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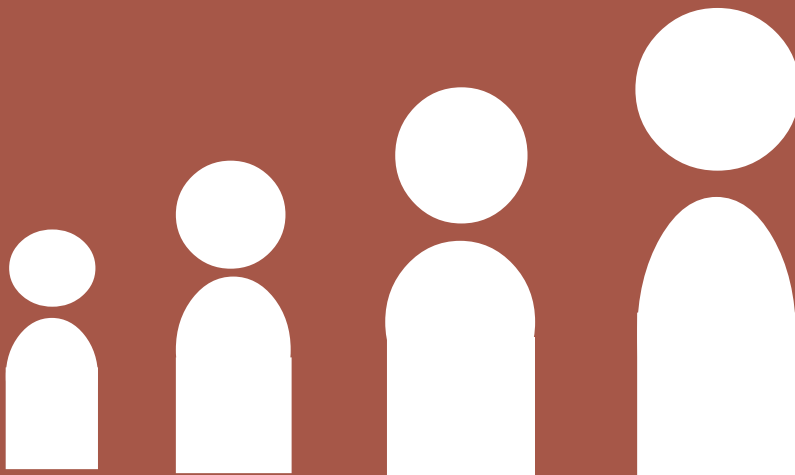
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Banking events Update



Those who win, are those, who think they can

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**BANKING
POLICY****Amendments to ECLGS**

On August 01, 2020, Finance Ministry informed that the Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) will be expanded to include the following:

- The annual turnover ceiling of borrowers that could avail loans increased to Rs.250 crore from Rs.100 crore.
- The maximum amount of loans that can be availed has been increased to Rs.10 crore from Rs.5 crore.
- Eligible individuals like doctors and other professionals, can avail themselves of ECLGS if they already had loans for business purposes and subject to condition that they fulfill eligibility criteria.
- The expansion to include individual loans for working capital.

RBI's Financial Stability Report, July 2020 (24.07.20)

On 24.07.20, RBI released 21st Financial Stability Report (FSR), which reflects the collective assessment of the Sub-Committee of the Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC) on risks to financial stability, and the resilience of the financial system in context of contemporaneous issues relating to development & regulation of financial sector. The highlights are:

- In response to COVID-19, a combination of fiscal, monetary and regulatory interventions has ensured normal functioning of financial markets.
- The overleveraged non-financial sector, simmering global geopolitical tensions, and economic losses due to pandemic, are major downside risks to global economic prospects.
- Actions undertaken by financial sector regulators and Govt. to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 eased operational constraints and helped in maintaining market integrity and resilience in the face of severe risk aversion.
- Bank credit, considerably weakened during first half of 2019-20, slid down further, in the subsequent period with the moderation becoming broad-based across bank groups.
- The capital to risk-weighted assets ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks edged down to 14.8% in March 2020 from 15% in Sept 2019 while their gross non-performing asset ratio (GNPA) declined to 8.5% from 9.3% and the provision coverage ratio (PCR) improved to 65.4% from 61.6% over this period.
- GNPA ratio of all SCBs may increase from 8.5% in March 2020 to 12.5% by March 2021 under the baseline scenario and to 14.7% under a very severely stressed scenario.
- Network analysis reveals that total bilateral exposures among entities in the financial system declined marginally during 2019-20; with the inter-bank market continuing to shrink and with better capitalisation of public sector banks, there would be reduction in contagion losses to the banking system under

various scenarios in relation to a year ago.

Accounting Standards for NBFCs

As per circular dated 13.03.20, RBI had informed that any net unrealised gains arising on fair valuation of financial instruments (FI), should not be included in owned funds. But all such net losses should be considered.

On a review on 24.07.20, RBI decided that the unrealised gain/loss on a derivative transaction undertaken for hedging may be offset against the unrealised loss/gain recognized in the capital (either through Profit or Loss or through Other Comprehensive Income) on the corresponding underlying hedged instrument. If after such offset and netting with unrealised gains/losses on other FIs, there are still net unrealised gains, same should be excluded from regulatory capital.

RBI also clarified that unrealized gains/losses shall be considered net of effect of taxation.

Exemption from Registration as NBFC – Alternative Investment Fund (AIF)

In circular dated 25.08.16, RBI informed banks that venture capital fund companies, holding a certificate of registration obtained u/s 12 of the SEBI Act, 1992 and not holding or accepting public deposit, are exempted from the provisions of section 45-IA and 45-IC of the RBI Act, 1934 & also issued by the Bank for NBFCs.

Consequent upon the repeal of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Venture Capital Funds) Regulations, 1996 and enactment of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012, RBI decided on 10.07.20, to substitute word “Venture Capital Fund Companies” with “Alternative Investment Fund Companies”.

Extension of timeline for finalization of audited accounts by NBFCs

As per RBI Master directions 2016, every applicable NBFC shall finalise its balance sheet within a period of 3 months from the date to which it pertains.

In view of the on-going situation and taking

in to account the feedback received from various stakeholders, RBI decided on 06.07.20, that every applicable NBFC shall finalise its balance sheet within a period of 3 months from the date to which it pertains or any date as notified by SEBI for submission of financial results by listed entities.

Advisory Board for Banking Frauds (ABBF)

ABBF to examine bank fraud over Rs 50 cr and recommend action, was set up on 21.08.19 by Central Vigilance Commission (CVC). Previously, this panel was called the Advisory Board on Bank, Commercial and Financial Frauds. HQ in Delhi, RBI provides required secretarial services, logistic and analytical support along with the necessary funding to the board.

The ABBF would function as the first level of examination of all large fraud cases before recommendations or references are made to the investigative agencies by the respective public sector banks (PSBs).

It is headed by a former Vigilance Commissioner and the four-member board's jurisdiction would be confined to those cases involving the level of officers of General Manager and above in the PSB in respect of an allegation of a fraud in a borrowal account. Tenure of the Chairman and members would be for a period of two years.

Lenders are required to refer all large fraud cases above Rs 50 crore to the board and on receipt of its recommendation or advice, the bank concerned would take further action in such matter. Further, the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) may also refer any case or matter to the board where it has any issue or difficulty or in technical matters with the PSB concerned.

The board will also periodically carry out frauds analysis in the financial system and give inputs for policy formulation related to the fraud to the RBI.

In a bid to check such fraud incidences, the government had issued the 'framework for timely detection, reporting, and investigation relating to large-value bank frauds' to PSBs, which specifies that all accounts exceeding Rs 50 crore, if classified as an NPA, should be examined by banks from the angle of possible fraud, and a report be placed before the bank's Committee for Review of NPAs based on the findings of the investigation.

Besides, the PSBs have been advised to obtain a certified copy of the passport of promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies taking loan facilities of more than Rs 50 crore.

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RBI Scheme of Penalties for bank branches including currency chests based on performance in rendering customer service to members of public

1. The Scheme has been formulated to ensure that all bank branches provide better customer service to public with regard to exchange of notes and coins, in keeping with the objectives of Clean Note Policy.

2. Penalties to be imposed on banks for deficiencies in exchange of notes and coins/remittances sent to RBI/operations of currency chests etc. are as follows:

1 - Penalty for shortages in soiled note remittances and currency chest balances

a) For notes in denomination up to Rs.50

Rs.50/- per piece in addition to the loss

b) For notes in denomination of Rs.100 & above

Equal to the value of the denomination per piece in addition to the loss.

The amount of shortage/loss will be recovered immediately

Penalty will be levied immediately on detection of shortage in soiled note remittances/chest balances, irrespective of the number of pieces detected.

2 - Mutilated notes detected in soiled note remittances and currency chest balances

Penalty : Rs.50 per piece irrespective of denomination

The amount of loss thereof will be recovered immediately.

Penalty will be levied immediately on detection of mutilated notes in soiled note remittances / currency chest balances, irrespective of no. of pieces detected.

3 - Non-compliance of operational guidelines by currency chests detected by RBI officials relating to:

- a) Non-functioning of CCTV
- b) Branch cash/documents kept in strong room
- c) Non-utilization of NSMs for sorting of notes (NSMs not used for sorting of high denomination notes received over the counter or not used for sorting notes remitted to chest/RBI)

Penalty : Rs. 5000 for each irregularity. It will be enhanced to Rs.10,000 in case of repetition.

Penalty will be levied immediately.

4 - Violation of any term of agreement with RBI (for opening and maintaining currency chests) or deficiency in service in providing exchange facilities, as detected by RBI officials e.g.

- a) Non-issue of coins over the counter to any member of public despite having stock.
- b) Refusal by any bank branch to exchange soiled notes / refusal by any currency chest branch to adjudicate mutilated notes tendered by any member of public
- c) Non conduct of surprise verification of chest balances, at least at bimonthly intervals, by officials unconnected with the custody thereof and by the officials from the Controlling Office once in six months.
- d) Denial of facilities to linked branches of other banks.
- e) Non acceptance of lower denomination notes (i.e. denomination of Rs.50 and below) tendered by members of public and linked bank branches.
- f) Detection of mutilated /counterfeit notes in re-issuable packets prepared by currency chest branches.

Penalty : Rs.10,000 for any violation of agreement or deficiency of service.

Rs.5 lakh if there are more than 5 instances of violation of agreement/deficiency in service by the branch. The levy of such penalty will be placed in public domain.

Penalty will be levied immediately.

Operational Guidelines on levy of penalties –

1 Competent Authority –

The Competent Authority to **decide the nature of irregularity** will be the Officer-in-Charge of the Issue Department of the Regional Office under whose jurisdiction the defaulting currency chest/bank branch is located.

2 Appellate Authority -

i. Appeal against the decision of the Competent Authority may be made by the Controlling Office of the currency chest/branch to the Regional Director/ Chief General Manager/Officer-in-Charge of the Regional Office concerned, **within one month from the date of debit**, who may decide whether the same can be accepted/ rejected.

ii. Appeals for waiver of penalty made on grounds such as staff being new/untrained, lack of awareness of staff, corrective action having been taken/will be taken, etc. will not be considered.

RBI's (Fit and Proper Criteria for Elected Directors on Boards of Public Sector Banks) Directions 2019

These Directions came into effect on 02.08.2019.

Authority for APPOINTMENT OF ELECTED DIRECTORS

Banks are to constitute a Nomination and Remuneration Committee consisting of a min 3 non-executive directors from Board of Directors. Out of this min one-half shall be independent directors and should include at least one member from Risk Management Committee of the Board, for undertaking a process of due diligence to determine the 'fit and proper' status of the persons to be elected as directors. Govt. of India nominee director shall not be part of the Committee. Board should also nominate one among them as Chairman of the Committee. The quorum required is 3, including the Chairman.

Manner and procedure: The banks shall obtain necessary information, and a declaration & undertaking, from persons filing their nominations for election.

Criteria: The Committee shall determine the 'fit and proper' status of the proposed candidates based on the broad criteria mentioned hereunder:

(i) Age – Between 35 to 67 years as on the cut-off date fixed.

(ii) Educational qualification – At least be a graduate.

(iii) Experience/field of expertise – Candidate to have special knowledge or practical experience for one or more of matters as per SBI Act / Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980.

(iv) Disqualifications:

i. The candidate should not be a member of the Board of any bank or RBI or FI) or an Insurance Company or a NOFHC holding any other bank.

ii. A person connected with hire purchase, financing, money lending, investment, leasing and other para banking activities shall not be considered.

iii. No person may be elected/ re-elected on the Board if he/she has served as director in the past on the board of any bank/FI/RBI/Insurance Company under any category for six years, whether continuously or intermittently.

iv. The candidate should not be engaging in the business of stock broking.

v. The candidate should not be a Member of Parliament or State Legislature or Municipal Corporation or Municipality or other local bodies.

(v) Tenure – 3 years and shall be eligible for re-election. But such director shall hold office for more than 6 years, (continuously or intermittently).

(vi) Professional Restrictions – (a) Should not have any business connection (including legal services, advisory services etc.) with the concerned bank.

(b) Should not be having any professional relationship with a bank or any NOFHC holding any other bank.

(vii) Track record and integrity - Should not be under adverse notice of any regulatory or supervisory authority/agency, or law enforcement agency and should not be a defaulter of any lending institution.

Banks shall also (1) ensure compliance to Section 20 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. (2) bank shall not allot any professional work to such elected director, for a period of 2 years after demitting office as such director.

RBI's Mobile Aided Note Identifier (MANI)

MANI, a mobile application for aiding visually impaired persons to identify the denomination of Indian Banknotes was launched on 01.01.20.

Indian banknotes contain several features which enable the visually impaired to identify them, viz., intaglio printing and tactile mark, variable banknote size, large numerals, variable colour, monochromatic hues and patterns.

Features:

a) Capable of identifying the denominations of Mahatma Gandhi Series and Mahatma Gandhi (New) series banknote by checking front or reverse side/part of the note including half folded notes at various holding angles and broad range of light conditions (normal light/day light/low light/ etc.).

b) Ability to identify the denomination through audio notification in Hindi/English and non-sonic mode such as vibration (suitable for those with vision and hearing impairment).

c) After installation, it does not require internet and works in offline mode.

d) Ability to navigate the mobile application via voice controls for accessing the features.

e) It is free and can be downloaded from the Android Play Store and iOS App Store without any charges/payment.

f) This mobile application does not authenticate a note as being either genuine or counterfeit.

Practical Problems based on Banking Ombudsman Decisions

1) *TDS on pension – Non-updation of PAN:* The complainant, a retired State Government employee, drawing his pension through his SB account since 1998 came to know that a sum of Rs.6,130/- was deducted from his pension in the month of May 2016. The bank stated that TDS was deducted due to non-submission of investment declaration by the complainant for the FY 2016-17. The complainant filed another complaint with the bank with his projected income tax at below the exempted limit and requested the bank to take steps for refund of the deducted amount. The Central Pension Processing Centre (CPPC) of the bank replied that the deduction was due to non-availability of Permanent Account Number (PAN) details in pension database of the bank. The bank also informed the complainant that the requisite information had been updated, henceforth no deduction will be made from his pension and for TDS refund the complainant may take up with the Income Tax Department. The AA observed that non-availability of PAN details in pension database of CPPC cannot be considered as a fault of the customer. It was evident that the PAN details were not updated in pension database though the branch was in possession of the same. AA allowed the appeal and set aside the decision of BO. The AA further directed the bank to assist the complainant in obtaining refund of TDS deducted from Income Tax Department and pay interest on the said amount from the date of deduction to the date of refund by Income Tax Department.

2) *Fraudulent use of personal information shared by the complainant:* A person posing as bank official called the complainant on his mobile and asked him to disclose his Aadhar and ATM card number to regularize his savings bank account with the bank. As the caller did not ask for the Personal Identification Number (PIN), the complainant parted with the information without any hesitation. The caller sent him several numbers and asked him to read out the same. When the person stopped calling him, the complainant got suspicious. When he went to the bank branch and updated his passbook, he came to know that an amount of Rs.14,200/- was withdrawn from his account. The complainant lodged complaint with the bank immediately and was advised to ensure that his three other accounts with other branch of the bank are not hacked. The bank informed him that the disputed amount was debited from his account in five online Point of Sale (POS) transactions which could not be successful in the absence of both card details as well as One Time Password (OTP) and advised that the safe custody of ATM Card PIN / OTP was the primary responsibility of the card holder and the bank cannot be held responsible for the same. The bank also advised him that they had taken up the matter with payment gateway for feasible action at their end. The complainant approached the BO who observed that the complainant himself had divulged critical card related information to some unknown person over phone and that it was a case of fraud and further investigation would be possible only after examination of external witness / documents for which BO is not the proper forum. Hence BO rejected the complaint. The AA observed that the complainant himself had parted with the OTP, Aadhar number and shared critical card information to the unknown caller who posed himself as bank official. There was thus, no deficiency in service provided by the bank. In these circumstances, no liability can be imposed on the bank and no relief can be given to the complainant.

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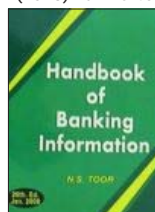
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Financial Events in July 2020

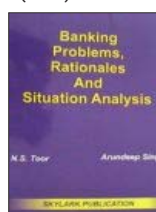
- NEW STAMP DUTY TO HIT MUTUAL FUND INDUSTRY:** The uniform stamp duty of 0.005% on mutual fund investments which comes into effect from July 1, 2020 will turn out to be an entry load and double tax on the industry. The mutual fund industry which is essentially a pass-through vehicle, was never levied any tax on investment till date. The Govt. introduced changes to the Stamp Duty Act last year by introducing a uniform rate of stamp duty on trading of shares and commodities which were earlier being charged at different rates in each state. The tax will have a major impact on short term mutual fund schemes such as overnight and liquid funds, compared to long-term investment in equity.
- GOVT. EXTENDS PMGKAY SCHEME:** Govt. announced extending PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) Scheme till November which was initially valid for 3 months till June 30. Under the scheme, 80 Crore individuals will continue to get 5 kg of wheat or rice a month free till November. This will be over and above the subsidised foodgrains being made available under the Public Distribution System. Also, each poor household will get 1Kg of pulses per month free. The extension will cost over Rs.90,000 Crore and if initial three months expenditure is included the total spend comes out to Rs.1.50 Lakh Crore.
- CBDT NOTIFIES ON IT UNDER RESOLUTION PLANS:** CBDT has said that the investors purchasing shares at discounted prices in reconstruction schemes including Yes Bank Ltd. Reconstruction Scheme and other resolution plans approved by NCLT will not face income tax. CBDT has notified changes to relevant sections to enable this, which will also exempt transactions by residents receiving property in un-regularised colonies in NCT Delhi which are now regularised. The transactions are based on the latest power of attorney, agreement to sale, will, possession letter and other documents.
- GOVT. FLOATS SLS TRUST TO BAIL OUT NBFCs, HFCs:** The Centre has approved a Special Liquidity Scheme for purchasing short term debt up to Rs. 30,000 Crore from stressed NBFCs, HFCs. SBI's subsidiary SBICAP has set up a SPV –a Special Liquidity Scheme (SLS) trust to purchase short term papers from eligible NBFCs and HFCs who have repayment liabilities of Rs.65,000- Rs.75,000 Crore between July and Sept. of this year. There is fear that some stressed NBFCs may default on their liabilities which could pose Systemic Risks to the entire financial sector. To avoid such situation the SPV will purchase investment-grade commercial papers and non-convertible debentures with a residual maturity of not more than three months. The facility will not be available for any paper issued after Sept 30, 2020. The SPV will cease to make fresh purchases after this date and will recover all dues by December 31, 2020.
- RBI TO HAVE REGULATORY CONTROL ON CO-OP BANKS IN PHASED MANNER:** Union Govt. will notify the recently promulgated Ordinance to give more powers to RBI on Co-op banks in phased manner. The new Ordinance has been made effective from June 29 to cover multi-state co-operative banks. However, a large majority of co-operative banks that operate in one state or state co-operative bank will be covered under the new law from a later date for which notification will be issued. The new Ordinance enables the RBI to take control over management of Co-operative banks registered with the state government apart from multi-state Co-operative banks.
- GOVT. EASES ELIGIBILITY NORMS FOR FPIs:** In Sept last year, SEBI had reclassified registration categories of FPIs into Category I and Category II with strict and increased threshold of eligibility norms made

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applicable for Category-I participants including sovereign funds, pension funds, regulated entities like offshore banks. Centre has eased eligibility criteria for investment funds set up by category-I FPIs to avail tax benefits retrospectively from Sept 23, 2019. These Funds do not need to adhere to certain conditions-having min 25 members, none having more than 10% participating interest and aggregate participating interest of 10 members not exceeding 50%- to benefit from India's special taxation regime.

- **SEBI FOR RATINGS ON NON-COOPERATING COMPANIES:** The number of companies refusing to share information with Credit Rating Agencies has increased sharply. The percentage of companies into the "Non-cooperative category" has more than doubled from 22% in FY 2018 to 47% in FY 2020. SEBI had directed the Rating Agencies in January to downgrade an instrument to "Non-investment Grade" with issuer-non-cooperating status, if all outstanding ratings of the issuer remain non-cooperative for more than 6 months. From July 1, Raters are supposed to downgrade issuers who have been non-cooperative since January.
- **IBBI MULLS CAP ON NO. OF ASSIGNMENTS BY IPs:** The Insolvency Regulator IBBI proposes to limit the maximum number of assignments handled by an Insolvency Professional (IP) under the corporate insolvency resolution process and liquidation process to 5 at a given point of time. For corporate debtors having turnover less than Rs.1000 Crore, Cap has been proposed 5. In case of turnover ranging from Rs.1000 Crore to Rs.5000 Crore, limit has been proposed at 4. In case of companies with turnover exceeding Rs.10, 000 Crore the maximum number of assignments for an IP has been pegged at 2 and the limit will be one if turnover exceeds Rs.50, 000 Crore.
- **FINMIN RULES FOR PAYMENT TO VENDORS ON GeM:** Finance Ministry has decided to levy interest on late payments to vendors on the Govt. e-Marketplace (GeM). This has been done to discipline and timeliness in payment to vendors, especially MSMEs. Whenever a Consignee Receipt and Acceptance Certificate (CRAC) is auto-generated or issued by a buyer and payment is not made 10 days hereafter, the buyer will have to pay penal interest @1% per month for delayed payment. Under general finance rules, buyers are required to make payment within 10 calendar days of generation of CRAC.
- **INDIA TO SEE TRADE SURPLUS AFTER 18 YEARS:** India may register its first monthly trade surplus in over 18 years in June as the pace of contraction of exports is estimated to have slowed down to around 12% while imports are seen to have fallen almost 49% during the month. Initial

estimate for June show a trade surplus of around \$786 million with imports pegged at \$21.1 Billion and exports at \$21.9 Billion. The last time India had a positive balance on the trade account was in January 2002 when it had a surplus of \$10 million.

- **GOVT. GUIDELINES FOR CONTRACT FARMING:** According to the Govt. guidelines, farmers entering into contract farming agreement with food processors and other firms will have liability limited to the advance that they receive or the cost of farm services provided by the sponsoring firm. Also, the sponsor under no circumstances can gain ownership rights over the farmers' land. The sponsor would be responsible for any loss or damage to the farm produce. Farmers, on the other hand, can not use the inputs provided by the sponsor for anything other than growing the produce agreed upon. The farming agreement should be for a minimum of one cropping season to a maximum of five years. The contract can be beyond five years only if a single production cycle of the crop is more than five years. Sponsor has to give reasons for rejecting produce. Farmers can insist on 3rd party verification of rejected produce.
- **GOVT. TO PERMIT IBA TO SET UP BAD BANK:** The Centre is likely to tell the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) to set up its proposed "Bad Bank" with financial support from banks instead of asking the Government to become a promoter. If the banks want they can set up through their own funds. IBA had proposed a National-level Asset Reconstruction Company (ARC) owned by the Government with its capital infusion worth Rs.10, 000 Crore. This would have allowed the Bad Bank to take up stressed loans from banks worth Rs.70, 000 Crore. The IBA wanted the Government to invest and control the ARC to give some level of comfort to the lenders because the present ARC mechanism in the market has not shown expected results.
- **GOVT. MAKES CHANGES IN APY SCHEME:** The Centre has made certain

changes in the Atal Pension Yojana (APY). Presently, while the APY is primarily focussed on workers in the unorganised sector, it is open to all citizens of India and those between 18-40 years of age can enrol. The scheme seeks to provide fixed monthly pension of Rs.1000-Rs.5000 depending on their monthly contributions from the age of 60 years. The changes include the auto debit facility for contributions towards the APY from July. Secondly, APY subscribers can upgrade or downgrade the desired pension amount any time during the year.

- **GOVT. NOT TO MERGE THREE PSU INSURERS:** The proposal for merger of three state-owned insurances firms – National Insurance, Oriental Insurance and United India Insurance – was announced by then Finance Minister in his budget speech in February 2018. Now the Centre has decided not to merge the 3 insurers but the Union Cabinet has approved Rs.12, 450 Crore capital infusion in them and the focus will be on their profitable growth.
- **LANDMARK RULING OF HIGH COURT ON MORATORIUM:** Karnataka High Court has delivered a landmark ruling on Moratorium in the case of Velankani Information Systems Ltd. The Apex Court said that all businesses are entitled to loan moratorium if it is a question of their survival. All borrowers are eligible to seek a moratorium. If a borrower were to seek for grant of a moratorium on the ground that continuity of its business would be affected and establish the same, the borrower would as a matter of right be entitled to the grant of moratorium so that such continuity is not adversely affected. The Court also asked RBI to verify if lending institutions have Board approved moratorium policies and set up an effective grievance redress forum for complaints. Further the court also said that when multiple banks are involved in a loan transaction, one bank can not deny extension of the moratorium facility if others are willing to extend the benefit.
- **PANEL APPROVES MODEL AGREEMENT FOR BOT:** An Inter-Ministerial Group has approved the Model concession agreement used for building privately funded highways on the Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) model that includes a revenue protection to traffic risks. Currently, revenue assessment is done after 10 years or once in the life cycle of the project. Now the assessment will be done after every five years. The work order

for building highway project will be issued only when 90% of the land is acquired and this will form a part of the condition precedent.

- **CBDT'S NEW TOOL FOR TDS ON HEAVY CASH WITHDRAWALS:** CBDT has announced a new tool for banks and post offices to ensure tax deduction at source (TDS) on cash withdrawals beyond a certain threshold. Any non-filer of income tax returns is subject to TDS if he/she withdraws Rs.20 lakh or more in a financial year. The TDS rate will be 2% (of withdrawn amount over Rs.20 lakh). This rate will go up to 5% if the withdrawal is more than Rs.1 Crore. Here too, TDS will be applicable on the amount over Rs.1 Crore. This system comes into effect from July 1.
- **SEBI FOR CORPORATE BONDS TO TRADE LIKE STOCKS AND G-SECS.:** SEBI has decided to develop the Bond Market. SEBI wants that the Corporate Bonds should be traded on exchange platforms like the same way stocks and Government Securities (G-Secs) are traded for a wider set of such securities. NSE and BSE operate corporate bond platforms but those are merely systems for reporting corporate bond deals. SEBI is looking to create a platform that automatically does order matching similar to stocks and Government Securities. Most of the trades in the corporate bond market are decided on the phone. SEBI wants to ensure guaranteed settlement of trades and

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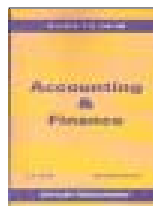
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streamline the process of trade execution and settlement. An automatic order-driven system and seamless settlement will bring in transparency and liquidity to market.

- **AIR INDIA INTRODUCES “LEAVE WITHOUT PAY” SCHEME:** Air India has approved a “Leave without Pay” Scheme for its employees for six months to two years which can be extended to five years. The Scheme has come into effect immediately. The scheme is applicable on a voluntary basis or can be availed of for personal reasons. Currently, the Airline’s salary bill stands at Rs.250 Crore a month. No employee making use of the scheme will be permitted to take up a job in other public sector undertakings. Employees can, however, avail of medical/ passage benefits as per company rules during their period of leave without pay.
- **NITI Aayog MANDATES 25% RECYCLED PRODUCTS IN INFRA PROJECTS:** Niti Aayog mandates the use of recycled materials up to 25% in large infrastructure projects in line with the global move to promote the use of secondary products. Currently, secondary products hardly find place in large infrastructure projects because of a strong presence of primary products which are available for the same price as secondary products. Recycled materials do not lose any physical or chemical properties and compete with primary products. Using recycled products by up to 25% may reduce raw material cost of the project by at least 10-15%.
- **IT DEPARTMENT FOR FACELESS ASSESMENT:** The Finance Ministry had launched faceless assessment last October in a move that tax assessments should be anonymous thereby eliminating discretion and physical interface. Under this mechanism cases are assigned randomly using algorithms and kept away from the geographical jurisdiction of the case. The identity of the assessing officers remains unknown to the taxpayers. A total of 58, 319 cases were picked up in the first phase of faceless assessment process out of which 7116 cases have been disposed off. Thus the faceless assessment system has been a game-changer in the arena of Direct Taxation. It has empowered taxpayers and altered the facets and

perception of overall tax administration in India.

- **CENTRE ISSUES NORMS FOR AIF SCHEME:** Govt. issued guidelines for financing under the recently announced Rs.1 lakh Crore Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) Scheme that seeks to facilitate creation and strengthening of post-harvest management and marketing infrastructure across the country. Disbursements will be made in the first four years- Rs.10, 000 Crore in the current fiscal and Rs.30, 000 Crore each over the next three years. The moratorium for repayment under the scheme may vary from six months to two years. All loans under the scheme will have an interest subvention of 3% per annum up to a limit of Rs.2 Crore. This subvention will be available for a maximum period of seven years. For loans above Rs.2 Crore, the subvention will be limited to Rs.2 Crore.
- **SEBI FOR STOCK EXCHANGES TO MOVE INTO REAL-TIME SETTLEMENT:** SEBI has proposed to the stock exchanges to gradually move towards real-time settlement of trades in the share market. Exchanges, through the use of block chain should try real time settlement in the stock markets. They should go for at least on a pilot or trial basis. The markets have come a long way from 45 days of settlement to the current position. As of now, settlement of trade in India’s stock markets is done on a T+2 basis. According to the brokers, the T+2 settlements system encourages intraday trading but real-time settlement would most likely mean immediate payment of cash and delivery of shares.
- **WAGE SETTLEMENT OF BANK STAFF SETTLED BETWEEN IBA AND UNITED FORUM ;** According to the MOU between IBA and the United Forum of bank unions representing workmen unions and officers association 15% Wage Hike has become effective from November 2017 to October 2022. Wage-hike has become “Performance-linked pay for PSB staff” for the first time. This a departure from the past practice of setting a fixed salary hike based on bilateral negotiations. Banks with increase in operating profit of less than 5% will get no additional pay. All employees will get an additional pay of 5-15 days of basic and DA component of their salary per year based on the profitability levels. Banks reporting an increase in operating profit of 5-10% will give additional salary of 5 days, 10-15% 10 days and above 15% 15 days. The banks’ contribution to the National Pension System Fund will be increased to 14% from 10% subject to approval by the Government.

GENERAL AWARENESS

- Package under which PFC, REC to offer loans to State Discoms @9.5%- *Liquidity Infusion Package of Rs.90, 000 Crore.*
- Balance which has recorded a Marginal Surplus of \$0.6 Billion in the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2020- *India's Current Account Balance.*
- New process of classification and registration of enterprises starts on July 1. Govt. has launched- *New Portal for MSMEs*
- Institute in India which has climbed to 36th Position from 61st last year into the Global Top 50 Executive MBA Rankings- *Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore.*
- Collection which improved to Rs.90, 917 Crore in June against 62, 009 Cr in May and Rs.32, 294 Crore in April- *GST Collection.*
- Bank which has approved \$750 Million Loan to the Indian Gov. for 19 years including moratorium period of 5 years to support MSMEs- *World Bank.*
- Regulator which clarified that stamp duty is not applicable on redemption of mutual fund units but switching in mutual fund would attract the stamp duty- *SEBI.*
- Rating Agency according to which India's GDP may contract by(-6.4%) for the current financial year- *CARE Ratings Agency.*
- Delhi Government has launched Country's- *First Plasma Bank.*
- Apps. which have been banned by the Govt. and blocked their access to mobile users in the country- *59 Chinese Apps.*
- Bank which has decided to wind down its UK Subsidiary- *AXIS Bank.*
- NHAI has set up a Panel to appoint a Chairman and two independent directors to manage its Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT) and the Panel to be headed by- *HDFC Chairman Deepak Parekh.*
- Bank which has extended its Digital Auto Loans Product in which loan to be given within 10 seconds in 1000 cities throughout the Country- *HDFC Bank.*
- Currently, Drones or components manufactured by China form the backbone of India's Drone Industry and the Chinese Company which has monopoly on it- *DJI Drones.*
- Tribunal which ruled that "Pooja expenses incurred for the smooth functioning of business can be treated as "Business Expenses" which qualify for income tax deduction"- *Income Tax Appellate Tribunal.*
- Country's Largest Commodity Exchange to launch Options trading on Spot Gold (Min. 100 grams)- *MCX.*
- Bank which has launched an "Instant Personal Loan Disbursal Facility in Seconds"- *Yes Bank.*
- As per IRDAI guidelines, all General Insurers to offer First of its kind Standard Corona Insurance Product compulsorily by July 10-

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Corona Kavach.

- SEBI to permit Petrol and Diesel for- *Futures Trading.*
- Bank which is to provide \$400 million Aid to support “Namami Gange Programme” to rejuvenate the Ganga River- *World Bank.*
- Standard Health Insurance Policy in which IRDAI has removed the Cap on Maximum Sum of Rs.5 Lakh and Minimum Sum of Rs.1 Lakh- *Arogya Sanjeevani. Policy.*
- Index in which India’s Real Estate Sector jumped five spots to rank 34 on JLL and LaSalle’s- *Global Real Estate Transparency Index.*
- Regulator with which CBDT has signed MOU for exchange of data- *SEBI.*
- Stock Exchange which has celebrated its 147th Birthday on 9th July- *Bombay Stock Exchange.*
- Former RBI Governor Rangrajan has got the Lifetime Achievement Award- *Mahalanobis National Award.*
- IRDAI has formed a Working Group to examine the feasibility of “Pandemic Risk Pool” which is to be headed by- *Suresh Mathur, ED of IRDAI.*
- In a major relief to BSNL and MTNL to issue long term bonds, restructure their existing debt and meet capex requirements, the Govt. has approved issuance of- *Sovereign Guarantee of Rs.15, 000 Crore.*
- Out of 10 Global Billionaires, Indian Industrialist who has got 8th Ranking in the Bloomberg Billionaires Index- *Mukesh Ambani, Chairman of Reliance Industries.*
- US remains India’s Top Trading Partner for second consecutive fiscal in 2019-20 having bilateral trade of \$88.75 billion against \$87.96 billion in 2018-19.
- Regulator which allows Online delivery of education beyond September 30 to prospective insolvency professionals and valuation professionals- *Insolvency Regulator IBBI.*
- Global Banking Co. which has got approval for setting up an IFS Banking Unit at GIFT City – *HSBC.*
- Govt. has proposed giving equal opportunity in Employment to transgender community under- *Transgender Persons Rules 2020.*
- Scheme under which the due date for filing annual return has been extended by Govt. to August 31- *Scheme for Composition Dealers.*
- Indian Company which has become World’s 3rd Largest Energy Firm after Saudi Aramco and ExxonMobil- *Reliance*

Industries Ltd.

- Ashok Lavasa, currently Election Commissioner, has been appointed- *Vice-President of Asian Development Bank.*
- Scheme under which the Banks to buy Rs.14, 000 Crore Bonds, CPs issued by NBFCs under- *Revamped Partial Credit Guarantee Scheme.*
- DOT has exempted 3 PSUs GAIL, GRID Corp. and Oil India Ltd from paying- Rs.2.3 Lakh Crore – *Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) Dues.*
- State which has Topped and got First Ranking in the Country in attracting Fresh Investments in the State during First Quarter- *Tamilnadu followed by Maharashtra and UP.*
- Scheme since its launch in 2015, July 2020 has been the Best Month for sale of gold bonds worth 4.13 tonnes- *Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme.*
- Court which ruled that the Legal Heirs are under no statutory obligation to intimate the death of the Assessee to IT Department as the responsibility to pay the dues lies with legal heirs- *Delhi High Court.*
- According to Report of Institute for International Finance, “Debt which surged to a record of \$258 trillion in First Quarter of 2020” as Economies around the world shut down due to Covid-19- *Global Debt.*
- Aditya Puri, MD of HDFC Bank who earned a salary of Rs.2.91 Crore in FY 20 becomes- *Highest Paid Banker 2020.*
- Scheme under which UP has got the Highest Allocation of more than Rs.12, 000 Crore followed by Rajasthan in the Country- *Agriculture Infrastructure Fund Scheme.*
- As per IRDAI mandate, any sale, purchase and pledge of equity in excess of 5% of an Insurance Company’s paid up capital will require- *Regulator’s Prior Approval.*



MOCK-TEST PAPER

Questions on RBI /Govt. Policy

- 01** What is the penalty for shortages in soiled note remittances and currency chest balances, when the denomination is up to Rs.50?
- Rs.10 per piece in addition to loss
 - Rs.25 per piece in addition to loss
 - Rs.50 per piece in addition to loss
 - equal to the denomination per piece in addition to loss
- 02** What is the penalty for shortages in soiled note remittances and currency chest balances, when the denomination is Rs.100 or above?
- Rs.10 per piece in addition to loss
 - Rs.25 per piece in addition to loss
 - Rs.50 per piece in addition to loss
 - equal to the denomination per piece in addition to loss
- 03** What is the penalty for mutilated notes detected in soiled note remittances and currency chest balances
- Rs.50/- per piece irrespective of the denomination
 - Rs.25/- per piece irrespective of the denomination
 - Rs.20/- per piece irrespective of the denomination
 - Rs.10/- per piece irrespective of the denomination
- 04** What is the penalty for non-compliance with operational guidelines by currency chests detected by RBI officials, related to non-functioning of CCTV
- Penalty of Rs.1000 for each

- irregularity.
- Penalty of Rs.2000 for each irregularity.
 - Penalty of Rs.4000 for each irregularity.
 - Penalty of Rs.5000 for each irregularity.
- 05** What is the penalty for non-compliance with operational guidelines by currency chests detected by RBI officials, related to branch cash/ documents kept in strong room
- Penalty of Rs.1000 for each irregularity.
 - Penalty of Rs.2000 for each irregularity.
 - Penalty of Rs.4000 for each irregularity.
 - Penalty of Rs.5000 for each irregularity.
- 06** What is the penalty for non-compliance with operational guidelines by currency chests detected by RBI officials, related to non-utilization of note sorting machines (NSMs) for sorting of notes (NSMs not used for sorting of high denomination notes received over counter or not used for sorting notes remitted to chest/ RBI)
- Penalty of Rs.1000 for each irregularity.
 - Penalty of Rs.2000 for each irregularity.
 - Penalty of Rs.4000 for each irregularity.
 - Penalty of Rs.5000 for each irregularity.

- 07** What is the penalty violation of any term of agreement with RBI (for opening and maintaining currency chests) or deficiency in service in providing exchange facilities, as detected by RBI officials related to non-issue of coins over counter to any member of public despite having stock.
- Rs.5000
 - Rs.10000
 - Rs.15000
 - RS.20000
- 08** What is the penalty for violation of any term of agreement with RBI (for opening and maintaining currency chests) or deficiency in service in providing exchange facilities, as detected by RBI officials related to refusal by any bank branch to exchange soiled notes / refusal by any currency chest branch to adjudicate mutilated notes tendered by public
- Rs.5000
 - Rs.10000
 - Rs.15000
 - RS.20000
- 09** What is the penalty for violation of any term of agreement with RBI (for opening and maintaining currency chests) or deficiency in service in providing exchange facilities, as detected by RBI officials related to non-conduct of surprise verification of chest balances, at least at bimonthly intervals, by officials unconnected with the custody thereof and by the officials from

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- the Controlling Office once in six months.
- Rs.5000
 - Rs.10000
 - Rs.15000
 - RS.20000
- 10** What is the for penalty violation of any term of agreement with RBI (for opening and maintaining currency chests) or deficiency in service in providing exchange facilities, as detected by RBI officials related to non-acceptance of lower denomination notes (i.e. denomination of Rs.50 and below) tendered by members of public and linked bank branches.
- Rs.5000
 - Rs.10000
 - Rs.15000
 - RS.20000
- 11** What is the penalty for violation of any term of agreement with RBI (for opening and maintaining currency chests) or deficiency in service in providing exchange facilities, as detected by RBI officials related to detection of mutilated / counterfeit notes in re-issuable packets prepared by the currency chest branches.
- Rs.5000
 - Rs.10000
 - Rs.15000
 - RS.20000
- Recalled Questions**
- 12** In case of collection of cheques and bills, relationship of the banker with customer is that of:
- Bank as agent and customer trustee
 - Bank as trustee and customer debtor
 - Banker as debtor and customer creditor
 - Banker as bailor and customer bailee
 - bank as agent and customer principal
- 13** The following categories of loans can be priced without being linked to MCLR as the benchmark for determining interest rate: (1) Advances to banks' depositors against their own deposits. (2) Advances to banks' own employees including retired employees. (3) Advances granted to the Chief Executive Officer / Whole Time Directors. (4) Loans linked to a market determined external benchmark.
- 1 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1 to 4 all
 - 1, 3 and 4 only
- 14** Banks are to review and publish their Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate (MCLR) of different maturities every ___ on a pre-announced date with the approval of the Board or any other committee to which powers have been delegated.
- fortnight
 - month
 - quarter
 - six months
- 15** On comparison of balance sheet of firm for two years, it is observed that its debt equity ratio has increased from 1.5:1 to 2:1 but its current ratio and the total of balance sheet has not changed. Which of the following is possibly true in this regard
- only the amount of net worth has increased
 - only the amount of long term liabilities has declined
 - only the amount of intangible assets has decreased
 - the amount of long term liabilities has increased or amount of net worth had declined or amount of intangible assets has increased
- 16** At the time of renewal of working capital limits of a partnership firm, it was observed by the appraising officer that the quick ratio of the firm has declined substantially but the current ratio has not changed. Which among the following could be true:
- the amount of stocks has declined
 - the firm has become slow in recovery of its book debts
 - the firm's stocks as percentage of current assets have increased
 - the firm's receivables as percentage of current assets have declined
 - c and d above
- 17** What is the maximum amount that can be remitted outside India, from NRO account, representing sale proceeds of the immovable property in India
- Rs.10 lac in a calendar year
 - Rs.1 lac in a calendar year
 - 1 lac US \$ per financial year
 - 1 million US \$ per financial year
 - no such remittance is allowed.

- 18** Hindi day is observed on :
- a Jan 26 b Jun 22
c Sept 14 d Nov 11
- 19** The minimum paid up capital of a new Private Universal Bank has to be:
- a Rs.100 cr
b Rs.200 cr
c Rs.300 cr
d Rs.400 cr
e Rs.500 cr
- 20** Loan under which of the following scheme/purpose, can be allowed within the DRI financing of 4%:
- a housing loans up to Rs.20000 to poor families
b housing loans up to Rs.20000 under National Housing bank Scheme
c housing loans up to Rs.20000 under Indira Awas Yojna
d all the above
- 21** What is the maximum amount that banks can levy as penal charges for non-maintenance of minimum balances in any inoperative account.
- a no charges can be levied
b within the ceiling rate fixed by RBI
c not more than 1%
d at bank discretion under Board approved procedure and policy
- 22** HUF cannot be a partner in a partnership firm as per Supreme Court Judgments. The judgments in based on the premise that :
- a HUF is a legal person with Karta as its head, but other coparceners are not liable
b HUF is not a legal person and cannot enter into such agreement that makes it liable for the action of others.
- c HUF is not competent to enter into any contract with outsiders and make it liable for the actions of others
d HUF cannot enter into any contract with outsiders
- 23** A company has to make payment of dividend to large no. of its shareholders through electronic medium. It should use:
- a RTGS system
b EFT system
c SWIFT system
d ECS – Debit clearing system
e ECS – Credit clearing system
- 24** A firm has obtained a term loan of Rs.12 lac and its capital is Rs.4 lac. The firm has created general reserve of Rs.3 lac while it has been showing pre-paid expenses of Rs.1 lac in its balance sheet. The debt equity ratio of the firm is:
- a 1.71:1
b 1.89:1
c 2.00:1
d data incomplete. Calculation not possible
- 25** Data Storage unit of a computer is called
- a random access memory
b hard disk
c memory unit
d compact disk
- 26** X makes a request to the bank to write the name of his nominee on his pass book.
- a This can be done as customer has given his consent
b This cannot be done, since it would amount to disclosure of customer account information
c This cannot be done, as it is a risk-prone proposal.
d Bank can make mention that it is a nomination account but name of the nominee cannot be written.
- 27** Which of the following is correct with regard to the interest on a saving bank deposited
- a it is paid for the average balance maintained during the month, but from 1.4.2009 it is payable on a daily product basis
b it is paid for the minimum balance maintained during 10th day to last day of the month, but from 1.4.2009 it is payable on a daily product basis
c it is paid for the maximum balance maintained during the month, but from 1.4.2009 it is payable on a daily product basis
d from 1.4.2010 it is payable on a daily product basis
- 28** When book debts are recovered by a firm and amount credited to bank account, what is the effect:
- a current ratio increases
b current ratio decrease
c quick ratio increase
d quick ratio decreases
e there is no effect
- 29** A bank has an oversold position in foreign exchange on a particular day. It has to square its position at the end of the day. The foreign exchange rates are increasing:
- a the bank will gain substantially
b the bank will gain marginally
c there will be no effect on the bank
d the bank will incur loss

Answers

01 c	02 d	03 a	04 d	05 d
06 d	07 b	08 b	09 b	10 b
11 b	12 e	13 c	14 b	15 d
16 e	17 d	18 c	19 e	20 c
21 d	22 b	23 e	24 a	25 b
26 a	27 d	28 e	29 d	

Fair Practices Code for ARCs

Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs) have been advised by RBI on 16.07.20, to put in place Fair Practices Code (FPC) approved by their Board. The norms provide the minimum regulatory expectation while each ARC's Board is free to enhance its scope and coverage. FPC shall be placed in public domain for information of all stakeholders.

1. ARC shall follow transparent and non-discriminatory practices in acquisition of assets and maintain arm's length distance.

2. To enhance transparency in the process of sale of secured assets, (i) invitation for participation in auction shall be publicly solicited so that there is participation of as many prospective buyers as possible;

(ii) terms and conditions of such sale may be decided in wider consultation with investors in the security receipts as per SARFAESI Act 2002;

(iii) Section 29A of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 be followed.

3. ARCs shall release all securities on repayment of dues, subject to any legitimate right or lien for any other claim. If such right of set off is to be exercised, the borrower shall be given notice with full particulars about the remaining claims and the conditions under which ARCs are entitled to retain the securities till the relevant claim is settled/ paid.

4. ARCs shall put in place Board approved policy on the management fee, expenses and incentives claimed from trusts under management. The policy should be transparent and ensure that management fee is reasonable and proportionate to financial transactions.

5. ARCs outsourcing their activity shall put in place a Board approved comprehensive policy. It should incorporate criteria for selection of activities and service providers, delegation of authority, review of operations of activities/ service providers. If outsourced agency is owned/ controlled by a director, the same may be made part of the disclosures.

6. In the matter of recovery of loans, ARCs shall not resort to harassment of the debtor. ARCs and that staff are trained.

(i) ARCs shall put in place a Board approved Code of Conduct for Recovery Agents and obtain their undertaking to abide by that Code. ARCs are responsible for the actions of their Recovery Agents.

(ii) Recovery Agents should observe strict customer confidentiality.

(iii) ARCs shall ensure that Recovery Agents follow rules related to hours of calling, privacy of customer information, etc. Recovery Agents do not induce adoption of uncivilized, unlawful and questionable behaviour or recovery process.

7. ARCs should constitute Grievance Redressal machinery. The name and contact number of designated grievance redressal officer of the ARC should be mentioned in the communication with the borrowers.

8. ARCs shall keep the information, strictly confidential and shall not disclose the same to anyone including other companies in the group except when (i) required by law; (ii) there is duty towards public to reveal information; or (iii) there is borrower's permission.

9. FPC shall be subject to periodic review by the Board.

DATA COLUMN

Business of Banks

(Rs.in cr)	Mar 31 '19	17.07.20
Aggregate deposits	10805150	14020487
Cash in hand/RBI	570490	519753
Investments	3043660	4187319
Bank Credit:	7881890	10219462
-Food	53930	86355
-Non-Food	7827960	10133107
Cash-Deposit Ratio	5.27	3.75
Investment-Deposit	28.14	28.33
Credit-Deposit	72.95	75.39

Money Stock

(Rs.in cr)	31.03.20	17.07.20
M3 (Out of which)	16799930	17490673
(a) Currency with public	2349715	2580271
(b) Demand deposits-Banks	1737692	1612933
(c) Time Deposits - Banks	12674016	13258193
(d) Other deposits with RBI	38507	39276

Sources of Money Supply

(a) Net Bank credit to Govt	4906583	5499197
(b) Bank credit to Comrc'l sectr	11038644	10878066
(c) Net Forex assets of Banks	3798902	4079636

Important Banking Indicators

Statutory Liquidity Ratio	18.00%	(10.04.2020)
Cash Reserve Ratio	03.00%	(28.03.2013)
Overnight LAF (of NDTL)	0.25%	
14days term Repo(of NDTL)	0.75%	
Reverse Repo Rate	03.35%	(22.05.2020)
Repo Rate	04.00%	(22.05.2020)
MSF Rate	04.25%	(22.05.2020)
Bank Rate	04.25%	(22.05.2020)

Small Savings Interest Rates

PPF	7.1%	(01.04.2020)
5-year NSC	6.8%	(01.04.2020)
Sukanya Smridhi	7.6%	(01.04.2020)
Senior Citizen Saving	7.4%	(01.04.2020)

Capital & Money Market Indicators

Parameter	end-Jul19	end-Jul20
Dollar-spot TT (Rs.)	69.95	74.90
BSE - Sensex (points)	37018	37430
NSE - Nifty(S&P CNX)	10980	11025
Foreign reserves (Million \$)	430376	522630
Gold /Oz in USD)	1424	1982

INDIAN ECONOMY-IMPORTANT PARAMETERS

Growth estimate for FY 2020-21	: 6-6.5%
GDP@constant mkt prices (cr) 2019-20	: 20442233
GVA@2011-12 basic prices (cr) 2018-19	: 12906936
GDP projected by Govt. for 2020-21	: 22489420
Fiscal Deficit Target (2020-21) 3.5% of GDP	: 796337 cr
Revenue Deficit Target (2020-21) 2.7% of GDP	: 609219 cr
Wholesale Price Index	: 2.7%
Money Supply (M3) expansion - YoY	: 10.3%
Exports during 2018-19	: 331.0 bn
Imports during (2018-19)	: 507.06 Bn
Export target - 2017-18 (in \$)	: 310 bn
India's share in world merchandise export	: 1.70%
India's currency rating (S&P)	: BB Postv
India's external debt (Mar 2019) US \$: 543.0 Bn
Tax-GDP ratio (2018-19)	: 12.1%
Apr- Jan20:Export \$ 265.3 bn Imports	: 398.5 bn
Per capita Income 2018-19 (Rs.)	: 126406
Indian economy's ranking in PPP terms	: 3rd
Indian economy's ranking in world in value:	: 7th

DATE OF DESPATCH - August 7, 2020