

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO
REVIEW THE ATM INTERCHANGE
FEE STRUCTURE**

22 OCT 2019

Letter of Transmittal

The Governor
Reserve Bank of India
Mumbai

Dear Sir,

REPORT OF THE RBI COMMITTEE TO REVIEW ATM INTERCHANGE FEE STRUCTURE –

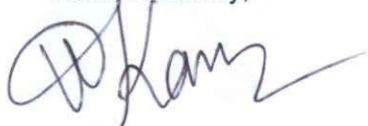
We refer to the RBI press release dated 11th June, 2019 and RBI letter dated 14th June, 2019 on constituting a Committee to Review the ATM Interchange Fee Structure with a view to give a fillip to the ATM deployment in the unbanked areas. The Committee was constituted to examine the entire gamut of ATM charges and fees.

We thank the RBI for the opportunity given to the Committee and the confidence reposed on it to review the ATM Interchange Fee structure.

In this regard, the Committee had detailed discussion with various stake holders and amongst the Committee members to examine the entire gamut of cost of operating ATMs, cost impact of recent regulatory guidelines for enhancing ATM security and control measures, changes required in cash management and logistics, ATM usage charges for customers and interchange fees. The committee accordingly reviewed the existing interchange fees and ATM usage charges and incorporated its recommendations in the Report.

We are pleased to submit the above report along with our recommendations on Interchange fees and ATM usage charges for customers in this report of the Committee.

Yours sincerely,

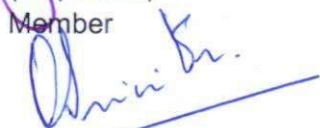


(V.G.Kannan)

Chairperson



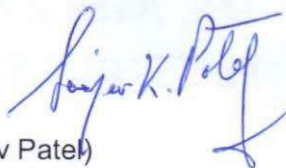
(Dilip Asbe)
Member



(K Srinivas)



(Giri Kumar Nair)
Member



(Sanjeev Patel)



(S Sampath Kumar)
Member

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Preface

Banks are permitted by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to set up Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) as extended delivery channels. In year 2012, RBI decided to permit non-bank entities i.e. White Label ATM Operators (WLAOs) to set up, own and operate ATMs in India. The investments in ATMs have been leveraged for delivery of a wide variety of banking services to customers across the banking industry and expanded the scope of banking to anytime, anywhere banking through interoperable platforms provided by the authorised shared ATM Network Operators / Card Payment Network Operators.

Usage of ATMs by the public has been growing significantly. However from last 3 years new ATM deployments have been more or less stagnant due to ever increasing cost of operating ATMs and there have been no changes in ATM usage charges and interchange fee. There is persistent demand from the stakeholders to review the ATM charges and interchange.

In order to address these, it was announced in the Part 'B' of the Second Bi-Monthly Monetary Policy for the year 2019-20 on June 6, 2019 that RBI will constitute a Committee to Review the ATM Interchange Fee Structure with a view to give a fillip to the ATM deployment in the unbanked areas. The Committee was constituted involving all stakeholders, under the chairmanship of the Chief Executive, Indian Banks' Association (IBA), to examine the entire gamut of ATM charges and fees. Composition and Terms of Reference of the committee is given in Appendix 1.

The Committee met several times with the first meeting held on July 17, 2019. Details of Committee meetings held are given in Appendix 2. Presentations and interactions were undertaken with different stakeholders i.e. Banks, WLAOs and managed service operators (Brown Label ATM operators). Presentations were also made by RBI officials conveying the views of RBI on the recent guidelines on ATM related issues including the objectives, security aspects, cost assumptions, etc. The Committee thanks RBI officials for giving their time and valued inputs on recent guidelines issued on ATM security and control measures.

The Committee thereafter extensively deliberated all the issues around the cost of operating ATMs, cost impact of recent regulatory guidelines for enhancing ATM security and control measures, changes required in cash management and logistics, interchange fees, ATM usage charges, etc. and have framed the recommendations.

It is hoped that the Report will provide inputs for policymakers to address the concerns of banks and WLAOs in specific, and the ATM industry in general. It shall help them to consider the recommendations for reviewing the interchange fees and ATM usage charges, which shall help in making ATM operations viable. This would encourage banks and WLAOs to consider deploying more number of ATMs specifically in semi-urban / rural centers as penetration of digital transactions in semi urban and rural centers is expected to take more time. Govt. / RBI had also set up a committee for Deepening of Digital Payments in the country for strengthening the digital payments.

The Committee acknowledges the time spent by Officials of Banks, WLAOs and BLAOs for giving inputs and sharing their views in the said matter. The Committee also acknowledges the time and efforts put in by the Officials of IBA (Mr. K. Ramachandran, Mr. Vikas Srivastava, Ms. Radha Lakshmi S.) and NPCI (Mr. Abhay Parekh, Mr. Anand Iyer) and their valuable contributions for assisting the Committee in completing the assignment.

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1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 ATM is an important channel for customers to access cash anytime and anywhere (any ATM). Ease and ability of withdrawing cash from bank accounts at the time and place of choice / requirement gives confidence to the customer to keep money in the bank accounts thus increasing the money in circulation through formal banking channel. The investments in ATMs have been leveraged for delivery of a wide variety of banking services to customers across the banking industry and expanded the scope of banking to anytime, anywhere banking through interoperable platforms provided by the authorised shared ATM Network Operators / Card Payment Network Operators.
- 1.2 The usage of ATMs in India by the account holders has gone up considerably over the last decade and half. However, the ATM access in India lags most of the emerging markets and large economies like Russia, Brazil, China, South Africa, US, UK, etc. with only 22 ATMs being available per 100,000 adults in the year 2017. While the overall ATM access in India is low, the ATMs are also unevenly deployed between rural and urban areas. About 69% (2011 census) of population living in rural areas have only 47% of ATMs deployed in semi-urban & rural centers and rest being in metro & urban centers. Thus, there is a huge requirement for ATM deployment in India to make it accessible to masses and make it even more available in semi-urban & rural centers where it is highly underserved.
- 1.3 The recent regulatory guidelines have impacted the cost of operating ATMs significantly. It is necessary to have safe and secure banking channels including ATMs being one of the main channels for cash transactions. However, Banks and WLAOs need to have a mechanism whereby the incremental cost incurred by them can be recovered over a period of time to ensure viability of operating of ATMs.
- 1.4 Usage of ATMs by the public has been growing significantly. However, from last 3 years new ATM deployments have been more or less stagnant due to prohibitive costs of operating ATMs making them unviable. There is persistent demand from the stakeholders to review the ATM charges and interchange.

1.5 In order to address these, RBI has constituted a Committee to Review the ATM Interchange Fee Structure involving all stakeholders, under the chairmanship of the Chief Executive, Indian Banks' Association (IBA), to examine the entire gamut of ATM charges and fees.

1.6 The Committee met on several occasions and had presentations & interactions with different stakeholders i.e. RBI, Banks, WLAOs and managed service operators (Brown Label ATM operators). The Committee extensively deliberated all the issues around the cost of operating ATMs, cost impact of recent regulatory guidelines for enhancing ATM security and control measures, changes required in cash management and logistics, interchange fees, ATM usage charges, etc. and have framed the recommendations.

1.7 There were multiple assumptions by different stakeholders while estimating the average cost of operating ATMs i.e. some included cost of security guard or e-surveillance, while some included certain other assumptions. Average monthly cost of operating an ATM is estimated to be in the range of ₹ 75,000/- to ₹ 80,000/- per ATM, excluding Cassette Swap. The blended estimated cost (financial and non-financial transactions both together in ratio of 75:25) per transaction @ 120 average financial transactions per ATM per day comes in the range of ₹ 15.60 to ₹ 16.70 and @ 130 (avg.fin.txns.) it comes in the range of ₹ 14.50 to ₹ 15.40. This is against the existing blended interchange rate of ₹ 12.50 (₹ 15/- for financial & ₹ 5/- for non-financial). The cost per transaction for WLAOs are higher as their hits per day per ATM are low compared to bank ATMs. The cost of operating ATMs per month may further rise by about 15%, if cassette swap is implemented.

1.8 Summary of the recommendations of the Committee is given below:

Given that the cost of operating ATMs has gone up whereas the interchange fees and the cap on customer ATM usage charges has not been reviewed since 2012 and 2008 respectively, the Committee after carefully reviewing various options along with the impact on stakeholders / customers, makes the following recommendations. Further, the Committee also noted with concern the lack of new ATM deployments especially in semi urban and rural centers.

1.8.1 Review of ATM usage charges:

1.8.1.1 Number of mandatory free transaction (inclusive of both financial and non-financial) allowed on other bank and non-bank ATMs –

- a) To increase the free transactions at ATMs in all centers having population less than 1 million (as per Census 2011 and to be reviewed from time to time) from existing 5 to 6 per month. This would encourage more persons to use the banking channel. This will help customers in Semi Urban and Rural areas, where penetration of digital modes of payment is expected to take some more time, to access and use banking channels.
- b) To continue the existing 3 free transactions per month at ATMs in metro and satellite cities/towns and apply the same to all centers with population of 1 million and above (as per Census 2011 and to be reviewed from time to time), instead of only 6 Metros & Satellite cities / towns – (Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bengaluru).
- c) To discourage high cash withdrawals from ATMs, only cash withdrawal transactions up to (and including) ₹ 5,000/- to be considered for free transactions. Banks may levy charges on the customer for every individual transaction above ₹ 5,000/-.

1.8.1.2 Banks may decide on the number of free transactions for use of own bank ATMs as per appropriate Board approved policy.

1.8.1.3 To increase the upper cap for charging customer for financial transactions, over and above the free transactions allowed, by 20% i.e. from existing cap of ₹ 20/- per transaction to cap of ₹ 24/- per transaction (plus applicable taxes).

1.8.2 Interchange for interoperable domestic ATM transactions

1.8.2.1 To encourage more ATMs to be installed in under penetrated areas which do not have adequate infrastructure for use of alternate payment systems like UPI/ QR CODE/ POS MACHINES/ Online banking a differential Interchange could be considered.

1.8.2.2 For transactions at ATMs in all centres with population of 1 million and above (as per Census 2011 and to be reviewed from time to time) the interchange to be increased by ₹ 2/- i.e. from ₹ 15/- to ₹ 17/- (plus applicable taxes) for financial transactions and from ₹ 5/- to ₹ 7/- (plus applicable taxes) for non-financial transactions. This shall cause an increase of about 16% on a blended basis.

1.8.2.3 For transactions at usage of ATMs in all centers with population of less than 1 million (as per Census 2011 and to be reviewed from time to time) the interchange be increased by ₹ 3/- i.e. from ₹ 15/- to ₹ 18/- (plus applicable taxes) for financial transactions and from ₹ 5/- to ₹ 8/- (plus applicable taxes) for non-financial transactions (restored to the old rate). This shall cause an increase of about 24% on a blended basis. Most of the WLAOs also concentrate in the semi urban and rural areas, and would be encouraged to operate in this space thereby achieving the purpose of increasing ATM penetration in these areas and servicing the customers there.

Type of Transactions	Existing *	Recommended	
		For centers with populations with 1 million and above #	For centers with populations less than 1 million #
Financial	₹ 15/-	₹ 17/-	₹ 18/-
Non-Financial	₹ 5/-	₹ 7/-	₹ 8/-
* Plus applicable taxes			
# As per Census 2011 and to be reviewed time to time			

1.8.3 The committee also felt that both the above recommendation i.e. on the interchange and customer ATM usage charges (including free transactions) should be simultaneously implemented so that impact is uniform for all stakeholders while achieving the objective of increased ATM penetration.

1.8.4 The above recommendations have been made without taking into consideration the implementation of the cassette swap (as mentioned elsewhere in the report) which could add another about 15% additional cost. If it is to be implemented, then a commensurate increase in ATM usage charges and ATM interchange should be considered as appropriate..

1.8.5 The Committee also recommends review of interchange and customer ATM usage charges at stipulated intervals to be decided by RBI.

2. Status of ATMs deployed in India

2.1 ATM is an important channel for customers to access cash anytime and anywhere (any ATM).

Ease and ability of withdrawing cash from bank accounts at the time and place of choice / requirement gives confidence to the customer to keep money in the bank accounts thus increasing the money in circulation through formal banking channel.

2.2 ATMs are deployed by banks for serving their own customers and also provide services to other banks' customers as Acquirers where they earn interchange income. WLAOs are given licenses by RBI to primarily set up ATMs in under-served Semi-Urban and Rural areas who depend on interchange fees as the primary revenue source. The ATMs deployment in the country is geographically categorized under Metro, Urban, Semi-Urban and Rural centers.

2.3 Background of ATMs in India

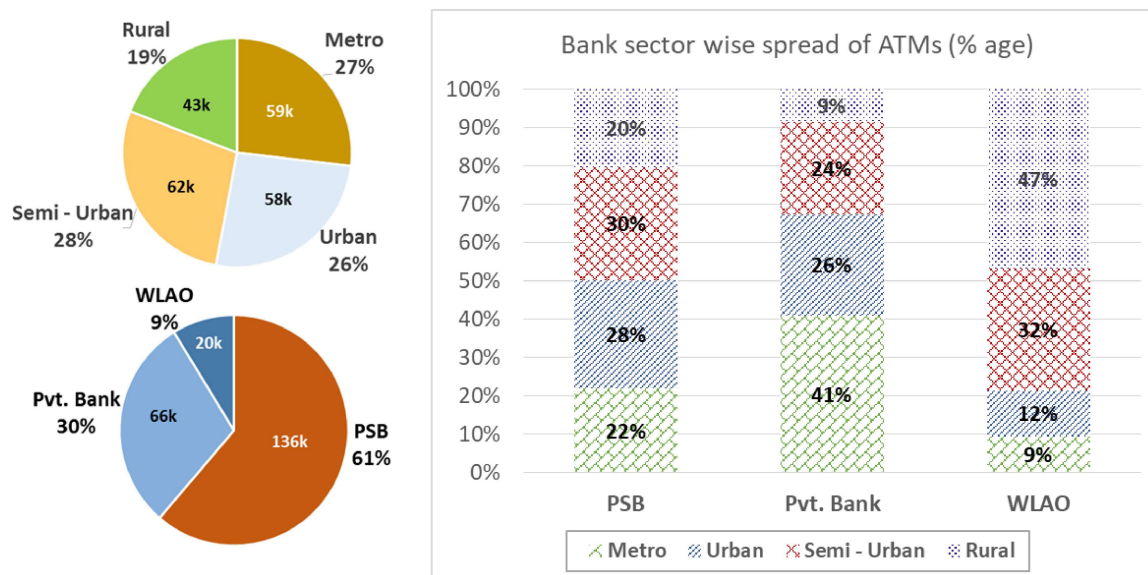
2.3.1 The first ATM in India was set up in 1987 by HSBC in Mumbai. In the following twelve years, about 1500 ATMs were set up in India. In 1997, the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) set up Swadhan, the first network of shared ATMs which allowed interoperable transactions. It was managed by India Switch Company (ISC) for five years (up to 31st Dec.'03), and allowed cardholders to withdraw cash from any ATM in the network. The card holders paid a fee if they did not have an account with the bank that owned the ATM. In 2002, the network connected over 1,000 ATMs of the 53 member banks of the association. Once Swadhan network was non-operational, group of banks formed ATM-sharing networks such as CashTree, etc.

2.3.2 In August 2004, the IDRBT launched National Financial Switch (NFS) to link together the country's ATMs in a single network. The IDRBT then worked towards bringing all major banks in India on board and by December 2009, the network had grown to connect 49,880 ATMs of 37 banks, thereby emerging as the largest network of shared ATMs in the country.

2.3.3 The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) granted authorisation to NPCI to take over the operations of NFS from the IDRBT on an 'as is where is' basis in October 2009. NPCI took over the operations of NFS from 14th Dec'09. Over the span of few years, NFS ATM network has grown many folds becoming the leading multilateral ATM network in the country. As on 31st

Jul'19, there were 1,140 members (includes 110 Direct members, 966 Sub members, 56 RRBs and 7 WLAOs) using NFS network connected to more than 2.22 Lac ATMs.

2.4 Sector wise – Geographical region wise ATM deployment in India

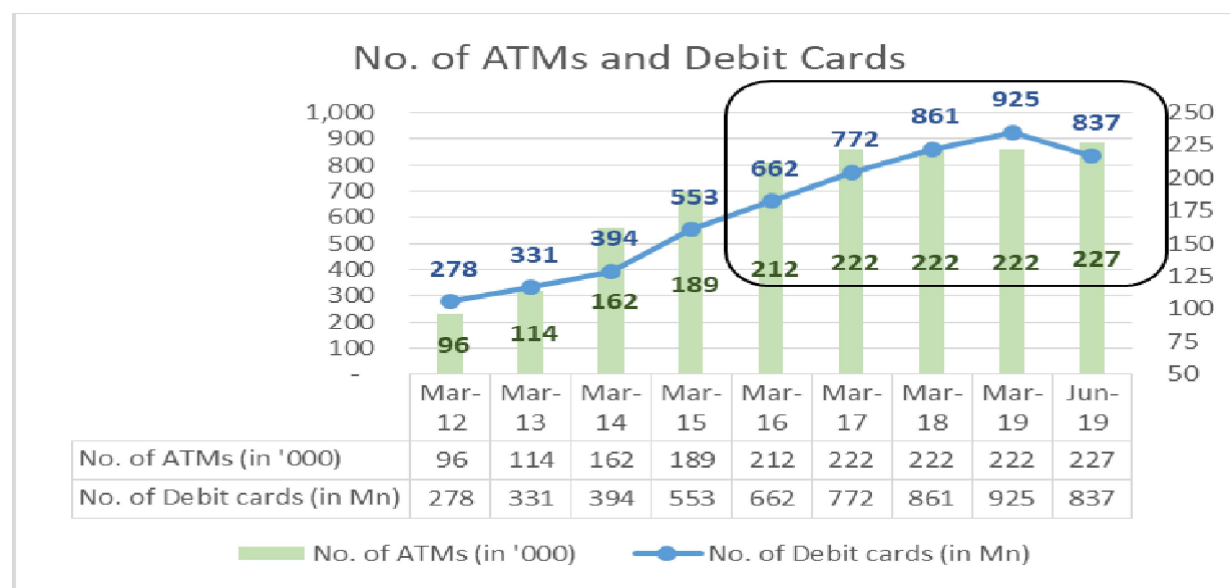


Source: RBI website – Region wise deployment of ATMs

2.4.1 According to Census 2011, out of the 1.21 billion people, 833 million (69%) live in rural areas while 377 million live in urban areas. Whereas the total ATMs deployed is about 222 K as of March, 2019, 53% of ATMs are in Metro & Urban centers and 47% of ATMs in Semi-Urban & Rural centers.

2.4.2 Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have 61% of total share of ATM deployment, Private Banks (including payment banks, small finance banks and foreign banks) have about 30% ATMs and WLAOs have about 9% ATMs. PSBs have evenly deployed ATMs with 50% of their ATMs in metro/urban centers and 50% ATMs in semi-urban/rural centers. Private Banks have deployed more no. of ATMs in metro/urban centers at 67%, whereas only 33% of ATMs are deployed in semi-urban/rural centers. WLAOs, which have deployed ~20 k ATMs, have majority of their ATMs in semi-urban/rural centers.

2.5 Summary of ATMs deployed year on year and no. of debit cards in force are given below:



Source: RBI website – Bank-wise ATM/POS/CARDS statistics (WLAO ATM count is included)

2.5.1 The no. of debit cards which was at about 662 Mn. at the end of March, 2016 have increased to about 925 Mn. in March 2019 i.e. increase of about 40% whereas no. of ATMs have grown only by 5% during the period from March, 2016 to March, 2017 and negligible increase since then.

2.5.2 The drop in no. of debit cards in June, 2019 is due to migration of magstripe cards to EMV chip cards and many banks have blocked/closed magstripe only cards. This number is expected to go up again once all the magstripe cards are converted to EMV chip cards and issued to the cardholders.

2.6 Summary of no. of debit cards and credit card financial transactions (Period: Apr-Jun19):

Card Type	Channel	Financial Transactions (Mn.)	Value (INR Cr.)	Share - Volume (% age)	Share - Value (% age)
Debit Card	ATM	2,413	8,62,466	66%	84%
	POS	1,223	1,69,653	34%	16%
Credit Card	ATM	3	1,207	1%	1%
	POS	503	1,75,810	99%	99%

Source: RBI website – Bank-wise ATM/POS/CARDS statistics

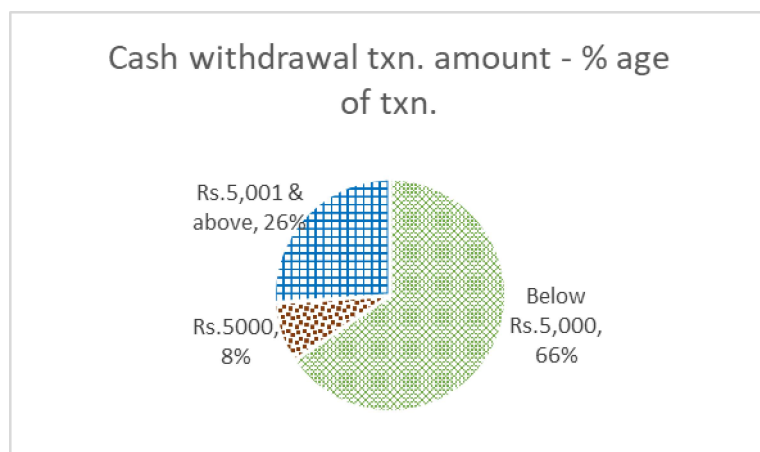
2.6.1 Though PoS / Ecom transactions using debit cards are increasing, 66% of total financial transactions by debit cards continue to be ATM transactions.

2.6.2 On an average 120 to 130 financial transactions are performed at an ATM every day. Total cash withdrawal from ATMs in the country is about ₹ 290,000 Crores every month with average ticket size per cash withdrawal transaction of about ₹3,600/-

(Ref: RBI website - Bank-wise ATM/POS/CARDs statistics).

2.7 Domestic Interoperable cash withdrawal transactions - Amount wise slabs

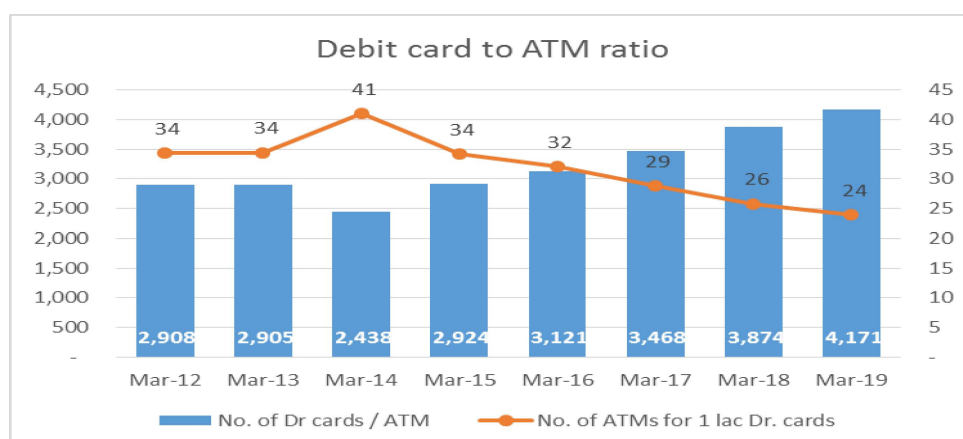
Monthly average transactions for 3 months (Period: Apr-Jun19)



At an interoperable level, 74% of cash withdrawal transactions have ticket size of up to Rs.5,000/- per transaction.

Source: NPCI – NFS & CashNet ATM transactions data

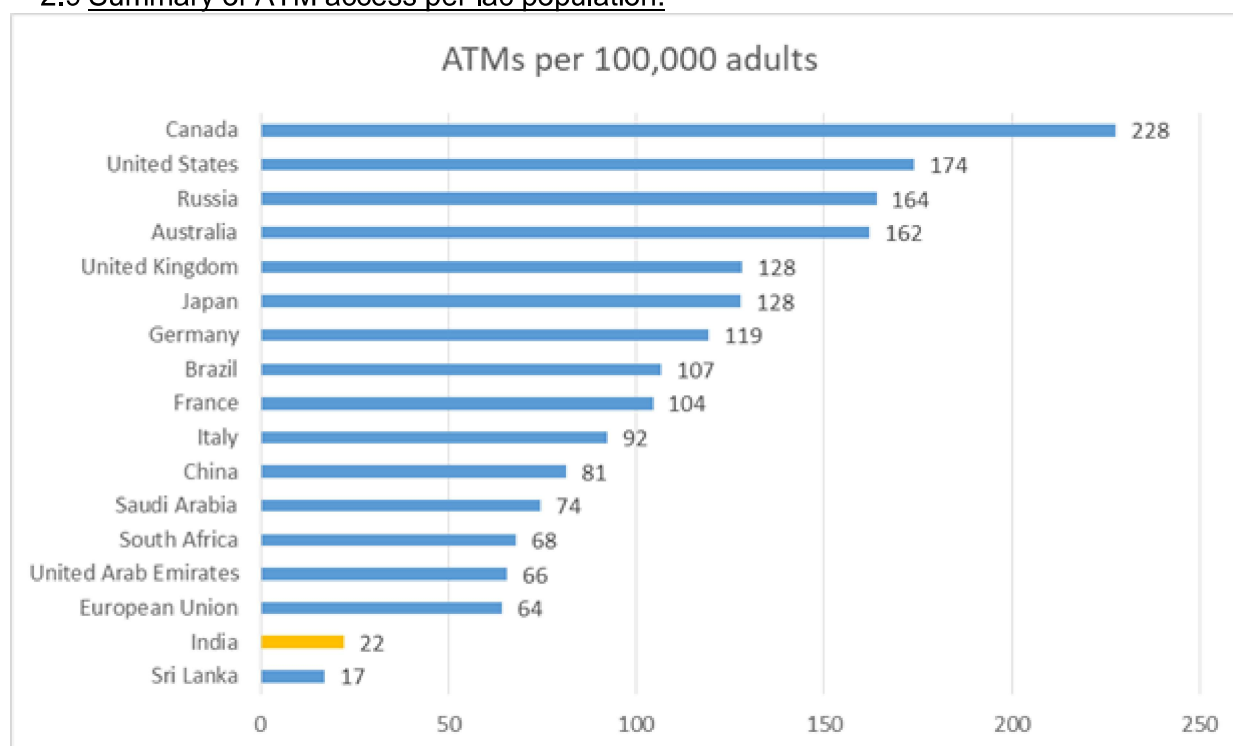
2.8 Debit Cards to ATM Ratio



Source: RBI website - Bank-wise ATM/POS/CARDs statistics

2.8.1 Over the years, while the no. of debit cards is constantly increasing predominantly by PSBs by opening accounts in rural and semi-urban centers using BC network, the growth in no. of ATMs has been particularly low in recent years. There were 2,908 debit cards per ATM in March, 2012 which has increased to 4,171 debit cards per ATM in March, 2019. The high debit card to ATM ratio indicates that there is urgent need for more ATMs in the country. Similarly, for 1 Lac debit cards only 34 ATMs were available in March, 2012, which is now further reduced to only 24 ATMs in March, 2019 (Primarily attributed to the sharp growth in card issued for PMJDY accounts). This emphasizes low ATM coverage to cater to the rapidly growing debit cards issued in the country.

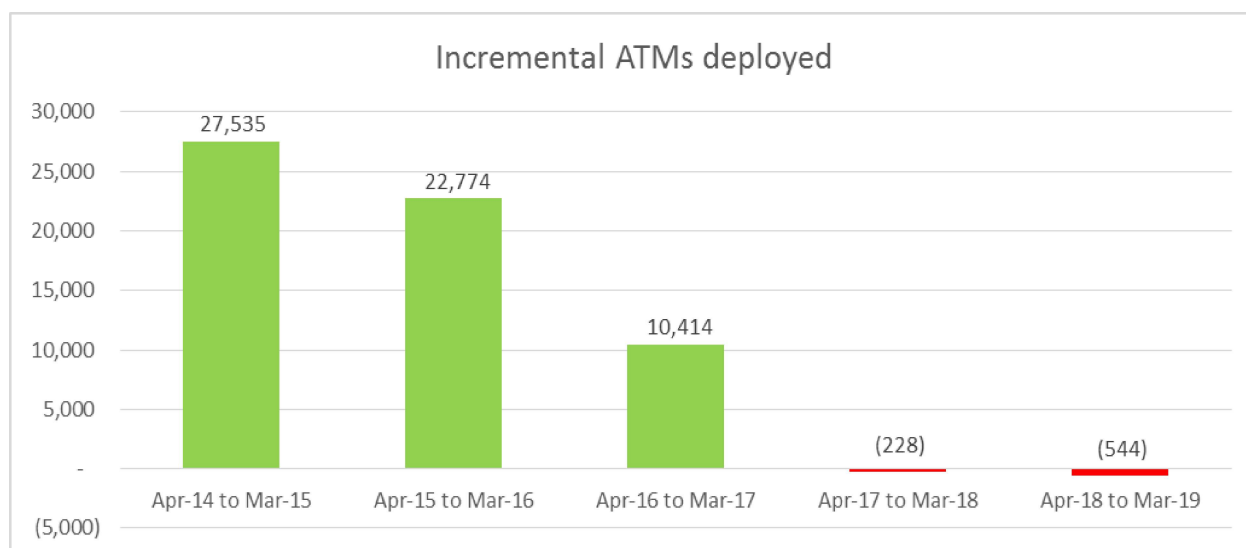
2.9 Summary of ATM access per lac population:



Source: World Bank, year 2017

2.9.1 ATM access in India lags most of the emerging markets and large economies like Russia, Brazil, China, South Africa, US, UK, etc. The no. of ATMs per 100,000 adults was 22 in India in year 2017 as per the World Bank data. This is substantially low as compared to China with 81 ATMs, South Africa with 68 ATMs and Brazil & Russia having more than 100 ATMs per 100,000 adults in the same period.

2.10 Summary of no. of incremental ATMs deployed



Source: RBI website – Bank-wise ATM/POS/CARDS statistics (WLAO ATM count is included)

2.10.1 While the ATM access in India is low, even the new ATM deployment is severely impacted over the recent years due to prohibitive costs of operating ATMs making them unviable. In the last 2 years, the net incremental ATM deployment in the country is negative.

2.11 Summary of Domestic Interoperable ATM transactions

a) Acquirer transactions monthly average for 3 months (Apr-Jun19)

Sector	Acquirer txns					
	Financial txn.		Non-Financial txn.		Total txns. (Mn.)	Total txns. %
	Count (Mn.)	%	Count (Mn.)	%		
PSB	162.2	79.4%	42.0	20.6%	204.2	44.7%
Private Bank	152.5	81.6%	34.4	18.4%	186.9	40.9%
Foreign Bank	2.0	90.9%	0.2	9.1%	2.2	0.5%
Co-op. Bank	13.2	81.0%	3.1	19.0%	16.3	3.6%
WLAO	31.4	66.7%	15.7	33.3%	47.1	10.3%
Total	361.3	79.1%	95.4	20.9%	456.7	100%

Source: NFS & CashNet Transactions data

b) Issuer transactions monthly average for 3 months (Apr-Jun19)

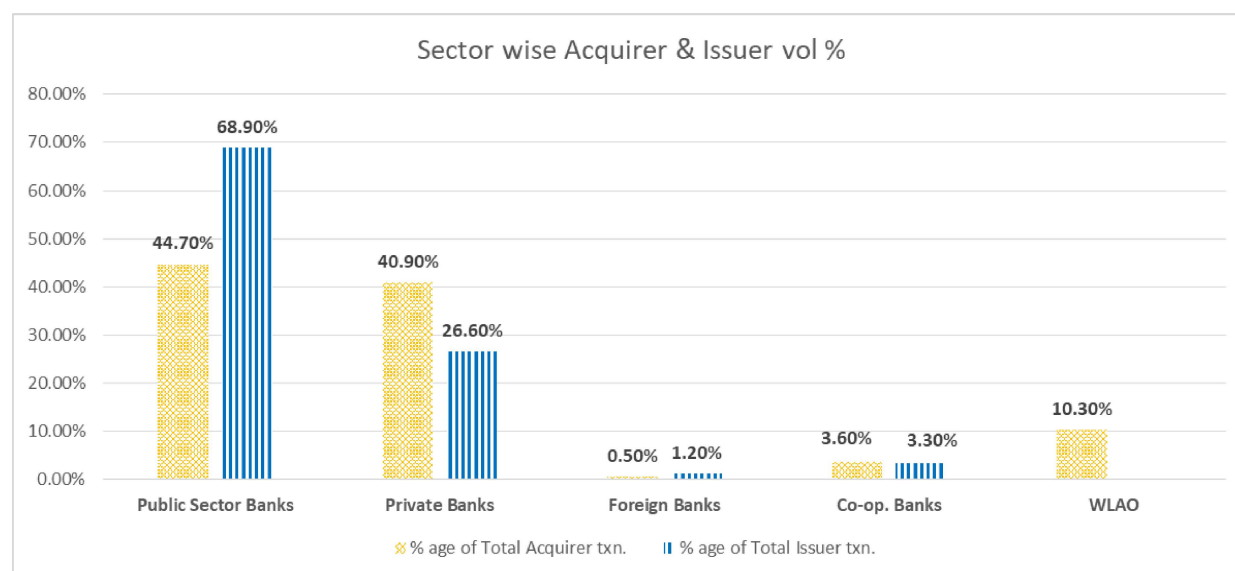
Sector	Issuer txns					
	Financial txn.		Non-Financial txn.		Total txns. (Mn.)	Total txns. %
	Count (Mn.)	%	Count (Mn.)	%		
PSB	239.1	75.9%	75.7	24.1%	314.8	68.9%
Private Bank	105.4	86.8%	16.0	13.2%	121.4	26.6%
Foreign Bank	5.2	94.5%	0.3	5.5%	5.5	1.2%
Co-op. bank	11.6	77.3%	3.4	22.7%	15.0	3.3%
Total	361.3	79.1%	95.4	20.9%	456.7	100.0%

Source: NFS & CashNet Transactions data

2.11.1 At an interoperable level, Public Sector Banks acquire 45% of the overall transactions whereas their issuer transactions volume are at 69%. Similarly, the Private Banks acquire 41% of overall transactions and their issuer transactions share is very low at 27%. White Label ATM Operators (WLAOs) acquire 10% of the overall ATM transactions. Co-operative banks and others account for the remaining.

2.11.2 The financial transactions constitute about 79% of overall ATM interoperable transactions, whereas the non-financial transactions (which includes balance inquiry, mini statement, PIN change, etc.) constitute about 21%. Considering ON US transactions, the overall ATM financial and non-financial transactions ratio may be about 75:25.

2.12 Bank sector wise Domestic Interoperable ATM transactions – Acquirer & Issuer (Apr-Jun'19)



Source: NFS & CashNet Transactions data

2.12.1 The PSBs are mostly net-issuers, whereas the large Private Banks are net-acquirers and WLAOs are only Acquirers. The PSBs remain net Issuers in view of the fact that their rate of ATM deployment lagged behind their rate of debit card issuance. While they have done phenomenal work in acquiring new customers under the Jan Dhan Yojana, however the prohibitive cost of setting up and securing the ATMs have led to virtual stagnation of ATM installation.

3. ATM Usage charges and Interchange

3.1 Summary of customer charges on ATM usage:

3.1.1. ATM Usage charges levied by banks to their customers for usage of own bank and other bank ATMs were not regulated by RBI until the issue of the circular dated 10th Mar'08.

3.1.2. RBI had issued a Draft Approach Paper on Fair Pricing and Enhanced Access of Bank ATMs. As per the Paper, the charges levied by banks for ATM usage were ranging from 'NIL' to ₹ 57/- per transaction when their customers use the ATMs of other banks for cash withdrawal and balance inquiry in the country. The charges were dependent on the network relationship between the Bank owning the ATM and the customers' own Bank.

3.1.3. To establish a fair and transparent framework for levy of service charges for ATMs, such that it would encourage greater financial inclusion and promote enhanced access to ATMs, RBI issued a circular on 10th Mar'08 regulating the customer charges for ATM usage.

3.2 The RBI Circular dated 10th Mar'08 fixed following Customer charges for use of ATMs for cash withdrawal and balance inquiry:

For use of own Bank ATMs for any purpose	Free (with immediate effect)
For use of other bank ATMs for Balance Enquiries	Free (with immediate effect)
For use of other bank ATMs for cash withdrawals	• Banks which are charging more than ₹.20/- per transaction shall <u>reduce the charges to a maximum of ₹.20/- per transaction by March 31, 2008</u> • <u>Free - with effect from April 1, 2009.</u>

The charge of ₹ 20/- indicated will be all inclusive and no other charges will be levied to the customers under any other head irrespective of the amount of withdrawal.

3.3 IBA Circular dated 22nd Aug'09 (No.CE.RB-1/at/1216) & IBA Circular dated 31st Aug'09 (No.CE.RB-1/atm/1284) on ATM Transactions (*with effect from 15th Oct.'09*)

3.3.1 The Circular was issued based on the consent received from RBI for capping cash withdrawal from other bank ATMs:

- a) Maximum cash withdrawal by customers of other banks may be limited to ₹ 10,000/- per transaction.
- b) Bank may allow free cash withdrawals from other bank ATMs only up to five transactions per calendar month.

3.4 RBI Circular dated 14th Aug'14 (*with effect from 01st Nov.'14*) stipulated the free ATM transactions

For use of own Bank ATMs for any purpose at all locations	At least five (5) free transactions (inclusive of financial and non-financial transactions) per month be permitted. Bank can levy ATM usages charges for transactions over and above free transactions allowed, as per the Bank's Board approved policy.
For use of other bank ATMs (for all type of transactions	Free ATM transactions at other banks' ATMs reduced from five (5) to three (3) transactions (inclusive of both financial and non-financial transactions) per month in six metros, viz. Mumbai, New Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata, Bengaluru & Hyderabad. This reduction of free transactions shall not apply to small / no frills / Basic Savings Bank Deposit account holders (who will continue to enjoy five free transactions.)

The ceiling / cap on customer charges of ₹.20/- per transaction (plus service tax, if any) will be applicable.

3.5 In the recent RBI circular dated 14th Aug'19 on usage of ATMs, RBI has stipulated that transactions which fail due to technical reasons shall not be counted as valid ATM transactions for the customer. Consequently, no charges therefor shall be levied.

Non-cash withdrawal transactions (such as balance enquiry, cheque book request, payment of taxes, funds transfer, etc.), which constitute 'on-us' transactions (i.e., when a card is used at an ATM of the bank which has issued the card) shall also not be part of the number of free ATM transactions.

3.6 Interchange fees levied for interoperable domestic ATM transactions:

The interchange fees was reviewed in the Special NFS Steering committee meeting held on 5th July, 2012. As decided in the meeting, the interchange fees were revised with effect from 1st Aug'12 as given below:

Interchange Fees	Up to 31st Jul'12 Amt. (₹)*	Existing w.e.f. 1st Aug'12 Amt. (₹)*
Cash Withdrawal transactions	18	15
Non-Financial transactions	8	5

** Paid by Issuer to Acquirer – for approved NFS transactions*

** Plus applicable taxes (GST)*

Reference: NPCI Circular No. NPCI/NFS/OC No.65/2012-13 dated 14th Jul'12.

4. Recent Regulatory Guidelines

4.1 The recent regulatory guidelines have impacted the cost of operating ATMs significantly. While it is necessary to have safe and secure banking channels and ATMs being one of the main channels for cash transactions, it is also required to understand and appreciate the cost impact of complying with the requirements. Banks and WLAOs should have a mechanism whereby the incremental cost incurred by them can be recovered over a period of time to ensure viability of operating of ATMs.

4.2 List of Regulatory guidelines impacting the cost of operating ATMs and ATM transactions are given below:

4.2.1 RBI circular dated 27th Aug'15 on migration from magnetic strip cards to EMV chip and PIN based transactions

Issuing banks were advised to migrate all their magnetic stripe cards to EMV chip and PIN cards by December 31, 2018

4.2.2 RBI circular dated 26th May'16 on enabling EMV chip cards acceptance and processing at ATMs

Banks have been advised to ensure that all the existing ATMs (and micro-ATMs) installed / operated by them should be enabled for processing of EMV Chip and PIN cards by 30th September, 2017.

However for reasons best known, RBI has not made it mandatory to reject magnetic stripe cards used on the ATM as the cards were to be replaced with EMV Chip cards.

4.2.3 RBI circular dated 6th Apr'18 on cash management activities of the banks

Banks shall put in place certain minimum standards in their arrangements with the service providers for cash management related activities. Few of these standards have been given below:

4.2.3.1 Minimum net worth requirement of ₹ 1 billion

- a) Cash should be transported only in security cash vans

- b) Should be a specially designed and fabricated Light Commercial Vehicle (LCV)
- c) Having separate passenger and cash compartments, with a CCTV
- d) Should accommodate two custodians and two armed security guards (gunmen) besides the driver

4.2.3.2 Should have GPS and monitored live with geo-fencing mapping. Night movement of cash vans should be discouraged

4.2.3.3 Banks are advised to implement it within 90 days of circular.

4.2.4 RBI circular dated 12th Apr'18 on Cassette – Swaps in ATMs

It is advised that banks may consider using lockable cassettes in their ATMs which shall be swapped at the time of cash replenishment.

Bank shall implement it in a phased manner covering at least one third ATMs every year, such that all ATMs achieve cassette swap by March 31, 2021.

4.2.5 RBI circular dated 20th Jun'18 on Control measures for ATMs

Banks and White-Label ATM Operators are advised to initiate action and implement control measures as per prescribed timelines.

Sr. No.	Control Measures for the ATMs	To be completed by
a.	Implement security measures such as BIOS password, disabling USB ports, disabling auto-run facility, applying the latest patches of operating system and other softwares, terminal security solution, time-based admin access, etc.	Aug-18
b.	Implement anti-skimming and whitelisting solution	Mar-19

c.	Upgrade all the ATMs with supported versions of operating system. Such upgrades shall be carried out in a phased manner to ensure that in respect of the existing ATMs running on unsupported versions of operating system,	i. Not less than 25% by Sep-18 ii. Not less than 50% by Dec-18 iii. Not less than 75% by Mar-19 iv. All of them shall be upgraded by Jun-19
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4.2.6 Ministry of Home Affairs notification dated 8th Aug'18

Banks and other financial service providers have been advised to consider laying down certain guidelines for standard operating procedures for providing security by the private agencies to cash transportation activities. Few of the guidelines of the said notification is given below:

- a) Cash van to not carry cash of more than ₹ 5 crores per van
- b) All ATMs to have one time electronic combination locks
- c) No cash loading of the ATMs to be carried out
 - After 9 PM in urban areas, after 6 PM in rural areas and before 9 AM or after 4 PM in the districts notified by the Central Government as Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas
- d) To use specially designed and fabricated cash van
- e) The requisite number of trained staff per cash van should be as given below:
 - Driver – one, armed security guards – two and ATM officer or custodian – two

The rules shall come into force on the expiry of 6 months of the publication

4.2.7 RBI circular dated 14th May'19 on Outsourcing of Cash Management – Reconciliation of Transactions

- a) Timely reconciliation of transactions (i.e. ATM cash replenishment) between the bank, the service provider and its sub-contractor
- b) Cash indents by the Service Provider shall be made at least a day in advance (T-1 where T is the day of cash loading), in consultation with the chest / nodal branch. Multiple points of cash withdrawal may be avoided and shall be restricted to one in each centre. However, metropolitan centres may have two points of cash withdrawal.

- c) Reconciliation of transactions shall be done between the bank, the service provider and its sub-contractors at least on a T+3 basis.
- d) In the event of a dispute or the reporting of alleged / attempted breach of security / laid down procedures, access to video footage of the ATM may be provided by the bank to the service provider and its sub-contractors on request.

4.2.8 RBI circular dated 14th Jun'19 on Security measures for ATMs

- a) Measures aimed at mitigating risks in ATM Operations and enhancing security
- b) All ATMs shall be operated for cash replenishment only with digital One Time Combination (OTC) locks.
- c) All ATMs shall be grouted to a structure (wall, pillar, floor, etc.) by September 30, 2019, except for ATMs installed in highly secured premises such as airports, etc. which have adequate CCTV coverage and are guarded by state / central security personnel.
- d) Banks may also consider rolling out a comprehensive e-surveillance mechanism at the ATMs to ensure timely alerts and quick response.

4.3 The impact of all the above regulations on the overall cost of ATM operations is an addition of 25% to 30% and has an impact on the cost of servicing customers and hence it needs to be addressed suitably.

5 Presentations made to the Committee:

5.1 The Committee requested that a presentation be made by RBI officials conveying the views of RBI on the recent RBI guidelines on ATM related issues including the objectives, security aspects, cost assumptions etc. The Dy. Governor was kind enough to agree to the request.

5.2 Details of presentations done by RBI officials are summarized below:

Presentation on Security measures in ATMs by Department of Currency Management

5.3 RBI circular dated 12th April, 2018

Banks were advised to consider using lockable cassettes in their ATMs which shall be swapped at the time of cash replenishment.

It was advised to be implemented in a phased manner covering at least one third ATMs operated by the banks every year, such that all ATMs achieve cassette swap by March 31, 2021.

5.3.1 Cost of Cassette Swap – Assumptions by RBI

- a) As on March 2019, there are nearly 2.02 lakh ATMs of commercial banks, each ATM has 4 cassettes for storing notes which can be efficiently used in any ATM of same make / model from a common pool.
- b) ATM cash replenishment is carried out once in 3 days on an average thus, additional cassettes required will be about 2.69 lakh ($2.02 \times 4 \div 3$).
- c) Estimated cost is of ₹ 162 crore towards additional cassettes required considering average cost per cassette at ₹ 6,000/- and average cash loading once in every 3 days. [However, supporting documents for estimates were not made available]
- d) Due to wear and tear, assuming life of a plastic cassette to be 2 years, recurring cost will be about ₹ 81/- crore per year ($162 \div 2$).
- e) Cassette swap will also require float currency (left over cash in the returning cassette). Globally this float is estimated to be in the range of 10-20% of notes loaded in the cassette.
- f) As per industry estimates, currency stored across all ATMs is valued at about ₹ 21,000/- crore (about 1% of NIC). Thus, efficiently managed, additional value of about ₹ 2,100/- crore will be needed (about 0.1% of NIC).

5.3.2 The findings of the Committee on the issue of Cassette Swap:

Based on the inputs/feedback received from banks, WLAOs and other stakeholders it is observed that –

- a) The cost per cassette is estimated between ₹ 14,000/- to ₹ 21,000/- as compared to ₹ 4,000/- to ₹ 8,000/- assumed by RBI. This is based on the information obtained from major OEM vendors. The cost at the minimum is about 2.3 times the cost assumed by RBI.
- b) The average frequency of loading cash at ATMs was assumed to be 3 days. While the data from top banks indicates that it is almost daily in Metros and 2.65 in Rural areas, with the average work out to replacement every two days.
- c) Assumption of minimum no. of cassettes required at 1.33 times may not be appropriate. It was felt that minimum no. of cassettes required would be in the range of 2 to 3 times of the current numbers. This is considering the average frequency of cash loadings and in many locations the cassettes needs to be kept ready for loading next day, increasing the numbers required. Also existing cassettes of many ATMs may not be lockable and would require replacement. Cassettes cost alone on conservative estimates works around ₹ 3,000 crores against RBI estimate of ₹ 162 crores. The cost of cassettes for cash recyclers shall be much higher.

Assumptions: 2.22 Lacs ATMs * 2.5 sets (including replacement of existing cassettes) * 4 cassettes per ATM * ~ ₹ 14,000/-

- d) The increase in cash holdings at ATM and in transit was estimated at 10-20% in presentation, while it is understood that the cash holding shall be substantially more in the range 20-25%. The cost of increased cash holdings, on account of replacement of cash at ATM by Full Cassettes and increased operating costs for Cassettes by the Cash Management Service providers have not been factored in the cost working presented.
- e) The cost impact of cassette on storage capacity / loading frequency has not been appropriately factored in the assumptions. Further, most of the Cash Replenishment Agencies (CRAs) do not have vaulting facility whereas Cassette Swap model will require CRAs to build capacity for vaulting as they may be required to keep cash overnight at many locations which would also impact the cash holdings. Setting up of vaulting facilities would be an additional cost.

- f) The cost of investment in Cassette Swap model is substantially high and commensurate benefits are not seen. If Cassette Swap model has to be mandatorily implemented it will raise the cost of total expenses and indirectly impact the interchange and customer fees, by at about 15%. As the cost is huge for the industry, the recommendations have to be made accordingly factoring the higher costs.

5.4 RBI Circular dated June 14, 2019

- a) All ATMs shall be operated for cash replenishment only with digital One Time Combination (OTC) locks.
- b) All ATMs shall be grouted to a structure (wall, pillar, floor, etc.) by September 30, 2019, except for ATMs installed in highly secured premises such as airports, etc. which have adequate CCTV coverage and are guarded by state / central security personnel.
- c) Banks may also consider rolling out a comprehensive e-surveillance mechanism at the ATMs to ensure timely alerts and quick response.

5.4.1 Cost impact

- a) Assumption: 40% of ATMs need OTC locks, while the rest already have it and about 10% ATMs are yet to be grouted.
Capex cost: Between ₹ 219.36 Cr to ₹ 260.83 Cr
 - This is considering the cost of OTC lock in the range of ₹ 25,000/- to ₹ 30,000/- installation cost of ₹ 2,000/- per ATM and costing of grouting ATM in the range of ₹ 500/- to ₹ 1,000/-
- b) Assumption: 90% of ATMs/sites need e-surveillance, while the rest are already covered
Opex Cost: Between ₹ 655.12 Cr to ₹ 1,528.60 Cr.
 - This is considering the cost of implementing CCTV Cameras & Emergency Alarm with QRT shall be in range of ₹ 3,000/- to ₹ 7,000/- per ATM

- c) While only 10% of ATMs remain to be grouted, the no. of ATMs remaining to be fitted with OTC locks is very high and a lot remains to be done for implementing E-surveillance at all the ATMs.

5.5 RBI officials also made a presentation on following two circulars

5.5.1 RBI circular dated 26th May 2016 on upgradation of ATMs to be EMV compliant and dated 21st June 2018 on Control measures for ATMs.

- a) The timeline for EMV compliant upgradation was given as 30th Sep. 2017. RBI had not estimated the cost for EMV compliant upgradation of ATMs for the Industry. Up to end of August 2019 around 140,000 ATMs have been upgraded. WLAOs have just started the upgradation and very few have been done, this is mainly due to huge cost to be incurred for EMV implementation and with present interchange it is becoming unviable for them.
- b) With reference to control measures for ATMs, RBI had estimated a cost of around ₹ 701 Crores for upgrading ATMs with the OS of Windows XP. There are still about 38,350 ATMs with unsupported version of software.
- c) They had not estimated the costs for other measures mentioned in the circular including anti-skimming devices, white-listing, time bound access for Admin, etc. Though anti-skimming devices are costly, it shall be required as ATMs would have to support magnetic stripe cards and fallback transactions. However, in view of the mandated EMV implementation with chip and pin cards, the utility of Anti skimming devices need to be examined. If RBI mandates rejection of only magstripe cards the need for anti-skimming devices can be done away with.
- d) While some of the control measures like BIOS/USB ports/ auto-run facility etc. have been implemented in nearly 99% of ATMs, few measures like anti-skimming, white listing, time bound access etc. are yet to be implemented in good number of ATMs – more than 35%.

5.6 Presentations by other stakeholders – Cost of operating ATMs

Inputs w.r.t. cost of operating ATMs and their views on ATM usage charges and Interchange were taken from all stakeholders viz. Banks, White Label ATM operators and Brown label ATM operators

5.6.1 Public Sector Banks (PSBs):

- a) Monthly average cost of operating ATMs for PSBs other than SBI is in the range of ₹ 83,700/- to ₹ 95,000/- per ATM including care taker / security guard cost. This cost may increase by about 10% to 15% after complying with recent ATM security guidelines & control measures, and increase in cash management cost. *(Refer Appendix 3, part A).*
- b) Monthly average cost of operating ATMs for SBI is in the range of ₹ 65,850/- to ₹ 88,850/- per ATM including care taker cost. This cost may increase by about 15% to 20% after complying with all recent guidelines.
- c) The average cost of transaction considering 130 average financial transactions per ATM per day comes to cost in the range of ₹ 16.10 to ₹ 18.30 per transaction (blended financial + non-financial) pre-compliance and may increase by about 10% to 15% after complying with recent ATM security guidelines including cassette swap.
- d) Most of the banks suggested that ATM interchange may be continued at the existing rate. Despite having a very large no. of ATMs installed, PSBs were Issuers/Payers in view of the substantially large no. of accounts most of which are PMJDY account.
- e) Similarly, many banks suggested increase in the upper cap for ATM usage charges from ₹ 20/- to ₹ 25/- and reducing no. of free transactions to 3 per month for all locations for OFF US ATM transactions.
- f) Since they are the largest issuer of cards, any increase in interchange would directly hit the bottom line of the banks already losing money due to this.
- g) They felt the cost of cassette swap implementation being prohibitive, it should not be implemented.

5.6.2 Private Banks:

- a) Monthly average cost of operating ATMs is about ₹ 106,700/- per ATM including the cost of security/e-surveillance. This cost is estimated to be increased by

about ₹ 20,500/- per month per ATM, if cassette swap is implemented. (*Refer Appendix 3, part B*)

- b) The average cost of transaction considering 110 financial transactions per ATM per day comes to about ₹ 32/- per financial transaction and may increase by ₹ 7/- per transactions post complying with MHA guidelines and cassette swap requirements. The cost estimate appears to be on higher side as compared to other stakeholders.
- c) About 65% of transactions on their ATMs are acquiring transactions.
- d) Banks suggested to revise the interchange and bring it at par with the cost incurred.
- e) They also suggested to de-regulate ATM usage charges like interest on savings accounts, MAB charges, other fees and charges, etc. and make all non-financial transactions charged from 1st transaction itself as multiple digital avenues are available to the customer.
- f) This would also encourage digital transactions, the wish list of Government / RBI.
- g) They also suggested that Cassette swap installation is expensive and need not be implemented as of now.

5.6.3 Foreign Banks:

- a) No change was suggested in current ATM interchange fee structure.
- b) Suggested customer charges to be increased to ₹ 30/- from existing ₹ 20/- and free transactions to be reduced to 3 for all locations.

5.6.4 White Label ATM Operators (WLAO):

- a) WLAOs have 79% of their ATMs deployed in Semi Urban and Rural areas (SURU), against 47% deployed by Industry in SURU.
- b) Monthly average cost of operating ATMs is about ₹ 60,850/- with e-surveillance. It does not have cost of care taker/security guard. (*Refer Appendix 3, part C*)
- c) The average cost of transaction considering 78 transactions (financial + Non-financial) per ATM per day comes to cost of about ₹ 20/- per transaction (blended financial + non-financial) pre-compliance and shall be about ₹ 26/- after complying with recent ATM security guidelines including cassette swap.

- d) Suggested revision of interchange for financial transaction from ₹ 15/- to ₹ 30/- and for Non-Financial transaction from ₹ 5/- to ₹ 10/-.
 - Also suggested to consider an option for WLAOs to levy convenience fees (access fees) over and above interchange.
- e) In as much as it did not impact them, they have not given a suggestion for the change in customer ATM usage charges for OFF US customer transactions.

5.6.5 Brown Label ATM Operators (BLAOs):

These are managed service providers which deploy and operate ATMs for banks. They manage about 30% of overall ATMs in the country (excluding WLAO ATMs).

- a) Monthly average cost of operating ATMs is about ₹ 70,565/- per ATM pre-compliance and would be about ₹ 83,700/- per ATM after complying with recent ATM security guidelines and control measures, MHA guidelines and Cassette Swap requirements. However, this cost do not include cost of cash (holding) as it is borne by banks in BLA model. *(Refer Appendix 3, part D)*
- b) The average cost of transaction considering 130 per ATM per day comes to about ₹ 18/- per transaction pre-compliance and shall be about ₹ 21.50/- after complying with recent guidelines including Cassette Swap.
- c) Suggested interchange for financial transaction be increased to ₹ 30/- and non-financial transactions to ₹ 10/-. Also suggested that banks should bear the cost of compliance to recent guidelines.

5.7 Summary

5.7.1 There were multiple assumptions by different stakeholders while estimating the average cost of operating ATMs i.e. some including cost of security guard or e-surveillance, while some with certain other assumptions.

5.7.2 Banks should take a call on the need for and number of Security Guards to be deployed, considering e-surveillance being implemented at all the ATMs. Since certain States mandate deployment of security guards at every ATM, based on the inputs received, it is felt that about 30% of ATMs would require Security Guards and

thus calculation of cost of operating ATM be arrived at factoring the same. In all other cases e-surveillance has been proposed.

- 5.7.3** After some normalization, average monthly cost of operating an ATM is estimated to be in the range of ₹ 75,000/- to ₹ 80,000/- per ATM, excluding Cassette Swap. The blended estimated cost (financial and non-financial transactions both together in ratio of 75:25) per transaction @ 120 average financial transactions per ATM per day comes in the range of ₹ 15.60 to ₹ 16.70 and @ 130 (avg.fin.txn.) it comes in the range of ₹ 14.50 to ₹ 15.40. This is against the existing blended interchange rate of ₹ 12.50 (₹ 15/- for financial & ₹ 5/- for non-financial). The cost per transaction for WLAOs is higher as their hits per day per ATM are low compared to bank ATMs. The cost of operating ATMs per month may further rise by about 15%, if cassette swap is implemented.

6 Opportunity for efficiency in ATM operations

6.1 Management of Cash:

- 6.1.1** For ATM cash replenishment, cash is provided by the banks and cash logistics is handled by the outsourced partners. There is an opportunity to optimize the cash cost for the ATMs by deriving an optimum level of cash required for each ATM based on the historical transaction trends and thereby optimizing the loading for the ATMs. There are chances of imbalance in the cash balances at the ATMs leading to inefficiencies.
- 6.1.2** Banks can also look at converting their ATMs to Cash Recyclers OR deploy more no. of cash recyclers in locations where cash deposits and cash withdrawals both are equally required and enable Interoperable Cash Deposits (ICD) transactions.
- 6.1.3** WLAs are authorised by RBI for operating ATMs. Providing access to working capital required for replenishing the cash in ATM at Repo Rates as compared to the current MCLR linked working capital facilities would help them in reducing cost of operating ATMs. In addition retail cash sourcing option from large cash accumulating agencies like Petrol Pumps / super markets may be considered.

6.2 Electricity costs & Connectivity:

- 6.2.1** Optimizing the monthly electricity bills by switching over to LED lights and timer-controlled lighting in the ATMs. Requirement of air-conditioner at each ATM location can also be re-looked, as the same may not be mandatorily required for the functioning of the ATMs.
- 6.2.2** Connectivity can be switched from VSAT technology to 4G Modems / CDMA, etc. to reduce cost of maintenance and deliver better availability.
- 6.2.3** Power (including power sockets) and Telecommunication (Network) cabling carry data or supporting ATM services should be protected from interception or damage. It should be protected from unauthorized access and wire-tapping.

6.3 Security guards:

- 6.3.1** Physical security guard, wherever not mandatory, can be replaced with e-surveillance system, this can bring cost efficiency in running the ATMs.
- 6.3.2** It is understood that some region/States mandates deploying of security guards at the ATMs. Doing away with mandatory security guards at all the ATMs across the country where e-surveillance is implemented by banks/WLAOs shall help in reducing cost of operating ATMs in those regions/States.

6.4 Service availability & monitoring:

- 6.4.1** Real time monitoring of service availability of ATMs and cash out scenarios shall help in raising timely alerts and ensuring high availability of ATMs. This can help increase the ATM footfalls, provide better service to customers and also reduce the per transaction cost.
- 6.4.2** Monitoring ATM wise customer complaints, transaction failure and suspect transactions at the ATMs shall help in taking preventive measures for reducing customer complaints and cash shortages.

6.5 Reconciliation:

- 6.5.1** It is important to perform daily reconciliation of ATM transactions considering CBS data, switch data, network files (for interoperable transactions), ATM Electronic Journal (EJ) logs, etc. to have better control over the GLs for ATM transactions.
- 6.5.2** Cash in ATM reconciliation i.e. tallying physical cash balance at the ATM on the basis of ATM Counters / Cash Balance report (CBR) with ATM GL balance (as per CBS) is important to identify excess cash or shortages at the ATM. Such excess or shortages, as the case may be, must be investigated and appropriate action should be taken immediately.
- 6.5.3** Failed transactions identified during reconciliation should be proactively reversed to customers account without waiting for customer complaints. This shall also help

banks/WLAOs to avoid payment of compensation to customers for delayed credit for failed ATM transactions.

6.6 Innovations and Value Added services on ATMs:

Presently, ATMs are mainly seen as a channel for dispensing cash though it can be leveraged for multiple other purposes. More than 900 Mn monthly transactions on ATMs clearly highlights the strong customer acceptance of ATMs across geographies and town classes. With the help of advanced technology, ATMs can be used for additional banking services selectively and can enhance customer experience.

6.6.1 Card-less cash withdrawal at ATMs:

- a) Some of the banks have started provided card-less ATM cash withdrawals for their customers. Few of the banks are also providing remittance to beneficiary (Instant Money Transfer) using card-less ATM cash withdrawal facility.
- b) Option of providing QR based card-less ATM cash withdrawal services using UPI (Unified Payment Interface) at interoperable level can also be explored.

6.6.2 The Nandan Nilekani Committee report on Deeping of Digital Payments has recommended to explore options such as reimagining ATMs as an access point for customer education, awareness, and support. It recommends that features of ATMs should be enhanced merely from cash dispenser to support the gamut of banking facilities including Cash Deposit, Bills Payment, Funds Transfer, Tax Deposits, Mobile Recharge, etc. in addition to customer support and grievance reporting so as to act as a complete Digital facilitation point.

6.6.3 In order to make ATMs further inclusive, ATMs should include user interface support by providing option of more number of local languages in the region of operations.

6.6.4 ATMs can also be used for advertising their financial products such as insurance, mutual funds, loans etc. ATMs could be used to generate leads and capture initial interest of customers, sales fulfilment can happen offline.

7 Conclusion & Recommendations

- 7.1 ATMs play an important role for customers to access funds in their account anywhere and anytime of the day. This gives them confidence to keep monies in their bank accounts rather than holding cash, as they would have the ability to withdraw cash from ATMs, anytime they need. Now, with many value added services (VAS) being offered through ATMs, it has become like an extension center of a bank branch where customers can fulfil their basic banking needs and also can avail various other services.
- 7.2 The number of debit cards issued has grown substantially outpacing the growth of ATMs in last 3 years. With more no. of people accessing bank accounts, especially due to various financial inclusion initiatives including PMJDY and DBT transfers, there is an urgent need to have more no. of ATMs, especially in semi-urban and rural centers
- 7.3 If the increase in no. of ATMs is not commensurate with the increase in no. of debit cards to fulfil basic banking needs of the customers, banks may have high footfalls at the branches. The cost of serving the customer at branch especially for cash transactions is substantially high as compared to per transaction cost at the ATM. Banks should consider the cost saved on Branch OTC transactions and also the cost of setting up of branches, if usage of ATMs and other Alternate channels are not increased. Due to convenience of usage of ATMs the number of withdrawal transactions at ATMs per customer is higher as compared to that at the Branch, hence the comparison of a cost of single ATM transactions with single branch transaction may not be appropriate.
- 7.4 No. of ATMs in the country over the last 3 years is almost stagnant as operating ATMs have become unviable for banks and WLAOs. The cost of operating ATMs have risen substantially over the last one and half year due to significant investments in implementing EMV, upgrading OS software, anti-skimming devices, etc; and for complying with other regulatory guidelines on ATM security and control measures. The cost shall further increase to comply with recent guidelines on cash management and logistics, and for implementing Cassette Swap.

7.5 Upper cap of ₹ 20/- that bank can levy for ATM cash withdrawal has not been reviewed for over a decade i.e. since March 2008. Number of free transactions allowed were also reviewed last in August 2014 i.e. about 5 years back and have not undergone a change.

7.6 ATM Interchange fees paid by Customer's Bank (Issuing Bank) to the Bank/WLAO whose ATM is used by the customer (ATM Acquiring Bank/WLAO) has not been reviewed since 1st Aug'12. Interchange has been ₹ 15/- plus applicable taxes for financial transactions and ₹ 5/- plus applicable taxes for non-financial transactions. It is understood that multiple discussions had taken place to review the interchange but no consensus on revision of interchange could be arrived at. However, there is a general consensus amongst the banks that cost of operating ATMs have increased substantially and there is an urgent need to review the ATM usage charges and the interchange for making ATM operations viable.

7.7 Current rate of interchange and cap on ATM usage charges dis-incentivises the Acquirers to invest in deploying new ATMs. Net Issuers prefer paying the existing interchange rather than bearing the cost of operating ATMs which would be much higher, thereby not willing to invest in new ATMs. Possibly, this is the very reason the number of ATMs remains stagnated over the last 3 years and RBI has set up this Committee to examine the entire gamut of ATM charges & fees and to review the ATM interchange fee structure with a view to give a fillip to the ATM deployment in the unbanked areas. The payment of the existing interchange itself is hurting the issuers and any substantial increase in the interchange would hurt them further as explained earlier.

7.8 Recommendations:

Given that the cost of operating ATMs has gone up whereas the interchange fees and the cap on customer ATM usage charges has not been reviewed since 2012 and 2008 respectively, the Committee after carefully reviewing various options along with the impact on stakeholders / customers, makes the following recommendations. Further, the Committee also noted with concern the lack of new ATM deployments especially in semi urban and rural centers.

7.8.1 Review of ATM usage charges:

7.8.1.1 Number of mandatory free transaction (inclusive of both financial and non-financial) allowed on other bank and non-bank ATMs –

- a) To increase the free transactions at ATMs in all centers having population less than 1 million (as per Census 2011 and to be reviewed from time to time) from existing 5 to 6 per month. This would encourage more persons to use the banking channel.
- b) To continue and extend the existing 3 free transactions per month at ATMs to all centers with population of 1 million (as per Census 2011 and to be reviewed from time to time) and above, instead of only 6 Metros & Satellite cities / towns – (Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bengaluru).
- c) To discourage high cash withdrawals from ATMs, only cash withdrawal transactions up to (and including) ₹ 5,000/- to be considered for free transactions. Banks may levy charges on the customer for every individual transaction above ₹ 5,000/-.

7.8.1.2 Banks may decide on the number of free transactions for use of own bank ATMs as per appropriate Board approved policy.

7.8.1.3 To increase the upper cap for charging customer for financial transactions, over and above the free transactions allowed, by 20% i.e. from existing cap of ₹ 20/- per transaction to cap of ₹ 24/- per transaction (plus applicable taxes).

7.8.2 Interchange for interoperable domestic ATM transactions

7.8.2.1 To encourage more ATMs to be installed in under penetrated areas which do not have adequate infrastructure for use of alternate payment systems like UPI/ QR

CODE/ POS MACHINES/ Online banking a differential Interchange could be considered.

7.8.2.2 For transactions at ATMs in all centers with population of 1 million and above (as per Census 2011 and to be reviewed from time to time) the interchange to be increased by ₹ 2/- i.e. from ₹ 15/- to ₹ 17/- for financial transactions and from ₹ 5/- to ₹ 7/- for non-financial transactions. This shall be an increase of about 16% on a blended basis.

7.8.2.3 For usage of ATMs in all other centers with population of less than 1 million (as per Census 2011 and to be reviewed from time to time) the interchange be increased by ₹ 3/- i.e. from ₹ 15/- to ₹ 18/- for financial transactions and from ₹ 5/- to ₹ 8/- for non-financial transactions (restored to the old rate). This shall be an increase of about 24% on a blended basis. Most of the WLAOs also concentrate in the semi urban and rural areas, and would be encouraged to operate in this space thereby achieving the purpose of increasing ATM penetration in these areas and servicing the customers there.

Type of Transactions	Existing *	Recommended	
		For centers with populations with 1 million and above #	For centers with populations less than 1 million #
Financial	₹ 15/-	₹ 17/-	₹ 18/-
Non-Financial	₹ 5/-	₹ 7/-	₹ 8/-
* Plus applicable taxes			
# As per Census 2011 and to be reviewed time to time			

7.8.3 While the above recommended changes in interchange do not cover the complete cost per transaction, it is felt that given the asymmetry in acquiring and issuing transaction volumes, a via media needs to be arrived at between Issuing banks and Acquiring banks. Hence an ATM interchange increase to cover the full costs of running an ATM is not recommended. Increased transaction volumes are expected to offset the difference in cost per transaction and weighted average interchange recommended. Further, the WLAs also should make effort to increase the number of transactions at their ATMs which will bring unit costs down.

- 7.8.4** The Committee also felt that both the above recommendations i.e. on the interchange and customer ATM usage charges (including free transactions) should be simultaneously implemented so that impact is uniform for all stakeholders while achieving the objective of increased ATM penetration.
- 7.8.5** The above recommendations have been made without taking into consideration the implementation of the cassette swap which could add about 15% additional cost. If it is to be implemented, then a commensurate increase in ATM usage charges and ATM interchange should be considered as appropriate.
- 7.8.6** The Committee requests RBI to consider the above given recommendations favourably and accordingly advise Banks, WLAOs, NPCI & other ATM network Operators and IBA for implementation.
- 7.8.7** The Committee also recommends review of interchange and customer ATM usage charges at stipulated intervals to be decided by RBI.

Appendix 1 - Composition and Terms of Reference of the committee

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प्रेस प्रकाशनी PRESS RELEASE



भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

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June 11, 2019

Committee to Review the ATM Interchange Fee Structure

It was announced in the Part 'B' of the [Second Bi-Monthly Monetary Policy for the year 2019-20 on June 6, 2019](#) that the Reserve Bank of India will constitute a Committee to Review the ATM Interchange Fee Structure with a view to give a fillip to the ATM deployment in the unbanked areas.

Accordingly, the Reserve Bank of India has constituted a Committee to examine the entire gamut of ATM charges and fees. The composition of the Committee is as under:

1	Shri V. G. Kannan Chief Executive, Indian Banks' Association	Chairperson
2	Shri Dilip Asbe Chief Executive Officer, National Payments Corporation of India	Member
3	Shri Giri Kumar Nair Chief General Manager, State Bank of India	Member
4	Shri S Sampath Kumar Group Head, Liability Products, HDFC Bank Ltd.	Member
5	Shri K Srinivas Director, Confederation of ATM Industry	Member
6	Shri Sanjeev Patel Chief Executive Officer, Tata Communications Payment Solutions Ltd.	Member

The Terms of Reference of the Committee are as under:

- a. To review the existing structures and patterns of costs, charges and interchange fees for ATM transactions;
- b. To review the overall patterns of usage of ATMs by cardholders and assess the impact, if any, on charges and interchange fees;
- c. To assess the entire gamut of costs in respect of the ATM ecosystem;
- d. To make recommendations on the optimal charge/interchange fee structure and pattern; and
- e. Any other item relevant to the above.

The Committee may submit its report within two months from the date of its first meeting.

Press Release: 2018-2019/2914

Yogesh Dayal
Chief General Manager

Appendix 2 – Details of Committee meetings held

Meeting No.	Date of meeting	Location
1	17 th Jul'19	RBI Central Office, Mumbai
2	30 th Jul'19	IBA Office, Mumbai
3	4 th Sep'19	IBA Office, Mumbai
4	1 st Oct'19	IBA Office, Mumbai
5	11 th Oct'19	IBA Office, Mumbai
6	21 st Oct'19	BKC, Mumbai
7	22 nd Oct'19	IBA Office, Mumbai

Appendix 3 – Cost estimates of operating ATMs by stakeholders

A. (i) PSBs (Other than SBI) – Cost estimate of expenses per month per ATM

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Rentals	5,600 to 15,700
Cost for Care Takers (2-3 shift)	36,023 to 37,250
Others including AC/Power/cleaning etc	7,700
Any other recurring expenses per ATM per month:	15,850
Cost for Cash Management per ATM per month	13,700
Any other yearly expenses per ATM (Depreciation)	12,527
Total Monthly expenditure	83,700 to 95,027
New Expenditure for ATM compliance (EMV, ASD, TSS etc)	80,000 to 100,000
Cash Management guideline compliance cost	4000-5000 pm
Increase in monthly ATM expenditure by 10-15 % due above compliance	

A. (ii) SBI (all approx. costs per month)

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Rentals (Metro Rs. 25000; Urban Rs. 12000; SU/RU Rs. 6000)	6,000 to 15,000
Electricity (Metro Rs. 15000 ; Urban Rs. 12000 ; SU/RU Rs. 8000)	8,000 to 12,000
Cost for Care Takers (2-3 shift)	30,000 to 40,000
Repairs	3,000
Any other recurring expenses per ATM per month: i.e. Managed Services	4,000
Cost for Cash Management per ATM per month	5,000
Any other yearly expenses per ATM (Depreciation) @20% of (2.77 lac ATM cost)	55,400
AMC of Machine (yearly) '@6% @Rs.2.77 lac/ATM + 5% for SIS/site	16,000
E-Surveillance '@ Rs.3900 / site / month	3,900
Total Monthly expenditure	65,850 to 88,850
New Expenditure for ATM compliance (EMV only) One Time cost: Cost for Switch Certification & Development, Procurement of EMV Software, License & OEM Development costs for machines having the EMV Hardware, physical visit charges for installation	100 crore
Anti-skimming device per machine	50,000
Whitelisting Software Rs.12 Cr procurement cost and Rs.2 Cr Opex per year	12 and 2 crore
Cash Management guideline compliance cost, increase in existing fees by	3000-4000
Increase in monthly ATM expenditure by 15-20 % due above compliance	

B. Private Banks - Cost estimate of expenses per month per ATM

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Site rentals	20,000
Cash in Transit (CRA cost)	10,500
Electricity	7,200
Housekeeping and other cost	3,500
FLM/SLM/Ins.of Assets/AMC of ATMs/EJ Pulling	6,000
Cash management & forecasting / chargeback loss	1,000
Depreciation on assets	12,500
Cost of Fund (capex)	5,500
Sub-total cost per ATM (a)	66,200
Security cost	16,000
E- surveillance	7,000
Sub - total (b)	23,000
Cost of fund (Cash at ATMs) (c)	8,500
IT related cost	5,000
Amortization of EMV License fee , HDE, Anti Skimming etc.	3,500
AMC	500
Sub - total (d)	9,000
TOTAL Cost of Operating ATM (a+b+c+d)	106,700
Additional cost for complying with Cassette Swap requirement	
Additional cost of cash post Cassette swap-Due to increased cash in transit	8,500
Implementing cassette swap	8,000
Cash management activity	4,000
TOTAL	20,500

C. White Label ATM Operators- Cost estimate of expenses per month per ATM

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Rental	6500
Site Maintenance	1,765
Power	2,000
Bandwidth, Data center, Infra	987
FLM, SLM & AMC	2,892
Asset Insurance	500
e-surveillance	7,000
Sales and Marketing	1,000
Admin & overheads	6,814
Fixed cost (a)	29,458
Cash logistics	11,682
Cash sourcing	2,000
Working capital (cash in ATM)	5,000
Variable cost (b)	18,682
Finance Cost (c)	12,702
TOTAL Cost of Operating ATM (a+b+c)	60,842
Above cost includes cost of compliance (Rs.13,900) for new CRA norms & cassette swap, e-surveillance, Anti skimming & other network security related cost	

D. Brown Label ATM Operators - Cost estimate of expenses per month per ATM

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Lease Cost	10,900
Site Rental Cost	14,500
Guarding Cost (assuming 25% Guarding and 75% E Surveillance)	15,750
Cash Management Cost	9,750
Power & Site Maintenance Cost	16,500
Other Recurring Cost	3,165
Existing Operating cost (a)	70,565
Add: Cost of MHA, Cassette Swap, ATM Security & EMV compliance (b)	13,167
TOTAL Cost of Operating ATM (a+b)	83,732