

The Institute of Bankers Pakistan

ISQ Syllabus Guide

Branch Banking

Stage 1



IBP Superior
Qualification

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Preface

IBP Superior Qualification (ISQ) provides a unique opportunity to those who wish to pursue a professional qualification in banking.

The ISQ has been designed such that it not only encourages learning in a traditional manner but also encourages the understanding and application of concepts and banking practices. Developed using contemporary curriculum design methodology, we believe that the ISQ will enhance the skills and knowledge of current and potential bankers, providing the industry with a healthy pool of qualified professionals.

Since our banking professionals are geographically mobile, investment in a qualification which is widely recognized in the region and globally is the need of the hour. The Institute is proud to introduce from July 2011 the new Junior Associateship level of the ISQ qualification (JAIBP) which is accredited by UK's Chartered Banker Institute and candidates completing the JAIBP level with the new curriculum will be eligible to attain the Associate Chartered Banker title awarded by Chartered Banker Institute.

The Institute of Bankers Pakistan continues to endeavor to fulfill its mandate of providing quality professional training and technical expertise for the banking industry and the new ISQ is a step in that direction.

This book contains details about the "Branch Banking" course of the JAIBP program. We encourage you to study this in detail and wish you the best of luck in your knowledge endeavors.

Shahnoor Meghani

Head of Strategic Initiatives

The Institute of Bankers Pakistan

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1 Aims/ Objectives of the ISQ

IBP Superior Qualification (ISQ) is the only recognized professional qualification for bankers in Pakistan, which is recognized by both, the State Bank of Pakistan as well as the banking and financial services industry.

ISQ is a professional qualification program which is aimed at empowering the present and aspiring prospective management-level bankers with practical knowledge about the banking industry and its functions. The primary objective of the ISQ program is to equip entrants of the banking industry and existing mid-level bankers with necessary skills and knowledge to become well-rounded banking professionals.

The Junior Associateship of IBP (JAIBP) portion of the ISQ program has undergone a complete updation, in terms of structure and curriculum, to make it relevant to the current banking industry needs as well as international market practices.

The new JAIBP program is effective from the Winter 2011 examination. Candidates who enroll for the ISQ program in July 2011 will start their course of study with the new syllabus offerings. Candidates who enroll for the ISQ program in July 2011 will start their course of study with the new syllabus offerings. Candidates who had enrolled and appeared for the JAIBP exam prior to July 2011 (mid-stream candidates) will be transitioned to the new program. Mid-stream JAIBP candidates need to thoroughly review the "Transition Process" provided in Annexure I. Kindly read the process and familiarize yourself with the steps and procedures to be undertaken to equate yourself to the new and updated ISQ program.

2 ISQ Scheme of Study

The ISQ program is a 3-Level Self-Study Program:

Junior Associateship of IBP (JAIBP)	Associateship of IBP (AIBP)	Fellowship of IBP (FIBP)
Stage 1 — Four Subjects	JAIBP	AIBP
Stage 2 — Four Subjects	3 years of Total Banking Experience	5 years Post AIBP Banking Experience
Stage 3 — Three Subjects	60 Hours CPD	Two Subjects
Plus one Specialization Subject	Four Subjects Plus one Specialization Subject	Specialization Dissertation plus Viva and two published articles in a reputed journal

For the Winter 2011 examination session, the Institute has revamped only the Junior Associateship of IBP (JAIBP).

The JAIBP is a three stage, self study program, designed specifically to create well-rounded banking professionals. The updated JAIBP structure is as follows:

Stage 1

- 1 Business Communication for Financial Services
- 2 Introduction to Financial Systems and Banking Regulations
- 3 Information Technology in Financial Services
- 4 Branch Banking

Stage 2

- 5 Accounting for Financial Services
- 6 Lending: Products, Operations and Risk Management
- 7 Human Resource Management and Organizational Behavior
- 8 Economics

Stage 3

- 9 Marketing of Financial Services
- 10 Finance of International Trade & related Treasury Operations
- 11 Management Accounting for Financial Services

At Stage 3, candidates will have to successfully complete one Specialization Subject from the following:

Leasing and Micro Finance

SMEs and Agriculture Finance

Islamic Banking and Finance

Retail and Consumer Banking Operations

Students enrolling in the JAIBP program have a maximum period of 5 years to complete the JAIBP. The 5 year period commences from the date of appearance in the first exam. Further details are available in the ISQ Handbook.

The Chartered Banker Institute — Accreditation of ISQ’s JAIBP

The UK’s Chartered Banker Institute has accredited the Junior Associateship of IBP (JAIBP) portion of the IBP Superior Qualification (ISQ) program.

The UK’s Chartered Banker Institute is the oldest banking institute in the world. It develops and promotes professional standards for bankers and provides world class professional qualifications for the financial services industry in the UK and overseas.

The Chartered Banker Institute is also the only organization worldwide that can confer Chartered Banker status on its Members and Fellows. Membership of the Chartered Banker Institute means that one meets the professional standards of excellence, which are recognized and respected all over the world. Being a member of the Chartered Banker Institute is a valuable asset in one’s professional career as it provides the worldwide recognition that they deserve and also helps keep them ahead of their peers in the banking and financial services industry.

In addition, membership of the Chartered Banker Institute forms a solid base for a successful career in banking and financial services. Members will benefit from the Chartered Banker Institute’s status, confidence and professional standing and in turn be more employable and have better career prospects in the future.

What does the Chartered Banker Institute’s accreditation of the JAIBP mean for me?

This accreditation of the JAIBP means that all individuals who successfully complete the JAIBP have the opportunity to receive a portable certification that is internationally recognized through the accreditation by a renowned institution.

1 Candidates who enroll for the JAIBP program in July 2011

All JAIBP qualified individuals who enrolled in the ISQ program in July 2011, which is accredited by Chartered Banker Institute, upon completion will receive a joint certification by IBP and the Chartered Banker Institute, and will also be eligible to use the title of the Associate Chartered Banker (through on-going payment of the subscribed fee).

2 Mid-stream ISQ Candidates

Mid-stream JAIBP candidates will have to pass a comprehensive examination to fulfill the requirements of the Chartered Banker Institute’s accreditation of the JAIBP program, in addition to payment of subscription fee.

The schedule and fee for the comprehensive examination will be announced on the IBP website (www.ibp.org.pk).

Eligibility Criteria for the JAIBP Program

The entry criterion for the JAIBP program has been revised for candidates enrolling from July 2011 onwards. JAIBP is open for the following:

- 1 Graduates in any discipline with a minimum 2nd Division
AND
- 2 Students who are pursuing their degree in a 4-year undergraduate program (post Intermediate/A levels or equivalent) are eligible to enroll for the ISQ program during their 3rd or 4th year of study. Students who are pursuing their degree in a 2-year undergraduate program (post Intermediate/A levels or equivalent) are eligible to enroll for the ISQ program during their final year of study.

Documentation required for students registering in the ISQ program will be attested mark sheet for Intermediate or A levels with a pass grade of 45% and a letter from their academic institution confirming their enrollment in the specified undergraduate program. The award of the completed JAIBP qualification would be subject to the candidate having a graduate degree.

Note: More details about the program can be found in the ISQ Handbook or on the IBP website: www.ibp.org.pk

3 Rationale of the ISQ Program

The general rationale behind the program revamp is simple. With the rapid growth and development of the financial sector and its changing dynamics, the needs of the banking industry in terms of the knowledge required from young entrants have increased. The Institute, in order to provide the banking industry with the most relevant and up-to-date program and to help equip the banking industry recruits with essential industry expertise; has updated its program to align it with the needs of the industry in Pakistan as well as global industry trends. IBP has developed the ISQ program in a manner that is contemporary and in line with international standards both in terms of the course of study i.e. creating a comprehensive, standardized program and design which incorporates international renowned methodologies for curriculum development and assessment and testing. Furthermore, the ISQ program provides working professionals with the flexibility to pursue their career while enhancing their professional qualifications. Moreover, the ISQ program is also beneficial for full-time students as this qualification will assist them in paving the way to enter into the banking and financial services industry.

4 JAIBP Program Format

The syllabus for each of the compulsory JAIBP course has been updated to reflect the current banking industry requirements.

IBP is now providing all candidates of the JAIBP program with Specific Learning Objectives (SLOs). The SLOs are basically a learning resource or a tool, aiding candidates in studying the most testable course material. The SLO plan provided in section 7 is indicative and is meant as a study guide. Cognitive levels mentioned are also indicative and students are encouraged to study the subject deeply and beyond the stated cognitive level to enhance their learning. This book is specifically a Syllabus Guide for the “**Branch Banking**” course. More information about the ISQ program can be found in the **ISQ Handbook** or on our website.

The SLOs in Section 6 of this book correspond with the syllabus of a specific course. Each learning objective or SLO begins with a command word, such as, ‘list’, ‘define’, ‘describe’, ‘explain’ etc. Each command word is associated with a cognitive level. The command words help the candidates in identifying the level of detail expected from them in their course of study. The examination questions are also framed using the same type of command words. Please see Section 10 to obtain the definitions of the command words.

The SLOs are classified under three cognitive levels:

- 1 Knowledge (K)
- 2 Understanding (U)
- 3 Application of knowledge and skills (A)

Definitions are provided in Section 10

Candidates must thoroughly review the following sections while preparing for their examination:

- Section 6: Syllabus
- Section 7: Specific Learning Objectives (SLOs)
- Section 8: Scheme of Assessment
- Section 9: Recommended Texts and Reference Materials
- Section 10: Definition of Cognitive Levels and Command Words of the SLOs

This book contains information specific to the Branch Banking.

Disclaimer:

The Institute reserves the right to revise its policies, procedures and program structure at any point. Please refer to the Institute’s website for latest information.

5 Aims/ Objectives of the “Branch Banking” Course

This course introduces participants to the concept of branches in banks, functions of a branch and its role in the overall banking arena, products and operations of a branch and the laws and regulations that govern its operations. The course is aimed at building primary knowledge base for bankers of all levels to better understand the branch level functionalities and its scope.

Specific Objectives

After the successful completion of this course, participants will:

- Be able to answer the following questions:
 - What is a branch?
 - What is its target market?
 - What are its services and products?
 - How does a branch operate?
 - What is the role of different people in the branch?
 - What is the significance of centralized operations?
- Have a clear understanding of:
 - Branch Banking Products:
 - Account Services
 - Loan Products
 - Remittances
 - Lockers
- Have a clear understanding of:
 - Clearing
 - Cash Counter
 - Account Operations
 - Internal Control
 - Compliance

6 Syllabus

1 Introduction to branch banking:

- a) Branch – importance and role in commercial banking
- b) Branch staff – roles and responsibilities
- c) Historical background of branch and commercial banking in Pakistan

2 Services and Products

- a) Types of accounts
- b) Account services
- c) Categories of customers- legal entities of customer types
- d) Conventional banking products
- e) Concept of retail banking
- f) Loan products in retail banking
- g) Remittances
- h) Lockers

3 Banker's Role

- a) Banker – Customer deposit banking relationship
 - i) Definition of the term “Customer”
 - ii) Definition of the term “Banker”
 - iii) Functions of the “Banker”
 - iv) The special nature of the Banker – Customer Relationship
 - v) Special features of the contractual relationship
 - vi) Obligations of bankers and customers
 - vii) Rights of the banker in relation to operation of customer accounts
 - viii) Business activities of commercial banks as envisaged by the law
 - ix) Termination of the relationship
 - x) Circumstances permitting termination of the relationship
 - xi) Obligations of bankers before and upon terminating the relationship
- b) Banker's Duty of Confidentiality; Fiduciary Responsibility – Legal and Practical Aspects
 - i) The meaning of bank's secrecy
 - ii) Commercial and ethical aspects
 - iii) Relation to customers' interest and stakeholders
 - iv) Within the branch secrecy and out of the branch secrecy
 - v) Common law duty of confidentiality
 - vi) Statutory duty of confidentiality
 - vii) Legal implications of breach of statutory duty
 - viii) The general rule (no disclosure)
- c) Exceptions to the general rule (permitted disclosure)
 - i) Banker's reference
 - ii) Disclosure to personal representative of deceased customer
 - iii) Interbank disclosure on suspended/cancelled credit cards
 - iv) Disclosure by local subsidiary bank to local parent bank

4 Account relationship establishment – Legal and Operational Aspects

- a) Solicited and walk-in customer types – the difference between the two
- b) Establishing customer credentials – the need for KYC and KYC regulations
- c) Obtaining introduction – who are the preferred introducers
- d) Obtaining bank references – need for informal inquiries
- e) Essential legal documentation for opening current and deposit accounts of the various legal entities
- f) Authorized signatories for business entity accounts
- g) Appointment of authorized signatories in limited liability entities and valid evidence thereof
- h) Handling of issues arising out of
 - i) Mandate
 - ii) Power of attorney
 - iii) Appropriation of payment
 - iv) Clayton's case
 - v) Bank's obligation of maintaining secrecy
 - Bank's right of set off
 - Bank's right of lien
- i) Handling of customer's account upon customer's
 - i) Minor
 - ii) Death
 - iii) Lunacy
 - iv) Insolvency

5 Negotiable Instruments and Endorsements

- a) Essential elements of Negotiable Instruments
- b) Types of Negotiable Instruments
 - i) Bills of Exchange
 - ii) Promissory Note
 - iii) Cheque
 - Parties to a cheque
 - Basic attributes of a cheque
 - Distinction between a cheque and a bill
 - Responsibilities of collecting banker
 - Responsibilities of paying bank
 - Payment in due course
 - Payment of cheques
 - 1) Procedure for payment of cheques and transfer payments against written instructions
 - 2) Cheque scrutiny – critical features of a cheque
 - 3) Errors that render the cheque invalid for payment
 - 4) Signature verification
 - 5) Conditions and procedure for returning (dishonoring) cheques
 - 6) Application of the pertinent reason for return of a cheque
 - 7) Legal implications of wrongful dishonor of cheques and need for prior customer inter-face

- Crossing
- Clearing Services
 - 1) Clearing services offered by banks
 - 2) Role of SBP in clearing
 - 3) NIFT's role in clearing system
- c) Endorsements
 - i) Classification
 - ii) Principles of endorsement
 - iii) Specimen of endorsements made by different type of payees
 - iv) Liability of endorser
- d) Collection Services
 - i) Inward/outward collection
 - ii) Local and foreign collection (clean)
 - iii) Correspondent bank as a settlement network
 - iv) Concepts of Nostro and Vostro account

6 Payment methods

- a) Bankers Cheques:
 - i) Pay Orders
 - Secured and guaranteed means of payment
 - Procedure for issue of pay orders and accounting treatment
 - Risk mitigation measures
 - ii) Demand Drafts
 - Procedure for issue of demand drafts and accounting treatment
 - The role of agency arrangements
 - Legal position of the paying office
 - Risk mitigation measures
- b) Local correspondent arrangements
- c) Foreign payment arrangements – Correspondent banking and risk aspects
 - i) Correspondent banking arrangements with banks
- d) Outward Foreign Collections
 - i) Definition of a “Clean Foreign Bill”
 - ii) Selecting the collecting bank
 - iii) Lodgment of cheques and bills in outward collection
 - iv) Legal obligations of the collecting office – with reference to laws on re-claiming payments against defective cheques
- e) Dealing in Travelers' Cheques
 - i) What are Travelers' cheques (TC)?

7 Control policies and compliance- KYC and AML

- a) Internal control and compliance in banking operations
- b) Compliance as a collective responsibility
 - i) Why necessary
 - ii) As an obligation and ethical duty
 - iii) Role of management in inculcating the sense of responsibility
 - iv) Overall significance of compliance
 - v) Critical Areas of Compliance
 - Account opening and subsequent relationship management
 - Observance of safeguards against money laundering
 - Internal safety and security
 - Internal and regulatory reporting
 - vi) Money Laundering
 - Definition of Money Laundering
 - Circumstances and conditions that encourage Money Laundering
 - Early warning signals
 - State Bank of Pakistan regulations on AML
 - vii) Fraud & forgery

Cash Management

- a) Maintenance of cash at branch level
- b) Limits of cash assigned by head office and insurance limit
- c) Surrender of surplus cash to head office
- d) Requisition of cash in case of shortage
- e) Sorting, soiled notes etc

Alternate delivery channels

- a) ATM
- b) E-Banking/ Internet banking
- c) Mobile banking/ SMS banking
- d) Phone banking

7 Specific Learning Objectives (SLOs)

Introduction to Branch Banking

Chapter	Candidates Learning Outcome	Cognitive Levels		
	Candidates should be able to:	K	U	A
1. Introduction to Branch Banking				
1.1 Importance of a Branch	a. Discuss the concept of branch banking		*	
	b. Discuss the importance/use of a branch and its role in commercial banking		*	
	c. Differentiate between a branch, a booth and sub-branch		*	
	d. Explain the difference between sales centre and service centre		*	
	e. Define a sub-branch and list its functions	*		
	f. Define Inter-Branch Transfer of Accounts	*		
1.2 Branch staff	a. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the branch staff		*	
1.3 Historical background	a. Recall the evolution of branch banking in Pakistan and discuss the difference in the current functions of a branch from that in the past		*	
1.4 Branch Banking in the future	a. Predict the future trends in branch banking in Pakistan given the increase in automation, bank customer vs. branch customer, centralization of operational functions, increase in customer awareness and regulatory requirement geared towards customer protection.			*
2. Services and Products				
2.1 Conventional Banking	a. List and explain the characteristics of various types of accounts available for customers in commercial banks i.e. current, savings and time deposits		*	
	b. Recall the services related to accounts available for the customers	*		
	c. List the types of accounts with respect to the ownership of the account such as single, joint, etc and the account opening documents required	*		
	d. Explain the account opening procedure and describe the documentation required		*	
	e. Describe various requirements for opening a foreign currency accounts vs. a rupee account		*	
	f. List the various types of business entities who can open accounts and describe the documentation required to open their accounts		*	
	g. Define remittances	*		
	h. Explain the common types of remittances		*	
	i. Recall the SBP regulations related to remittances	*		
	j. Explain the remittance products offered by banks and their features		*	
	k. Appreciate the due diligence that is required while issuing remittances inland & foreign		*	
	l. Explain what type of relationship is created between the bank and licensee when issuing a locker for rental and state some of the common risks associated with this service.		*	
2.2 Retail Banking	a. Differentiate between a retail bank and a commercial bank		*	
	b. List the loan products available in branches in a retail bank	*		
2.3 Islamic Banking	a. Define Islamic Banking	*		
	b. List the different banking products	*		

3. Banker's Role		Candidates should be able to:	K	U	A
3.1 Banker – Customer deposit banking relationship	a.	Define the term 'Customer'	*		
	b.	Define the term 'Banker'	*		
	c.	Recall the rights & duties of a banker	*		
	d.	Recall the rights & duties of a customer	*		
	e.	List down the functions of a banker	*		
	f.	Explain the concept of 'banker-customer' relationship		*	
	g.	Define contractual relationship and explain its main features		*	
	h.	List and explain the obligations that bankers and customers have		*	
	i.	Explain the account opening procedure and describe the documentation required		*	
	j.	Define Unclaimed deposits	*		
	k.	State the concept behind Surrender of unclaimed deposit	*		
	l.	List the legal rights and responsibilities that a banker has while operating customer accounts.	*		
	m.	Explain the concept of termination of relationship		*	
	n.	List the aspects of terminating a bank customer relationship	*		
	o.	Discuss the circumstances that permit termination of the bank customer relationship		*	
	p.	Discuss what is meant by bank's right of set off and bank's right of lien and when it can be exercised		*	
	q.	Explain the obligations that bankers have before and upon terminating the relationship		*	
	r.	Recall the Zakat & Usher ordinance (1980)	*		
	s.	Recall the Zakat Collection & Refund rules (1981)	*		
	t.	Discuss the exemption from Zakat deduction		*	
3.2 Banker's Duty of Confidentiality/Fiduciary Responsibility	a.	Explain the importance of banker's duty of maintaining customer confidentiality		*	
	b.	Identify the circumstances when customer details can be shared with third party or by other departments	*		
	c.	Explain the ethical issues related to sharing customer information with other departments within the bank and outsiders		*	
	d.	Describe the 'fiduciary' responsibility of a banker	*		
	e.	Discuss the legal implications of breaching the common law duty of confidentiality		*	
	f.	Discuss the legal implications of breaching the statutory duty of confidentiality		*	
4. Account relationship establishment		Candidates should be able to:	K	U	A
4.1 Solicited and walk-in customers	a.	Differentiate between solicited and walk-in customers		*	
	b.	Discuss the important factors to consider when opening an account for solicited and walk-in customers		*	

4.2	Establishing customer credentials	a.	Discuss the importance of KYC compliance		*		
		b.	Recall the SBP regulations related to KYC		*		
		c.	Recall customers due diligence (CDD) & enhance due diligence (EDD)		*		
		d.	Define Politically Exposed Person and Public Figure		*		
		e.	Explain the due diligence process for a risk based customer		*		
		f.	Define Private Non-resident Rupee account		*		
4.3	Obtaining introduction	a.	List the preferred introducers and discuss the need for introduction		*		
4.4	Obtaining bank references	a.	Discuss the importance of conducting a market check		*		
4.5	Essential legal documentation for opening current and deposit accounts of the various legal entities	a.	List the types of different ownership documents for different entities		*		
		b.	Recall the SBP regulation related to account opening for each of the above		*		
4.6	Authorized signatory	a.	Identify the authorized signatory for various business accounts		*		
4.7	Common issues	a.	State the possible issues that can arise from : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mandate ■ Power of attorney ■ Appropriation of payment - Clayton's case ■ Bank's obligation of maintaining secrecy 		*		
4.8	Handling of uncommon customers account	a.	Explain the process of handling customer's account in case of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Minor ■ Death ■ Lunacy ■ Insolvency 		*		
5. Negotiable Instruments and Endorsements		Candidates should be able to:			K	U	A
5.1	Essential characteristics of Negotiable Instruments	a.	Write the characteristics of negotiable instruments		*		
		b.	Discuss the features of stop payments		*		
5.2	Types of Negotiable Instruments	a.	List the types of negotiable instruments		*		
5.3	Functions of Negotiable Instruments	a.	Discuss the functions of negotiable instruments		*		
5.4	Bills of Exchange	a.	Define the concept of bill of exchange		*		
5.5	Cheque						
5.5.1	Overview	a.	Define a cheque		*		
		b.	Identify various parties involved in the process of cheque payment		*		
		c.	List the basic attributes of a cheque		*		
		d.	Differentiate between a cheque and a bill		*		
		e.	Discuss the responsibilities of the collecting banker and paying banker		*		
		f.	State the legal protection available to the collecting bank and paying bank		*		
		g.	Explain what is meant by payment in due course while processing a cheque		*		

5.5.2 Payment of cheques	a. Explain the procedure for payment of cheques and transfer payments against written instructions		*	
	b. List the critical features of cheque scrutiny		*	
	c. List the errors that render the cheque invalid for payment		*	
	d. State the importance of signature verification		*	
	e. Describe the reasons and procedure for returning (dishonoring) cheques			*
	f. State the ambiguous reasons of returning cheques		*	
	g. Differentiate between a wrongful dishonor and a proper dishonor			*
	h. State the legal implications of wrongful dishonor of cheques and need for prior customer interface		*	
5.5.3 Crossing	a. State the objective of crossing		*	
	b. List and discuss the types of crossing			*
	c. State the ways in which a crossing can be opened		*	
	d. State the possible risks to the paying and collecting banks		*	
5.5.4 Clearing Services	a. State the clearing services offered by banks		*	
	b. State the role of SBP in clearing		*	
	c. Describe the role of NIFT in the clearing system		*	
	d. Define Real Time Gross Settlement system (RTGS) in clearing		*	
5.6 Endorsements	a. Define the concepts of endorsements			
	b. State the various classifications of endorsements		*	
	c. Explain the principles of endorsement and discuss the specimen of endorsements made by different type of payees			*
	d. Discuss what is meant by liability of endorser			*
5.7 Collection Services	a. Discuss the concept of Inward/outward collection			*
	b. Discuss the concept of local and foreign collection (clean)			*
	c. Describe correspondent bank as a settlement network		*	
	d. Discuss the concept of correspondent banks for in-country payments			*
	e. Define 'Nostro' and 'Vostro' accounts		*	
6. Payment methods	Candidates should be able to:			K U A
6.1 Bankers Cheques: Pay Orders and Demand Drafts	a. Define banker's cheque/cashier cheque: pay order and demand draft		*	
	b. Discuss why a banker's cheque is a guaranteed and secure form of payment			*
	c. Discuss the procedure for issuing bankers/ cashier cheque			*
	d. Discuss the role of agency arrangements in the process of issuing demand drafts on other banks			*
	e. State the risk mitigation measures that need to be undertaken when a bankers cheque is cancelled		*	
6.2 Foreign payment arrangements	a. Discuss the procedure of correspondent banking arrangements with banks when dealing with foreign payments			*

6.3	Outward Foreign Collections	a. Define "Clean Foreign Bill"	*		
		b. Discuss the procedure for selecting the collecting bank		*	
		c. Discuss the procedural details and charges during lodgment of cheques and bills in outward collection		*	
		d. Discuss the legal obligations of the collecting office with respect to US laws on re-claiming payments against defective cheques		*	
6.4	Dealing in Travelers' Cheques	a. Explain the concept of Travelers' cheques (TC)	*		
7.	Control policies and compliance	Candidates should be able to:	K	U	A
7.1	Policies and Compliance	a. Discuss the internal control policies and compliance in banking operations		*	
7.2	Compliance as a collective responsibility	a. Explain the importance of compliance as a collective responsibility		*	
		b. Discuss the role of the management in inculcating the sense of responsibility in employees		*	
		c. List the risks of non-compliance	*		
		d. Discuss the critical areas of compliance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Account Opening and subsequent relationship management ■ Observance of safeguards against money laundering ■ Internal safety and security ■ Internal and regulatory reporting 		*	
		e. Recall the SBP Regulation with respect to compliance	*		
7.3	Money Laundering	a. Define the concept of Money Laundering	*		
		b. Discuss the circumstances and conditions that encourage Money Laundering		*	
		c. Discuss the Early Warning Signals		*	
		d. Recall the SBP regulation with respect to AML	*		
7.4	Banking Mohtasib	a. State who is a Banking Mohtasib	*		
		b. Discuss the powers and authorities of Banking Mohtasib		*	
8.	Cash Monitoring	Candidates should be able to:	K	U	A
		a. Recall the salient features of SBP cash monitoring policy with special emphasis on sorting and handling of soiled notes	*		
9.	Alternate delivery channels	Candidates should be able to:	K	U	A
		a. Define branchless banking	*		
		b. List the permissible activities in branchless banking	*		
		c. List the agents associated with branchless banking	*		
		e. Discuss the importance of change in the nature and functions of a branch due to addition of alternate delivery channels such as ATM, phone banking, e-banking and mobile banking		*	
		f. Explain the concept of downtime/uptime in an ATM operation		*	
		g. Define cash retract timeline	*		
		h. Explain how a cash retraction is handled		*	

8 Scheme of Assessment

a) The pattern of the examination paper along with marks distribution is as follows:

Type of Question	No. of Questions	Marks / Question	Total Marks
MCQs	30	1.5	45
CRQs	7	5	35
ERQs	2	10	20
Total	39		100

b) There will be one examination for the course.

c) The duration of the examination will be 3 hours.

d) All Constructed and Extended Response Questions will be in a booklet which will also serve as an answer script.

Key Definitions

i) Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

Multiple-choice question is a form of assessment in which respondents are asked to select the best possible answer (or answers) out of a list of choices. Only one answer can be keyed as correct.

ii) Constructed Response Questions (CRQs)

Constructed Response questions are open-ended, short answer questions that measure application-level cognitive skills as well as content knowledge. These questions provide candidates with the opportunity to generate and weave ideas into a short response. The candidate supplies a response in the form of a few sentences, a graphic organizer, or a simple drawing/diagram with explanation.

iii) Extended Response Questions (ERQs)

Extended constructed-response questions are lengthier and more complex exercises that allow for a finer level of discrimination in scoring the responses. Extended-response questions require candidates to consider a situation that demands more than a numerical response or a short verbal communication. Candidates are required to model, as much as possible, real problem solving in a large-scale assessment context.

9 Recommended Texts & Reference Materials

Recommended Readings

1.	Pakistan, Institute of Bankers	Branch Banking 2011
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Supplementary Readings

1.	Chartered Banker	Banking Operations, 4th Edition
2.	Practice of Law and Banking	Asrar Siddiqui
3.	The Practice and Law of Banking	Herbert Percival Sheldon

10 Definition of Cognitive Levels & Command Words of the SLOs

i) Cognitive Levels (Knowledge, Understanding and Application)

Knowledge (K)

This requires knowing and remembering facts and figures, vocabulary and contexts, and the ability to recall key ideas, concepts, trends, sequences, categories, etc. It can be taught and evaluated through questions based on: who, when, where, what, list, define, identify, label, quote, name, state, etc.

Understanding (U)

This requires understanding information, grasping meaning, interpreting facts, comparing, contrasting, grouping, inferring causes/reasons, seeing patterns, organizing parts, making links, summarizing, solving, identifying motives, finding evidence, etc. it can be taught and evaluated through questions starting with: why, how, show, demonstrate, paraphrase, interpret, summarize, explain, prove, identify the main idea/theme, predict, compare, differentiate, discuss, chart the course/direction, report, solve, etc.

Application (A)

This requires using information or concepts in new situations, solving problems, organizing information and ideas, using old ideas to create new ones, generalizing from given facts, analyzing relationships, relating knowledge from several areas, drawing conclusions, evaluation worth, etc. It can be taught and evaluated through questions starting with: distinguish, analyze, show relationship, propose an alternative, prioritize, give reasons for, categorize, illustrate, corroborate, compare and contrast, create, design, formulate, integrate, re-arrange, reconstruct/recreate, reorganize, predict consequences etc.

ii) Definition of Command Words

Knowledge

Arrange:	To put something in a particular order
Define (the term or terms):	Only a formal statement or equivalent paraphrase is required. No examples need to be given. Specify meaning.
Find:	A general term that may variously be interpreted as calculate, measure, determine etc.
Give:	Provide meaning or quantity or a fact about something
Identify:	Describe with specific examples of how a given term or concept is applied in daily life
List:	Name item-by-item, usually in one or two words, precise information such as dates, characteristics, places, names.
Measure:	To determine extent, quantity, amount or degree of something as determined by measurement or calculation
Name:	Mention the commonly used meanings of things, objects, people, books, etc
Outline:	Implies brevity, i.e. restricting the answer to giving essentials
Recall:	To bring back to mind and write down, as it is given in the text you have already memorized
Recognize:	Involves looking at a given example and stating what it is
Skim:	To read quickly to search for key information
State:	Implies a concise answer with little or no supporting argument

Use:	To deploy the required attribute in a constructed response
Write:	To construct full sentences of continuous prose, not abbreviated text

Understanding

Acknowledge:	To accept that is true
Appreciate:	To judge with heightened perception or understanding
Arrange:	To put something in particular order
Clarify:	Implies further explanation of any given information that elaborates the key components
Comment:	Present an informed opinion
Compare:	List the main characteristics of two entities clearly identifying similarities (and differences). Identify similarities and differences.
Comprehend:	To understand something that is complicated/difficult
Conceptualize:	Make an understanding on a given topic with the help of examples, graphs and data, etc
Convey:	Use or apply appropriately in context
Deduce:	Go beyond the information given to draw a conclusion which is not explicitly stated in the stimulus material
Describe:	Requires Candidates to state in words (using diagrams where appropriate) the main points of the topic. It is often used with reference either to particular phenomena or to particular experiments. In the former instance, the term usually implies that the answer should include reference to (visual) observations associated with the phenomena.
Develop:	To make an argument or ideas clearer by studying it in more detail. To build a statement
Differentiate:	Identify those characteristics which always or sometimes distinguish two categories
Discuss:	Present advantages and disadvantages or strengths and weakness and give a conclusion
Distinguish:	To identify those characteristics which always or sometimes distinguish between two categories
Draw:	Implies a simple free hand sketch or diagram. Care should be taken with proportions and the clear labeling of parts.
Elaborate:	Clarify or enrich given statements or definitions, by providing relevant details or examples
Eliminate:	To remove a variable from two or more simultaneous equations
Establish:	To prove correct or true on the basis of facts, argument or other evidence to come to conclusion
Explain:	May imply reasoning or some reference to theory, depending on the context
Explore:	To examine or discuss something carefully in order to find out more about it
Express:	Use appropriate vocabulary, language structure and intonation to communicate thoughts and feelings
Follow instruction:	Demonstrate an understanding of the information given especially the required sequence of events
Highlight:	To bring to front, make evident, bring to light, with emphasis
Identify:	Select the most appropriate from many possibilities on the basis of relevant characteristics. It will not normally be expected that the Candidate justifies the choice unless specifically asked to do so.
Illustrate:	To give clear examples to state, clarify or synthesize a point of view
Infer:	Go beyond the information given to identify what is implied but not stated
Interpret:	Clarify both the explicit meaning and the implications of given information
Investigate:	Thoroughly and systematically consider a given problem or a statement in order to find out the result or rule applied
Make a relationship:	Put different items together to develop a set of related data

Outline:	Set out the main characteristics
Paraphrase:	Repeat a text using different words
Point out:	Pick out and recognize specific information from a given content and/or situation
Practice:	Doing an activity or training regularly so that you can improve your skills
Predict/anticipate:	Make inferences about probable/possible turns of event from the information given so far
Present:	To write down in a logical and systematic way in order to make a conclusion or statement
Prove:	Propose a base to support the outcome
Rectify:	To correct something that is wrong
State:	Implies a concise answer with little or no supporting argument
Suggest:	To put forward an idea or a plan
Summarize:	Write a shorter version of a given text capturing the main points and eliminating detail. The writing must be grammatical and the referent of each statement must be clear.
Verify:	To prove, check or determine the correctness and accuracy of laws, rules or reference given in the set task

Application

Analyze:	Use information to relate different features of the components of specified material so as to draw conclusions about common characteristics. Break information into component parts and identify characteristics.
Advise:	Suggest solutions, with justification, to problems
Apply:	To use the available information in different contexts to relate and draw conclusions
Assess:	Make an informed judgment
Calculate:	Show workings to arrive at a numerical answer
Clarify:	Implies further explanation of any given information that elaborates the key components
Classify:	State a basis for categorization of a set of related entities and assign examples to categories
Compare and Contrast:	Involves (a) listing the main points or characteristics of two distinct and (b) clearly identifying similarities and differences between characteristics
Compose:	Form a piece of writing with a number of parts
Comprehend:	To understand something that is complicated/difficult
Construct:	To bring together given elements in a connected or coherent whole
Convey:	Use or apply appropriately in context
Demonstrate:	To show by argument, facts or other evidences the validity of a statement or phenomenon
Derive:	To arrive at a general formula by calculating step by step
Elaborate:	Clarify or enrich a given statement or definition, by providing relevant details or examples
Evaluate:	Make a judgment based on evidence
Formulate:	To develop a plan or proposal and decide all the details of how it will be done
Portray:	To describe or represent something or someone. To describe or show someone or something in a particular way according to your opinion of them
Predict/anticipate:	Make inferences about probable/possible turns of event from the information given so far
Summarize:	To express the most important facts and ideas in a short and clear form

Annexure 1 — Transition Process for Mid-stream Candidates

This section pertains to mid-stream JAIBP candidates (i.e. those ISQ candidates who enrolled and appeared for the JAIBP exams prior to July 2011 and have not completed their JAIBP as of July 2011). Mid-stream JAIBP candidates are requested to review this section thoroughly. This section provides mid-stream candidates with the details of the transition process, the impact that the structural changes in the JAIBP program will have on them and how they will be facilitated to complete their JAIBP program under the new structure.

Old Structure	New Structure
Stage 1	
Business Communication for Financial Services *	Business Communication for Financial Services *
Laws Relating to Financial Services **	Introduction to Financial Systems and Banking Regulations **
Accounting for Financial Services ***	Information Technology in Financial Services ***
Macro Economics and Financial System of Pakistan ****	Branch Banking ****
Stage 2	
Information Technology in Financial Services ***	Accounting for Financial Services ***
Lending Operations and Risk Management **	Lending: Products, Operations and Risk Management **
Human Resource Management — Basic Practices **	Human Resource Management and Organizational Behavior **
Marketing of Financial Services ***	Economics **
Stage 3	
Monetary Economics **	Marketing of Financial Services ***
International Trade Finance & Forex Operations *	Finance of International Trade & related Treasury Operations **
Management Accounting for Financial Services *	Management Accounting for Financial Services *

* Same as before in terms of sequence

** Expansion in contents

*** Changed the sequence of appearance

**** New or changed course

The structural changes made to the ISQ program are discussed in detail below:

Stage shifts

- “Accounting for Financial Services” has been moved from Stage 1 to Stage 2
- “Information Technology in Financial Services” has been moved from Stage 2 to Stage 1
- “Marketing of Financial Services” has been moved from Stage 2 to Stage 3

Course merger/ restructuring

- “Macro Economics and Financial Systems of Pakistan” has been broken into two components:
 - i) The first component, namely “Macro Economics” has been merged with “Monetary Economics” and the resultant course has been named “Economics”

- ii) The second component, namely “Financial System of Pakistan” has been merged with “Laws Relating to Financial Services” and the resultant course has been named “Introduction to Financial Systems & Banking Regulations.”
- This means that the Economics syllabus will now cover both macro and monetary economics, whereas Laws relating to Financial Services and Financial system of Pakistan will be covered in the subject namely, “Introduction to Financial Systems & Banking Regulations.”
 - We have also introduced a new course “Branch Banking” as it is a crucial pillar of the banking sector and requires a dedicated subject for its peculiarities to be addressed in detail.

Impact of Structural Changes on Mid-stream Candidates

The above-mentioned structural changes of the JAIBP program will impact the mid-stream candidates in several ways. Hence, there is a need to create a ‘bridge’ to help mid-stream candidates who are in the process of completing their course requirements convert to the new JAIBP structure.

The six different ways in which Mid-stream candidates will be affected are as follows:

1 Course Equivalence

The table below details how equivalences for 8 courses (with none or only minor changes) in the existing structure will be handled:

Straight Equivalence

Subjects based on Old JAIBP Syllabus	Corresponding Equivalent Subjects In The New JAIBP Syllabus
Subjects with no structural changes:	
If the mid-stream candidate has passed:	s/he will be exempted from:
Business Communication for Financial Services	Business Communication for Financial Services
Accounting for Financial Services	Accounting for Financial Services
Information Technology in Financial Services	Information Technology in Financial Services
Marketing of Financial Services	Marketing of Financial Services
Management Accounting for Financial Services	Management Accounting for Financial Services
Subjects with minor course enhancements:	
If the mid-stream candidate has passed:	s/he will be exempted from:
Lending Operations and Risk Management	Lending: Products, Operations and Risk Management
Human Resource Management — Basic Practices	Human Resource Management and Organizational Behavior
International Trade Finance & FOREX Operations	Finance of International Trade & related Treasury Operations

If the mid-stream candidate is yet to pass any of the above subjects, now they will have to pass the equivalent subjects as per the new structure

Equivalence for Restructured/ Merged Courses

For the remaining 3 courses in the JAIBP, namely “Laws Relating to Financial Services,” “Macro Economics and Financial System of Pakistan” and “Monetary Economics,” major structural changes have been made. All possible scenarios for mid-stream candidates have been captured in the 6 cases given below.

Case 1

In the old JAIBP structure, if the mid-stream candidate has NOT passed both “Laws Relating to Financial Services” and “Macro Economics and Financial System of Pakistan,” s/he will have to appear in “Introduction to Financial Systems & Banking Regulations.”

Case 2

In the old JAIBP structure, if the mid-stream candidate has passed both “Laws Relating to Financial Services” and “Macro Economics and Financial System of Pakistan,” s/he will be given an exemption in “Introduction to Financial Systems & Banking Regulations” in the new structure.

Case 3

In the old JAIBP structure, if the mid-stream candidate has only passed “Laws Relating to Financial Services,” or has only passed “Macro Economics and Financial System of Pakistan,” s/he will have to appear in “Introduction to Financial Systems & Banking Regulations” as per the new ISQ structure.

Case 4

In the old JAIBP structure, if the mid-stream candidate has only passed “Macro Economics and Financial System of Pakistan” and has not passed “Monetary Economics,” s/he will have to appear in “Economics” as per the new ISQ structure.

Case 5

In the old JAIBP structure, if the mid-stream candidate has passed both “Macro Economics and Financial System of Pakistan” and “Monetary Economics,” s/he will be given an exemption in “Economics” in the new structure.

Case 6

In the old JAIBP structure, if the mid-stream candidate has passed “Laws Relating to Financial Services,” “Macro Economics and Financial System of Pakistan” and “Monetary Economics,” s/he will be given an exemption in “Introduction to Financial Systems & Banking Regulations” and “Economics” in the new structure.

NOTE: All mid-stream candidates who have more than 4 courses remaining to complete their JAIBP will have to pass an additional “Branch Banking” course.

2 Stage Completion

Three courses have been moved to align the JAIBP courses better with the requirements in the careers of Pakistani bankers. Details are given in the table below:

Course Name	Stage shift
Accounting for Financial Services	Moved down from Stage 1 to Stage 2
Information Technology in Financial Services	Moved up from Stage 2 to Stage 1
Marketing of Financial Services	Moved down from Stage 2 to Stage 3

Details of how different scenarios will be handled are given below:

- A stage completed by a candidate as per the earlier course structure will remain complete after these changes take effect. However, such mid-stream candidates will be required to fulfill the stage completion requirements as per the new course structure and pass the remaining courses in the next two attempts (i.e. in Winter 2011 and Summer 2012).
- Mid-stream candidates who have started a stage but not yet completed it will now have to fulfill the requirements of stage completion as per the new course structure.

3 Stage Commencement Eligibility

All mid-stream candidates will have to comply with the requirements to start the next stage as per the new course structure. Specific cases for each stage are given below:

- To start Stage 2, mid-stream candidates will have to pass at least two courses of Stage 1 as per the new structure and appear for the remaining courses in Stage 1 in the same session.
- To start Stage 3, candidates will have to pass all courses of Stage 1 and at least two courses of Stage 2 as per the new course structure and appear for the remaining courses in Stage 2 in the same session.

4 ISQ Completion for Mid-stream Candidates who have 4 or Less Courses Remaining

All mid-stream candidates who have 4 or less courses remaining for completion of their JAIBP will not have to appear for the additional 'Branch Banking' course to complete their JAIBP, provided that they pass the remaining subjects by Summer 2012. However, such candidates can opt to take the "Branch Banking" course if they so wish.

5 Additional Time Period and Chances Allowed for Mid-stream Candidates

i) Mid-stream candidates who have to take the additional Branch Banking Course

All mid-stream candidates with 5 or more courses remaining will have to take the additional Branch Banking Course under the new structure and will be allowed 12 chances or a time period of 6 years to fulfill their course requirements for the ISQ program.

ii) Mid-stream candidates who DO NOT take the additional Branch Banking Course

All mid-stream candidates who complete the ISQ program according to the old structure and have 4 or less courses remaining will be allowed 10 chances or a time period of 5 years to fulfill their course requirements for the ISQ program.

6 Award of Associate Chartered Banker title by UK's Chartered Banker Institute

All mid-stream candidates who wish to acquire the Associate Chartered Banker title by UK's Chartered Banker Institute will be required to appear for a Comprehensive Test.

Test schedule and details will be available at a later date.



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