

Increasing Financial Inclusion Through E/M-Banking: Insights from International Experiences

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IFC's Purpose

- To promote open and competitive markets in developing countries
- To help generate productive jobs and deliver essential services to the underserved
- To support companies and other private sector partners where there is a gap
- To catalyze and mobilize other sources of finance for private sector development





Our Three Businesses

Integrated Solutions, Increased Impact

Investment Services

- Loans
- Equity
- Trade finance
- Syndications
- Securitized finance
- Risk management
- Blended finance

Advisory

•Services

- Access to finance
- Investment Climate
- Sustainable Business
- Public-Private Partnerships

•IFC Asset Management Company

- Wholly owned subsidiary of IFC
- Private equity fund manager
- Invests third-party capital alongside IFC

• \$49.6 b portfolio (FY13)

• \$232 m (FY13)

• \$5.5 b under mgmt (FY13)



IFC at a glance ...



IFC's Priorities

A Force for Transformation





How will Alternative Delivery Channels Expand Financial Inclusion and Access?

New Markets	 M-Banking will allow <u>vast numbers of new customers in</u> <u>untapped geographic areas and client segments</u> to access banking services in a cost-effective manner. IFC targets to reach 150-250 million new clients through e-channels.
Cost Reduction	• M-Banking <u>reduces transaction costs</u> and helps to reach unserved and high cost clients with products and services they can afford. A mobile banking transaction can be done at 10- 15% of the branch banking cost.
Product Diversification	 M-Banking channels provide better service to existing and new customers by <u>expanding the range of financial products</u> and services (including credit, savings, insurance, social services and market facilitation) offered to them.



Mobile is being applied more broadly in retail banking

- There are 5.9 billion mobile phone subscriptions in the world. 75% of the world has access to a mobile phone
- In emerging markets, mobile penetration is growing faster than banking penetration.
- At the same time, mobile is being applied more broadly in retail banking.





7 Source: ITU World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (2012)

M-Banking Reduces Costs for FIs and Customers



• Reduced fees and increased security compared to informal services

- Reduced transaction costs through saved travel costs & time compared to branch access
- Save waiting time and increased convenience

For Banks and other FIs

- Reduced cost of serving remote customers by eliminating the need for branch infrastructure
- Ability to offer multiple products to remote customers
- Increased customer acquisition



Simultaneously, Banks Are Innovating to Increase Outreach

• Today, supply side innovations, new competitors and non-banks' innovations are accelerating penetration of retail financial & payment services in lower segments



M-Banking: A Sustainable Way to Achieve Financial Inclusion

• The costs related to M-Banking include: (i) operating costs of **staff recruitment/training, product design and network buildout,** (ii) CAPEX costs covering the **IT platform, and (iii) marketing**. Upfront fixed IT costs range from US\$1.5-2.0 million with modest ongoing investments to adapt the system to new products and client demand. Marketing costs will vary based on a bank's existing mass market penetration, reach targets, and agent network.

• The main revenues from M-Banking include: (i) **net interest margin** from intermediating account balances; and (ii) **transaction revenues**.

• Operating costs for M-Banking are about 15% of branch banking costs thus making M-Banking an attractive proposition.

• Upfront investments result in **negative cashflows until year 3 or 4** after which the M-Banking platform becomes profitable.

• IFC intends to model the feasibility of M-Banking for select mass market banks. It is expected that ramp up will be slow until IFC has helped to create demonstration cases.



• The graph provides an example of M-Banking using the assumptions below (over a period of 5 yrs):

- (i) Number of new clients reached: 2.5 million;
- (ii) Average account balances of about US\$35;
- (iii) Net interest margin of 16% of assets;
- (iv) Operating costs declining from 20% to 6%;
- (v) Marketing costs decline to 1% by year 5; and
- (vi) IT costs of US\$1.5m upfront, \$500k thereafter.

Revenue and cost ratios will maintain the projected levels at much larger scale.



Case Study: Bank South Pacific, Papua New Guinea



- Largest PNG Bank by customers, branches, e-channels
- BSP Rural Established May 2010 to retain core brand
 - More significant innovation
 - Rural Kundu Account for the Rural Market
 - "One-Touch Process" for Acquisition
 - Support by IFC

Mobile Banking

- Launched as basic SMS Banking offering in 2009
- 2012 enabled Cash Agents and Payments
- Using USSD and Galaxy Tablets to open accounts in the field and deliver services
- A cash management solution for Cocoa buyers
- Integrated to eftPOS and the bank network
- Able to alleviate pressure on other bank channels
- A better customer experience which encourages banking and savings among the rural mass market

Mobile Banking Activity	2013
Mobile Banking Registrations	321,644
Unique Users Monthly	107,255
Total Transactions	6,813,610



Case Study - FINO, India

THE FINO MODEL

- Objective of "building technologies to enable financial institutions to serve the underserved"
- Provides services through biometric smart card and POS terminal
- Is able to enroll people with limited identity & address proofs since RBI relaxed Know Your Customer guidelines for banks & BCs
- Uses biometric products for enrolment, storage & verification of client data
- Undertakes client transactions through biometric Smart Cards, hand held devices, backend switches & Micro Deposit Machines
- On-the-ground transactions carried out by specialized Business Correspondents with technology & cash management ability



IFC provides FINO both Advisory and Investment support:

- 1. **INVESTMENT:** IFC provided \$ 6.8 million equity investment in 2007.
- 2. <u>ADVISORY:</u> Focused on developing a BC model that uses biometric smart card based solution to enable delivery of financial services.
- <u>ADVISORY</u>: The second phase links other financial products such as deposits, insurance and remittances to the existing payment platform, capacity building agents and financial awareness campaign



Case Study Banco AV Villas, Colombia

- ADVISORY SUPPORT: Development of products for the unbanked: Micro Savings, Small loans, and Micro Insurance
- Banco AV Villas wants to create a transactional environment and an eco-system where mobile payments and agent-based banking can become an important access point for customers.



Success Factors for M-Banking

• The exact mix of success factors and their relative importance is a function of the strategy adopted and the stage of the m-banking initiative

Mobile money life-cycle curve % of mobile users active in mobile money





14 Source: McKinsey on Society (2012) "Mobile Money: Cetting to Scale in Emerging Markets"

ADC can help expand Financial Inclusion and Access

Benefits To Banks



Benefits to banks

- Increase outreach and presence in new geographic areas.
- Serve new customer segments (low-income clients) profitably.
- Increase customer value with specifically designed services.
- Lower cost of funds by mobilizing lower cost deposits.
- Less costly and more flexible than for traditional bank branches.

ADC can help expand Financial Inclusion and Access

Benefits To Customers



Benefits to customers

- Access to the formal financial system and building financial history.
- Easy way to undertake the transactions that they need as well as access to a broad range of services.
- Significant opportunity to reduce transaction costs for clients.
- Price transparency, market information and safe alternative to cash.
- Time saving.

Lessons Learned So Far

Business Model Development: A clear value proposition for each player in a diverse value chain and strong partnerships are crucial.

Product Design: Conducting intensive market research and designing a product that satisfies demand is fundamental to the success.

Investment Needs: Significant up-front investment in systems, agent network, and marketing is required to make it reach scale.

Agent networks: Building an agent network requires upfront investment in recruitment and training, as well as ongoing liquidity and quality management.

Customer Uptake: Investments in advertising and customer education paramount to success.

Regulatory Uncertainty: A lack of clarity inhibits operators from investing the significant sums required up front to make transformational mobile money viable.







THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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