2021 Benchmark

Benchmark Consumers Protection, Financial Education and Inclusion

HAS YOUR COUNTRY ADOPTED A FINANCIAL EDUCATION STRATEGY AS ADVOCATED BY THE OECD?

40% YES

60% NO

WHAT ARE THE MAIN LIMITATIONS OR DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN THE FIELD OF FINANCIAL EDUCATION?

"Low-income households could prefer informal sector for financial services as the formal financial service could be difficult"

"Limited financial knowledge of people at large to get financial services without learning about them"

"Not sufficiently reliable and educational information, there is a need to provide more financial education on any kind of media"

"The national financial education program faces budget issues for its implementation"

"Poverty and discrepancies between regions in terms of education, wealth-fare and unemployment"

WHAT HAS BEEN THE IMPACT OF THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC ON FINANCIAL EDUCATION IN YOUR COUNTRY?

"The pandemic slowed down awareness-raising actions"

"Various methods of operations adopted by the banking business under new normalcy are being carried out however a full assessment on the evolution of infrastructure in the country"

"Covid-19 has further delayed the implementation of the National Financial Literacy Program"

"Whilst the quality of infrastructure is satisfying, some direction toward the digital channels when it comes to the financial services"

WHAT ARE THE TWO MAIN OBSTACLES TO ACCESS TO BASIC BANKING SERVICES IN YOUR COUNTRY?

WHAT ARE THE OPPORTUNITIES OF DIGITAL FINANCE FOR LOW-INCOME CLIENTS?

"Allow them to carry out financial transactions locally"

"Better management of expenditure and income"

"Financial service at a lower cost"

"Reduction in the rate of theft and loss risks during cash transactions"

"Put some large countries digital finance is a solution for extending financial services to the unbanked, easy and secure way for transacting, ensuring that the funds are routed through the banking system, increasing the client base of the banks and providing them to promote new products"

WHAT ARE THE RISKS OF DIGITAL FINANCE FOR LOW-INCOME CLIENTS?

"May include relatively high data cost and cyber risks"

"Operational risks including fraud, agent errors as well as inadequate data handling practices"

People might not understand how properly these financial services

"Risk of poor credit practices by banks or more frequent registration of customers on credit bureaus"

Incident responses which may lead to increased financial exclusion"

WHAT ARE THE BARRIERS FOR DEVELOPING DIGITAL FINANCE?

"The poor penetration of the internet connection"

"The non-popularization of digital financial services among the inclusive populations"

"The absence of regulations governing the sector"

"Lack of trust in financial institutions"

"Low financial literacy levels, especially in rural areas"

WHAT HAS BEEN THE IMPACT OF THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC ON FINANCIAL INCLUSION IN YOUR COUNTRY?

"Staff reduction at financial institutions"

"The short time frame for developing new programs, systems and products"

"Increase of the cost of mobile banking and mobile purchase"

"Increase of the client's income (cash loss, growing fear of investing)"

HAS THE CENTRAL BANK A LEGAL MISSION OF FINANCIAL SERVICES CONSUMERS' PROTECTION?

75% YES

25% NO

MAY YOUR AUTHORITY RECEIVE COMPLAINS AND CLAIMS FROM THE CONSUMERS AGAINST THE CREDIT INSTITUTIONS?

YES 89%

NO 11%

PERIODICAL ALERTS AND WARNINGS AGAINST SOME DUBIOUS FINANCIAL PRODUCTS OR INSTITUTIONS ARE THEY BROADCASTED AMONG THE GENERAL PUBLIC?

33% NO

67% YES

WHAT HAS BEEN THE IMPACT OF THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC ON FINANCIAL SERVICES CONSUMER PROTECTION IN YOUR COUNTRY?

"A greater number of complaints"

"The quality of the information on credit conditions has deteriorated"

Some Central bank's initiatives have not been well implemented in the banks and accordingly we have received many complaints

DATA CONTAINED IN THIS DOCUMENT ARE CALCULATED FROM PARTICIPANTS' RESPONSES TO A QUESTIONNAIRE CIRCULATED PRIOR TO THE CONFERENCE AND DO NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT THE OFFICIAL POSITIONS OF THE METHODOLOGIES EXPERTISE ACROSS JURISDICTIONS.