20 True or False

Decide, then check the answer and reason below each statement.

Question 1

CERSAI stands for Central Registry of Securitisation Asset Reconstruction and Security Interest of India.

TRUE

This is the correct official full form of CERSAI.

Question 2

CERSAI operates under the SARFAESI Act, 2002.

TRUE

The SARFAESI Act provides the statutory basis for the central registry.

Question 3

CERSAI registration is required only for land and building mortgages, and movable assets cannot be registered.

FALSE

CERSAI also covers movable and certain intangible security interests like hypothecation and receivables.

Question 4

CERSAI operates under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

FALSE

CERSAI actually operates under the SARFAESI Act, 2002 and the Central Registry Rules, 2011.

Question 5

Transaction particulars must generally be filed with CERSAI within 30 days of the transaction.

TRUE

The 30-day filing norm is the most commonly cited CERSAI timeline.

Question 6

The CERSAI registration time limit is 90 days from the date of transaction.

FALSE

The normal filing window is 30 days; delays beyond 90 days need condonation.

Question 7

Section 26E gives registered secured creditors priority over other debts and most government dues.

TRUE

Section 26E, effective from 24 January 2020, grants this priority to registered secured creditors.

Question 8

Under Section 26E, even an unregistered security interest automatically gets priority over government dues.

FALSE

The priority under Section 26E applies specifically to registered secured creditors, not unregistered ones.

Question 9

The CERSAI search fee is commonly cited as Rs 10.

TRUE

This is the base fee often quoted for searching the CERSAI registry.

Question 10

The CERSAI search facility is available only to banks and never to members of the public.

FALSE

Eligible public users can also search CERSAI records on payment of a prescribed fee.

Question 11

Hypothecation of movable assets like stock and machinery can be registered in CERSAI.

TRUE

CERSAI's scope extends to movable assets such as stock, machinery and vehicles under hypothecation.

Question 12

CERSAI registration fully replaces the need for property registration before the sub-registrar.

FALSE

CERSAI does not replace property registration; both filings can apply for the same transaction.

Question 13

CERSAI is a Government of India company that runs a central searchable database of charges.

TRUE

CERSAI functions as a Government of India company operating the central registry.

Question 14

The base CERSAI fee for security interest creation on loans above Rs 5 lakh is lower than for loans up to Rs 5 lakh.

FALSE

The commonly cited fee is higher, not lower, for loans above Rs 5 lakh (Rs 100 versus Rs 50).

Question 15

Public users can search CERSAI records by paying a prescribed fee.

TRUE

CERSAI offers a search facility to eligible users beyond just lending institutions.

Question 16

Modification of a charge in CERSAI means the security interest has been fully extinguished.

FALSE

Modification only updates changed particulars; extinguishment of a charge is called satisfaction.

Question 17

ROC charge registration for companies is governed by the Companies Act, separate from CERSAI's SARFAESI basis.

TRUE

ROC charge filing and CERSAI registration operate under different legal frameworks.

Question 18

CERSAI has no connection whatsoever with the SARFAESI Act framework.

FALSE

CERSAI is directly established and governed under the SARFAESI Act, 2002.

Question 19

Section 26E of the SARFAESI Act took effect from 24 January 2020.

TRUE

This is the date on which the secured-creditor priority provision came into force.

Question 20

No update relating to CKYC has been reported for CERSAI for the year 2026.

FALSE

A mandatory CKYC ID requirement for the debtor in charge registration was reported effective 1 January 2026.