

SUSTAINABILITY, FINTECH & FINANCIAL INCLUSION

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The presentation is based on a paper written by Douglas Arner, Ross Buckley, Dirk Zetzsche and Robin Veidt:

Sustainability, FinTech and Financial Inclusion

https://ssrn.com/abstract=3387359





A. Topic

- FinTech & Sustainable Investments / Sustainability as buzzwords
- Financial Inclusion and Sustainability are both real-world needs
- Investment flows into both digitization of finance and SI↑
- Is there a link? Where is the link? What is the impact of FinTech?
- How can we further sustainable investments?





Agenda

- A. Topic V
- B. Definitions
- C. FT4FI as necessary intermediate step for Sustainable Development
- D. Towards a Framework for Digital Financial Transformation
- E. Conclusions & Take Aways





B. Definitions

- FinTech: Applying technology to financial services
- Financial Inclusion: ensuring access to financial services at affordable costs for all of society
- Sustainable Investments: any investment that furthers the UNSDGs



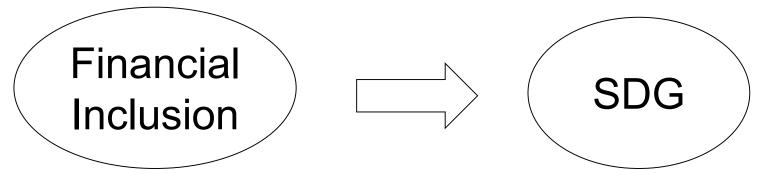


- Neither FinTech nor financial inclusion mentioned explicitly in the SDGs; but lots of initiatives (AFI, UN, Worldbank etc.)
- Theses:
 - (1) Financial Inclusion & SDGs two sides of same coin
 - (2) Financial Inclusion depends on FinTech
 - (3) FT a precondition of any successful SDG strategy



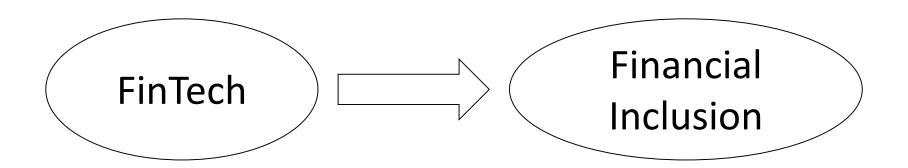


- (1) SDGs preconditioned on Financial Inclusion
 - FI enables people to manage risks efficiently: theft => higher consumption; solution: bank-like storage & transport
 - health risks long education of little value; insurance secures long-term working capacity, justifies education
 - Promoting prosperity while balancing risks (UNSDGs) = FI



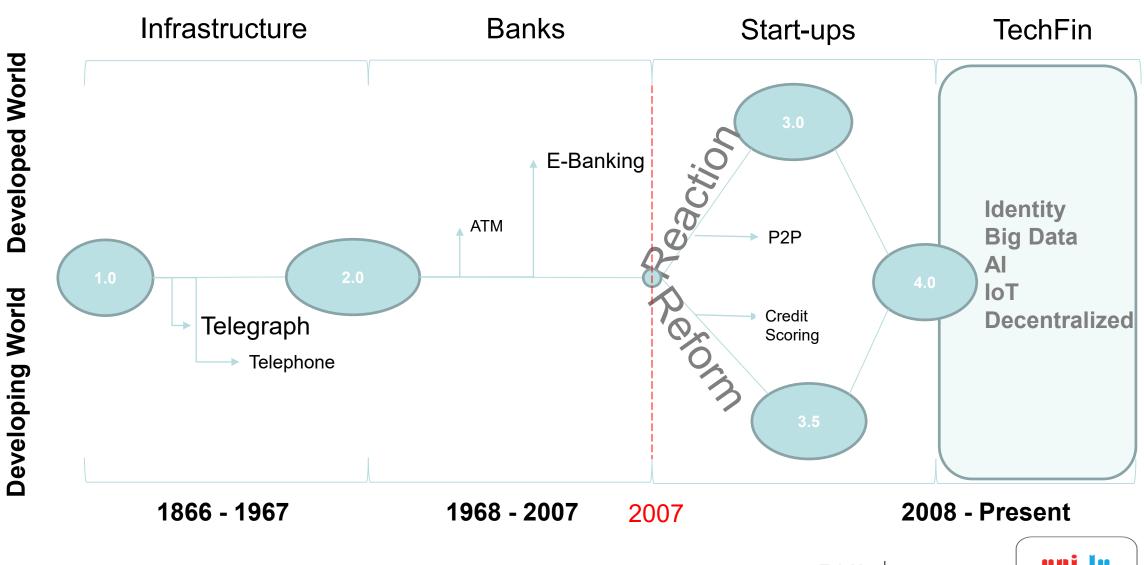


• (2) Financial Inclusion depends on FinTech









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C. Mobile vs Banking Penetration

Within developing parts of Asia, mobile phone ownership is more wide-spread than bank account registration:

China

Population: 1.35bn Formally Banked: 63% Mobile Phone: 89%

India

Population: 1.25bn Formally Banked: 35% Mobile Phone: 71%

Malaysia

Population: 29.7m Formally Banked: 66% Mobile Phone: 131%

Australia

Population: 23.1m Formally Banked: 99% Mobile Phone: 107%



South Korea

Population: 50.2m Formally Banked: 93% Mobile Phone: 111%

<u>Japan</u>

Population: 127.3m Formally Banked: 96% Mobile Phone: 115%

Vietnam

Population: 89.7m Formally Banked: 21% Mobile Phone: 131%

New Zealand

Population: 4.47m Formally Banked: 99% Mobile Phone: 106%

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• (3) FT is a precondition of any successful SDG strategy







No.	Goals	Impa ct	How FT4FI can further goal
1	No poverty	I	Allow for online financing, including credit and crowdfunding; create new income opportunities through online markets and payments; reduce impact of disasters
2	Zero hunger	1	Enhance financial stability; stabilize cash-flows through saving and lending
3	Good health and well- being	I	Provide health insurance and financial stability Enhancing government income and reducing leakages to increase financing available for health
4	Quality education	I	Enable financial planning and saving for school fees; Enhancing government income and reducing leakages to increase financing available for education
5	Gender equality	D	Strengthening female entrepreneurship and financial control
6-7	Water, sanitation, energy	I	Financing development and maintenance of infrastructure; further education of local sustainability expertise
8	Decent work and economic growth	D	Enable online financing, credit and crowdfunding; new (online) income and business opportunities
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	D	Provide financing for development and maintenance of infrastructure Enhancing government income and reducing leakages to increase financing available for infrastructure and R&D
10	Reduced inequalities	D	Enable funding of education and savings which provide the best opportunity for greater participation
16	Peace, justice and strong institutions	I	Robust economic development strengthens peace and civil institutions Enhancing government income and reducing leakages to improve governance, institutions and public trust
17	Partnerships	D	FT allows for engagement of private actors, multiplying assistance of public or state-supported actors

- Theses:
 - (1) Financial Inclusion & SDGs two sides of same coin V
 - (2) Financial Inclusions depends on FinTech V
 - (3) FT a precondition of any successful SDG strategy \(\forall \)
- How to move forward?





- Objectives: financial inclusion, sust. growth, financial stability, market integrity
- Pillar I: Empowering Access Digital ID / eKYC / simplified account opening
- Pillar II: Enabling use: Digital payments infrastructure and open electronic payments systems
- Pillar III: Scaling use Digitization of government payments and provision of services
- Pillar IV: Expanding the quality and range of services: Designing financial systems and structures





- Objectives: financial inclusion, growth, financial stability, market integrity
- Pillar I: Empowering Access Digital ID / eKYC / simplified account opening
 - Examples do exist for official ID systems (Adhaar etc.)
 - Business ID ≠ Official ID
 - Remanufacture Official ID from Business ID!

Digital ID/KYC Utilities

www.ssrn.com/abstract=3224115







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- Objectives: financial inclusion, growth, financial stability, market integrity
- Pillar I: Empowering Access Digital ID / eKYC / simplified account opening
- Pillar II: Enabling use: Digital payments infrastructure and open electronic payments systems
 - Leapfrog bricks-and-mortar bank branches with digital finance and reduce entry costs
 - Mobile Money (E-money) , China: Alipay/WeChat Pay
 - Yu'e Bao established 2013 and now world's largest MMF
 - Important: remittances
- Pillars I + II provide the fundamental infrastructure and enable Pillar III





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- Pillar III: Scaling use Digitization of government payments and provision of services
 - Reduce leakage, improve tax collection, allow SMEs to grow within the formal financial system
 - Examples: State salaries, subsidies, health services
 - P: Existing systems at best half-digital
 - Use limitations, insufficient training





Focus on Pillar III: Scaling use

- Proper design of G2P payments is key
 - Government-designed account procedures should facilitate later unrestricted (!) payments
 - P: Digital-to-real gap
 - If merchants cannot do business without accepting e-money, they will find a way to facilitate them
 - Simple functionality: Learning required to receive government support must enable to make/receive other transfers
- Government can promote e-commerce
 - Highlight the advantages of e-money, setting limits for cash transactions
 - Requiring merchants to accept digital payments

> FINTECH 4 FIN.INCL.





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- Pillar III: Scaling use Digitization of government payments and provision of services
- Pillar IV: Expanding the quality and range of services: Designing financial systems and structures
 - From payment to credit to insurance to wealth management





E. Take Aways: FinTech – Financial Inclusion – Sustainable Investments

(1) Financial Inclusion & SDGs two sides of same coin

(2) FinTech is the key driver for Financial Inclusion

(3) FT a precondition of any successful SDG strategy





E. Take Aways: 4 Pillars of Financial Infrastructure Development

I. Access

 Digital Identity / eKYC

II. Infrastructure

 Open electronic payment systems

III. Scale

E-Government in service and payments

IV. Expansion

Digital financial markets







Thanks!

Sandboxes vs Innovation Hubs

FT4FI vs SDGs

https://ssrn.com/abstract=3455872 https://ssrn.com/abstract=3387359

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www.ssrn.com/abstract=324528





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