



October 30, 2014  
Basel, Switzerland

## 2<sup>nd</sup> GPI Conference on Standard-Setting Bodies and Financial Inclusion

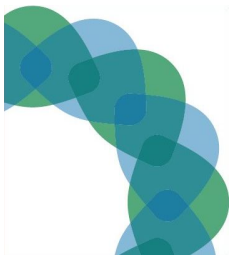
**Customer identity – the most important issue?**  
*New opportunities, practices, and challenges in the digital  
context*

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# Financial inclusion through digital channels: Client data privacy issues

Manoj K. Sharma, MicroSave

# Keeping it simple - KYC for low income unbanked clients



- NMB (Tanzania) employs mobile agents with backpacks to sign up and educate new account holders of its Chap Chap account
- Agents use handheld devices to digitally capture KYC data including photos and fingerprints
- M-Shwari (Kenya) - a mobile money bank product allowing M-PESA clients to save and borrow
- Client consents to KYC data held by M-PESA telco (Safaricom) being shared with bank (CBA)
- Credit-scoring by CBA informed by client's Safaricom and M-PESA data



# Data compromise – Examples

*“They are ghosts! No one knows them, but they have information about me; they even address me by my name. I am sure the staff of the provider are involved” – DFS client in Bangladesh*

*The USSD code format reveals the password of clients, I know their details and also get to see their PIN – DFS agent, Uganda*

*Agents register debit card details of clients, including CVV/security numbers in a public register - MicroSave field observation in India*

**Service downtime and lack of liquidity**

**Clients share phones and PINs with agents to complete transactions**

**Customers required to fill in details**

**Confidential information (e.g. card numbers and CVV) are shared**

**Technology protocols**

**Client data is available to multiple agencies / individuals**



# PIN security - Are traditional control measures working?

*“Out of my 60 customers about 50 will have simple PIN codes in the format of 1111, 2222 etc. Out of these 22 and 55 are very common. It is not difficult to steal the phone and find the PIN.” DFS agent in the Philippines*

*“Kids shouts in middle of the crowd that PIN code is XXXX asking agent to urgently give money.” DFS agent in Uganda*

*“600,000 clients of the bank (in India), which has an MFI as its agent have the same PIN (1111). MicroSave field observation*

Lack of confidence in conducting transaction

Lack of awareness of importance of PIN

Fear of wrong transaction leads to dependence on agents

Service downtime, agent liquidity delays transactions

## Customers' PIN journey: A leaky bucket

In many cases, the agent sets the PIN

PINs that are easy to remember are chosen (1234; 2222 etc.)

Customers usually do not change their PINs

PIN is shared with agents and family members



## Privacy and protection of data – Multiple custodians

*“We did an assessment of agents and found between 30-50 SIM cards each. This enabled them to get around transaction limits.” Mobile Network Operator, Bangladesh*

*“In Kenya, a national identity number allows easy KYC of consumers and prevents misuse of documents. In Uganda, KYC is a big challenge and often fraudulent documents have been detected in the system.” Mobile Money Provider*

- **Client data and documents float between agents, MNO, bank and other service providers**
- **Limited understanding of data risks and often legal frameworks are limited**
- **Clients run the risk of fraudulent accounts in their names**



# Potential solutions?

*Aadhaar (India) allows for electronic verification of customers' identity, using biometric authentication*

## **Network/Regulation level**

- Review processes to identify risks and provide clear guidelines for data/information security
- Electronic KYC

## **Technology level**

- Use of biometric devices
- Non-acceptance of weak PINs
- Mandatory system-driven periodic PIN change

## **Service level**

- Customer awareness, client literacy and agent training
- Strengthening customer care, support and recourse mechanism

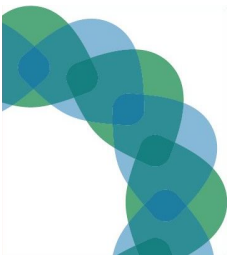




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# Standard Setting in the Changing Landscape of Digital Financial Inclusion



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