



DHANLAXMI BANK

COMPENSATION POLICY

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1. Introduction

Technological progress in payment and settlement systems and the qualitative changes in operational systems and processes that have been undertaken by various players in the market have enabled market forces of competition to come into play to improve efficiencies in providing better service to the users of the system. It will be the bank's endeavor to offer services to its customers with best possible utilization of its technology infrastructure. Withdrawal of the Reserve Bank of India instructions to banks on time frame for collection of outstation cheques, payment of interest on delayed collection of outstation cheques/instruments, with effect from 1st November 2004, had offered bank further opportunities to increase its efficiency for better performance. This Compensation policy of the bank is therefore, designed to cover areas relating to unauthorized debiting of account, payment of interest to customers for delayed collection of cheques/instruments, payment of cheques after acknowledgement of stop payment instructions, remittances within India, foreign exchange services, lending, etc. The policy is based on principles of transparency and fairness in the treatment of customers.

The objective of this policy is to establish a system whereby the bank compensates the customer for any financial loss he/she might incur due to deficiency in service on the part of the bank or any act of omission or commission directly attributable to the bank. By ensuring that the customer is compensated without having to ask for it, the bank expects instances when the customer has to approach Banking Ombudsman or any other Forum for redressal to come down significantly.

It is reiterated that the policy covers only compensation for financial losses which customers might incur due to deficiency in the services offered by the bank which can be measured directly and as such the commitments under this policy are without prejudice to any right the bank will have in defending its position before any forum duly constituted to adjudicate banker-customer disputes.

2. Unauthorised / Erroneous Debit

If the bank has raised an unauthorized/erroneous direct debit to an account, the entry will be reversed immediately on being informed of the erroneous debit, after verifying the position. In the event the unauthorized/erroneous debit has resulted in a financial loss for the customer by way of reduction in the minimum balance applicable for payment of interest on savings bank deposit or payment of additional interest to the bank in a loan account, the bank will compensate the customer for such loss. Further, if the customer has suffered any financial loss incidental to return of a cheque or failure of direct debit instructions due to insufficiency of balance on account of the unauthorized/erroneous debit, the bank will compensate the customer to the extent of such financial losses.

In case verification of the entry reported to be erroneous by the customer does not involve a third party, the bank will endeavor to complete the process of verification within a maximum period of 7 working days from the date of reporting of erroneous debit. In case, the verification involves a third party or

where verifications are to be done at overseas centers, the bank shall complete the verification process within a maximum period of one month from the date of reporting of erroneous transaction by the customer.

Erroneous transaction reported by customers in respect of credit card operations which require reference to a merchant establishment will be handled as per rules laid down by card association.

3. Reversal of Erroneous/Unauthorized/Fraudulent debits arising on Internet Banking/ATM related transactions

Fraudulent Internet Banking/ATM/POS debits are categorized under

- Funds transfer to another account (within the Bank and outside the bank)
- Internet transactions using Debit card
- Skimming/Counterfeit of Debit Card.
- Hacking of internet ID/password
- Pre-paid mobile recharge transaction using Debit card
- Transactions in shopping malls using Debit Card

In case of any fraud, if Bank is convinced that an irregularity/fraud has been committed by its staff towards any constituent. Bank will at once acknowledge its liability and pay just claim.

In cases where the Bank is at fault, Bank will compensate the customer without demur.

For cases where the Bank is not at fault, but the customer has either acted fraudulently or inadvertently comprised his Internet Banking security details or acted without reasonable care which includes not taking steps to protect computers from hackers, Bank will not be held responsible for losses caused by a third party when customers have acted without reasonable care.

In exceptional circumstances Bank may compensate the customer for cases where the customer has not compromised any personal and confidential security parameters required to complete an Internet Banking/ATM/POS Transaction where neither the bank nor the customer is at fault, but the fault lies elsewhere in the system. In such cases every effort will be taken by Bank for getting the amount reinstated to the customer.

In case of any fraud due to Phishing, Vishing and Smishing, Bank will not be held responsible for any of the losses of the customers.

Phishing is the act of attempting to acquire information such as usernames, passwords, and credit/Debit card details (and sometimes, indirectly, money) by masquerading as a trustworthy entity in an electronic communication.

Vishing is the criminal practice of using social engineering over the telephone system, most often using features facilitated by Voice over IP (VoIP), to gain access to private, personal and financial information from the public for the purpose of financial reward. The term is a combination of "voice" and phishing.

Smishing is a form of criminal activity using social engineering techniques similar to phishing. The name is derived from "SMS phishing". SMS (Short Message Service) is the technology used for text messages on cell phones.

4. ECS direct debits/other debits to accounts

The bank will undertake to carry out direct debit/ ECS debit instructions of customers in time. In the event the bank fails to meet such commitments customer will be compensated to the extent of any financial loss the customer would incur on account of delay in carrying out the instruction/failure to carry out the instructions.

The bank would debit the customer's account with any applicable service charge as per the schedule of charges notified by the bank. In the event the bank levies any charge in violation of the arrangement, the bank will reverse the charges when pointed out by the customer subject to scrutiny of agreed terms and conditions. Any consequential financial loss to the customer will also be compensated.

5. Credit Cards

Where it is established that the bank had issued and activated a Credit Card without written consent of the recipient, the bank would reverse the charges immediately and also pay a penalty without demur to the recipient amounting to twice the value of charges reversed in this regard.

Operation of credit account shall be in accordance with Dhanlaxmi Bank Credit Card terms and conditions. Transactions reported as erroneous by customers in respect of Credit Card operations, which require specific reference to a merchant establishment will be handled as per chargeback rules laid down by VISA / Master Card International / Rupay. The bank will provide explanation and, if necessary documentary evidence to the customer within a maximum period of sixty days.

6. Payment of Cheques after Stop Payment Instructions

In case a cheque has been paid after stop payment instruction is acknowledged by the bank, the bank shall reverse the transaction and give value-dated credit to protect the interest of the customer. Any consequential financial loss to the customer will be compensated as provided under para 1 above. Such debits will be reversed within 2 working days of the customer intimating the transaction to the bank.

7. Foreign Exchange Services

The Bank would not compensate the customer for delays in collection of cheques designated in foreign currencies sent to foreign countries as the bank would not be able to ensure timely credit from overseas banks. It is the bank's experience that time for collection of instruments drawn on banks in foreign countries differ from country to country and even within a country, from place to place. The time norms for return of instruments cleared provisionally also vary from country to country. Bank however, may consider upfront credit against such instrument by purchasing the cheque/instrument, provided the conduct of the account has been satisfactory in the past. However, the bank will compensate the customer for undue delays in affording credit once proceeds are credited to the Nostro Account of the bank with its correspondent. Such compensation will be given for delays beyond one week from the date of credit to Nostro Account/ due date after taking into account normal cooling period stipulated. The compensation in such cases will be worked out as follows:

- a) Interest for the delay in crediting proceeds as indicated in the collection policy of the bank.
- b) Compensation for any possible loss on account of adverse movement in foreign exchange rate.

The Bank will have the right to debit/reverse any credit given to the customer's account at any point of time (i.e, without time limit) if it turns out that the credit was fraudulent.

8. Payment of Interest for Delayed Collection of Outstation Cheques

As part of the compensation policy of the bank, the bank will pay interest to its customer on the amount of collection instruments in case there is delay in giving credit beyond the time period specified in banks cheque collection policy. Such interest shall be paid without any demand from customers in all types of accounts. There shall be no distinction between instruments drawn on the bank's own branches or on other banks for the purpose of payment of interest on delayed collection.

Interest for delayed collection shall be paid at the following rates:

- a) Savings Bank rate for the period of delay beyond 7/10/14 days as the case may be in collection of outstation cheques.
- b) Where the delay is beyond 14 days interest will be paid at the rate applicable for term deposit for the corresponding respective period or Saving Bank rate, whichever is higher.
- c) In case of extraordinary delay, i.e. delays exceeding 90 days interest will be paid at the rate of 2% above the corresponding Term Deposit rate.
- d) In the event the proceeds of cheque under collection were to be credited to an overdraft/loan account of the customer, interest will be paid at the rate applicable to the loan account. For extraordinary delays,

interest will be paid at the rate of 2% above the rate applicable to the loan account.

e) Savings Bank rate for the period of delay beyond timeframe mentioned in for collection of local cheques under para 2.1 of our Policy on Collection of Cheques / Instruments.

9. Compensation for Loss of Instrument in Transit

The bank's compensation policy for financial loss suffered by the customers due to loss of instrument after it has been handed over to the bank for collection by the customer would also be as indicated in our collection policy. The same is extracted below for information:

9.1. Cheques / Instruments lost in transit / in clearing process or at paying bank's branch

In the event a cheque or an instrument accepted for collection is lost in transit or in the clearing process or at the paying bank's branch, the bank shall immediately on coming to know of the loss, bring the same to the notice of the accountholder so that the accountholder can inform the drawer to record stop payment and also take care that cheques, if any, issued by him / her are not dishonoured due to non-credit of the amount of the lost cheques / instruments. The bank would provide all assistance to the customer to obtain a duplicate instrument from the drawer of the cheque. In line with the compensation policy of the bank the bank will compensate the accountholder in respect of instruments lost in transit in the following way:

- a) In case intimation regarding loss of instrument is conveyed to the customer beyond the time limit stipulated for collection (7/10/14 days as the case may be) interest will be paid for the period exceeding the stipulated collection period at the rates specified above.
- b) In addition, bank will pay interest on the amount of the cheque for a further period of 15 days at Savings Bank rate to provide for likely further delay in obtaining duplicate cheque/instrument and collection thereof.
- c) The bank would also compensate the customer for any reasonable charges he/she incurs in getting duplicate cheque/instrument upon production of receipt, in the event the instrument is to be obtained from a bank/ institution who would charge a fee for issue of duplicate instrument.

10. Issue of Duplicate Draft and Compensation for delays

Duplicate draft will be issued within a fortnight from the receipt of such request from the purchaser thereof. For delay beyond the above stipulated period, interest at the rate applicable for Fixed Deposit of Corresponding period will be paid as compensation to the customer for such delay.

11. Violation of the Code by Bank's Agent

In the event of receipt of any complaint from the customer that the bank's representative / courier or DSA has engaged in any improper conduct or acted in violation of the Code of Bank's Commitment to Customers which the bank has adopted voluntarily, the bank is committed to investigate the matter and endeavor to communicate the findings to the customer within 7 working days from the date of receipt of complaint and wherever justified, compensate the customer for financial loss, if any.

11.1. Transaction of "at par instruments" of Co-operative Banks by Commercial Banks

The RBI has expressed concern over the lack of transparency in the arrangement for payment of "at par" instruments of co-operative banks by commercial banks resulting in dishonour of such instruments when the remitter has already paid for the instruments. In this connection it is clarified that the bank will not honour cheques drawn on current accounts maintained by other banks with it unless arrangements are made for funding cheques issued. Issuing bank should be responsible to compensate the cheque holder for nonpayment/delayed payment of cheques in the absence of adequate funding arrangement.

12. Lenders liability: Commitments to borrowers

The bank has adopted the principles of lenders of liability. In terms of the guidelines for lenders liability, and the Code of Bank's Commitment to customers adopted by the bank, the bank would return to the borrowers all the securities/documents/title deeds to mortgaged property within 15 days of repayment of all dues agreed to or contracted. The borrower would be paid in normal cases a compensation for the delay beyond 15 days at Rs.100/- per week subject to a maximum of Rs.500/-. In the event of loss of title deeds to mortgage property at the hands of the bank, the compensation will cover out of pocket expenses for obtaining duplicate documents plus a lump sum amount as decided by the bank.

13. Force Majeure

The bank shall not be liable to compensate customers for delayed credit if some unforeseen event (including but not limited to civil commotion, sabotage, lockout, strike or other labour disturbances, accident, fires, natural disasters or other "Acts of God", war, damage to the bank's facilities or of its correspondent bank(s), absence of the usual means of communication or all types of transportation, etc beyond the control of the bank prevents it from performing its obligations within the specified service delivery parameters.

14. Compensation for failed transactions using authorized Payment systems

It is mandatory for bank to reimburse the customer, the amount wrongfully debited on account of failed transaction such as disruption of communication links, non-availability of cash in ATMs, time-out of sessions, noncredit to beneficiary's account due to various causes, etc. Wherever financial compensation is involved, the same shall be effected to the customer's account without waiting for a complaint or claim from the customer.

Customers, who do not get the benefit of redress of the failure as defined in the TAT, can register a complaint to the Banking Ombudsman of Reserve Bank of India.

Sl. no.	Description of the incident	Framework for auto-reversal and compensation	
		Timeline for auto-reversal	Compensation payable
I	II	III	IV
1	Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) including Micro-ATMs		
a	Customer's account debited but cash not dispensed.	Pro-active reversal (R) of failed transaction within a maximum of T + 5 days.	₹ 100/- per day of delay beyond T + 5 days, to the credit of the account holder.
2	Card Transaction		
a	<u>Card to card transfer</u> Card account debited but the beneficiary card account not credited.	Transaction to be reversed (R) latest within T + 1 day, if credit is not effected to the beneficiary account.	₹ 100/- per day of delay beyond T + 1 day.
b	<u>Point of Sale (PoS) (Card Present) including Cash at PoS</u> Account debited but confirmation not received at merchant location i.e., charge-slip not generated.	Auto-reversal within T + 5 days.	₹ 100/- per day of delay beyond T + 5 days.
c	<u>Card Not Present (CNP) (e-commerce)</u> Account debited but confirmation not received at merchant's system.		
3	Immediate Payment System (IMPS)		
a	Account debited but the beneficiary account is not credited.	If unable to credit to beneficiary account, auto reversal (R) by the Beneficiary bank latest on T + 1 day.	₹100/- per day if delay is beyond T + 1 day.
4	Unified Payments Interface (UPI)		
a	Account debited but the beneficiary account is not credited (transfer of funds).	If unable to credit the beneficiary account, auto reversal (R) by the Beneficiary bank latest on T + 1 day.	₹100/- per day if delay is beyond T + 1 day.

Sl. no.	Description of the incident	Framework for auto-reversal and compensation	
		Timeline for auto-reversal	Compensation payable
b	Account debited but transaction confirmation not received at merchant location (payment to merchant).	Auto-reversal within T + 5 days.	₹100/- per day if delay is beyond T + 5 days.
5	Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (including Aadhaar Pay)		
a	Account debited but transaction confirmation not received at merchant location.	Acquirer to initiate "Credit Adjustment" within T + 5 days.	₹100/- per day if delay is beyond T + 5 days.
b	Account debited but beneficiary account not credited.		
6	Aadhaar Payment Bridge System (APBS)		
a	Delay in crediting beneficiary's account.	Beneficiary bank to reverse the transaction within T + 1 day.	₹100/- per day if delay is beyond T + 1 day.
7	National Automated Clearing House (NACH)		
a	Delay in crediting beneficiary's account or reversal of amount.	Beneficiary bank to reverse the uncredited transaction within T + 1 day.	₹100/- per day if delay is beyond T + 1 day.
b	Account debited despite revocation of debit mandate with the bank by the customer.	Customer's bank will be responsible for such debit. Resolution to be completed within T + 1 day.	
8	Prepaid Payment Instruments (PPIs) – Cards / Wallets		
a	<u>Off-Ustransaction</u> The transaction will ride on UPI, card network, IMPS, etc., as the case may be. The TAT and compensation rule of respective system shall apply.		
b	On-Us transaction Beneficiary's PPI not credited. PPI debited but transaction confirmation not received at merchant location.	Reversal effected in Remitter's account within T + 1 day.	₹100/- per day if delay is beyond T + 1 day.

15. Delay in affording credits and/or return of transactions

In the event of any delayed credit to beneficiaries' account, the destination bank would be held liable to pay penal interest.

NECS/ECS-Credit: Destination bank would be held liable to pay penal interest at the current RBI liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) repo rate plus 2 per cent from the due date of credit till the date of actual credit for any delayed credit to the beneficiaries' account. Penal interest shall be credited to the beneficiary's account even if no claim is lodged

NEFT: In the event of any delay or loss on account of error, negligence or fraud on the part of an employee of the destination bank in the completion of funds transfer pursuant to receipt of payment instruction by the destination bank leading to delayed payment to the beneficiary, the destination bank shall pay compensation at current RBI LAF repo rate plus 2 per cent for the period of delay. In the event of delay in return of the funds transfer instruction for any reason whatsoever; the destination bank shall refund the amount together with interest at the current RBI LAF repo rate plus two per cent till the date of refund.

16. Policy Revision

This policy is subject to revision based on the extant RBI and IBA guidelines from time to time. Review of the policy will be carried out on an annual basis.
