



Realizing the Potential of Digital Financial Services & FinTech to Catalyze Women's Financial Inclusion

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IMF Alignment with the 2030 Agenda

Strong, inclusive and sustainable growth with poverty eradication



Closing infrastructure gaps in a sustainable way



Gender equity and inclusion



Policies to address climate change



Creating fiscal space for essential public service delivery



Providing capacity building for strengthening institutions; addressing governance



Domestic and global economic and financial stability/means of implementation



Providing capacity building to strengthen national statistical systems and to develop SDGs global indicator framework



IMF's Commitment to the 2030 Development Agenda



Operationalizing IMF's Commitment: Work Program

Analytical work on economic inclusion

Coverage of inclusion issues in surveillance work

42 country studies completed for inequality and 40 for gender

Support for Capacity Development

Course for country officials on inclusive growth and inclusive finance for development

FSSRs focus on financial inclusion & its links to stability

Costa Rica, Fiji, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Uganda

Coverage in FSAPs, jointly with the World Bank

The Bali Fintech Agenda

Enabling fintech; ensuring financial sector resilience; addressing risks; and promoting international cooperation

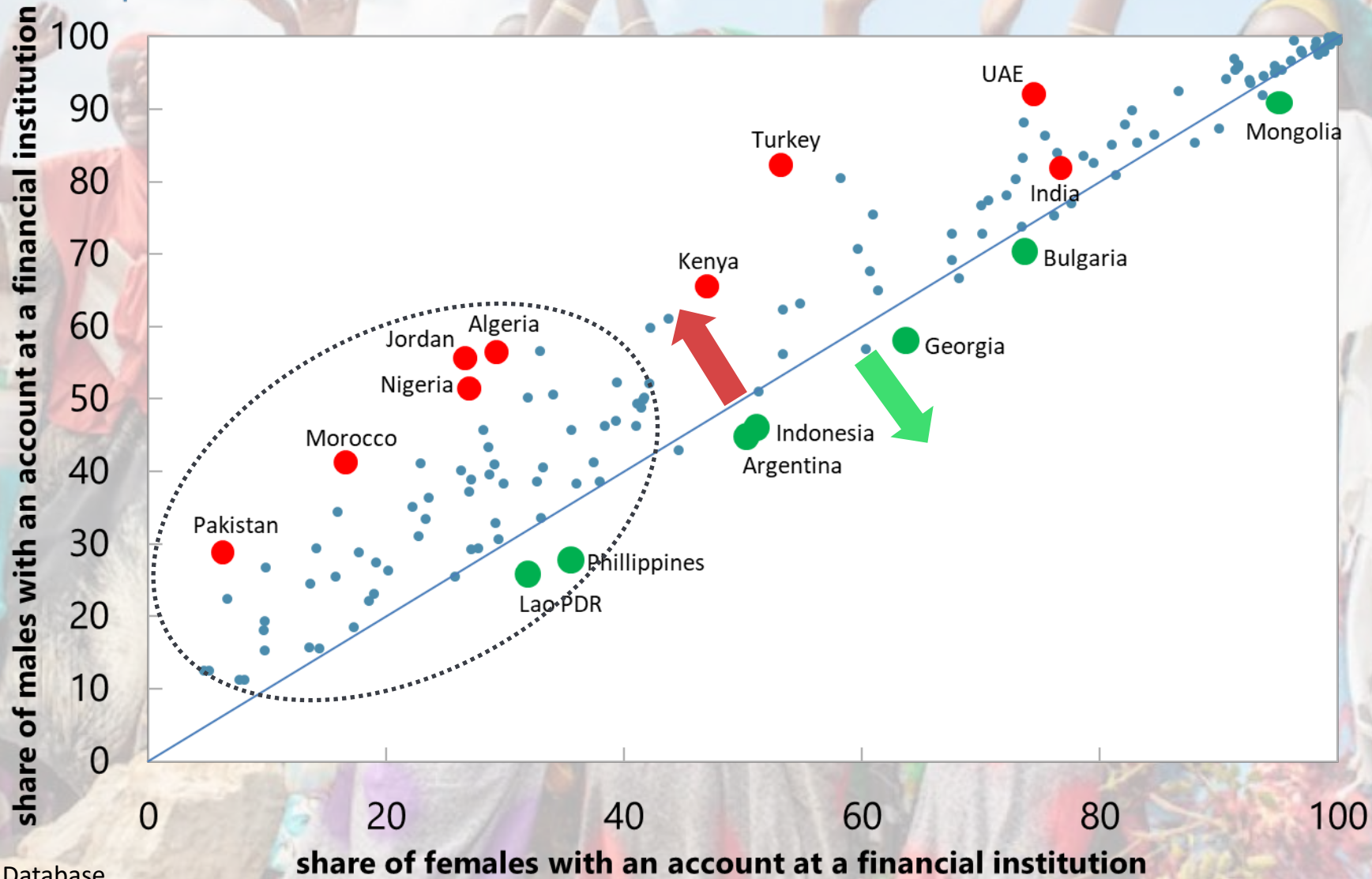
Improving data collection and dissemination

IMF's Financial Access Survey complements WB's Findex (2004 - Present); Covering digital access, gender-disaggregated data (2018); Monitors SDGs (2 indicators)

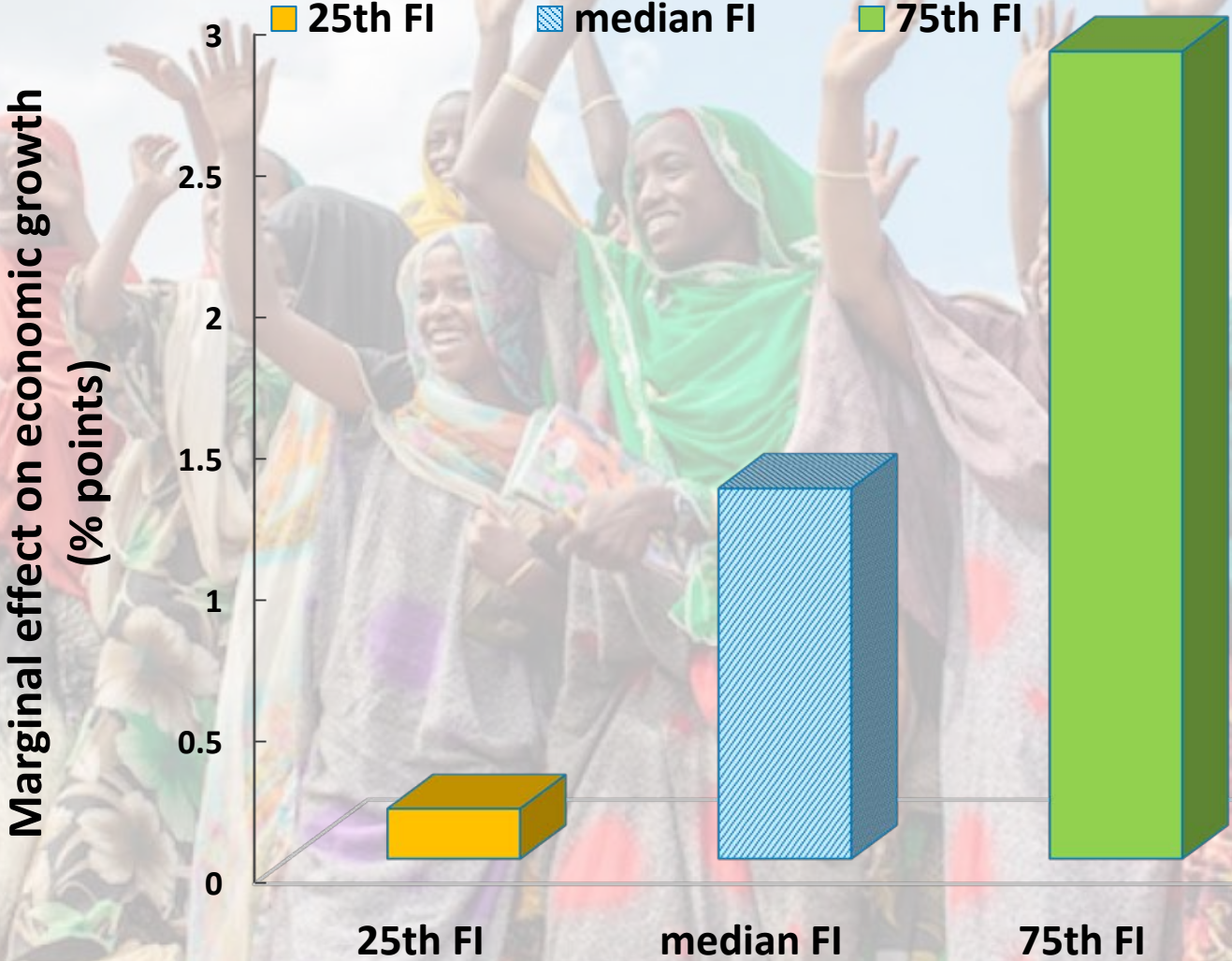
Financial Inclusion: long way to go...

% of Adults with a Financial Institution Account

(in percent, 2017)



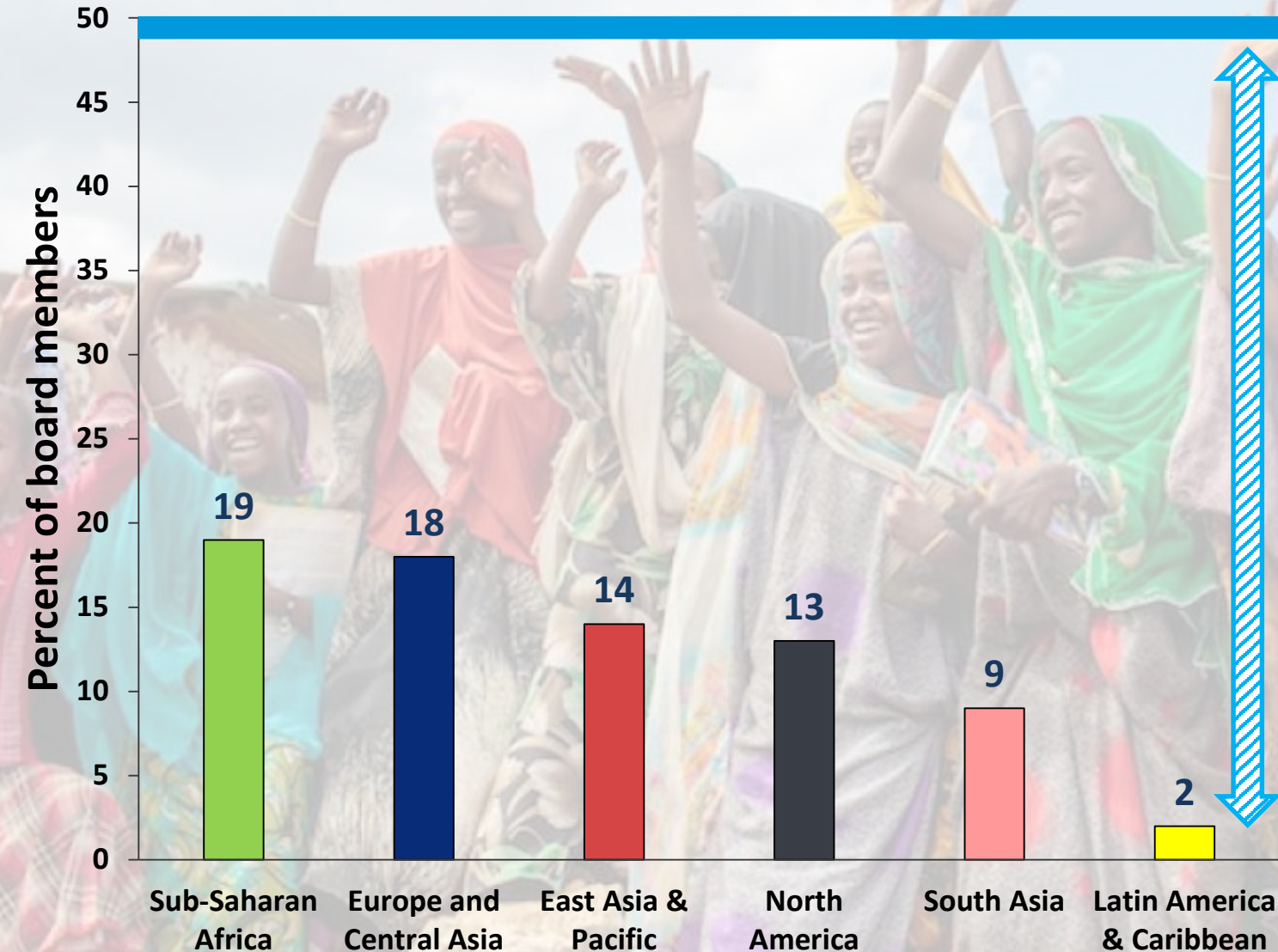
Inclusion-growth nexus: positive effect on economic growth



Financial inclusion ("FI") approximated by ATMs per 100,000 adults.

Source: IMF Staff Discussion Note 15/17 ("Financial Inclusion : Can it Meet Multiple Macroeconomic Goals?")

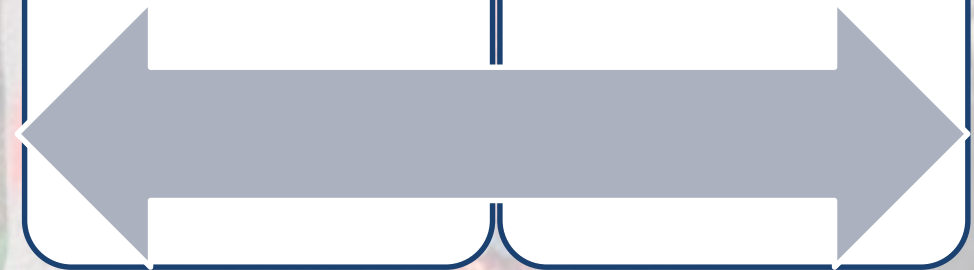
Why gender may matter for financial stability



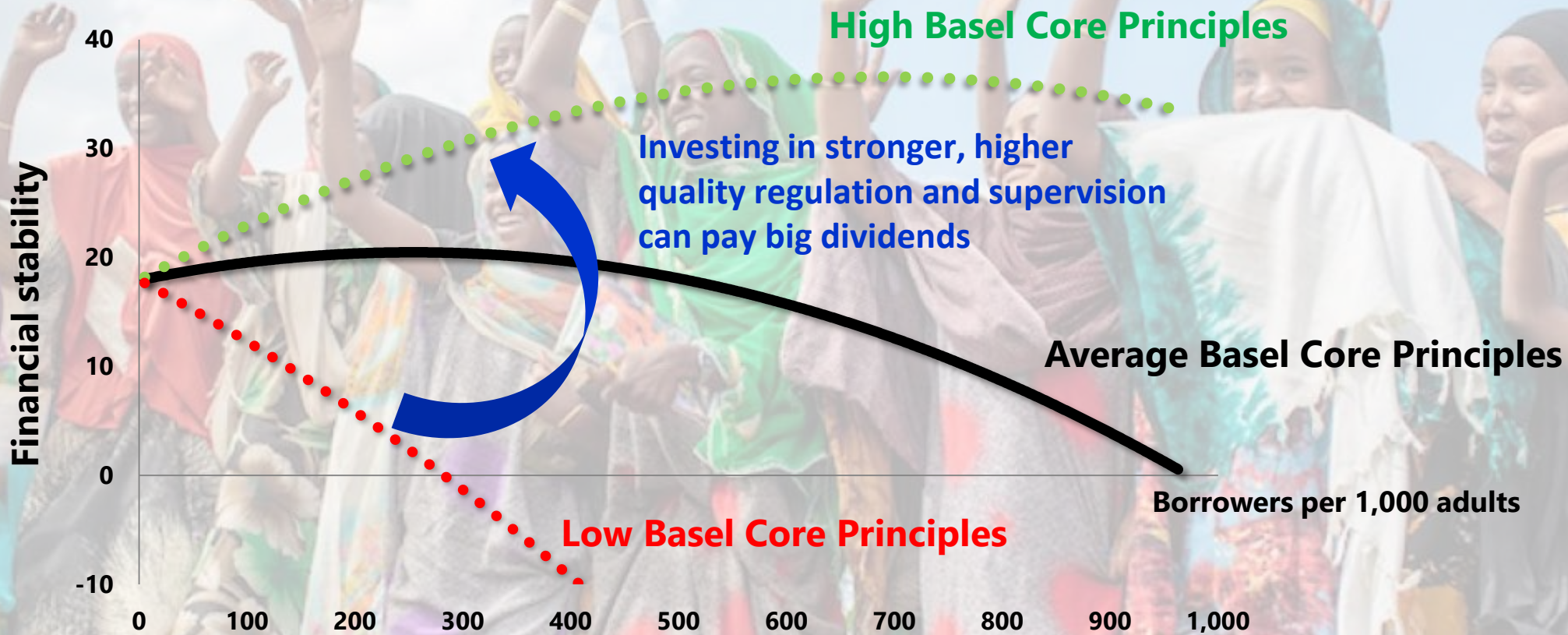
A larger share of women on bank boards and in banking supervision is associated with greater bank stability



Banks with more women on the board had lower NPLs and higher capital buffers



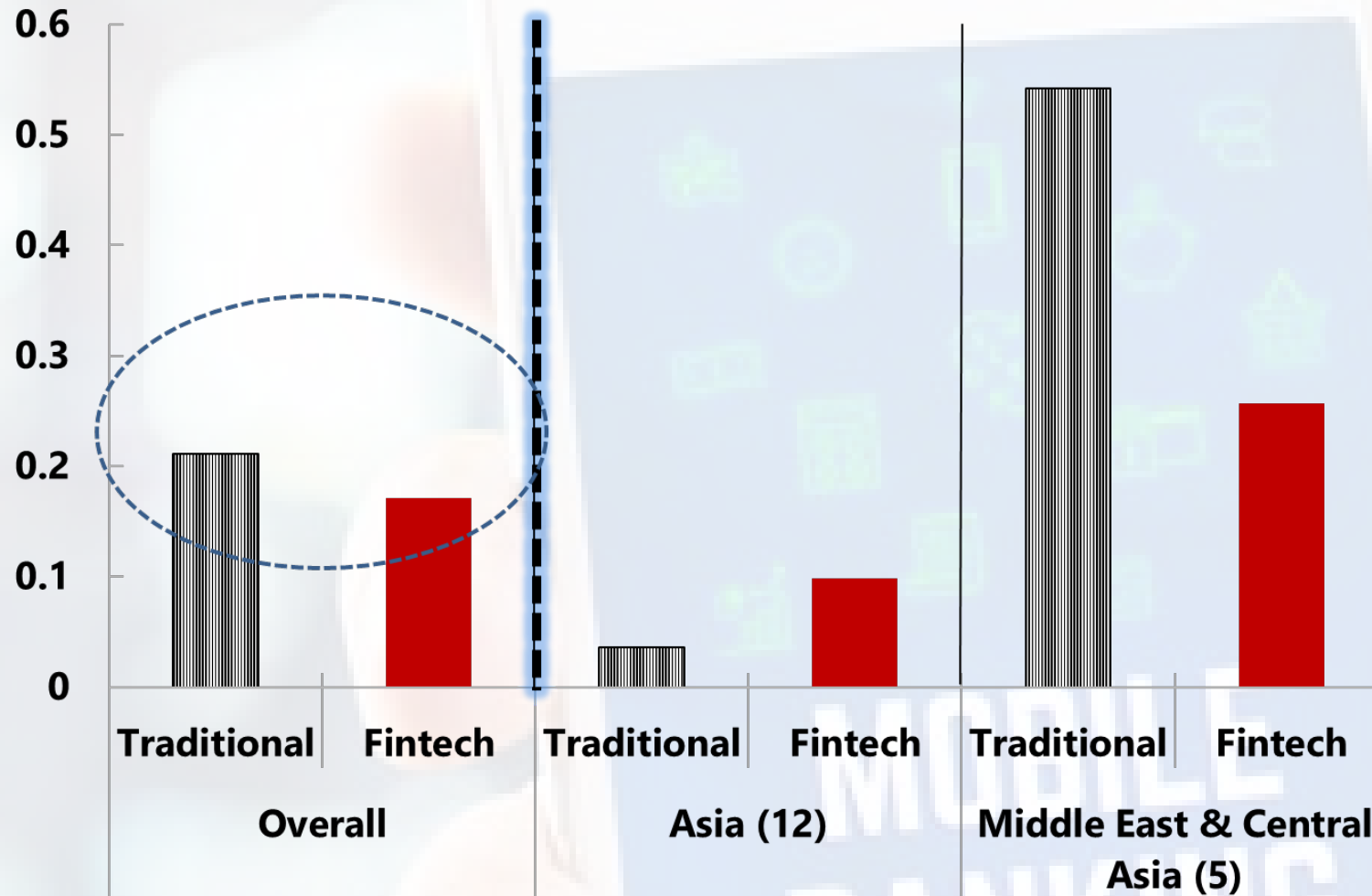
Financial stability risks with broadening credit access rise as supervisory quality falls, **same for men and women**



... in contrast, increases in financial services other than credit do not seem to hurt stability

Is FinTech closing gender gaps? Early findings

Gender Gap: Traditional vs. Technology-driven Financial Inclusion (2017, higher value indicates larger gender gaps)



Source: 2017 Global Findex, IMF staff calculations.

Based on a sample of 52 developing countries for which data is available. 'Traditional' represents financial access and usage via traditional financial institutions; 'Fintech' represents financial access and usage through technology (mobile phone, internet). Gender gap is calculated as a ratio of (Male-Female)/Male, i.e., the % by which male financial inclusion is higher than females'. A higher value indicates larger gender gaps. For variables where data for gender breakdown is not available, we use the same values for female and male. Therefore, this might underestimate the gender gap.