20 One-Liners to Remember

Quick-fire facts for last-minute revision.

1. **CAIIB BFM is organised into four modules: A-International Banking, B-Risk Management, C-Treasury Management, D-Balance Sheet Management.**
   Knowing which topic falls in which module helps candidates plan their study priority.

2. **The recommended CAIIB BFM study priority order is Module B, then A, then D, then C.**
   This order is built around scoring weight, conceptual foundation and difficulty.

3. **Module B, Risk Management, covers volatility, Value at Risk, CRAR and market, credit and operational risk.**
   Risk is treated as the central theme connecting the entire BFM paper.

4. **Module A, International Banking, covers exchange rates, forex derivatives, documentary letters of credit under UCPDC-600, and exporter/importer facilities.**
   This module is built around the forex flow and is considered logical and highly scoring.

5. **Module D, Balance Sheet Management, covers ALM, Basel III, capital adequacy and asset classification and provisioning (IRAC) norms.**
These topics overlap heavily with Module B, so studying them after risk management reinforces prior learning.

6. **Module C, Treasury Management, covers treasury products, treasury risk management, and treasury and asset-liability management.**
It also includes the basic ideas of various treasury-related committees in the syllabus.

7. **BFM is roughly 60 to 65 percent theory and 35 to 40 percent case studies and numericals.**
Strong theory makes the numerical case studies faster and easier to solve.

8. **CAIIB requires two compulsory papers, ABM and BFM, plus one elective.**
IIBF has also expanded compulsory offerings in recent cycles alongside the elective choice.

9. **Only in-service banking-sector employees who have already qualified JAIIB are eligible to appear for CAIIB.**
CAIIB sits one level above JAIIB and requires prior JAIIB clearance to apply.

10. **The CAIIB BFM paper typically has 100 MCQs for 100 marks over a 2-hour duration.**
This standard pattern should still be confirmed against the latest official IIBF notification each cycle.

11 **The BFM exam is conducted online in Hindi or English.**
Candidates can choose their preferred medium when attempting the paper.

12 **Basel III is described as the most important topic within Module D, Balance Sheet Management.**
It deserves focused revision given its weight within the balance-sheet management module.

13 **Many aspirants can realistically clear BFM with a strong grip on three modules: B, A and D.**
Candidates are still advised to read all four modules so they can attempt every question.

14 **Case studies carry the highest weightage in BFM, but theory forms the foundation that makes them solvable.**
Neglecting theory in favour of only case-study practice weakens overall performance.

15 **UCPDC-600 governs documentary letters of credit, a key topic within Module A.**
This is one of the most rewarding and predictable topics once the forex flow is understood.

16 **CRAR is a key risk-related concept tested within Module B.**
It relates to a bank's capital adequacy against its risk-weighted assets.

17 **IRAC norms relate to asset classification and provisioning and are tested within Module D.**
They form part of the balance-sheet regulation topics covered under Module D.

18 **Money-market instruments and treasury-related committees are topics tested in Module C.**
These form part of the treasury management syllabus studied last in the recommended priority order.

19 **CAIIB is a flagship IIBF certification that sits one level above JAIIB.**
Candidates must already be IIBF members who have cleared JAIIB before attempting CAIIB.

20 **Regular timed mock tests are recommended to build the speed needed for BFM's mixed conceptual and case-study questions.**
Because BFM tests knowledge, analysis and problem-solving together, rote learning alone is not enough.