



# L'inclusione finanziaria nell'agenda dei regolatori

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# Inclusione finanziaria: una definizione

Financial inclusion means that individuals and businesses have access to useful and affordable financial products and services that meet their needs – transactions, payments, savings, credit and insurance – delivered in a responsible and sustainable way.

Access to a transaction account is a first step toward broader financial inclusion since it allows people to store money, and send and receive payments. A transaction account can also serve as a gateway to other financial services, which is why ensuring that people worldwide can have access to a transaction account is the focus of the World Bank Group's Universal Financial Access 2020 initiative.

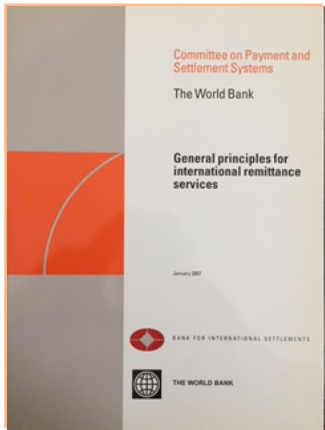
*<http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/financialinclusion/overview>*



# Gli obiettivi del regolatore e inclusione finanziaria: un percorso condiviso

- Stabilità (micro e macro)
- Tutela investitori/risparmiatori/utenti
- Competitività del sistema finanziario
- Affidabilità ed efficienza
- Prevenzione contrasto del rischio di riciclaggio

# Gli obiettivi del regolatore: un percorso per l'inclusione finanziaria



(...)  
In November 2015 the FSB announced a four-point action plan to address the decline in correspondent banking relationships, (...)  
A Correspondent Banking Coordination Group (CBCG) was established in March 2016 to implement the action plan, which is: (i) further examining the dimensions of the decline and **implications for financial inclusion** and financial stability; (ii) clarifying regulatory expectations, including through more guidance by the FATF; (iii) supporting domestic capacity- building in jurisdictions that are home to affected correspondent banks; and (iv) strengthening tools for due diligence by correspondent banks.

Press Release Meeting of the Financial Stability Board in Chengdu on 21 July 2016







# Le rimesse, tema sempre attuale: accesso e costi



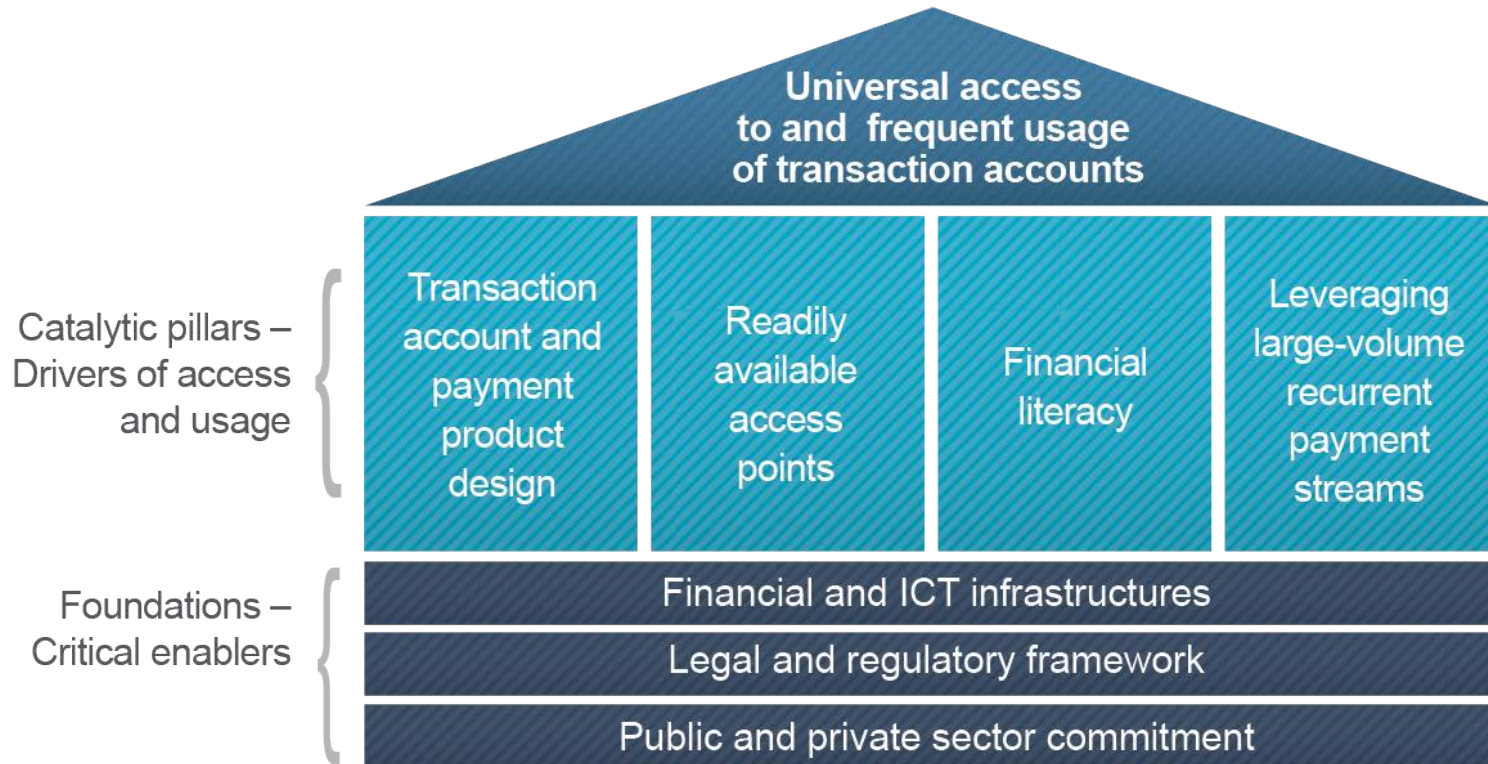
134. Given the development impact of remittance flows, we will facilitate a more efficient transfer and improved use of remittances and enhance cooperation between national and international organizations, in order to implement the recommendations of the 2007 Berlin G8 Conference and of the Global Remittances Working Group established in 2009 and coordinated by the World Bank. We will aim to make financial services more accessible to migrants and to those who receive remittances in the developing world. We will work to achieve in particular the objective of a reduction of the global average costs of transferring remittances from the present 10% to 5% in 5 years through enhanced information, transparency, competition and cooperation with partners, generating a significant net increase in income for migrants and their families in the developing world.



# Prevenzione di attività criminali e inclusione finanziaria: un trade-off possibile

FATF is convinced that the promotion of well regulated financial systems and services is central to any effective and comprehensive Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (AML/CFT) regime. However, applying an overly cautious approach to AML/CFT safeguards can have the unintended consequence of excluding legitimate businesses and consumers from the financial system. The Guidance paper focuses on ensuring that AML/CFT controls do not inhibit access to well regulated financial services for financially excluded and underserved groups, including low income, rural sector and undocumented groups. The document provides clarity and guidance on the FATF Recommendations that are relevant when promoting financial inclusion and shows how the Recommendations can be read and interpreted to support financial access.

# Pagamenti e inclusione finanziaria







# Pagamenti e inclusione finanziaria

	% Famiglie con c/c bancario e postale			% Famiglie senza conti correnti ma con carte prepagate			% famiglie 'incluse' (conti + carte prepagate)	
	2011	2014		2011	2014		2011	2014
<b>Italia</b>	86%	87%		2%	8%	88%	95%	
<b>Europa</b>	94%	95%		.	.	.	.	

Fonte: World Bank, Global Index database; Banca d'Italia, Indagine Bilanci Famiglie Italiane



# Pagamenti e inclusione finanziaria

Simply put, financial inclusion may be interpreted as having access to and using the type of financial **services that meet the user's needs**.

A small farmer, for example, might find the services of a money transfer operator or a mobile money account for person-to-person funds transfers sufficient to meet his/her specific needs at a certain point in time. In contrast, the person next door may operate a small business and may need a larger variety of financial services, such as the ability to accept non-cash payments from customers, a savings or investment account in which to deposit the proceeds of the business, and probably even a form of credit. While the need for and use of financial services by the latter may be higher than that of its neighbour, this rather simple conceptualisation of financial inclusion would regard both households as **"financially included"**.

# Pagamenti e inclusione finanziaria



This report is premised on two key points: (i) **efficient, accessible and safe retail payment systems and services are critical for greater financial inclusion;** and (ii) a transaction account is an essential financial service in its own right and can also serve as a gateway to other financial services. For the purposes of this report, transaction accounts are defined as accounts (including e-money/prepaid accounts) held with banks or other authorised and/or regulated payment service providers (PSPs), which can be used to make and receive payments and to store value



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# Inclusione finanziaria e stabilità



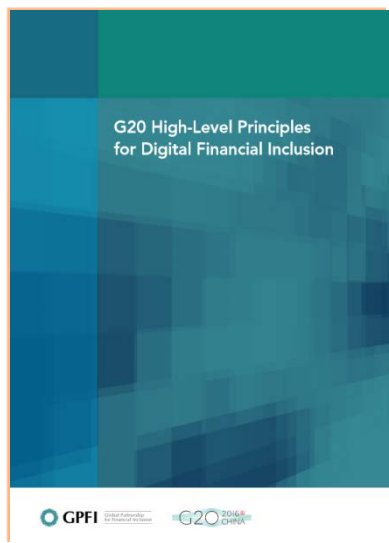
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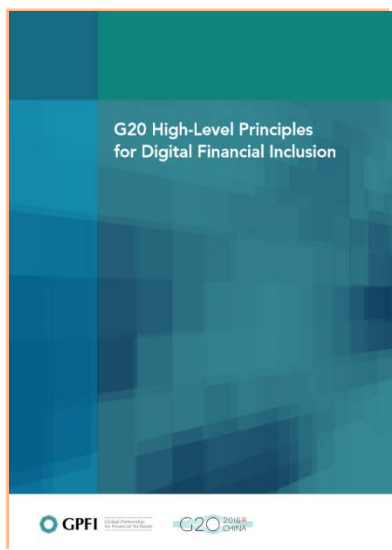
# Inclusione finanziaria e Digital Innovation



**Digital financial inclusion promotes efficient interconnection among participants in economic activities. Leveraging the opportunities that technology offers to reduce costs, expand scale, and deepen the reach of financial services will be critical to achieving universal financial inclusion. In 2016, the G20 has the opportunity to shape and accelerate the use of digital mechanisms for improving financial access and inclusion. The G20 can help catalyze and inform country-led actions, with significant potential for social and economic impacts at the household, community, national and international levels.**

**“We endorse the G20 High-Level Principles for Digital Financial Inclusion, the updated version of the G20 Financial Inclusion Indicators, and the implementation framework of the G20 Action Plan on SME Financing, developed by the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPFI). We encourage countries to consider these principles in devising their broader financial inclusion plans, particularly in the area of digital financial inclusion.” —Communiqué of the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting, 23–24 July 2016, Chengdu, China.**

# Inclusione finanziaria e Digital Innovation



**PRINCIPLE 1: Promote a Digital Approach to Financial Inclusion**

**PRINCIPLE 2: Balance Innovation and Risk to Achieve Digital Financial Inclusion**

**PRINCIPLE 3: Provide an Enabling and Proportionate Legal and Regulatory Framework for Digital Financial Inclusion**

**PRINCIPLE 4: Expand the Digital Financial Services Infrastructure Ecosystem**

**PRINCIPLE 5: Establish Responsible Digital Financial Practices to Protect Consumers**

**PRINCIPLE 6: Strengthen Digital and Financial Literacy and Awareness**

**PRINCIPLE 7: Facilitate Customer Identification for Digital Financial Services**

**PRINCIPLE 8: Track Digital Financial Inclusion Progress**