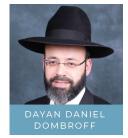
Buy Default

Dayan Daniel Dombroff December 24, 2020

Question: I would like to purchase a loan from a bank. The borrower, a nonreligious Jew, is in default. Would this violate the prohibition of *ribbis* (forbidden interest)?

Answer: The Rama (Y.D. 168:3) discusses the case of buying from a non-Jew an interest-bearing loan on which the Jewish borrower has defaulted. He rules that the Jewish purchaser may only collect the *ribbis* from the original non-Jewish creditor, who would continue to service the loan. The Taz asks: If the Rama is referring to the *ribbis* that had already accrued under the non-Jewish lender, there should be no problem for the



Jewish buyer to receive it directly. But if the Rama is addressing future *ribbis*, it should be forbidden to receive it even through the non-Jew. The Taz answers that the Rama's case is that the seller of the loan retained the right to buy it back from the Jew at any time, which makes the sale incomplete and permits the Jew to receive future interest via the non-Jew. The Shach argues with the Taz and explains the Rama to mean that the *ribbis* that previously accrued from the loan may only be received through the non-Jew, and future *ribbis* is permitted through the non-Jew only if the sale of the loan is legal but not halachic.

The fact that the Jewish borrower is not religious may be pertinent. The Shach (Y.D. 159) suggests the possibility that a nonreligious borrower may not be subject to the prohibition of *ribbis*; the Rama disagrees. But it is possible that your borrower has the status of *tinok shenishbah* (one who grew up nonobservant and doesn't know any better), to whom the Shach's dispensation wouldn't apply.

When banks sell loans today, they typically do it in a way that the transaction is binding halachically as well as legally, so the Shach's leniency concerning future *ribbis* wouldn't apply. Moreover, even if you wish to keep the *ribbis* in the deal only so that the borrower is incentivized to repay the loan, but you have no intention of collecting the *ribbis*, a separate prohibition of *lo sesimun alav neshech* forbids the very *imposition* of interest, even without intent to collect it and even if it is never collected.