

India's digital payment journey - The role of Central Bank

UPI Story of India

18th May, 2022



National Payments Corporation of India – Transforming Payments

NPCI has transformed and modernized the payment infrastructure in India by driving innovations in payments

An Umbrella Organization for all retail payments in India. Incorporated in the year 2008

NPCI was set up under the guidance and support of Reserve Bank of India and Indian Banking Association

NPCI is a not-for-profit company

Presently **66 Partners** are shareholders of NPCI

19
Private Sector Banks

04
Foreign Banks

10
Multi State Co-op Banks

07
Regional Rural Banks

11
Public sector Banks

02
Payments Banks

10
Payment System Operators (Non Banks)

04
Small Finance Banks

Regulatory Bodies




Shareholding Entities





















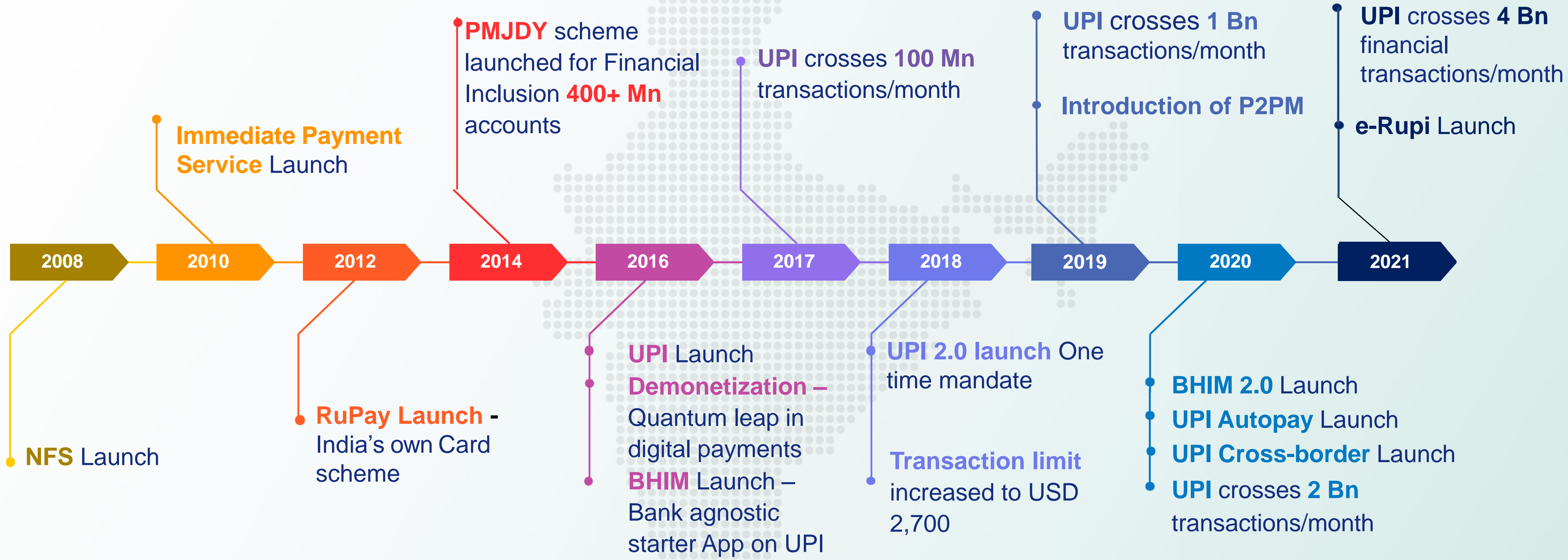


NPCI's UPI platform empowering India's Digital Economy

Single Rail

Innovation let Product Growth

UPI led Platform Approach



Diversified Product suite:



Unified Payment Interface

Real-time Payments Platform for the world

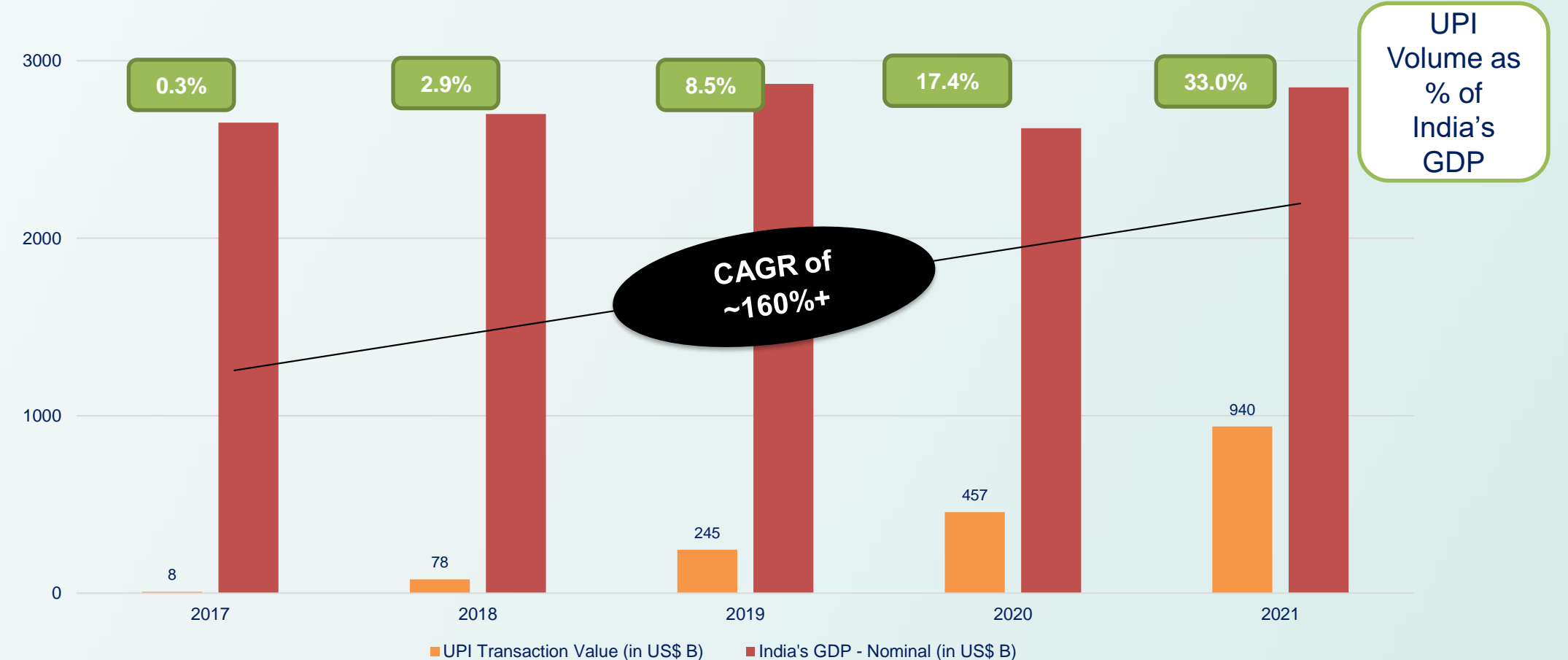


With 39 Billion transactions in 2021, India is global leader on digital payments

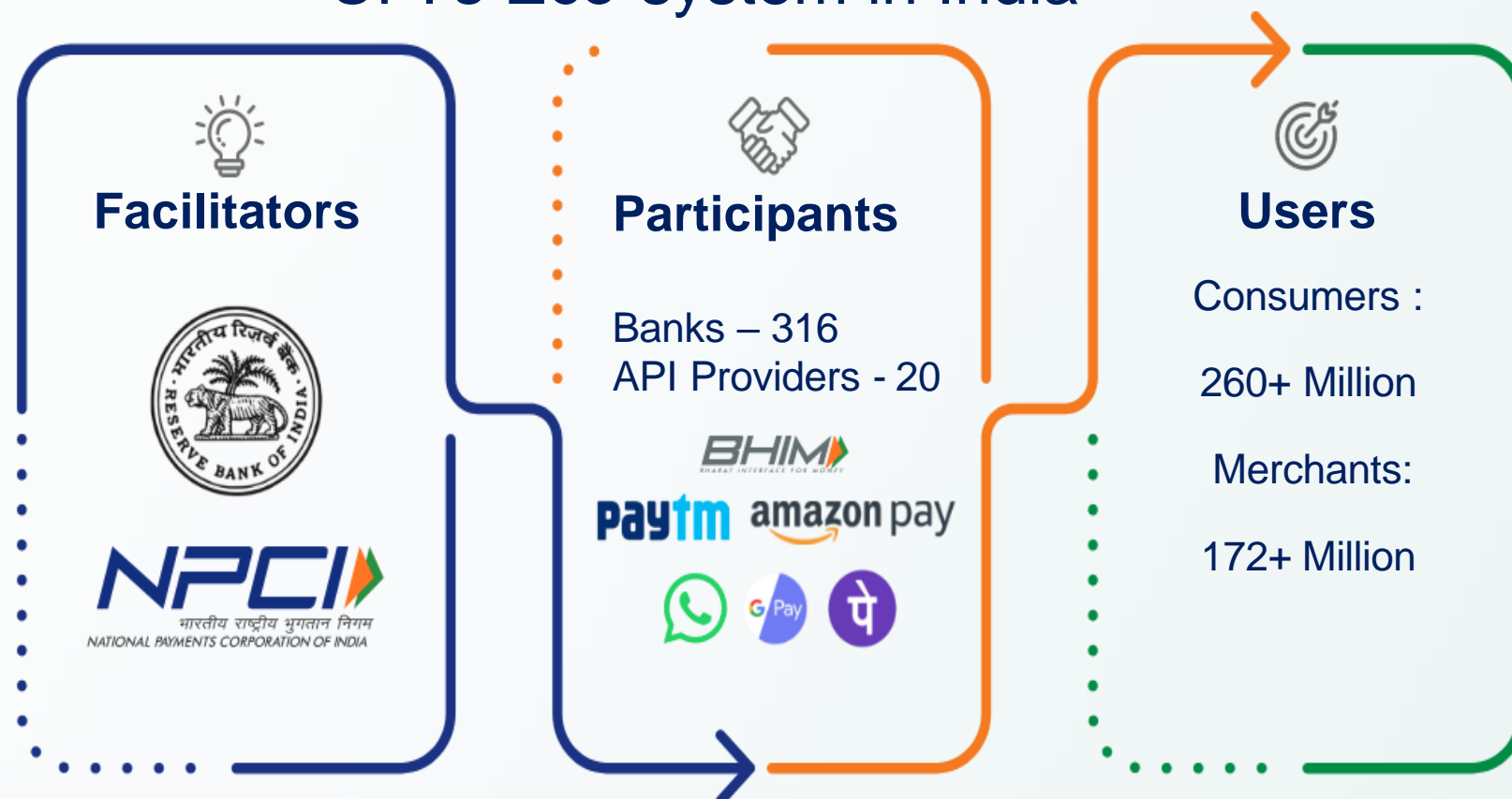
UPI processed **5.58 Billion** financial transactions and **USD 129 Billion+** transaction value in April 2022, originating from a base of **260 Million+** consumers

- On **processed value** in the World
- On **processed transactions** in the World
- Operating with **100% Interoperability**
- Enabling **Open Banking** for Indians
- **Democratizing** payments - multilingual capabilities, supporting feature and smart phone equally

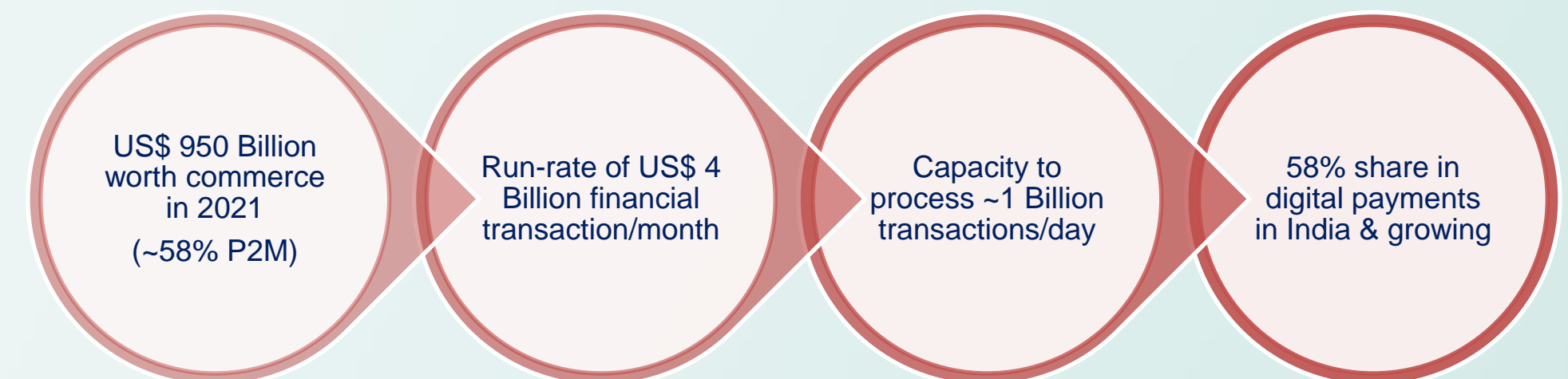
UPI's Performance in India



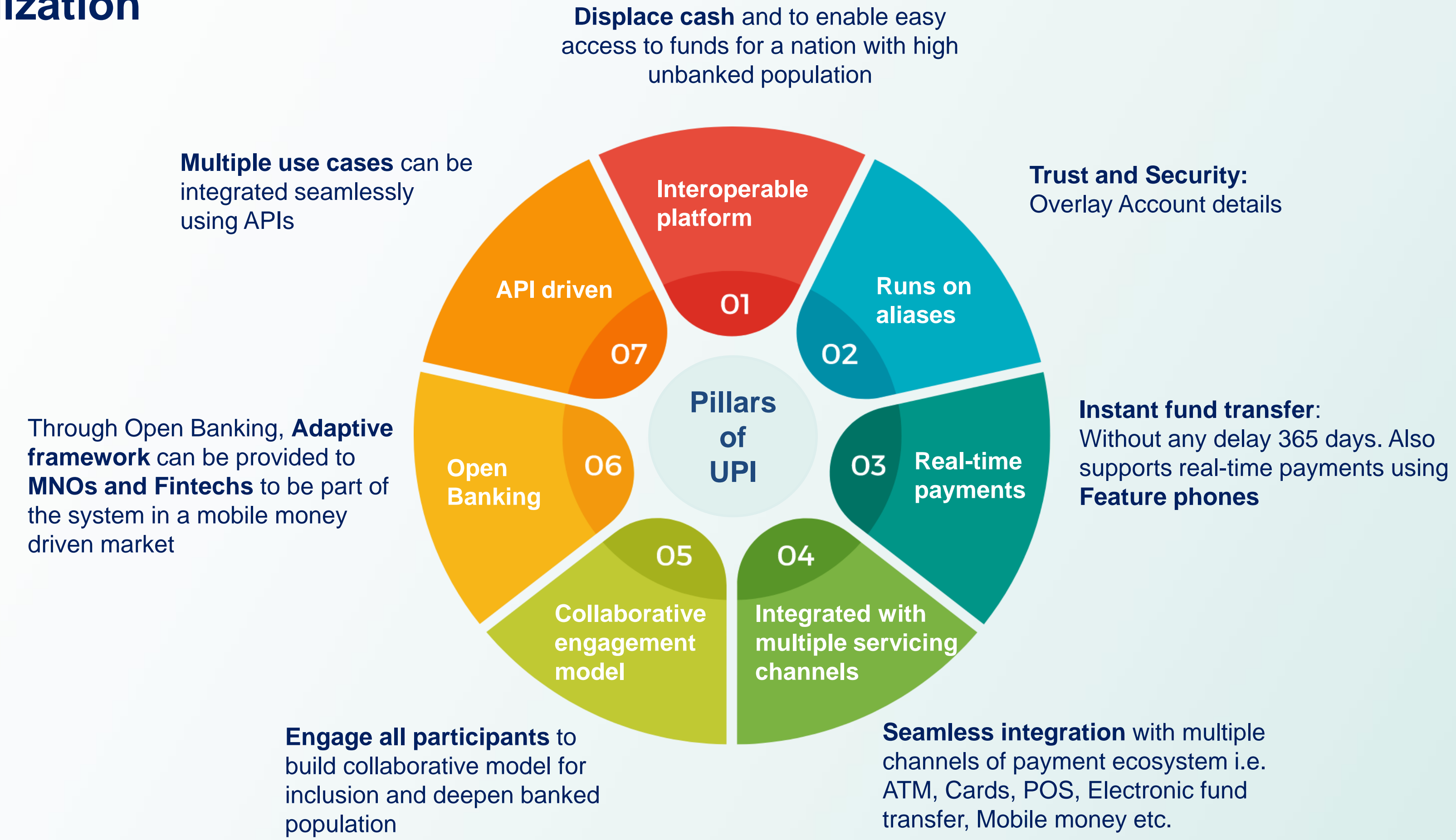
UPI's Eco-system in India



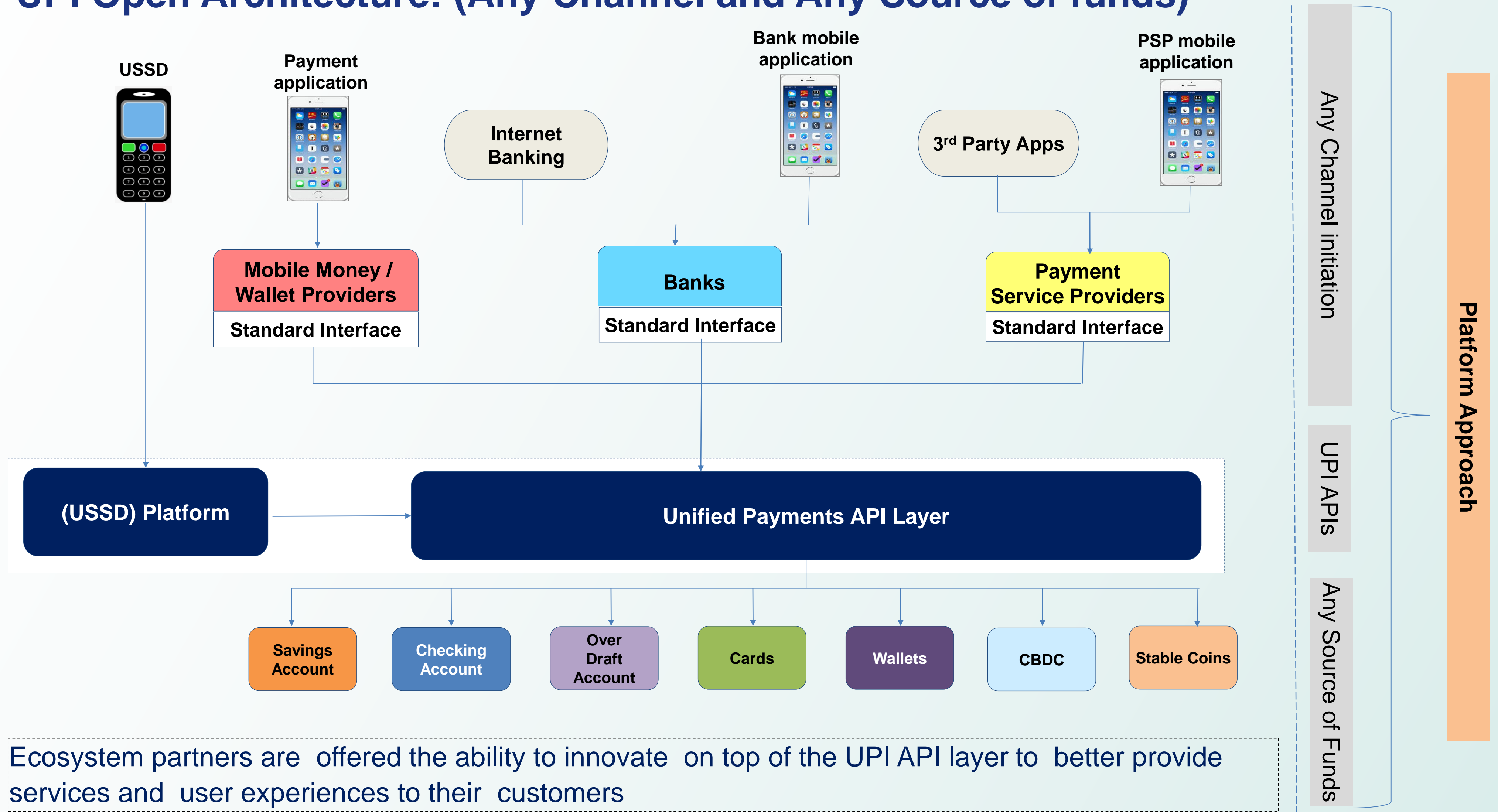
UPI's contribution to Digital Payments in India



UPI through its 7 pillars can deliver value in areas of inclusion, interoperability and standardization



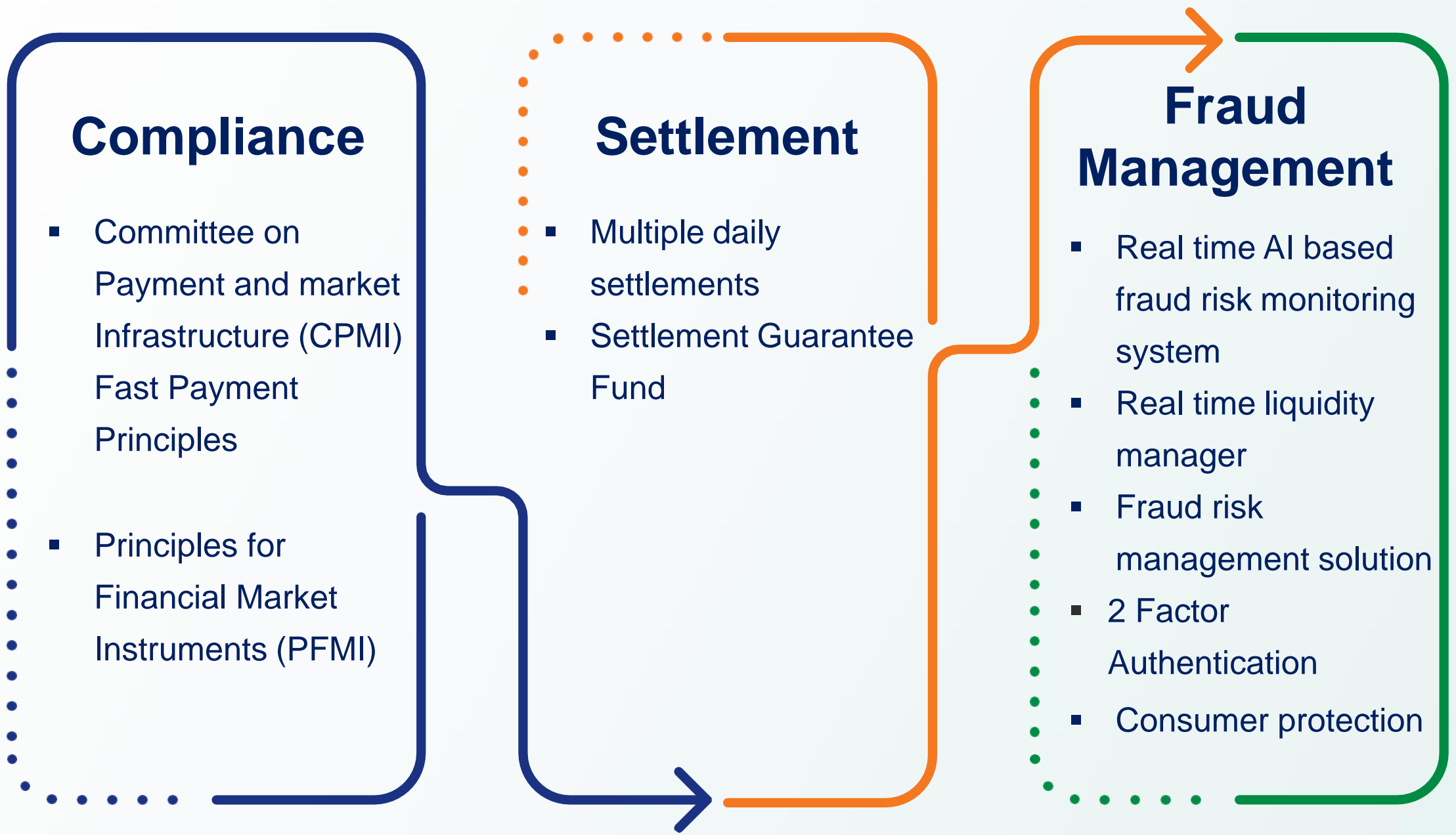
UPI Open Architecture: (Any Channel and Any Source of funds)



Ecosystem partners are offered the ability to innovate on top of the UPI API layer to better provide services and user experiences to their customers

UPI complies with International risk management standards

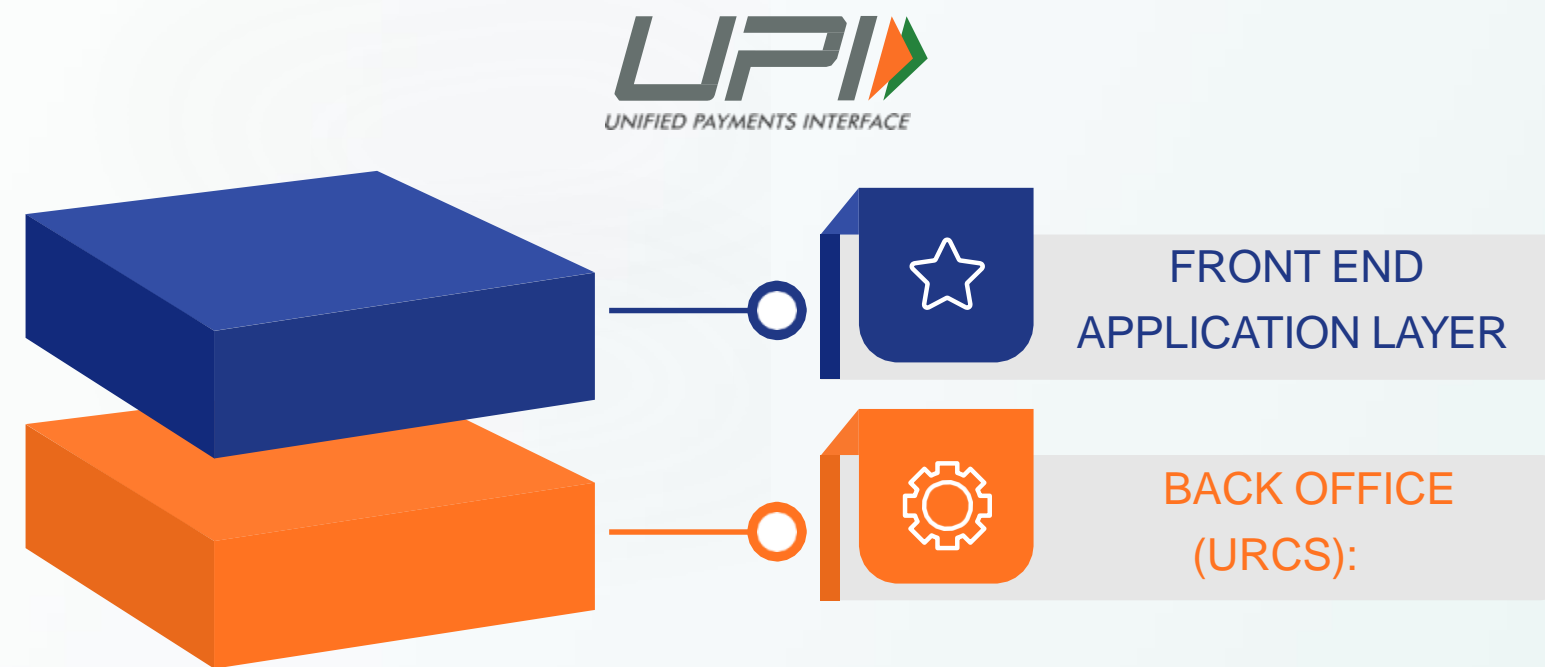
UPI Risk management



- ✔ All payments processed are final and irrevocable
- ✔ Settlement: Eight times a day, reducing net settlement risk; can be scaled further
- ✔ Settlement Guarantee Fund to address liquidity and credit risk
- ✔ Artificial-intelligence based monitoring system and real-time liquidity manager
- ✔ Fraud risk management solution backed by advance algorithm with multiple variables
- ✔ Two-factor authentication, to ensure the safety and security for consumers and banks

Modular Architecture for flexibility in deployment

Decoupled API based Architecture: UPI comprises a back-end and front-end solution which can be individually applied



Functionality and Features

- ✓ UPI is a comprehensive and full fledged RTP solution
- ✓ Front-end could be integrated on top of alternative existing backend
- ✓ Backend can be used as the base rail on which different front ends could be run
- ✓ The clearing and settlement takes places through back office system that helps in real time netting of transactions



Functionality and Features

- ✓ A Bank agnostic app owned by NPCI that allows customers to make simple, easy and quick payment transactions using Unified Payments Interface

India's Digital Transformation Journey Aided by the 'Regulator' and driven by 'Ecosystem'

Trends and Factors influenced digitisation: INDIA STACK

Universal suite of Open API program

PRESENCE-LESS LAYER

Aadhaar – Unique National Id for every Indian

Unique digital biometric identity with open access to nearly all Indians users

PAPERLESS LAYER

Aadhaar eKYC, eSign, and Digital Locker

Rapidly growing base of paperless systems with billions of artifacts

CASHLESS LAYER

IMPS, AEPS, APB, NETC and UPI

Game changing electronic payment systems and transition to cashless economy

CONSENT LAYER

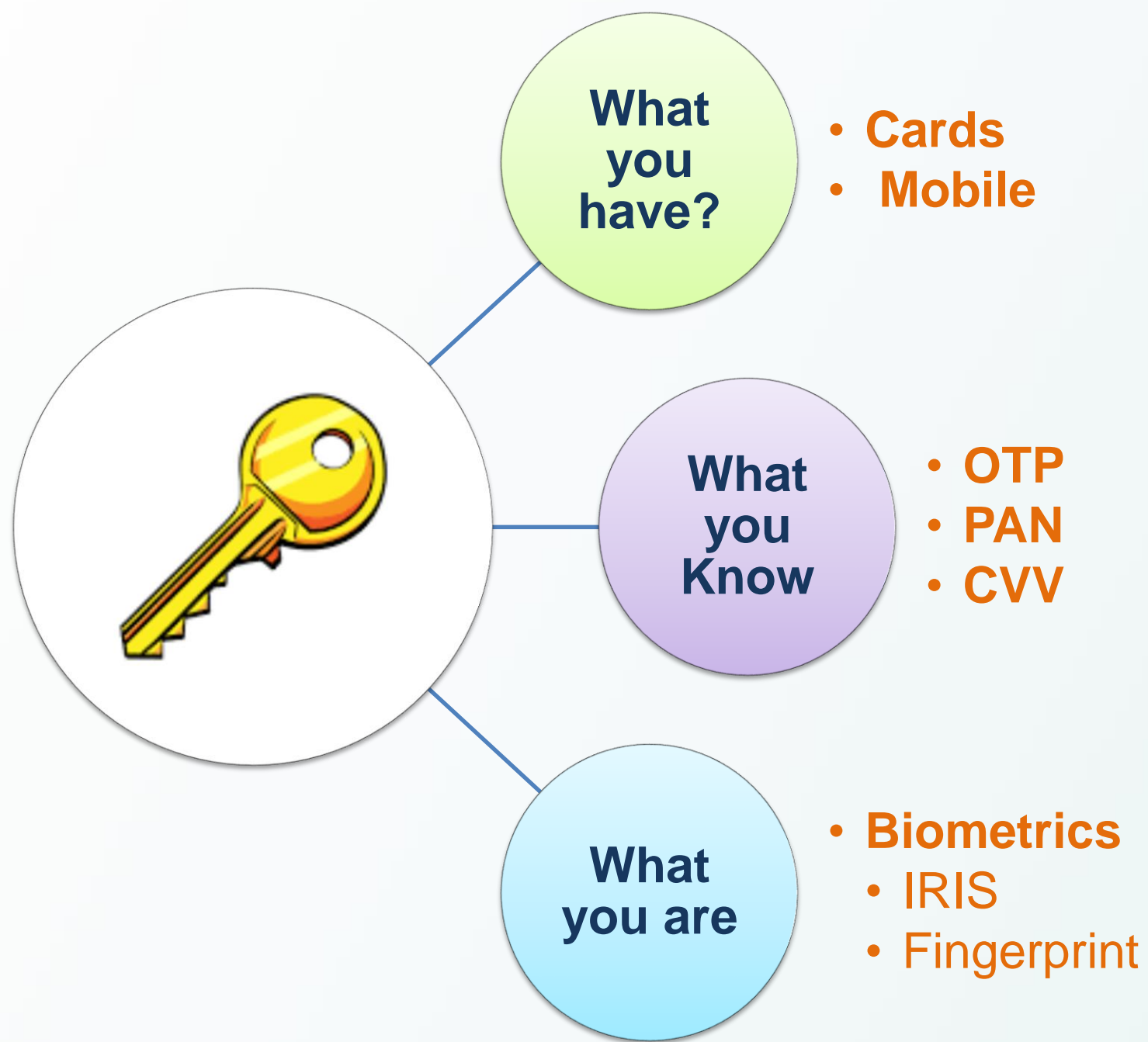
Account Aggregator Framework

Open Personal Data Store

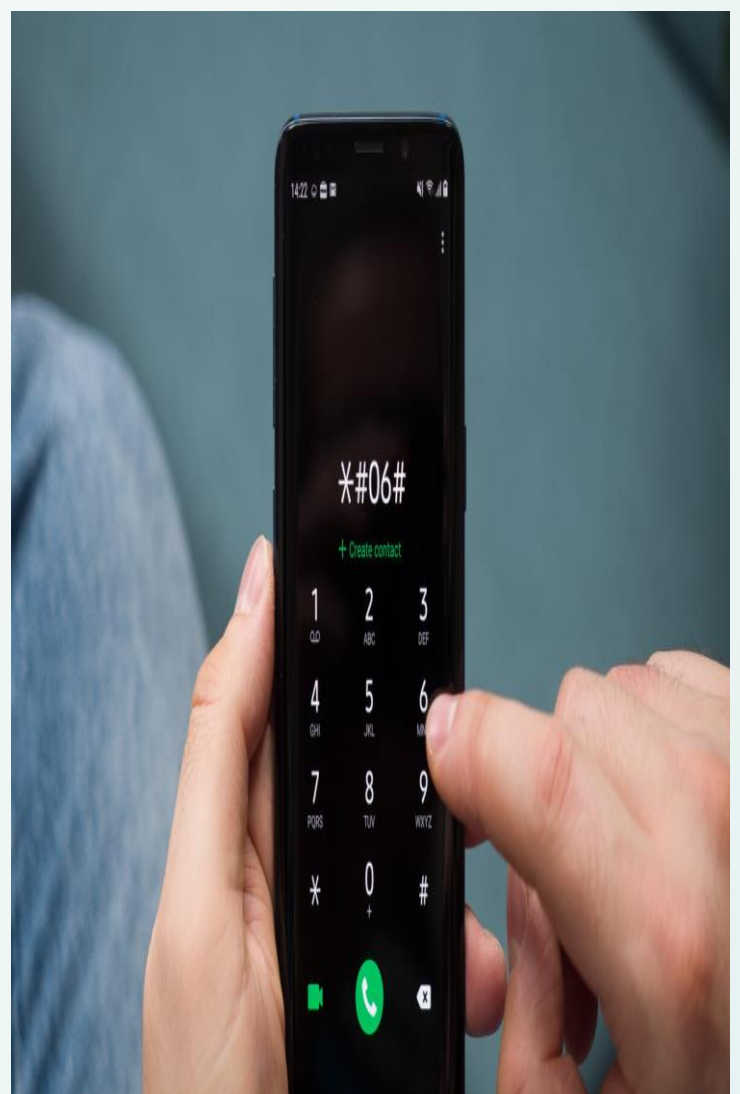
Regulation on Customer Authentication in India

The principal objectives of two-factor authentication are to protect the confidentiality of customer account data and transaction details.

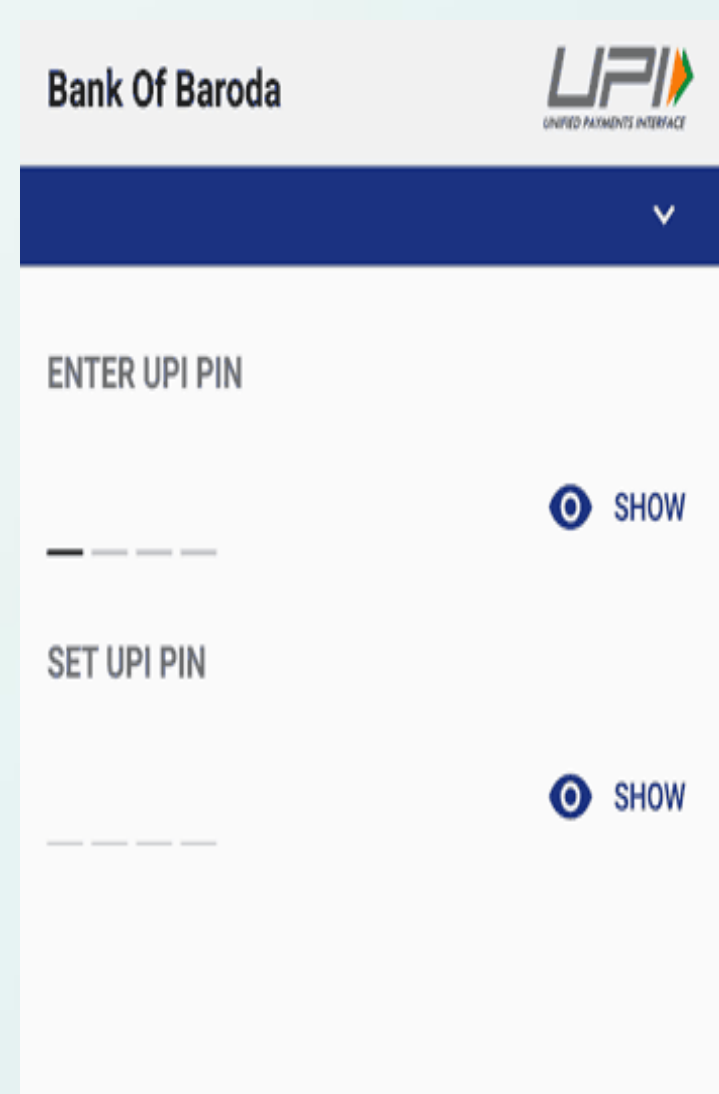
Prevalent factors of Authentication



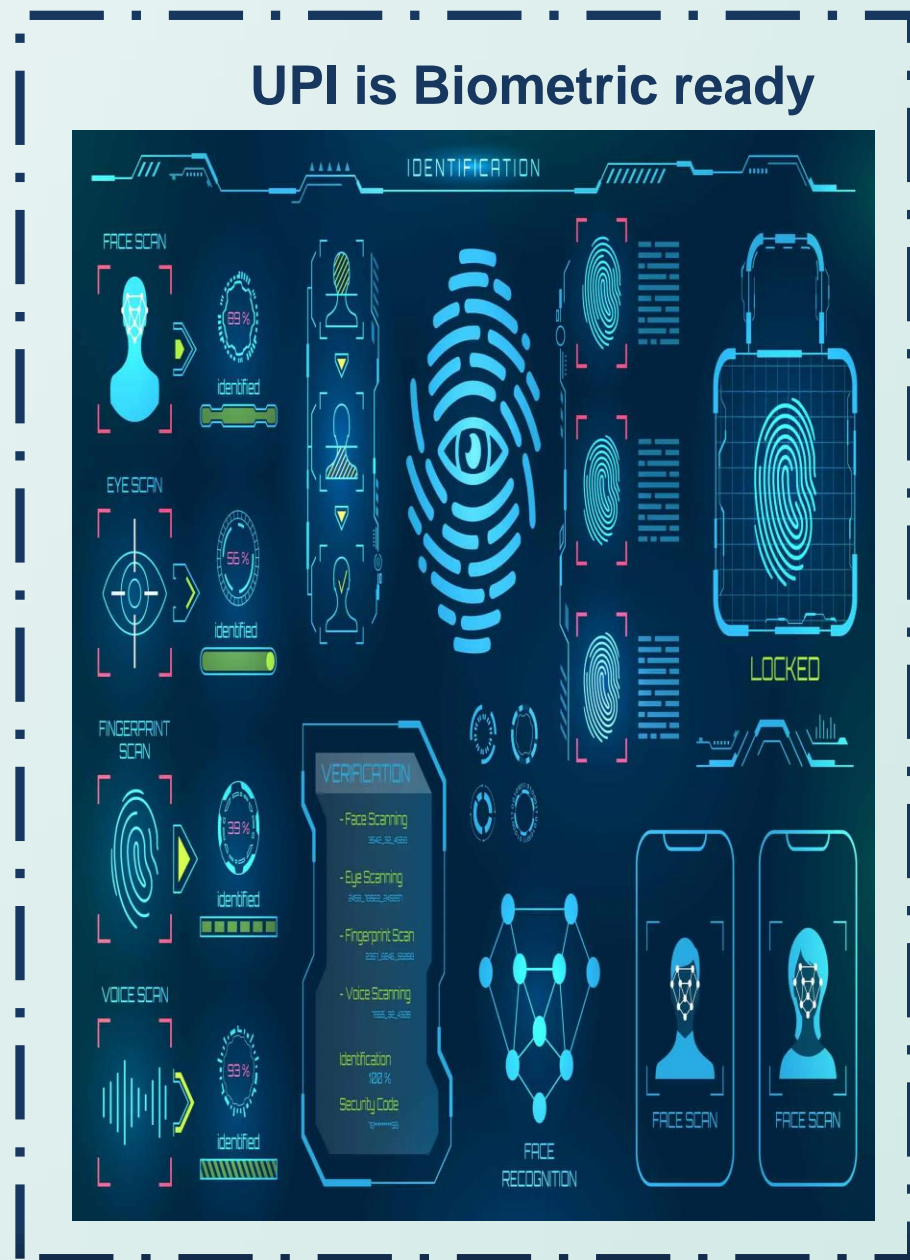
2 Factors deployed in UPI



What we have?
Mobile phone



What we know?
PIN/Password



Who we are?
Biometrics

Regulators role in enabling digital payments



Continued emphasis on **safety, security, efficiency, innovation, competition, customer protection and financial inclusion.**

Enabling framework for increased participation of non-banks in **centralized payment systems**

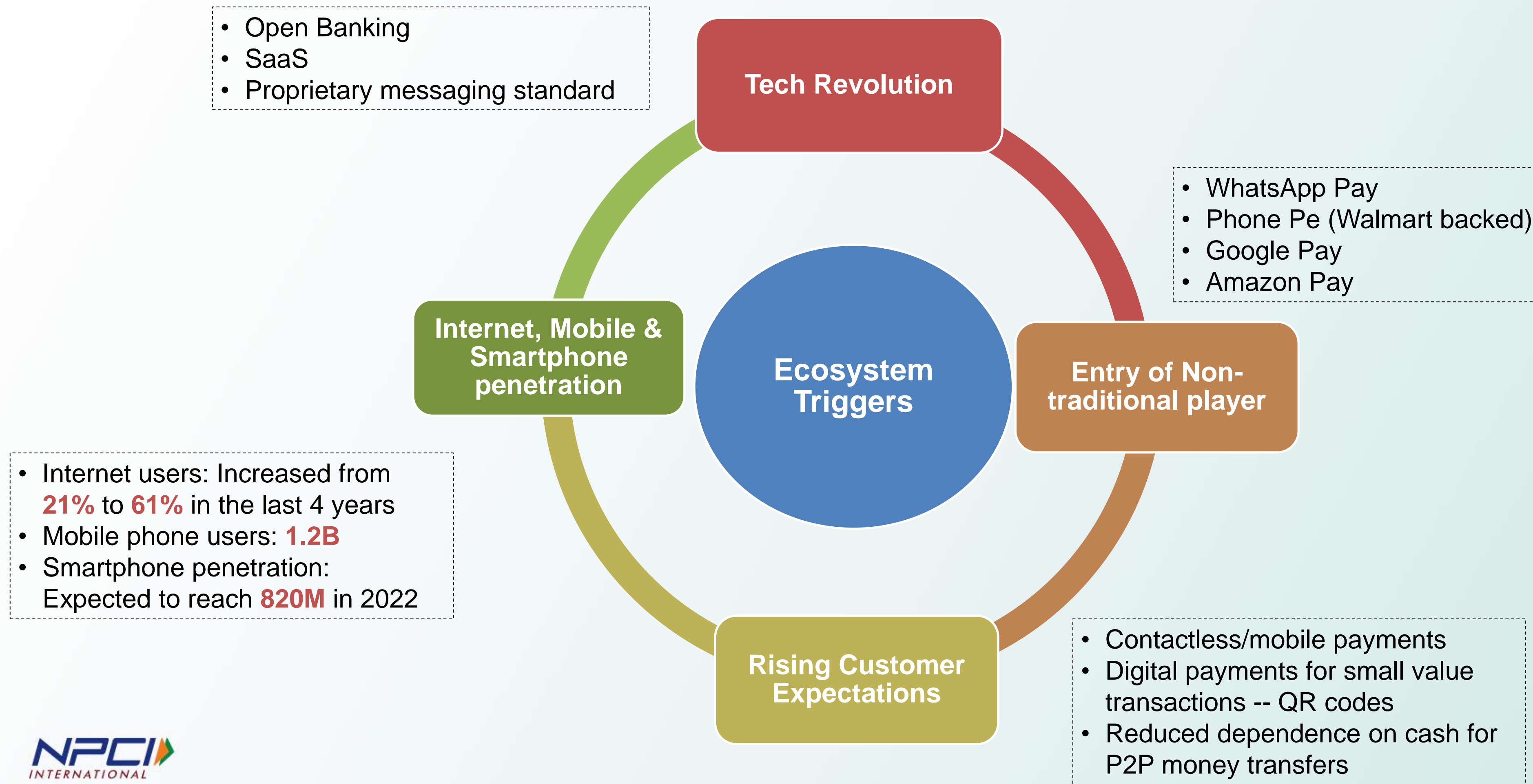
Consistent focus on consumer awareness campaigns on digital payments, which are the building blocks to achieve the objective of a **“less-cash”** society.

Constitution of a High-Level Committee on Deepening of Digital Payments & **Creation of PIDF**

Framework for facilitating Small Value Digital Payments in Offline mode

Annual Agenda by Department of Payment and Settlement System, RBI

Trends and Factors influencing digitisation in India



Regulators role in enabling digital payments

Cards

EMV and Chip Mandate

Guidelines on
Standing instructions

Payment Aggregator &
OPGSP guidelines

Wallets & Neobanks

Guidelines on
onboarding and limits

Interoperability

Financial inclusion

Enabling Micro ATM &
BC model

eKYC and digital
identification services

Data Storage

Guidelines for data
localization

The CBDC is the same as the currency of the country issued by the central bank but in a different form than paper.

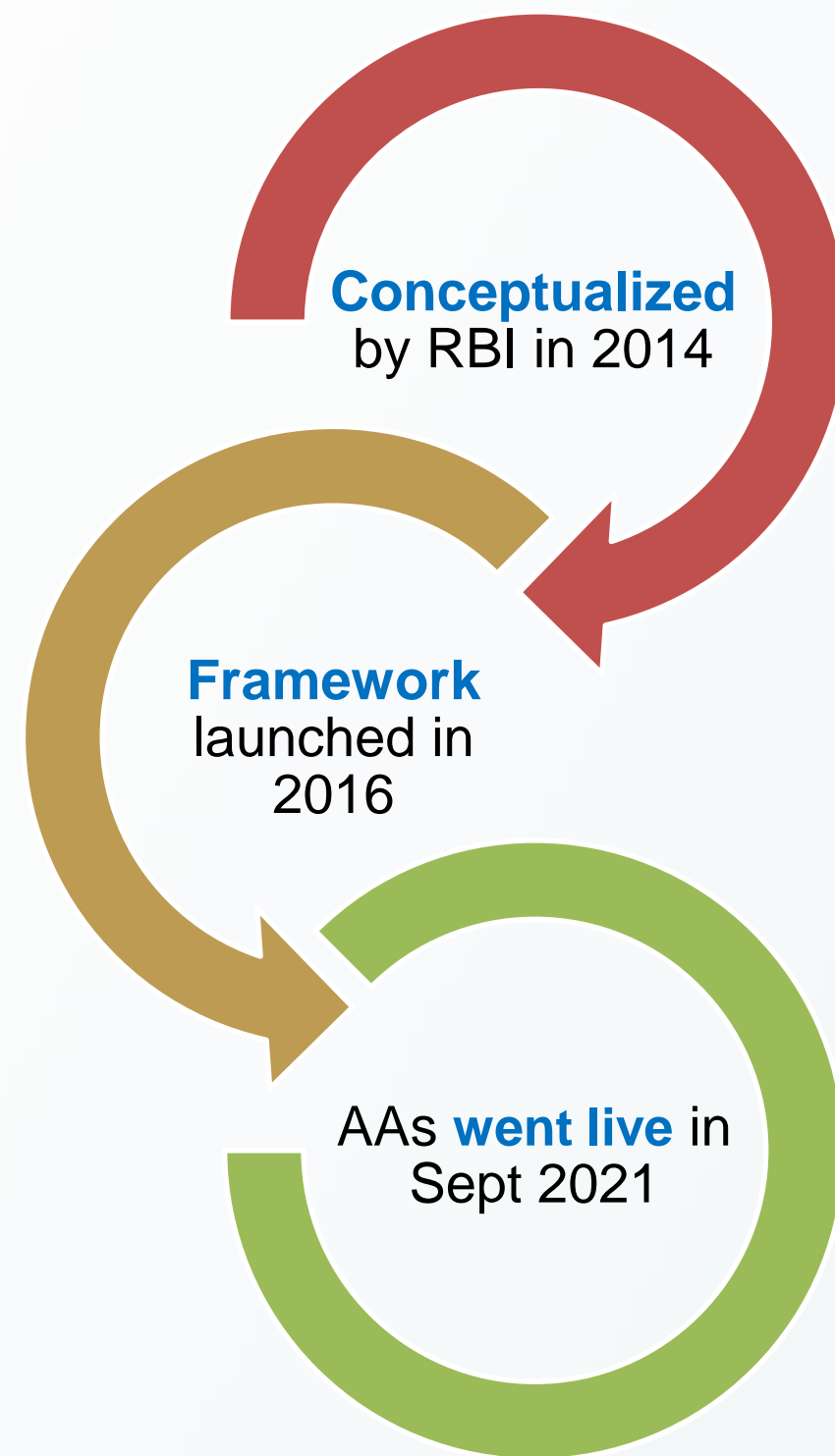
The digital token would fulfil the basic functions of a currency as a medium of exchange, unit of account, store of value, and standard of deferred payment.

A new department has been created with effect from January 4, 2022, by subsuming the fintech division of DPSS, CO.

The department will not only promote innovation in the sector, but also identify the challenges and opportunities associated with it and address them in a timely manner,

Customer Consent through Account Aggregator (AA) model

The AA framework was created through an inter-regulatory decision by RBI and other regulators including Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), and Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) through and initiative of the Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC)

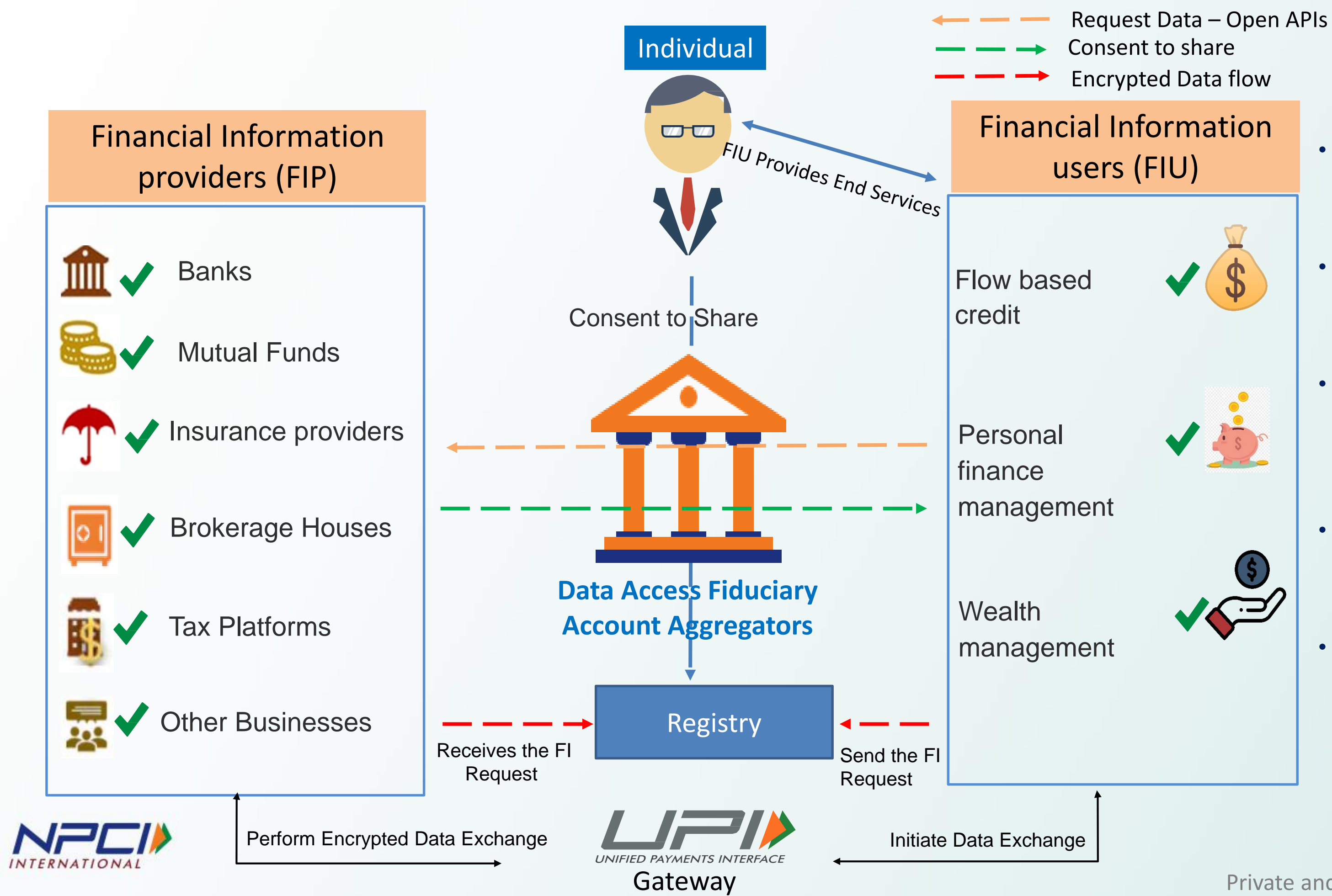


Broad guidelines for AAs as Consent Custodians:

- The license for AAs is issued by the RBI
- User registering with an AAs will be able to **provide or retract consent** for sharing data in any of her/his accounts with an FIP
- User will be able to **choose the period for which the data** can be shared with the FIU
- Presently, only **asset-based data** such as bank savings bank, fixed deposits and investment account details like mutual funds, insurance policies and pension funds is accessible

Customer Consent through Account Aggregator (AA) model

AAs are not allowed to access, store, or sell the data, only collect and transfer it.



- UPI users use payments on several accounts through single application, using UPI ID (e.g. abc123@mybank).
- Similarly, an AA entity will enable a user to transfer data held in various accounts to an entity (FIU) seeking access to that data.
- FIU will be able to initiate a consent request to the user along with particulars of the information requested through the AA identifier (e.g. user1@accountaggregator)
- The AA will share the requested data through the UPI application after authorization has been obtained from the user.
- User chooses the period for which the data can be shared with the FIU

Questions/Answers and Next Steps





THANK YOU