A Monthly Newsletter of Indian Institute of Banking & Finance (Rs. 40/- per annum)

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Committed to professional excellence

# IIBF VISION

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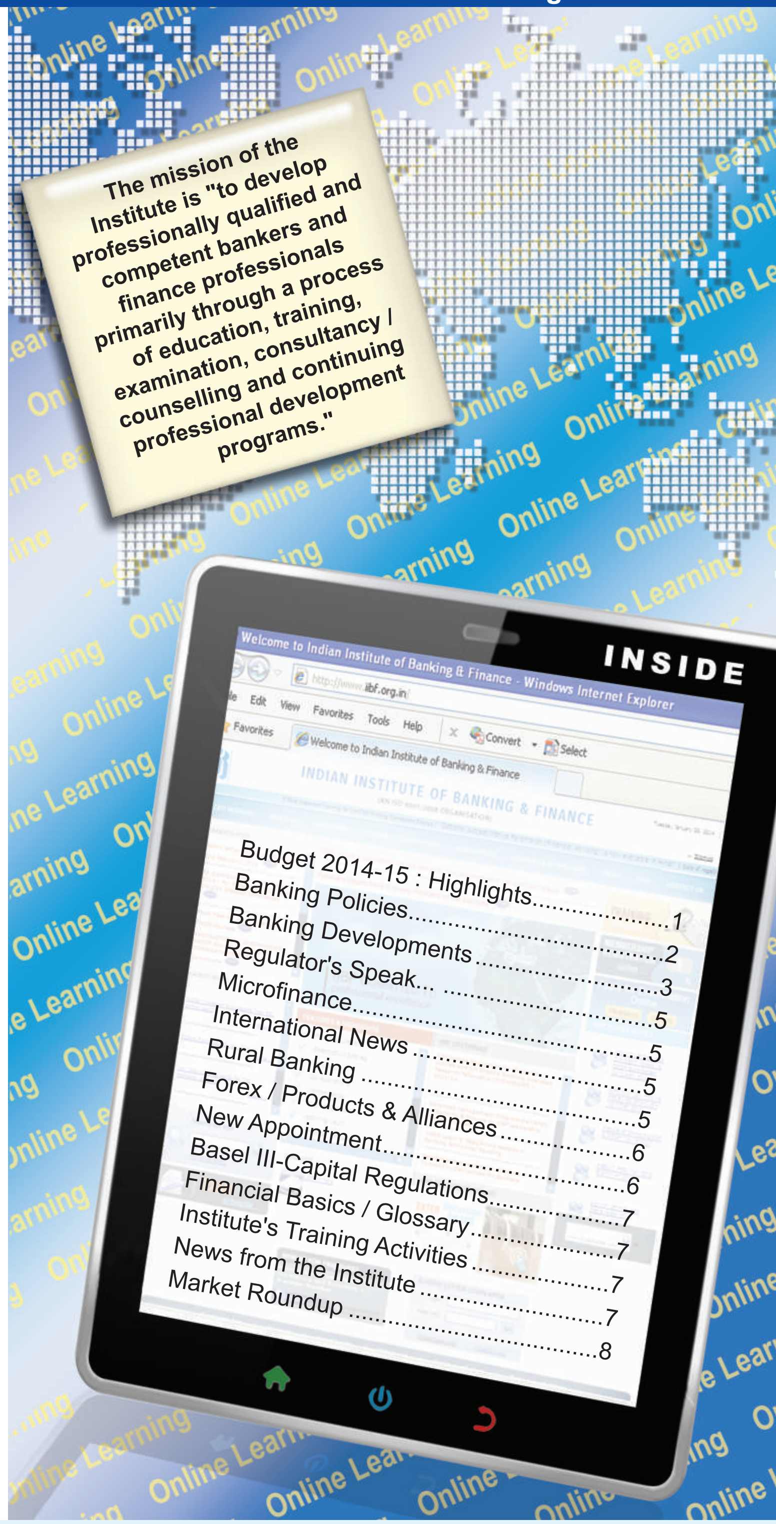
## Budget 2014-15 : Highlights

- The composite cap of foreign investment to be raised to 49% with full Indian management and control through the FIPB route.
- The composite cap in the insurance sector to be increased up to 49% from 26% with full Indian management and control through the FIPB route.
- Requirement of the built up area and capital conditions for FDI to be reduced from 50,000 square metres to 20,000 square metres and from USD 10 million to USD 5 million respectively for development of smart cities.
- Requirement to infuse ₹2,40,000 crore as equity by 2018 in our banks to be in line with Basel-III norms.
- Capital of banks to be raised by increasing the shareholding of the people in a phased manner.
- Government to establish two more Agricultural Research Institute of excellence in Assam and Jharkhand with an initial sum of ₹100 crore.
- An amount of ₹100 crores set aside for "Agri-tech Infrastructure Fund".
- ₹200 crore provided to open Agriculture Universities in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan and Horticulture Universities in Telangana and Haryana.
- A scheme to provide every farmer a soil health card in a Mission mode will be launched.
- To provide institutional finance to landless farmers, it is proposed to provide finance to 5 lakh joint farming groups of "Bhoomi Heen Kisan" through NABARD.
- A target of ₹8 lakh crore has been set for agriculture credit during 2014-15.
- Corpus of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) raised by an additional ₹5,000 crores from the target given in the Interim Budget to ₹25,000 crores .
- Allocation of ₹5,000 crore provided for the Warehouse Infrastructure Fund.
- "Long Term Rural Credit Fund" to set up for the purpose of providing refinance support to Co-operative Banks and Regional Rural Banks with an initial corpus of ₹5,000 crore.



- Committee to examine the financial architecture for MSME Sector, remove bottlenecks and create new rules and structures to be set up and give concrete suggestions in three months.
- Fund of Funds with a corpus of ₹10,000 crore for providing equity through venture capital funds, quasi equity, soft loans and other risk capital specially to encourage new startups by youth to be set up.
- Introduction of uniform KYC norms and inter-usability of the KYC records across the entire financial sector.
- RBI to create a framework for licensing small banks and other differentiated banks.
- Differentiated banks serving niche interests, local area banks, payment banks etc. are contemplated to meet credit and remittance needs of small businesses, unorganized sector, low income households, farmers and migrant work force.
- Six new Debt Recovery Tribunals to be set up.
- For venture capital in the MSME sector, a ₹10,000 crore fund to act as a catalyst to attract private Capital by way of providing equity, quasi equity, soft loans and other risk capital for start-up companies with suitable tax incentives to participating private funds to be established.

## Banking Policies

**RBI on electronic bond platform to manage cash levels**

RBI has switched to using an electronic bond trading platform to manage cash levels in the debt market. The technique accords anonymity to RBI and marks a departure from its usual Open-Market Operations (OMOs). The whole idea is to prevent liquidity management from influencing long-term yields. If impounded or if liquidity is provided through NDS-OM, it will help avoid an impact on yields that generally follow OMOs. RBI has sold a total ₹4,385 crore of bonds in the three weeks starting May 29 through the electronic trading platform, known as the Negotiated Dealing System-Order Matching (NDS-OM).

**RRBs, co-op banks get new gold loan norms**

RBI has stated that loans sanctioned by Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and State / Central Co-operative Banks for the purpose of medical expenses and meeting unforeseen liabilities should not exceed 75% of the value of gold ornaments and jewellery. Further, in order to standardise the valuation and make it more transparent, gold jewellery accepted as security / collateral will be valued at the average of the closing price of 22 carat gold for the preceding 30 days as quoted by the India Bullion and Jewellers Association Ltd. If the gold is of purity less than 22 carat, the bank should translate the collateral into 22 carat and value the exact grams of the collateral.

**RBI raises diamond import credit time to 180 days**

RBI has relaxed norms regarding the import of rough, cut and polished diamonds by doubling the credit time period to 180 days. The Clean Credit - credit given by a foreign supplier to an Indian customer / buyer, without any letter of credit (suppliers' credit) / letter of undertaking (buyers' credit) / fixed deposits from any Indian financial institution for import of rough, cut and polished diamonds - may be permitted for a period not exceeding 180 days from the date of shipment.

**RBI restores overseas investment cap**

RBI has relaxed the norms for overseas investment by Indian corporate by raising their borrowing limit. However, any financial commitment exceeding $1 billion (or its equivalent) in a financial year would require RBI's prior approval, even when the total financial commitment of the Indian party is within the eligible limit under the automatic route. The financial commitment should be limited within 400% *vis-à-vis* the earlier level of 100% of the net worth as per the last audited balance sheet of the company. The limit of Overseas Direct Investments (ODI) or Financial Commitment (FC) to be undertaken by an Indian party under the automatic route will be restored to the limit prevailing, as per the extant FEMA provisions, prior to August 14, 2013.

**RBI eases norms for overseas investors to boost fund flow**

RBI has eased foreign investment rules to attract funds for local ventures to generate investments. The partly-paid equity shares and warrants issued by local companies will be recognised as eligible instruments for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and foreign portfolio investments. Till date, only equity shares and compulsorily & mandatorily convertible preference shares or debentures were recognised as FDI-compliant instruments. RBI has now expanded the scope of FDI and foreign institutional investments. Pricing of the partly-paid equity shares will be determined upfront and 25% of the total consideration amount (including share premium) will also be received upfront. The balance consideration towards fully-paid equity shares shall be received within a period of 12 months.

**NBFCs can't charge pre-payment fine on floating loans**

RBI has barred Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) from charging pre-payment penalties from customers on floating rate term loans, with immediate effect. It has already stopped banks from levying foreclosure penalties from May 2014.

**RBI raises FII sub limit in govt bonds by $5billion**

RBI has raised the Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) sub limit in government bonds by $5 billion after the existing $20 billion limit was almost exhausted. The move is expected to stabilise the recently-volatile yields. The overall limit for FII investment in government bonds has been kept unchanged at $30 billion. However, the sub-limitfor long term investors like insurance and pension fund will be reduced to $5 billion. The incremental investment limit will have to be invested in government bonds with a minimum residual maturity of 3 years.

**RBI eases norms for loans against gold**

RBI has waived away the ₹1 lakh limit on the amount of non agricultural loan sanctioned by banks at any point of time against the pledge of gold ornaments and jewellery. The Loan-To-Value (LTV) ratio of 75% has to be maintained throughout the tenure of all such loans. LTV is the amount of loan given as a percentage of the appraised value of the pledged security. The tenor of the loan, where both interest and principal are due for payment at maturity of the loan, cannot exceed 12 months from the date of sanction.

## Banking Developments

**Draft guidelines for licensing of "Small Banks" in private sector**

In the backdrop of the Union Budget 2014-15 as also for furthering of financial inclusion to augment supply of credit to micro and small enterprises, agriculture and banking services in unbanked and under-banked regions in the country, RBI has decided to allow "small banks" in the private sector. Accordingly, draft guidelines for licensing of small banks in the private sector have been formulated. The guidelines provide that the proposed small bank shall be registered as a public limited company under the Companies Act 2013 and licensed under Sec. 22 of the Banking Regulation Act 1934. The small bank would be governed by the provisions of various acts and directives / instructions issued by RBI and other regulators from time to time, including the regulations of SEBI regarding public issues and other guidelines applicable to listed banking companies.

Resident individuals / professionals with 10 years of experience in banking and finance, Companies and Societies would be eligible as promoters. Existing Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs), Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) and LABs can also opt for conversion into small banks. The area of operations of the small bank will normally be restricted to contiguous districts in a homogenous cluster of States / Union Territories so that the bank has the "local feel" and culture with flexibility to expand its area of operations beyond contiguous districts in one or more States with reasonable geographical proximity. The small banks are not permitted to set up subsidiaries to undertake non-banking financial services activities. The minimum paid up voting equity capital for small banks shall be ₹100 crore. They are required to maintain a minimum CRAR of 15% on a continuous basis computed under Basel I standard subject to any higher percentage as may be prescribed by RBI from time to time.

**Housing credit may grow at 21%**

According to a report by ICRA, housing credit is expected to be at similar pace of 19-21% in 2014-15 and pick up thereafter. The total housing credit outstanding as on March 2014 was over ₹9 lakh crore (20% leap) against ₹7.5 lakh crore as of March 2013. ICRA believes, the mortgage penetration could increase to double-digit levels by March 2018. These levels had grown to 8% in March 2014 from 7.6% in March 2013.

**PSBs can conquer ALM issues with long-term bonds**

As per a report by India Ratings, permitting Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to issue senior long-term bonds will help correct Asset-Liability Mismatches (ALM) and will improve liquidity coverage ratio by extending funding outflows. The report finds that rise in ALMs is due to a growing divergence in the tenors of loans and deposits. For the PSBs, the cumulative negative funding gap up to one year rose to 15.7% of assets as on end-March 2014 from below 4% in 2002. For some banks, there is even a shortage of ready collateral that could be used to repo with RBI in a liquidity squeeze. The trend of rising funding gaps in the banking system is unsustainable, particularly, as an economic revival may require continued bank funding for longer tenor infrastructure loans.

**Banks to get a year's lead to build up capital buffer**

To give banks a fair time to adjust their capital plans, a decision on Counter-Cyclical Capital Buffer (CCCB) may be pre-announced with a lead time of four quarters. The CCCB regime ensures that the banking sector has enough capital to maintain the flow of credit in the economy during downturns. Capital is an expensive form of funding. Thus, the stipulation regarding build-up of capital defences may also control excessive credit growth when economic and financial conditions are buoyant. During that period, the buffer may act as a moderator from the debtors' perspective by raising the cost of credit and therefore dampening demand. RBI's internal working group on implementation of CCCB has said that while the credit-to-GDP gap shall be used for empirical analysis to facilitate CCCB decision, it may be used in conjunction with other indicators like Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPA) growth for CCCB decisions in India.

**Credit Guarantee Fund to support financial inclusion**

The Government will set up a credit guarantee fund to support its new Financial Inclusion Mission worth more than ₹40,000-crore, which envisages to give a ₹5,000 overdraft facility to around 8 crore new account holders. The scheme, if extended to the present 15 crore account holders, could put a burden of over ₹75,000 core on the banking system. Mr. Narendra Modi, Prime Minister is slated to launch the mission on Independence Day. As per the latest data, 58.7% households in India, avail banking services. Under the scheme, a bank account holder will be eligible for a ₹5,000 credit, which can be withdrawn through ATMs. Banks will put an initial limit of ₹1,000, which will be increased if the borrower does not default on payments. This is a window to get people into the formal banking system. Once they take a credit through this facility, it will be augmented with other financial products and financial literacy campaigns. Under the scheme, every new customer will get a RuPay debit card with an in-built accident insurance cover of ₹1 lakh. All such accounts will be linked with Aadhaar, to prevent duplication.

**New norms will ease funding of infrastructure projects**

RBI has issued a number of guidelines and incentives to lend to the infrastructure sector. There will be flexibility in loan structuring, and banks will be allowed to raise funds for this lending, without regulatory requirements such as CRR, SLR and Priority Sector Lending (PSL) targets. RBI has now allowed banks to lend to very long-term projects, with an option to refinance it periodically. It would also ensure long-term viability of projects through a more realistic loan repayment schedule. Banks can have a repayment schedule for 25 years, and opt for refinancing it after a particular period. Banks are now allowed to draw up a schedule for 80% of the initial concession period (during which the developer is allowed to collect revenues on the project).

**RBI delegates some forex power to regional offices**

RBI has transferred some powers to its regional offices to ease money transfer and functioning of exchange houses. The regional offices will now handle work related to authorisation of Indian agents for money transfer service schemes. They can also grant first-time permission to eligible banks for entering into rupee drawing arrangement with non-resident exchange houses.

**Claimants of dormant accounts to get 4% return**

RBI has established the Depositor Education and Awareness Fund to create awareness about dormant accounts in banks. Ms. Nirmala Sitharaman, Minister of State for Finance and Corporate Affairs has stated that depositors / claimants of such accounts and deposits shall receive 4% simple interest p.a. on the amount lying in such accounts.

**TReDS to help MSME finance**

To make it easier and faster for Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to get their dues, RBI has issued draft guidelines for setting up a Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS). A TReDS will be like an exchange where an MSME that has some receivables pending from a large corporate will be able to trade the bill. It will make the MSME's credit cycle shorter and will help it get a better price on the bill due to competition. MSME sellers, corporate buyers and financers (both banks and non bank) will be direct participants in TReDS.

**Banks to trade as per RBI norms**

SEBI has stated that any trading activity of banks in the currency derivative space will be guided by RBI. Besides, the domestic institutional investors can take position in foreign currency up to $100 million or equivalent per exchange in the currency derivative segment. Gross open position across all contracts shall not exceed 15% of the total open interest or $100 million, whichever is higher. However, this position limit is subject to the permissions given to domestic institutional investors by their respective sectoral regulators to participate in the currency derivatives segment.

**RBI unveils tighter regulatory norms for 'too-big-to-fail' banks**

RBI has issued a framework for identifying and dealing with large banks, termed Domestic Systemically Important Banks or D-SIBs. A size beyond 2% of GDP will be one of the criteria for designating a bank as a D-SIB and it will be subject to higher capital requirements. The other three criteria for designating a bank as a D-SIB are : interconnectedness; lack of readily available substitutes or financial institution infrastructure; and complexity. These banks will be segregated into five buckets, based on their systemic importance scores and will be subject to loss absorbency capital surcharge, depending on which bucket they are placed in. A D-SIB in a lower bucket (bucket 4) will attract a lower capital charge of (0.20%) and a D-SIB in a higher bucket (bucket 5) will attract a higher capital charge of (1%). The higher capital requirements will be applicable from April 1, 2016, in a phased manner and would become fully effective from April 1, 2019.

## Regulator's Speak...

**Banks setting up rural ATMs**

Mr. R. Gandhi, Deputy Governor, RBI has stated that banks are working on setting up of "Rural ATMs" for dispensing currency notes of smaller denominations. Typically, in city or urban centric ATMs, banks disburse notes of high denomination (*viz.* ₹1,000 and ₹500).

**Opening up debt market**

Dr. Raghuram Rajan, Governor, RBI has said that India will open up its debt markets to short term foreign investors in a measured way but only after building up liquidity through long-term foreign investments to withstand potential sharp volatilities. "In general, the movement is towards more liberalisation rather than away from it. But we have to do it at our own pace". India has allowed foreign fund managers to hold more government bonds, but has also stipulated that they will not be able to hold debt of less than 3 years, while keeping its overall debt ceiling for all FIIs.

**Freedom to plan financial inclusion**

Mr. H. R. Khan, Deputy Governor, RBI opines that "Too much of mandating in financial inclusion programme creates distraction. Banks need to be given some freedom to determine their own financial inclusion strategies and pursue their commercial activity. RBI is committed to provide a conducive regulatory environment where financial entities can ensure hassle-free financial services. RBI has recently removed some restrictions in its Business Correspondent (BC) model and has allowed NBFCs to act as BCs. Micro finance institutions are doing commendable job in providing rural finance. Now, with the entry of new financial service providers such as small banks and payment banks the landscape of rural banking is going to be expanded."

## Microfinance

**RBI keeps MFI lending rate limit at 27.75%**

RBI has kept the lending rate ceiling for micro-finance companies unchanged at 27.75% for the July to September quarter. MFIs may have to charge less if their cost of funds is lower than 17.75%. RBI has arrived at the maximum rate by taking the average of base rates of the top five commercial banks and multiplying it by 2.75. The applicable average base rate has been arrived at 10.09%, unchanged from the March average. RBI revises the average base rate on the last working day of every quarter, to calculate the interest rates to be charged by NBFC-MFIs to borrowers in the ensuing quarter. It had prescribed the formula by linking it to their actual cost of funds. RBI's rate prescription says MFIs with ₹100 crore loan portfolio should arrive at the lending rate by adding their cost of funds to a maximum 10% margin, or 27.75%, whichever is lower.

## International News

**New BRICS bank will boost India**

India's status in the world order could get elevated by the success of the proposed $100 billion New Development Bank and Contingency Reserve Arrangement proposed by the BRICS nations. The New Development Bank, with an initial corpus of $50 billion, could be an alternative to the IMF to fund not just India's but also other developing countries' infrastructure needs. The Contingency Reserve Arrangement would give an added insurance to BRICS countries, which can help them bail each other out in times of crises. A stronger BRICS can also have more influence in other multilateral forums such as the WTO and the Climate Change convention.

## Rural Banking

**NABARD planning NBFC arm to support farmers**

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is considering setting up a wholly-owned NBFC to support farmers who organise themselves under producer organisations. This move is aimed to form and scale up Farmer Producer Organisations (FPO) under the aegis of the Producers Organisation Development Fund (PODF), which was set up in 2011. The 2014-15 Union Budget has proposed to supplement NABARD's PODF with a sum of ₹200 crore, which will be utilised for building 2,000 producer organisations across the country over the next two years. So far NABARD has financed 91 producer organisations to the tune of ₹236 crore. According to the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, the primary objective of mobilising farmers into member-owned FPOs is to enhance farm productivity through best agricultural practices; ensure access to high quality inputs like seed and fertilisers and output market access as well as negotiation power.

# Forex

## Forex reserves up $813.2 million

India's forex reserves increased by $813.2 million to $317.85 billion in the week ended July 18. Foreign currency assets, which form a bulk of the reserves, rose $829.1 million to $291.05 billion in the reporting week. Gold reserves remained unchanged at $20.63 billion. Special Drawing Rights and the country's reserve position in the IMF fell by $11.5 million and $4.4 million, respectively.

**Benchmark Rates for FCNR(B) Deposits applicable for the month of August 2014**

| LIBOR / SWAP For FCNR(B) Deposits | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | LIBOR | SWAPS | | | |
| Currency | 1 Year | 2 Years | 3 Years | 4 Years | 5 Years |
| USD | 0.36000 | 0.759 | 1.206 | 1.611 | 1.898 |
| GBP | 0.85260 | 1.3672 | 1.7283 | 1.9981 | 2.1938 |
| EUR | 0.32400 | 0.342 | 0.414 | 0.523 | 0.656 |
| JPY | 0.19380 | 0.186 | 0.198 | 0.229 | 0.274 |
| CAD | 1.47000 | 1.442 | 1.625 | 1.797 | 1.955 |
| AUD | 2.64500 | 2.777 | 2.935 | 3.183 | 3.303 |
| CHF | 0.10000 | 0.079 | 0.140 | 0.218 | 0.325 |
| DKK | 0.57900 | 0.6380 | 0.7088 | 0.8330 | 0.9780 |
| NZD | 3.93000 | 4.130 | 4.298 | 4.428 | 4.533 |
| SEK | 0.51950 | 0.642 | 0.821 | 1.013 | 1.198 |
| SGD | 0.37500 | 0.713 | 1.120 | 1.485 | 1.760 |
| HKD | 0.51000 | 0.910 | 1.350 | 1.710 | 1.970 |
| MYR | 3.71000 | 3.830 | 3.880 | 3.970 | 4.070 |

Source : www.fedai.org.in

**Foreign Exchange Reserves**

| Item | As on 25th July 2014 | |
|---|---|---|
| | ₹Bn. | US$ Mn. |
| | 1 | 2 |
| Total Reserves | 19,353.4 | 320,564.0 |
| (a) Foreign Currency Assets | 17,743.8 | 293,784.2 |
| (b) Gold | 1,240.0 | 20,634.9 |
| (c) SDRs | 266.9 | 4,437.6 |
| (d) Reserve Position in the IMF | 102.7 | 1,707.3 |

Source : Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

# Products & Alliances

| Organisation | Organisation tied up with | Purpose |
|---|---|---|
| SBI | Accenture | To provide in principle loan approval. |
| StanChart Bank | ICICI Prudential Life | To distribute life insurance products through its network. |
| Dena Bank | Universal Sompo General Insurance Company (USGIC) | To offer loan insurance cover to individual borrowers. |
| Bharatiya Mahila Bank | Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry-BWW | To promote Women entrepreneurs and address their financing needs. |
| Corporation Bank | Atul Auto | For financing commercial vehicles manufactured by Atul Auto. |
| Indian Overseas Bank | Air Force Group Insurance Society (AFGIS) | To provide concessional home loans to Indian Air Force (IAF) personnel. |
| SBI | RML Info services | To get mobile based personalised information. on farm sector developments |
| Yes Bank | Transfast | To provide instant deposits into accounts with any bank in India and instant credit confirmation for deposits into recipients' accounts. |
| Exim Bank | Member Development Banks of BRICS nations | For financing innovation. |
| Karnataka Bank Ltd. | VST Tillers Tractors Ltd. | To finance the purchase of tractors, trolleys and farm machinery. |

# New Appointments

| Name | Designation / Organisation |
|---|---|
| Mr. S. S. Mundra | Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India |
| Mr. B. Sriram | Managing Director & Group Executive, National Banking, SBI |
| Mr. V. G. Kannan | Managing Director & Group Executive, Associates & Subsidiaries, SBI |
| Mr. Santanu Mukherjee | Managing Director, State Bank of Hyderabad |
| Mr. H. S. Upendra Kamath | Chairman & Managing Director, Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd. |

| Name | Designation / Organisation |
|---|---|
| Mr. Debasish Mallick | Deputy Managing Director, Export Import Bank of India |
| Mr. David Rasquinha | Deputy Managing Director, Export Import Bank of India |
| Mr. Brijesh Mehra | Country Executive - India, RBS |

## Basel III - Capital Regulations

(Will be Continued in Next Issue)

## Financial Basics

### Current Exposure Method

The credit equivalent amount of a market related off-balance sheet transaction is calculated using the current exposure method by adding the current credit exposure to the potential future credit exposure of these contracts. Current credit exposure is defined as the sum of the positive mark to market value of a contract. The Current Exposure Method requires periodical calculation of the current credit exposure by marking the contracts to market, thus capturing the current credit exposure. Potential future credit exposure is determined by multiplying the notional principal amount of each of these contracts irrespective of whether the contract has a zero, positive or negative mark-to-market value by the relevant add-on factor prescribed by RBI, according to the nature and residual maturity of the instrument.

## Glossary

### Negotiated Dealing System- Order Matching

The Reserve Bank introduced the Negotiated Dealing System-Order Matching system or NDS-OM as it is called, in August 2005. The NDS-OM is an electronic, screen based, anonymous, order driven trading system for dealing in Government securities. The Reserve Bank owns NDS-OM and CCIL maintains it. The platform is in addition to the existing facility of Over-The-Counter (OTC) or phone market in Government securities. The NDS-OM brings transparency in secondary market transactions in Government securities. Members can place bids (buy orders) and offers (sell orders) directly on the NDS-OM screen. Being order driven, the system matches all bids and offers on price / time priority, that is, within the orders of the same price, it matches the oldest order first. The system ensures complete anonymity among the participants as CCIL acts as the Central Counter Party (CCP) for settlement of all the trades. The NDS-OM also facilitates Straight-through-Processing (STP), that is, all the trades on the system are automatically sent to the CCIL for settlement. With the efficiency and ease of its operations, the NDS-OM has today captured over 80 per cent of the trading volume in Government securities.

## Institute's Training Activities

**Training Programme Schedule for the month of August 2014**

| No. | Programme | Date |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | 4th Programme on Retail Banking | 11th to 16th August 2014 |
| 2. | 1st Programme on Credit Risk Management | 20th to 22nd August 2014 |
| 3. | TOPSIM - Balance sheet Simulation | 25th & 26th August 2014 |

## News From the Institute

### APABI Conference 2014

The APABI Conference, focusing on 'Talent Management in Banks' scheduled on 25th September 2014 will be inaugurated by Mr. H. R. Khan, Deputy Governor, RBI.

The Sir Purshotamdas Thakudas Memorial Lecture for the year 2014 will be delivered by Dr. Chip Cleary, Consultant, Talent Management, USA on 25th September 2014, after the APABI Conference, at 6 pm (For details visit www.iibf.org.in)

### Advanced Management Programme

The Institute has announced the 3rd AMP at the Leadership Centre, Kurla, Mumbai visit www.iibf.org.in for details.

### Cut-off Date of Guidelines

Candidates may note that in respect of the exams to be conducted by the Institute during November / December and May / June of a particular year, instructions / guidelines issued by the regulator(s) and important developments in banking and finance up to 30th June and 31st December respectively of that year will only be considered for the purpose of inclusion in the question papers.

### Additional Reading Material for Institute's examination

The Institute has put on its web site additional reading material, for various examinations, culled out from the Master Circulars of RBI and other sources. These are important from examination view point. For details visit (www.iibf.org.in\scripts\iib_newannouncement.asp?newsno=21)

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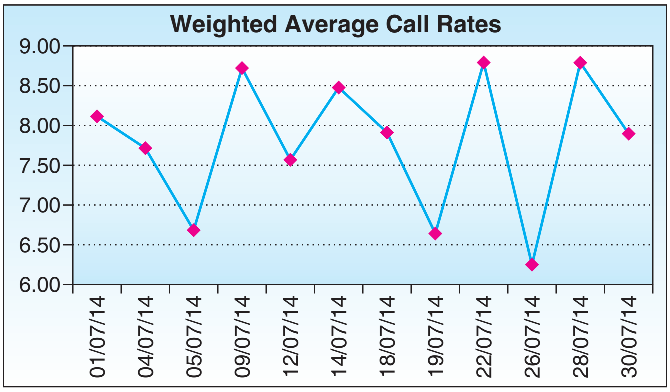
### IIBF Vision via mail

The Institute is emailing IIBF Vision to all the e-mail addresses registered with the Institute. Members, who have not registered their e-mail ids, are requested to register the same with the Institute at the earliest. IIBF Vision is also available for download from the Institute's web site.

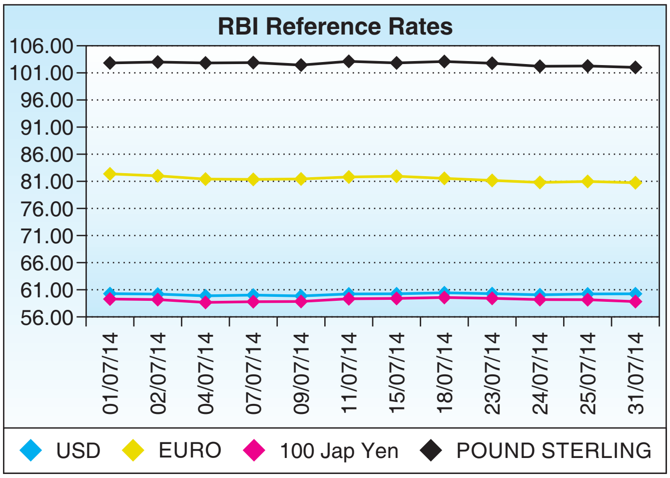
### Green Initiative

Members are requested to update their email address with the Institute and send their consent to receive the Annual Report via e-mail in future.

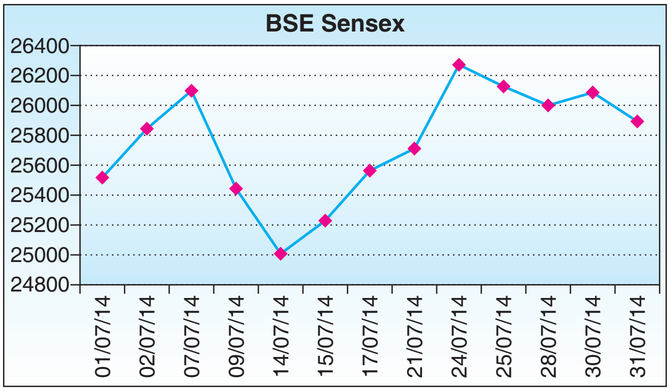
## Market Roundup




Source : CCIL Newsletter, July 2014




Source : Reserve Bank of India (RBI)




Source : Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE)

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