

Remittances for Financial **Inclusion and Development**

An African Context

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AGENDA

- Financial Inclusion and Development in an African context
- State of Inclusion: Barriers and Considerations
- Channel Evolution: Mobile



Financial Inclusion and Development

An African Perspective



Access to Financial Services

African Context

530 million people without access to financial services*



Financial Inclusion Defined

KEY DIMENSIONS OF FINANCIAL INCLUSION

PRODUCTS

FEATURES

CHANNELS

- Payments (ATM/debit cards, government payments, remittances, e-payments)
- Savings (savings account, checking/current account, pensions, youth savings, program savings)
- Insurance (life, health, property, microinsurance, agriculture)
- Credit (personal, consumer, credit card, education, mortgage, home improvement, microenterprise)

 Affordability (costs, minimum requirements, fees)

- Availability and Convenience (days to complete transaction, documents required, physical proximity)
- Quality (consumer protection including price transparency, fair disclosure, responsible finance practices, risk management and assessment with inclusive credit information systems)

- Access points: Banking beyond branches
- Financial Infrastructure: Payment and settlement systems, credit reporting, collateral registries
- Institutions: banks / nonbanks, insurance companies, pension funds, credit cooperatives, MFIs
- Clients: everyone who has the demand for the services, including the excluded and underserved poor

Beyond credit



Diaspora and Development

- Diaspora have taken a leading role in development, with largely untapped capacity
 - Micro level: Diaspora remittances pay for food, education and family business; Agents are employers and local community supporters
 - Macro or country level: Contribute to foreign capital inflows and positively impact sovereign debt ratings
 - Diaspora moving beyond remittances to invest in real estate, bonds and SMEs (Small-Medium Enterprises)

Barriers and Considerations

An African Perspective

Barriers to Inclusion: Considerations

Potential Constraints



75% of Sub-Saharan Africa live on less than \$2 a day*



Know your customer requirement Licensing requirements



Infrastructure limitations
Limited classes of trade

Assumption:

80% of all money within Africa is outside of the formal payments system*



Addressing the Income Consideration

- Remittances in themselves serve as a critical income
- Regular receivers become newly attractive to financial institutions
- Savings, loans, insurance and other products adapted to tap into potential client base

Remittances build capacity for a broad range of products and channels





Addressing Regulatory Considerations

- Compliance requirements balanced
- Conflicting considerations?
 - Bringing flows into the formal sector suggests a Risk-based approach to KYC regulations needed
- Migration patterns suggest a Pan-African approach to remittances

FATF and the G-20 Experts Group both examining appropriateness of regulatory frameworks





Addressing Physical Access Considerations

- Infrastructure constraints connectivity, locations and operating hours
- Familiarity with technology
- Licensing requirements limited classes of trade
- Continued relevance of brick and mortar network

Adapting licensing requirements to include broader classes of trade and new channels





Innovative Access



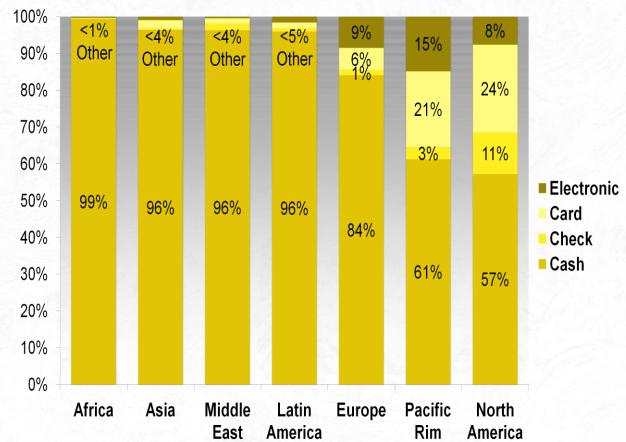
Mobile



Consumer Preferences



Consumer to
Business
Payments and
Consumer
Purchases by
Region

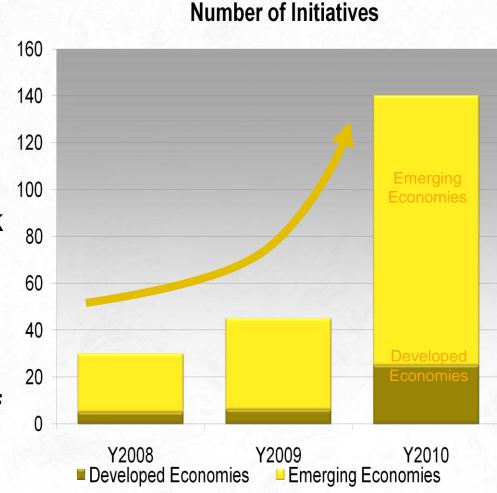


Cash remains the predominant form of consumer payment in much of the world



Mobile Money Industry Status

- Developing world accounts for 4 of 5 mobile connections
- Acceleration of Mobile Money initiatives
- Primarily Mobile Network Operators (MNOs)
- 30 M to 50 M users for Mobile Money, primarily domestic
- Still early days, but proof of concept
 - Smart, Globe, Safaricom, MTN, Airtel/Zain





Our Experience to Date

- 80K locations active for directed transfers in 48 countries
- westernunion.com activated in 5 countries
- 14 country agreements in place
 - 5 deployments active in 4 countries: Philippines, Kenya, Malaysia, South Africa
 - 5 more countries in progress
 - Over 130 M potential connections to subscribers/accounts



























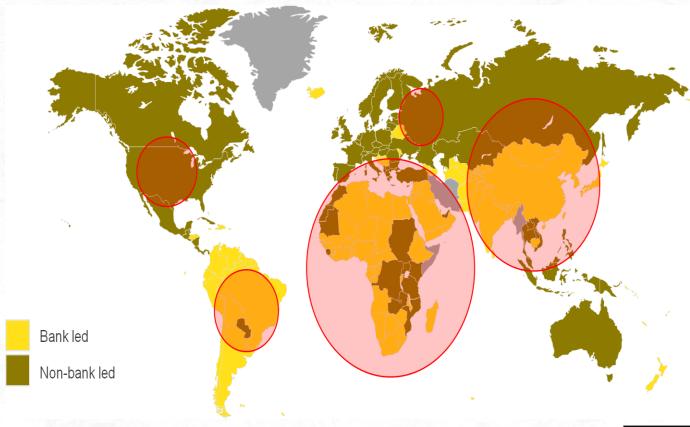


Western Union leading the number of cross border initiatives in multiple geographies



Market Dynamics

- Africa, Middle East, Asia expected to remain hotspots
- Depending on regulations, MNOs or Banks key partners





Conclusion

An African Perspective



Improving Financial Access

The fundamentals

Source of funds

- Financial inclusion starts with a source of funds
- Regular support
- Builds familiarity between financial institution and recipients
- Takes into consideration that funds are generated within and off the continent

Accessibility

- Sizable physical footprint
- Convenient and adapted to consumer needs
- Expansion into more remote areas viable
- Leveraging new technology

Formalisation

- Driver of formalisation
- Point of entry to financial services sector
- Increased transparency and protection
- Builds financial identity of consumer
- Benefits all







Thank You

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