

A Macro View of Microfinance and Financial Inclusion

Martin Čihák, Advisor and Unit Chief, IMF

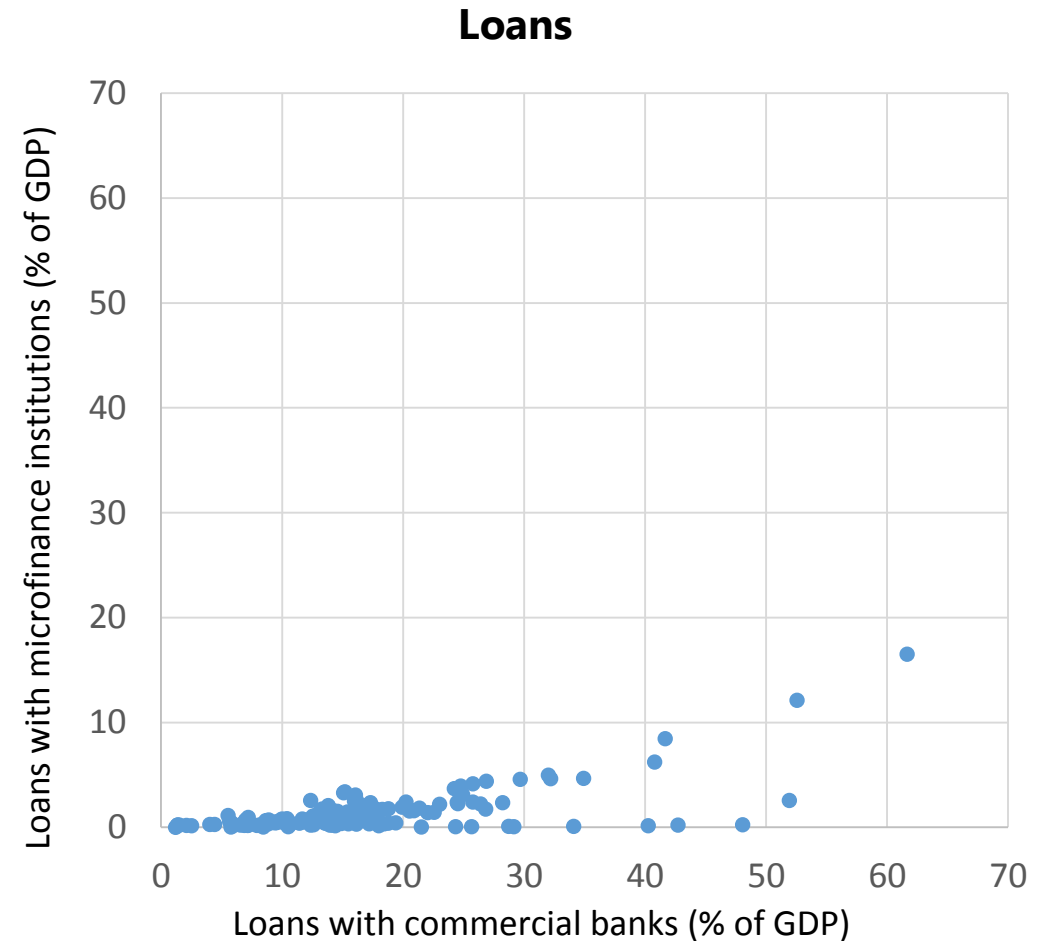
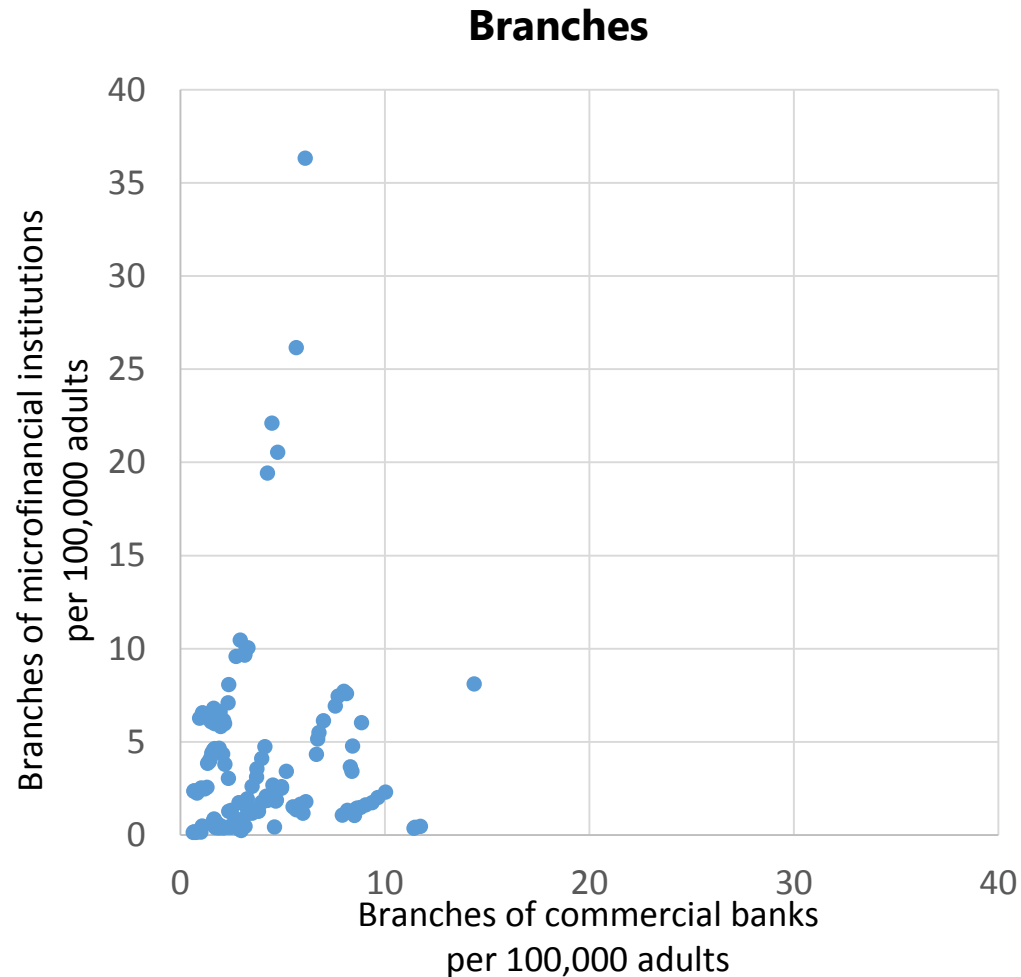


The Fourth IMF Statistical Forum, November 17, 2016

Session I. Access for Everyone: Statistics and Financial Inclusion

Discussion of “Microfinance and Financial Inclusion” by Prof. Jonathan Morduch

Microfinance and financial inclusion: a bird's eye view from global data



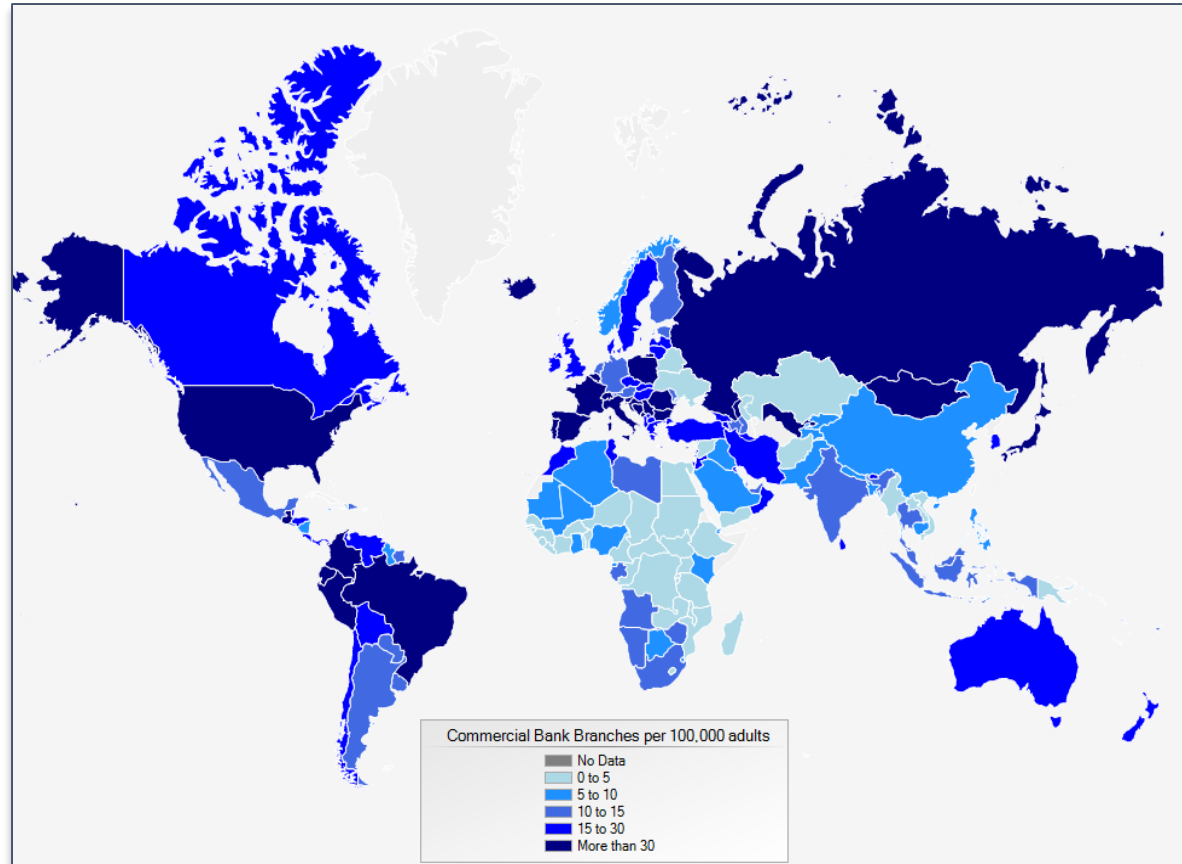
... agreed on the important role of statistics on microfinance

Source: Financial Access Survey, IMF

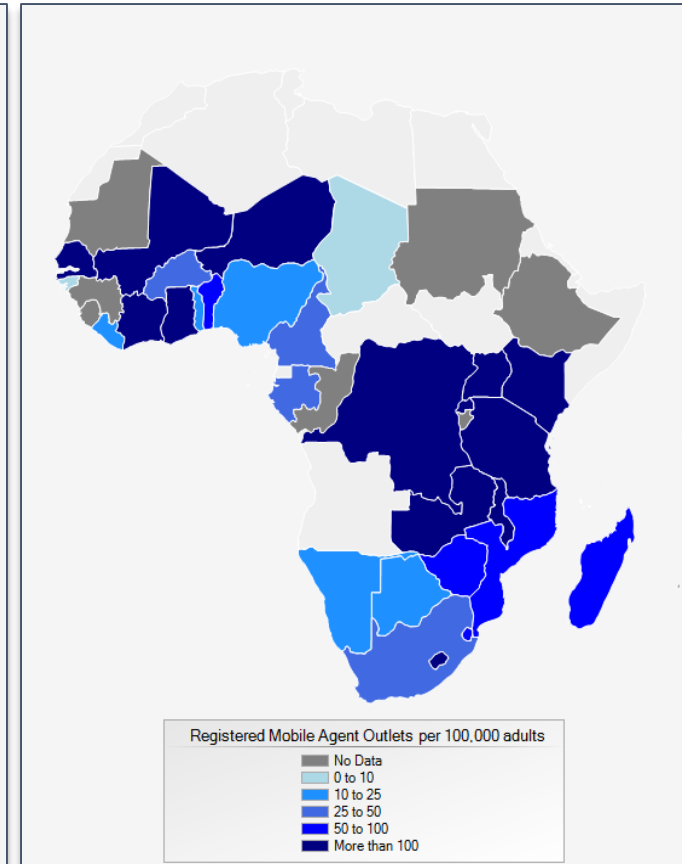
Financial inclusion ≠ microcredit

Example: leapfrogging via digital access

Traditional access



Digital access

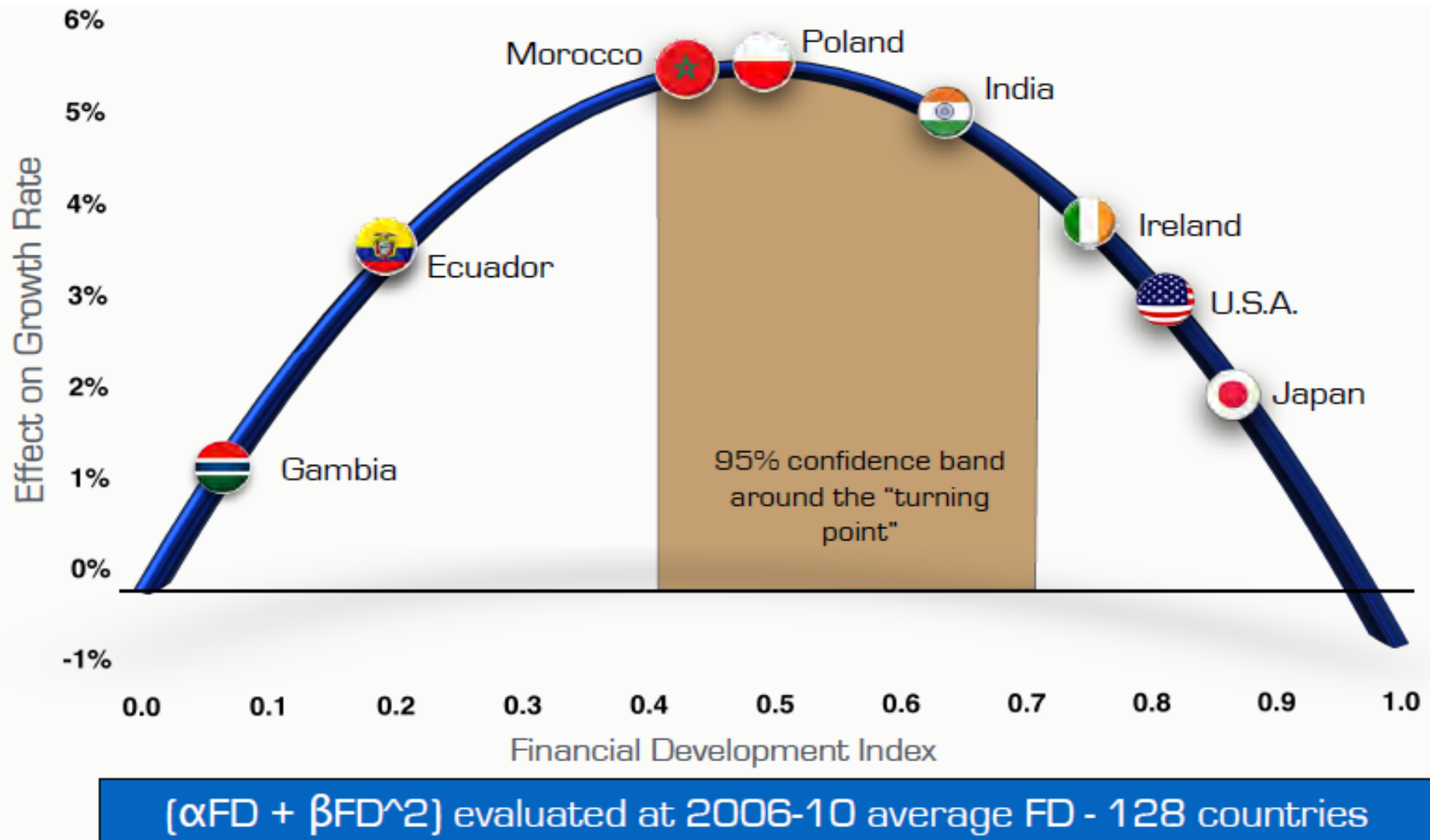


Macroeconomic dimensions of financial inclusion (and microfinance)



Sources: IMF Staff Discussion Note 15/17 "Financial Inclusion: Can It Meet Multiple Macroeconomic Goals?"
NBER WP 17905: "Macroeconomics of Microfinance"

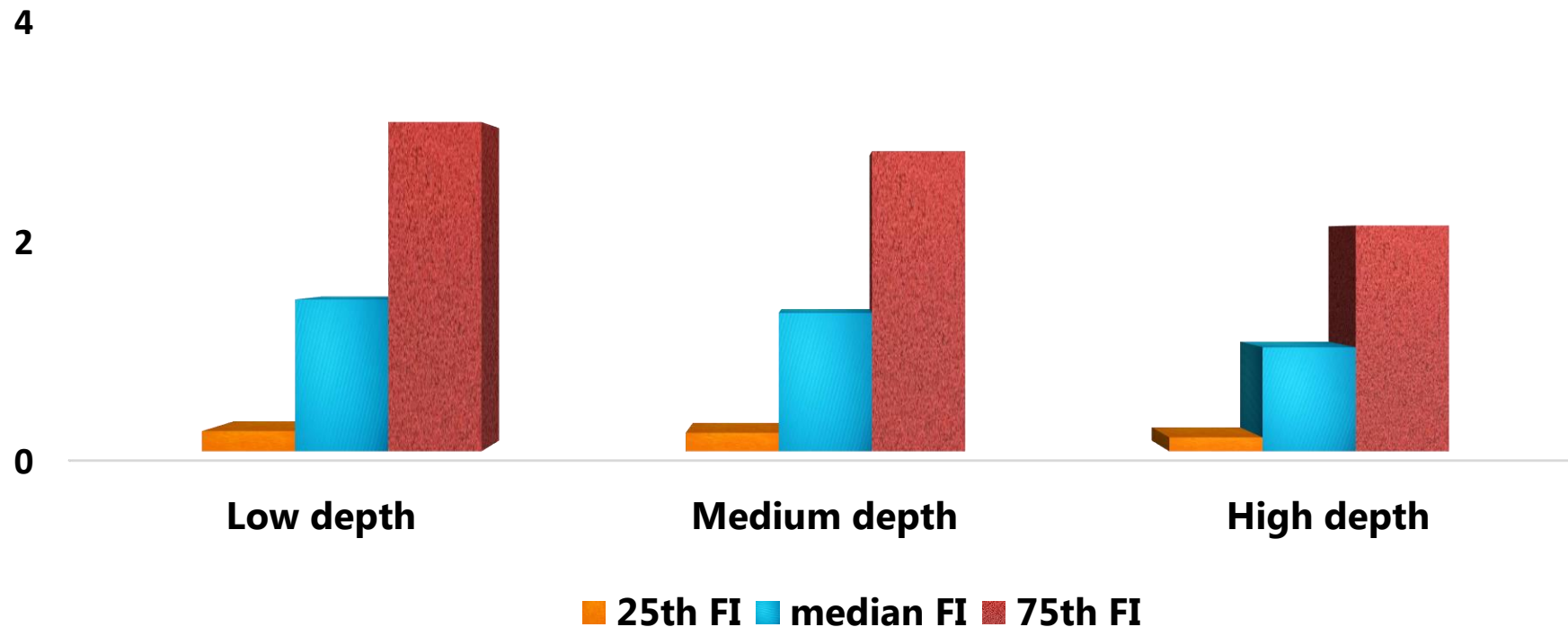
Broader context: new empirical evidence that financial *deepening* helps growth up to a point



Financial inclusion: positive effect on growth, although falling at high financial depth

Marginal effects on economic growth (%)

Financial Inclusion (FI) = ATMs per 100,000 adults



Financial inclusion and stability: two silos?



Financial inclusion

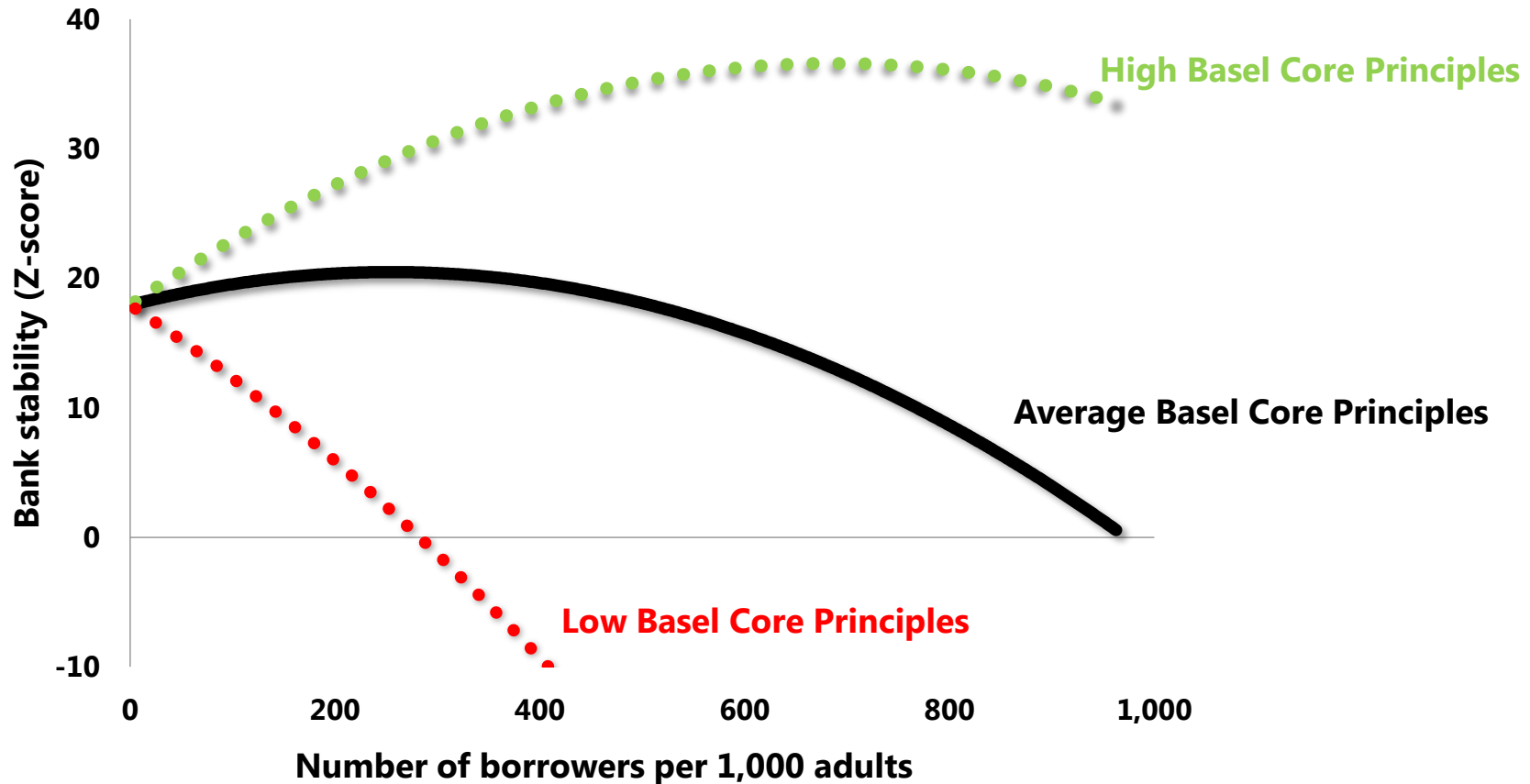


Financial stability

$$E[stable\&inclusive] = E[stable] + E[inclusive] + Cov[inclusive, stable]$$

- The two outcomes are NOT independent -> need to address tradeoffs/synergies
- The inclusion-stability relationship is influenced by financial openness, tax rates, education, depth of credit information systems, and quality of regulation & supervision

Financial stability: risks with broadening credit access rise as supervisory quality falls



In contrast: increases in financial services other than credit do not seem to hurt stability

Key issue: proportionality in regulation and supervision of “institutions relevant to financial inclusion”

Note: Basel Committee has issued a new guidance on this issue in September 2016