

ITU REGIONAL ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL FORUM OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS/ICTS FOR Arab Region



Manama, Bahrain, 29 November 2015





Keynotes on Digital Financial Inclusion

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Facts about the Use of Financial Services



2 Billion

of adults still unbanked

300 Million

of mobile money accounts

of active mobile

accounts

255

of mobile services across

89 countries

700 Million

of adults who gained access to formal finance since 2011



103 Million

money

Source: GSMA, State of the Industry

Mobile Financial Services for the Unbanked, 2014



ICTs Development as an Enabler of Financial Inclusion



Access to and use of formal financial services provide opportunities for facilitating individual prosperity and economic development

Women and other marginalized groups can benefit from greater access to mobile money and other digital financial services

Joining multi-national financial inclusion networks, coordinating among diverse stakeholders, and setting quantifiable targets based on nationally representative data can drive progress toward greater financial inclusion





ICTs Development as an Enabler of Financial Inclusion



Investing in digital infrastructure that is accessible and affordable contributes to the availability and adoption of digital financial services among underserved populations

Facilitating competition by allowing non-banks to provide financial services, encouraging providers to improve interoperability, and limiting agent exclusivity through regulation helps foster the emergence and adoption of innovative and affordable services

Advancing financial literacy and ensuring reliability and accessibility of financial services will help overcome barriers to adoption



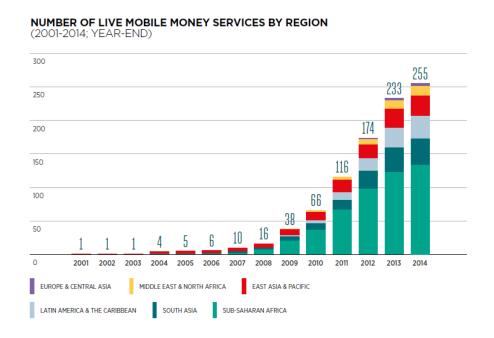


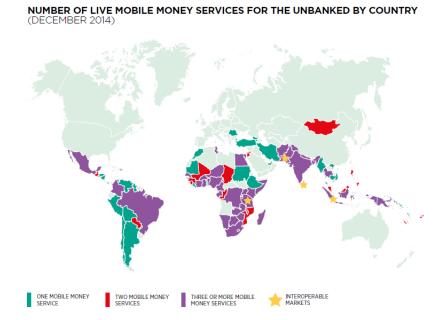
Implications of DFS for Financial Inclusion





Increasing growth of the number of Mobile Money Services for the unbanked worldwide since 2008 with a majority in Sub-Saharan Africa





Source: GSMA, State of the Industry Mobile Financial Services for the Unbanked, 2014

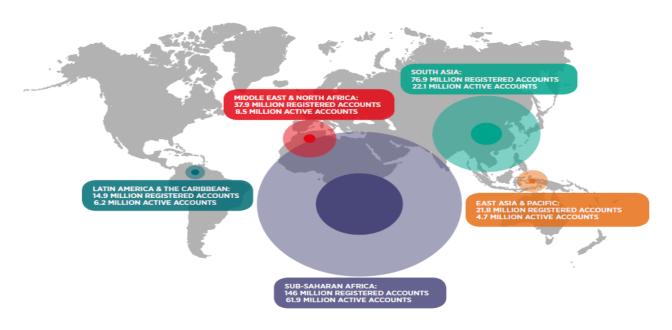


Implications of DFS for Financial Inclusion

(Example of Mobile Money)



NUMBERS OF REGISTERED AND ACTIVE CUSTOMER ACCOUNTS BY REGION (DECEMBER 2014)



Increase in the number of mobile accounts (registered and active) with Sub-Saharan Africa as leading region



Implications of Smartphones for Financial Inclusion



- □ Greater Smartphone penetration may lead to an accelerated pace of new product development on the mobile money rails
- □ Web-based interfaces and mobile money apps can allow Telcos to increase the size of their addressable mobile money market beyond their GSM customer base
- By de-linking the SIM card from the mobile money service, smartphones can lower barriers to entry for a greater diversity of players to capitalize on the mobile money opportunity, disrupting existing models
- □ The distribution network for cash-in and out is particularly difficult and costly to build-out and manage. The shift to a cash-less society is likely to be more arduous than the transition to Smartphones and it is likely that agent networks will continue to be a core pillar for mobile money for the unbanked, long after Smartphones fully penetrate markets



What Economic & Social Impacts of DFS?

(Example of Kenya)













Benefits	June 2010	June 2014	
Financial Inclusion (Population Accessing Mobile Money Services)	36% i.e. approx. 13 million	64% i.e. 27 million	
Employment Creation (Mobile Money Agents)	31,900	120,800	
Money Transacted on Mobile Money Platform	USD 653M	USD 23B	
Kenya's Overall Economic growth outlook (GDP)	Low income Economy	 Middle income Economy >31% of GDP channeled through Mobile money 	



Digital finance landscape is complex



	Payee device/ gateway	Transaction acquirer	Acquirer processor	Network	Issuer /	Payment instrument sissuer	/ Payer device
DDA/check		Collecting bank	Collecting bank or processor	Clearing houses	Paying bank processor	Paying bank	Central Bank
АСН	POS / ECR systems providers				depósitory institution	National Mint	
	Credit card ATM manufacturers / servicers Debit card / ATM Payments gateways and	Global card associations					Check printers
		Merchant acquirer	Merchant processor	Card associations	Issuer processor	Issuer	Plastics providers Electronic banking/bill
Prepaid card	software companies	Prepaid acquirer		EFT networks	Issuer processor	Issuer	payment services
Money transfer	Wireless device manufacturers	Agent Money transfer operator Agent				Treasury workstations	
Emerging		Specialist payments providers					Payments software providers

Source: McKinsey Global Payments practice & Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (2014)

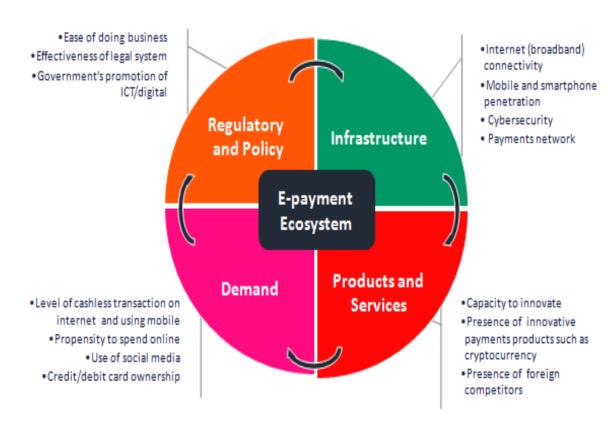
- What are the roles of financial regulators and ICT regulators
- How to build synergies at the national level
- What frameworks to built for DFS





Example of Ecosystem Framework





The role of regulators will be crucial especially with the entrance of new players in the DFS ecosystem especially OTTs

Example:

In March 2015, Facebook has unveiled a payment service through its messenger function which allows its users to send and receive money between friends in a secure way

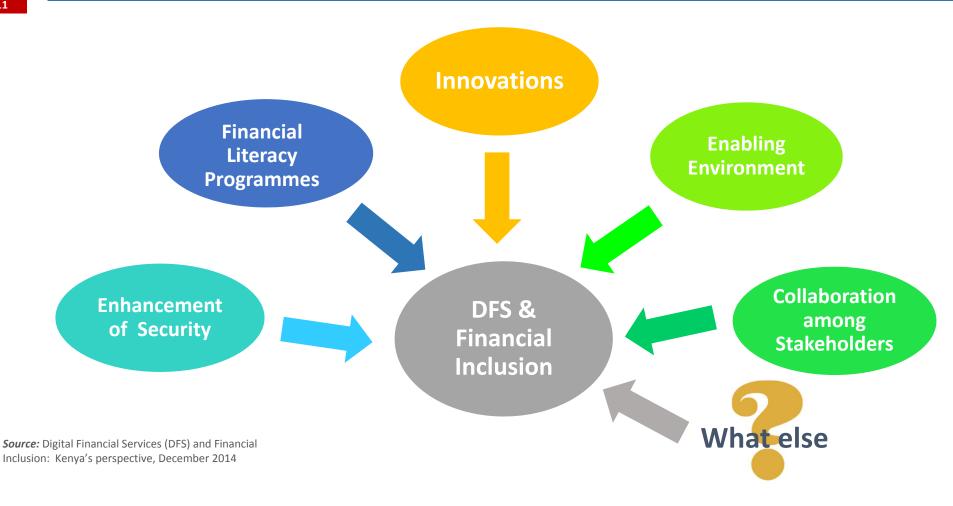
Source: Facebook Newsroom, March 2015



Source: TRPC and APEC Study Centre, 2015

What Should be Considered for the success of DFS & Financial Inclusion?







ITU & DFS



- □ Establishment of ITU-T Focus Group Digital Financial Services (FG DFS) during TSAG meeting in 17-20 June 2014
- Main objectives of this FG:
 - Identify the technology trends in digital financial services over the coming years
 - Identify how the role of various stakeholders in this ecosystem will evolve (identifying underlying frameworks, new business models and public private partnership arrangements necessary for digital financial services)
- Organizing ITU Workshops on "Digital Financial Services and Financial Inclusion"



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Thank you