

Monthly E-Bulletin

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The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India

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INDUSTRY ARTICLE

GCCs in India

How Global Capability Centres Are Reshaping BFSI Sector

India's Global Capability Centres (GCCs) are rapidly transforming the corporate landscape and shaping global business strategies, having undergone a fundamental shift — from offshore cost-saving units to high-value strategic engines driving innovation, resilience, and enterprise growth. Large domestic and global banks, insurance companies, mutual Funds, collective investment vehicles and other BFSI businesses are increasingly leveraging GCCs and captive Shared Service Centres (SSCs) not only for operational tasks but for value added functions and new age solutions. The range of services cover transaction processing, financial accounting, valuations, stakeholders' reporting, technology solutions, cyber security and developing new products using analytics, automation and Artificial Intelligence ("AI").

There are over 1,700 GCCs, employing 2 million skilled personnel and generating revenues of nearly US\$ 70 billion. By 2030, the sector is projected to cross US\$100 billion across nearly 2,400 GCCs. There are several key considerations which businesses must consider for optimally leveraging GCCs/SSCs:



Key trends

- ➔ Operating model maturity, not headcount, is now the truest measure of a GCC. Over 50% of Indian GCCs are now classified as portfolio or transformation hubs — well beyond the extended-office stage.
- ➔ **Automation & AI** — GenAI, ML, RPA are now embedded across GCC functions, not just pilots
- ➔ **Multi-currency accounting and financial reporting** — increasing complexity driving automation demand
- ➔ **Product development** — India GCCs now own global product and technology roadmaps, including AI products for BFSI sector
- ➔ Fund accounting, valuations and NAV workings and communications to investors and stakeholders
- ➔ **Automated reconciliations** — Customers, vendors, banks - RPA + AI reduces reconciliation time by 60–80% enabling focus on exceptions and controls
- ➔ **Predictive forecasting** — ML models for cash flow, revenue and tax liability forecasting; CA validates assumptions and risk parameters
- ➔ **Tax compliance automation** — AI-assisted corporate /GST/VAT tax compliances, input tax credits, transfer pricing studies and global compliances project management
- ➔ **TP benchmarking** — AI-driven comparability analysis across databases (Prowess, TP Catalyst); CA applies professional judgment
- ➔ **Audit analytics** — continuous auditing using data tools and interprets results

The Tier-2 story

- ➔ **Tier-2 cities growing at 21% YoY vs 11% in metros** — the fastest segment in India's GCC market
- ➔ **Tier-2 hotspots:** Jaipur, Coimbatore, Kochi, Ahmedabad, Indore — all attracting GCC investment
- ➔ **Mid-market surge:** \$500M–\$5B revenue global companies are the fastest-growing GCC segment — and they prefer Tier-2 for cost efficiency

Tax & Regulatory Aspects

- ➔ Data localisation and personal data protection laws compliances including Digital Personal Data Protection Law in India
- ➔ Tax benefits and incentives
 - National Policy on Software Products, Digital India, Make in India, Startup India — all converging to make India the world’s knowledge and innovation capital
 - State level GCC policies in several states such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, UP, Tamil Nadu, provide capital subsidy, stamp-duty waivers, payroll subsidies (up to INR 1.8 lakh / employee), and land at concessional terms.
 - GIFT City IFSC — tax holiday extended to 20 years (Budget 2026); financial services GCCs will accelerate there
 - Transfer pricing regulations - Safe Harbour raised to entities having annual revenue up to Rs. 2,000 Crores with reduced mark-up of 15.5% for IT and business process outsourcing services
 - GST Intermediary Services — now extended the benefit of zero rating for GST purposes. This ends the long-standing dispute where GCC back-office services to parent were taxed at 18% GST.
 - Patent Box Regime —10% concessional tax on royalty from patents developed and registered in India

Conclusion

The GCC ecosystem has moved decisively beyond its origins as a cost-reduction mechanism. For BFSI organisations, the question is no longer whether Indian capability centres can deliver strategic value, but whether your organisation has the operating model, governance framework, and leadership commitment to capture that value fully.

How RSM Astute can assist?

RSM Astute, with its dedicated group of over 3000 personnel including highly qualified and trained professionals viz. Engineers, MBAs, CISA, Chartered Accountants, Cost Accountants & IT professionals, having wide exposure across several industries and service sectors, is well positioned to support organisations through the entire GCC and SSC journey.

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TOP SPEECH

Indian Financial Markets –

Resilience and Resurgence - Keynote Address by Shri Sanjay Malhotra, Governor, Reserve Bank of India at the 25th FIMMDA-PDAI Annual Conference, May 1, 2026, Amsterdam

1. Distinguished participants, it gives me great pleasure in addressing the 25th FIMMDA-PDAI Annual Conference. The development of India's fixed income and derivatives markets owes much to such conferences, which provide an opportunity for all stakeholders to get together and deliberate on not only the journey so far but more importantly the way forward. I am confident that this conference will give us many innovative ideas and suggestions for the further development of the markets.
2. We could not have met at a more appropriate city for this conference to deliberate on the challenges and the opportunities that the markets offer today. It was in Amsterdam where merchants started trading shares and bonds of the Dutch East India Company more than four centuries ago. What emerged in the 17th century was one of the earliest examples of a modern financial marketplace: an organised system where investors could pool capital, transfer risk, and finance ambitious commercial ventures across continents. The innovations that took root – tradable securities, secondary markets, and financial intermediation – in many ways, laid the foundations of modern global finance, as we know it today.

I. Challenges for the global economy & financial system

3. The conference could not have been at a more opportune time, when the global financial system is navigating through a period of elevated uncertainty and challenges. These have implications not just for the real sector but also for the financial markets.
4. Geo-economic fragmentation caused by tariffs, trade restrictions, and industrial policies are reshaping not only global supply chains, they are also affecting the free movement of capital and led to fragmentation of financial flows.
5. High levels of public debt in several major economies is another concern. Their continued fiscal expansion has made it difficult for them to return to the path of fiscal consolidation that was expected post the pandemic related stimulus. On the other hand, geopolitical pressures are compelling a significant rise in defence spending – a shift that could pose major challenges for fiscal sustainability.

6. Stretched valuations in certain asset classes, particularly equities including a few tech stocks, could also have implications across markets and geographies.
7. The rapid expansion of private credit markets globally has introduced new areas of opacity and potential systemic risk through increasing interconnectedness with regulated segments.
8. AI is another source of uncertainty. While AI holds promise to enhance productivity, concerns remain about viability of certain business propositions, the level of efficiency gains, the speed of change and its impact on jobs.
9. Overlaying these challenges is the recent escalation of geopolitical tensions in West Asia. Energy prices have risen sharply amidst damages to energy infrastructure and disruptions in supply chains. It has already affected economic activity. If the crisis persists longer, it may also translate into second order inflationary pressures.

II. India's Economic Resilience Amid Global Turbulence

10. Against this challenging global backdrop, the Indian economy has shown remarkable resilience. In view of this, the theme of this conference, "Indian Financial Markets – Resilience and Resurgence," is most apt and timely.
11. Since the pandemic, India has consistently been among the fastest-growing major economies in the world. This performance reflects a combination of strong macroeconomic fundamentals, structural reforms, and prudent macroeconomic management.
12. Growth impulses in the economy have remained robust. Domestic demand continues to be supported by strong consumption and public investment. The government's emphasis on capital expenditure has helped crowd-in private investment and improve productive capacity. Resultantly, we have recorded an average growth of 8.2 per cent during 2021-25. In 2025-26, the economy is estimated to have grown by 7.6 per cent. Growth in 2026-27 is projected at 6.9 per cent.
13. Inflation, although vulnerable to periodic supply shocks, has broadly remained within the tolerance band of the monetary policy framework. The flexible inflation targeting (FIT) regime has provided a credible anchor for managing inflation expectations, and reducing average inflation and volatility post its adoption. In the recent period, headline inflation has remained below the inflation target of 4 per cent. We have projected an average CPI inflation of 4.6 per cent for FY 27.
14. India is firmly on a path of fiscal consolidation. On the revenue side, adoption of GST and other sweeping tax reforms have helped improve tax buoyancy. On the expenditure side, targeted government spending has improved the quality of expenditure, while reducing revenue expenditure as a percentage of GDP.
15. India's banking and NBFC sectors have undergone a remarkable transformation in recent years. Their balance sheets have been strengthened significantly, with improvements in capital adequacy, asset quality and profitability.

16. Corporate balance sheets have also improved, supported by stronger earnings. The fund mobilisation by Indian corporates through public markets, especially corporate bond markets, has remained strong over the last two financial years, pointing to a steady broadening of financing channels beyond traditional bank credit.
17. On the external front,
 - i. Our foreign exchange reserves remain comfortable, with 11 months of import cover.
 - ii. The current account deficit (CAD) is sustainable; while elevated energy prices will exert upward pressure on the deficit, the recently concluded trade agreements should offset some of the impact.
 - iii. On the capital account, gross FDI has been encouraging³. This will remain robust with the recent spree of greenfield FDI announcements especially in the finance and tech sectors.
 - iv. With recent correction in financial asset valuations, we expect repatriations to moderate, improving the net capital account position going forward.
18. To sum up, India's strong macro-economic and macro-financial fundamentals remain strong, supported by continued focus on policy certainty, price stability, financial stability, and thrust on reforms, ease of doing business and inclusive growth.

III. Indian Financial Markets – Measures undertaken for development

19. Moving from the broader economy to financial markets, I must acknowledge that our financial markets have matured considerably over the past few years. This is an outcome of conscious policy choices over the years.

Money Market

20. Starting with money markets, which serve as the primary channel for monetary policy transmission, we have moved towards a more agile liquidity management framework to ensure adequate liquidity in the financial system.

Government Securities Market

21. Government securities markets continue to be deep and liquid, but our efforts are to broaden the investor base, especially by encouraging retail and non-resident participation. The benchmark issuance strategy which has helped build a credible sovereign yield curve and improve price discovery in fixed-income markets, is now being extended to State Development Loans from FY27.

Derivatives Markets

22. The regulatory framework for derivatives markets too has evolved to facilitate ease-of-doing business, wider participation, and innovation.
23. We are facilitating greater product diversity through introduction of total returns swaps on corporate bonds and derivatives on corporate bond indices. These are intended for supporting a well-developed corporate bond market by management of credit risk.
24. We have also introduced forward contracts on government securities. It has been heartening to see long term investors especially insurance companies utilising this product instead of relying on synthetic financial constructs to manage their long-term interest rate risks.

Efficient Financial Market ecosystem

25. While taking measures for the development of various market segments, we have focussed on strengthening market infrastructure; enhancing transparency and ease of Investments for foreign investors across market segments.

Strengthening market infrastructure

26. I would like to highlight three recent initiatives for strengthening market infrastructure.
 - First, Electronic trading platforms have been introduced for new products such as forex options and Modified MIFOR based derivatives for enhancing efficiency and transparency. Central clearing and settlement have also been expanded for these products.
 - Second, FX forwards up to 36 months tenor are now being centrally cleared; earlier, forwards up to 13 months tenor only were centrally cleared.
 - Third, the regulations for initial margin for non-centrally cleared derivatives have come into force. CCIL has put in place the necessary infrastructure for exchange of initial margin. I note that market participants are making use of the system by CCIL.

Enhancing transparency

27. To enhance transparency, we now have the reporting of:
 - OTC Rupee foreign exchange and interest rate derivative contracts undertaken by the related parties of market-makers; and
 - Cash, tom and spot trades in the foreign exchange market and OTC gold derivative transactions undertaken by banks and by residents.

Ease of Investments for foreign investors

28. Last, but definitely not the least, we have endeavoured to facilitate ease-of-investment for foreign investors:
- We have eased the macroprudential norms applicable for FPI investment in corporate bonds;
 - We have expanded the space for investments under the Voluntary Retention Route and provided greater operational flexibility;
 - Balances in Special Rupee Vostro Accounts have been permitted to be invested in corporate debt securities and government securities;
 - Non-residents have been permitted to open Rupee accounts in their own geographical region and with the overseas branches of Authorised Dealers;
 - Another important measure is to connect NDS-OM with global bond trading platforms for deepening secondary market in G-secs.

IV. Areas of improvement

29. While we have made considerable progress in deepening and strengthening our financial markets, more needs to be done. I am mentioning five areas of improvement for you to deliberate on:
- i. Although our central government securities market is liquid by most standards, there is scope to improve liquidity across all tenors and securities.
 - ii. OTC derivatives markets, especially interest rate derivatives, remain concentrated in just one or two few products. It needs to improve if efficient interest rate hedging options have to be made available to stakeholders.
 - iii. Indian banks are dealing only with offshore market-makers rather than with end-users. If the global INR market has to be on-shored, Indian banks will need to evolve as market-makers globally.
 - iv. Usage of the FX Retail platform remains limited. All banks should facilitate this as a priority, so that retail users get a fair deal.
 - v. The development of credit derivatives is yet to take off in any meaningful way. This is largely an underutilised area.
30. At the same time, market participants must acknowledge that while a privilege bestows some benefits, it also entails responsibilities. For example, banks and primary dealers in G-Sec market have exclusive access to our liquidity facilities and to short term money markets. They are market-makers in the OTC derivative markets implying that every entity can only transact with you for hedging. Similarly, users must approach them to meet their market needs. These privileges accord immense market power to the PDs and banks, which is beneficial for their growth.

31. But there are corresponding responsibilities-
 - i. Responsibilities to ensure that every user has easy access to financial markets;
 - ii. Responsibilities to ensure that every user can transact on fair and transparent terms, irrespective of size and sophistication;
 - iii. Responsibilities to ensure that broader regulatory objectives are met in letter and spirit even as organisational interests are pursued;
 - iv. And responsibilities to protect, promote and sustain market integrity.
32. I am sure you will discharge your responsibilities to the best of your abilities.

Conclusion

33. Let me conclude now.
34. This year marks the 250th anniversary of magnum opus - The Wealth of Nations by Adam Smith. The insight and wisdom of Smith, especially about the importance of markets, remain profoundly relevant in current tumultuous times.
35. Our priorities at RBI, therefore, remain clear. We will continue to deepen financial markets, broaden participation, and further strengthen institutional frameworks. We will continue to strive for efficiency, consumer protection, fairness, transparency, and ethical conduct. In this pursuit, we will continue to assess and meet the emerging market needs. We will also stand prepared to deploy appropriate policy measures, as warranted, to mitigate spillovers and ensure orderly market conditions.
36. But we cannot do it alone. Strengthening financial resilience is a collective and shared responsibility. Institutions such as trade repositories will have to improve data quality and availability to support risk assessment and effective policymaking. FIMMDA and PDAI will have to play a vital role in strengthening market conventions, standardisation, and discipline.
37. I am confident that with continued collaboration among all of us, Indian financial markets will mature further. I am sanguine they will become deeper, more efficient, and more dynamic in the years ahead.
38. With these words, I thank you all for your patience and wish this conference a great success. I look forward for your valuable suggestions and policy inputs.

Thank you.

Source: https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_SpeechesView.aspx?Id=1552

BFSI NEWS

RBI's Big May 2026 Moves: Rupee Defence, Liquidity Boost and New Banking Rules Explained



RBI introduced major measures in May 2026 including a \$5 billion forex swap auction, rupee stabilisation efforts, unchanged repo rates, and new banking disclosure norms.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) announced a series of important policy measures and regulatory updates in May 2026 as the central bank worked to manage rupee volatility, maintain banking system liquidity, and strengthen financial sector transparency.

The measures came at a time when the Indian rupee faced sharp pressure from rising crude oil prices, a stronger US dollar, and global market uncertainty.

RBI Announced \$5 Billion Forex Swap To Support Liquidity

One of the RBI's biggest announcements came on May 20, when it unveiled a \$5 billion USD/INR buy/sell swap auction aimed at injecting durable liquidity into the banking system while supporting the domestic currency.

Under the 3-year swap arrangement scheduled for May 26, Authorised Dealer Category-I banks were required to sell US dollars to the RBI and repurchase them at the end of the tenure in May 2029 through a market-based premium mechanism.

The move followed a sharp fall in the Indian rupee, which touched a record low of 96.95 against the US dollar. Reports also indicated that RBI officials reviewed additional measures such as interest rate hikes, sovereign dollar bonds, and special NRI deposit schemes to stabilise the currency.

MPC Kept Repo Rate And CRR Unchanged

During its May 15 policy review, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) maintained a cautious and data-dependent stance by leaving key policy rates unchanged.

The repo rate remained steady, while the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) stayed at 4.5%. The RBI balanced inflation concerns against the need to support economic growth amid uncertain global conditions.

The central bank also slightly raised its FY27 GDP growth outlook to a 6.2%–6.5% range, supported by resilient domestic consumption. Inflation projections for Q2 FY27 were estimated between 5% and 5.5%.

RBI Tightened Banking Transparency Norms

In another major development, the RBI discontinued the mandatory Investment Fluctuation Reserve (IFR) requirement for banks and allowed accumulated balances to be transferred to reserves or profit accounts.

The regulator also released a draft Basel III Pillar 3 disclosure framework requiring banks to publish standardised quarterly disclosures on capital adequacy, liquidity ratios, leverage, and funding stability, along with maintaining a 10-year disclosure archive on their websites.

Read more: [No Pay, No Play: How Lenders Could Soon Freeze Your Phone Over Missed EMIs.](#)

Conclusion

RBI's May 2026 actions reflected the central bank's dual focus on protecting macroeconomic stability and strengthening financial sector resilience. From defending the rupee and supporting liquidity to improving banking transparency, the measures highlighted the RBI's proactive approach amid volatile global and domestic economic conditions.

Source: <https://www.angelone.in/news/economy/rbi-s-big-may-2026-moves-rupee-defence-liquidity-boost-and-new-banking-rules-explained>

Irdai notifies Ind AS transition norms for insurers

The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India has issued final regulations for the adoption of Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) by insurers, with effect from April 1, 2026.

The move marks a shift from the existing Indian GAAP framework to a more globally aligned accounting system, enhancing transparency and comparability in financial reporting. To ease the transition, the regulator has allowed a one-year forbearance for insurers that are not fully prepared to comply with the new standards.

Companies seeking this relief must submit their applications by April 30, 2026. The regulator will assess requests based on preparedness, transition complexity, and other relevant factors.

The transition to Ind AS is expected to significantly modernise financial reporting in the insurance sector while aligning it with global best practices.

Irdai mandates compliance check on dark pattern practices

The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India has directed insurers and regulated entities to assess compliance with guidelines on “dark patterns” in digital interfaces.

Entities must conduct a self-assessment within 15 days based on guidelines issued by the Central Consumer Protection Authority, which aim to curb deceptive user interface designs that mislead consumers.

Where non-compliance is identified, companies are required to submit a corrective action plan within one month, outlining timelines for eliminating such practices. The directive aligns with broader regulatory concerns across financial sectors, with the Reserve Bank of India also flagging risks arising from manipulative digital design practices.

The move is expected to strengthen consumer protection and ensure greater transparency in digital insurance distribution.

Government approves Bharat Maritime Insurance Pool

The Union Cabinet has approved the creation of the ‘Bharat Maritime Insurance Pool’ (BMI), backed by a sovereign guarantee of Rs. 12,980 crore, to ensure uninterrupted insurance coverage for Indian maritime trade.

The pool will cover key maritime risks such as hull and machinery, cargo, protection and indemnity, and war risks. It is designed to support vessels operating across global routes, including high-risk or geopolitically volatile regions.

The initiative aims to reduce India’s dependence on international insurance providers, particularly global protection and indemnity clubs, while ensuring affordability and continuity of cover.

With increasing geopolitical uncertainties impacting shipping routes and insurance availability, the BMI pool is expected to enhance resilience in maritime trade and provide stability to insurers and exporters alike.

Irdai sets obligatory reinsurance cession at 4% for FY27

The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India has notified the obligatory cession for FY2026–27, maintaining it at 4% of the sum insured on general insurance policies.

This cession will be placed with General Insurance Corporation of India, the country’s designated national reinsurer. The rule applies to all applicable policies issued during the financial year, with no upper limit on the sum insured for such cessions.

However, certain segments such as terrorism insurance and premiums ceded to nuclear pools will be exempt, with cession requirements set at nil for these categories.

The obligatory cession framework helps strengthen domestic reinsurance capacity while ensuring risk distribution within the Indian insurance ecosystem.

DFS pushes insurers for faster, frictionless claim payouts

The Department of Financial Services has urged insurers to streamline claim and maturity payouts to build stronger customer trust.

Speaking at the launch of new digital platforms by Life Insurance Corporation of India, DFS Secretary M Nagaraju highlighted that while policy onboarding is smooth, claim settlement often involves excessive scrutiny, repeated KYC checks and procedural delays. He emphasised that payouts should be as seamless as bank deposits, where maturity proceeds are credited automatically.

To support this shift, LIC has launched the 'MyLIC' app for customers and 'Super Sales Saathi' for agents, enabling end-to-end policy management. The insurer is also consolidating 113 databases into a unified data lake to leverage AI for underwriting, fraud detection and customer engagement.

IRDAI forms panel to review health insurance landscape

The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India has set up a sub-committee to review the private health insurance ecosystem and improve policyholder experience.

The panel will assess key areas such as coverage, penetration, claims experience, product design and grievance redressal. It will also examine hospital networks, pricing practices, fraud control mechanisms and digital systems to enhance efficiency and value delivery.

The review aims to recommend regulatory and operational measures to expand coverage, strengthen risk pooling and improve affordability. It will also explore convergence between private and public health schemes and incorporate recommendations from industry bodies.

The initiative reflects a broader push to enhance trust, innovation and accessibility in India's health insurance sector.

IRDAI proposes Ind AS adoption from April 2026

The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India has proposed implementing Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) for all insurers from April 1, 2026, aligning the sector with global financial reporting practices.

The framework will apply across life, general, health insurers and reinsurers, aiming to improve transparency, consistency and comparability in financial statements. The regulator noted that the move is part of its broader effort to strengthen policyholder protection and investor confidence.

To facilitate a smooth transition, IRDAI has undertaken detailed consultations with insurers, including readiness assessments and impact analysis. An exposure draft of amended regulations has been released for stakeholder feedback.

The shift to Ind AS marks a significant step toward modernising India's insurance accounting framework in line with international standards.

Source: <https://bimabazaar.com/2026-insurance-times/insurance-regulator-update-for-may-2026>

RBI Updates NBFC Framework; Exempts Small Entities from Registration Requirement

RBI relaxes NBFC rules, removing registration need for firms below ₹1,000 crore assets with no public funding or customer interface.

The Reserve Bank of India has eased registration rules for a set of Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), as per news reports.

Entities with assets below ₹1,000 crore will not need to register, provided they do not use public funds and have no direct dealings with customers. The revised norms will come into effect from 1 July 2026.

Who the Exemption Covers

The exemption applies to non-deposit-taking NBFCs that operate without raising money from the public. These entities also should not have any customer interface.

As part of the change, such firms will not be required to follow provisions under Sections 45IA and 45IC of the RBI Act, 1934, including maintaining a reserve fund.

Shift from Earlier Rules

Earlier, companies were required to register as NBFCs if over 50% of their total assets were financial in nature, including investments like mutual funds. The new framework removes this condition for entities that meet the exemption criteria.

This is expected to cover smaller setups such as family offices managing their own funds.

Window for Existing NBFCs

Existing NBFCs that meet the revised conditions, including those classified as 'Type I NBFCs', can apply to surrender their registration.

The RBI has set a deadline of 31 December 2026 for such applications, giving a 6-month period from the date the rules take effect.

Part of Regulatory Changes

The update is part of the 'Non-Banking Financial Companies – Registration, Exemptions and Framework for Scale Based Regulation) Amendment Directions, 2026'. These changes follow draft proposals issued in February for stakeholder feedback.

Separately, the RBI has also allowed banks to provide relief in areas affected by natural calamities, including fee waivers or reductions for up to one year.

Conclusion



The revised norms reduce compliance requirements for smaller NBFCs that operate without public exposure, while retaining oversight over entities that raise funds or deal directly with customers.





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Source: <https://www.angelone.in/news/economy/rbi-updates-nbfc-framework-exempts-small-entities-from-registration-requirement>

RBI Circulars May - 2026

Circular Number	Date Of Issue	Department	Subject	Meant For
RBI/DOR/2026-2027/95 DOR.GOV.REC.No.83/18.10.015/2026-27	25.5.2026	Department of Regulation	Reserve Bank of India (Rural Co-operative Banks - Governance) Amendment Directions, 2026	
RBI/DOR/2026-2027/94 DOR.GOV.REC.No.82/18.10.014/2026-27	25.5.2026	Department of Regulation	Reserve Bank of India (Urban Co-operative Banks - Governance) Amendment Directions, 2026	
RBI/2026-2027/93 DOR.AML.REC.81/14.06.001/2026-27	22.5.2026	Department of Regulation	Implementation of Section 51A of UAPA, 1967: Updates to UNSC's 1267/ 1989 ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List: Removal of 7 Entries	The Chairpersons/ CEOs of the Commercial Banks, Small Finance Banks, Payment Banks, Urban Co-operative Banks, Rural Co-operative Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Local Area Banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies, Asset Reconstruction Companies, All India Financial Institutions
RBI/2026-2027/92 DOR.MRG.REC.No.80/21-04-018/2026-27	18.5.2026	Department of Regulation	Reserve Bank of India (Local Area Banks – Financial Statements: Presentation and Disclosures) Third Amendment Directions, 2026	

Circular Number	Date Of Issue	Department	Subject	Meant For
RBI/2026-2027/91 DOR.MRG.REC.No.79/21-04-018/2026-27	18.5.2026	Department of Regulation	Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks – Financial Statements: Presentation and Disclosures) Sixth Amendment Directions, 2026	
RBI/2026-2027/90 DOR.MRG.REC.No.78/21-01-002/2026-27	18.5.2026	Department of Regulation	Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks – Prudential Norms on Capital Adequacy) Sixth Amendment Directions, 2026	
RBI/2026-2027/89 DOR.MRG.REC.No.77/00-00-001/2026-27	18.5.2026	Department of Regulation	Reserve Bank of India (Regional Rural Banks - Classification, Valuation, and Operation of Investment Portfolio) Amendment Directions, 2026	
RBI/2026-2027/88 DOR.MRG.REC.No.76/00-00-011/2026-27	18.5.2026	Department of Regulation	Reserve Bank of India (Rural Co-operative Banks – Classification, Valuation, and Operation of Investment Portfolio) Amendment Directions, 2026	
RBI/2026-2027/87 DOR.MRG.REC.No.75/00-00-011/2026-27	18.5.2026	Department of Regulation	Reserve Bank of India (Urban Co-operative Banks – Classification, Valuation, and Operation of Investment Portfolio) Amendment Directions, 2026	

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RBI/2026-2027/86 DOR.MRG.REC. No.74/00-00-001/2026-27	18.5.2026	Department of Regulation	Reserve Bank of India (Local Area Banks - Classification, Valuation, and Operation of Investment Portfolio) Amendment Directions, 2026	
RBI/2026-2027/85 DOR.MRG.REC. No.73/00-00-001/2026-27	18.5.2026	Department of Regulation	Reserve Bank of India (Payments Banks - Classification, Valuation, and Operation of Investment Portfolio) Amendment Directions, 2026	
RBI/2026-2027/84 DOR.MRG.REC. No.72/00-00-001/2026-27	18.5.2026	Department of Regulation	Reserve Bank of India (Small Finance Banks - Classification, Valuation, and Operation of Investment Portfolio) Amendment Directions, 2026	
RBI/2026-2027/83 DOR.MRG.REC.No.71/00-00-001/2026-27	18.5.2026	Department of Regulation	Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks - Classification, Valuation, and Operation of Investment Portfolio) Second Amendment Directions, 2026	
RBI/2026-2027/82 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.10	13.5.2026	Foreign Exchange Department	Operating framework for facilitating Outward Remittance services by non-bank entities through Authorized Dealer (Category I) banks in India	All Authorised Dealers

Circular Number	Date Of Issue	Department	Subject	Meant For
RBI/2026-2027/81 DOR.CAP.REC. No.70/21.01.002/2026-27	08.5.2026	Department of Regulation	Reserve Bank of India (Payments Banks - Prudential Norms on Capital Adequacy) Second Amendment Directions, 2026	
RBI/2026-2027/80 DOR.CAP.REC. No.69/21.01.002/2026-27	08.5.2026	Department of Regulation	Reserve Bank of India (Small Finance Banks - Prudential Norms on Capital Adequacy) Fourth Amendment Directions, 2026	
RBI/2026-2027/79 DOR.CAP.REC. No.68/21.01.002/2026-27	08.5.2026	Department of Regulation	Reserve Bank of India (Commercial Banks - Prudential Norms on Capital Adequacy) Fifth Amendment Directions, 2026	
RBI/2026-2027/78 A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 09	06.5.2026	Foreign Exchange Department	Issuance of Foreign Exchange Management (Authorised Persons) Regulations, 2026	All Authorised Persons

Source: https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/bs_circularindexdisplay.aspx

CORPORATE BOND MARKET NEWS

SEBI plans pilot project for tokenisation of corporate bonds, rollout may take 6-9 months

SEBI Chairman Tuhin Kanta Pandey said tokenisation could help improve liquidity in the corporate bond market and enable more instantaneous and automated settlements

Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Chairman, Tuhin Kanta Pandey on Tuesday (May 26, 2026) said the SEBI has decided to launch a pilot project for tokenisation of corporate bonds using Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT), with implementation expected to take around six to nine months.

Speaking to the media on the sidelines of the CareEdge Debt Market Summit in Mumbai, the SEBI Chairman said the market regulator has initiated a pilot stage project to examine whether corporate bonds can be traded and settled through tokenisation-based systems using DLT technologies.

“This is a pilot project that we have decided to initiate on use of the DLT, the digital ledger technology, for tokenization of corporate bonds,” Mr. Pandey said. According to him, the pilot project will first be implemented on a limited scale before broader adoption is considered.

He stated that DLT technologies are already being used in certain areas such as depositories and covenant monitoring, but SEBI now wants to evaluate whether the same technology can improve the functioning of the corporate bond market.

Mr. Pandey said tokenisation could help improve liquidity in the corporate bond market and enable more instantaneous and automated settlements. “Once you do that there will be a greater possibility of more liquidity and instantaneous autonomous settlements,” he said.

The SEBI Chairman added that while tokenisation offers several benefits, regulators also need to assess the risks linked to such technologies, especially future risks emerging from developments in quantum technologies.

He noted that the regulator plans to bring together all stakeholders to build a technological and operational framework for the pilot project. Mr. Pandey clarified that corporate bonds are already being traded under existing systems and the proposal is aimed at exploring whether DLT and tokenisation can make the process more efficient.

“It will take some time as I said that we have decided... But it will take 6 to 9 months to see various stages,” he added. On corporate bond-related discussions with the Reserve Bank of India [RBI], Mr. Pandey said the RBI has already issued draft guidelines related to the matter and is expected to release the final framework shortly.

He added that exchanges and SEBI are prepared to move ahead once RBI approvals are received. “So far as our exchanges are concerned and SEBI is concerned, we are quite ready to launch it as soon as the RBI clears it,” Mr. Pandey said.

Commenting on Taiwan’s stock market capitalisation overtaking India, the SEBI Chairman said valuation trends are currently being influenced globally by strong investor interest in artificial intelligence and semiconductor-related companies. He said companies linked to AI infrastructure, chips, memory systems and electronics are attracting significant investor flows globally, leading to higher market valuations in certain countries.

Mr. Pandey noted that India’s market is highly diversified, while markets such as Taiwan are more concentrated around a few major technology companies that are critical to the global electronics supply chain.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/business/markets/sebi-plans-pilot-project-for-tokenisation-of-corporate-bonds-rollout-may-take-6-9-months/article71024362.ece>

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