JFSA-ADBI-IMF Joint Conference January 27, 2014

Financial Inclusion and Financial Education

Comments by

Julius Caesar Parrenas, Ph.D.

Advisor on International Affairs, The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. Senior Advisory Fellow, Institute for International Monetary Affairs

The views contained in this material reflect the personal views of the author and not necessarily those of the institutions he is affiliated with.

Institution	PAR >30 days (2004)	Gross Loan Portfolio (USD mil) (2004)	Number of Borrowers (2004)
SHARE (India)	0,19%	40,2	368 996
Compartamos (Mexico)	0,56%	101,1	309 637
Banco Solidario (Ecuador)	1,54%	177,1	72 787
ASA (Bangladesh)	1,68%	201,1	2 772 719
PADME (Benin)	1,81%	44,1	37 661
NovoBanco (Mozambique)	3,38%	6,9	11 350
Centenary Bank (Uganda)	4,21%	44,6	52 682
CMS (Senegal)	4,21%	40,7	33 598

 Historically, lending to low-income borrowers considered as lowrisk

Source: International Finance Corporation; MIX

Institution	PAR >30 days (2004)	Gross Loan Portfolio (USD mil) (2004)	Number of Borrowers (2004)
SHARE (India)	0,19%	40,2	368 996
Compartamos (Mexico)	0,56%	101,1	309 637
Banco Solidario (Ecuador)	1,54%	177,1	72 787
ASA (Bangladesh)	1,68%	201,1	2 772 719
PADME (Benin)	1,81%	44,1	37 661
NovoBanco (Mozambique)	3,38%	6,9	11 350
Centenary Bank (Uganda)	4,21%	44,6	52 682
CMS (Senegal)	4,21%	40,7	33 598

Source: International Finance Corporation; MIX

- Historically, lending to low-income borrowers considered as lowrisk
- Perceptions changed after Andhra Pradesh microfinance crisis

 Problem: not financial inclusion, but inadequacy of existing market infrastructure in ensuring sound lending practices with expansion of access to finance

- Problem: not financial inclusion, but inadequacy of existing market infrastructure in ensuring sound lending practices with expansion of access to finance
- Key issues:
 - Financial education
 - Credit information
 - Consumer protection

Financial Education

- Important principles:
 - Multi-stakeholder approach
 - Lifelong financial education
 - Complementary roles of financial education, consumer protection and financial access

Financial Education

- Important principles:
 - Multi-stakeholder approach
 - Lifelong financial education
 - Complementary roles of financial education, consumer protection and financial access
- Financial education strategy needs to:
 - Reflect constantly changing landscape of financial services
 - Expand the frontiers (e.g., migrant labor, rural population
 - Progressively become more cost-effective

Credit information

- Studies (e.g., WB, IDB): making more data available to lenders leads to:
 - Lower default rates
 - Wider lending, especially to small businesses

Credit information

- Studies (e.g., WB, IDB): making more data available to lenders leads to:
 - Lower default rates
 - Wider lending, especially to small businesses
- Effective credit reporting systems
 - Full file (negative+positive) vs. negative-only
 - Comprehensive (multi-sector) vs. segmented (one sector only)
 - Need sound legal and regulatory framework that:
 - Protects privacy and consumers
 - Allows efficient permissible use of data

Financial Inclusion and Innovation

Innovation: important for success of financial inclusion

Financial Inclusion and Innovation

- Innovation: important for success of financial inclusion
- Complementary role of regulation and financial education

Financial Inclusion and Innovation

- Innovation: important for success of financial inclusion
- Complementary role of regulation and financial education
- Value of public-private partnership