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NEWSLETTER Weekly

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SECURITITES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA

1. **Handling of Client's Unpaid Securities by Trading Members.**

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), through its circular dated July 3, 2026, amended Paragraph 46 of the Master Circular for Stock Brokers to revise the framework for handling clients' unpaid securities. Under the revised provisions, unpaid securities for trades not covered under the Margin Trading Facility (MTF) will be credited directly to the client's demat account and automatically pledged in favour of a separate Client Unpaid Securities Pledgee Account (CUSPA) maintained by the Trading Member (TM). TMs must formulate a policy governing invocation, release and liquidation of unpaid securities, with clients required to meet payment obligations within a maximum of five trading days from pay-out. The circular also prescribes daily monitoring of pledged securities, procedures for release and invocation of pledges, auto-release after five trading days if no action is taken, restrictions on further pledging of CUSPA securities, and a mechanism for extending pledges in exceptional circumstances. Stock exchanges will issue operational guidelines, and the amendments will be implemented in phases.

For more information, you can access the SEBI circular here:
https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/jul-2026/handling-of-client-s-unpaid-securities-by-trading-members_102584.html

2. **Master Circular for Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs).**

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), through its Master Circular dated June 3, 2026, has consolidated all circulars issued under the SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012 up to May 31, 2026 into a single comprehensive regulatory framework for Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs). The circular supersedes the earlier Master Circular dated May 7, 2024 and rescinds the circulars listed in Annexure 21 to the extent they relate to AIFs, while preserving actions already taken, pending applications, accrued rights, obligations, liabilities, penalties, investigations, and legal proceedings under the previous circulars. It further mandates that the Compliance Test Report prepared by AIF managers must cover compliance with all chapters of the Master Circular. Spread across 24 chapters, the circular consolidates provisions relating to registration, fundraising, investments, governance, reporting, disclosure requirements, overseas investments, investor protection, valuation norms, winding-up procedures, and compliance obligations, thereby providing a unified and streamlined regulatory framework for the AIF industry.

For more information, you can access the SEBI master circular here:
https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/master-circulars/jun-2026/master-circular-for-alternative-investment-funds-aifs-_101817.html

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

1. **India-Israel Bilateral Investment Agreement (BIA) comes into force today.**

The Bilateral Investment Agreement (BIA) between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the State of Israel signed on 8th September 2025 in New Delhi, enters into force with effect from today, i.e., 04 July 2026. The BIA is a landmark step towards strengthening bilateral economic relations and ensuring a secure and predictable investment climate. The BIA is robust in protection of Investment and Investor with respect to their investments while being flexible enough to retain sovereign policy space in line with legitimate public policy objectives, reflecting the modern principles and evolving jurisprudence of international investment law. The BIA is expected to contribute to increased cross-border investment activity and further deepen the economic partnership between India and Israel.

For more information, you can access the GOI press release here:
https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2280989&reg=3&lang=1

2. **Cabinet approves additional investment commitment of Rs. 30,000 crores in National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF) to accelerate infrastructure investment and catalyse institutional capital into India.**

   In a significant step to deepen India's investment commitment for infrastructure and other nationally important sectors, the Union Cabinet, under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, has last week approved an additional Government of India's investment commitment of Rs. 30,000 crores towards new and upcoming funds of the National Investment and Infrastructure Fund. This takes the Government of India's total commitment to NIIF to Rs. 60,000 crores. National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF) is India's Sovereign Anchored Fund, professionally run and managed by National Investment and Infrastructure Fund Limited (NIIFL). GOI is 49% shareholder in NIIF and it currently manages capital commitments of approximately Rs. 40,000 crores across its funds and investment strategies. NIIF has demonstrated a strong track record of capital deployment and realisations, having returned close to Rs. 12,000 crores to investors through large portfolio exits. NIIF has raised capital from marquee institutional investors, including Sovereign Wealth Funds, Pension Funds, Multilateral Development, and leading Domestic Financial Institutions. These include Abu Dhabi Investment Authority, Australian Super, CPP Investments, Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan, PSP Investments, Temasek, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, New Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Japan Bank for International Cooperation, U.S. International Development Finance Corporation, Axis Bank, HDFC Group, ICICI Bank, Kotak Mahindra Life Insurance and State Bank of India.

   For more information, you can access the GOI press release here:
   https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2279107&reg=3&lang=1

3. **Union Minister for Finance & Corporate Affairs Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman embarks on official 4-day visit to France.**

   Union Minister for Finance and Corporate Affairs Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman embarked on an official visit to France today. She will participate in a series of high-level bilateral engagements aimed at further strengthening the India–France Strategic Partnership, enhancing economic cooperation and pssromoting investment, technology collaboration and innovation. A key engagement during the visit will be the India–France Economic & Financial Dialogue (EFD), which will be co-chaired by Smt. Sitharaman and Mr. Roland Lescure, Minister of Economy, Finance and Industrial and Energy Sovereignty of France, at Aix-en-Provence. As part of the EFD, both countries will discuss potential areas for greater bilateral cooperation in various sectors, and further enhance the economic relations between India and France. During the visit, the Union Finance Minister will hold one-to-one meetings with select global CEOs and also participate in a roundtable interaction with leading business executives to showcase India's robust macroeconomic fundamentals, ongoing structural reforms, expanding investment opportunities and long-term growth prospects. FM Smt. Sitharaman will participate in a panel discussion on the theme "How to Promote the Growth of a New Middle Class" at the Les Rencontres Économiques d'Aix-en-Provence, one of Europe's leading annual forums for dialogue on global economic and public policy issues. Organised by Le Cercle des économistes, the forum brings together Heads of Government, Ministers, Central Bankers, business leaders, economists, academics and representatives of international organisations from across the world to deliberate on contemporary economic challenges.

   For more information, you can access the GOI press release here:
   https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2279720&reg=3&lang=1

4. **Union Minister for Finance & Corporate Affairs Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman and H.E. Mr. Roland Lescure, Minister of Economy, Finance, Industrial, Energy, and Digital Sovereignty of France, co-chair India-France Economic & Financial Dialogue (EFD) in Aix-en-Provence.**

   Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, Union Minister for Finance & Corporate Affairs of India, and H.E. Mr. Roland Lescure, Minister of Economy, Finance, Industrial, Energy, and Digital Sovereignty of France, today co-chaired the India-France Economic and Financial Dialogue (EFD) in Aix-en-Provence. As the economic relationship between India and France deepens within the broader framework of the special global strategic partnership, resuming high-level exchanges on international outlook, bilateral cooperation and outcome-oriented solutions had become essential. During the visit of President of the French Republic H.E. Mr. Emmanuel Macron to India in February 2026, and the Prime Minister of the Republic of India, Shri Narendra Modi, committed to holding the dialogue in 2026.

   During this dialogue, India and France have discussed:

   - The search for greater alignment of India-France positions within multilateral economic platforms such as the G20 and the Paris Club, in the context of India's association to the French G7 presidency. Both Ministers also exchanged views on the world economic outlook.
   - Potential areas for greater bilateral cooperation, for instance the roll-out of the India-France cooperation on critical minerals as part of a greater discussion between India and France on policies towards economic sovereignty and security; ways to increase cross-investments; opportunities in the high-speed railway sector following-on from the signature of the declaration of intent on railways.
   - Ways to enhance cooperation between French and Indian SMEs by strengthening links between clusters, starting with a selection of priority sector.

   Both the Ministers also recognised the value of the French Development Agency's work in India for economic development and welcomed the prospects for future projects.

   For more information, you can access the GOI press release here:
   https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2280965&reg=3&lang=1

5. **DRI busts illicit gold facility in pan-India operations; 9 kg smuggled gold, 42 kg silver, and forex worth ₹8.5 crore seized.**

   In its continued crackdown against cross border gold smuggling, Directorate of Revenue intelligence (DRI) officers busted another Delhi-based gold smuggling syndicate involved in smuggling foreign-origin gold from the North Eastern region to Delhi using multiple carriers travelling by different trains. The syndicate staggered the movement of carriers to reduce risk of detection. They operated a melting facility in a densely populated residential area of Delhi. On 26.06.26, in a meticulously coordinated operation, DRI officers intercepted two carriers at New Cooch Behar Railway Station, West Bengal and Mansi Junction, Bihar. The persons intercepted by DRI had gold bars weighing, around 2 kg concealed, on their persons. Simultaneously, two persons were also apprehended in Delhi along with smuggled gold weighing around 1.2 kg. These interventions led to the detection of an illicit gold-melting facility in Delhi. All four persons were arrested. On the same day, in another operation, DRI officials intercepted a female carrier travelling from Sairang to Kolkata by train and recovered 20 gold bars of foreign origin from her, with markings in a foreign language, weighing around 3.3 kg. The gold was concealed in a customised waist belt. The passenger was arrested. Also, in Chennai, DRI successfully unearthed a major smuggling racket involving illicit movement of foreign currency through domestic air cargo consignments and its use in financing organised smuggling of gold and silver into India. DRI officers intercepted consignments at Chennai Air Cargo and recovered foreign currency comprising USD 7,58,500 and Thai Baht 35,00,000, valued at approximately Rs. 8.15 crore. Three persons involved in the illicit transportation and delivery of the foreign currency have been apprehended. Further, investigation revealed that the foreign currency was being smuggled out of India through various conduits and was being used to fund inward smuggling of precious metals back into country.

   For more information, you can access the GOI press release here:
   https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2279864&reg=3&lang=1

6. **DRI seizes over 1 lakh bottles of Codeine-based cough syrup in two separate operations in Tripura and West Bengal; one person arrested.**

In continuation of its sustained efforts to curb drug trafficking and dismantle narcotics supply networks, the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) has seized huge quantities of Codeine-based cough syrup bottles in two separate operations conducted in Tripura and West Bengal under the provisions of the NDPS Act, 1985. On 02.07.26, the officers of DRI intercepted a consignment being transported in the parcel van of a train bound for Agartala. The contraband was found ingeniously concealed inside 80 metallic drums beneath a layer of powdery substance used as cover cargo. A total of 55,626 bottles of Codeine-based cough syrup were recovered and seized. The operation was carried out with the assistance of the Railway Protection Force (RPF) and Assam Rifles. One person, who had arrived to take delivery of the consignment was arrested. Around same period, in another operation, DRI officers searched a warehouse at Dankuni, West Bengal, where 56,225 bottles of Codeine-based cough syrup were recovered from 104 sealed iron drums. The bottles had been concealed beneath a layer of china clay powder inside the drums to evade detection. The entire quantity was seized under the relevant provisions of the NDPS Act, 1985. Overall, the two operations resulted in seizure of around 1.11 lakhs of Codeine-based cough syrup bottles and arrest of 1 person.

For more information, you can access the GOI press release here:
https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2281358&reg=3&lang=1

INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY BOARD OF INDIA

1. **NCLT to admit insolvency cases only on proof of debt, default under amended IBC.**

Legal experts said the amended Insolvency and Bankruptcy Act, 2026 requires proof of both debt and default before the NCLT admits insolvency cases. The amendments also introduce changes to resolution processes, liquidation rules and Competition Commission approval requirements. The National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) will admit a case only if the twin major requirements of 'debt' and 'default' are established under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy (Amendment) Act 2026, legal experts said on Friday. Bankruptcy The new features of the amended act, along with the competition law, were discussed at a media roundtable on Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code and Competition Law in India organised by law firm Khaitan and Co. Prateek Kumar and Siddharth Srivastava, both partners in the firm, said according to the amended provisions, a security interest can only be created by an agreement or arrangement by the act of two or more parties and that "Debt and Default are major determinants for admission of a case into the NCLT." Srivastava said the stakeholder consultation committee had been abolished, a resolution plan may be approved by the NCLT in two phases of implementation and distribution, and that the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) restoration had been introduced before initiation of liquidation. He also said the amended provisions had barred the resolution professional from acting as the liquidator of the same corporate debtor, that Competition Commission of India (CCI) approval had to be obtained before the resolution plan was submitted to the adjudicating authority, and the committee of creditors had to record the reasons while approving a resolution plan. Kumar said certain provisions of the amended act had not yet come into force. These included the conceptualization of the cross-border insolvency framework and the concept of Creditor Initiated Insolvency Resolution Process (CIIRP), involving out-of-court insolvency initiation and absence of automatic moratorium.

For more information, you can access the article here:
https://telanganatoday.com/nclt-to-admit-insolvency-cases-only-on-proof-of-debt-default-under-amended-ibc

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

1. **Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2026.**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 6 and sub-section (2) of section 47 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999), the Reserve Bank of India makes the following amendment in the Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) Regulations, 2016 (Notification No. FEMA 5 (R)/2016-RB dated April 01, 2016) (hereinafter referred to as 'the principal regulations'), namely:-

Short Title and Commencement:-

(i) These regulations may be called the Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2026.

(ii) They shall come into force from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

In the principal regulations, in regulation 2, after clause (v), the following shall be inserted namely:-

"(v-a) 'International Financial Services Centre' or 'IFSC' shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (g) of section 3 of the International Financial Services Centres Authority Act, 2019 (50 of 2019)."

In the principal regulations, the sub-regulation (4) of regulation 5, shall be substituted by the following namely:- *"Any person resident outside India may open, hold and maintain with an authorised dealer in India or its branch outside India (including in an IFSC in India), a Special Non-Resident Rupee Account (SNRR account), specified in Schedule 4."*

In the principal regulations, in Schedule 1, in paragraph 3, after clause (j), the following shall be inserted namely:- *"(k) Transfer from NRO account within the limit specified in Regulation 4 of Foreign Exchange Management (Remittance of Assets) Regulations, 2016."*

In the principal regulations, in Schedule 3, in sub-paragraph (B) of paragraph 3, after clause (iv), the following shall be inserted namely:- *"(v) Transfer to NRE or SNRR account within the limit specified in Regulation 4 of Foreign Exchange Management (Remittance of Assets) Regulations, 2016."*

In the principal regulations, in Schedule 4, the existing paragraph 1 shall be substituted by the following namely:- A person resident outside India may open a Special Non-Resident Rupee Account (SNRR account), with an authorized dealer in India or its branch outside India (including in an IFSC in India), for the purpose of putting through permissible current and capital account transactions with a person resident in India in accordance with the rules and regulations framed under the Act, and for putting through any bona fide transaction with a person resident outside India.

In the principal regulations, in Schedule 4, the existing paragraphs 2,5,6,7,8 shall be deleted. In the principal regulations, in Schedule 4, the existing paragraph 10 shall be substituted by the following namely:- *"Transfer from NRO account to SNRR account shall be in accordance with the Schedule 3 of these regulations."*

In the principal regulations, in schedule 4, after paragraph 15, the following shall be inserted namely:- *"16. Transactions between persons resident outside India involving the SNRR accounts, which may not be subject to compliance under the Act, or the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, are to be effected by the AD bank based on instructions/mandate from the account holder that shall indicate the underlying purpose of the transfer."*

For more information, you can access the RBI notification here:
https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=13553&Mode=0

2. India's International Investment Position (IIP), March 2026.

The Reserve Bank's end-March 2026 International Investment Position shows a narrowing of net external claims on India to US$209.9 billion as of March 2026, a decline of US$52.4 billion in Q4 driven by a US$40.1 billion reduction in foreign-owned assets in India and a US$12.3 billion increase in Indian residents' overseas financial assets; exchange-rate depreciation materially reduced the dollar value of inward direct and portfolio investments despite rises measured in rupee terms. For FY 2025-26 overall, net claims fell by US$119.2 billion—external liabilities declined by US$42.8 billion while residents' overseas assets rose by US$76.4 billion—raising India's assets-to-liabilities ratio to 85.2% (from 77.5% a year earlier). Reserve assets accounted for 57.1% of international financial assets and overseas direct investment about one-fourth; debt's share of external liabilities rose to 56.6%. As a share of GDP, net external claims improved to −5.9% in March 2026 from −9.0% a year earlier, a development with implications for sovereign risk assessment, cross-border investment law and foreign-exchange exposure for corporates and regulators.

For more information, you can access the RBI press release here:
https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=63047

3. **Lending and Deposit Rates of Scheduled Commercial Banks – June 2026.**

Lending Rates:

The weighted average lending rate (WALR) on fresh rupee loans of SCBs stood at 8.51 per cent in May 2026 (8.50 per cent in April 2026). The WALR on outstanding rupee loans of SCBs declined marginally to 8.97 per cent in May 2026 from 8.98 per cent in April 2026. 1-Year median Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate (MCLR) of SCBs stood at 8.50 per cent in June 2026 (8.65 per cent in May 2026). The WALR on fresh as well as outstanding rupee loans exhibited a mixed movement across sectors in May 2026. The share of External Benchmark based Lending Rate (EBLR) linked loans in total outstanding floating rate rupee loans of SCBs was 67.6 per cent at end-March 2026 (65.5 per cent at end-December 2025), while that of MCLR linked loans was 30.2 per cent (32.0 per cent at end-December 2025).

Deposit Rates:

The weighted average domestic term deposit rate (WADTDR) on fresh rupee term deposits of SCBs stood at 5.84 per cent in May 2026 (5.79 per cent in April 2026). The WADTDR on outstanding rupee term deposits of SCBs moderated to 6.57 per cent in May 2026 from 6.59 per cent in April 2026.

For more information, you can access the RBI press release here:
https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=63049

4. **RBI releases the Financial Stability Report, June 2026.**

The Reserve Bank released the June 2026 edition of the Financial Stability Report (FSR), which reflects the collective assessment of the Sub-Committee of the Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC) on the resilience of the Indian financial system and risks to financial stability.

Despite repeated shocks, the global financial system has thus far demonstrated notable resilience, with markets remaining orderly after an initial bout of volatility following the outbreak of the West Asia conflict. Nevertheless, global financial stability risks remain elevated. Persistent supply chain uncertainties could tighten financial conditions and revive inflationary pressures. Meanwhile, elevated public debt, bond market fragilities, stretched asset valuations, and leveraged NBFIs remain key vulnerabilities that could amplify future shocks. India's sound macroeconomic fundamentals place it in a stronger position than many of its peers and provide greater resilience to external shocks than in past crisis episodes. The balance of risks has turned favourable, supported by the interim peace deal and recent policy measures by the Government and the Reserve Bank aimed at strengthening capital inflows. Domestic financial system remains resilient underpinned by strong bank and non-bank balance sheets. Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) remain safe and sound, supported by strong capital and liquidity buffers, continued improvement in asset quality, and stable profitability. Macro stress test results indicate that the banking system remains well-positioned to absorb potential shocks, with aggregate capital ratios projected to remain comfortably above regulatory thresholds even under hypothetical adverse scenarios. Non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) remain financially sound, supported by strong capitalisation, healthy profitability, and improving asset quality. The insurance sector continues to display balance sheet resilience with the solvency ratio of life insurers remaining above the minimum threshold.

For more information, you can access the RBI press release here:
https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=63050

5. **Sectoral Deployment of Bank Credit – May 2026.**

Data on sectoral deployment of bank credit for the month of May 2026, collected from 41 select scheduled commercial banks (SCBs) which together account for about 95 per cent of the total non-food credit by all SCBs. On a year-on-year (y-o-y) basis, non-food bank credit[2] grew by 17.4 per cent as on the fortnight ended May 31, 2026, compared to 8.8 per cent during the corresponding fortnight of the previous year (i.e., May 30, 2025).

Credit to agriculture and allied activities registered a y-o-y growth of 14.9 per cent vis-a-vis 7.5 per cent in the corresponding fortnight of the previous year. Credit to industry recorded a robust y-o-y growth of 17.5 per cent (5.3 per cent in the corresponding fortnight of last year). While credit to 'Micro and Small' and 'Medium' industries sustained robust expansion, 'Large' industries grew at an accelerated pace. Among major industries, credit to 'infrastructure', 'all engineering', 'textile', 'construction', 'petroleum, coal products and nuclear fuels' and 'chemical and chemical products' marked buoyant y-o-y growth. However, 'rubber, plastic and their products' and 'wood and wood products' segments witnessed marginally subdued growth. Credit to services sector registered a growth rate of 20.4 per cent y-o-y (8.4 per cent in the corresponding fortnight of the previous year), supported by accelerated growth in segments such as 'non-banking financial companies' (NBFCs), 'commercial real estate', and 'trade'. Credit to personal loans segment recorded a y-o-y growth of 15.4 per cent, as compared with 11.1 per cent a year ago. While segments such as 'vehicle loans' and 'housing' registered steady growth, 'credit card outstanding' decelerated.

For more information, you can access the RBI press release here:
https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=63052

6. **Premature redemption under Sovereign Gold Bond (SGB) Scheme - Redemption Price for premature redemption of SGB 2018-19 Series-IV due on July 01, 2026.**

In terms of GOI notification F.No.4(22)-B(W&M)/2018 dated October 08, 2018 (SGB 2018-19 Series-IV-Issue date January 01, 2019) on Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme, premature redemption of Gold Bond may be permitted after fifth year from the date of issue of such Gold Bond on the date on which interest is payable. Accordingly, the next due date of premature redemption of the above tranche shall be on July 01, 2026. Further, the redemption price of SGB shall be based on simple average of closing price of gold of 999 purity of previous three business days from the date of redemption, as published by the India Bullion and Jewellers Association Ltd (IBJA). Accordingly, the redemption price for premature redemption due on July 01, 2026, shall be ₹14,086/- (Rupees Fourteen Thousand and Eighty Six Only) per unit of SGB based on the simple average of closing price of gold for the three business days i.e., June 25, June 29, and June 30, 2026.

For more information, you can access the RBI press release here:
https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=63057

7. **Reserve Bank of India imposes monetary penalty on Bank of Baroda.**

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has, by an order dated June 30, 2026, imposed a monetary penalty of ₹63.60 lakh (Rupees Sixty three lakh sixty thousand only) on Bank of Baroda (the bank) for non-compliance with certain provisions of directions issued by RBI on 'Fair Practices Code for Lenders' and 'Know Your Customer (KYC)'. This penalty has been imposed in exercise of powers conferred on RBI under the provisions of section 47A(1)(c) read with sections 46(4)(i) and 51(1) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

The statutory Inspection for Supervisory Evaluation (ISE 2025) of the bank was conducted by RBI with reference to its financial position as on March 31, 2025. Based on the supervisory findings of non-compliance with the provisions of RBI directions, a notice was issued to the bank advising it to show cause as to why penalty should not be imposed on it for its failure to comply with the said provisions of RBI directions. After considering the bank's reply to the notice, additional submissions made by it and oral submissions made during the personal hearing, RBI found that the following charges against the bank were sustained, warranting imposition of monetary penalty: (i) the bank had collected interest, higher than the contracted rate of interest, in certain loan accounts; and (ii) the bank did not upload KYC records of certain customers onto Central KYC Records Registry (CKYCR) within the prescribed timeline. The action is based on deficiencies in regulatory compliance and is not intended to pronounce upon the validity of any transaction or agreement entered into by the bank with its customers. Further, imposition of monetary penalty is without prejudice to any other action that may be initiated by RBI against the bank.

For more information, you can access the RBI press release here:
https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=63082

8. RBI imposes monetary penalty on GIC Housing Finance Limited.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has, by an order dated June 24, 2026, imposed a monetary penalty of ₹3.10 lakh (Rupees Three lakh Ten thousand only) on GIC Housing Finance Limited (the company) for non-compliance with certain provisions of the 'Reserve Bank of India (Know Your Customer (KYC)) Directions' issued by RBI. This penalty has been imposed in exercise of powers conferred on RBI under the provisions of Section 52A of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987. The statutory inspection of the company was conducted by National Housing Bank with reference to its financial position as on March 31, 2025. Based on the supervisory findings of non-compliance with RBI directions and related correspondence in that regard, a notice was issued to the company advising it to show cause as to why penalty should not be imposed on it for failure to comply with the said directions. After considering the company's reply to the notice and oral submissions made during the personal hearing, RBI found that the following charge against the company was sustained, warranting imposition of monetary penalty: The company failed to put in place a system of periodic review of risk categorization of accounts, with such periodicity being at least once in six months. This action is based on deficiencies in regulatory compliance and is not intended to pronounce upon the validity of any transaction or agreement entered into by the company with its customers. Further, imposition of this monetary penalty is without prejudice to any other action that may be initiated by RBI against the company.

For more information, you can access the RBI press release here:
https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=63083

9. Premature redemption under Sovereign Gold Bond (SGB) Scheme - Redemption Price for premature redemption of SGB 2020-21 Series-IX due on July 04, 2026 (July 05 being holiday).

In terms of GOI notification F.No.4(4)-B(W&M)/2020 dated October 09, 2020 (SGB 2020-21 Series-IX-Issue date January 05, 2021) on Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme, premature redemption of Gold Bond may be permitted after fifth year from the date of issue of such Gold Bond on the date on which interest is payable. Accordingly, the next due date of premature redemption of the above tranche shall be on July 04, 2026 (July 05 being holiday). Further, the redemption price of SGB shall be based on simple average of closing price of gold of 999 purity of previous three business days from the date of redemption, as published by the India Bullion and Jewellers Association Ltd (IBJA). Accordingly, the redemption price for premature redemption due on July 04, 2026, (July 05 being holiday) shall be ₹14,366/- (Rupees Fourteen Thousand Three Hundred and Sixty Six Only) per unit of SGB based on the simple average of closing price of gold for the three business days i.e., July 01, July 02, and July 03, 2026.

For more information, you can access the RBI press release here:
https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=63084

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