

The Financial Resolution and Deposit Insurance Bill - Part II

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What is the issue?

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- FRDI bill is expected to be tabled in winter session of the parliament. $\space{\space{1.5}n}$
- But it has raised concerns among depositors on how they would be repaid in case of liquidation of banks. γ_n

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What is the existing method?

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- The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) is an RBI subsidiary, established in 1971.
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- In case a stressed bank had to be liquidated, the depositors would be paid through DICGC.

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- It insures all kinds of bank deposits up to a limit of Rs.1 lakh. $\slash n$
- It is mandatory for banks to pay a sum to the DICGC as insurance premium. $\ensuremath{\sc n}$

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What are the concerns in the proposed bill?

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• The proposed Bill seeks closure of the DICGC, as the credit guarantee will be taken care of by the Resolution Corporation.

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- The Resolution Corporation is empowered to monitor financial firms, calculate stress and take corrective actions in case of a failure. \n
- According to Section 52 of the proposed Bill, depositors will lose their rightful claim to retrieve their savings in case of liquidation of banks and insurance companies. n
- It does not specify the fixed insured amount to be paid by the bank to the resolution corporation.
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- It does not even specify the amount a depositor would be paid in case of liquidation.
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- It is given that corporation may decide on the compensation in case of any bank failure, which could well be less than Rs. 1 lakh. \n

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- **Bail In** It also proposes 'bail-in' as one of the methods to resolution, where the banks issue securities in lieu of the money deposited.
- In the past, the bail-in efforts had largely worked against depositors. $\ensuremath{\sc n}$
- The ambiguities on how the depositors would be repaid needs to be addressed. $\space{1.5mm}\s$
- Thus, there is a need to enhance insurance cover on deposits which should ideally continue to be managed by the RBI.

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Source: BusinessLine

