20 One-Liners to Remember

Quick-fire facts for last-minute revision.

1. **Digital banking is a dedicated module inside CAIIB's Retail Banking & Wealth Management (RBWM) elective.**
   IIBF folded Digital Banking into the RBWM elective as its own focused topic within the syllabus.

2. **Digital banking means the automation and digitisation of everyday retail banking products, channels and services.**
   It replaces paper-based branch processes with apps, cards and online transactions for convenience and speed.

3. **EMV is the global chip-card standard named after Europay, Mastercard and Visa.**
   EMV defines how secure chip-based debit and credit cards process transactions worldwide.

4. **EMV chip cards generate a unique dynamic code for every transaction, unlike older magnetic-stripe cards.**
   This dynamic code makes EMV chip cards far harder to clone than magnetic-stripe cards.

5. **An ATM (Automated Teller Machine) primarily dispenses cash and handles balance enquiries.**
   ATMs are self-service machines built mainly for cash withdrawal and simple account checks.

6 **A Cash Deposit Machine (CDM) accepts cash deposits and credits them directly to the customer's account.**
CDMs let customers deposit cash without visiting a teller counter.

7 **A Cash Recycler both accepts deposited notes and re-dispenses them to other customers.**
By reusing deposited notes, cash recyclers reduce a bank's overall cash-handling costs.

8 **Mobile banking delivers banking services through a smartphone app or messaging.**
It lets customers transfer funds, pay bills and manage accounts from a mobile device.

9 **Internet banking, or net banking, delivers banking services through a web browser.**
It offers the same core services as mobile banking but accessed via a browser instead of an app.

10 **A POS (Point of Sale) terminal lets merchants accept card and digital payments.**
POS terminals are the standard device merchants use to process customer card payments.

11 **Branchless banking extends banking services to areas without a physical branch, often via Business Correspondents.**
Business Correspondents act as an extension of the bank in areas lacking a full branch.

12 **The CAIIB RBWM paper is an objective, multiple-choice exam conducted in online mode.**
Candidates answer MCQs on a computer rather than writing descriptive answers on paper.

13 **The standard CAIIB exam pattern generally has no negative marking for wrong answers.**
Since wrong answers are not penalised in the usual pattern, candidates are advised to attempt every question.

14 **Candidates should always verify exact marks, duration and pass criteria against the latest official IIBF notification.**
IIBF can revise exam parameters between cycles, so relying on old figures is risky.

15 **The RBWM elective also covers retail products, marketing, CRM, securitisation and loan-recovery laws.**
Digital banking is one focused module within the broader RBWM syllabus structure.

16 **Recovery of retail loans under RBWM can involve the SARFAESI Act, the DRT Act and Lok Adalat.**
These are among the legal recovery mechanisms bankers study in the RBWM module on retail banking issues.

17 **Retail banking refers to banking services for individual customers rather than large corporates.**
This distinguishes retail banking from corporate or wholesale banking, which serve businesses.

18 **RBWM is one of the most-chosen CAIIB electives because it relates closely to everyday branch work.**
Many candidates already work in retail roles, making the elective's concepts feel familiar.

19 **Digital banking questions in RBWM are technology- and detail-driven, testing terms like EMV and POS.**
Candidates who skim the digital banking section risk losing easy, fact-based marks.

20 **IIBF also offers a separate Certified Digital Banking certification programme distinct from the CAIIB exam.**
Preparing for the CAIIB digital banking module can also support this related IIBF certification.