

❖ Reserve Bank of India

RBI Issues Amendment Directions on 'Review of guidelines on inclusion of quarterly profits to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital for computation of Capital to Risk weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) for Banks' (May 08, 2026)

Reserve Bank had, on April 08, 2026, issued three draft Amendment Directions on 'Review of guidelines on inclusion of quarterly profits to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital for computation of Capital to Risk weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) for Banks' seeking feedback from stakeholders. Currently, Commercial Banks (excluding Local Area Banks and Regional Rural Banks) may reckon the profits in current financial year for CRAR calculation on a quarterly basis provided the incremental provisions made for non-performing assets (NPAs) at the end of the any of the four quarters of the previous financial year have not deviated more than 25 per cent from the average of the four quarters. The Draft Directions were aimed to remove the qualifying condition of incremental provisions for NPAs. Feedback received on the drafts have been examined and considered while finalizing the Amendment Directions. A statement on the feedback received on the drafts is provided in the Annex. Accordingly, Reserve Bank of India has released the following three Amendment Directions on 'Review of guidelines on inclusion of quarterly profits to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital for computation of Capital to Risk weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) for Banks':

- Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks – Prudential Norms on Capital Adequacy) Fifth Amendment Directions, 2026.
- Reserve Bank of India (Small Finance Banks – Prudential Norms on Capital Adequacy) Fourth Amendment Directions, 2026.
- Reserve Bank of India (Payments Banks – Prudential Norms on Capital Adequacy) Second Amendment Directions, 2026.

For details: https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=62705

❖ Ministry of Finance

Three Jan Suraksha Schemes - Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Atal Pension Yojana (APY) complete 11 years of providing Social Security Cover (May 09, 2026)

As India celebrates the 11th anniversary of the three landmark Jan Suraksha social security schemes — Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), and Atal Pension Yojana (APY) — these initiatives have successfully delivered affordable insurance and pension security to millions, particularly from low-income and unorganised sectors. PMJJBY provides one-year renewable life insurance cover of ₹2 lakh for death due to any reason to individuals aged 18-50 years at an annual premium of just ₹436 (less than ₹2 per day), while PMSBY offers accidental death and disability cover of ₹2 lakh (₹1 lakh for partial disability) to persons aged 18-70 years at a nominal premium of ₹20 per year. Atal Pension Yojana guarantees a minimum monthly pension of ₹1,000 to ₹5,000 from the age of 60, with contributions as low as ₹42 per month, targeting workers in the unorganised sector. All three schemes operate on an auto-debit model through bank and post office accounts, require no medical examination, and are renewable annually from 1st June to 31st May. As of April 2026, PMJJBY has achieved over 27.43 crore cumulative enrolments with more than 10.75 lakh claims settled for ₹21,512 crore, including strong participation from women (12.72 crore) and PMJDY account holders (8.09 crore). Together, these schemes have significantly expanded financial inclusion by providing risk coverage and old-age security to crores of Indians at minimal cost.

For details: <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2259251®=3&lang=1>

❖ Market Watch

Stock Market Indices as on 11.05.2026		Foreign Exchange Rates as on 11.05.2026 (https://m.rbi.org.in/scripts/ReferenceRateArchive.aspx)			
S & P BSE Sensex	76,015.28 (-1.70%)	INR / 1 USD	INR / 1 EUR	INR / 1 GBP	INR / 1 JPY
Nifty 50	23,815.85 (-1.49%)	95.20	111.92	129.38	.60

❖ **Pronouncement**

May 07, 2026	Durgapur Steel Plant & Ors (Appellants) Versus Bidhan Chandra Chowdhury & Ors (Respondents)	Supreme Court of India (@ SLP (Civil) No. 41 of 2020) With (@ SLP (Civil) No. 14491 of 2021) 2026 INSC 459
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Mere non-publication of marks of unsuccessful candidates not justify drawing an inference that the respondents had cleared the written test.

Brief Facts

In the above case, Appellant challenged the Calcutta High Court's direction to consider the respondents for appointment to the post of Plant Attendant & published the list of successful selected candidates and disclosed the marks or results of the remaining candidates, including the respondents.

Judgement

Hon'ble Apex Court inter alia observed that the State or its instrumentalities, while filling vacancies, are obligated to adhere to the principle of comparative merit of candidates based on their performance in the recruitment process, and no discrimination is permissible. It is well settled in law that a candidate whose name appears in the select list does not acquire any indefeasible right to appointment to the post in the absence of any specific rule entitling such appointment (*Kerala Public Service Commission & Ors. v. State Information Commission & Anr., (2016) 3 SCC 417*).

Supreme Court said that in the present case, neither the recruitment rules nor the advertisement required the publication of the marks obtained by all the candidates, who appeared in the written examination. It is not the case of the respondents that they had passed the examination. There is no material on record to indicate that the respondents had passed in the written examination. Merely because the respondents were not shown to have failed, no inference could be drawn that they had passed the written examination.

The written examination was conducted through an independent agency. Neither the rules nor the advertisement prescribed the duration for which the records of the selection process were to be preserved. Therefore, the explanation of the appellants for nonproduction of the record that the same were unavailable or had been destroyed appears to be bona fide. Mere non-production of such records does not justify drawing an inference that the respondents had cleared the written test.

Court noted that in the writ petitions, the respondents had sought a direction to call for the results of 56 candidates who were subsequently selected, and had not sought appointment for themselves. For an additional reason, a direction for appointment of the respondents to the post of Plant Attendant cannot be granted. The qualifications for the post of Plant Attendant were revised in the year 2008, and therefore, the appellants cannot be directed to appoint the respondents. For the aforesaid reasons, the order of the Tribunal directing appointment of the respondents to the post of Plant Attendant, as well as the judgment of the High Court cannot be sustained.

It was submitted before Supreme Court that respondent nos. 2 and 3 are no longer interested in contesting the matter. Respondent no.1 alone has continued to pursue the litigation since 2008. As Supreme Court set aside the orders of the Tribunal and the High Court whereby the respondents were held entitled to appointment to the post of Plant Attendant, in the peculiar facts and circumstances of the case and deem it appropriate to direct the appellants to pay a sum of Rs.5,00,000/- (Rupees Five Lakhs) to respondent no.1 within a period of two months.

Accordingly, the impugned order and judgment, in so far as it directs the appellants to provide appointment to the respondents to the post of Plant Attendant, is set aside by the Supreme Court.

For details:

https://www.sci.gov.in/view-pdf/?diary_no=431082019&type=j&order_date=2026-05-07&from=latest_judgements_order

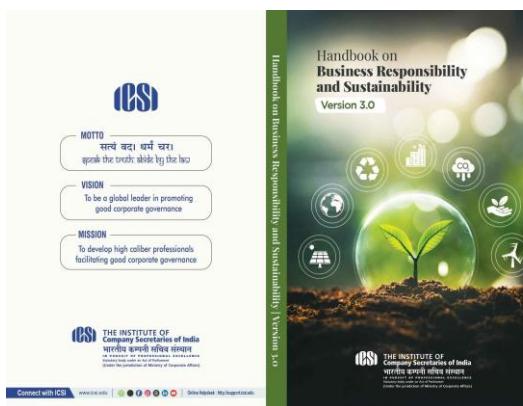
❖ ESG Update

BHP - Sustainability-related Standards and Disclosures

BHP sustainability-related disclosures reflect a number of voluntary global sustainability frameworks, standards, benchmarks and initiatives, including the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Mining and Metals Standards. Company also disclose against the recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) as required by the UK Listing Rules. In FY2025, BHP continued to prepare for new mandatory sustainability-related reporting regimes applicable to company, including the Australian Accounting Standards Board's Australian Sustainability Reporting Standard AASB S2: Climate-related Disclosures from FY2026, and monitored potential updates to the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and EU Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD) from the EU Omnibus Simplification Package.

For details: <https://www.bhp.com/sustainability/community-sustainability-reports>

HANDBOOK ON BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY VERSION 3.0



Author: ICSI

Publication: ICSI

Price: Rs. 400/-

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Author: ICSI

Publication: ICSI

Price: Rs.570

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<https://smash.icsi.edu/Scripts/ECart/Default/ItemWiseECartSearchOnlineBooks.aspx?ItemId=408>

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