REVISED FINANCIAL INCLUSION PLAN

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CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

Financial Inclusion -Priority Sector Dept

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INDEX

Contents	Page No.				
Background					
Banks' vision of FI	4				
Present Position of Financial Inclusion	4				
FIP: Minimum Qualitative features and Quantitative indicators	5-21				
Part A					
I . CBS implementation at rural branches	5				
II. Road Map March 2010	6				
III. Focus on ICT	7				
IV. BC Model	9				
V. Vendor Selection/ Infrastructure/Cost Structure/Fees	12				
VI. No frill Accounts/CKJJ/CJCC/OD	13				
VII. Monitoring and Evaluation	14				
VIII. Extent of Coverage & Cost estimation for FIP					
IX. Strategies for Urban centers					
X. Unique Identity Solution (UID)	18				
XI. Extension of Non banking Financial facility	19				
XII. Details to be made available on Bank's website					
Part B					
Quantitative aspects and year wise plan 22					
Part C 27-					
Strategies to achieve the target and support required	27				
Publicity & Awareness Plan	29				

 $\underline{Annexure}: FIP\ Quarterly\ Progress - on\ Revised\ Monitoring\ Format\ as\ on\ June\ 2010\ (on\ the\ prescribed\ Format)$

Background

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) vide their letter no. D.O.RPCD.CO.MFFI.No.7412 /12.01.011/2009-10 dated January 07, 2010 has advised all banks to draw a roadmap by March 2010 to provide banking services in every village having population of over 2000, not necessary through a brick and mortar branch but through any of the various forms of ICT based models, which includes Business Correspondents (BC) as part of their Financial Inclusion Plan (FIP) and future plan to extend it to all the villages in the country. RBI has also advised all banks to submit by 15th March 2010, the Board approved FIP, with a view to rolling them out over the next three years.

The Board approved Plan was submitted to RBI on 15 April, 2010. RBI has called a meeting with our CMD with Deputy Governor on 17 May, 2010. During the meeting some points were emerged, and we were advised vide RBI letter dated May 21, 2010 to revise the FI plan. Accordingly, the Plan was revised and submitted to RBI on 09 July, 2010. The Gist of the plan which was submitted to RBI is as under.

Old Road Map:

Year	Population	Total no.	Villages (Estimated	
		of Villages	Through Branches	Through BC	BCs to be appointed
2010-'11	of over 2000	5500	1200	4300	1850
2010-11	below 2000	5000	1655	3345	1675
2011-'12	below 2000	17700	450	17250	5900
2012-'13	below 2000	11800	500	11300	2675
	Total	40000	3805	36195	12100

Additional Secretary (FS), Ministry of Finance has called a meeting on 23 Sep, 2010 in IBA to review the progress made in the implementation of Financial Inclusion Plan. In order to avoid duplication of efforts & confusion among Banks, It was advised that Banks should stick to the villages, which are allotted to them. It was further advised by Ministry of Finance and RBI that villages having population of over 2000 are to be covered by March 2012, as against March 2011. Accordingly FI plan is further revised.

Our Mission

To provide financial services to financially excluded, under privilege segment of the society through Brick and Mortar branch and through branch-less banking by way of various available and emerging Information Communication Technology (ICT) Models.

Bank's Vision of FI

Financial Inclusion leads to economic inclusion and then to social inclusion. Keeping this as core activity, bank has planned to open bank accounts not only for the mere purpose of government payments and subsidies to the poor but also extend them Credit to make them self employed, which will provide an equal opportunity and a level playing field, as enjoyed by other sections of the society. It will reduce unemployment in rural areas and possibly also address the problem of migration of youth towards urban areas.

Holistic inclusion includes.

Financial Literacy is very poor in India, we need to inculcate banking habits in poor as part of Corporate Social Investment (CSI). Our bank to educate the poor about the financial services and its benefits which is as follow:

- Deposit includes saving and recurring which will earn them interest, Balance queries etc.
- Remittances by way of electronic transfer. An easy way to transfer money to kith and kin.
- Micro loan for income generation, production etc.
- Micro Insurance for unforeseen events like crop insurance against fire, flood etc. Health insurance against hospitalization etc.
- Micro Loans for consumption like personal needs example marriage of daughter.
- Micro Investments by way of Weekly Installment and Daily Installment plans.

Bank has planned to target Below Poverty Line (BPL) segment and poor among Above Poverty Line (APL) such as Economic Weaker Section (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG) and Medium Income Group (MIG) separately with customized products and services especially design to suit their requirement, which will enhance their income generating capabilities. It will help them to climb step by step to higher level of the ladder and to make them self sufficient.

<u>Position as on 15th Sep, 2010 for ICT based Financial Inclusion in our bank w.r.t unbanked</u> villages planned in FIP

No. of Enrollments	18,59,018
No. of Cards Issued	5,25,141
No. of appointed BCs	559
No. of Villages covered- (With population more than	409

2000)	
Total No. of villages covered	2205
No. of Transactions done	8187
Amount of Transactions done (In Rs)	95,09,063

Till now, Bank has issued orders to many experienced Technology Service Providers for various Districts (about 51) on the discovered price. With these orders implementation the coverage will be for 1243 villages with population of over 2000 by Dec, 2010

The revise FIP is furnished as per the original agenda given in the RBI missive dated 07 January, 2010 is as under:

FIP: Minimum Qualitative Features and Quantitative Indicators are as follow.

Part A

(I) The FIP Should cover present status of CBS implementation at rural branches, deadline for its completion and position regarding completion of CBS at branches Regional Rural Banks (RRB):

Present Status of CBS Roll out as on 24th Sep, 2010, in our bank:-

Classification of	Total No. of	No of branches	No. of branches	Deadline for
CBI Branches	Branches	under CBS	without CBS	CBS completion*
Metro	627	621	6	
Urban	691	687	4	
Semi-Urban	908	826	82	Nov 2010
Rural	1395	603	792	
Total	3621	2733 (75.5%)	888	

Central Bank of India (CBI) is the sponsor Bank for 7 RRBs with a Branch network of 1738. The Names of RRB and other information required is as under:-

	Name of RRB	No. of Districts	Rural	Semi Urban	Urban	Total
1	SATPURA	20	227	98	22	347
	NARMADA KGB					

2	SURGUJA KGB	2	77	8	0	85
3	UTTAR BIHAR	18	747	90	31	868
	GRAMIN BANK					
4	VIDHARBHA KGB	5	56	34	6	96
5	BALLIA ETAWAH	4	116	18	4	138
	GB					
6	HADOTI KGB	3	63	16	5	84
7	UTTARBANGA KGB	3	73	39	7	119
	TOTAL	55	1359	303	75	1737

Bank has already finalized the system integrator for the CBS of RRBs. Bank intends to implement the 100% CBS in all its RRBs by September, 2011. First RRB Branch is planned to be cover under CBS is November, 2010 and 25 Branched are Planned in January, 2011.

(II) The Road Map by March 2010, to provide banking services through a banking outlet in every village having population of over 2000, by March 2011 not necessarily through a brick and mortar branch but through any of the various forms of ICT-based models, including through BCs, should be included in the FIP, and future plan to extend it to all villages in the country.

Our Bank is evenly spread across all the states hence, our endeavor is to start implementation of FI projects in almost all the states, covering 50% of the allotted villages in 2010-2011 and the rest villages in year 2011-12. However, more focus will be given to the states, where we have in the lead bank responsibility in the districts. Out of total 3975 allotted villages, our bank will target 1975 and 2000 villages having population of over 2000 in Year 2010-2011 & 2011-2012 respectively. We have set target to cover total 40,000 villages under FI in next 3 years starting April 2010. With following assumptions the revised Road Map is furnished as under:

Assumptions:

- 1) Average population in villages having population of over 2000 is 4000, having average household in each village is 800. Total no. of estimated a/cs to be opened in these villages is 700
- 2) Average population in villages having population below 2000 is 1500 having average household in each village is 300. Total no. of estimated a/cs to be opened in these villages is 250
- 3) Each house hold will have at least 5 members

Road Map:

Year	Population	Total Villages to be covered	Villages to be covered		Estimated BCs to be Appointed		Estimated No. Frill with OD a/cs to be opened	Estimated No. of KCC/GCC a/cs
			By Branches	Ву ВС				
2010-11	Over 2000	1975	100	1875	1875		1382500	790000
2011-12		2000	110	1890	1890		1400000	800000
Total		3975	210	3765	3765		2782500	1590000
2010-11	Below 2000	5000	500	4500	1312	*	1250000	750000
2011-12]	10000	500	9500	3805	*	2500000	1500000
2012-13		21025	525	20500	6833	#	5256250	3153750
Total		36025	1525	34500	11951		9006250	5403750
Grai	nd Total	40000	1735	38265	15716	1	11788750	6993750

^{*} It is assumed that one BC will cover at least 2 villages. BCs appointed for villages having population of over 2000 will also cover one additional nearby village having population below 2000. # These BC will cover 3 villages having population below 2000

(III) The FIP should focus on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) based solution for reaching out to the hitherto unbanked and under banked areas. The technology solutions employed should ensure compatibility and connectivity on a seamless basis.

IDRBT has come up with common standards for Technology Solution to adopt for FIP via biometric smart card model, which would help in accelerating ICT deployment and avoid vendor lock in for all technology components. Common standards enhance convenience to customers and provide inter-bank and intra-bank access, which will ensure compatibility and connectivity of multi vendors solutions. It will be, ensured that the technology, which solution provider is providing via Biometric Smart Card, is in compliance with the common standards set by IDRBT. Brief on the various ICT based solution which will be adopted by bank are as under:

<u>Smart Card (Biometric) Solution</u>: Each customer is being provided with Smart Card, which works as electronic pass book. It will contain details of the account holder and will be used to authenticate the account holder through biometrics. BCs are provided with

PoS (Point of Service) terminal which are equipped with wireless connectivity, printer, biometric scanner and voice enunciation in local language.

Mobile Based (Biometric) Solution: This model also works similarly as smart card based. The only difference is biometric of the customers are stored on the NFC enabled Mobile phone provided to BC. Customers are issued a plastic photo identity card which carries a unique number, which is linked to the account of the customer. When this number is dialed on mobile, it prompts for biometric authentication. A customer biometric is verified with one stored on Mobile phone and the one scanned at the time of transaction at PoS terminal with BC.

Mobile-2-Mobile Based (non-Biometric) Solution: At, present, there are approx. 600 million Cell phone connections in our country, it is said to be double in next 5 years, whereas there are only 200 million bank accounts with one person having more than one account. Taking this into account, it is estimated that only 120 million populations enjoy banking services. The tele-density in India is increasing at an upbeat rate, adding millions of customers every month. With this phenomenal rate, Mobile-2-Mobile based FI solution, would leverage the higher proportion of mobile phones. The solution works as under, the customers should have an account and must posses a mobile with SMS facility available. Customer would call a toll free no. of the bank and would get routed to an Interactive Voice Response system (IVR) in the language preferred. A call would originate to the registered mobile no. and the customer would ask to choose a PIN, which is a secure PIN for carrying out financial transaction and the PIN would be a interactive PIN and would not stored in the handset. Once PIN is obtained, the customer can call the toll free number and provide his/ her PIN and choose the financial services. In case of cash withdrawal, the customer would be prompt to enter the amount of withdrawal. The customer would get an SMS with the Transaction ID and the One Time Password (OTP). With this, the customer can approach the BC. On entering the Transaction ID, the system verifies whether it is a valid transaction and then prompts for the OTP, on entering the OTP the system display the complete transaction to the BC and the BC pays the requisite money to the customer. A pilot is being initiated using Mobile as delivery channel in Anand district of Gujarat state.

<u>Micro ATM Solution</u>: The Micro ATM is an emerging concept, which constitute of mobile phone, scanner, smart card reader, printer, voice enunciation capability etc. A customer, who is having Mobile phone enabled, or smart card enable, or Biometric ID card can transact at Micro ATMs deployed with BC. It will provide online interoperable transactions.

This device will be based on a mobile phone connection and would be made available at every BC. Essentially, BCs will act as an agent of bank for the customers and all they need to do is verify the authenticity of customer using customers' UID and finger prints.

Standards of Micro-ATMS are being finalized by UIDAI/IBA. We have already mandated all our Technology Service providers to replace/upgrade the currently deployed Hand Held devices being provided to BCs, with Micro-ATMs without any cost to the Bank.

<u>Mobile ATM Solution</u>: Mobile ATM Solution is one of the means to cover financially excluded people. A mobile ATM machine will be moving from one place to another in order to provide basic banking services like cash withdrawal, cash deposit, fund transfer, balance enquiry, mini statement etc. It is a most suitable model in urban inclusion. Bank will also deploy few Mobile ATMs in urban area for urban inclusion.

<u>Mobile Branch:</u> Bank will also deploy Vans for mobile branches. These vans will be properly manned with suitable network connectivity to CBS. These Vans will visit the identified area on regular basis. Bank is planning at least 10 such Vans.

Under all options, Open Standards prescribed by IDRBT, UIDAI etc will be used to have true channel agnostic infrastructure. A Middleware, Gateway/Switch will connect/integrate all channels mentioned above at one end and it will be connected to FI Core system to the other end, which in turn will be integrated to CBS.

(IV) The Business Correspondent (BC) model should be effectively utilized to reach out to the villages and the FIP should specifically outline the strategies for employing the BCs.

BC Model:

BCs are engaged as per the RBI guidelines which includes entities such as NGOs / MFIs set up under the Indian Societies / Trust Acts, Societies registered under Mutually Aided Cooperative Societies (MACS) Act or the Cooperative Societies Acts of States, Section 25 companies, registered NBFCs not accepting public deposits, post offices and individual such as kirana/medical/fair price shop owners/individual Public Call Office (PCO) operators, agents of small savings schemes and Insurance companies, Individual who own petrol pumps, retired teachers, CSCs, ex-service man, retired Bank/Govt. officials and authorized functionaries of well run Self – Help Groups.

Strategy for BC appointment:

i. Bank will appoint about 70% field BCs through the eligible BC entities and 30% from individual category, directly based on a set of criteria and scoring model. Bank will soon

come out with specific guidelines to appoint BCs from different categories. The guidelines i.e BC policy will cover various aspects such as:

1. Selection Criteria	2. Scoring Model	3. Remuneration
4. Due Diligence	5. Do's and Don'ts	6. Cash Management
7. ID card Format	8. Name plate format	

Bank will also appoint retired Bank officials form Commercial Banks/ NABARD/RBI to manage BCs/CSPs as part of our channel management strategy.

- ii. Presently the field BCs are being deployed by the BC entities, which are finalized at Central office level after doing the Due Diligence as per the indicative parameters given by RBI.
- iii. The field BCs, i.e Customer Service Points (CSP) which are appointed by BC entity at the grass root level to render the services of a BC, bank ensures that the BCs appointed carries out proper due diligence in respect of sub agents/CSP to take care of the reputation and other risks involved. For it, following methodology is adopted:
 - a) A rigorous screening process is conducted for the BCs on the following:
 - ✓ Well established, good reputation and stature and confidence of the local people.
 - ✓ Significant rural / semi-urban presence.
 - ✓ Satisfactory track record and ability to generate the funds required for the service.
 - b) Proper due diligence along with full KYC is done before enrolling an individual as field BC (CSP) by the concerned base branch to which the CSP is attached for various services.
 - c) The BC furnishes a list of authorized agents employed by him with details of their bio-data containing photograph, address, age, educational background, present occupation, monthly income, details of existing banking arrangements (should not be a defaulter with any bank), area of operation and past experience, if any related to banking & insurance.

BC Compensation

It is observed that the appointment of section 25 company as BCs (who are partners of Technology Providers) provides operational convenience in terms of easy hand – holding with CSPs for operation of devices, which speeds the enrollment process of customers.

Although the BC is compensated by the Banks, due to lack of proper compensation to CSPs, by the BC, the CSPs lack enthusiasm to extend prompt and efficient services to the customers. As a result the Banks FI initiatives do not yield the desired results within the planned time frame. Therefore to address the issue, Bank will discover a suitable remuneration structure, which will ensure & bind the filed BCs/CSPs with Bank and to serve the customers better. Such remuneration structure will have various components viz.

- ✓ Fixed Salary to field BCs
- ✓ Incentives for loans amount canvassed
- ✓ Incentive on recovery
- ✓ Commission on Insurance products
- ✓ Fee on Remittances etc.

These rates will be discovered from the experience within the Bank as well as by calling Quotation which will bring industry experience.

BC/Bank staff Training

- i. Bank will have detailed Plan for Training of BCs
 - ✓ Training manual which will have details the training of District Coordinators, Base Branch Mangers, CSPs etc from time to time. It is an ongoing progress
 - ✓ Course contents for each along with material will be prepared
 - ✓ Institutions: Russettis, IIBM (Guwahati), Arrangement Accredited Institutions of IIBF such as IL&FS, FINO etc
 - ✓ Field BCs/CSPs will be encouraged to undertake IIBF certification & Reimbursement from NABARD.
- ii. The current methodology for training is:
 - ✓ Workshop at District HQ for BC/CSP and Bank staff by Technology service providers. Training to field BCs by Technology Providers on aspects such as Create awareness, various Products, use of technology, Enrollment process, Transactions and Settlement process, Do's and Don'ts, Knowledge on Cash Handling, Handling customers query etc
 - ✓ Dedicated lecturers on FI to Bank staff at Bank's Training Colleges.
 - ✓ All base Branch Managers are provided training on various day-to-day operations, dealing with BCs & BFs, spreading awareness in the villages, KYC compliance, Monitoring field BCs/CSPs, use of technology etc.,

2) Cash Management

In cases where the place of business of the BC and the base branch is such that it is not feasible for the BC to travel back to the base branch to collect and deposit cash, Cash management can be streamlined by adopting 'Cash Routes'. This can be done by linking various BCs which are in close proximity to each other to a base branch wherever warranted with suitable cash transit insurance which is to be born by the Bank. In cases where there are other banks in close proximity to the place of business of the BC and the other bank and as well as our branch bank are on the same CBS platform, The money shall be later transferred to our base branch through NEFT. In cases where the Kirana shops are BCs, the masses (customers) can use the FI smart card provided to them for the purchase of groceries from the kirana shop. In this no physical cash will be involved and transaction will be accounted for in the system. The issue of cash management shall be resolved to a great extent by recycling of cash at kirana shop. The BCs will be provided with Cash Box for safe keeping.

(V)The plan should indicate the process of vendor selection, infrastructure arrangement, cost structure, fees etc.

Process of vendor selection

- ✓ Bank will float RFP for major field roll outs after having suitable & sufficient experience from its various pilots
- ✓ Bank will also finalize its FI Core system through RFP process..
- ✓ Bank will evaluate the vendors based on their technical skills, exposure and if they agree to bank's discovered commercials.
- ✓ In case the solution is unique and innovative of its kind, it is tried out on pilot basis after doing due diligence and price discovery from the industry.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure like software and hardware, application compatible mobile handset, laptops and other hardware machines required for customer enrollment are provided to Business correspondent (BC) by the technology provider. Later the FI server for capturing the transactions will be hosted by Bank, which will provide us better control, standardization of various services/products, training etc facilitate interoperability and help reducing the risk to some extent. Rest of the equipments and channels for communication are outsourced to the vendor and network service provider to enable us to run the host services.

Cost structure, fees etc.

For Cost Structure and Fee please refer to point no. VIII.

(VI) The no-frills accounts should have an in-built limited over draft facility. Further, the beneficiaries should be provided GCCs/KCCs. Each household must have either a KCC or GCC

Around 43.28 lakh, Cent Bachat Khata has been opened as on Aug 2010, which are also used for payment of NREGA wages in different districts of the country. Features of No-Frills Saving Deposit Scheme- Cent Bachat Khata are as under:-

- ✓ Relaxed KYC for opening of No Frill a/c
- ✓ Zero amount for initial opening of account
- ✓ Zero minimum balance requirement
- ✓ Cheque book facility available for accounts opened in branches
- ✓ No restriction on Number of deposit in the Account.

<u>Central Kisan Credit card (CKCC)</u>: The objective is to provide need based timely and hassle free credit support to the farmers for their farm needs as well credit requirements of non-farm activities in a flexible and cost effective manner. The farmers are allowed to draw cash to meet their requirement or pay to the dealer by bankers cheque. As on August 2010, Number of cards outstanding is 9.97 lakh.

Features of CKCC:

- ✓ Laminated CKCC with photograph accompanied by passbook.
- ✓ No restriction on number of withdrawal and repayment within the sanctioned limit.
- ✓ All eligible farmers can make use of CKCC
- ✓ Full year credit requirement of the borrowers taken care of.
- ✓ Minimum paper work and simplification of documentation for withdrawal of funds in the bank.
- ✓ Flexibility to draw cash and buy inputs from any source of choice.
- ✓ Assured availability of credit at any time resulting in reduced interest rate burden on the farmer.
- ✓ Allow entire cash withdrawal, which can be supported by bills subsequently.

<u>Cent Janta Credit card (CJCC)</u> The scheme cover general credit needs in rural and Semi-urban areas. The objective of the scheme is to provide hassle free credit to branch customers based on their assessment of cash flow without insistence on security, purpose of loan and end use of the credit

Features of CJCC

- ✓ Credit facilities provided under CJCC without any insistence on security.
- ✓ The cardholder will be covered under Personal Accident Insurance Policy for an amount of 25,000/- under master policy
- ✓ In case of accidental death of a cardholder, the bank's dues outstanding, if any, will be adjusted out of Insurance claims received and balance amount, if any, will be given to the legal heir and vice versa.
- ✓ No service charges to be levied.

<u>Cent Vikas Khata</u>: Limited Overdraft (OD) on No-Frill a/c of NREGA beneficiaries on NREGA wage and urban poor a/cs held with bank for at least 6 months old. Features of Cent Vikas Khata is as under

- ✓ OD cum no-frill a/c to NREGA wagers
- ✓ An illiterate or visually impaired person is also eligible to avail the facility.
- ✓ The minimum limit for OD is 500/-
- ✓ The maximum limit for OD is 1500/-
- ✓ Enhancement in OD limit may be considered

This product has been introduced since April 2010 on the CBS platform. On other platform the facility will be provided shortly.

(VII) The FIP should have framework to monitor and evaluate the progress in implementing the plan. The monitoring should capture details pertaining to the number and names of the villages covered, number of beneficiaries provided with smart cards/Biometric access/ Mobile phones, Number of person who have received Government payments through EBT mechanism, etc.

To monitor and evaluate the progress in implementing the Plan, we have following strategy in place

- a) At each District level there is district coordinator who monitor the Implementation/performance of the FI project under taken in various villages
- b) These Coordinators are reporting to Rural Development Dept of Regional Offices and providing reports including details of FI activity.
- c) At Zone level a Dedicated FI cell has been placed to monitor implementation of FI projects
- d) At Central office Separate FI wing under Priority Sector department has been placed
- e) Fortnightly Review by CMD/ED

- f) Quarterly review on progress of various projects under FI is done by the Board
- g) Quarterly Reports are submitted to RBI in the prescribed format (Monitoring format for FI plan).
- h) Surprise Visit in villages by Regional Office Staff
- i) In addition to the above when ever an executive from Central Office visits District HQ or ROs/ZOs, the progress of FI is reviewed and same is submitted to Central office
- j) Surprise visit by RO/ZO staff
- k) Bank will also form an high level steering Committee which will review and monitor the progress on monthly basis
- 1) Bank will set up specialized one man FI Branch to monitor & manage the BCs/CSPs in rural areas.
- m) 1% of our villages having population of over 2000 will be visited by our CMD/ED and 5% will be visited by GM/DGM of Central Office. This will also help in creating awareness in the field to all concerns
- n) Nodal Officers will be designated to monitor the grievance redressal.

(VIII) The plan should indicate the extent of coverage that is proposed to be achieved through smartcard/mobile phones/ others models, etc., the cost factor and the time line for achieving the same:

There are various delivery channels available like Mobile Phone, Smart Cards, Biometric ATMs. UIDAI has also proposed Micro ATM, Kiosk Banking is at the nascent stage. Going Forward, some new Technology may emerge, which may be better than the existing one and may also be cost effective as well. The extent of coverage we proposed to achieve through Smart Card/Mobile Phones and Others Models is as under, however it may be noted that in future we may adopt new technology depends on its flexibility, compatibility with exiting CBS, coverage, mode of communication, costing etc.

Year	Percentage coverage of villages through					
	Smart Card	Mobile Phone	Mobile Vans	Biometric ATMs	Micro ATMs	
2010-11	95%	5%		-		
2011-12	90%	5%	3%	1%	2%	
2012-13	70%	20%	5%	1%	5%	

Cost Estimation for FIP Implementation

Note: Basic Assumption is No. of Accounts per Village is 1000

Sr. No.	Particulars	Appx. Unit Cost (Rs.)
i	Fixed /One-Time Cost	
a)	Survey Cost	2
b)	Customer Acquisition Cost	3
c) d)	Enrollment Cost and Personalization (filling of application, capturing of biometrics and photo) Card Cost	15 60
	Total	80

Cost amortized in 3 yrs =Rs. 27 appx.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Appx. Unit Cost per month(Rs.)
ii	Variable Cost	
a)	HHD Rental (incl. Printer, Scanner, Laptop etc)	1.5
b)	Technology Maintenance	2
c)	BC Remuneration	3
d)	Connectivity Cost	1
e)	Cash Management	2.8
	Total	10.3

Cost per annum = Rs 124

Sr. No.	Particulars	Appx. Cost per month for 10 villages
iii	Miscellaneous Cost	
a)	Manpower Cost(BC Supervision, Accounting, Reconciliation, Reporting, Grievance redressal	
	etc)	50000
b)	Awareness Cost	5000
c)	Stationary Cost	5000
	Total	60000

Cost per annum = Rs 72.

Total Cost per customer per annum = Rs 27 + Rs. 124 + Rs. 72 = Rs. 223

Year	No. of No frill A/cs	Fixed one time cost @ Rs.27/-	Variable cost @ Rs.124/-	Miscellaneous cost @ Rs. 72/-	Year wise Budget (Rs)	Cumulative Budget (Rs)
2010-'11	2632500	71077500	326430000	189540000	587047500	587047500
2011-'12	3900000	105300000	483600000	280800000	869700000	1456747500
2012-'13	5256250	141918750	651775000	378450000	1172143750	2628891250

Since Various ICT based models are still emerging and Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is also coming out with a concept of micro ATMs, hence the above estimates on extend of coverage may undergo a change in times to come.

(IX) The FIP should clearly indicate strategies for urban centers. This should cover aspects relating to compliance with KYC norms and specific plans to address the remittance requirement of the urban poor.

Strategy

As part of urban strategy, BC will target vegetable vendors, hawkers and urban poor, who are unbanked. It will include opening a no-frill account and receiving the amount to be deposited in their account. Since it will not be feasible for them to visit any bank branch during their business time, hence the banking services will be provided through BC at their point of presence. Mobile phone channel is most suitable for facilitating remittance. However, all the method such as biometric smart card for illiterate, PIN based ATM cards, RFID cards, Mobile banking will be made available for urban inclusion.

Compliance with KYC norms

Account can be introduced by the BC of our Bank, who has been enrolled after following full KYC. The BC should be of the same base / linked branch to which, the customer account is proposed to be linked. The norms of relaxed KYC guidelines will be applicable, however BCs will be directed to visit the place of resident, and to make enquiry about the customer and then provide introduction. Few cases will be verified on random basis, by our officials just to ensure the authenticity of BC verification. A letter of thanks giving will be issued to their provided address before issuing cheque book facility to urban poor.

Remittance requirement of the urban poor

Remittance via the BC does not require any of the Bank's conventional infrastructures such as, branch / ATM. The cost of affecting a remittance is the lowest via the BC infrastructure. Remittance through the BC is proposed to be free of any transaction charge (either as a flat transaction fee or as a percentage of the amount being remitted). The remittance via the BC model can be either done at a BC outlet in an online transaction in an attended mode authenticated by the payer's fingerprint, or can be done via mobile phones in a self-service mode, authenticated by the Payer's PIN. Fingerprint (Biometric) Authentication will be used in the attended mode at a BC outlet. This is now a standard transaction type at BC outlets.

(X) The financial inclusion efforts should suitably leverage on the unique identity solution being proposed by the Unique Identity Authority of India.

India with its large population base faces several challenges arising due to the duplication of individual identities. The consequences of unproven identities are largely felt by the poor and the downtrodden in the society. Inability to prove identity is one of the biggest barrier preventing the poor from accessing benefits and subsidies designed for them. To date, there is no definite nationally accepted identity number, as a result of which to access any facilities and services, one must undergo the full cycle of identity verification. Such duplication of effort and 'identity silos' not only increase cost of identification but also causes extreme inconvenience to the individual, which is primarily unfair to the poor and underprivileged residents.

In February 2009, Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) was established. The purpose is to issue a unique identification number (UID) to all Indians that is robust enough to eliminate duplicate and fake identities and can be verified and authenticated in an easy, cost effective way.

The UID, is crucial to promote FI, is the online, cost-effective real time authentication of the identity of the person making any transaction. This in turn, can significantly improve the effectiveness of existing financial inclusion strategies and address the last-mile challenge, banks now face in cash transfers and service delivery. The UID thus, provides with opportunity to strengthen emerging delivery mechanisms for financial inclusion. The timing of this initiative coincides with the increased focus of the government on social inclusion programme, and upgrading public services delivery through egovernance programme.

UID KYR (Know your Resident) standards used for KYC

The strong biometric authentication that the UID offers, combined with its KYR standards, would remove the need for individual KYC by banking institutions for no-frills accounts. It will vastly reduce the documentation the poor are required to produce for a bank account. Once that happens, then opening a no-frill account will not require any additional authentication, the basic authentication done by UID should be sufficient. The UID's biometric authentication processes would allow banking institutions to verify poor residents clearly both in person, as well as online and over the phone.

Ubiquitous BC network and BC choice

The UID's clear authentication and verification processes will allow banking institutions to network with village-based BCs such as, SHGs, kirana stores and post offices. The BC would be equipped with a micro ATM solution and customers can easily withdraw money and make deposits. Multiple BCs at the local level will also give customers a choice of BCs when it comes to making transactions. This would make customers, particularly in villages, less vulnerable to local power structure and to the risk of being exploited by BCs

Intensive use of bank accounts by residents and governments

Widespread financial access would encourage central, state and local governments to transfer cash benefits and subsidies directly to the UID-enabled bank accounts of poor residents. This in turn, will increase the use of these accounts and allow them to become a source of savings.

(XI) The extension of non-banking financial facilities like remittances, insurance and other services and products should be specified in the FIP

Insurance

Bank offers different Insurance products to its Accounts holders. The Insurance product includes life and non life insurance (General insurance). Insurance companies are also trying their way out through Micro insurance to increase their presence in rural areas, where the penetration level of insurance is very low. Bank through its BC model can help Insurance companies to increase their penetration level which would help them to earn premium by way of providing insurance. There are different insurance products available in the market, since, we need to target rural area as well as semi urban area, insurance product will be design in such a way that it should caters to the requirements of poor people. For it to happen, Bank will tie up with leading Insurance and General Insurance

companies having presence in India. Insurance Policies Beneficial for rural people are as follows:

- 1. Cattle Insurance Policy
- 2. Crop Insurance
- 3. Health Insurance from General Insurance Co like New India Assurance Co, Oriental Insurance etc
- 4. Micro Pension plans from LIC Such as Jeevan Madhur and Jeevan Mangal
- 5. Group policies
- 6. Micro Insurance cum Micro credit
- 7. Micro Insurance with Micro Investment
- 8. Micro Pension form UTI
- 9. New Pension Scheme- Swavlambhan

Benefits to the Bank

It will help bank to earn commission by way of providing insurance cover through BC Model, where Insurance will be provided to customers and premium will be collect by bank on behalf of Insurance companies.

Benefit to Insurance companies

It will open an untapped market for insurance companies and help them to generate more premium income.

Benefit to BCs

The portion of commission received from selling Insurance policy will be provided to BCs to encourage them to proliferate more Insurance Products & services in rural area.

Micro Mutual Fund:

Bank will tie up with Mutual Fund Asset Management companies to draw a Mutual fund plan targeting poor people. The money collect will be invested Through Systematic Investment Plan (SIP). BC will collect small payments from hawkers and vegetable vendors on daily/weekly/monthly basis, depending on the customer choice and the collected amount will be deposited to the bank branch that will be invested through the mutual fund houses to which bank will have tie up. BC will be trained to educate the investor that such investment is subject to the risk involved in such investment.

Amount collected can also be deployed in Recurring Deposit (RD) account, where the money collection will be done by BC and invested in RD for fixed and guaranteed returns. However, the choice is with customer to either invest his money in Mutual Fund or RD

(XII) The names of the villages that have been provided with banking connectivity either through BCs or any of the ICT initiative should be put on bank's website.

The names of the villages and other details are made available on official website of the bank (www.centralbankofindia.co.in). This is being updated every month.

 $\underline{Part\;B}$ Quantitative aspects to be covered in the FIP and the year wise Plan (Based on Census 2001)

Plan	for Villa	ages I	Iaving P	opulatio	n of ov	er 2000 by	y March 2	2011 throu	igh BC&	Branches
Year	Month	Qtr.	Target		Th	rough BC		Thr	ough Branc	hes
			Villages	Villages	BCs	Estimated House Holds	Estimated No Frill A/c+OD	Villages	Estimated House Holds	Estimated No Frill A/c+OD
	Apr-10 May-10 Jun-10	oril- ıne	99	94	94	75000	65625	5	4000	3500
201	Jul-10 Aug-10 Sep-10	-yl	395	375	375	300000	262500	20	16000	14000
' '										
10	Oct-10 Nov-10 Dec-10	ct-	988	938	938	750000	656250	50	40000	35000
	Jan-11 Feb-11 Mar-11	Jan- Mar	494	469	469	375000	328125	25	20000	17500
	Total		1975	1875	1875	1500000	1312500	100	80000	70000

Product Offered

	Month		Covera	ige	Est	imated nos	s. in each o	category	
		(%)	Villages	HouseHolds	No Frill A/c+OD	KCC	GCC	Insurance	Remit
	Apr	1%	20	15800	13825	6320	1580	11060	790
7	May	2%	40	31600	27650	12640	3160	22120	1580
7	Jun	2%	40	31600	27650	12640	3160	22120	1580
0	Jul	6%	119	94800	82950	37920	9480	66360	4740
ļΫ	Aug	7%	138	110600	96775	44240	11060	77420	5530
Ċ	Sep	7%	138	110600	96775	44240	11060	77420	5530
$\frac{1}{2}$	Oct	10%	198	158000	138250	63200	15800	110600	7900
Ó	Nov	20%	395	316000	276500	126400	31600	221200	15800
2	Dec	20%	395	316000	276500	126400	31600	221200	15800
' '	Jan	10%	198	158000	138250	63200	15800	110600	7900
	Feb	10%	198	158000	138250	63200	15800	110600	7900
	Mar	5%	99	79000	69125	31600	7900	55300	3950
		Total	1975	1580000	1382500	632000	158000	1106000	79000

Our Bank has been allotted 1695 number of villages in 48 Lead districts.

Plan	for Villa	ages I	Having F	Populatio	n belo	w 2000 by	March 2	2011 throu	ıgh BC&	Branches
Year	Month	Qtr.	Target		Thi	rough BC		Thr	ough Branc	hes
			Villages	Villages	BCs	Estimated House Holds	Estimated No Frill A/c+OD	Villages	Estimated House Holds	Estimated No Frill A/c+OD
	Apr-10 May-10 Jun-10	oril- ine	250	225	66	67500	56250	25	7500	6250
01	Jul-10 Aug-10	- <u>}</u> d	1000	900	262	270000	225000	100	30000	25000
)-2	Sep-10									
1(Oct-10 Nov-10 Dec-10	-t-	2500	2250	656	675000	562500	250	75000	62500
0										
2	Jan-11									
	Feb-11 Mar-11	Jan- Mar	1250	1125	328	337500	281250	125	37500	31250
	Total		5000	4500	1312	1350000	1125000	500	150000	125000

Product Offered	
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	Month		Covera	ige	Est	timated nos	s. in each o	category	
		(%)	Villages	HouseHolds	No Frill A/c+OD	KCC	GCC	Insurance	Remit
	Apr	1%	50	15000	12500	6000	1500	10500	750
7	May	2%	100	30000	25000	12000	3000	21000	1500
7	Jun	2%	100	30000	25000	12000	3000	21000	1500
0	Jul	6%	300	90000	75000	36000	9000	63000	4500
$ \dot{C} $	Aug	7%	350	105000	87500	42000	10500	73500	5250
1	Sep	7%	350	105000	87500	42000	10500	73500	5250
1	Oct	10%	500	150000	125000	60000	15000	105000	7500
Ó	Nov	20%	1000	300000	250000	120000	30000	210000	15000
7	Dec	20%	1000	300000	250000	120000	30000	210000	15000
' '	Jan	10%	500	150000	125000	60000	15000	105000	7500
	Feb	10%	500	150000	125000	60000	15000	105000	7500
	Mar	5%	250	75000	62500	30000	7500	52500	3750
		Total	5000	1500000	1250000	600000	150000	1050000	75000

Plan	for Vill	ages l	Having 1	Populati	on ove	er 2000 by	March 2	012 throu	ugh BC&	Branches
Year	Month	Qtr.	Target			rough BC			ough Branc	
			Villages	Villages	BCs	Estimated House Holds	Estimated No Frill A/c+OD	Villages	Estimated House Holds	Estimated No Frill A/c+OD
						Holds	AVC+OD		Holus	AVCTOD
2	Apr-10 May-10 Jun-10		100	95	95	75600	66150	6	4400	3850
7										
20	Jul-10 Aug-10 Sep-10	-yl	400	378	378	302400	264600	22	17600	15400
11	Oct-10 Nov-10 Dec-10	ct-	1000	945	945	756000	661500	55	44000	38500
	Jan-11 Feb-11 Mar-11	Jan- Mar	500	473	473	378000	330750	28	22000	19250
	Total		2000	1890	1890	1512000	1323000	110	88000	77000

Product offered:

	Month		Covera	ige	Est	imated no	s. in each c	category	
		(%)	Villages	HouseHolds	No Frill A/c+OD	KCC	GCC	Insurance	Remit
	Apr	1%	20	16000	14000	6400	1600	11200	800
2	May	2%	40	32000	28000	12800	3200	22400	1600
7	Jun	2%	40	32000	28000	12800	3200	22400	1600
0	Jul	6%	120	96000	84000	38400	9600	67200	4800
Ġ	Aug	7%	140	112000	98000	44800	11200	78400	5600
<u> </u>	Sep	7%	140	112000	98000	44800	11200	78400	5600
<u>`</u>	Oct	10%	200	160000	140000	64000	16000	112000	8000
Ó	Nov	20%	400	320000	280000	128000	32000	224000	16000
2	Dec	20%	400	320000	280000	128000	32000	224000	16000
, ,	Jan	10%	200	160000	140000	64000	16000	112000	8000
	Feb	10%	200	160000	140000	64000	16000	112000	8000
	Mar	5%	100	80000	70000	32000	8000	56000	4000
		Total	2000	1600000	1400000	640000	160000	1120000	80000

Plan for Villages Having Population below 2000 by March 2012 through BC& Branches Year Through BC Through Branches Month Qtr. Target Villages Villages BCs Estimated Estimated Villages Estimated Estimated House No Frill House No Frill Holds A/c+OD Holds A/c+OD Apr-10 May-10 500 475 190 142500 118750 25 7500 6250 Jun-10 Jul-10 Aug-10 July-Sep 2000 1900 761 570000 475000 100 30000 25000 Sep-10 Oct-10 5000 4750 1903 1425000 1187500 250 75000 62500 Nov-10 Oct-Dec Dec-10 Jan-11 Jan-Mar Feb-11 2500 2375 951 712500 593750 125 37500 31250 Mar-11 3805 2850000 10000 9500 Total 2375000 500 150000 125000

Product offered

	Month		Covera	ige	Est	imated nos	s. in each o	category	
		(%)	Villages	HouseHolds	No Frill A/c+OD	KCC	GCC	Insurance	Remit
	Apr	1%	100	30000	25000	12000	3000	21000	1500
7	May	2%	200	60000	50000	24000	6000	42000	3000
7	Jun	2%	200	60000	50000	24000	6000	42000	3000
0	Jul	6%	600	180000	150000	72000	18000	126000	9000
ļΫ	Aug	7%	700	210000	175000	84000	21000	147000	10500
-	Sep	7%	700	210000	175000	84000	21000	147000	10500
,	Oct	10%	1000	300000	250000	120000	30000	210000	15000
Ó	Nov	20%	2000	600000	500000	240000	60000	420000	30000
2	Dec	20%	2000	600000	500000	240000	60000	420000	30000
' '	Jan	10%	1000	300000	250000	120000	30000	210000	15000
	Feb	10%	1000	300000	250000	120000	30000	210000	15000
	Mar	5%	500	150000	125000	60000	15000	105000	7500
		Total	10000	3000000	2500000	1200000	300000	2100000	150000

Plan :	for Villa	ges H	aving Po	pulation	less th	nan 2000 b	y March 2	2013 throu	gh BC&	Branches
Year	Month	Qtr.	Target			rough BC		Thre	ough Branc	
			Villages	Villages	BCs	Estimated	Estimated	Villages	Estimated	Estimated
						House	No Frill		House	No Frill
						Holds	A/c+OD		Holds	A/c+OD
	Apr-10									
	May-10	.⊨ e	1051	1025	342	307500	256250	26	7875	6563
~	Jun-10	April- June			"-					
1										
	Jul-10									
	Aug-10		4205	4100	1367	1230000	1025000	105	31500	26250
S	Sep-10	J S								
0	Oct-10									
	Nov-10	ct- ec	10513	10250	3417	3075000	2562500	263	78750	65625
7	Dec-10	Oc De								
61	Jan-11					4=0==00	40040=0	404		22242
	Feb-11	Jan- Mar	5256	5125	1708	1537500	1281250	131	39375	32813
	Mar-11 Total	<u>¬</u> ≥	21025	20500	6833	6150000	5125000	525	157500	121250
	IUIAI		21023	20300	0000	010000	3123000	525	19/300	131250

Product Offered

	Month		Covera	ige	Est	imated nos	s. in each o	category	
		(%)	Villages	HouseHolds	No Frill A/c+OD	KCC	GCC	Insurance	Remit
	Apr	1%	210	63075	52563	25230	6308	44153	3154
(C)	May	2%	421	126150	105125	50460	12615	88305	6308
	Jun	2%	421	126150	105125	50460	12615	88305	6308
10	Jul	6%	1262	378450	315375	151380	37845	264915	18923
N	Aug	7%	1472	441525	367938	176610	44153	309068	22076
2	Sep	7%	1472	441525	367938	176610	44153	309068	22076
7	Oct	10%	2103	630750	525625	252300	63075	441525	31538
Ó	Nov	20%	4205	1261500	1051250	504600	126150	883050	63075
12	Dec	20%	4205	1261500	1051250	504600	126150	883050	63075
` `	Jan	10%	2103	630750	525625	252300	63075	441525	31538
	Feb	10%	2103	630750	525625	252300	63075	441525	31538
	Mar	5%	1051	315375	262813	126150	31538	220763	15769
		Total	21025	6307500	5256250	2523000	630750	4415250	315375

Items	Business Volume		
	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
No of no Frill Accounts	2632500	3900000	5256250
Total Deposit @ Rs.50/-	131625000	195000000	262812500
Interest Payout @ 3.5% A	4606875	6825000	9198437.5
OD on No-Frill			
No. of A/c	2632500	3900000	5256250
Amount o/s @ Rs.500	1316250000	1950000000	2628125000
Delinquencies @ 5%	65812500	97500000	131406250
Net Amount o/s	1250437500	1852500000	2496718750
Interest Earned @ 9% B	112539375	166725000	224704687.5
KCC/GCC			
No. of accounts (50% of HH)	1540000	2300000	3153750
Average o/s @ 5000/-	7700000000	11500000000	15768750000
Delinquencies @ 5%	385000000	575000000	788437500
Net Amount o/s	7315000000	10925000000	14980312500
Interest earned @ 7% C	512050000	764750000	1048621875
Total Interest Earned (B+C)	624589375	931475000	1273326563
Net Interest Earned (B+C-A)	619982500	924650000	1264128125

Plan C

(I) Strategies to be adopted to achieve the target (Business Volume) and Support requirement and how the plan will be integrated with the Business plan of the bank

Strategy and plan with review and monitoring mechanism

27

In view of the foregoing, at present many channels and delivery mechanisms are still evolving / emerging, therefore, we have to go with the models already in vogue and being implemented by all the Banks i.e. Biometric smart card based wherein biometric of customer is stored on the mobile phone of the BC in a secured manner. However, looking into the recent developments we have to stipulate in the work orders to the technology providers to adopt the "Open Standards for the Biometric Smart Card" from IDRBT without disturbing the customer interface and business. The business potential which is clearly visible in the unbanked areas has to be tapped in a planned and timely manner. Therefore, timely and planned action with suitable strategies / approach on selection of BCs, technology and roll-out of solution is must. The essence is initiation of action.

Accordingly, we propose following strategies / approach for IT e FI: –

- ✓ To set up full fledge FI department in central office reporting to Executive Director (ED), bank will hire regular staff and other staff on contract basis to execute the FI plan.
- ✓ We have to adopt multi solution models with multi-vendor approach, which will fulfill our twin objectives i.e. to capture the sizeable business as per the plan time-frame and to demonstrate our presence and retain / acquire the customers where we have strong presence.
- ✓ Opening of branches in unbanked areas as suggested in the road map.
- ✓ Designing of flexible products, such as Savings + Overdraft accounts and Recurring Deposit + Overdraft Accounts, etc. and consumption, entrepreneurship loan on equated daily installment (EDI) and equated weekly installment (EWI) concept.
- ✓ For roll-out of ITeFI in the above identified districts, our bank has invited all technology solution providers (both existing & new) along with BCs.
- ✓ To frame a BC enrolment policy & parameters empowering our field functionaries to appoint BCs after the due diligence.
- ✓ To build a team at Central Office for smooth implementation of ITeFI. At the beginning of the implementation more follow-ups and monitoring efforts are required.
- ✓ To designate Officer at each Zonal Office and concerned ROs and branch, to be responsible for IT-e FI implementation.
- ✓ To design a training module for the officers of branches / ROs / ZOs and impart them training through our training college/Centre.
- ✓ To design a training module for the BCs with DO'S and DON'TS to be circulated from time to time through our branches.
- ✓ In the present implementations, the Financial Inclusion servers where the customer's accounts are maintained are outsourced to the respective Technology Provider's locations (except in case of E-Muster, State of Bihar). With the tendering process it is proposed to host the Financial Inclusion Servers in our own premises preferably at our own data center.

- ✓ To appraise our board from time to time in quarterly review about the achievement, deviations (If any) in the plan etc.
- ✓ To form an Steering committee comprising of Senior Officials from the FI-PS Dept and Head of IT dept. Chairman & Managing Director (CMD) to nominate and approve.
- ✓ In the performance appraisal/evaluation of the field staff, a suitable entry will be made so as to reward the field staff accordingly in proposition to the efforts made by them. <u>The criteria with respect to achievements in financial inclusion have been put in performance evaluation of field staff effective from year 2010-11.</u>

Publicity & Awareness Plan

- ➤ Day long camp in villages in coordination with Gram Panchyats where ever we undertake FI project. Where in the Branch officials, Technology Providers & BCs disseminate the Benefits of the Project to the villagers.
- Audio Visual Demonstration of technology to villagers to build confidence
- ➤ To invite villagers at the Camp site by Munadi, Distribution of Pamphlets/ Brouchers, Display of banners etc are undertaken
- > Visit to all the households of the villages on the enrollment day, to spread the messages.
- ➤ Banners to be displayed on five prominent locations in each villages
- ➤ Pamphlet & Brouchers in local language covering the benefits of the schemes will be distributed
- > Small size posters will be displayed
- ➤ Local Newspaper Advertisement in regional language
