sub-section 3 of section 6 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA). Various provisions in respect of these two types of borrowings are included in the following Regulations framed under FEMA:

Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing and Lending) Regulations, 2018, notified vide Notification No. FEMA 3R/2018-RB dated December 17, 2018, as amended from time to time; and

Foreign Exchange Management (Guarantees) Regulations, 2000, notified vide Notification No. FEMA 8/2000-RB dated May 03, 2000, as amended from time to time.

2. Within the contours of the Regulations, Reserve Bank of India also issues directions to Authorised Persons under Section 11 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999. These directions lay down the modalities as to how the foreign exchange business has to be conducted by the Authorised Persons with their customers/constituents with a view to implementing the regulations framed.

3. Instructions issued in respect of External Commercial Borrowings and Trade Credits have been compiled in this Master Direction in supersession of earlier directions contained in Master Direction - External Commercial Borrowings, Trade Credit, Borrowing and Lending in Foreign Currency by Authorised Dealers and Persons other than Authorised Dealers dated January 1, 2016, as amended from time to time. The said Master Direction can, however, be accessed using the link provided. The list of underlying notifications/circulars which form the basis of this Master Direction is furnished in the Appendix. Reporting instructions can be found in Master Direction on reporting (Master Direction No. 18 dated January 01, 2016, as amended from time to time).

4. It may be noted that, whenever necessary, Reserve Bank shall issue directions to Authorised Persons through A.P. (DIR Series) Circulars in regard to any change in the Regulations or the manner in which relative transactions are to be conducted by the Authorised Persons with their customers/ constituents and/ or amend the Master Direction issued herewith. This Master Direction has been issued under sections 10(4) and 11(1) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and are without prejudice to permissions/ approvals, if any, required under any other law.

Master Direction:

<https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11510&Mode=0#MD>

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RBI/2018-2019/140 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 23 March 13, 2019

All Category-I Authorised Dealer Banks

**Trade Credit Policy – Revised framework**

Attention of Authorised Dealers is invited to the rationalised principal regulation governing the External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) and Trade Credits already notified on December 17, 2018 through the Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing and Lending) Regulations, 2018 gazetted vide Notification No. FEMA.3R/2018-RB dated December 17, 2018. The new ECB framework based on the above regulation was issued on January 16, 2019 vide A. P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 17. The Trade Credit framework based on the aforementioned notified regulation is being issued now. Detailed instructions are set out in the Annex to this circular.

2. Trade Credits can be raised under the automatic route up to the amount specified in the Annex to this circular and in compliance with the other applicable norms. The designated AD Category I bank while considering the Trade Credit proposal is expected to ensure compliance with applicable Trade Credit guidelines by their constituents. Any contravention of the applicable provisions will invite penal action or adjudication under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.

3. The amended Trade Credit policy will come into force with immediate effect. Authorised Dealer banks may bring the contents of this circular to the notice of their constituents and customers. The Master Direction No. 5 dated January 01, 2016 on the subject is being revised to reflect the above changes.

4. The direction contained in this circular has been issued under sections 10(4) and 11(1) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and is without prejudice to permissions /approvals, if any, required under any other law.

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| **ANNEX****Trade Credit Policy - Revised framework{c.f.: A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 23 dated March 13, 2019}** Trade Credits (TC) refer to the credits extended by the overseas supplier, bank, financial institution and other permitted recognised lenders for maturity, as prescribed in this framework, for imports of capital/non-capital goods permissible under the Foreign Trade Policy of the Government of India. Depending on the source of finance, such TCs include suppliers’ credit and buyers’ credit from recognised lenders.**1. Important terms used:****1.1. All-in-Cost:** It includes rate of interest, other fees, expenses, charges, guarantee fees whether paid in foreign currency or INR. Withholding tax payable in INR shall not be a part of all-in-cost. **1.2. Approval route:** TC can be raised either under the automatic route or the approval route. Under the approval route, the prospective importers are required to send their requests to the Foreign Exchange Department, Central Office, Reserve Bank of India through their Authorised Dealer (AD) Banks for examination.**1.3. Automatic route:** For the automatic route, the cases are examined by the Authorised Dealer Category-I banks.**1.4. Special Economic Zone & Free Trade Warehousing Zone:** They shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in Special Economic Zones Act 2005 as amended from time to time.**Note:** Other important terms like Authorised Dealer, Benchmark Rate and Foreign Equity Holder used in this circular shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in the New External Commercial Borrowings framework ([A. P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 17 dated January 16, 2019](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=11456&Mode=0)).**2. Trade Credit Framework:** TC can be raised in any freely convertible foreign currency (FCY denominated TC) or Indian Rupee (INR denominated TC), as per the framework given in the table below:

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| **Sr. No.** | **Parameters** | **FCY denominated TC** | **INR denominated TC** |
| i | Forms of TC | Buyers’ Credit and Suppliers’ Credit |
| ii | Eligible borrower | Person resident in India acting as an importer |
| iii | Amount under automatic route | Up to USD 150 million or equivalent per import transaction for oil/gas refining & marketing, airline and shipping companies. For others, up to USD 50 million or equivalent per import transaction. |
| iv | Recognised lenders | **1. For suppliers’ credit:** Supplier of goods located outside India.**2. For buyers’ credit:** Banks, financial institutions, foreign equity holder(s) located outside India and financial institutions in International Financial Services Centres located in India.**Note:** Participation of Indian banks and non-banking financial companies (operating from IFSCs) as lenders will be subject to the prudential guidelines issued by the concerned regulatory departments of the Reserve Bank. Further, foreign branches/subsidiaries of Indian banks are permitted as recognised lenders only for FCY TC. |
| v | Period of TC  | The period of TC, reckoned from the date of shipment, shall be up to three years for import of capital goods. For non-capital goods, this period shall be up to one year or the operating cycle whichever is less. For shipyards / shipbuilders, the period of TC for import of non-capital goods can be up to three years. |
| vi | All-in-cost ceiling per annum | Benchmark rate plus 250 bps spread.  |
| vii | Exchange rate | Change of currency of FCY TC into INR TC can be at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the agreement between the parties concerned for such change or at an exchange rate, which is less than the rate prevailing on the date of agreement, if consented to by the TC lender.  | For conversion to Rupee, exchange rate shall be the rate prevailing on the date of settlement. |
| viii | Hedging provision | The entities raising TC are required to follow the guidelines for hedging, if any, issued by the concerned sectoral or prudential regulator in respect of foreign currency exposure. Such entities shall have a board approved risk management policy.  | The overseas investors are eligible to hedge their exposure in Rupee through permitted derivative products with AD Category I banks in India. The investors can also access the domestic market through branches / subsidiaries of Indian banks abroad or branches of foreign banks with Indian presence on a back to back basis. |
| ix | Change of currency of borrowing | Change of currency of TC from one freely convertible foreign currency to any other freely convertible foreign currency as well as to INR is freely permitted.  | Change of currency from INR to any freely convertible foreign currency is not permitted.  |

**3. Trade Credits in Special Economic Zone (SEZ)/Free Trade Warehousing Zone (FTWZ)/ Domestic Tariff Area (DTA):**3.1. TC can be raised by a unit or a developer in a SEZ including FTWZ for purchase of non-capital and capital goods within an SEZ including FTWZ or from a different SEZ including FTWZ subject to compliance with parameters given at paragraph 2 above. Further, an entity in DTA is also allowed to raise TC for purchase of capital / non-capital goods from a unit or a developer of a SEZ including FTWZ.3.2. TC transactions in respect of SEZs and DTAs as permitted above should also be in compliance with applicable provisions of SEZ Act, 2005 as amended from time to time. For TC transactions related to SEZ, date of transfer of ownership of goods will be treated as TC date. As there will be no bill of entry for sale transactions within SEZ, the inter unit receipt generated through NSDL can be treated as an import document.**4. Security for trade credit:** The provisions regarding security for raising TC are as under:4.1. Bank guarantees may be given by the ADs, on behalf of the importer, in favour of overseas lender of TC not exceeding the amount of TC. Period of such guarantee cannot be beyond the maximum permissible period for TC. TC may also be secured by overseas guarantee issued by foreign banks / overseas branches of Indian banks. Issuance of such guarantees i.e. guarantees by Indian banks and their branches/subsidiaries located outside India will be subject to compliance with the provisions contained in Department of Banking Regulation [Master Circular No.DBR.No.Dir.BC.11/13.03.00/2015-16 dated July 1, 2015](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_ViewMasCirculardetails.aspx?id=9879) on “Guarantees and Co-acceptances”, as amended from time to time.4.2. For the purpose of raising TC, the importer may also offer security of movable assets (including financial assets) / immovable assets (excluding land in SEZs) / corporate or personal guarantee for raising TC. ADs may, therefore, be allowed to permit creation of charge on security offered / accept corporate or personal guarantee, duly ensuring that (i) there exists a security clause in the loan agreement requiring the importer to create charge, in favour of overseas lender / security trustee on immovable assets / movable assets / financial securities / issuance of corporate and / or personal guarantee; (ii) No Objection Certificate, wherever necessary, from the existing lenders in India has been obtained; (iii) such arrangement is co-terminus with underlying TC; (iv) In case of invocation, the total payments towards guarantee should not exceed the dues towards TC; and (v) Creation/ enforcement / invocation of charge shall be as per the provisions contained in Foreign Exchange Management (Acquisition and Transfer of Immovable Property in India) Regulations, 2000 and Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) Regulations, 2000 or any other relative Regulations framed under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and should also comply with FDI/FII/SEZ policy/ rules/ guidelines. The directions on issuance of guarantee mentioned under this provision shall come into force from the date of publication, in the Official Gazette, of the relative Regulations issued under FEMA.**5. Reporting requirements:** TC transactions are subject to the following reporting requirements:**5.1. Monthly reporting:** AD Category I banks are required to furnish details of TCs like drawal, utilisation, and repayment of TC approved by all its branches, in a consolidated statement, during a month, in Form TC to the Director, Division of International Trade and Finance, Department of Economic Policy and Research, RBI, Central Office, Fort, Mumbai – 400 001 (and in MS-Excel file through email) so as to reach not later than 10th day of the following month. Each TC may be given a unique identification number by the AD bank. Format of Form TC is available at Annex IV of Part V of [Master Directions – Reporting under Foreign Exchange Management Act dated January 1, 2016](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_ViewMasDirections.aspx?id=10202), as amended from time to time.**Note:** Suppliers’ credit beyond 180 days and up to one year/three years from the date of shipment for non-capital/capital goods respectively, should also be reported by the AD banks. Further, permissions granted by the AD banks/Regional offices of Reserve Bank for settlement of delayed import dues in terms of paragraphs B.5 and C.2 of the [Master Direction on Import of Goods and Services dated January 1, 2016](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_ViewMasDirections.aspx?id=10201), as amended from time to time, should also be reported by the AD banks as per the aforesaid procedure.**5.2. Quarterly reporting:** AD Category I banks are also required to furnish data on issuance of bank guarantees for TCs by all its branches, in a consolidated statement, at quarterly intervals on the eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) platform. For the above purpose AD banks may login to the site <https://secweb.rbi.org.in/orfsxbrl/> using their User name, Password and Bank code. For downloading the relevant form, AD banks may follow the link ‘Download Returns Package’ and download the form. After following the successive steps, AD banks may upload the file. For User name and Password, AD banks may write by email along with contact details. Clarification required, if any, may also be sent to the aforesaid email of the Reserve Bank and/ or may be communicated at Telephone No. 022-22601000 (extension- 2715). Guide for using XBRL website is also available under the Help option on the same page. Format of this statement is also available at Annex V of Part V of [Master Directions – Reporting under Foreign Exchange Management Act dated January 1, 2016](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_ViewMasDirections.aspx?id=10202), as amended from time to time.**6. Role of ADs:** While the primarily responsibility of ensuring adherence to the TC policy lies with the importer, the ADs are also expected to ensure compliance with applicable parameters of the TC policy / provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 by their constituents. As the Reserve Bank has not prescribed any format or manner in which TC arrangements / loan agreements are to be documented, ADs may consider any document to satisfy themselves with the underlying TC arrangement. ADs should ensure that there is no double financing on account of these transactions between a unit or a developer in a SEZ including FTWZ for purchase of non-capital and capital goods within an SEZ including FTWZ or from a different SEZ including FTWZ. ADs should also ensure that for import of non-capital goods, the period of TC, as applicable, is lower of operating cycle or one year (three years for shipyards / shipbuilders). |

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RBI/2018-19/121 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 18 February 07, 2019

All Category-I Authorised Dealer Banks

**External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) Policy – ECB facility for Resolution Applicants under Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process**

Attention of Authorized Dealer Category-I (AD Category-I) banks is invited to paragraph 1 of the Statement on Developmental and Regulatory Policies of the Sixth Bi-monthly Monetary Policy Statement for 2018-19 dated February 07, 2019.

2. In terms of paragraph 2.1.(viii) of the Annex to the A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 17, dated January 16, 2019 on “External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) Policy – New ECB Framework”, ECB proceeds cannot be utilised for repayment of domestic Rupee loans, except when the ECB is availed from a Foreign Equity Holder as defined in the aforesaid framework.

3. On a review it has been decided, in consultation with the Government of India, to relax the end-use restrictions for resolution applicants under the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) and allow them to raise ECBs from the recognised lenders, except the branches/ overseas subsidiaries of Indian banks, for repayment of Rupee term loans of the target company under the approval route. Accordingly the resolution applicants, who are otherwise eligible borrowers, can forward such proposals to raise ECBs, through their AD bank, to Foreign Exchange Department, Central Office, Mumbai of the Reserve Bank for approval.

4. All other provisions of the ECB policy remain unchanged. AD Category - I banks should bring the contents of this circular to the notice of their constituents and customers. The amended ECB policy will come into force with immediate effect.

5. The directions contained in this circular have been issued under section 10(4) and 11(2) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and are without prejudice to permissions / approvals, if any, required under any other law.

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RBI/2018-19/109 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 17 January 16, 2019

All Category-I Authorised Dealer Banks

**External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) Policy – New ECB Framework**

Attention of Authorized Dealer Category-I (AD Category-I) banks is invited to paragraph 7 of the Statement on Developmental and Regulatory Policies of the Fifth Bi-monthly Monetary Policy Statement for 2018-19 released on December 5, 2018. Reference is also invited to paragraphs 2 and 3 of Master Direction No.5 dated January 1, 2016 on “External Commercial Borrowings, Trade Credit, Borrowing and Lending in Foreign Currency by Authorised Dealers and Persons other than Authorised Dealers”, as amended from time to time.

2. As indicated in the aforesaid statement, it has been decided, in consultation with the Government of India, to rationalise the extant framework for ECB and Rupee Denominated Bonds in light of the experience gained to improve the ease of doing business. The new framework is instrument neutral and would further strengthen the AML/CFT framework.

3. The revised ECB guidelines are set out in the Annex to this circular. The salient features of the new framework are as under:

1. Merging of Tracks: Merging of Tracks I and II as “Foreign Currency denominated ECB” and merging of Track III and Rupee Denominated Bonds framework as “Rupee Denominated ECB”.
2. Eligible Borrowers: This has been expanded to include all entities eligible to receive FDI. Additionally, Port Trusts, Units in SEZ, SIDBI, EXIM Bank, registered entities engaged in micro-finance activities, viz., registered not for profit companies, registered societies/trusts/cooperatives and non-government organisations can also borrow under this framework.
3. Recognised Lender: The lender should be resident of FATF or IOSCO compliant country. Multilateral and Regional Financial Institutions, Individuals and Foreign branches / subsidiaries of Indian banks can also be lenders as detailed in Annex.
4. Minimum Average Maturity Period (MAMP): MAMP will be 3 years for all ECBs. However, for ECB raised from foreign equity holder and utilised for specific purposes, as detailed in the Annex, the MAMP would be 5 years. Similarly, for ECB up to USD 50 million per financial year raised by manufacturing sector, which has been given a special dispensation, the MAMP would be 1 year as given in the Annex.
5. Late Submission Fee (LSF) for delay in Reporting: Any borrower, who is otherwise in compliance of ECB guidelines, except for delay in reporting drawdown of ECB proceeds before obtaining LRN or Form ECB 2 returns, can regularize the delay by payment of LSF as per the laid down procedure.

4. ECB up to USD 750 million or equivalent per financial year, which otherwise are in compliance with the parameters and other terms and conditions set out in the new ECB framework, will be permitted under the automatic route not requiring prior approval of the Reserve Bank. The designated AD Category I bank while considering the ECB proposal is expected to ensure compliance with applicable ECB guidelines by their constituents. Any contravention of the applicable provisions will invite penal action or adjudication under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.

5. Lending and borrowing under the ECB framework by Indian banks and their branches/subsidiaries outside India will be subject to prudential guidelines issued by the Department of Banking Regulation of the Reserve Bank. Further, other entities raising ECB are required to follow the guidelines issued, if any, by the concerned sectoral or prudential regulator.

6. The amended policy will come into force with immediate effect. The Principal Regulations governing the ECB policy has been rationalized through the Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing and Lending) Regulations, 2018 and notified through Notification No. FEMA.3R/2018-RB dated December 17, 2018, vide G.S.R. 1213(E) dated December 17, 2018.

7. The aforesaid Master Direction No. 5 dated January 01, 2016 is being revised to reflect the above changes.

8. The directions contained in this circular have been issued under section 10(4) and 11(2) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and are without prejudice to permissions / approvals, if any, required under any other law.

**ANNEX**

New External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) framework
{c.f.: A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 17 dated January 16, 2019}

1. Important terms used:

1.1. All-in-Cost: It includes rate of interest, other fees, expenses, charges, guarantee fees, Export Credit Agency (ECA) charges, whether paid in foreign currency or Indian Rupees (INR) but will not include commitment fees and withholding tax payable in INR. In the case of fixed rate loans, the swap cost plus spread should not be more than the floating rate plus the applicable spread. Additionally, for Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs) the issue related expenses should not exceed 4 per cent of issue size and in case of private placement, these expenses should not exceed 2 per cent of the issue size, etc. Various components of all-in-cost have to be paid by the borrower without taking recourse to the drawdown of ECB/ TC, i.e., ECB/TC proceeds cannot be used for payment of interest/charges.

1.2. Approval route: Under the ECB/TC framework, ECB/TC can be raised either under the automatic route or under the approval route. Under the approval route, the prospective borrowers are required to send their requests to the Reserve Bank through their Authorised Dealer (AD) Banks for examination.

1.3. Authorised dealer: Means a person authorised as an authorised dealer under subsection (1) of section 10 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999).

1.4. Automatic route: For the automatic route, the cases are examined by the Authorised Dealer Category-I (AD Category-I) banks.

1.5. Benchmark rate: Benchmark rate in case of foreign currency denominated ECB/ TC (FCY ECB/TC) refers to 6-month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) rate of different currencies or any other 6-month interbank interest rate applicable to the currency of borrowing, for eg., Euro Interbank Offered Rate (EURIBOR). Benchmark rate in case of Rupee denominated ECB (INR ECB) will be prevailing yield of the Government of India securities of corresponding maturity.

1.6. Designated Authorized Dealer Category I Bank: It is the bank branch which is designated by the ECB borrower for meeting the reporting requirements including obtaining of the Loan Registration Number (LRN) from the Reserve Bank, exercising the delegated powers under these guidelines and monitoring of ECB transactions.

1.7. ECB liability-Equity ratio: For the purpose of ECB liability-equity ratio, ECB amount will include all outstanding amount of all ECBs (other than INR denominated) and the proposed one (only outstanding ECB amounts in case of refinancing) while equity will include the paid-up capital and free reserves (including the share premium received in foreign currency) as per the latest audited balance sheet. Both ECB and equity amounts will be calculated with respect to the foreign equity holder. Where there are more than one foreign equity holders in the borrowing company, the portion of the share premium in foreign currency brought in by the lender(s) concerned shall only be considered for calculating the ratio. The ratio will be calculated as per latest audited balance sheet.

1.8. FATF compliant country: A country that is a member of Financial Action Task Force (FATF) or a member of a FATF-Style Regional Body; and should not be a country identified in the public statement of the FATF as (i) A jurisdiction having a strategic Anti-Money Laundering or Combating the Financing of Terrorism deficiencies to which counter measures apply; or (ii) A jurisdiction that has not made sufficient progress in addressing the deficiencies or has not committed to an action plan developed with the Financial Action Task Force to address the deficiencies.

1.9. Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs): It refers to foreign currency denominated instruments which are issued in accordance with the Issue of Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds and Ordinary Shares (Through Depositary Receipt Mechanism) Scheme, 1993 as amended from time to time. Issuance of FCCBs shall also conform to other applicable regulations. Further, FCCBs should be without any warrants attached.

1.10. Foreign Currency Exchangeable Bonds (FCEBs): It refers to foreign currency denominated instruments which are issued in accordance with the Issue of Foreign Currency Exchangeable Bonds Scheme, 2008 as amended from time to time. FCEBs are exchangeable into equity share of another company, to be called the Offered Company, in any manner, either wholly, or partly or on the basis of any equity related warrants attached to debt instruments. Issuance of FCEBs shall also conform to other applicable regulations.

1.11. Foreign Equity Holder: It means (a) direct foreign equity holder with minimum 25% direct equity holding by the lender in the borrowing entity, (b) indirect equity holder with minimum indirect equity holding of 51%, or (c) group company with common overseas parent.

1.12. Infrastructure Sector: It has the same meaning as given in the Harmonised Master List of Infrastructure sub-sectors approved by Government of India vide Notification F. No. 13/06/2009-INF as amended / updated from time to time. For the purpose of ECB, “Exploration, Mining and Refinery” sectors will be deemed as in the infrastructure sector.

1.13. Infrastructure space companies: Companies in infrastructure sector, Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) undertaking infrastructure financing, Holding Companies/ Core Investment Companies undertaking infrastructure financing, Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) regulated by National Housing Bank (NHB) and Port Trusts (constituted under the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 or Indian Ports Act, 1908).

1.14. IOSCO compliant country: A country whose securities market regulator is a signatory to the International Organization of Securities Commission's (IOSCO’s) Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding (Appendix A Signatories) or a signatory to bilateral Memorandum of Understanding with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) for information sharing arrangements.

1.15. Person resident in India: It shall have the same meanings as assigned to them in Sections 2(v) and 2(w) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA).

1.16. Real estate activities: Any real estate activity involving own or leased property for buying, selling and renting of commercial and residential properties or land and also includes activities either on a fee or contract basis assigning real estate agents for intermediating in buying, selling, letting or managing real estate. However, this would not include construction/development of industrial parks/integrated township/SEZ, purchase/long term leasing of industrial land as part of new project/modernisation of expansion of existing units or any activity under ‘infrastructure sector’ definition.

2. External Commercial Borrowings framework: ECBs are commercial loans raised by eligible resident entities from recognised non-resident entities and should conform to parameters such as minimum maturity, permitted and non-permitted end-uses, maximum all-in-cost ceiling, etc. The parameters apply in totality and not on a standalone basis.

2.1. The framework for raising loans through ECB (herein after referred to as the ECB Framework) comprises the following two options:

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| Sr. No. | Parameters | FCY denominated ECB | INR denominated ECB |
| i | Currency of borrowing | Any freely convertible Foreign Currency  | Indian Rupee (INR) |
| ii | Forms of ECB | Loans including bank loans; floating/ fixed rate notes/ bonds/ debentures (other than fully and compulsorily convertible instruments); Trade credits beyond 3 years; FCCBs; FCEBs and Financial Lease. | Loans including bank loans; floating/ fixed rate notes/ bonds/ debentures/ preference shares (other than fully and compulsorily convertible instruments); Trade credits beyond 3 years; and Financial Lease. Also, plain vanilla Rupee denominated bonds issued overseas (RDBs), which can be either placed privately or listed on exchanges as per host country regulations.  |
| iii | Eligible borrowers | All entities eligible to receive FDI. Further, the following entities are also eligible to raise ECB:a) Port Trusts;b) Units in SEZ;c) SIDBI;d) EXIM Bank; ande) Registered entities engaged in micro-finance activities, viz., registered Not for Profit companies, registered societies/trusts/cooperatives and Non-Government Organisations (permitted only to raise INR ECB).  |
| iv | Recognised lenders | The lender should be resident of FATF or IOSCO compliant country, including on transfer of ECBs. However,a) Multilateral and Regional Financial Institutions where India is a member country will also be considered as recognised lenders;b) Individuals as lenders can only be permitted if they are foreign equity holders or for subscription to bonds/debentures listed abroad; andc) Foreign branches / subsidiaries of Indian banks are permitted as recognised lenders only for FCY ECB (except FCCBs and FCEBs). Foreign branches / subsidiaries of Indian banks, subject to applicable prudential norms, can participate as arrangers/underwriters/market-makers/traders for Rupee denominated Bonds issued overseas. However, underwriting by foreign branches/subsidiaries of Indian banks for issuances by Indian banks will not be allowed.  |
| v | Minimum Average Maturity Period | Minimum average maturity period (MAMP) will be 3 years. However, manufacturing sector companies may raise ECBs with MAMP of 1 year for ECB up to USD 50 million or its equivalent per financial year. Further, if the ECB is raised from foreign equity holder and utilised for working capital purposes, general corporate purposes or repayment of Rupee loans, MAMP will be 5 years. The call and put option, if any, shall not be exercisable prior to completion of minimum average maturity.  |
| vi | All-in-cost ceiling per annum | Benchmark rate plus 450 bps spread.  |
| vii | Other costs | Prepayment charge/ Penal interest, if any, for default or breach of covenants should not be more than 2 per cent over and above the contracted rate of interest on the outstanding principal amount and will be outside the all-in-cost ceiling. |
| viii | End-uses (Negative list) | The negative list, for which the ECB proceeds cannot be utilised, would include the following:a) Real estate activities.b) Investment in capital market.c) Equity investment.d) Working capital purposes except from foreign equity holder.e) General corporate purposes except from foreign equity holder.f) Repayment of Rupee loans except from foreign equity holder.g) On-lending to entities for the above activities. |
| ix | Exchange rate | Change of currency of FCY ECB into INR ECB can be at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the agreement between the parties concerned for such change or at an exchange rate, which is less than the rate prevailing on the date of agreement, if consented to by the ECB lender.  | For conversion to Rupee, exchange rate shall be the rate prevailing on the date of settlement. |
| x | Hedging provision | The entities raising ECB are required to follow the guidelines for hedging issued, if any, by the concerned sectoral or prudential regulator in respect of foreign currency exposure. Infrastructure space companies shall have a board approved risk management policy. Further, such companies are required to mandatorily hedge 70 per cent of their ECB exposure in case average maturity of ECB is less than 5 years. The designated AD Category-I bank shall verify that 70 per cent hedging requirement is complied with during the currency of ECB and report the position to RBI through Form ECB 2 returns. The following operational aspects with respect to hedging should be ensured: 1. Coverage: The ECB borrower will be required to cover principal as well as coupon through financial hedges. The financial hedge for all exposures on account of ECB should start from the time of each such exposure (i.e. the day liability is created in the books of the borrower).
2. Tenor and rollover: A minimum tenor of one year of financial hedge would be required with periodic rollover duly ensuring that the exposure on account of ECB is not unhedged at any point during the currency of ECB.
3. Natural Hedge: Natural hedge, in lieu of financial hedge, will be considered only to the extent of offsetting projected cash flows / revenues in matching currency, net of all other projected outflows. For this purpose, an ECB may be considered naturally hedged if the offsetting exposure has the maturity/cash flow within the same accounting year. Any other arrangements/ structures, where revenues are indexed to foreign currency will not be considered as natural hedge.
 | The overseas investors are eligible to hedge their exposure in Rupee through permitted derivative products with AD Category I banks in India. The investors can also access the domestic market through branches / subsidiaries of Indian banks abroad or branches of foreign banks with Indian presence on a back to back basis. |
| xi | Change of currency of borrowing | Change of currency of ECB from one freely convertible foreign currency to any other freely convertible foreign currency as well as to INR is freely permitted.  | Change of currency from INR to any freely convertible foreign currency is not permitted.  |

Note: ECB framework is not applicable in respect of the investment in Non-Convertible Debentures in India made by Registered Foreign Portfolio Investors.

2.2. Limit and leverage: Under the aforesaid framework, all eligible borrowers can raise ECB up to USD 750 million or equivalent per financial year under auto route. Further, in case of FCY denominated ECB raised from direct foreign equity holder ECB liability-equity ratio for ECBs raised under the automatic route cannot exceed 7:1. However, this ratio will not be applicable if outstanding amount of all ECBs, including proposed one, is up to USD 5 million or equivalent. Further, the borrowing entities will also be governed by the guidelines on debt equity ratio issued, if any, by the sectoral or prudential regulator concerned.

3. Issuance of Guarantee, etc. by Indian banks and Financial Institutions: Issuance of any type of guarantee by Indian banks, All India Financial Institutions and NBFCs relating to ECB is not permitted. Further, financial intermediaries (viz., Indian banks, All India Financial Institutions, or NBFCs) shall not invest in FCCBs/ FCEBs in any manner whatsoever.

4. Parking of ECB proceeds: ECB proceeds are permitted to be parked abroad as well as domestically in the manner given below:

4.1. Parking of ECB proceeds abroad: ECB proceeds meant only for foreign currency expenditure can be parked abroad pending utilization. Till utilisation, these funds can be invested in the following liquid assets (a) deposits or Certificate of Deposit or other products offered by banks rated not less than AA (-) by Standard and Poor/ Fitch IBCA or Aa3 by Moody’s; (b) Treasury bills and other monetary instruments of one-year maturity having minimum rating as indicated above and (c) deposits with foreign branches/ subsidiaries of Indian banks abroad.

4.2. Parking of ECB proceeds domestically: ECB proceeds meant for Rupee expenditure should be repatriated immediately for credit to their Rupee accounts with AD Category I banks in India. ECB borrowers are also allowed to park ECB proceeds in term deposits with AD Category I banks in India for a maximum period of 12 months cumulatively. These term deposits should be kept in unencumbered position.

5. Procedure of raising ECB: All ECBs can be raised under the automatic route if they conform to the parameters prescribed under this framework. For approval route cases, the borrowers may approach the RBI with an application in prescribed format ([Form ECB – Annex I](https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/content/pdfs/ANNEX16012019_1.pdf)) for examination through their AD Category I bank. Such cases shall be considered keeping in view the overall guidelines, macroeconomic situation and merits of the specific proposals. ECB proposals received in the Reserve Bank above certain threshold limit (refixed from time to time) would be placed before the Empowered Committee set up by the Reserve Bank. The Empowered Committee will have external as well as internal members and the Reserve Bank will take a final decision in the cases taking into account recommendation of the Empowered Committee. Entities desirous to raise ECB under the automatic route may approach an AD Category I bank with their proposal along with duly filled in Form ECB.

6. Reporting Requirements: Borrowings under ECB Framework are subject to following reporting requirements apart from any other specific reporting required under the framework:

6.1. Loan Registration Number (LRN): Any draw-down in respect of an ECB should happen only after obtaining the LRN from the Reserve Bank. To obtain the LRN, borrowers are required to submit duly certified Form ECB, which also contains terms and conditions of the ECB, in duplicate to the designated AD Category I bank. In turn, the AD Category I bank will forward one copy to the Director, Balance of Payments Statistics Division, Department of Statistics and Information Management (DSIM), Reserve Bank of India, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Mumbai – 400 051 (Contact numbers 022-26572513 and 022-26573612). Copies of loan agreement for raising ECB are not required to be submitted to the Reserve Bank.

6.2. Changes in terms and conditions of ECB: Changes in ECB parameters in consonance with the ECB norms, including reduced repayment by mutual agreement between the lender and borrower, should be reported to the DSIM through revised Form ECB at the earliest, in any case not later than 7 days from the changes effected. While submitting revised Form ECB the changes should be specifically mentioned in the communication.

6.3. Monthly Reporting of actual transactions: The borrowers are required to report actual ECB transactions through [Form ECB 2 Return (Annex II)](https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/content/pdfs/ANNEX16012019_2.pdf) through the AD Category I bank on monthly basis so as to reach DSIM within seven working days from the close of month to which it relates. Changes, if any, in ECB parameters should also be incorporated in Form ECB 2 Return.

6.4. Late Submission Fee (LSF) for delay in reporting:

6.4.1. Any borrower, who is otherwise in compliance of ECB guidelines, can regularize the delay in reporting of drawdown of ECB proceeds before obtaining LRN or delay in submission of Form ECB 2 returns, by payment of late submission fees as detailed in the following matrix:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sr. No. | Type of Return/Form | Period of delay | Applicable LSF |
| 1 | Form ECB 2  | Up to 30 calendar days from due date of submission | INR 5,000 |
| 2 | Form ECB 2/Form ECB | Up to three years from due date of submission/date of drawdown | INR 50,000 per year |
| 3 | Form ECB 2/Form ECB | Beyond three years from due date of submission/date of drawdown | INR 100,000 per year |

6.4.2. The borrower, through its AD bank, may pay the LSF by way of demand draft in favour of “Reserve Bank of India” or any other mode specified by the Reserve Bank. Such payment should be accompanied with the requisite return(s). Form ECB and Form ECB 2 returns reporting contraventions will be treated separately. Non-payment of LSF will be treated as contravention of reporting provision and shall be subject to compounding or adjudication as provided in FEMA 1999 or regulations/rules framed thereunder.

6.5. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Untraceable Entities: The following SOP has to be followed by designated AD Category-I banks in case of untraceable entities who are found to be in contravention of reporting provisions for ECBs by failing to submit prescribed return(s) under the ECB framework, either physically or electronically, for past eight quarters or more.

i. Definition: Any borrower who has raised ECB will be treated as ‘untraceable entity’, if entity/auditor(s)/director(s)/ promoter(s) of entity are not reachable/responsive/reply in negative over email/letters/phone for a period of not less than two quarters with documented communication/ reminders numbering 6 or more and it fulfills both of the following conditions:

1. Entity not found to be operative at the registered office address as per records available with the AD Bank or not found to be operative during the visit by the officials of the AD Bank or any other agencies authorized by the AD bank for the purpose;
2. Entities have not submitted Statutory Auditor’s Certificate for last two years or more;

ii. Action: The followings actions are to be undertaken in respect of ‘untraceable entities’:

1. File Revised Form ECB, if required, and last Form ECB 2 Return without certification from company with ‘UNTRACEABLE ENTITY’ written in bold on top. The outstanding amount will be treated as written-off from external debt liability of the country but may be retained by the lender in its books for recovery through judicial/ non-judicial means;
2. No fresh ECB application by the entity should be examined/processed by the AD bank;
3. Directorate of Enforcement should be informed whenever any entity is designated ‘UNTRACEABLE ENTITY’; and
4. No inward remittance or debt servicing will be permitted under auto route.

7. Powers delegated to AD Category I banks to deal with ECB cases: The designated AD Category I banks can approve any requests from the borrowers for changes in respect of ECBs, except for FCCBs/FCEBs, duly ensuring that the changed conditions, including change in name of borrower/lender, transfer of ECB and any other parameters, comply with extant ECB norms and are with the consent of lender(s). Further, the following changes can be undertaken under automatic route:

7.1. Change of the AD Category I bank: AD Category I bank can be changed subject to obtaining no objection certificate from the existing AD Category I bank.

7.2. Cancellation of LRN: The designated AD Category I banks may directly approach DSIM for cancellation of LRN for ECBs contracted, subject to ensuring that no draw down against the said LRN has taken place and the monthly ECB-2 returns till date in respect of the allotted LRN have been submitted to DSIM.

7.3. Refinancing of existing ECB: The designated AD Category I bank may allow refinancing of existing ECB by raising fresh ECB provided the outstanding maturity of the original borrowing (weighted outstanding maturity in case of multiple borrowings) is not reduced and all-in-cost of fresh ECB is lower than the all-in-cost (weighted average cost in case of multiple borrowings) of existing ECB. Further, refinancing of ECBs raised under the previous ECB framework may also be permitted, subject to additionally ensuring that the borrower is eligible to raise ECB under the extant framework. Raising of fresh ECB to part refinance the existing ECB is also permitted subject to same conditions. Indian banks are permitted to participate in refinancing of existing ECB, only for highly rated corporates (AAA) and for Maharatna/Navratna public sector undertakings.

7.4. Conversion of ECB into equity: Conversion of ECBs, including those which are matured but unpaid, into equity is permitted subject to the following conditions:

i. The activity of the borrowing company is covered under the automatic route for FDI or Government approval is received, wherever applicable, for foreign equity participation as per extant FDI policy.

ii. The conversion, which should be with the lender’s consent and without any additional cost, should not result in contravention of eligibility and breach of applicable sector cap on the foreign equity holding under FDI policy;

iii. Applicable pricing guidelines for shares are complied with;

iv. In case of partial or full conversion of ECB into equity, the reporting to the Reserve Bank will be as under:

1. For partial conversion, the converted portion is to be reported in Form FC-GPR prescribed for reporting of FDI flows, while monthly reporting to DSIM in Form ECB 2 Return will be with suitable remarks, viz., "ECB partially converted to equity".
2. For full conversion, the entire portion is to be reported in Form FC-GPR, while reporting to DSIM in Form ECB 2 Return should be done with remarks “ECB fully converted to equity”. Subsequent filing of Form ECB 2 Return is not required.
3. For conversion of ECB into equity in phases, reporting through Form FC-GPR and Form ECB 2 Return will also be in phases.

v. If the borrower concerned has availed of other credit facilities from the Indian banking system, including foreign branches/subsidiaries of Indian banks, the applicable prudential guidelines issued by the Department of Banking Regulation of Reserve Bank, including guidelines on restructuring are complied with;

vi. Consent of other lenders, if any, to the same borrower is available or atleast information regarding conversions is exchanged with other lenders of the borrower.

vii. For conversion of ECB dues into equity, the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the agreement between the parties concerned for such conversion or any lesser rate can be applied with a mutual agreement with the ECB lender. It may be noted that the fair value of the equity shares to be issued shall be worked out with reference to the date of conversion only.

7.5. Security for raising ECB: AD Category I banks are permitted to allow creation/ cancellation of charge on immovable assets, movable assets, financial securities and issue of corporate and/ or personal guarantees in favour of overseas lender / security trustee, to secure the ECB to be raised / raised by the borrower, subject to satisfying themselves that:

i. the underlying ECB is in compliance with the extant ECB guidelines,

ii. there exists a security clause in the Loan Agreement requiring the ECB borrower to create/ cancel charge, in favour of overseas lender / security trustee, on immovable assets / movable assets / financial securities / issuance of corporate and / or personal guarantee, and

iii. No objection certificate, as applicable, from the existing lenders in India has been obtained in case of creation of charge.

Once the aforesaid stipulations are met, the AD Category I bank may permit creation of charge on immovable assets, movable assets, financial securities and issue of corporate and / or personal guarantees, during the currency of the ECB with security co-terminating with underlying ECB, subject to the following:

i. Creation of Charge on Immovable Assets: The arrangement shall be subject to the following:

1. Such security shall be subject to provisions contained in the Foreign Exchange Management (Acquisition and Transfer of Immovable Property in India) Regulations, 2000.
2. The permission should not be construed as a permission to acquire immovable asset (property) in India, by the overseas lender/ security trustee.
3. In the event of enforcement / invocation of the charge, the immovable asset/ property will have to be sold only to a person resident in India and the sale proceeds shall be repatriated to liquidate the outstanding ECB.

ii. Creation of Charge on Movable Assets: In the event of enforcement/ invocation of the charge, the claim of the lender, whether the lender takes over the movable asset or otherwise, will be restricted to the outstanding claim against the ECB. Encumbered movable assets may also be taken out of the country subject to getting ‘No Objection Certificate’ from domestic lender/s, if any.

iii. Creation of Charge over Financial Securities: The arrangements may be permitted subject to the following:

a) Pledge of shares of the borrowing company held by the promoters as well as in domestic associate companies of the borrower is permitted. Pledge on other financial securities, viz. bonds and debentures, Government Securities, Government Savings Certificates, deposit receipts of securities and units of the Unit Trust of India or of any mutual funds, standing in the name of ECB borrower/promoter, is also permitted.

b) In addition, security interest over all current and future loan assets and all current assets including cash and cash equivalents, including Rupee accounts of the borrower with ADs in India, standing in the name of the borrower/promoter, can be used as security for ECB. The Rupee accounts of the borrower/promoter can also be in the form of escrow arrangement or debt service reserve account.

c) In case of invocation of pledge, transfer of financial securities shall be in accordance with the extant FDI/FII policy including provisions relating to sectoral cap and pricing as applicable read with the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) Regulations, 2000.

iv. Issue of Corporate or Personal Guarantee: The arrangement shall be subject to the following:

a) A copy of Board Resolution for the issue of corporate guarantee for the company issuing such guarantee, specifying name of the officials authorised to execute such guarantees on behalf of the company or in individual capacity should be obtained.

b) Specific requests from individuals to issue personal guarantee indicating details of the ECB should be obtained.

c) Such security shall be subject to provisions contained in the Foreign Exchange Management (Guarantees) Regulations, 2000.

d) ECB can be credit enhanced / guaranteed / insured by overseas party/ parties only if it/ they fulfil/s the criteria of recognised lender under extant ECB guidelines.

7.6. Additional Requirements: While permitting changes under the delegated powers, the AD Category I banks should ensure that:

i. The changes permitted are in conformity with the applicable ceilings / guidelines and the ECB continues to be in compliance with applicable guidelines. It should also be ensured that if the ECB borrower has availed of credit facilities from the Indian banking system, including foreign branches/subsidiaries of Indian banks, any extension of tenure of ECB (whether matured or not) shall be subject to applicable prudential guidelines issued by Department of Banking Regulation of Reserve Bank including guidelines on restructuring.

ii. The changes in the terms and conditions of ECB allowed by the ADs under the powers delegated and / or changes approved by the Reserve Bank should be reported to the DSIM through revised Form ECB at the earliest, in any case not later than 7 days from the changes effected. While submitting revised Form ECB to the DSIM, the changes should be specifically mentioned in the communication. Further, these changes should also get reflected in the Form ECB 2 returns appropriately.

8. Special Dispensations under the ECB framework:

8.1. ECB facility for Oil Marketing Companies: Notwithstanding the provisions contained in paragraph 2.1 (viii), 2.1 (x) and 2.2 above, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) can raise ECB for working capital purposes with minimum average maturity period of 3 years from all recognized lenders under the automatic route without mandatory hedging and individual limit requirements. The overall ceiling for such ECBs shall be USD 10 billion or equivalent. However, OMCs should have a Board approved forex mark to market procedure and prudent risk management policy, for such ECBs. All other provisions under the ECB framework will be applicable to such ECBs.

8.2. ECB facility for Startups: AD Category-I banks are permitted to allow Startups to raise ECB under the automatic route as per the following framework:

i. Eligibility: An entity recognised as a Startup by the Central Government as on date of raising ECB.

ii. Maturity: Minimum average maturity period will be 3 years.

iii. Recognised lender: Lender / investor shall be a resident of a FATF compliant country. However, foreign branches/subsidiaries of Indian banks and overseas entity in which Indian entity has made overseas direct investment as per the extant Overseas Direct Investment Policy will not be considered as recognized lenders under this framework.

iv. Forms: The borrowing can be in form of loans or non-convertible, optionally convertible or partially convertible preference shares.

v. Currency: The borrowing should be denominated in any freely convertible currency or in Indian Rupees (INR) or a combination thereof. In case of borrowing in INR, the non-resident lender, should mobilise INR through swaps/outright sale undertaken through an AD Category-I bank in India.

vi. Amount: The borrowing per Startup will be limited to USD 3 million or equivalent per financial year either in INR or any convertible foreign currency or a combination of both.

vii. All-in-cost: Shall be mutually agreed between the borrower and the lender.

viii. End uses: For any expenditure in connection with the business of the borrower.

ix. Conversion into equity: Conversion into equity is freely permitted subject to Regulations applicable for foreign investment in Startups.

x. Security: The choice of security to be provided to the lender is left to the borrowing entity. Security can be in the nature of movable, immovable, intangible assets (including patents, intellectual property rights), financial securities, etc. and shall comply with foreign direct investment / foreign portfolio investment / or any other norms applicable for foreign lenders / entities holding such securities. Further, issuance of corporate or personal guarantee is allowed. Guarantee issued by a non-resident(s) is allowed only if such parties qualify as lender under ECB for Startups. However, issuance of guarantee, standby letter of credit, letter of undertaking or letter of comfort by Indian banks, all India Financial Institutions and NBFCs is not permitted.

xi. Hedging: The overseas lender, in case of INR denominated ECB, will be eligible to hedge its INR exposure through permitted derivative products with AD Category – I banks in India. The lender can also access the domestic market through branches/ subsidiaries of Indian banks abroad or branches of foreign bank with Indian presence on a back to back basis.

Note: Startups raising ECB in foreign currency, whether having natural hedge or not, are exposed to currency risk due to exchange rate movements and hence are advised to ensure that they have an appropriate risk management policy to manage potential risk arising out of ECBs.

xii. Conversion rate: In case of borrowing in INR, the foreign currency - INR conversion will be at the market rate as on the date of agreement.

xiii. Other Provisions: Other provisions like parking of ECB proceeds, reporting arrangements, powers delegated to AD banks, borrowing by entities under investigation, conversion of ECB into equity will be as included in the ECB framework. However, provisions on leverage ratio and ECB liability: Equity ratio will not be applicable. Further, the Start-ups as defined above [8.2. (i)] as well as other start-ups which do not comply with the aforesaid definition but are eligible to receive FDI, can also raise ECBs under the general ECB route/framework.

9. Borrowing by Entities under Investigation: All entities against which investigation / adjudication / appeal by the law enforcing agencies for violation of any of the provisions of the Regulations under FEMA pending, may raise ECBs as per the applicable norms, if they are otherwise eligible, notwithstanding the pending investigations / adjudications / appeals, without prejudice to the outcome of such investigations / adjudications / appeals. The borrowing entity shall inform about pendency of such investigation / adjudication / appeal to the AD Category-I bank / RBI as the case may be. Accordingly, in case of all applications where the borrowing entity has indicated about the pending investigations / adjudications / appeals, the AD Category I Banks / Reserve Bank while approving the proposal shall intimate the agencies concerned by endorsing a copy of the approval letter.

10. ECB by entities under restructuring: An entity which is under restructuring scheme/ corporate insolvency resolution process can raise ECB only if specifically permitted under the resolution plan.

11. Dissemination of information: For providing greater transparency, information with regard to the name of the borrower, amount, purpose and maturity of ECB under both Automatic and Approval routes are put on the RBI’s website, on a monthly basis, with a lag of one month to which it relates.

12. Compliance with the guidelines: The primary responsibility for ensuring that the borrowing is in compliance with the applicable guidelines is that of the borrower concerned. Any contravention of the applicable provisions of ECB guidelines will invite penal action under the FEMA. The designated AD Category I bank is also expected to ensure compliance with applicable ECB guidelines by their constituents.

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