20 One-Liners to Remember

Quick-fire facts for last-minute revision.

1. **Solving CCP previous year question papers helps candidates learn IIBF's real exam style and weightage.**
   Past papers reveal recurring themes and how concepts are converted into MCQs, unlike syllabus reading alone.

2. **The CCP exam consists of 100 MCQs for a maximum of 100 marks.**
   This is the standard structure of the Certified Credit Professional online exam.

3. **The widely referenced qualifying mark for the CCP exam is 50 out of 100.**
   Candidates should always verify the current qualifying marks on the latest official IIBF notification.

4. **The duration of the CCP exam is 2 hours.**
   Candidates get 120 minutes to attempt the 100-question paper.

5. **There is no negative marking in the CCP exam.**
   Since wrong answers are not penalised, candidates should attempt every question.

6 **Credit appraisal, working capital management and project finance are heavyweight topics in the CCP syllabus.**

These credit-focused areas carry significant weightage in the exam.

7 **The CCP exam also includes questions on economy, finance and general reasoning beyond core credit topics.**

Candidates should not neglect non-credit areas since they appear regularly in the paper.

8 **Gross Investment equals Net Investment plus Depreciation.**

This is the standard national-income accounting formula for gross investment.

9 **A credit card allows the holder to make a purchase without immediate cash payment.**

This distinguishes a credit card from a debit card, which draws directly from the holder's account.

10 **Foreign Direct Investment typically brings capital, technology and management expertise, while Foreign Institutional Investment brings mainly capital.**

This is a standard distinction between FDI and FII in economic literature.

11 **To control credit and investment growth, RBI can sell securities in the open market and raise the Cash Reserve Ratio.**

These are standard monetary tightening tools used by RBI to curb excess credit.

12 **Minimum capital standards, supervisory review and market discipline are the three pillars of the Basel III framework.**

These pillars structure how banks maintain capital adequacy and risk oversight under Basel III.

13 **General Anti-Avoidance Rules, or GAAR, are aimed at curbing aggressive tax planning.**

GAAR is an Indian tax provision designed to prevent arrangements made primarily to avoid tax.

14 **Minimum Alternate Tax under Section 115JB of the Income Tax Act, 1961 applies to companies.**

MAT ensures companies with book profits pay a minimum level of tax.

15 **Gross National Happiness is a concept used to explain a nation's quality of life beyond pure economic output.**

GNH contrasts with GDP by including wellbeing factors in assessing national progress.

16 **Expressing balance sheet figures as a percentage of the total is known as vertical or common-size analysis.**

This differs from horizontal analysis, which compares figures across several years.

17 **Reserve Tranche Position is a term used in the context of the International Monetary Fund.**
RTP refers to a member country's reserve position with the IMF.

18 **Urban cooperative banks in India are jointly governed by both the Reserve Bank of India and State Governments.**
This dual regulatory structure is a distinctive feature of urban cooperative banking in India.

19 **The Viability Gap Funding scheme supports public-private partnership infrastructure projects with central government funding.**
VGF helps make PPP projects financially viable by covering part of the capital cost.

20 **A credit policy seeks to balance credit quality, earnings and volume.**
This balance is a core objective banks pursue when framing their lending policy.