

AD-HOC EXPERT MEETING Contribution of Migrants to Development: Trade, Investment and Development Linkages

Geneva, 29 July 2009

MIGRANTS AND FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

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Migrants and Financial Sector Development

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Disclaimer: My views do not implicate those of the EIB



Remittances as an engine of economic development

- Remittances are the largest/second largest source of external finance for developing countries
- Throughout the crisis, and despite a significant contraction, remittances will remain an important crisis smoother for a number of emerging markets; Remittances are mostly stable
- Remittances help reduce poverty, particularly in rural areas
- Remittances sustain household expenditures on health and education



Remittances as en engine of economic development

Migrants also an engine for financial sector development

- as source of funding (deposits) and promoting the extension of credit to the private sector (Aggarwal, Kunt, and Peria, 2006)
- By expanding the number of users of the banking sector (migrants' families)
- But also through innovative funding schemes, such as futureflow securitisation, and diaspora bonds



Market imperfections and information deficiencies

- Exclusivity contracts for MTOs in post offices
- Lack of transparency on transfer costs (particularly as regards exchange rate fees);
- Inadequate information regarding available transfer mechanisms and associated costs, speed and reliability;
- Accessibility to banking accounts for emigrants residing in the EU is also limited and banking products are not sufficiently tailored for remitters, with few exceptions.
- Inadequate payment systems and limited usage of bank accounts



Imperfections result in high transactions costs

Transaction costs matter:

As the cost of sending remittances through official channels increases, migrants send less per capita remittances home



Migrants send more money through cheaper informal channels (Freund and Spatafora, 2008)



Comparatif des coûts d'envoi d'argent :Bénin

Imprimer le tableau comparatif des prix

Etablissement	Nom	Somme envoyée	Coût de l'envoi	DéTai	Type d'opérations proposées	Commentaire	
CELDA CAISSE D'EPARGNE COIRE DEONE ARBECHT	Virement international	100 € 300 € 500 €	15.60 € 15.60 € 15.60 €	Plusde 2 jours	Compte à compte	Dans la cas d'un transfert dans une autre devise que En savoir +	
LA BANQUE	Mandat Express International	100 € 300 € 500 €	8.00 € 15.00 € 20.50 €	12 heures à 2 jours	Espèces à espèces	Le Mandat Express International est disponible en France <u>En savoir +</u>	
POSTALE	Mandat Ordinaire International	100 € 300 € 500 €	7.10 € 10.90 € 13.90 €	Plus de 2 jours	Espèces à espèces	Le Mandat Ordinaire International est disponible en France En savoir +	
	Transfert d'argent Western Union	100 € 300 € 500 €	19.00 € 29.00 € 38.00 €	Inférieur à 1 heure	Espèces à espèces	Le transfert d'argent Westem Union est disponible en En savoir +	
MONEYGRAM INTERNATIONAL MoneyGram. France	Transfert d'argent MoneyGram	100 € 300 € 500 €	8.00 € 15.00 € 25.00 €	Inférieur à 1 heure	Espèces à espèces	Pour trouver nos points de vente, veuillez diquer sur le En savoir +	
Western Union Network Ireland Ltd	Transfert d'argent immediat en ligne sur westemunion.fr	100 € 300 € 500 €	10.00 € 20.00 € 30.00 €	Inférieur á 1 heure	Carte à espèces	Cette tarification est la meme pour toutes les destinations En savoir +	
	SFdP	100 € 300 € 500 €	10.00 € 21.00 € 32.00 €	Inférieur à 1 heure	Espèces à espèces	Réseau dédié de la Société Financière de Paiement	



Results from UK to Philippines for 100 British Pound

Organisation	Transfer type	Method	Exchange Rate Guide	Fee	Speed		Account Needed			Send Now	Notes
Money Express	Pre-pay money card - withdraw from ATM	cellphone, online	77.6847	2.50%	Instant	7574.26PHP	Yes	No	Info	Send now >	No bank acct required - Rates issued each day by MasterCard
White Eagle	Prepaid Maestro Card	agent, cellphone, online, telephone		£1.50	Instant	7542.51PHP	Yes	No		Send now >	
Freedom		agent, cellphone, online, telephone		£2.75	Instant	7446,80PHP	Yes	No		Send now >	
OrbitRemit	Bank account to Bank account	online	77.3673	£5.00	1 day	7349,89PHP	Yes	Yes		Send now >	door-to-door delivery and cash pick up available
Halifax Bank of Scotland	Bank Draft	branch	74.5900	£10.00	3-7 days	6713.10PHP	No	No		Send now >	
HSBC	Bank Draft	branch	75.7802	£15.00	3-7 days	6441.32PHP	No	No		Send now >	
HSBC	Bank account to Bank account	online	75.7802	£15.00	3-5 days	6441.32PHP	Yes	No		Send now >	
	Bank account to Bank account	branch	74.5900	£17.50	3-5 days	6153.67PHP	Yes	No		Send now >	
HSBC	Bank account to Bank account	branch	75.7802	£21.00	3-5 days	5986.64PHP	Yes	No		Send now >	
Alliance & Leicester	Bank account to Bank account	branch	75.3835	£30.00	5 days	5276.84PHP	Yes	No		Send now >	



The (indirect) impact of the crisis

- Impact on the duration of migration?
- Impact on financial providers
 - Market structure?

⇒ Transfer costs ?

- Changing regulation?
- ► Exchange rt volatility ⇒ Transfer costs ↑



Policies responses

- General: avoid discriminatory/protectionist measures in the labor market
- IFIs: Facilitate the sending of remittances to developing countries, by
 - Contributing to lower transaction costs, through increased market competition
 - Promoting financial innovation in remittances' markets
 - Promoting the use of remittances as a lever for economic development

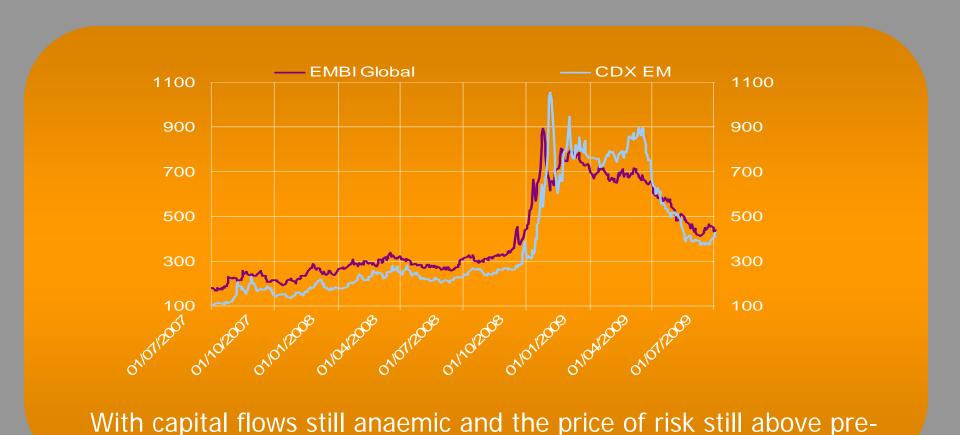


Some EIB examples

- Launching of studies to better understand/document remittances' flows
- Disseminate information/promote best practices, through
 - Conferences
 - Consortium with financial institutions from North and South of the Mediterranean aiming to develop financial services and products designed to address the needs of migrants
 - Technical assistance to Tunisian banks, aimed at exploring new products in a faster and safer environment.



Leveraging migrants' and diaspora resources



crisis levels, alternative sources of financing might be important

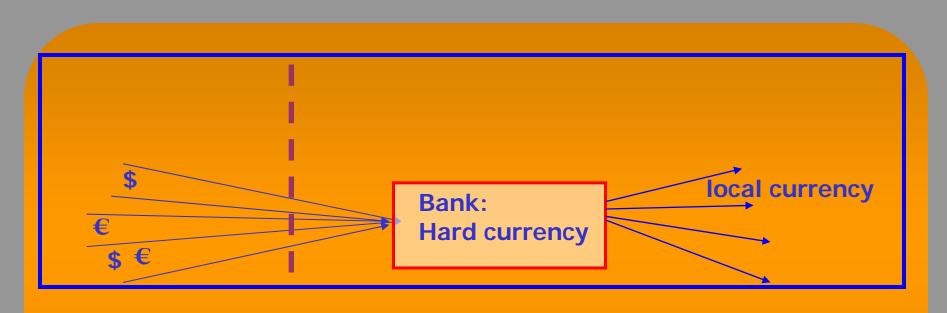


Leveraging migrants' and diaspora resources

- Diaspora bonds
 - Sovereigns to tap into diaspora wealth: India, Israel, but also Ethiopia, Sri Lanka,...?
- Securitization of remittances:
 - Remittances as collateral for the issuance of bonds/notes (future flow securitization)



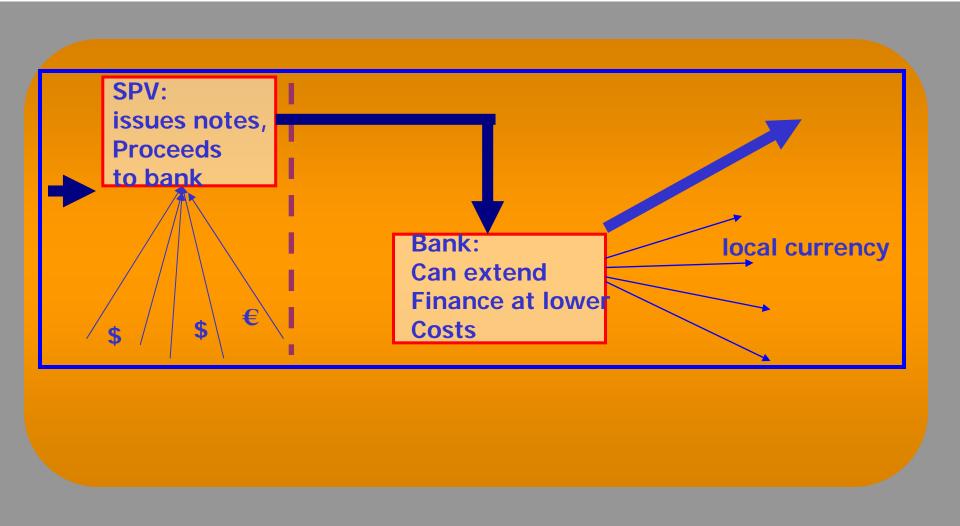
Securitization of remittances flows



Remittances as collateral for the issuance of bonds/notes (future flow securitization): banks transfer the foreign currency flows to an SPV set-up in an offshore financial centre.



Securitization of remittances flows





Securitization of remittances flows

- Risk to international investors gets reduced:
 - Willingness to pay issues are settled
 - Transfer and convertibility issues are tackled
- Particularly appealing for countries with sub-investment ratings
- In 2005 alone, five SPVs issued more than 4 billion USD in Turkey securitized by *diversified payment rights* (SWIFT transfers MT-100, MT-102, MT-102+, MT-103, MT-103+..., corresponding to transactions such as cash-against-goods, cash-against-document transactions, letter of credit transactions, cheques, as well as workers' remittances)