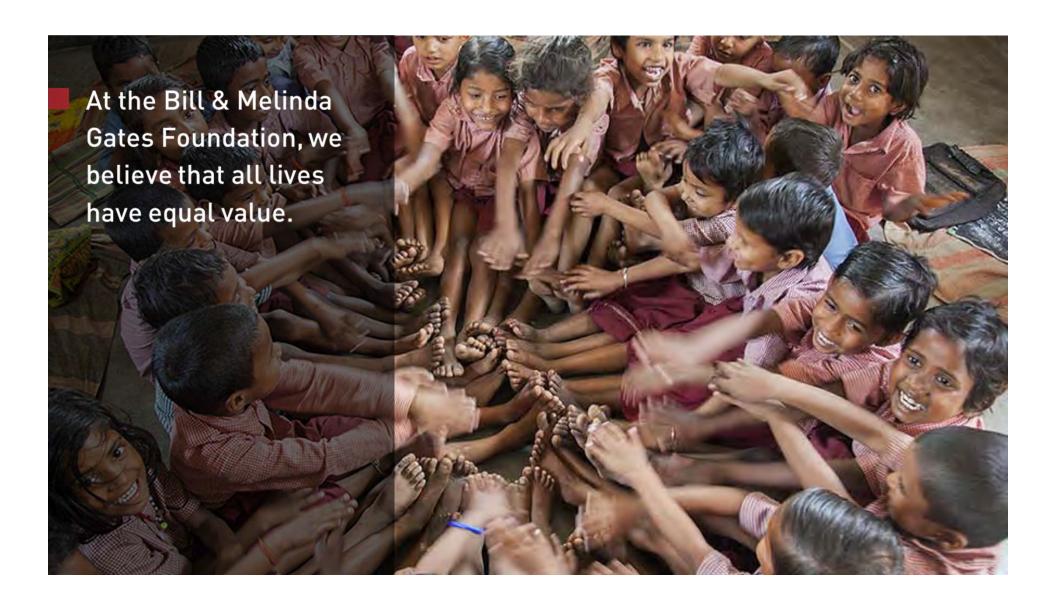


AGENDA

- BMGF Financial Services for the Poor Programme
- Digital Financial Services and Financial Inclusion
- The ITU Focus Group on Digital Financial Services



Why does financial inclusion matter?

Middle income

>US\$4 per day

US\$2-4 per day range (1.4 billion people)

10-30% Moved into 10-40% poverty* Moved out of poverty*

In a typical developing country, 10-30% of the poor transition into poverty and 10-40% out of poverty

* Estimates range from 3-10 year cycles. Sources: IFAD Rural Poverty Report (2011); "Moving On, Staying Behind, Getting Lost" by Dercon/Shapiro (2007); "For Reducing Poverty





See "Fighting Poverty, Profitably" (2013) for our analysis of the economics of payment systems

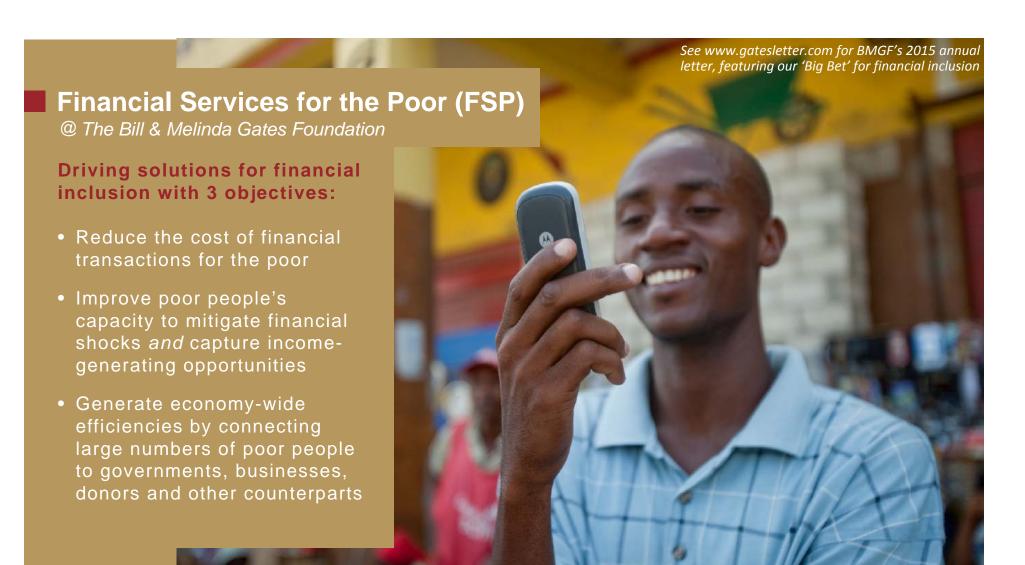
Why does digital matter for financial inclusion?



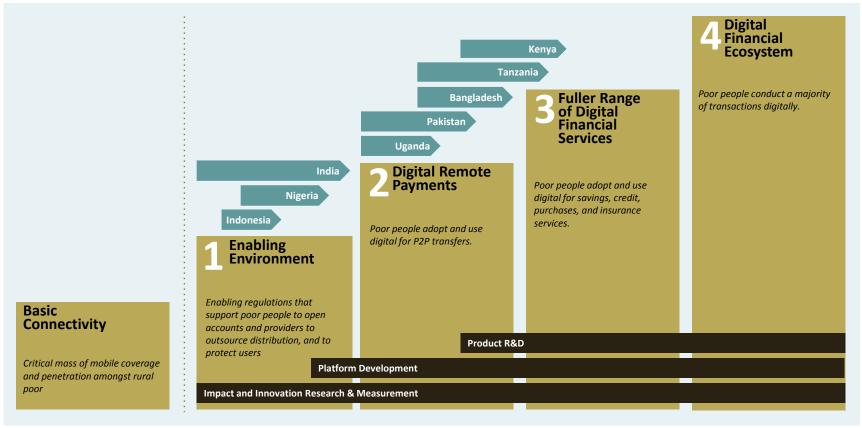
Key observations

- The economics of traditional transactions don't work for providers or the poor.
- Economic barriers include customer acquisition, account maintenance costs, and variable returns.
- Market coordination failures produce fragmented networks that increase costs.
- Information asymmetries inhibit adoption and create risk, leading to inadequate products & dormancy.
- Regulatory & policy barriers increase the cost & uncertainty for serving the poor.
- Technology is necessary but not sufficient.

The economics and other barriers require a new, digital financial system that is inclusive & sustainable



A PATHWAY TO DIGITAL FINANCIAL INCLUSION

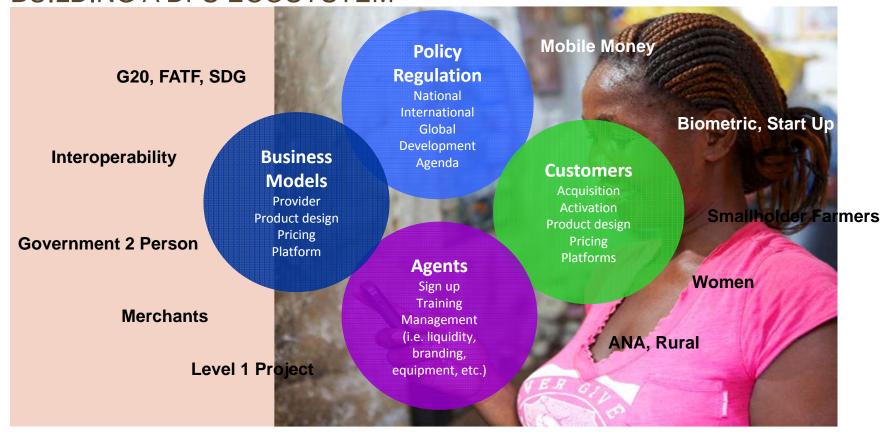


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CHALLENGES TO REACHING SCALE



BUILDING A DFS ECOSYSTEM



REGULATORY CHALLENGES

Fast moving environment

New players

New technologies

New products and services

New distribution models

Regulators struggle to keep abreast of market developments.....

...and fully assess the risk embedded in new products
risk of gold plating > higher compliance costs

Extremely vulnerable customers

...low level of financial education and IT skills

Lack of official ID systems



MAIN REGULATORY BARRIERS

Market access and competition

Mobile Money License

Access to Agent Network

Access to Business Critical Technology

Customer acquisition and activation

Know Your Customer Rules and Requirements

Lengthy Account Activation Processes

Oversight and supervision

Consumer trust and confidence

Funds Safety

Fraud

Price Transparency





WHY THE ITU

The role of Mobile
Networks Operators
(MNOs) in the DFS
Ecosystem – integration of
upstream and
downstream services calls for increased
collaboration between FS
and Telco regulatory and
supervisory authorities at
both national and
international level.



Focusing on the Convergence Between Finance and Digital

KEY INFORMATION ON THE FG DFS



- Forum for Discussion, not a Standard Setter
- Set up for 2 years
- Groups all key players of the DFS Ecosystem (Banks, Regulators, Consumer Organizations, International Organizations, MNOs, Platform Providers etc.)
- 1st Meeting: Geneva, 5th December 2014.
 - 97 participants, 25 countries
- 2nd Meeting: Washington DC, 21st April 2015.
 - 93 participants, 33 countries, 22 regulators

3rd Focus Group Meeting – Kuala Lumpur 30th September – 2nd October



ACTIVITIES OF THE FOCUS GROUP

- Establish liaisons and relationships with other organizations (i.e. WB, PAFI, AFI, GSMA, ITU-SGs) to avoid duplication of efforts and leverage expertise
- Identify and study best practices related to policies, regulatory frameworks, consumer and fraud protection systems, business models and ecosystems for digital financial services
- Refine vision of success
- Identify and monitor technology trends in digital financial services and how the role of various stakeholders in this ecosystem will evolve
- Identify successful use cases for implementation of secure digital financial services including developing countries with a particular focus on the benefits for women.
- Work towards the creation of an enabling framework for digital financial services



FOUR WORKING GROUPS
HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED
TO LEAD THE FOCUS
GROUP'S EFFORTS

