



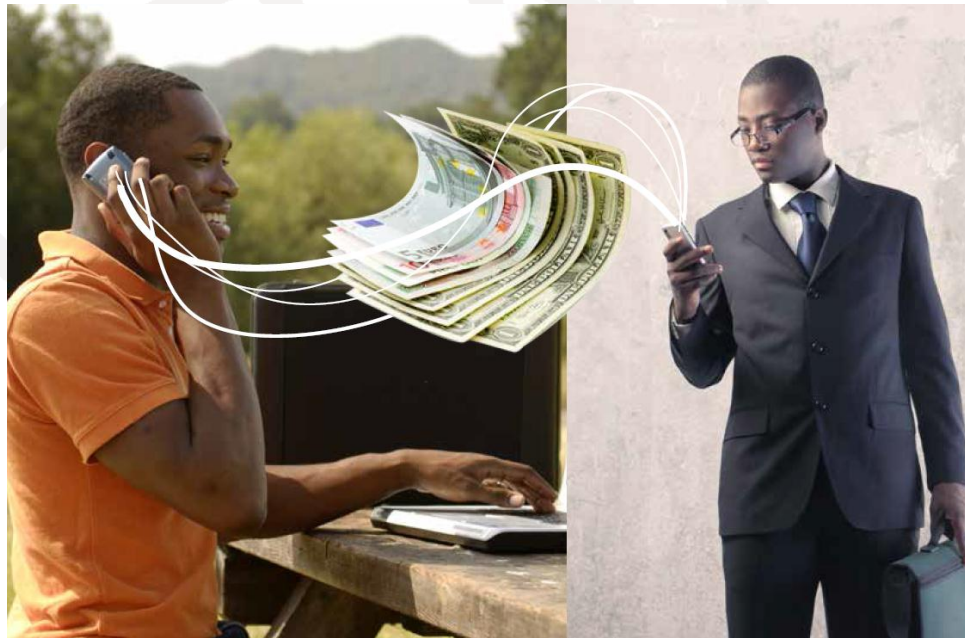
Expert Meeting on
**THE IMPACT OF ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES,
INCLUDING BY HIGHLIGHTING THE IMPACT ON REMITTANCES ON
DEVELOPMENT: ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUTH**
12-14 November 2014

**SESSION 5:
NEW TECHNOLOGIES TO IMPROVE ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES**

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ITU and Digital Financial Services



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ITU: International Telecommunication Union



- ❑ Founded in **1865**; Responsible for issues that concern Information and Communication Technologies.
- ❑ **193** Member States, **545** Sector Members, **161** Associates, and **33** Academia.
- ❑ HQs in Switzerland, Geneva; and 4 Regional Offices & 7 Area Office.

ITU-R

ITU's Radio-communication Sector that globally manages radio-frequency spectrum and satellite orbits that ensure safety of life on land, at sea and in the skies.

ITU-T

ITU's Telecommunication Standardization Sector that enable global communications by ensuring that countries' ICT networks and devices are speaking the same language.

ITU-D

ITU's Development Sector that fosters international cooperation and solidarity in the delivery of technical assistance and in the creation, development and improvement of telecommunication/ICT equipment and networks in developing countries.

ITU: Reaching out to the World



ITU Headquarter: Geneva, Switzerland

Europe Regional Office

Geneva, Switzerland

CIS Area Office

Moscow, Russia



Americas

Regional Office

Brasilia, Brazil

Area Offices

Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

Santiago, Chile.

Bridgetown, Barbados

Asia-Pacific

Regional Office

Bangkok, Thailand

Africa

Regional Office

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Area Offices

Yaoundé, Cameroon

Harare, Zimbabwe

Dakar, Senegal

Arab

Regional Office

Cairo, Egypt

Work Areas of the ITU



Emergency



Education



Health



Agriculture



Governance



Investment



Applications



Policy & Regulation



Capacity Building



Transport



Sensor Networks



Universal Broadband



Green ICT & E-Waste



Measurements



Electricity



**SMART
SUSTAINABLE
CITIES**



Infrastructure Security



Privacy & Security



Water



Digital Inclusion



Spectrum Management

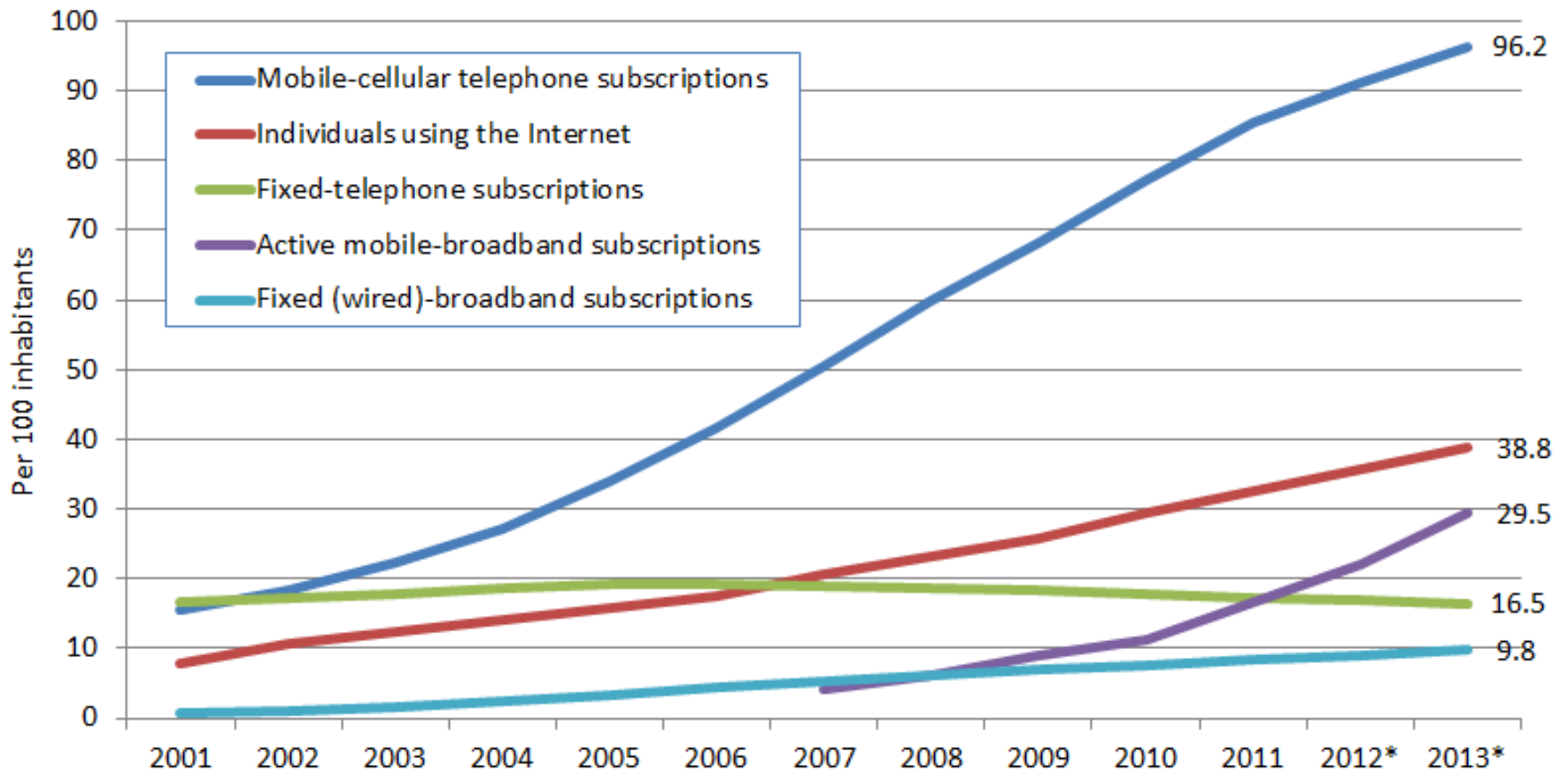


Finance & Payment



Standards, Conformity &
Interoperability

Global ICT developments, 2001-2013



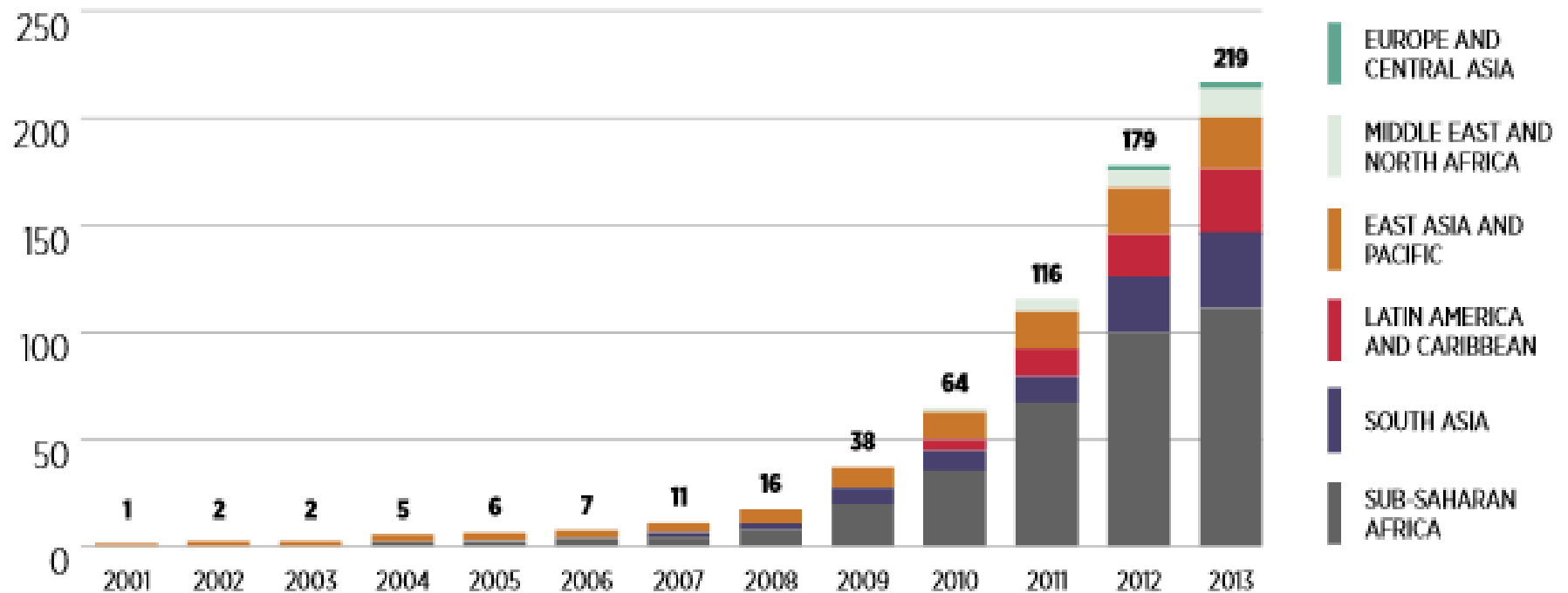
Note: * Estimate

Source: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database

Mobile Money Growth

FIGURE 1

NUMBER OF LIVE MOBILE MONEY SERVICES FOR THE UNBANKED BY REGION (2001-2013; YEAR END)



Source: GSMA

Technology Watch (ITU-T)



The Mobile Money Revolution

Part 1: NFC Mobile Payments

ITU-T Technology Watch Report
May 2013

Mobile money refers to financial transactions and services that can be carried out using a mobile device such as a mobile phone or tablet. It uses various means to carry out the transaction, such as a text message, a barcode, or a payment via mobile money wallet, or a mobile money account. Mobile money can be used to pay for goods and services, transfer money, and receive money. It can also be used to pay for mobile services, such as mobile phone services, and can be used to pay for mobile services, such as mobile phone services. The report surveys and analyzes the current state of the mobile payments landscape and the likely impact of future standardization activities.



The Mobile Money Revolution

Part 2: Financial Inclusion Enabler

ITU-T Technology Watch Report
May 2013

Today, more than 2.5 billion mobile phone users have a financial bank account, most of them in developing countries. The use of financial services is essential to economic development in developing countries. Mobile money can be a game changer for the poor and can include in financial inclusion in developing countries. This second part of the report on mobile money examines the role of mobile money in financial inclusion in developing countries and how these are contributing towards achieving the goals of financial inclusion. This report also reviews the technical standards behind security, mobile money transfer services.



***ITU has produced two Technology Watch Reports
on Mobile Money***

Financial Inclusion

- Low levels of financial inclusion represent a barrier to socio economic development in developing countries.
- Globally, more than 2.5 billion adults do not have a formal bank account, most of them in developing economies
- 59% of adults in the developing countries do not have a formal bank account
- But most of them have a mobile phone

Business Models



Banks have sole control on the accounts offered to individuals which can be managed through other channels such as mobile phones.

Examples: CAIXA (Brazil), Barclays, Xac Bank (Mongolia)

Banks offer accounts to individuals through non-bank (MNO) agents and/or technological platforms online.

Examples: EKO (for State Bank India (SBI)) and SMART (for 21 banks in the Philippines).

Banks issue e-money which is purchased from bank and redistributed by non banks to customers.

Examples: Orange Money in West Africa (e.g. Senegal, Côte D'Ivoire, Mali and Niger).

Non-bank issues e-money and keeps equivalent asset value in pooled accounts in regulated bank.

Examples: Safaricom and M-PESA, GCash.

Bank Centric Model

MNO Centric

Two main technologies emerging

Cloud-based payments



NFC-based payments
(Near Field Communications)

Digital Financial Services

--- Key Issues ---

- ❖ Network interoperability
- ❖ Access to business critical technology
- ❖ Coordination between different regulators
- ❖ Level playing field – Licensing

Analyze best practices to develop global standards

Focus Group on Digital Financial Services (FGDFS)

- ❖ Chaired by Sacha Polverini, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- ❖ First Meeting: 5 December 2014, ITU, Geneva
- ❖ [Workshop on Digital Financial Services and Financial Inclusion](#): 4 December 2014, ITU, Geneva
- ❖ Create a platform for dialogue between telecom regulator, financial services regulator and operators.
- ❖ ITU Contact : Vijay Mauree, Programme Coordinator, E-mail: vijay.mauree@itu.int
- ❖ Web: <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/focusgroups/dfs/>
- ❖ Subscribe to FG mailing list on website
- ❖ [Terms of Reference](#)

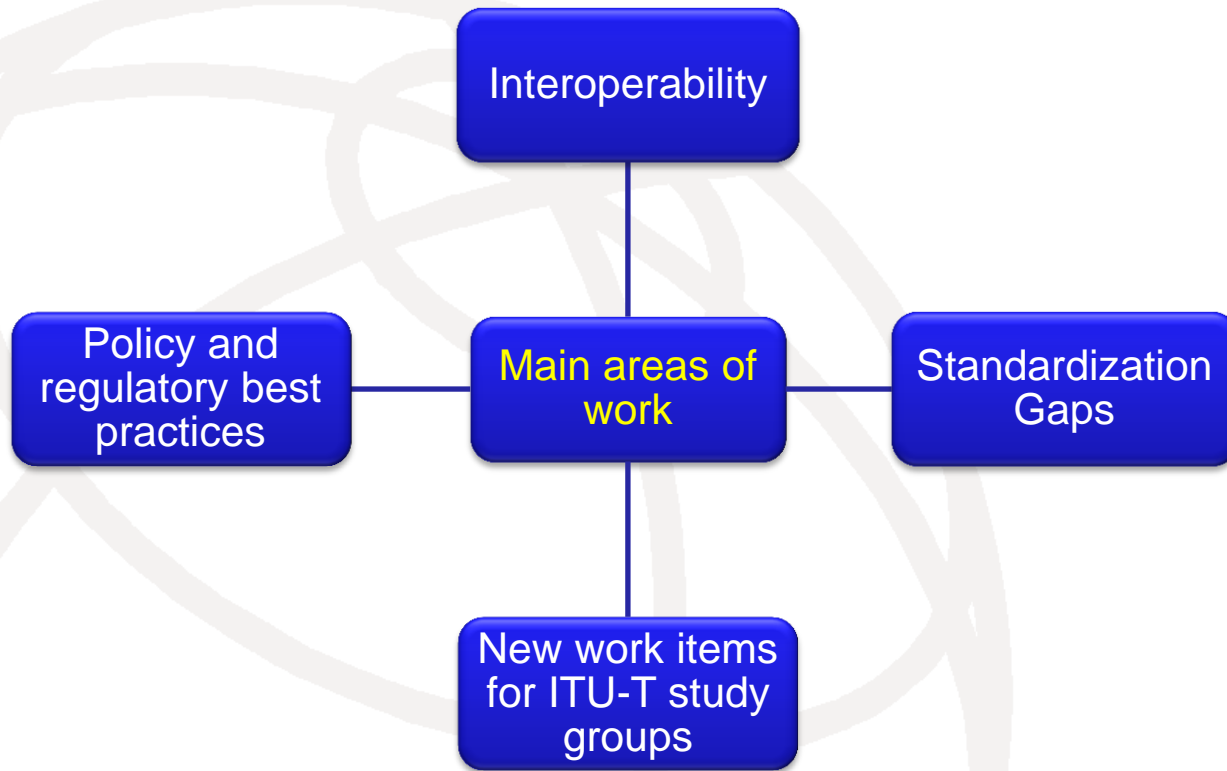
FG Digital Financial Services

GOAL: Develop a standardization roadmap for interoperable digital financial services for financial inclusion.

Objectives

- ❖ Identify the technology trends in digital financial services over the coming years and how the role of various stakeholders in this ecosystem will evolve.
- ❖ Establish liaisons and relationships with other organizations.
- ❖ Describe the ecosystem for digital financial services.
- ❖ Suggest future ITU-T study items and related actions for various ITU-T study groups
- ❖ Identify successful use cases for implementation of secure digital financial services including developing countries with a particular focus on the benefits for women.
- ❖ Study the best practices related to policies, regulatory frameworks, consumer and fraud protection, business models and ecosystems for digital financial services.
- ❖ Work towards the creation of an enabling framework for digital financial services.

FG Digital Financial Services



- ❖ Meetings will be held in different regions
- ❖ Thematic workshops will be held back to back with the meetings
- ❖ Create a platform for dialogue between telecom regulator, financial services regulator and operators.

Thank You

