

MULTI-YEAR EXPERT MEETING ON TRADE, SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENT Fourth Session

Geneva, 18-20 May 2016

Regulatory Issues for Consumer Protection in Digital Financial Services

SESSION #4



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UNCTAD Multi Year Expert Meeting on Trade in Services

Regulatory Issues for Consumer Protection in Digital Financial Services

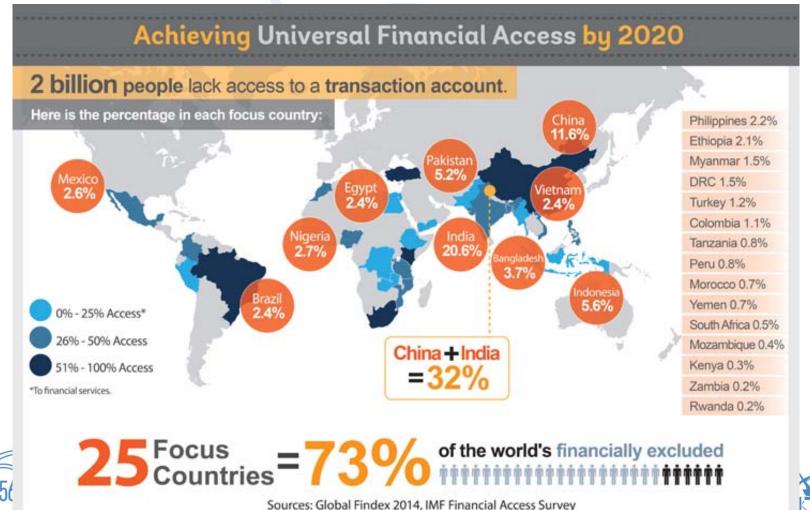
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The Problem: Financial Inclusion?





ITU FG Digital Financial Services

Main Aims

- Promote dialogue between Financial/Telco regulators
- Raise awareness re role DFS to promote Financial Inclusion and linkage to UN SDGs
- Clarify regulators roles and responsibilities in DFS
- Provide recommendations on selected policy and regulatory issues





ITU FG Digital Financial Services



BILL & MELINDA GATES foundation







































CCITT / ITU-T







ITU FG Digital Financial Services

Unique Forum

Bring together regulators and players

from

telecom and financial services sectors





Regulatory Objectives

- Enhance usage
- Create the consumer experience
- Enhance trust in the system





Main Topics

DFS Ecosystem

Interoperability

Consumer
Experience and
Protection

Technology, Innovation and Competition





Regulatory Overlap In DFS

Financial Services Regulator

Telecom Regulator AML + KYC Open Access Settlement Costs Dispute Res. Payment licenses Pricing **Network Integrity** Micro loans Competition QoS Consumer Deposit SIM Registration Protection Insurance





DFS Value Chain Players





Agent



MNO



DFS Provider

Unbanked

Low literacy

Needs easy to use DFS application in local language Controls interaction with consumer

Agent behaviour can impact consumer trust

Controls access to the telecom infrastructure

Direct impact on the quality of service and consumer experience of DFS Agent behaviour can impact DFS provider

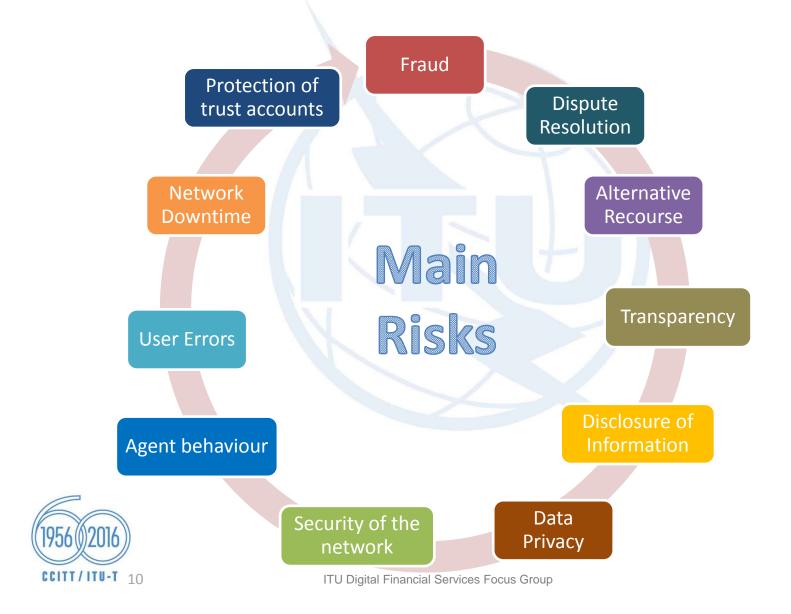
Provide mechanisms to address consumer complaints

Provide dispute resolution mechanisms





Consumer Protection Issues



Consumer Experience and Protection WG

- Regulatory Review of Consumer Protection Framework
 - Conducted by University of Washington
 - Covered 22 developing countries
 - Analysed the regulation and mobile money guidelines
- Regulatory principles for Consumer Protection
 - Compiled from issues identified in the regulatory review +
 - Best practices from international organizations (ie. World Bank, Alliance for Financial Inclusion, CGAP, Better than Cash Alliance, GSMA...)
 - Framework for regulators to introduce DFS consumer protection guidelines/regulation





Regulatory Review of Consumer Protection

- 5 countries (Bangladesh, Egypt, Nepal, Pakistan, and South Africa) specify a bank-led DFS model.
- 16 allow mobile money operators (MMOs) that are not tied to banks.
- In all 22 countries, a financial regulator (often the central bank) is involved in DFS regulation.
- Telecommunication regulators license MNOs, oversee aspects of market competition, and manage quality of service within DFS channels.
- 14 countries have a competition authority, eight of which are also responsible for consumer protection. 8 countries have separate consumer protection authorities.
- The DFS provider is responsible for costs from consumer financial losses or other harm in the event of
 - System malfunctions: in 7 countries,
 - Fraud: in 3 countries,
 - Agent misconduct: in 16 countries,
 - Transfer failures: in 3 countries.





Regulatory Review of Consumer Protection

- 18 countries have regulations that mandate transparent communication of costs associated with DFS, and 6 have regulations mandating regulator reviews of provider Terms & Conditions.
- 18 countries have regulations mandating security policies for DFS providers to reduce the risk of loss of funds or data,
- 6 countries had regulations for accessing consumer funds or data
- 9 countries had regulation which limits sharing of consumer data with third parties
- 10 countries had regulations mandating training for agents and employees of DFS providers
- 10 countries have regulations mandating specific mechanisms for consumers to report complaints.
- In 8 countries, regulations state that complaint channels should be free, and in 13 countries regulations specify maximum response times.
- 15 countries have regulations specifying alternative dispute resolution channels in case consumers are not satisfied with provider mechanisms.





Regulatory Principles For Consumer Protection in DFS

6 Pillars

- 1. Redress and dispute resolution mechanisms
- 2. Fraud prevention
- 3. Data protection and privacy
- 4. Information disclosure and transparency
- 5. Protection of funds
- 6. Encourage Competition







THANK YOU

More info: <u>ITU FG DFS Website</u>





Mechanisms for redress and dispute resolution

- Complaints policy and procedures
- Policy is clearly communicated
- Multiple recourse channels available
- Alternative Dispute Resolution Process
- Timeframe for Dispute Resolution Process
- Dedicated helpline
- Coordination between telecom and financial regulators
- Oversight of recourse system
- Capacity building for employees on handling disputes





Fraud Prevention

Consumer Education

Real time transaction

AML/CFT Procedures

Reporting channels

Staff training on AML/CFT

Supervision/ Oversight Prevention

Measures

Due diligence on staff and agents

Security checks

Tiered KYC

Agent training

Providers responsible for agents

Agent Monitoring





Data Protection and Privacy

- Encryption of Data
- Access restriction to consumer data
- Minimization of data collection
- Protection of personal data
- Clear policy on data collection and sharing





Information Disclosure and Transparency

- Transparency of fees
- Terms and conditions are transparent
- Cooling off period
- Notice period for changes to T&C and fees
- Financial literacy and consumer awareness
- Consumer helpline
- Prohibit misleading advertisements, sales
- Policy on dormant accounts





Protection of funds

- 100% of e-value stored in corresponding bank
- DFS funds connected to a trust account
- Diversification requirements
- Deposit insurance schemes





Competition

- Ease of account/provider switching
- Bundling and tie-ins not allowed
- Agent exclusivity
- Promote interoperable systems which are market driven
- Supervision of competition



