

JAIB PPB Practice Questions(Set -2)

Q1. The value of raw material consumption for a company is Rs. 5,400 lakh, and the value of raw material to be bought on credit is Rs. 4,200 lakh. The time for advising a Letter of Credit (L/C) is 15 days, and the shipment time is 25 days. The credit period agreed upon between the seller and the customer is 35 days.

What will be the Letter of Credit (L/C) limit for the company?

- (a) Rs. 650 lakh
- (b) Rs. 700 lakh
- (c) Rs. 750 lakh
- (d) Rs. 875 lakh

Q2. What does the Reserve Bank of India do to ensure that a depositor does not incur a debt in India?

- (a) The bank
- (b) The type
- (c) The Limit
- (d) The disc

Q3. Which of the following is not a legal instrument for depositing money in a bank? Mr. Sharma has deposited Rs. 10 lakh in a bank account with a 12% interest rate. He wants to withdraw the money to provide for his business loans in the future. He has to provide a security for the account. He has to provide a security for the account. He has to provide a security for the account.

purposes, the bank has to ensure that the money is not withdrawn for its own purposes, secured against the bank's financial health.

- (a) The customer has to make a formal demand for the repayment of deposited funds, and the bank is not obligated to make any repayment unless such a demand is made, even for demand deposits.
- (b) The bank has to ensure that the deposited funds are only used for the purposes specified by the customer, with no withdrawal request made.
- (c) In the event of a default, the bank has to ensure that the deposited funds are only used for the purposes specified by the customer, with no withdrawal request made.
- (d) The customer must indicate a formal demand for the repayment of deposited funds, and the bank is not obligated to make any repayment unless such a demand is made, even for demand deposits.

Q4. Which aspects are part of the operational responsibilities of Authorized Persons (APs) under the FEMA guidelines?

- (a) APs must obtain a declaration for foreign exchange transactions, collect relevant information/documents, and maintain transaction records.
- (b) APs should collect information/documents, maintain transaction records, and refuse transactions if contravention is suspected, reporting to RBI.
- (c) APs are required to obtain a declaration and maintain transaction records.
- (d) All aspects including obtaining declarations, collecting and verifying information/documents, maintaining records, refusing suspicious transactions, and reporting to RBI are included.

Q5. Bank C has a loan with an enterprise, which is now seen as a 'substandard' unsecured exposure. What total provision should the bank apply on the outstanding balance for this exposure?

- (a) 15% of the total outstanding balance, adhering to the general provision rules.
- (b) 25% of the total outstanding balance, considering the additional provision required for unsecured exposures.
- (c) 20% of the total outstanding balance, following the rules applied to secured exposures.
- (d) 10% of the total outstanding balance, as a special case provision.

Q6. What is the appropriate spread for a loan classified as 'substandard'?

- (a) There is no specific spread for 'substandard' loans.
- (b) The interest rate should be the same as for 'standard' loans.
- (c) The interest rate should be higher than for 'standard' loans, but not more than 5% above the market rate.
- (d) The interest rate should be higher than for 'standard' loans, but not more than 10% above the market rate.

Q7. Jane, a customer of Bank X, receives a text message from an unknown number stating that her account has been compromised and that she must immediately update her account information or else her account will be closed. How should Jane respond and what actions should she take?

- (a) Jane should immediately click the URL provided in the message to update her account information.
- (b) Jane should ignore the message and contact her bank's customer service desk right away to discuss the matter.
- (c) Jane is facing a phishing attempt. She should update her phone's security software and turn off this malicious attempt to compromise her account.
- (d) Jane should ignore the message as a phishing attempt. She should ignore the message and, if in doubt, call her bank's customer service desk.

Q8. Which of the following enactments are relevant to the documentation process in credit management within a bank?

- (a) The Indian Contract Act is relevant to documentation in credit management.
- (b) The Limitation Act helps define the time limits for enforcing rights related to credit agreements.
- (c) The Companies Act is irrelevant to the documentation process in credit management.
- (d) The Indian Registration Act plays a role in the registration of documents used in credit transactions.

Q9. What is the maximum amount that can be retained for pipeline transactions during the settlement cycle before refunding the unutilized balance of a travel card?

- (a) US\$ 50
- (b) US\$ 200
- (c) US\$ 100
- (d) No amount is retained

Q10. Fill in the Blanks

1. The committee formed in 1983 under the chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan was responsible for studying the possibilities and stages involved in bank computerisation and preparing guidelines for the same.

2. In the year _____, the committee was asked to draw up a perspective plan for the period 1990-94. This committee was known as _____.

- (a) First Rangarajan Committee
- (b) First Rangarajan Committee on Bank Computerisation
- (c) First Rangarajan Committee on Mechanical Computerisation
- (d) First Rangarajan Committee on Bank Computerisation

Q11. What is the effect of a writ of Habeas Corpus issued by a court from a court or an attack on the authority of the Tax Authorities under the Income-tax Act?

- (a) Announce the writ
- (b) Increase the tax
- (c) Proceed with the account of the specified account
- (d) Cease debarment of the specified account

Q12. Which of the following entities are authorized by the Reserve Bank of India to act as intermediaries for delivery of financial products to the public and business correspondents?

- (a) Non-Governmental Organizations
- (b) Micro-finance Institutions
- (c) Civil Society Organizations
- (d) All of the above

Q13. The principle that a bank's liability in a bank guarantee is primary and independent of the underlying contract between the buyer/importer and the seller/exporter applies to which of the following guarantees?

- (a) Deferred Payment Guarantee
- (b) Performance Guarantee
- (c) Financial Guarantee
- (d) None of the above

Q14. Match the following Group A with Group B in respect of the Essential mitigation strategies for business continuity:

	Group A		Group B
A	Application whitelisting	1	Remediate known security vulnerabilities
B	Patching applications	2	Control the execution of unauthorized software
C	Configuring Microsoft Office macro settings	3	Protect against vulnerable functionality
D	Application hardening	4	Block untrusted macros

- (a) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
 (b) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
 (c) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
 (d) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2

Q15. In which of the following cases, the bank is not following the RBI guidelines as per the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007?

Mr. R, a business owner, has a transaction of ₹1.5 lakh with his supplier. He reports a delay in the transaction to XYZ Bank on a real-time basis. However, the bank reports the issue to XYZ Bank only after 1 hour, although the transaction was reported the issue to XYZ Bank on a real-time basis.

- (a) XYZ Bank reports the issue to the RBI only after 1 hour, although the transaction was ₹1.5 lakh.
 (b) XYZ Bank reports the issue to the RBI only after 20 minutes after the transaction, and the amount was ₹1.5 lakh.
 (c) XYZ Bank reports the issue to the RBI only after 1 hour, although the transaction was ₹1.5 lakh.
 (d) XYZ Bank reports the issue to the RBI only after 1 hour, although the transaction was ₹1.5 lakh.

Q16. Which of the following is not a genuine and accurately claimed to be so?

(a) Goods that are genuine and accurately claimed to be so
 (b) Goods that are falsely claimed to be of lower quality than they are
 (c) Goods that are genuine and accurately claimed to be so
 (d) Goods that are falsely claimed to be of lower quality than they are

Q17. A loan classified as 'Doubtful I' and unsecured has been an NPA for 1.5 years. If the loan amount is ₹250,000, what would be the revised accelerated provisioning required in monetary terms?

- (a) ₹250,000
 (b) ₹100,000
 (c) ₹200,000
 (d) ₹125,000

Q18. When deciding the quantum of a loan, banks typically require an income proof document, such as a _____ for salaried individuals or an income tax return for other segments.

- (a) Salary slip
- (b) Bank statement
- (c) Salary certificate
- (d) Employment contract

Q19. Which of the following would be classified as a restrictive trade practice under consumer protection laws?

- (a) A company offers a discount on one product when another unrelated product is purchased, but the customer can also purchase the first product without buying the second.
- (b) A company charges a service fee for immediate delivery of a product.
- (c) A trader increases the price of a product in the price, thereby imposing a burden on the consumer.
- (d) A business requires a customer to sign a contract for future maintenance of a product.

Q20. In relation to the Right to Privacy, which of the following is NOT a valid ground for a complaint?

- (a) A document containing a person's name and address is lost.
- (b) A document containing a person's identity is lost.
- (c) A document containing a person's residential address is lost.
- (d) A document containing a person's national identity is lost.

Q21. When a person's identity is compromised, a complaint can be made by the person or the person's representative. Which of the following is NOT a valid ground for a complaint?

- (a) If the endorser is fraudulent but appears valid, and payment is made on the basis of the endorser's signature.
- (b) If the endorser is authentic but irregular, and payment is made on the basis of the endorser's signature.
- (c) If the endorser is authentic but irregular, and payment is made on the basis of the endorser's signature.
- (d) If the endorser is authentic but irregular, and payment is made on the basis of the endorser's signature.

Q22. Which of the following is NOT a valid ground for a complaint? (RBI) process for handling complaints?

1. The RBI does not acknowledge the receipt of complaints to safeguard the identity of the complainant.
 2. Complainants are encouraged to follow up regularly with RBI to ensure their complaints are being addressed in a timely manner.
 3. If further clarification is needed, the RBI will contact the complainant directly.
- (a) Only 1, 3
 - (b) Only 2, 3
 - (c) Only 1, 2
 - (d) All of the above

Q23. What is the primary objective of extending Interest Subvention and Incentive for Prompt Repayment through Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) for Short Term Crop Loans?

- (a) To promote long-term investment in real estate by farmers.
- (b) To encourage farmers to take loans from private moneylenders.
- (c) To ensure farmers have access to affordable credit and to promote timely repayment of loans.
- (d) To increase the profitability of financial institutions by charging higher interest rates.

Q24. Is there a limit on the amount of a dispute that can be filed before the Ombudsman?

- (a) Yes, there is a limit of Rupees 1 lakh
- (b) Yes, there is a limit of Rupees 20 lakh
- (c) No, there is no limit
- (d) It depends on the nature of the dispute

Q25. M/s. A has a working capital limit of ₹ 50 lakh. The available margin is ₹ 10 lakh. The margin money is ₹ 40 lakh. The requirement, margin money, and the working capital limit are ₹ 36 lakhs, ₹ 40 lakhs, ₹ 42 lakhs, and ₹ 42 lakhs respectively.

- (a) Working Capital Limit, Requirement, Margin Money, and Working Capital Limit are ₹ 36 lakhs, ₹ 40 lakhs, ₹ 42 lakhs, and ₹ 42 lakhs respectively.
- (b) Working Capital Limit, Requirement, Margin Money, and Working Capital Limit are ₹ 40 lakhs, ₹ 42 lakhs, ₹ 42 lakhs, and ₹ 42 lakhs respectively.
- (c) Working Capital Limit, Requirement, Margin Money, and Working Capital Limit are ₹ 42 lakhs, ₹ 42 lakhs, ₹ 42 lakhs, and ₹ 42 lakhs respectively.
- (d) Working Capital Limit, Requirement, Margin Money, and Working Capital Limit are ₹ 42 lakhs, ₹ 42 lakhs, ₹ 42 lakhs, and ₹ 42 lakhs respectively.

Q26. Rohan has a notice from his bank under Section 133 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, requiring him to provide his books of account to the Income Tax Department, while also notifying him about the seizure of his financial records. Under which of the following conditions can a bank legally provide a customer's financial records to the Income Tax Department?

- (a) The bank provides the records to the Income Tax Department without any authorization is provided.
- (b) The Income Tax Department requests the records, but the customer is not notified.
- (c) The bank receives a specific, signed order from an authorized officer under Section 133 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, and informs the customer afterward.
- (d) The bank independently decides to share customer financial records with the Income Tax Department to assist in potential future proceedings.

Q27. A bank has the following data:

Gross Advances: ₹150 lacs

Gross NPA: ₹15 lacs

Deductions: ₹5 lacs

Calculate the Gross NPA as a percentage of Gross advances:

- (a) 8%
- (b) 10%
- (c) 12%
- (d) 14%

Q28. What method is used to decide the interest rate for a loan secured against TDs?

- (a) By adding a specified percentage to the interest rate of the loan.
- (b) By adding a specified percentage to the prevailing market interest rate.
- (c) By setting it a certain percentage above the interest rate given on the TD.
- (d) By aligning it with the interest rate offered on the TD.

Q29. What are the factors that determine the credit limit of a borrower's account status and transaction?

- (a) Overlook
- (b) Concentration
- (c) Being attached to the business
- (d) Solely for

Q30. How does the credit limit of a borrower's account status and transaction with a banker?

- (a) Through
- (b) Under credit
- (c) By providing
- (d) By submitting

Q31. A farmer has 3 acres of land, out of which he cultivates wheat on 1 acre and maize on 2 acres. The value of wheat is ₹1,00,000 per acre, and the value of maize is ₹50,000 per acre. What will be the total value of the farmer's crop?

- (a) ₹1,32,000
- (b) ₹1,50,000
- (c) ₹1,69,000
- (d) ₹1,70,000

Q32. What is the maximum tenure of an SNRR account?

- (a) 5 years
- (b) 7 years
- (c) 10 years
- (d) No maximum tenure

Q33. Which of the following statements accurately describe the permitted credits in an Exchange Earner's Foreign Currency (EEFC) Account as per the guidelines?

A. 100% of foreign exchange earnings, including loans and investments received through normal banking channels, can be credited to an EEFC account.

B. Payments received for counter trade purposes are permitted to be credited into an EEFC account.

C. Advance remittance received towards export of goods or services is not allowed to be credited to an EEFC account.

D. Professional earnings such as consultancy fees or honorariums received by a professional in their individual capacity can be credited to an EEFC account.

(a) Only A, B

(b) Only B, D

(c) Only A, C

(d) All of the above

Q34. What is the maximum period for which a company can retain its version of a document if they are given a copy of the document by the court?

(a) 30 days

(b) 45 days

(c) 50 days

(d) 60 days

Q35. Sarah, a senior manager at a company, discovers that a team of employees has been using shortcuts to meet tight deadlines. She must decide how to address the situation. What approach should she take?

(a) Confront the employees immediately and demand an explanation to avoid any further complications.

(b) Analyze the situation from a win-lose perspective ensuring that the company's interests are prioritized at all times.

(c) Explore multiple alternative solutions, considering both the employees' and the company's implications while maintaining a balanced approach.

(d) Ignore the situation as it might cause unnecessary conflict.

Q36. Who is primarily responsible for addressing customer service complaints or grievances at the Branch?

(a) Counter Staff

(b) Customer

(c) Regional/Zonal Office

(d) Branch Manager

Q37. When a bank receives a garnishee order from a court, what are the required steps regarding a customer's account that has a credit balance?

- (a) The bank must immediately freeze debit transactions in the affected account and notify the customer about the order.
- (b) If the amount specified in the order is less than the account's credit balance, it may be moved to a sundry deposit account for later disbursement to the court or the tax authority.
- (c) The bank is allowed to open a new account for future transactions, as garnishee orders do not apply to subsequent accounts unless specifically reattached.
- (d) Garnishee orders targeting an individual do not affect joint accounts held by the debtor with others.

Q38. What primary responsibility does a banker have when managing funds acquired via deposits?

- (a) To securely store it within vaults.
- (b) To channel it to the appropriate departments.
- (c) To allocate it to various investment opportunities.
- (d) To stand ready to lend it to the customer.

Q39. What is the primary responsibility of a banker when managing funds acquired via deposits from banks from a customer named John Doe?

- (a) To adhere to the provisions of the Bank Act of 1881.
- (b) To protect the funds from unauthorized use.
- (c) To ensure the funds are properly accounted for and paid to the customer.
- (d) To avoid any potential issues of non-compliance.

Q40. Which of the following is not a factor that affects a bank's power?

- (a) Drawing power is determined by the bank's capital and reserves.
- (b) Drawing power is determined by the bank's assets and liabilities.
- (c) Drawing power is determined by the bank's reputation and creditworthiness.
- (d) Drawing power is the same as the total stock value regardless of whether the stock is unpaid or not.

Q41. What is the primary responsibility of a banker when managing funds acquired via deposits from a customer named John Doe?

- (a) The 2008 financial crisis
- (b) The launch of digital currency
- (c) The implementation of the Basel III framework
- (d) The growth of blockchain technology

Q42. According to Section 11 of the Contract Act, which of the following conditions must be met for a person to be legally competent to enter into a contract?

- (a) The person must be below the age of majority and of sound mind.
- (b) The person must have attained the age of majority, be of sound mind, and not be disqualified by law.
- (c) The person must only be of sound mind, with no consideration for age or legal disqualification.
- (d) The person must be a government employee.

Q43. Which of the following best describes the purpose of an Escrow account in a real estate transaction?

- (a) To protect the interests of the buyer by holding the funds until all contract conditions are satisfied
- (b) To pay the seller immediately upon receiving the funds
- (c) To secure a loan for the purchase of the property
- (d) To manage the buyer's monthly mortgage payments

Q44. Which of the following is an unsecured money market instrument issued in the form of a promissory note?

- (a) Demand draft
- (b) Overdraft
- (c) Commercial bill
- (d) Treasury bill

Q45. What is the primary purpose of a fee-based financial service?

- (a) These services are provided to clients on a fee-for-service basis, as opposed to a commission-based service.
- (b) They offer a range of financial products and services to clients.
- (c) Fee-based services are provided to clients on a fee-for-service basis, as opposed to a commission-based service.
- (d) These services are provided to clients on a fee-for-service basis, as opposed to a commission-based service.

Q46. What is the primary purpose of the Consumer Protection Act?

- (a) To implement consumer protection measures in the country.
- (b) To offer assistance to consumers in disputes.
- (c) To advise consumers on the advantages and disadvantages of consumer products.
- (d) To handle consumer complaints and issues.

Q47. Which of the following is a recommendation of the Prime Minister's Task Force on MSMEs?

- (a) The Prime Minister's Task Force on MSMEs recommends a 20% year-on-year growth in credit to micro and small enterprises.
- (b) Banks are recommended to achieve an annual growth of 15% in the number of micro enterprise accounts.
- (c) 60% of total lending to the MSE sector should be directed to Micro enterprises, based on the numbers from the corresponding quarter of the previous year.
- (d) Credit to MSMEs falls under the Priority Sector Lending with a sub-target of 7.5% of ANBC or CEOBE, whichever is higher, specifically for Micro enterprises.

Q48. Under what condition can a duplicate Demand Draft (DD) or Banker's Cheque (BC) be issued?

- (a) Only if the original instrument has already been paid.
- (b) Only after the purchaser or payee furnishes indemnity and payment has not already been made.
- (c) Without any indemnity, as long as the original instrument is lost.
- (d) Only if the request is made by a third-party holder of the instrument.

Q49. A company has total sales of ₹1,20,00,000 and accounts receivable of ₹15,00,000. What is the debtor's receivables turnover ratio?

- (a) 8 times
- (b) 18 times
- (c) 28 times
- (d) 38 times

Q50. In the event of a dispute between a bank and a Panchayat regarding the legal status of the bank's demand draft, which of the following is the correct legal status?

- (a) The bank is liable to pay the amount of the draft to the Panchayat once the payee has accepted it.
- (b) The bank is not liable to pay the amount of the draft to the Panchayat as it is not a legal entity.
- (c) The bank is liable to pay the amount of the draft to the Panchayat in due course, although the Panchayat is not a legal entity.
- (d) The bank is not liable to pay the amount of the draft to the Panchayat as it is not a legal entity.

Q51. XYZ Bank recently updated its Customer Risk Categorization (CRC) policy. During a routine internal audit, it was noted that a prominent client who is a high-net-worth individual engaged in international trade is categorized under medium risk. The client's transactions are mostly cross-border. The audit team has identified this as a potential risk. Which of the following is the most appropriate recommendation following the internal audit recommendation regarding the client's risk categorization?

- (a) Re-categorize the client to a high-risk category based solely on their high-net-worth status.
- (b) Consider additional factors such as the client's volume of cross-border transactions and international client base before deciding on any re-categorization.
- (c) Leave the client in the medium-risk category but increase the frequency of transaction monitoring.
- (d) Immediately re-categorize the client as high risk and apply enhanced due diligence procedures without further assessment.

Q52. What is the purpose of making the complaint handling process policy document available at all branches of the bank?

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- (a) To ensure that only the management is aware of the complaint handling process.
 - (b) To enhance customer service and ensure that all employees are aware of the complaint handling process.
 - (c) To restrict the information to senior-level employees only.
 - (d) To keep the document as a reference for auditors only.

Q53. Alok, a salaried employee, is concerned about the financial security of his family in case of any unforeseen events. He wants to opt for a government scheme that provides life insurance coverage along with affordable premiums. Which government scheme would be the most suitable choice for Alok to ensure financial protection for his family?

- (a) Alok should enroll in the Atal Pension Yojana to secure his family's financial future in case of any unforeseen events.
- (b) Alok should opt for the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana to secure his family's financial future in case of any accidental death and disability.
- (c) Alok should opt for the Pradhan Mantri Life Insurance Yojana to secure his family's financial future in case of any death and disability.
- (d) He should opt for the Pradhan Mantri Pension Yojana to secure his family's financial future in case of any death and disability.

Q54. Who can file a complaint with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regarding the issuance of Non-Resident External (NRE) cheques?

- (a) Only Qualified persons
- (b) Only insured persons
- (c) Only non-resident persons
- (d) Individuals

Q55. What is the scope of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) 2016?

- (a) Matters relating to insolvency, liquidation, voluntary liquidation, or reorganization of companies, entities and individuals.
- (b) Matters relating to taxation and financial reporting of companies.
- (c) Matters relating to the management of companies.
- (d) Matters relating to the management of companies.

Q56. Why should a company have a complaint handling process?

- (a) To give customers an opportunity to express their grievances or suggestions anonymously.
- (b) To collect confidential information about customers.
- (c) To restrict the flow of complaints to a few branches only.
- (d) To prevent customers from making complaints directly to the staff.

Q57. In the context of the Aadhar enrolment process, which of the following best explains how UIDAI ensures the uniqueness of the Aadhar number issued to each resident?

Rohit, a resident of India, visits an Aadhar enrolment center to register for his Aadhar card. He is required to provide his demographic details like name, date of birth, and address, along with biometric data such as fingerprints and iris scans. The Unique Identification Authority of India

(UIDAI) will use a de-duplication process to check if Rohit's details are already in the database before assigning him a unique 12-digit Aadhar number. Rohit is curious about how the system ensures that his Aadhar number is not already assigned to another person.

- (a) By generating random numbers and cross-checking them against existing identity cards issued by other government agencies such as PAN or Voter ID
- (b) By verifying the resident's demographic and biometric data against existing records in the UIDAI database to ensure that no duplicate entries are made before assigning a new Aadhar number
- (c) By checking whether the person's data matches with any global identification systems before issuing the Aadhar
- (d) By ensuring that the Aadhar number is linked to a person's tax records and financial transactions to avoid duplication of identity

Q58. 1. Based on the requirements of the buyer's creditworthiness, the bank's creditworthiness, the goods are found to be satisfactory.

2. The payment is made by the buyer/imp. The bank's creditworthiness is satisfactory. The goods are found to be satisfactory. The bank's creditworthiness is satisfactory. The goods are found to be satisfactory.

3. In a default, the bank's creditworthiness is satisfactory. The goods are found to be satisfactory. The bank's creditworthiness is satisfactory. The goods are found to be satisfactory. The bank's creditworthiness is satisfactory. The goods are found to be satisfactory.

Which of the following is the correct answer?

- (a) Only 1 and 2 are correct.
- (b) Only 2 and 3 are correct.
- (c) Only 1 and 3 are correct.
- (d) All of the above are correct.

Q59. What are the stated goals of payment banks (PBs) as per the guidelines?

- I. To provide a savings account to a broad range of entities.
- II. To deliver payment and remittance services.
- III. To facilitate the use of digital payments.

Which of the following is the correct answer?

- (a) I, II, and III
- (b) Only II & III
- (c) Only I & III
- (d) None of the above

Q60. Under which of the following circumstances will XYZ Bank be entitled to protection under Section 128 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, after paying a crossed cheque in due course?

XYZ Bank received a crossed cheque from one of its customers, Mr. P, who requested the amount be credited to his account. The cheque was crossed generally and was drawn on ABC Bank. XYZ Bank, after verifying the cheque, made the payment in due course. Later, a dispute arose questioning whether XYZ Bank was entitled to protection under Section 128 of the Negotiable Instruments Act.

- (a) XYZ Bank pays the cheque in due course, but the cheque was crossed specially, and the payment was made to a different bank.
- (b) XYZ Bank pays the cheque in due course, and the cheque was crossed generally, with payment made to a banker.
- (c) XYZ Bank pays the cheque without verifying if it was crossed generally or specially, and the payment was made to the bearer of the cheque.
- (d) XYZ Bank pays the cheque in due course, but the cheque was crossed generally, and the payment was made directly to the payee without involving a bank.

Q61. What is the main objective of BCSBI?

- (a) To regulate banks under the Banking Regulation Act, of 1949
- (b) To ensure
- (c) To promote
- (d) To monitor

Q62. When

- (a) Once the
- (b) After both
- (c) After all
- (d) When the

Q63. State

- A. Integrated** computers and communication technology has eliminated the constraints of physical transfer.
- B. EFT facilities** have better customer service.
- C. The EFT** has been recommended by the RBI.
- D. The EFT** has been recommended by the RBI.
- (a) False, True
- (b) True, False
- (c) True, True
- (d) True, False

Q64. Which of the following is the most appropriate procedure for XYZ Bank to verify and ensure that there has been no change in the KYC information of a legal entity customer?

XYZ Bank is conducting its annual KYC review for its corporate clients. They send emails to legal entity customers requesting a self-declaration regarding any changes in their KYC information. One of their clients, ABC Ltd., submits a self-declaration via the registered mobile number, confirming no changes. The bank proceeds with updating the Beneficial Ownership (BO) information for verification.

- (a) Requesting a self-declaration through any communication method, even if the contact is not registered with the bank.
- (b) Obtaining a self-declaration from the customer along with a Board resolution and verifying Beneficial Ownership, using channels like registered email, mobile number, or digital platforms.

(c) Only checking the KYC information submitted previously, without requiring any further documentation or verification from the legal entity.

(d) Relying solely on the customer's past declaration, without verifying Beneficial Ownership or the self-declaration for accuracy.

Q65. ABC Ltd. enjoys working capital facilities with Bank B. It has approached the bank for a Letter of Credit (LC) limit for the purchase of machinery parts. The relevant information provided is given below:

- Projected value of machinery parts consumption: Rs.5,400 lakh
- Projected value of machinery parts purchase on credit: Rs.4,200 lakh
- Time taken for advising LC: 12 days

• Time taken for LC

- Credit period offered by Bank B: 90 days
- Credit period available to ABC Ltd.: 60 days

What would be the

(a) Rs. 700 lakh

(b) Rs. 630 lakh

(c) Rs. 680 lakh

(d) Rs. 620 lakh

Q66. Choose the correct statement(s) regarding the impact of digital technology on the banking industry:

1. Indian banks have been slow in adopting digital technology, leading to a loss of market share to the past few years.

2. Broadband internet has enabled banks to offer services through mobile and internet banking, reducing the need for physical branches.

3. Implementation of new technologies is a way to improve the efficiency of banks.

4. Banks now use demographic data-based clusters to target their products to specific customer segments.

(a) 1, 2 only

(b) 1 and 4 only

(c) 2, 3 and 4 only

(d) All of the above

Q67. Which legislation governs the management of foreign currency accounts for individuals residing in India, as part of the movement towards capital account convertibility?

(a) Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA)

(b) Reserve Bank of India Act (RBI Act)

(c) Securities and Exchange Board of India Act (SEBI Act)

(d) Banking Regulation Act

Q68. A company has a net income of \$200,000 and shareholder equity of \$1,000,000. What is the Return on Equity (ROE)?

-
- (a) 15%
 - (b) 18%
 - (c) 16%
 - (d) 20%

Q69. Mr. Desai, a businessman, needs to urgently transfer ₹5 lakh to a supplier's account for a critical shipment. He chooses to use the RTGS system for the transfer, ensuring that the funds reach the supplier almost instantaneously. Mr. Desai initiates the transaction at 2:00 PM, and the funds are debited from his account immediately. The supplier confirms receipt within minutes. Which of the following situations could potentially disrupt the efficiency of the RTGS system, causing a delay in the beneficiary receiving the funds?

- (a) The receiving bank delays the crediting of the beneficiary's account.
- (b) The transfer amount being transferred, exceeds the RTGS limit.
- (c) The sending bank delays the transfer being initiated.
- (d) The RTGS system experiences a technical glitch or downtime.

Q70. What percentage of the total assets of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are held by Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (OBS) entities, such as Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) and Priority Sector Lending (PSL) allocations, as of March 31, 2024?

- (a) 40%
- (b) 50%
- (c) 60%
- (d) 75%

Q71. What is the primary reason for the significant changes in cash reserves held by the RBI over the past few decades?

- (a) Decrease in cash requirements for banks.
- (b) Upward revision of cash reserve ratios.
- (c) Elimination of cash reserves.
- (d) Reduction in banking regulations on cash reserves.

Q72. Which of the following can be inferred regarding the amendment to Section 28 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and its impact on bank guarantees?

1. Before the amendment to Section 28, most bank guarantees included a clause limiting the beneficiary's right to enforce claims within a short time period, typically three to six months.
2. The amendment to Section 28 was introduced to prevent government departments and municipal bodies from filing claims under bank guarantees for up to thirty years.
3. The amendment allows banks to extinguish their liability under a bank guarantee immediately after the stipulated claim period ends, reducing the need for long-term financial provisions.

-
- (a) Only 1, 2
 - (b) Only 2, 3
 - (c) Only 1, 3
 - (d) All of the above

Q73. In a "Contract of Indemnity," who is responsible for compensating the loss?

- (a) The third party who caused the loss.
- (b) The person who suffered the loss.
- (c) The promisor who made the promise.
- (d) The government.

Q74. In meeting the requirements of financial and non-financial risk management, which of the following is not a part of the risk management process?

- (a) Two
- (b) Three
- (c) Four
- (d) Five

Q75. For which of the following are Banks liable to pay compensation?

- A. At the request of the depositor
 - B. Payment of interest on deposits
 - C. Payment of principal on deposits
 - D. Payment of interest on deposits
- (a) A, B, and C
- (b) B, C, and D
- (c) Only B & C
- (d) All of the above

Q76. If a borrower has a loan of 200 lakh, and the lender has a provision of 10% for non-payment, how much will be the provision?

- (a) 100 lakh
- (b) 150 lakh
- (c) 160 lakh
- (d) 200 lakh

Q77. Statement 1: Ethical audits conducted at regular intervals can help identify weak ethical areas within the organization, thereby preventing a potential crisis arising from internal factors. Statement 2: External screening of threats focuses on factors that are within a firm's control, such as improving product/service quality, to prepare for a crisis.

Statement 3: The Whistle-blower Policy in an organization is designed to encourage reporting of unethical or illegal activities and assures protection for the individuals who report such activities.

Which of the following statements about the Pre-Crisis Stage and its management practices in an organization is/are correct?

- (a) Only Statement 1 and Statement 3 are correct
- (b) Only Statement 2 and Statement 3 are correct
- (c) Only Statement 1 and Statement 2 are correct
- (d) All three statements are correct

Q78. What is the purpose of implementing a Risk-Based Approach (RBA) in risk management for banks?

- (a) To guarantee the effective execution of AML/CFT measures.
- (b) To continuously evaluate and strengthen control measures as needed.
- (c) To tailor risk management measures to the bank's risk levels.
- (d) To analyze the bank's risk exposure to customers, products/services, and jurisdictions.

Q79. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding governing banks' depositors' rights?
A small business owner has a savings account with a bank. The bank has a policy that in order to maintain the account, the depositor must place a minimum amount in the account. The bank's policy is to place a minimum amount in the account. Although the bank's policy is to place a minimum amount in the account, it violates the principle of transparency. The bank's policy is to place a minimum amount in the account and other statements are maintained to him.

- (a) A bank is not allowed to place a minimum amount in the account only if the customer's deposit is not secure.
- (b) Banks are not allowed to place a minimum amount in the account if the depositor and may include a condition where certain facilities can be withdrawn with the placement of a minimum deposit amount. The bank must be approved by the customer in writing.
- (c) As part of promoting transparency, banks must explicitly mention all operational costs, including charges and fees, to the customer. Banks must also provide a list of services with deposit voluntarily or otherwise.
- (d) A bank is not allowed to place a minimum amount in the account if the depositor's placement of deposits, but the bank must be approved by the depositor to remain compliant with transparency norms.

Q80. XYZ Wealth Management is advising its client, Mr. Gupta, on diversifying his investment portfolio. Mr. Gupta is particularly interested in exploring permitted investment avenues under the current regulatory framework. His portfolio manager presents several options, including investing in capital instruments of companies listed on the stock exchange, units issued by investment vehicles, and participating in the capital of a Limited Liability Partnership (LLP). Mr. Gupta also considers investing in convertible notes issued by a startup.

Considering the information provided, which of the following statements is most accurate regarding Mr. Gupta's potential investments?

(a) Mr. Gupta can invest in the capital of a LLP with a limit proportional to his other investments, but investing in convertible notes of a startup company is subject to strict regulatory restrictions under FEMA.

(b) Mr. Gupta can invest in the capital of a LLP without any limit, and investing in convertible notes issued by a startup company is permitted under FEMA guidelines.

(c) Mr. Gupta is restricted from investing in units issued by an investment vehicle outside the stock exchange, but he can invest in capital instruments of a company on the stock exchange without any restrictions.

(d) Mr. Gupta can only invest in capital instruments of a company or units issued by an investment vehicle on the stock exchange, and all other investment avenues are subject to significant regulatory limitations.

Q81. XYZ Bank is implementing a new RegTech solution to manage regulatory compliance requirements. The solution aims to automate reporting, generate alerts for non-compliance, and reduce the risk of regulatory fines. However, the implementation is facing challenges due to the evolving regulatory landscape and the need for continuous updates. Which of the following is the most likely to be a challenge in implementing RegTech for managing compliance?

(a) The need for frequent updates to the RegTech solution to keep up with the bank's internal compliance requirements could strain resources.

(b) The potential for data breaches and security vulnerabilities in the RegTech systems, leading to data loss or unauthorized access, could be a significant risk.

(c) The risk of over-reliance on automated processes could result in a lack of human oversight, potentially leading to errors or missed compliance issues.

(d) The challenge of integrating the RegTech solution with existing legacy systems in different jurisdictions could limit its effectiveness in a global context.

Q82. If a farmer has 24,000 kg of wheat and wants to store it in a warehouse, how many units of storage are required?

(a) 24,000

(b) 20,000

(c) 16,000

(d) 10,000

Q83. What are the minimum disclosures required by the RBI in the 'Notes to Accounts' of financial statements?

(a) Only the items that are significant to the understanding of the financial position and performance of the bank

(b) Only the comparative financial information of the previous period

(c) All disclosures required by the Accounting Standards

(d) The items listed in the RBI Guidelines

Q84. What type of shares is considered appropriate as collateral for loans granted to corporations to finance the promoters' contribution towards the equity of newly established companies?

- (a) Only shares in dematerialized (demat) form
- (b) Only shares in physical form
- (c) Both dematerialized and physical shares
- (d) None, as shares are not permissible as collateral for such loans

Q85. Which of the following statements accurately describe the categories of NBFCs exempted from registration with RBI under the RBI Act, 1934?

- Statement 1: NBFCs engaged in securitisation business, as defined in the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002, are exempted.
- Statement 2: NBFCs engaged in business of leasing and hire purchase, as defined in the RBI Act, 1934, are exempted from registration with RBI under the RBI Act, 1934.
- Statement 3: NBFCs engaged in business of insurance, as defined in the Insurance Act, 1938, are exempted from registration with RBI under the RBI Act, 1934.
- Statement 4: NBFCs engaged in business of mutual funds, as defined in the Mutual Funds Act, 1996, are exempted from registration with RBI under the RBI Act, 1934.
- (a) Statement 1 and Statement 2
 - (b) Statement 2 and Statement 3
 - (c) Statement 3 and Statement 4
 - (d) Statement 1 and Statement 4

Q86. Which of the following statements accurately describe the categories of NBFCs exempted from registration with RBI under the RBI Act, 1934?

Statement 1: NBFCs engaged in business of insurance, as defined in the Insurance Act, 1938, are exempted from registration with RBI under the RBI Act, 1934.

Statement 2: NBFCs engaged in business of mutual funds, as defined in the Mutual Funds Act, 1996, are exempted from registration with RBI under the RBI Act, 1934.

Statement 3: NBFCs engaged in business of leasing and hire purchase, as defined in the RBI Act, 1934, are exempted from registration with RBI under the RBI Act, 1934.

Statement 4: NBFCs engaged in business of securitisation, as defined in the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002, are exempted from registration with RBI under the RBI Act, 1934.

- (a) Only Statement 1
- (b) Only Statement 2
- (c) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2
- (d) Neither Statement 1 nor Statement 2

Q87. When calculating drawing power, the margin is deducted after excluding _____ stock from the total stock value, ensuring that the value considered for credit is fully secured.

- (a) Paid-up
- (b) Unpaid
- (c) Residual
- (d) Gross

Q88. Which among the given directives isn't pertinent to activities executed at White Label ATMs (WLAs)?

- (a) Directives concerning recompense for unsuccessful ATM transactions.
- (b) Directives allowing a quintet of complimentary monthly transactions when utilizing ATMs from different banks.
- (c) Universal directives overseeing the functionality of ATMs managed by banks.
- (d) Each of the aforementioned directives pertains to WLA transactions.

Q89. Identify the entities that are mandated to adhere to the Right to Information (RTI) Act in India:

- (a) Exclusive public institutions.
- (b) Solely public institutions.
- (c) Both public and private institutions.
- (d) Neither public nor private institutions.

Q90. What is the primary objective of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)?

- (a) Maximizing the growth of the Indian economy.
- (b) Ensuring the stability of the Indian financial system.
- (c) Lending to the government.
- (d) Ignoring the financial system.

Q91. Which of the following is not a function of the RBI?

- (i) An employer of the public.
 - (ii) An employer of the public.
 - (iii) An employer of the public.
 - (iv) An employer of the public.
- (a) Both ii, and iii.
- (b) Both iii, and iv.
- (c) Both ii, and iv.
- (d) ii, iii, and iv.

Q92. What is the correct procedure for Mr. Gupta, a resident of New Delhi, to reallocate a portion of the foreign contribution from his "FCRA Account" at SBI's New Delhi Main Branch to another chosen scheduled bank for easier operations?

- (a) Mr. Gupta is permitted to directly relocate the foreign contribution from his "FCRA Account" at SBI's New Delhi Main Branch to any scheduled bank of his preference without any limitations.
- (b) Mr. Gupta can shift the entire foreign contribution from his "FCRA Account" at SBI's New Delhi Main Branch to any other personal or operational account of his choosing for better management.
- (c) Mr. Gupta is not authorized to transfer the foreign contributions to another scheduled bank; he must use the funds directly from his "FCRA Account" at SBI's New Delhi Main Branch.
- (d) Mr. Gupta should first transfer the foreign contribution from his "FCRA Account" at SBI's New Delhi Main Branch to his "FCRA Account" in a different scheduled bank, then he can move it to any scheduled bank of his choice for usage.

Q93. On August 10, 2023, Mr. Smith, a customer of XYZ Bank, issued a crossed cheque for Rs. 5,000 favoring Mr. Johnson. The cheque appeared to be genuine and was presented for clearing under the CTS system. XYZ Bank, acting in good faith and without negligence, received the payment for Mr. Smith. However, upon further examination, it was discovered that the signature on the cheque was forged. Can XYZ Bank claim protection under Sec. 131 for the payment received from the forged cheque?

(a) No, XYZ Bank cannot claim protection under Sec. 131 even though they acted in good faith and received the payment for their customer, as they did not fulfill the crucial condition of verifying the prima facie genuineness of the cheque before collecting payment.

(b) Yes, XYZ Bank can claim protection under Sec. 131 as they acted in good faith and without negligence in receiving the payment for their customer, and they did not verify the genuineness of the cheque before collecting payment.

(c) No, XYZ Bank cannot claim protection under Sec. 131 as they did not verify the genuineness of the cheque before collecting payment, and they acted in bad faith or especially negligent actions.

(d) Yes, XYZ Bank can claim protection under Sec. 131 as they acted in good faith and without negligence in receiving the payment for their customer, and they did not verify the genuineness of the cheque and could not have done so.

Q94. A person deposits Rs. 1,00,000 in a bank for 3 years at 10% per annum. Calculate the simple interest.

(a) Rs. 1,25,000

(b) Rs. 1,30,000

(c) Rs. 1,50,000

(d) Rs. 1,60,000

Q95. As per Reserve Bank of India's KYC guidelines, what documents are required to open an account?

(a) Document 1

(b) Document 2

(c) Document 3

(d) Document 4

Q96. From which sources can NRIs/PIOs/OCIs legally acquire immovable property in India, except for agricultural land, plantation property, and farmhouses?

(a) By purchasing from a resident of India, an NRI, or an OCI who is a relative as defined under the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) By inheriting property from a person residing outside India, provided the property was acquired in compliance with foreign exchange regulations.

(c) By inheriting property from a resident of India.

(d) All of the above

Q97. What is the purpose of creating savings habits through SHGs?

- (i) To uplift the living conditions of poor**
- (ii) To mobilize individual skills for the group's interest**
- (iii) To assist members financially in their time of need**
- (a) Only ii
- (b) Only ii and iii
- (c) Only i and iii
- (d) All of the above

Q98. Under what circumstances does a bank have a NOT a right to claim a customer's goods or securities?

- (a) When the bank has a loan against the goods or securities
- (b) When the bank has a lien on the goods or securities in the course of its banking business
- (c) When the bank has a charge on the goods or securities
- (d) When the bank has a mortgage on the goods or securities

Q99. Under what circumstances is a cheque considered a demand instrument?

- (a) A cheque payable to order and dated
- (b) A postdated cheque
- (c) A cheque payable to order and dated
- (d) A cheque payable to order and dated

Q100. Alice is a senior manager at a bank. She is asked to give her opinion on the bank's technological strategy. The bank is considering various options for its future, including a merger with another financial institution. During a meeting, the topic of technological frameworks comes up. Alice is asked for her opinion. What should Alice say?

- (a) Alice should suggest that merging banks will be seamless because modern IT infrastructure is adaptable and can handle the complexities easily.
- (b) Alice should recommend avoiding any mergers entirely to circumvent the potential technological complications that could arise.
- (c) Alice should suggest that merging banks will be seamless because modern IT infrastructure is adaptable and can handle the complexities easily.
- (d) Alice should recommend avoiding any mergers entirely to circumvent the potential technological complications that could arise.

Solutions

S1. Ans.(d)

Sol. Cycle of Operation=Time for Advising L/C+Shipment Time+Credit Period

$$=15+25+35=75\text{days} = 15 + 25 + 35 = 75 \text{ days}$$

The number of cycles in one financial year is

$$\text{Number of Cycles} = 360/75 = 4.8 \text{ cycles}$$

$$\text{LC credit limit} = 4,200 \text{ lakh} / 4.8$$

$$= 875 \text{ lakh}$$

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol. The period within which a claim must be initiated for recovery of debt through the court. The limitation period of debt, or debt recovery, becomes time-barred if the claim is not enforced within the specified period.

S3. Ans.(d)

Sol. According to the provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, a bill of exchange is a written order by a bank or a customer as a creditor to a bank or a customer as a debtor to pay a certain amount; the customer may also pay the bill through a bank by cheque, draft, or withdrawal from a demand deposit account. The right to withdraw money from a demand deposit account is still required.

S4. Ans.(d)

Sol. Authorized persons (APs) under the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) have several operational responsibilities to ensure compliance with the act. Some of these are:

- Obtaining declarations from individuals transacting in foreign exchange transactions. This action is not intended to be a condition for the transaction.
- Collecting and maintaining records of the transaction to ensure that the transaction is in compliance with the act or any rule.
- Keeping a record of the transaction to ensure that the transaction was undertaken.
- Refusing to undertake the transaction in writing if there is a reasonable belief of contravention/evasion and reporting such suspicions to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). These measures are put in place to prevent misuse of foreign exchange transactions and ensure adherence to legal and regulatory frameworks.

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. Unsecured exposures identified as 'substandard' attract an additional provision of 10%, meaning a total of 25% (15% general provision + 10% additional provision) on the outstanding balance should be provisioned. Hence, option b which suggests a 25% provision is the correct answer.

S6. Ans.(a)

Sol. Typically, investments in securitized assets originated by Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) are not subject to an interest cap as per regulatory norms. The pricing is generally influenced by market forces and the credit rating of the securitized assets. Therefore, the correct answer is option (a), "There is no interest cap for investments in securitized assets originated by MFIs."

S7. Ans.(d)

Sol. The given scenario precisely matches the characteristics of a Smishing attack. Smishing attempts often use urgent language, URLs, and threats of financial penalties to lure victims into falling for the scam. According to best practices, if Jane has any doubts, she should confirm the situation by calling her bank's Branch 1-800-555-1234 or by replying to the text message. Ignoring the message is also a recommended action.

S8. Ans.(c)

[illegible]

S9. Ans.(c)

Sol. As per the terms of the contract, the amount payable by the company is not exceeding US\$ 100,000 for any pipeline transactions. The company has not made any payment for the ongoing or future pipeline transactions. This is because the settlement of the pipeline transactions is ongoing or pending. The company has not received any balance sheet for the pipeline transactions.

S10. Ans.(a)

Sol. The committee was formed in 1983 under the chairmanship of Rangarajan and was responsible for studying the issues related to the environment and the impact of the projects on the environment. The committee submitted a **Report on Environmental Impact Assessment** in 1984. The committee was constituted by the Government of India in the period 1990-1994. This committee was tasked with creating a **perspective plan**.

S11. Ans.(d)

Sol. When a bank receives a garnishee order from a court or an attachment order from the Income Tax Authorities under section 226 of the Income-tax Act, it is mandated to immediately halt all debit operations in the account that has been specified in the order. This action is taken to comply with the legal requirements set forth by the court or tax authorities, ensuring that the account's funds are preserved in accordance with the directives. The bank must then inform the account holder of the order, suspending any withdrawals or outgoing payment activities until the legal matters are settled, thereby preventing any transactions that could interfere with the execution of the court's or authority's decision.

S12. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Reserve Bank of India allows various entities, including Non-Governmental Organizations/Self-Help Groups (NGOs/SHGs), Micro-finance Institutions (MFIs), and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), to function as intermediaries. These organizations are authorized to offer banking and financial services under the frameworks of business facilitators (BF) and business correspondents (BC).

S13. Ans.(a)

Sol. The principle that a bank's liability in a bank guarantee is primary and independent of the underlying contract between the buyer/importer and the seller/exporter applies to a Deferred Payment Guarantee (DPG).

S14. Ans.(b)

Sol. Essential

1. Application whitelisting	to control the execution of unauthorized software
2. Patching applications	to remediate known security vulnerabilities
3. Configuring Microsoft Office macro settings	to block untrusted macros
4. Application hardening	to protect against vulnerable functionality
5. Restricting administrative privileges	to limit powerful access to systems
6. Patching operating systems	to remediate known security vulnerabilities
7. Multifactor authentication	to protect against risky activities and credential theft
8. Daily backups	to maintain the availability of uninfected critical data.

S15. Ans.(d)

Sol. RTGS (Real Time Gross Settlement) is a payment system where funds are transferred in real time and on a gross basis. The guidelines require that the beneficiary's account is credited within **30 minutes** of receiving the RTGS message. **Option (d)** is correct as the bank delayed the crediting by more than 30 minutes due to system issues, thus violating the guidelines.

- **Option (a)** is incorrect because the minimum RTGS transaction amount is ₹2 lakh, and this transaction falls below the permissible limit.
- **Option (b)** is correct since the transaction amount is ₹2.5 lakh, and the account was credited within 30 minutes.
- **Option (c)** is incorrect because the bank credited the account 35 minutes after receiving the message, exceeding the 30-minute limit, which is a violation.

S16. Ans.(a)

Sol. Spurious goods refer to products or items that are not genuine or authentic, yet they are falsely claimed or presented as genuine by the seller or manufacturer. These goods may imitate the appearance or packaging of legitimate products to deceive consumers into believing that they are purchasing the real thing.

S17. Ans.(a)

Sol. For the 'Doubtful I' classification in the 2nd year, the unsecured portion requires 100% provisioning.

$$\text{Provisioning} = ₹250,000 \times 100/100 = ₹250,000$$

So, the correct answer is (a).

S18. Ans.(c)

Sol. When dealing with a salary certificate, the bank must verify the salary certificate's authenticity. The salary certificate should be issued by the employer, and the bank should verify the employer's ability to repay. The salary certificate should be issued by the employer, and the bank should verify the employer's ability to repay.

S19. Ans.(c)

Sol. This is a case of price increase. The bank should practice a restrictive policy because of an increase in the price of the goods. The bank should practice a restrictive policy because of an increase in the price of the goods. The bank should practice a restrictive policy because of an increase in the price of the goods.

S20. Ans.(b)

Sol. OVD, or Original Valid Document, is a document that establishes the identity of an individual. It includes documents like Passports, National Identity Cards, and Driving Licenses.

S21. Ans.(a)

Sol. A bank is not liable for the payment of a cheque if it is not made in due course. This situation is governed by the principles of the Negotiable Instruments Act, where a bank is protected if it adheres to standard procedures in processing payments, even in cases where the endorsement is later discovered to be non-genuine. This provision is designed to shield banks from liability when they have acted in good faith and followed standard banking practices.

S22. Ans.(a)

Sol. Statement 1 is correct as the RBI intentionally does not acknowledge receipt of complaints to protect the complainant's identity.

Statement 2 is incorrect because complainants are explicitly advised not to engage in further correspondence with the RBI to maintain the confidentiality of their complaint.

Statement 3 is correct as the RBI will contact the complainant if additional clarification is required.

S23. Ans.(c)

Sol. The primary objective of extending Interest Subvention and Incentive for Prompt Repayment through Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) for Short Term Crop Loans is to ensure farmers have access to affordable credit and to promote timely repayment of loans. This scheme helps farmers manage their short-term working capital needs efficiently, thereby supporting agricultural productivity and financial stability.

S24. Ans.(c)

Sol. There is no limit on the amount of a dispute that can be filed before the Ombudsman.

S25. Ans.(b)

Sol. Given that
Net working capital =
Working Capital
Maximum borrowing
Borrower must pay
Additional margin

Rs. 2 lacs

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. The consumer protection legal requirements under the Consumer Protection Act, 1961. Under Section 11(2) of the Consumer Protection Act, 1961, a bank is required to issue a signed order from an authorised officer of the bank, which mandates that the bank must provide the information to the customer after sharing the information with the relevant regulatory agency with the customer.

S27. Ans.(b)

Sol. To find Gross NPA as a percentage of Gross advances, use the formula:
Gross NPA as a percentage of Gross advances = $\left(\frac{\text{Gross NPA}}{\text{Gross advances}} \times 100 \right)$
Substituting the values:
(₹15 lacs / ₹100 lacs) × 100 = 15%

S28. Ans.(c)

Sol. The interest rate for a loan taken against Term Deposits (TDs) is usually set by marking it up by a defined percentage over the rate provided on the TD. Consequently, the interest rate charged on the loan will surpass the interest generated from the TD, establishing it as an efficient borrowing choice using the TD as security.

S29. Ans.(c)

Sol. A collecting banker has the responsibility to be vigilant about the customer's financial circumstances and the nature of transactions happening within the account. Neglecting this aspect can lead to risks and raise suspicions regarding significant deposits made through cheque collections. The banker must remain informed about both the customer's financial health and the patterns of transactions to ensure due diligence is practiced in managing the account.

S30. Ans.(c)

Sol. Under Sections 59 to 61 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, a debtor holds the right to precisely allocate a payment by issuing written instructions to their banker. This vital mechanism guarantees that the payment is exclusively utilized to offset a designated debt. Through this legal provision, debtors can exert control over the allocation of funds, enhancing financial transparency and contractual obligations in monetary transactions.

S31. Ans.(c)

Sol.

1. **Scale of finance for wheat** = $1 * ₹30,000 = ₹30,000$
2. **Scale of**
3. **Total sc**
4. **Add 10%**
5. **Add 20%**
6. **Total KC**

S32. Ans.(b)

Sol. The ten...ent to the...eration/the...in the SNRR
business of t...seven years...
guidelines. F...val.

S33. Ans.(b)

Sol. Stateme...payments received fo...e allowed as
credits in an...is also...consultancy
fees and ho...stments are
excluded fro...use ad...er finances b...exports are
indeed allow...redits...EEFC account.

S34. Ans.(b)

Sol. The opp...tion...it can be for
a duration n...be 30 + 15 =
45 days.

S35. Ans.(c)

Sol. To effectively resolve an ethical dilemma, Sarah should explore multiple alternative solutions, considering both the short-term and long-term implications while maintaining objectivity. Ethical dilemmas require comprehensive understanding and innovative thinking, rather than a narrow win-lose analysis. By evaluating all possible options and their consequences, Sarah can find a solution that aligns with both ethical standards and the company's long-term success.

S36. Ans.(d)

Sol. The responsibility for resolving complaints or grievances related to customer service at the Branch falls primarily on the Branch Manager. When issues cannot be resolved by the counter staff or supervisor, it is the Branch Manager's obligation to investigate and address the complaint effectively.

S37. Ans.(a)

Sol. Upon receipt of a garnishee order, a bank is obligated to halt all debit operations on the customer's account that have been targeted by the order and promptly inform the customer of this legal action. This step is crucial to ensure adherence to the legal directives while safeguarding the interests of the customer. Promptly notifying the customer about the garnishee order is essential for maintaining transparency, fostering trust, and facilitating a swift resolution of any issues leading to the issuance of the order. This procedure is designed to protect both the bank and its customers from potential fraudulent activities or other related concerns.

S38. Ans.(c)

Sol. A bank is required to employ those resources in order to ensure that it can pay the claims of its depositors. This allows banks to procure interbank deposits from other banks, which in turn provides them with access to their customers.

S39. Ans.(a)

Sol. The provisions of the legal obligation outlined in Section 131 of the Act of 1981. The provisions have received payment in full for the purpose of the customer's account, thereby protecting them from incurring liability for any defective or defective.

S40. Ans.(b)

Sol. Drawing liability, from the bank's perspective, is considered a liability, from the bank's perspective. The bank's margin is applied to this bank's value to determine the maximum amount that can be drawn on a bank. The bank's margin accurately reflects the bank's "drawing power" as described.

S41. Ans.(a)

Sol. The international financial crisis of 2008 Global Financial Crisis led to the development of a uniform global identification system for legal entities participating in financial transactions. The LEI helps improve financial transparency and mitigate the systemic risks that contributed to the crisis.

S42. Ans.(b)

Sol. Section 11 of the Contract Act specifies that for a person to be legally competent to enter into a contract, three conditions must be met: (i) the person must have attained the age of majority, (ii) the person must be of sound mind, and (iii) the person must not be disqualified from entering into a contract by any law to which they are subject. These conditions ensure that only those individuals who are legally and mentally capable can engage in binding contracts.

S43. Ans.(a)

Sol. In real estate transactions, an Escrow account is set up to protect both the buyer and the seller by ensuring that the funds are not released until all the conditions of the purchase agreement have been met. For instance, the escrow service may require the seller to provide proof of a clear title or to complete certain repairs before the money is transferred. This mechanism ensures that the transaction proceeds smoothly and securely.

S44. Ans.(c)

Sol. Commercial paper is an unsecured money market instrument issued in the form of a promissory note. It enables highly rated corporate borrowers to diversify their sources of short-term borrowings and to provide

S45. Ans.(c)

Sol. The study found that banks with strong financial services as a competitive advantage experienced consistent income stream growth, even in the face of rising interest rate changes. This consistency in revenue flow is a key factor in banks' better financial performance, which reduces the risk of interest-based income fluctuations. Overall, all financial institutions in the market are expected to benefit from these findings.

S46. Ans.(c)

Article 247

S47. Ans.(b)

Sol. Option [REDACTED] of the Prime Minister's [REDACTED] recommend [REDACTED] enterprise accounts, not 15%. All the other options correctly summarize features or recommendations for MSMEs.

S48. Ans.(b)

Sol. A duplicate DD or BC can be issued if the original instrument has not been paid and the purchaser or payee furnishes an indemnity. This protects the bank against any potential claims that might arise from the original instrument being found or misused. This is a standard procedure to ensure that the bank and the purchaser are safeguarded against any possible financial loss.

Sol.

$$\text{Debtor's Receivables Turnover Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Sales}}{\text{Accounts Receivable}}$$
$$\text{Debtor's Receivables Turnover Ratio} = \frac{\text{₹1,20,00,000}}{\text{₹15,00,000}} = 8$$

S50. Ans.(c)

S51. Ans.(b)

S52. Ans.(b)

S53. Ans.(a)

32

S54. Ans.(a)

Sol. Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs) issue Security Receipts (SRs) mainly to Qualified Buyers (QBs) as defined by regulations. These Qualified Buyers are generally institutions or other entities that meet certain financial and regulatory criteria that make them eligible to invest in such financial instruments.

S55. Ans.(a)

Sol. The IBC covers matters related to insolvency, liquidation, voluntary liquidation, or bankruptcy of entities and individuals. It applies to companies incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013, or under any previous law, limited liability partnerships, partnership firms, proprietorship firms, and individuals.

S56. Ans.(a)

Sol. A company can express their grievances and provide a more accessible way to communicate with services and customer satisfaction.

S57. Ans.(b)

Sol. The UIDAI Aadhaar number is a 12-digit identification process, where both the user's name, address, and fingerprints and iris scans) of the user are stored in the existing records. It guarantees that no duplicate records are created to the same or another number is unique and intelligent for financial.

S58. Ans.(b)

- Sol.**
1. **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Banks do not take responsibility for goods shipped that do not meet the buyer's requirements. The bank's obligation under a Deferred Payment Guarantee is independent of the underlying contract between the buyer/importer and the seller/exporter. The bank is obligated to make payment without protest, based on the unconditional and irrevocable nature of the guarantee.
 2. **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The bank's obligation under a Deferred Payment Guarantee is independent of the underlying contract between the buyer/importer and the seller/exporter. The bank is obligated to make payment without protest, based on the unconditional and irrevocable nature of the guarantee.
 3. **Statement 3 is correct:** The bank's liability under a Deferred Payment Guarantee is primary and independent of the underlying contract between the buyer/importer and the seller/exporter. The bank is obligated to make payment without protest, based on the unconditional and irrevocable nature of the guarantee.

S59. Ans.(a)

Sol. The objectives of payment banks (PBs) are multifaceted as per the regulatory guidelines. These include the provision of small savings accounts, which cater to various entities such as migrant laborers, low-income households, and small businesses. Additionally, offering efficient payment and remittance

services is a key goal. Another significant objective is ensuring financial inclusion. This is particularly aimed at serving remote areas and underbanked populations, utilizing business correspondents (BCs), ATMs, and other accessible networks. These objectives collectively aim to broaden the reach of banking services and integrate more people into the formal financial system.

S60. Ans.(b)

Sol. Section 128 of the Negotiable Instruments Act provides protection to a drawee bank that pays a crossed cheque in due course, placing it in the same position as if the payment was made to the true owner of the cheque. For the protection to apply, certain conditions must be met: when a cheque is crossed generally, the payment must be made to a banker; when crossed specially, the payment must be made only to the specified banker. **Option (b)** is correct because XYZ Bank followed the rule by paying the cheque to the specified banker.

- **Option (a)** is incorrect because the payment must have been made to the specified banker.
- **Option (c)** is incorrect because the bank's protection wouldn't be affected by the drawer's signature.
- **Option (d)** is incorrect because the cheque must be presented to the process to qualify for protection.

S61. Ans.(b)

Sol. The main objective of the RBI is to regulate, develop, promote, and ensure the safety of the Banking Codes and Standards for Financial Institutions (BSFI) to ensure that the Codes and Standards are adhered to, thereby ensuring services to their customers.

S62. Ans.(b)

Sol. The clearing cycle for Negotiable Instruments is treated as complete only when the presentation clearing session and the corresponding return clearing session are successfully completed. This ensures that all cheques are cleared and the return clearing session is successful. Insufficient funds are not a concern in this context.

S63. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct statements are as follows:

- A. True - The availability of integrated technology, such as computers and communication facilities, has indeed eliminated the constraint of distance in providing better customer service and expediting funds transfer.
- B. False - EFT (Electronic Funds Transfer) facilitates the movement of funds through electronic media, not physical means.
- C. True - The EFT mechanism at the national level was established as a result of the recommendations of the Saraf Committee on technology issues in the payment and settlement system constituted by the RBI (Reserve Bank of India) in 1994.

S64. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct procedure for banks includes obtaining a self-declaration from legal entities, along with a letter from an authorized official, Board resolution, or other formal documents. Banks should also verify that the Beneficial Ownership (BO) information is up-to-date and that no changes have occurred. This ensures compliance with KYC norms. **Option (b)** captures all essential steps—self-declaration, verification of BO, and use of registered communication channels, making it the most comprehensive and compliant approach.

- **Option (a)** is incorrect as it suggests using unregistered communication methods, which could compromise security.
- **Option (c)** ignores the need for verification and updating of BO information, an essential part of the KYC review process.
- **Option (d)** is incorrect as it suggests that BO information is current, which is not necessarily true.

S65. Ans.(a)

Sol. The time taken by the car to travel from A to B = Time for advertisement period + Time for driving
Time for advertisement period = 30 days

$$= 12 + 18 +$$

The number of days in a year is 360 days in a year.

Number of cycles = $\frac{360}{12} = 30$ cycles.

The project is purchased on credit.

The value of the project is 100.

Value of L/C = 100.

Thus, the Leverage is 100.

S66. Ans.(a)

Sol. Explana

1. This statement is incorrect. Indian banks have significantly reduced their reliance on branches of digital technology, leading to a decline in the use of digital banking.
2. This is a common misconception. While digital banking is growing, it is not the only way for banks to reach their customers.
3. This statement is incorrect. Implementation of new technologies often involves significant costs, not just in terms of acquiring the technology but also in training staff, integrating with existing systems, and maintaining the new technologies.
4. This statement is incorrect. Banks continue to use demographic information to segment their customer base and offer targeted products and services.

S67. Ans.(a)

Sol. The regulation of foreign currency accounts for individuals living in India falls under the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA). This act facilitates the opening, holding, and maintaining of foreign currency accounts within India, helping residents engage in foreign exchange transactions and offering a way to mitigate exchange rate risk while also reducing the costs associated with currency conversion.

S68. Ans.(d)

Sol. $ROE = (\text{Net Income} / \text{Shareholder's Equity}) \times 100$
 $= (\$200,000 / \$1,000,000) \times 100$
 $= 20\%$

S69. Ans.(a)

Sol. While RTGS transactions are processed on a real-time basis, technical issues at the receiving bank can delay the crediting of the beneficiary's account. Even though RTGS requires the beneficiary's account to be credited within 30 minutes of receiving the RTGS message, technical disruptions can cause delays, potentially affecting the transaction's efficiency.

Information

Real-Time Payments (RTGS) ensure that payments are processed in real-time, with no Minimum Transaction Limit and no upper limit. Instantaneous credit is provided within 30 minutes, under normal circumstances. Availability: RTGS is available on holidays and weekends for high-value transactions. Technical Disruptions: Technical issues at the bank's end can cause delays in processing of RTGS transactions. Manual Verification: In some cases, transactions may require manual verification in cases of suspicious activity, which is rare.

S70. Ans.(d)

Sol. The requirement for UCBs to allocate 70% of their ANB to priority sectors by March 31, 2024, UCBs are required to allocate 70% of their ANB to priority sectors, which was held by the priority sector. This measure reflects a structured approach to strengthening the economy on priority sectors over

S71. Ans.(b)

Sol. One major concern is the increase in holding costs, which raises the opportunity cost of holding cash, leading to greater costs in terms of lost potential earnings from investments when they hold too much cash on hand. This incentivizes companies to adopt more efficient cash management practices.

S72. Ans.(a)

Sol.

- **Statement 1** is correct. Prior to the amendment of Section 28, bank guarantees commonly included a clause limiting the time in which the beneficiary could enforce a claim to three to six months, after which the bank's liability would be extinguished.
- **Statement 2** is correct. The clause was introduced due to concerns that without such a limitation, government departments and municipal bodies could file claims under bank guarantees up to thirty years after a claim was made, creating long-term liabilities for banks.

- **Statement 3** is incorrect. The amendment does not immediately extinguish the bank's liability after the claim period ends. The amendment likely redefines the limitations and conditions under which claims can be made, but it does not remove the banks' liability as soon as the claim period ends.

S73. Ans.(c)

Sol. In a "Contract of Indemnity," the promisor is the party responsible for compensating the loss incurred by the promisee. The promisor makes a legal commitment to indemnify the promisee against any losses that arise due to the promisor's actions or the actions of any other person, ensuring that the promisee is financially protected.

S74. Ans.(b)

Sol. In metro areas, the financial and non-financial transactions of individuals and businesses in metro areas can account for a significant portion of the total costs.

S75. Ans.(d)

Sol. Banker's responsibility is to act in the best interest of its customers. Banker's duty is to act for the benefit of its customers.

- a) At the request of the customer, the banker may provide services for the customer.
- b) Payment of the bill of exchange / c. to the order of the customer.
- c) Payment of the bill of exchange / c. to the order of the customer.
- d) Payment of the bill of exchange / c. to the order of the customer.
- e) Payment of the bill of exchange / c. to the order of the customer.
- f) Payment of the bill of exchange / c. to the order of the customer.
- g) All other services provided by the banker to the customer.

S76. Ans.(b)

Sol. Although the sum of 200 lakh would be 150 lakh, the policy state that the maximum amount in default is subject to the limit of 150 lakh. If the amount is higher, it is considered as 150 lakh.

S77. Ans.(a)

- Sol.**
1. **Statement 1** is correct: Ethical audits are indeed a preventive measure that helps in identifying weak ethical areas within an organization, thereby preventing a potential crisis due to internal reasons.
 2. **Statement 2** is incorrect: External screening of threats focuses on factors **beyond** a firm's control, such as market conditions or actions by fraudsters, not on improving internal factors like product/service quality, which are within the firm's control.
 3. **Statement 3** is correct: The Whistle-blower Policy is designed to encourage the reporting of unethical or illegal activities and provides protection to those who report such activities, helping prevent larger crises.

S78. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Risk-Based Approach (RBA) is employed by banks to customize customer due diligence and transaction monitoring measures based on the assessed risk levels, ensuring that anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism measures are appropriately applied according to the level of risk.

S79. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is C because banks must ensure transparency and explicitly inform depositors about charges, account operations, and restrictive practices like "tying-up" services with deposits. Such practices should only occur if the customer voluntarily consents after understanding the terms. Other options are incorrect as they describe practices that are not mandatory or are restrictive practices without proper consent.

S80. Ans.(b)

Sol. The most appropriate answer is B. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines for banks to invest in startups. This aligns with the RBI's goal of promoting financial inclusion and supporting the growth of the startup ecosystem. The amount invested in startups should be recognized as a valid investment.

S81. Ans.(c)

Sol. While RBI does regulate many aspects of regulatory compliance, it does not directly manage the risk that over-reliance on technology could pose. A significant, non-compliance risk that over-reliance on technology could pose might allow complex regulatory systems may not always capture the nuance of complex regulatory requirements. This concern is valid for maintaining robust compliance, even though it is not directly managed by the RBI.

S82. Ans.(c)

Sol. The percentage of the amount left for other uses is 16,000. Amount left for other uses = 16,000. Amount left for other uses = 16,000. Thus, the amount left for other uses is 16,000, making option C the correct answer.

S83. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) sets forth specific guidelines for what must be disclosed in the 'Notes to Accounts' of financial statements for banks. These guidelines are designed to ensure transparency, accuracy, and adherence to regulatory standards. Therefore, banks are required to include all the items listed in the RBI Guidelines in their 'Notes to Accounts.'

S84. Ans.(a)

Sol. Loans extended to corporations, which are secured by shares, specifically shares in dematerialized (demat) form, to meet the promoters' equity contribution in new companies, are essentially considered as the bank's investment in shares. Such investments are subject to a regulatory ceiling of 40 percent of the bank's net worth as of the end of the previous financial year (March 31). This limit includes the bank's complete exposure to the capital market, covering both fund-based and non-fund-based exposures.

S85. Ans.(a)

Sol.

- **Statement 1:** The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines for banks to ensure that the process of fulfilling certain conditions is followed.
- **Statement 2:** The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines for banks to ensure that the process of fulfilling certain conditions is followed.
- **Statement 3:** The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines for banks to ensure that the process of fulfilling certain conditions is followed.
- **Statement 4:** The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines for banks to ensure that the process of fulfilling certain conditions is followed.

S86. Ans.(c)

Sol. Both statements are correct. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines for banks to ensure that the process of fulfilling certain conditions is followed. India's (RBI) guidelines state that individuals can open a foreign currency account for making remittances without requiring RBI approval. These accounts can be used for remittances with or without RBI approval. These remittances are eligible under LRS. Statement 2 correctly describes that outward remittance is made in the form of Demand Draft (DD) either in the name of the individual or in the name of the beneficiary with whom they intend to conduct per transaction. A self-declaration is required for remittances against a self-declaration.

S87. Ans.(b)

Sol. When calculating drawing power, the margin is deducted after excluding the unpaid stock from the total stock value. This ensures that the credit extended by the bank is fully secured by stock that has been paid for and can be considered as reliable collateral.

S88. Ans.(b)

Sol. The stipulation that grants users a set of five free monthly transactions when using ATMs of other banks does not extend to White Label ATMs (WLAs). Such a provision is commonly associated with ATMs directly supervised by banks. WLAs, on the other hand, are overseen by entities that don't fall under traditional banking, and as such, they might embrace distinct fee arrangements for ATM services.

S89. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Right to Information (RTI) Act in India encompasses a broad range of entities. Both public sector banks and institutions that are owned and controlled by the Government fall under the purview of this Act. This includes a wide array of organizations, not limited to but significantly including public sector banks, which are crucial components of the government's financial infrastructure. The RTI Act is a critical tool for ensuring transparency and accountability, as it empowers citizens to access information held by these entities. By complying with the RTI Act, these organizations play a pivotal role in fostering a governance system that is more transparent, participatory, and subject to public scrutiny and oversight.

S90. Ans.(b)

Sol. The primary responsibility of the auditor must ensure that any money received or expended by the custodian of public funds is properly accounted for and that these funds are properly invested. The auditor is paramount in the management of these funds.

S91. Ans.(b)

Sol.

- [illegible]

S92. Ans.(d)

Sol. Mr. Gupta has received by his NGO under the "FCRA Account" at SBI's New Delhi Main Branch. This step ensures adherence to FCRA guidelines. Afterward, for operational convenience, he may transfer the funds from this second "FCRA Account" to any scheduled bank of his choice for further use. This structured procedure ensures regulatory compliance while facilitating the practical management and application of foreign contributions.

S93. Ans.(d)

Sol. Section 131 of the **Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881**, protects a bank from liability if it acts in **good faith** and **without negligence** while collecting a crossed cheque. Since the forgery on the cheque was **not apparent** and could not have been detected with **ordinary care**, XYZ Bank fulfilled its duty of care and is entitled to protection. The law does not impose strict liability for undetectable forgeries. Hence, Option D is correct.

Sol.

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Sol.

Sol.

Sol.

S98. Ans.(b)

Sol. A banker's lien applies only to goods and securities that are deposited with the banker in the ordinary course of banking business. If a customer inadvertently leaves goods, such as share certificates or life insurance policies, in the bank without any formal banking transaction, the banker has **no right of lien** over those items. The right of lien does not apply when the items are not handed over in the normal course of business dealings.

S99. Ans.(a)

Sol. A cheque is considered stale and, therefore, ineligible for payment if it is presented three months after its date of issue. This policy by financial institutions ensures the timeliness and relevance of cheque transactions and maintains the integrity of cheque-based transactions.

S100. Ans. (C)

Sol. In her comprehensive independent analysis, the banks may be used by each. Furthermore, ensure ongoing informed decision of a merger.

