20 One-Liners to Remember

Quick-fire facts for last-minute revision.

1. **CCP stands for Certified Credit Professional, a certification offered by IIBF.**
   IIBF designed CCP to build credit appraisal expertise among bankers who handle loans and advances.

2. **The CCP syllabus is divided into five modules, Module A to Module E.**
   The modules progress from credit basics to financial statements, working capital, other credits and impaired assets.

3. **Module A of CCP covers Introduction and Overview of Credit, including core lending principles.**
   It introduces safety, liquidity and profitability as the guiding principles behind every credit decision.

4. **The classic 6 C's of Credit are Character, Capacity, Capital, Collateral, Conditions and Cash flow.**
   These six factors form the standard framework bankers use to appraise a borrower before sanctioning a loan.

5. **Module B of CCP, Analysis of Financial Statements, covers balance sheet reading and ratio analysis.**
   It trains candidates to classify assets and liabilities and interpret liquidity, leverage and profitability ratios.

6 **MPBF, or Maximum Permissible Bank Finance, is a working capital assessment method studied in Module C.**

MPBF is one of the traditional methods banks use to assess how much working capital finance to sanction.

7 **Gross Working Capital and Net Working Capital are core concepts studied under CCP Module C.**

GWC refers to total current assets while NWC is current assets minus current liabilities.

8 **Module D of CCP, Other Credits, covers export finance, retail loans and priority sector lending.**

It includes export finance stages plus common retail products like home loans and vehicle loans.

9 **PCFC stands for Pre-Shipment Credit in Foreign Currency, an export finance facility.**

PCFC lets exporters access working capital finance in foreign currency before shipping goods.

10 **Priority Sector Lending under CCP includes agriculture finance, MSME finance and government schemes.**

PSL categories direct bank credit toward sectors the RBI treats as priority for inclusive growth.

11 **Module E of CCP covers documentation, charges, credit monitoring and management of impaired assets.**

This module addresses how banks secure, monitor and recover loans, including non-performing asset handling.

12 **Types of charges studied under CCP Module E include lien, pledge, hypothecation and mortgage.**

Each charge type gives the bank a different legal right over the borrower's security.

13 **NPA stands for Non-Performing Asset, a key concept in the CCP impaired assets unit.**

NPA management covers income recognition, asset classification and provisioning norms.

14 **IRAC norms stands for Income Recognition and Asset Classification, governing loan account classification.**

IRAC norms determine when a loan account is classified standard, sub-standard, doubtful or loss.

15 **PCR, or Provisioning Coverage Ratio, is a concept covered in the CCP impaired assets unit.**

PCR measures the proportion of provisions a bank holds against its gross non-performing assets.

16 **SARFAESI and DRT are recovery routes covered under CCP Module E.**

SARFAESI lets banks enforce security interest without court help, while DRT is a specialised recovery tribunal.

17 **Bank guarantees studied in CCP Module C include performance, financial and deferred payment guarantees.**

Each guarantee type serves a different commercial purpose for the bank's customers.

18 **Letters of Credit are studied as quasi-credit facilities under CCP Module C.**
An LC is a non-fund-based facility where the bank commits to pay a beneficiary on the applicant's behalf.

19 **The CCP course is conducted by the Indian Institute of Banking and Finance.**
IIBF is the apex professional body that certifies banking and finance professionals in India.

20 **Capital budgeting tools studied in CCP project appraisal include Payback Period, IRR and NPV.**
These tools help bankers evaluate whether a term loan or project proposal is financially viable.