



IBS VIGYAN

VISIONING BANKERS



Evangelistically Speaking

Dear Stakeholders,

Celebrating Success and Moving Forward

It gives me immense pride and satisfaction to extend my heartfelt congratulations to all our successful candidates of the JIBO (SBI International Banking Group – Foreign Postings) and the recently promoted officers of State Bank of India, who have trained under the guidance of IBS faculty. Your achievements stand as a testament to your hard work, discipline, and the consistent effort you have invested in your professional growth. We are truly delighted to have been a part of your journey.

At the same time, the JAIIB May 2026 examinations are currently in progress. I am pleased to note that many candidates have already performed well in the papers conducted so far. I encourage all participants to maintain the same momentum, stay focused, and approach the upcoming papers with confidence and clarity. Looking ahead, the CAIIB examinations, commencing from 31st May 2026, present another significant opportunity for career advancement. I urge all aspirants to continue their preparation with dedication, emphasizing conceptual understanding and consistent revision.

In addition, the month of May also brings multiple opportunities for professional upskilling through our Certified Courses, including MSME, Certified Credit Courses, and other specialized programs. These courses are designed to equip banking professionals with practical insights and updated knowledge, aligning with the evolving demands of the industry.

At IBS, we remain committed to supporting each one of you through structured learning, expert guidance, and continuous motivation. Let us continue this journey together, striving for excellence and achieving greater milestones.

Wishing all our candidates the very best for their upcoming examinations and professional endeavours.

Sincerely yours

Satheesh Kumar. S
Managing Director



Curated Cube

Beyond the Ghost in the Ledger: Survival Strategies for the Era of Agentic AI Sieges

The global banking landscape is currently facing a transformative crisis as traditional cyber threats evolve into agentic AI sieges. By mid-2026, the primary adversary has shifted from human hackers to autonomous entities like Anthropic Mythos, a sophisticated "Cyber-Reasoning System". This technology is capable of independently navigating complex digital environments and chaining "Zero-Day" exploits to dismantle institutional frameworks. For the C-suite, this marks the definitive end of "Security by Obscurity." Executives are now forced to pivot from passive periodic audits toward active, AI-driven defense and robust zero-trust protocols to protect the bank's core integrity.

As India strives for a \$5 trillion economy, the resilience of its Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) is a critical concern. While the nation leads globally in fintech, the underlying software in many Public Sector Banks is aging significantly. This has led the Finance Ministry to mandate "deep-tissue" audits and the adoption of advanced tools like the RBI's 'MuleHunter' to identify real-time fraud. Modernization is no longer a mere play for efficiency; it has become a survival mandate for banks to decommission legacy frameworks that cannot withstand autonomous, machine-led attacks.

(Cube gives a third dimension in geometry. Curated Cube endeavors to conflate events in the market over the past month.)

Simultaneously, banks must navigate extreme global volatility. With rising crude prices and the withdrawal of funds by FIIs, the Indian Rupee is under immense pressure. This requires senior executives to recalibrate treasury management and scrutinize the credit profiles of corporate borrowers with unhedged external debts. Furthermore, the legal environment is evolving; the Supreme Court is now holding institutions to a higher "duty of care" regarding "Digital Arrest" scams. Consequently, banks must implement real-time transaction logic checks to mitigate rising legal and reputational risks.

Ultimately, the "Ghost in the Ledger" warns that ancient code within core systems can serve as a gateway for total takeover unless addressed immediately.

ADMISSION STARTED - JAIIB/CAIIB - NOV-DEC 2026

START YOUR JAIIB/CAIIB PREPARATION AT THE EARLIEST WITH IBS

Zoom platform live classes, Recorded sessions, Online Mock Tests, Whatsapp interaction, & Study materials

FOURTH PILLAR

DIVIDEND DECLARATION & PAYOUT FOR BANKING COMPANIES IN INDIA:

As per the revised master directions issued by the RBI, the dividend of Banking Companies is now linked to capital adequacy, asset quality, and profitability, with a cap of 75% of PAT. The new direction introduces key concepts of Adjusted Profit After Tax, a new CET1 based dividend payout structure, and a specified list of 'ineligible profits' that needs to be excluded from consideration of dividend calculation. As regards Adjusted PAT, 50% of Net NPA figure of the bank to be deducted from PAT to arrive at the Adjusted PAT on which the proposed dividend will be calculated to be paid.

RBI's INTEGRATED OMBUDSMAN SCHEME 2026:

The RBI has now consolidated the earlier 3 Ombudsman Schemes - (1) The Banking Ombudsman Scheme 2006, (2) The Ombudsman Scheme for Non-Banking Financial Companies 2018, and (3) The Ombudsman Scheme for Digital Transactions 2019, into RBI's Integrated Ombudsman Scheme 2026, based on One Nation, One Ombudsman approach which provides a cost-effective, quick, and non-adversarial grievance redressal mechanism. This will come to effect from 1st July 2026. There will be centralised receipt and processing centres to receive the complaints and process them immediately. The complaints can be lodged online and registered on the portal <https://cms.rbi.org.in>. The complaints received through email, or in physical form either through post, courier or hand delivered shall be sent to the Centralised Receipt & Processing Centres for processing. There is no monetary limit for which disputes can be made by the complainant. The compensation limits are set at up to ₹30 lakh for actual loss, and up to ₹3 lakh for time, expenses, harassment or mental anguish.

TDS ON CASH WITHDRAWALS:

Effective from 1st April 2026, the Income Tax Department has introduced TDS on cash withdrawals u/s 194N of the Income Tax Act, 1961. TDS will be applicable cash withdrawals exceeding specified limits. This concept has been introduced to promote digital transactions, enhance transparency and to discourage large value

(Fourth Pillar strives to position beyond the three pillars of Basel and is culled from the Four Estates)

cash dealings. TDS will be deducted at the time of cash being withdrawn from Public Sector Banks, Private Banks, Cooperative Banks as well as Post Offices, which is applicable for all residents and non-residents, individuals, HUFs, Companies, Firms, LLPs and Trusts from their Current Accounts or Savings Bank accounts. There are 2 categories specified; (i) Those who have filed their ITRs - Up to ₹1 crore NO TDS, above ₹1 crore 2% of TDS and (ii) Those who have not filed their ITRs for the preceding 3 financial years - Up to ₹20 Lakh NO TDS, ₹20 lakh to ₹1 crore 2% of TDS and above ₹1 crore 3% of TDS. These limits apply on the aggregate withdrawals in a financial year.

SMALL VALUE DIGITAL FRAUD CLAIMS:

The Reserve Bank of India has introduced a cap on compensation for small-value digital fraud cases to streamline dispute resolution and standardise reimbursement limits. Under the revised framework, compensation for such frauds will be capped at ₹50,000, with eligible customers entitled to reimbursement of 85% of the net loss or up to ₹25,000, whichever is lower, and this benefit can be availed only once per customer in a lifetime.

NO PENALTY SHOULD BE IMPOSED ON ZERO BALANCE IN BSBD ACCOUNTS:

RBI has reaffirmed that Basic Savings Bank Deposit (BSBD) accounts, including Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana accounts, will continue to remain free from any penalty for non-maintenance of minimum balance. This applies to India's vast network of around 72 crore BSBD accounts, which form the backbone of the country's financial inclusion framework. The exemption ensures that account holders particularly from low-income, rural, and unbanked segments, are not discouraged from using formal banking services due to balance-related charges.

INQUISITIVELY SPEAKING

1. Recently the RBI has initiated a campaign to promote safe digital payment practices and build trust in all digital transactions in India. What is this known as?

- a) BankSecure b) Indie SafePay
- c) Digital India Suraksha
- d) Thoda Dhyan Se

2. As per the revised RBI (Commercial Banks – Concentration Risk Management) Amendment Directions, 2026, Shares acquired through debt-to-equity conversion under CIRP (Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process) are:

- a) Fully included in CME (Capital Market Exposure)
- b) Excluded from CME
- c) Counted at 50% value d) Included only after 1 year

3. Which of the following correctly represents the total coverage available to Micro & Small Enterprises?

- a) 75% CGTMSE + 10% additional from DGFT
- b) No CGTMSE coverage + 65% from DGFT
- c) 65% CGTMSE + No DGFT support d) 50% CGTMSE + 15% from DGFT

4. As per the revised Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks – Concentration Risk Management) Amendment Directions, 2026, the total capital market exposure (CME) of a bank should not exceed:

- a) 20% of eligible capital base
- b) 30% of eligible capital base
- c) 40% of eligible capital base
- d) 50% of eligible capital base

5. As per the new framework of the RBI (Commercial Banks – Prudential Norms on Declaration of Dividend and Remittances of Profits) Directions, 2026, Dividend declaration is linked with which key capital metric?

- a) Tier II Capital b) AT1 Capital
- c) CET1 Ratio d) T1+T2 Capital together

6. As per the new framework of the RBI (Commercial Banks – Prudential Norms on Declaration of Dividend and Remittances of Profits) Directions, 2026, the maximum dividend payout permitted under the 2026 Directions is:

- a) 50% of Adjusted PAT
- b) 75% of Adjusted PAT
- c) 75% of PAT
- d) No upper limit

ANSWER KEY

1.d 2.b 3.a 4.c 5.c 6.b

Stretch n Speak

eNWRs: Electronic Negotiable Warehouse Receipts

CPENGRAMS: Centralized Pension Grievances Redressal & Monitoring System

NOP-INR: Net Open Position in Indian Rupee

QCCP: Qualifying Central Counterparty

LEI: Legal Entity Identifier

UTI: Unique Transaction Identifier

SGF: Settlement Guarantee Fund