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IIBF VISION

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VISION

To be premier Institute for developing and nurturing competent professionals in banking and finance field.

MISSION

To develop professionally qualified and competent bankers and finance professionals primarily through a process of education, training, examination, consultancy /counselling and continuing professional development programs.

INSIDE

TOP STORIES

The key highlights of Monetary Policy Committee meeting held from August 03-05, 2026

The Reserve Bank of India's (RBI's) Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting held from August 03-05, 2026. The key highlights of the meeting are as follows:

- Repo Rate unchanged at 5.25%.
- Standing Deposit Facility (SDF) rate unchanged at 5.00%.
- Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) rate and the Bank Rate unchanged at 5.50%.

Statement on Developmental and Regulatory Policies

The key highlights of Statement on Developmental and Regulatory Policies are as follows:

- In cognisance of the significant changes and expansion, sweeping through the banking sector in general and co-operative banking sector in particular, the Prudential norms on Concentration Risk Management of Rural Co-operative Banks (RCBs) will be reviewed to help develop a vibrant co-operative sector while addressing the prudential concerns arising from concentrated lending.
- On-tap licensing of Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) will be resumed.
- The regulatory framework on interest rates for all Regulated Entities (REs) will be rationalised on a principle-based basis, in order to: (i) maintain proportionality; (ii) address operational aspects of the current Marginal Cost of Funds-based (MCLR) and External Benchmark Lending (EBLR) framework; and (iii) standardise certain divergent market practices concerning interest charging, including day count convention and benchmark reset dates.

RBI seeks to protect borrowers with new set of loan recovery rules

With effect from January 1, 2027, lenders (banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies, All India Financial Institutions) will have to comply to RBI's comprehensive Directions, aimed at ensuring fair treatment of borrowers during the recovery process. As per these instructions:

- A borrower/guarantor can be contacted/visited only between 08:00 hours and 19:00 hours and contact to be avoided during inappropriate occasions.
- Lenders to ensure that their employees/recovery agents do not use abusive language.
- Lenders to also ensure that their employees/recovery agents do not post video/audio recordings or personal details of the borrower/guarantor on social media.
- Lenders to put in place mitigants to prevent their employees/recovery agencies from misusing customer information in any manner.
- Lenders can restrict the functionality of a mobile device, only if the bank finances the device through a loan. In cases of wrongful restrictions or delays in the reversal of restrictions after realisation of dues from the borrower, where the delay is attributable to the bank, the lender shall compensate the borrower at the rate of ₹250 per hour until the wrongful action is remedied. However, the total compensation shall be capped at the amount of the loan disbursed.

Additionally, the apex bank has asked lenders to establish a policy on the collection/recovery of loan dues, including taking possession of a security by their own employee/recovery agent. The policy shall be curated such that its recovery targets or the structure of incentives for its employees, do not encourage adopting harsh recovery practices.

NPS schemes get a new classification

The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) has introduced a standardised framework for classifying, naming and displaying investment schemes under the National Pension System (NPS) for subscribers. This move is aimed at facilitating informed investment decisions. NPS schemes will now be presented under five broad types: Lifecycle based Schemes; Active Choice; NPS Sanchay; Multiple Scheme Framework (MSF) and 4A Schemes (Curated/Thematic Schemes).

PFRDA revised Point of Presence fees

PFRDA prescribed a one-time onboarding charge of ₹200 for each Permanent Retirement Account Number (PRAN) opened through a Point of Presence (PoP). Subscribers will also face an annual charge of 0.20% of assets under management, except where an account is classified as dormant. This will be adjusted through the net asset value and paid to the PoP on a quarterly basis. The minimum contribution should be of Rs. 250/- at the time of onboarding and Rs. 10/- at the time of making subsequent contributions for subscribers under NPS. PFRDA has also provided for a lower onboarding charge for subscribers who complete the process entirely through a digital, non-face-to-face route, with certain conditions. This framework will be applicable from 1 October, 2026.

PFRDA extends NPS contribution timings

The PFRDA has extended the cut-off time for the Trustee bank to accept NPS contributions for same-day investment. Accordingly, NPS contributions received by the Trustee Bank up to 1:30 PM (instead of the earlier 11 AM) on a Business Settlement Day, which are subsequently matched and booked successfully, shall be considered for investment on the same day. Units for such contributions will also be allocated as per the application closing date and the Net Asset Value (NAV) on the day. The extension is expected to improve subscriber experience and improve operational efficiency.

NPS e-shramik ₹100 incentive scheme gets year-long extension by PFRDA

PFRDA has extended the ₹100 onboarding incentive benefits under the NPS e-shramik (Platform Service Partner) model, to the Financial Year (FY) 2026-27. While earlier the incentive was applicable only to Platform Service Partners registered till March 31, 2026, the model has now been made applicable for FY 2026-27, thus extending the incentives for enrolments up to March 31, 2027. This extension is aimed to expand comprehensive old age income security through digital ecosystem adoption and seamless onboarding.

Banking Policies

RBI revised PSL framework

The RBI has revised its Priority Sector Lending framework by easing the norms for certain advances against fresh Foreign Currency Non-Resident (Bank) [FCNR (B) deposits] and Non-Residents External (NRE) term deposits. Advances against fresh FCNR (B) deposits with a tenor of 3–5 years mobilised between June 8 and September 30, 2026, and against NRE term deposits with a tenor of 3 or more years mobilised between June 19 and September 30, 2026, have been excluded from Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) calculations for computation of priority sector targets. The deduction is capped at the amount of fresh deposits qualifying for the corresponding Cash Reserve Ratio/Statutory Liquidity Ratio exemptions.

Banking Developments

Bill passed to revamp the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891

The Bankers' Books Evidence Bill, 2026 has been passed in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha seeking to repeal and replace the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891. However, while the Bill aims to modernise the legal framework to suit present times, it does retain important provisions of the Act. The Bill states that a bank's officer cannot be compelled to produce any banker's book in a legal proceeding to which the bank is not a party. An officer also cannot be compelled to appear as a witness to prove matters, transactions or accounts recorded, except for when the Court or a Judge passes such an order for a special cause. The Bill upholds these provisions, but also allows an electronic or digital record of a banker's book to be admissible, valid and legally enforceable as evidence, subject to certain conditions. Furthermore, the Central Government has been empowered to extend the provisions of the Bill to any entity or class of entities operating in the financial sector.

Capital Market

SEBI introduced IT Resilience Index for MIIs

SEBI has introduced an Information Technology Resilience Index (ITRI) for Market Infrastructure Institutions (MIIs), including stock exchanges and depositories. This move will strengthen the resilience and oversight of their IT systems. The ITRI will be computed on several weightage-based parameters such as Availability; Security; Integrity; Governance; Reliability and Monitoring; Business Continuity; Modularity and Flexibility; Scalability and Others (such as Incident handling, etc.). MIIs shall compute system-driven ITRI on a half-yearly basis, within a period of 60 days from the end of each half-year. A comparative analysis of two consecutive half-years (on a rolling basis) and corrective actions taken (or proposed to be taken), will be submitted to their Standing Committee on Technology and the Governing Board.

SEBI aligned Cyber Reporting with FIRE format to protect securities ecosystem

SEBI has aligned its Cyber Incident Reporting Portal with the FIRE framework developed by Financial Stability Board. FIRE stands for 'Format for Incident Reporting Exchange' and provides a common set of fields and definitions for reporting cyber incidents. The move covers a wide range of REs such as stockbrokers, stock exchanges, depositories, Mutual Funds, Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs), credit rating agencies, portfolio managers, investment advisers, Registrar & Transfer Agents (RTAs) and custodians. FIRE enables structured incident reporting by defining common information fields, standardised definitions and consistent classification of incident attributes. It promotes harmonisation across sectors or jurisdictions.

SEBI revamped municipal debt securities

SEBI has made certain revisions to municipal debt securities. Accordingly, the face value of each municipal debt security shall be either Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 10,000, as deemed fit. The security issued at a face value of Rs. 10,000 shall have a fixed maturity and shall be without any structured obligations. The trading lot of the listed municipal debt security issued on private placement basis, traded on a Stock Exchange, shall always be equal to the face value of such security. The requirements related to face value are applicable only for privately placed municipal debt security; not for public issues. If the listed entity is a pooled finance vehicle/Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) set up under the Pooled Finance Development Fund Scheme of the Government of India, the constituent municipalities shall create all the above accounts and comply with specific requirements for the same.

SEBI eased InvIT rules related to calculating NDCFs

SEBI has revised the framework for calculating Net Distributable Cash Flow (NDCF) of Infrastructure Investment

Trusts (InvITs). The framework identifies the cash flows that can be considered for distribution to unitholders after accounting for relevant operating, financing and other cash-flow adjustments. Surplus cash available at the InvIT/Holding Company/Special Purpose Vehicle levels is considered in accordance with the prescribed NDCF framework. The framework is intended to ensure that the amount distributed to investors is based on the actual distributable cash generated by the InvIT structure.

OBPPs allowed to offer IFSCA products

Online Bond Platform Providers (OBPPs) have received SEBI's approval to offer products and services regulated by the International Financial Services Centres Authority (IFSCA) and bonds issued under specified tax provisions. IFSCA-regulated products will be offered in the manner specified for SEBI-registered stock brokers operating within GIFT-IFSC. They will also have to comply with applicable requirements under the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), including Overseas Investment Rules and limits under the Liberalised Remittance Scheme (LRS). SEBI has also modified the compliance officer requirement for OBPPs as part of measures aimed at promoting ease of doing business.

IFSCA-regulated entities allowed to access KRA records for KYC

To facilitate seamless sharing of client information for financial services, SEBI has allowed IFSCA-regulated entities to access KYC Registration Agencies (KRAs) records for carrying out KYC of clients who engage them for financial services. All entities accessing the KRA system will have to adhere to the KRA Regulations and SEBI's Master Circular on KYC norms for the securities market, along with their amendments. For clients registered as Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs), the entities will also have to comply with SEBI's data security guidelines for FPIs, designated depository participants and eligible foreign investors.

SEBI introduced consolidated application framework for MFs

SEBI has revamped the registration process for Mutual Funds (MFs). It has introduced a consolidated application framework to streamline preliminary and final approvals. Prospective sponsors will have to make detailed disclosures on financial strength, ownership, governance and regulatory track record. Presently, such applications are processed in two stages viz. in-principle approval to the sponsor /applicant and final registration of the MF.

SEBI permitted digitalised onboarding of FPIs

To reduce the overall time taken for onboarding of Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPI) applicants and enhance their ease of doing business, SEBI has allowed digitalised onboarding of FPIs, by accepting a digitally-signed power of attorney, in line with the norms of Information Technology Act, 2000. This eliminates the need for notarisation, apostillisation or consularisation of Power of Attorney.

Regulator Speaks

AI can be a powerful catalyst for financial inclusion: Governor, RBI

Speaking at the FIBAC 2026 Conference, Mr. Sanjay Malhotra, Governor, RBI stated that AI is fundamentally transforming the economics of credit delivery. When used effectively, AI can become one of the most powerful catalysts for financial inclusion. It can enhance operational efficiency by helping reduce cost-to-income ratios and intermediation costs. It can substantially improve the productivity of Indian banks across operations, sales, credit and collections. AI-assisted grievance redressal and personalised financial guidance can vastly improve the quality of customer service. However, he also cautioned about heeding the risks that accompany AI. The first risk is the "black box" problem. Many advanced AI models, (especially, deep learning and generative AI systems) cannot readily explain the reasoning behind their decisions. If not monitored properly, a model trained on historical lending data may perpetuate existing biases against certain geographies, occupations or communities. Other risks include, concentration and herding; dependence on third-party vendors; data privacy and security; cyber and adversarial vulnerability; and erosion of human judgment and accountability. He, thus, averred that irrespective of how sophisticated an AI model is, the responsibility for a bank's decisions ultimately rests with the bank and not with its algorithm. Innovation and safety are complementary requirements for a durable financial system. Thus, the role of bank boards, risk officers, technologists and the regulator is critical.

Cash management and currency infrastructure are critical for preserving monetary sovereignty: Deputy Governor, RBI

Speaking at the 'Focus Group Discussion: Global Cash Management' organised by Bank of Indonesia, Shri Shirish Chandra Murmu, Deputy Governor, RBI highlighted how cash management and currency infrastructure are critical for preserving monetary sovereignty, even as digital payments keep gaining popularity in India. The currency in circulation continues to grow at double-digit rates even as the share of cash in individual transactions declines. This unique juxtaposition makes it difficult to predict future demand. India requires a resilient, secure and sustainable cash ecosystem that complements digital payments and maintains public trust in currency.

A robust banking system and following certain principles will help our transition to Viksit Bharat: Deputy Governor, RBI

Speaking at the CNBC-TV18 Banking Transformation Summit, Mr. Shirish Chandra Murmu, Deputy Governor, RBI stated that today, India's banking system is well capitalised, with a capital-to-risk-weighted-assets ratio of 17.7%. It is profitable, with profit after tax exceeding ₹4 lakh crore. It is healthy, with gross non-performing assets down to 1.8%. Stress tests confirm that the system is well placed to absorb adverse shocks. He further also advised on how best to use certain principles and parameters to achieve wholesome success. Include, to enhance capability. Keep expanding the footprints of financial inclusion while building genuine financial capability alongside. Anticipate and build skills ahead of an activity; not after it. Enhance safeguards and deploy intelligence for resilience. Anticipate and contain cyber fraud and other risks, while protecting consumers and preserving market integrity. Test these systems adversely before deployment, and again at regular intervals thereafter. Use intelligence proactively to anticipate the unexpected, and preserve critical functions when disruptions occur.

Small UCBs face heightened cyber risks: Deputy Governor, RBI

Speaking at the Mission SAKSHAM (Sahakari Bank Kshamta Nirman) programme for Directors, Managing Directors and Chief Executive Officers of Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs), Mr. Swaminathan J, Deputy Governor, RBI said that even if UCBs are smaller in size, technology, cyber threats and dependence on external service providers are exposing them to risks much larger than their physical or geographical presence. To manage these risks, every UCB must be self-sufficient in building capability entirely within itself. The Board and Senior Management must understand the risks the bank is taking, exercise judgement and take proper steps to contain the risks.

Four goals for India's forex market to be next-decade ready: Deputy Governor, RBI

Delivering the Keynote Address on the Annual Day of the Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association of India (FEDAI), Mr. Rohit Jain, Deputy Governor, RBI stated that India's foreign exchange market will be ready for the next decade only when it is deep enough to absorb global shocks, flexible enough to support new forms of trade and investment, disciplined enough to preserve orderly conditions, and fair enough to serve the smallest user with the same humility as the largest corporate client. He opined that while we have made considerable progress in the first three goals, we still have some distance to travel in respect of the fourth.

Economic Wrap Up

The Department of Economic Affairs released Monthly Economic Review, August 2026. Its key highlights are as follows:

- The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) recorded 7.3% y-o-y growth in June 2026, accelerating from 5.0% in May, supported by 7.8% growth in manufacturing and 10.6% growth in electricity and gas supply.
- The Index of Core Industries grew by 5.4% y-o-y in July 2026, moderating from 6.0% in June.
- The HSBC India Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) eased to 53.5 in July 2026 from 54.2 in June 2026, but remained above the neutral 50 mark, signalling continued expansion.
- Retail inflation moved up modestly by 7 basis points (bps) to 4.45% in July 2026 from 4.38% in the June 2026.
- India's export performance continued its upward momentum in April-July 2026, with total exports reaching USD 316.4 billion, up 13.2% (YoY) from USD 279.6 billion. Total imports, however, increased at a faster pace of 17.3% (YoY), to USD 365.9 billion from USD 311.9 billion earlier. Consequently, the total trade deficit stood at USD 49.4 billion in April-July 2026, compared with USD 32.3 billion in April-July 2025.
- Net Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) increased to USD 7.8 billion during April-June 2026 from USD 4.8 billion in the corresponding period of 2025.
- Net Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPI) inflows strengthened to USD 4.2 billion in July and continued at USD 2.0 billion in the first three weeks of August (as of August 19).
- According to the data released by National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), Unified Payments Interface (UPI) transactions touched a record high of Rs. 29.9 lakh crore in July 2026.
- The cumulative issuance of Sovereign Green Bonds (SGrBs) since 2022 has been ₹87,697.40 crore, including ₹15,000 in SGrBs issued during FY27 (Aug 2026).

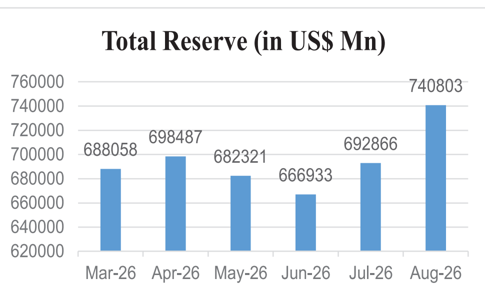
New Appointments

Name	Designation
Mr. Prasanta Mahapatra	Executive Director, Securities and Exchange Board of India

Forex

Foreign Exchange Reserves		
Item	As on August 28, 2026	
	₹ Cr.	US$ Mn.
	1	2
1 Total Reserves	7066658	740803
1.1 Foreign Currency Assets	5729832	600670
1.2 Gold	1110438	116409
1.3 SDRs	179428	18810
1.4 Reserve Position in the IMF	46960	4914

Trends in Foreign Exchange Reserve (US$ Mn) last 6 months



Note: Data as reported on last Friday of respective month

Source: *Reserve Bank of India*

Base Rates of Alternative Reference Rates (ARRs) for FCNR (B) deposits as on August 31, 2026, applicable for the month of September 2026

ARR Name	Base Rates of ARR (%)
SOFR (USD)	3.64
SONIA (GBP)	3.7309
€STR (EUR)	2.188
TONA (JPY)	0.977
CORRA (CAD)	2.2500

ARR Name	Base Rates of ARR (%)
AONIA (AUD)	4.35
SARON (CHF)	-0.048911
OCR (NZD)	2.5
SWESTR (SEK)	1.644
SORA (SGD)	1.2576

ARR Name	Base Rates of ARR (%)
HONIA (HKD)	3.09321
MYOR (MYR)	2.75
DESTR (DKK)	1.7840

Source: *www.fbil.org.in*

Glossary

Net Distributable Cash Flow

Net Distributable Cash Flow (NDCF) is the total surplus cash a company or trust has available to pay out to its investors after paying operating costs, taxes and setting aside money for reserves.

Financial Basics

Merchant Discount Rate

Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) is the fee or cost applied to merchants for accepting a card or digital payment from a customer.

Institute's Training Activities

Upcoming Training Programmes

Programmes	Dates	Location	Link for Training programme details
Programme on Discipline Management, Investigation & Disciplinary Action / Proceedings	09-11 September, 2026	Virtual	https://www.iibf.org.in/iibf-news/555/attachment/view-public
Programme on Digital Banking CX - Winning Strategies for Marketing & Customer Engagement	10-11 September, 2026	Virtual	https://www.iibf.org.in/iibf-news/685/attachment/view-public
Programme on Mastering Retail, Agriculture & MSME Credit with an Overview on Fintech Partnerships, Digital Lending & Co-Lending	15-16 September, 2026	Bank of India's, APEX-Centre of Excellence, Bhopal	https://www.iibf.org.in/iibf-news/754/attachment/view-public
Programme on Government Credit Guarantee Schemes to empower MSME	17 September, 2026	Virtual	https://www.iibf.org.in/iibf-news/735/attachment/view-public
Programme on Managing IT & Cyber Security Risks in BFSI Sector	17-18 September, 2026	Virtual	https://www.iibf.org.in/iibf-news/602/attachment/view-public

Programmes	Dates	Location	Link for Training programme details
Programme on RBI Mandatory Learning – ADC Pro: Operations, Reconciliation & CTS Mastery	17-19 September, 2026	PDC Chennai	https://www.iibf.org.in/iibf-news/630/attachment/view-public
Programme on Management of Non-Performing Assets through DRT, SARFAESI & IBC 2016- Revive, Resolve, Recover	21-22 September, 2026	Virtual	https://www.iibf.org.in/iibf-news/734/attachment/view-public
Programme on Management of Operational Risk with an Overview of Climate Risk and DPDP Act	21-24 September, 2026	Virtual	https://www.iibf.org.in/iibf-news/757/attachment/view-public
Program for Internal Auditors of Banks & FIs	23-24 September 2026	Virtual	https://www.iibf.org.in/iibf-news/557/attachment/view-public
Workshop on Next-Gen Compliance – KYC, AML & CFT Essentials for the Digital Age	26 September, 2026	Virtual	https://www.iibf.org.in/iibf-news/679/attachment/view-public
Programme on Managing Foreign Exchange Operations	28-30 September, 2026	Virtual	https://www.iibf.org.in/iibf-news/607/attachment/view-public
Programme on Mitigation strategies for credit & operational risks	7-8 October, 2026	Virtual	https://www.iibf.org.in/iibf-news/651/attachment/view-public
Programme on Credit Monitoring & Recovery	7-8 October, 2026	Virtual	https://www.iibf.org.in/iibf-news/703/attachment/view-public

News from the Institute

IIBF is pleased to launch new self-paced e-Learning courses

IIBF has launched four new self-paced e-Learning courses:

- Green and Resilient Building Financing
- Soft Skills & Workplace Etiquette in Banking
- Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning for Bankers
- Project Finance (Advanced) for Bankers

For more details, please visit www.iibf.org.in

99th Annual General Meeting

The 99th Annual General Meeting of the IIBF will be held through Two-way Video conferencing/Other Audio-Visual Mode on September 18, 2026 at 03:00 PM.

Registration open for NCVET approved course

The registration is open for NCVET-approved course on "Fundamentals of Retail Banking" for the July 2026 - December 2026 cycle. Last date is extended till September 30, 2026. For details and to apply, kindly visit: https://www.iibf.org.in/NCVET.

Advanced Management Programme (AMP) Batch XIV Convocation

The Convocation of AMP Batch XIV (2025-26) was held on 23rd August, 2026 at the IIBF Corporate Office, Mumbai, celebrating the successful completion of the Advanced Management Programme conducted by IIBF in collaboration with IIM Calcutta. Mr. Deepak Kumar Lalla, Chief Executive Officer, IIBF, delivered the Welcome Address. The event was graced by Mr. Baldev Prakash, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer, SBICAP Securities as the Chief Guest.

IIBF organised Students' Conclave Madurai edition

On 13th August 2026, IIBF brought together over 250 students from 8 leading institutions across Madurai and neighbouring districts for the Students' Conclave: Madurai Edition 2026, generously hosted by R L Institute of Management Studies. The conclave was a vibrant celebration of banking career opportunities, professional certification, and the strong, growing network of academic partnerships.

Bank Quest Theme for upcoming issue

The theme for the July-September 2026 Issue of Bank Quest is "Enhancing Customer Service through Capacity Building in the Banking Sector". Sub-themes: Employees as drivers of Customer Service Excellence; Customer service; Customer engagement; Customer acquisition and retention in digital era; Customer protection; Complaint management; Grievance redressal; Employee engagement; Training, skill development and technology adoption in employees; Ethics and compliance.

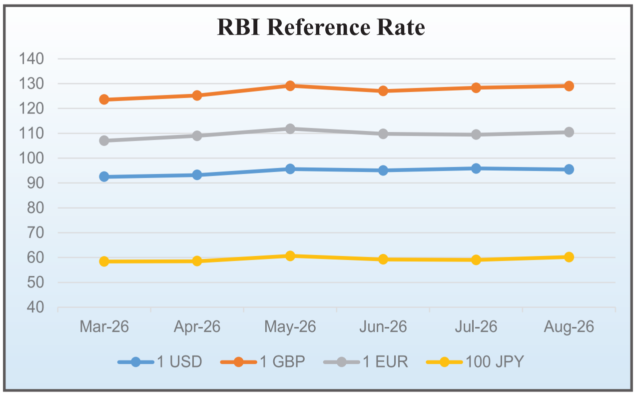
Cut-off date of guidelines/important developments for examinations

The Institute has a practice of asking questions in each exam about the recent developments/guidelines issued by the regulator(s) in order to test if the candidates keep themselves abreast of the current developments. However, there could be changes in the developments/guidelines from the date the question papers are prepared and the dates of the actual examinations. In order to address these issues effectively, it has been decided that: (i) In respect of the exams to be conducted by the Institute for the period from March to August of a calendar year, instructions/guidelines issued by the regulator(s) and important developments in banking and finance up to 31st December will only be considered for the purpose of inclusion in the question papers. (ii) In respect of the examinations to be conducted by the Institute for the period September to February of a calendar year, instructions/ guidelines issued by the regulator(s) and important developments in banking and finance up to 30th June will only be considered for the purpose of inclusion in the question papers.

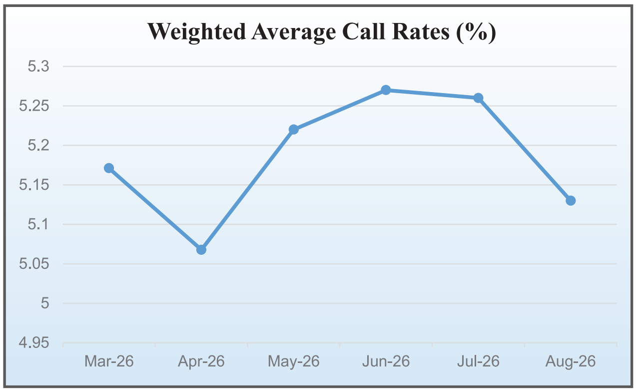
Green Initiative

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

Market Roundup



Source: FBIL



Source: Weekly Newsletter of CCIL

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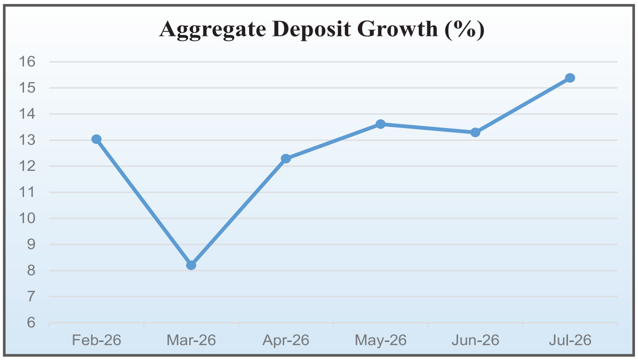
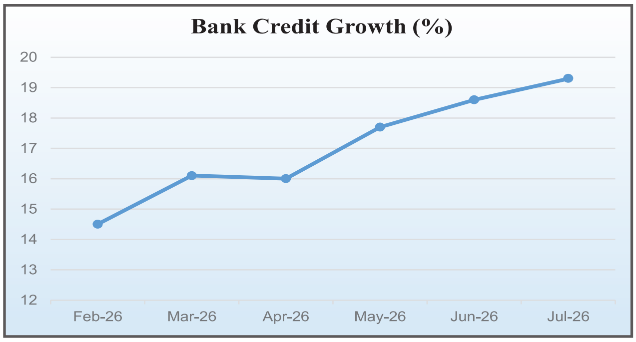
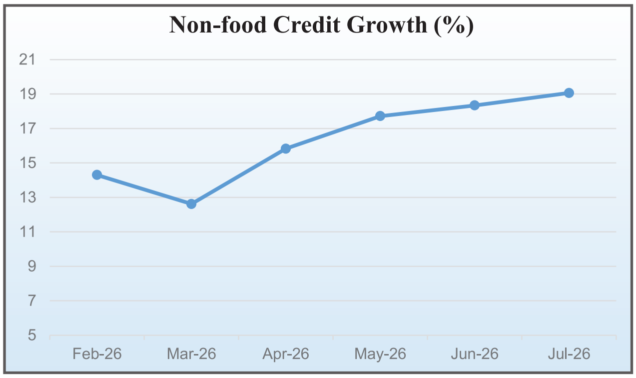


Source: Monthly Review of the Economy, CCIL, July 2026



Source: Reserve Bank of India



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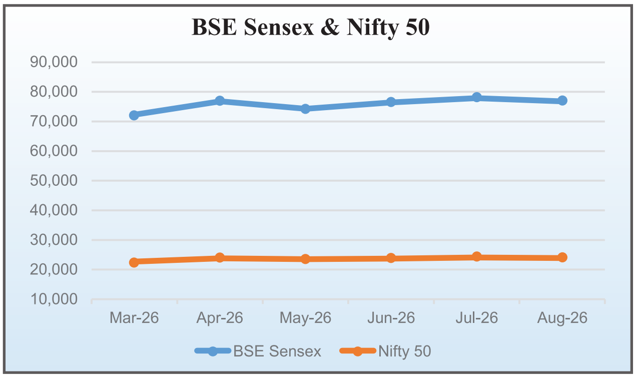
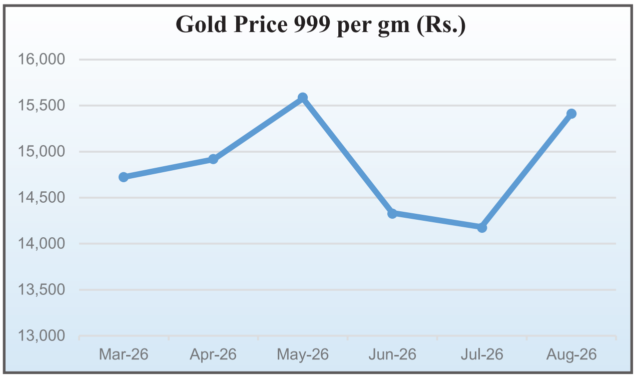
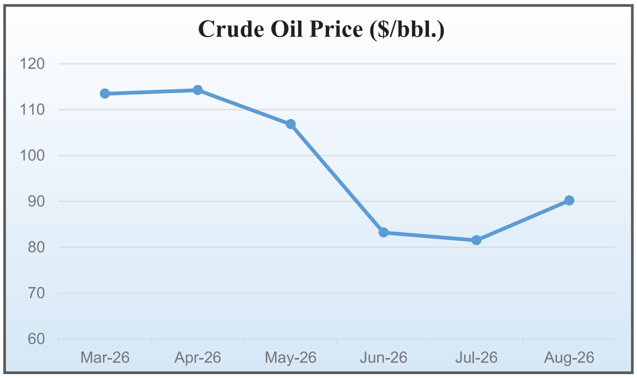


Source: BSE & NSE



Source: Gold Price India



Source: PPAC, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

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