



सत्यमेव जयते

NITI Aayog

INTERIM REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CHIEF MINISTERS ON #DIGITALPAYMENTS.

JANUARY 2017



PROMOTING DIGITAL PAYMENTS IN INDIA

Background

1. India remains a largely cash based economy with cash accounting for more than 78% of all retail payments. Compared to some other countries, like China, Mexico and Brazil, India ranks very low relating to Non-cash transactions by non-banks per capita per annum as well as number of pay points (for digital payments) per million people. The cash dependence, in turn, has impacted government's ability to widen tax compliance and improve tax revenue. Digitization of transactions is an obligation for India; it will benefit the poor, the middle class, the businesses and the nation. India is significantly behind peers on digital transactions, and digitization will create a multiplier benefit in efficiency of capital and resource allocation through greater transparency, traceability of transactions, enforce ability of law and significantly buoyed tax revenues which will augment State's resources for social welfare.
2. In this background NITI Aayog vide order dated 30.11.2016 had constituted a Committee of Chief Ministers with Hon'ble Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh (CM, AP) as Convenor, for suggesting measures to seamlessly enable all sections of the population to migrate to the digital mode of payment as well as to recommend measures that would enable India to leapfrog into the advanced digital payment systems that compares with the best global standards.

Deliberations

3. The committee held four meetings and video conferences. In addition deliberations were done with Banks, NPCI, UIDAI, Fintech Companies and Telecom Providers. The committee also perused recommendations of other committees.

Current Status

4. Digital payments and per capita transactions in India are one of the lowest compared to similar countries as indicated in the following table:

Country	Non-cash payments transactions by non-banks per capita per annum	No. of pay points per million people
India	11	1.080
China	26	16,602
Mexico	32	7,189
South Africa	70	7,267
Brazil	142	25,241
UK	355	30.078
Singapore	728	31,096



Modes of Digital Payment

5. After analyzing all modes of payments existing in the country, it may be concluded India will have a digital payment framework largely based on the following modes:
 - Aadhaar enabled Payment System (AEPS): MicroATMS/ ATMs/ AadhaarPay
 - Mobile phone based: Both Smart Phone and Feature phone
 - Swiping: ePoS, mPoS, MicroATM& ATM

Constraints

6. The following are the important constraints which hampers the transition of the country to digital payments mode:
 - Attitudinal Change and Training;
 - Lack of hardware including acceptance infrastructure;
 - Lack of proper connectivity and Data infrastructure;
 - Lack of a proper cyber security, Fintech & insurance platform for Digital Payments;
 - Digital transactions are costlier than cash;
 - Lack of appropriate digital payment mode for high cash and vulnerable users like farmers;
 - Lack of interoperability among various banks and modes of payments.

7. The recent decision of the Government on demonetization has created a massive opportunity to fast track the roll out of digital payment movement. However, given the scale and pace for this change, for the Government to leverage this opportunity would require far-reaching, innovative and bold decisions to facilitate behavioral change amongst the common people in moving to digital platform. Government actions needs to be on following lines:
 - Set targets with clear milestones and a monitoring system for follow-up;
 - Expand and strengthen the physical infrastructure, including originating and acceptance infrastructure, network connectivity, etc.;
 - Formulate an incentive structure that makes digital payments more attractive option vis-à-vis cash and remove all disincentives currently associated with digital transactions;
 - Formulate institutional, policy, regulatory changes that promote adoption of digital payment mode;
 - Formulate a strong cyber security policy for digital payments;
 - Formulate a dispute settlement mechanism and insurance policy on digital payments;
 - Patenting new technologies like AEPS/ AadhaarPay;
 - Create awareness and spread financial literacy.

8. The proposed actions will require concerted and coordinated effort across a broad spectrum of stakeholders, including
 - Government, leading the way, giving overall direction, policy decisions and



execution;

- Financial entities, like NPCI, RBI, Banks, Payment gateway providers, to expand the technical infrastructure and strengthening security;
- Telecommunication entities, like TRAI, Telecom Players, Smartphone Players, in expanding infrastructure and strengthening security; and
- Awareness partners, including a broad spectrum of entities who needs to be roped in as partners in driving awareness like the Microfinance institutions, Fertilizer Corporations, NGOs, Corporates, Panchayati Raj institutions, etc.

Recommendations

A. Set target and monitoring mechanism

9.1 A target for growth in total value and volume of digital transactions may be set covering all modes of digital transactions, including NEFT, RTGS, Aadhaar enabled payment systems (AEPS), Aadhaar Pay, IMPS, Card usage at PoS, UPI, USSD, m-wallets & PPI cards. During October, 2016 the total number of digital payments was ~ 900 million (Source: RBI), which translates to just 1 transaction per adult per month for approximately 900 million adults. The Committee suggests a target of 30 billion digital payments a month by December 2017, i.e. one digital payment transaction per adult person per day.

(Action: Ministry of Finance/ RBI)

9.2 The Committee proposes an online real-time GIS dashboard with heatmaps to be developed by RBI by March 31, 2017 for all transaction points (branches, BCs, microATMs, PoS, etc.) and all channels (BHIM etc.) with ability to slice and dice the data. This would help identify roadblocks in specific payment methods, lagging geographies, consumer segments, industrial segments and assist in targeted policy interventions.

(Action: RBI/ DFS/ MeITY)

9.3 A standing committee under the chairmanship of NITI Aayog may be set up to review the progress on adoption of digital payments. Representatives from Central Government, State Government, telecom operators, RBI, banks, NPCI, fintech firms and experts.

(Action: NITI Aayog)

9.4 State level standing Committees to be constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Minister and State Finance Minister as Vice Chairman to review the progress in digital payments at State level. All State level Vice Chairmen to be members of central standing committee.

(Action: State Governments)



B. Expand technical infrastructure for digital payments

Increase supply of origination infrastructure

10.1 Currently the country has 600 million phones including both feature and smart phones and in the initial phase steps need to be taken that make mobile phones (with inbuilt or external STQC certified FP biometric / Iris sensors) the default payment device.

(Action: MeITY)

10.2 AEPS can cater to the section of the population not having cellphones and for other segments can be adopted basis its simplicity for digital payments. To ensure wide-scale adoption of AEPS and Aadhaar Pay, banks need to be mandated to complete Aadhaar seeding of all their customers in a time bound manner. All channels such as ATMs, micro ATMs, bank branches and Internet banking should be made available to users for seeding their Aadhaar and mobile numbers with their bank accounts on an inter-operable basis, i.e. any bank customer should be able to seed Aadhaar and mobile number at any bank's ATM or MicroATM. All banks must ensure that their AEPS gateway are up and running all the time and have proper reconciliation teams in place.

(Action: RBI/DFS)

10.3 Towards rationalizing the cost of digital transactions, TRAI recommendations dated 19.12.2016 on encouraging data usage in rural areas by providing free data of 100 MB per month per user may be implemented. Another option is to make all digital transactions data packets free of cost.

(Action: DoT)

10.4 A subsidy of Rs 1,000 may be provided for smart phones for non-income tax assesses and small merchants.

(Action: MeITY)

C. Increasing supply of acceptance infrastructure

Scaling up:

11.1 All the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) should be mandated to extend their technology infrastructure to all the 56 Regional Rural banks (RRBs) so that 56 RRBs also become a part of interoperable AEPS, UPI and USSD. All Scheduled Commercial Banks and Payment Banks also to be enabled for interoperable AEPS, UPI and USSD. The same facilities should also be extended to rural and urban cooperative banks with the technological support of NABARD.

(Action: RBI/ DFS)



11.2 All Payment banks to be made interoperable on AEPS.

(Action: RBI)

11.3 All BCs to be made interoperable on AEPS.

(Action: RBI)

11.4 To increase utilization of existing base of debit/credit cards, scale up deployment of PoS, MicroATM and m-PoS by allocating targets to banks for setting up 1 million PoS terminals by March, 2017. PoS to be deployed should be Aadhaar ready to enable all types of transaction types in the future

(Action: DFS, MeITY)

11.5 To reach remote rural areas, the infrastructure of 1,54,000 post offices needs to be leveraged by completing installation of interoperable Aadhaar-enabled micro-ATMs in 50,000 post offices by June, 2017 and in additional 50,000 by September, 2017. All postal saving accounts must be accessible on interoperable AEPS systems across all bank-mitra points.

(Action: Department of Post)

11.6 Create a fund for incentivizing acquiring banks to create last mile interoperable acceptance infrastructure for semi urban and rural areas which must be eKYC, AEPS Aadhaar Pay and RuPay debit card enabled at minimum. This incentive may be payable on transactions done through such interoperable acceptance infrastructure.

(Action: Dept. of Expenditure/MoF)

11.7 Biometric (Finger Print & Iris) sensors may be provided at 50% subsidy for all merchants to onboard on to AadhaarPay.

(Action: MeITY)

Promote AEPS:

12.1 Rollout of Aadhaar Pay application riding on the AEPS platform may be expedited by encouraging banks to adopt the same. Bank branches to be given target to onboard merchants in their vicinity to adopt Aadhaar Pay with their existing android smartphone and biometric reader which would present a significantly cost-effective alternative compared to the traditional PoS infrastructure. There should be a bank-wise target to achieve 10 lakh active Aadhaar based merchant outlets by June, 2017 and 40 lakhs by December, 2017.

(Action: DFS)

12.2 RBI should allow white-labelled business cum merchant correspondents for spreading AEPS PoS devices across the country. Common Service Centers (CSC), De-



partment of Posts and India Post Payments Bank should be allowed to begin with. It be extended to other entities who meet the criteria prescribed by RBI.

(Action: RBI)

12.3 NPCI and Banks should enable Iris authentication on AEPS so that people with worn out fingerprints are also able to do AEPS transactions.

(Action: NPCI)

12.4 Banks to monitor AEPS network and switch on the lines of ATM network monitoring to ensure 99.9% uptime. NPCI should monitor and publish banks AEPS switch uptime to ensure AEPS transactions happen seamlessly. All banks must do the reconciliation on daily basis and penalties may be imposed on banks for delay similar to ATM reconciliation processes.

(Action: NPCI)

12.5 NPCI should enable interoperable Aadhaar seeding on ATM and MicroATMs across banks. All banks to be on-boarded by March 2017.

(Action: NPCI)

12.6 Extant incentive regime for AEPS enabled business correspondents and inter-bank settlement charges rate for OFF-US transactions should be extended to AEPS-based merchant transactions to ensure scale up in digital payments for the marginalized sections of the society.

(Action: RBI/DFS)

12.7 All ATMs/Micro-ATMS/POS should be mandated to have Aadhaar biometric authentication facility from June 1, 2017.

(Action: RBI)

12.8 As more and more people in rural areas will get paid digitally (bidi workers, tea garden workers, jute mill workers etc.), just like ATMs, people should be able to do cash-out from any BC outlet. All Schedule Commercial Banks/Regional Rural Banks/Payment banks BCs / agents to be mandatorily made interoperable using AEPS and eKYC account opening by March, 2017.

(Action: RBI)

12.9 AEPS/ AadhaarPay to be promoted by providing incentives to small merchants for scaling digital payments acceptance network and no MDR to be charged for AEPS enabled merchants

(Action: RBI/DFS)

12.10 Expedite rollout of AadhaarPay across all banks.

(Action: RBI/DFS)



12.11 NPCI to monitor AEPS uptime for all banks and ensure bank reconciliation on daily basis.

(Action: NPCI)

12.12 Technologies such as Aadhaar/ biometric based authentication and Aadhaar enabled payment systems (AEPS) including AadhaarPay are intellectual property of the country and hence they should be protected by a patent. UIDAI may be asked to apply for seeking patent on this technology.

(Action: UIDAI)

e-KYC

13.1 To ensure that all Aadhaar holders can open an account seamlessly, Aadhaar-based e-KYC should be mandatorily available as an option for opening accounts in a digital manner at all Bank branches/ BCs etc. by February 28,2017.

(Action: RBI)

Pre-Paid Instruments (PPIs):

14.1 All banks and their PPIs (e-wallets) should be interoperable using the UPI back-end to create a network effect.

(Action: RBI)

14.2 For travelling in buses and sub-urban trains and metros, contactless payments should be promoted. The experiment being carried out under the Scheme of National Common Mobility Card (NCMC) in Bangalore should be rolled out in all the proposed smart cities.

(MoUD, NITI Aayog)

14.3 National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) has started e-Tolling system at the toll booths. Single cards should be launched for payment of toll at all National Highways as well as petrol and diesel stations in a time bound manner by June, 2017. States should also be encouraged to adopt similar arrangement for state highways.

(Action: NHAI/ MoPNG)

Unified Payments Interface (UPI)/ BHIM:

15.1 UPI Application deployed by the banks should contain a common inter-operable UPI QR code. Banks should thereafter launch a drive through their branches to



deploy the common QR code at merchant locations.

(Action: NPCI)

15.2 Payment to Aadhaar number to be enabled in UPI/ BHIM application.

(Action: NPCI)

15.3 Banks to enable seeding of mobile number to bank accounts through all channels (ATMs, Internet banking etc.) as mobile number linkage to bank account is essential for using UPI/ BHIM.

(Action: NPCI)

15.4 Adhaar Pay to be integrated on the BHIM platform.

(Action: NPCI)

Unstructured Service Supplementary Data (USSD):

16.1 Usage barriers for USSD should be eliminated for greater adoption – prioritization of USSD signals for containing high volume of session drops currently, capping of consumer charges at Rs. 5 per month for unlimited number of transactions, non-response time out to be increased from 10 seconds to 30 seconds, session time to be increased to 5 minutes. USSD shall also be made functional just by entering Aadhaar number which will help semi-urban and rural citizens to adopt USSD with ease.

(Action: DoT)

16.2 Presently, only 51 banks are on USSD platform. Remaining banks (including Urban Cooperative Banks/ DCCBs) should also be on-boarded for USSD.

(Action: DFS)

16.3 Instructions regarding generation of MMID for all accounts in which request for mobile banking has been received and transmission of the same through customized Push SMS need to be reiterated and implemented.

(Action: NPCI/DFS)

Backend Infrastructure

17.1 Ensure backend infrastructure is ready to handle surge in digital transactions to ensure uptime SLAs and service quality (of 1 billion transactions a day).IDRBT to monitor and publish the capacity and concurrency status.

(Action: DFS/ RBI/ NPCI/ DoT)



17.2 Quarterly security audit to be done by globally recognized auditors and made public.

(Action: RBI/DFS)

17.3 Roll-out of BharatNet should be closely monitored to ensure that all milestones are met. Phase II of BharatNet may utilize the experience of the model adopted by Andhra Pradesh where the electric cable network was leveraged for providing last mile connectivity.

(Action: DoT)

17.4 All digital payment modes, especially common UPI and USSD 2.0, should be made available in all major regional languages.

(Action: NPCI/DoT)

D. Necessary institutional, policy, regulatory changes to ease adoption of digital payment

Review of transaction charge regimes

18.1 A detailed review of MDR regime should be undertaken. The Committee has already forwarded its recommendations on the subject to RBI. The new regime should consider change in technology, business models of payment service providers & anticipated increase in digital transactions.

(Action: RBI)

18.2 All digital payments using mobile payments (i.e. other than traditional PoS) should be treated as person to person (P2P) money transfer for the purpose of pricing of services as there are no costs of PoS etc. RBI should consider revising such intermediary transaction charges in accordance with the principle of cost of service incurred while executing a P2P transaction. The regime should have elements of cross subsidization to keep low value transactions at minimal cost.

(Action: RBI)

18.3 Small merchants below a given threshold of transaction volume/value (turnover up to Rs. 2 lakh per month), should be permitted to self-board on UPI/ AEPS modes and accept payments without any MDR.

(Action: RBI)

18.4 To allow banks to use eKYC for current account opening for individuals/small merchants/sole proprietorships type establishments without any other documentation for adopting various digital payment modes from customers.

(Action: RBI)



Other action points

19.1 Tax incentives (such as central excise duty, CVD and SAD) currently offered for traditional PoS devices should also be extended to microATMs, biometric sensors etc.

(Action: Ministry of Finance)

19.2 Domestic production of PoS terminals, micro ATMs and biometric sensors, etc should be promoted for achieving scale economy and Make-in-India.

(Action: DIPP)

19.3 Aadhaar should be made primary ID for Know Your Customer (KYC) for bank accounts and PPIs. Under section 57 of the Aadhaar Act, appropriate circulars can be issued by the RBI requiring Aadhaar as primary ID for those who have Aadhaar. Further steps should be taken for appropriate amendment in the PMLA Rules.

(Action: Ministry of Finance/RBI)

E. Create awareness and trials among customers and merchants

Grass root level training

20.1 Leverage institutions with rural footprint for training on digital payments viz. Panchayat Institutions, Common Service Centers, Self-Help Groups, Cooperatives, Farmer Producer Organisations, Agricultural Societies, NGOs, micro-finance institutions, India Post, Fertilizer corporations.

(Action: State Governments)

20.2 Taking note of the Subsidy Scheme implemented by NITI Aayog to directly disburse funds to District Collectors based on their performance, the Government may develop an accreditation system for certifying districts/blocks/GPs (on the lines of Open Defecation Free villages) for honoring these districts/blocks/GPs.

(Action: NITI Aayog)

20.3 Benefits of digital payments, modes of digital payments etc. should be made a part of the curriculum of school education.

(Action: MHRD, State Governments)

Public awareness campaign

21.1 Largescale public awareness campaign to be launched on the lines of Pulse Polio campaign in 1990s. All forms of media to be leveraged. Mass celebrities to be enrolled.

(Action: NITI Aayog)



21.2 Educational hoardings to be installed at block offices, post offices, hospitals, bank branches and main markets in each block/gram panchayat/village.

(Action: State Governments)

National digital help desk

22.1 Expedite creation of single help number - A 24 x 7 service centre for support on digital transactions, with capacity to support high traffic volumes and vernacular capabilities.

(Action: DoT)

F. Incentivize digital transactions

Incentives to customers to use digital channels

23.1 Consider cash back on digital spends, including cashbacks on small spends through sovereign e-wallet, discounts on government payments via digital means, cashbacks on UPI/ USSD/ AEPS payments etc.

(Action: GoI/MoF)

23.2 Consider Tax refund for consumers on spends through digital means up to a certain proportion of annual income.

(Action: CBDT/ DoR/ MoF)

Incentives for merchants

24.1 Relief in prospective taxes – Income tax rebate on incremental earning, sales tax rebate on incremental sales being disclosed by accepting payments through/from digital channels.

(Action: CBDT/ DoR/ MoF)

24.2 Consider integration of billing and tax filing functionality (as per proposed GST) in common UPI app and Aadhaar Pay app so that merchants finds it easier to file taxes using these digital payment modes.

(Action: NPCI/CBDT/CBEC)

24.3 Encourage BCs by ensuring minimum monthly income.

(Action: RBI/ DFS)

24.4 Revenue stream for BCs to be made more attractive by introducing more ser-



vices and ensuring automated commission posting to BC agents accounts on daily basis.

(Action: CBDT/DoR/MoF)

24.5 Commission payment to BCs upto Rs 3lakh per annum may be exempt from TDS.

(Action: CBDT/DoR/MoF)

Curbing the use of cash for large transactions

25.1 Levying a nominal 'cash handling fee' on cash withdrawals from current account above a threshold, say Rs. 50,000 per day, may be considered. The fee should not be confused with the Banking Cash Transaction Tax that was levied in 2005 by the then UPA Government with the objective of generating revenues for the Government. The fee would be collected by the banks and used for defraying their costs of handling cash transactions. The Committee is of the view that such a fee is also necessary for ensuring a level playing field between cash transactions and digital payments.

(Action: MoF)

25.2 Consider cap on maximum allowable limit of cash in large ticket size transactions, e.g. Vehicles, Jewellery, Real Estate, high-end luxury goods like watches, handbags, electronic goods etc., utility bill payments etc.

(Action: MoF)

G. Strengthen security in digital payments

26.1 The Standing Committee formed under chairmanship of Secretary, MeITY and DoT should focus on strengthening NPCI security systems, consultations with private service providers, banks and RBI.

(Action: MeITY)

26.2 Government should come out with an insurance scheme to cover losses incurred in digital transactions on account of fraud, etc. in order to address the apprehension of general public in adopting digital payments. The scheme should target low ticket transactions to cover the vulnerable sections like small merchants, farmers etc.

(Action: DFS, MoF)



H. Targeting specific segments for quick results

27.1 Insurance sector – Incentive scheme for payment of annual premium for life and general insurance through digital mode may be incentivized by Government owned insurance companies. Government to consider payment of premium above certain amount (say Rs. 5,000) to be paid only digitally. These companies should also deploy AEPS-based cashless merchant payment option at all branches and agents to enable marginalized segments to pay premium using Aadhaar.

(Action: DFS)

27.2 Educational institutions - UGC and AICTE accredited higher education institutions involves around 3 cr. students and 48,000 institutions. A common payment portal for all such institutes could be launched enabling payment of fee through digital mode. Setting up of a common payment gateway to expedite onboarding of all institutions for digital payments acceptance could also be considered.

(Action: MHRD)

27.3 Fertilizer sector - In order to minimize the need for cash during the ensuing kharif season (March-April 2017), all the 1.5 lakh fertilizer dealers/other input dealers should be ready to accept RuPay card + Aadhaar biometric authentication based cashless payments/Aadhaar Pay by farmers for purchase of fertilisers/ other inputs. This needs to be completed by March 15, 2017 in a mission mode.

(Action: Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers/ DFS)

27.4 Public Distribution System - AEPS/ Rupay card based cashless PDS to be implemented by June 2017.

(Action: Min of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution)

27.5 Petroleum sector - More than 100 cr. LPG refills are supplied each year and most of the payments are made in cash involving approx. Rs. 45,000 cr. MoPNG should work on digital payment mechanisms/Aadhaar Pay/UPI collect functionality coupled seamlessly with the IVRS system for refill booking.

(Action: MoPNG)

27.6 Universities, Schools, Central Universities, 6500 block offices, PSUs etc. so that government can lead the way in adoption of Aadhaar Pay/UPI based payments.

(Action: Various Ministries/ All State Governments)

27.7 Government should negotiate for a lower/Zero MDR for all digital payments made to the Government entities like DGS&D rates.

(Action: Ministry of Finance)



Recommendation – Responsibility Summary

Agency	Recommendation	Timeline	Ref. Para no
CBDT	Incentives for Banking Correspondents. No TDS up to Rs 3 lakhs	Feb, 2017	24.5
	Integration of billing and tax filing in UPI app for merchants	June, 2017	24.2
	Relief in prospective taxes on digital transactions	Jan, 2017	24.1
	Tax refunds for consumers on digital payments	-do-	23.2
CBEC	Integration of billing and tax filing in UPI app for merchants	June, 2017	24.2
	Tax relief for PoS/ MicroATMs	Jan, 2017	19.1
DFS	Aadhaar seeding of all accounts and relevant policy changes	Mar, 2017	10.2
	Extend incentive charges rate for OFF-US transactions & interbank settlement charges to AEPS based merchant transactions	Feb,2017	12.6
	Incentivising AEPS and not charging MDR for AEPS	Feb, 2017	12.9
	Insurance scheme to cover for digital frauds	Feb, 2017	26.2
	Deployment of 1 million PoS/ MicroATMs at merchants	Mar, 2017	11.4
	Rollout of AadhaarPay by all banks	Mar, 2017	12.10
	Extending technology infrastructure to RRBs / Cooperative banks	Feb, 2017 June, 2017	11.1



	Extension of incentives to AadhaarPay merchants	Jan, 2017	12.6
	Incentives for payment of premiums in insurance sector	-do-	27.1
	Increased backend infrastructure capability for 1 bn transactions, security audit on quarterly basis	June, 2017	17.1 17.2
	Integrated system of SMS alerts and MMID generation	Mar, 2017	16.3
	Mandate inter-bank transactions at all BCs, encouraging BCs by enhancing their income	June, 2017	12.8 24.3 24.4
	Onboarding of more banks on AEPS, Aadhaar Pay, USSD and UPI	Jan, 2017	11.1
	Reducing cash usage in fertilizer distribution by introducing AEPS/ Rupay	Feb, 2017	27.3
	Online Realtime GIS dashboard with heat maps for all transaction points	Mar, 2017	9.2
	Rollout of AadhaarPay app with targets and adoption by all banks	Feb, 2017	12.10
DIPP	Ramping up domestic production of MicroATM/PoS devices	Mar, 2017	19.2
Dept. of Posts	Deployment of digital payment infrastructure in post offices	June, 2017	11.5
Dept. of Revenue	Incentives for Banking Correspondents	Feb, 2017	24.5
	Relief in prospective taxes on digital transactions	-do-	24.1
	Tax refunds for consumers on digital payments	-do-	23.2
DoT	All modes of digital payment in regional languages	Feb, 2017	17.4



	Creation of a single helpline for consumer queries	-do-	22.1
	Incentives for data usage for digital payments	Feb, 2017	10.3
	Increased backend infrastructure capability for 1 bn transactions	June, 2017	17.1
	Increased Internet coverage in rural areas	-	17.3
	Lowering of usage barriers for USSD	Feb, 2017	16.1
MeiTY	Strengthening security of digital payments	-	26.1
	Making phones as default payment device, subsidy for smart phones and biometric devices	Mar, 2017	10.1, 10.4, 11.7
MHRD	Benefits of digital payments in school curriculum	Mar, 2017	20.3
	Digitization of payment in educational institutions	Mar, 2017	27.2
Min. of Chemicals and Fertilizers	Reducing cash usage in fertilizer distribution	Feb, 2017	27.3
MoF	Aadhaar as primary ID for KYC and PMLA amendments	Mar, 2017	19.3
	Curbing high usage of cash	Jan, 2017	25.1-25.2
	Extension of fiscal incentives to MicroATMs and biometric sensors	Jan, 2017	19.1
	Incentives for Banking Correspondents	Mar, 2017	24.5
	Lower MDR on all digital payments to government entities	Jan, 2017	27.7

	Sovereign-wallet scheme for all Aadhaar seeded accounts	Jan, 2017	23.1
	Relief in prospective taxes on digital transactions	Jan, 2017	24.1
	Setting target for value/ volume of digital payments	Jan, 2017	9.1
	Cashback incentives on digital payment modes	Jan, 2017	23.1
	Creation of fund from savings generated through cashless transactions for incentivising acceptance infrastructure in semi-urban, rural areas.	Feb, 2017	11.6
	Insurance scheme to cover for digital frauds	Feb, 2017	26.2
	Usage of UPI by all govt. institutions	Mar, 2017	27.6
MoPNG	Common eToll systems for State Highways/ fuel stations	Jun, 2017	14.3
	Inducting UPI collect/ AadhaarPay for LPG bookings of households by IVRS	Mar, 2017	27.5
Min. of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution	AEPS/Rupay based Cashless PDS	Jun, 2017	27.4
Min. of Urban Development	Contactless (NFC) payments modes in all public transport	Feb, 2017	14.2
NHAI	Common eToll systems for State Highways/ fuel stations	Jun, 2017	14.3
NITI Aayog	Accreditation system for districts/ blocks/ GPs	Feb, 2017	20.2
	Constitution of Standing Committee at Central level for review	Feb, 2017	9.3



	Contactless (NFC) payments modes in all public transport	Feb, 2017	14.2
	Large scale public awareness campaign using mass celebrities		21.1
NPCI	All modes of digital payment in regional languages	Feb, 2017	17.4
	Integrated system of MMID generation and SMS alerts	Feb, 2017	16.3
	Common interoperable QR code for UPI	Feb, 2017	15.1
	Enabling interoperable iris authentication on AEPS	Feb, 2017	12.3
	AEPS system uptime and reconciliation teams in place	Feb, 2017	12.11
	AEPS daily reconciliation and reduction in technical decline	Feb 2017	12.4
	Payment to Aadhaar number to be enabled in BHIM	Jan, 2017	15.2
	Banks to enable seeding of mobile number to bank accounts across all channels	Feb, 2017	15.3
	Aadhaar Pay to be integrated on BHIM	Feb , 2017	15.4
	Interoperable Aadhaar seeding in MicroATMs & ATMs	Mar 2017	12.5
	Increased backend infrastructure capability for 1 bn transactions	June, 2017	17.1
Integration of billing and tax filing in Aadhaar Pay/UPI app for merchants	June, 2017	24.2	
RBI	Aadhaar as primary ID for KYC and PMLA amendments	Feb, 2017	19.3



Extend incentive charges rate for OFF-US transactions & interbank settlement charges to AEPS based merchant transactions	Feb, 2017	12.6
Aadhaar seeding of all accounts and relevant policy changes	Mar, 2017	10.2
Aadhaar authentication facility at all ATMs/PoS	June, 2017	12.7
Aadhaar/ e-KYC facility at all bank branches/ BCs and small merchants for opening paperless savings/ current accounts	Feb, 2017	13.1, 18.4
Incentivising AEPS by not levying MDR	Feb, 2017	12.9
Allowing white-label agents for AEPS	Mar, 2017	12.2
Rollout of AadhaarPay app with targets and adoption by all banks	Feb, 2017	12.10
Developing real-time online GIS dashboard for monitoring	Mar, 2017	9.2
Incentives for small merchants in taxation and MDR	Feb, 2017	18.3
Increased backend infrastructure capability for 1 bn transactions, security audit on a quarterly basis	June, 2017	17.1, 17.2
Interoperability of all banks and their PPIs on UPI	Mar, 2017	14.1
Mandate inter-bank transactions at all BCs, encouraging BCs by ensuring minimum income	June, 2017	12.8, 24.3
Review of P2P mobile based transactions	Feb, 2017	18.2
Review of MDR regime	Feb, 2017	18.1

	Setting target for value/ volume of digital payments	Feb, 2017	9.1
UIDAI	Patent of AEPS and AadhaarPay technologies	Mar, 2017	12.12
State Governments	Constitution of the standing committee	Feb, 2017	9.4
	Benefits of digital payments in school curriculum		20.3
	Educational hoardings at main locations in rural areas		21.2
	Leverage local institutions		20.1
	Usage of UPI by all govt. institutions	Mar, 2017	27.6
	AEPS/Rupay based cashless PDS	June, 2017	27.4





सत्यमेव जयते

NITI Aayog