

SME access to finance and FinScope Africa findings

Bob Currin
Consultant to FinMark Trust South Africa

Abuja Nigeria 20 June 2007







- Independent, non-profit making trust formed in April 2002 with initial funding from DFID
- Mission "Making Financial Markets Work for the Poor"
- SACU originally, now African continent mandate – (also Pakistan for FinScope)
- Facilitating and catalysing the next generation of development around access to financial services
- Transaction banking, insurance, housing finance - also savings, enterprise finance
- Research, facilitation, advocacy, innovation



FinMark Trust overview





Institutional infrastructure

Policies, laws, regulations

Organizational infrastructure

Diversity, capacity, competition, innovation

Support infrastructure

Service providers, information





FinMark Trust "house"





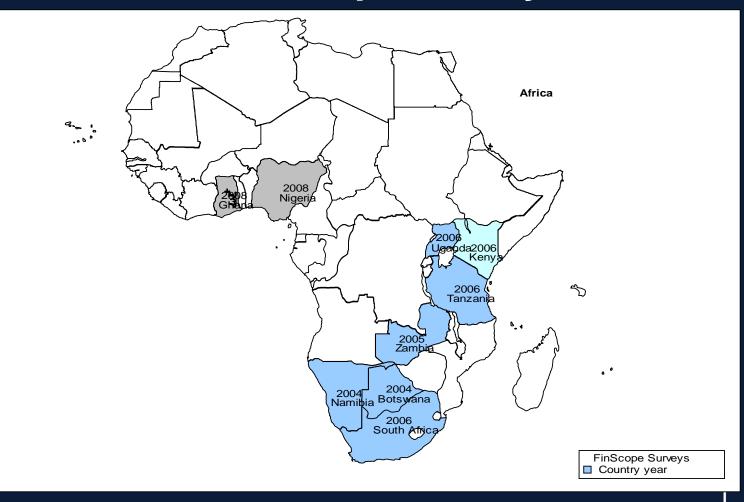
Comprehensive demand-side survey of consumers, financial Product usage, attitudes and behaviour

Recognises that information is central to the sound functioning of financial markets, relevant to policymakers and service providers alike

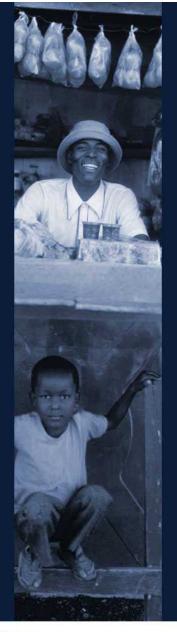


FinScope Survey

FinScope Survey Countries







- Cross country comparability = important for regional expansion strategies
- Key indicators of financial access and obstacles
- Affords market insights to inform the process of policy and regulatory integration
- Informs service providers beyond their normal focus areas and niches

Facilitates stratified market interventions – public/ private partnerships, co-operation and alignment



FinScope value proposition



MARKET PROVISION		STATE PROVISION
SAVINGS		Social Grants
CREDIT		Tax Relief
TRANSACTION BANKING		Subsidies
ENTERPRISE FINANCE		Development assistance
HOUSING FINANCE		
	?	
INSURANCE		



Stratified market intervention



Information *asymmetry* at the heart of poorly functioning markets

- In financial markets, must take into account:
 - > Physical access
 - > Appropriateness of products
 - > Affordability
- Informal as important as formal therefore demand-side measurement is key
- Should take into account the context in which financial decisions are made
- Spatial mapping completes the picture



Measuring access to finance

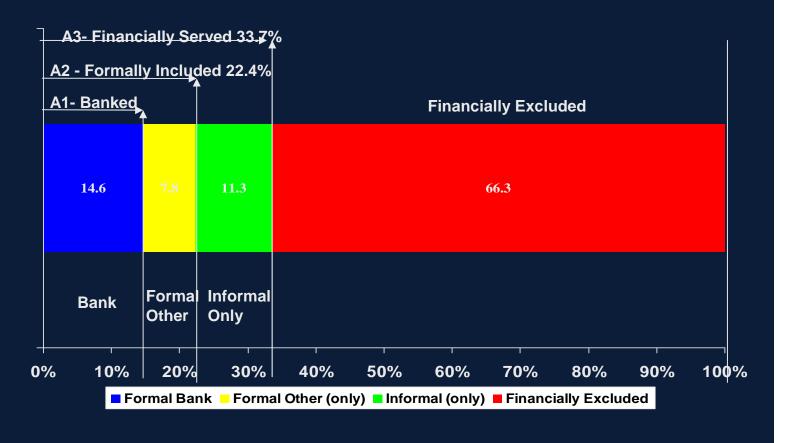


- FinScope Application examples
- The Access Strand



FinScope impacts and benefits

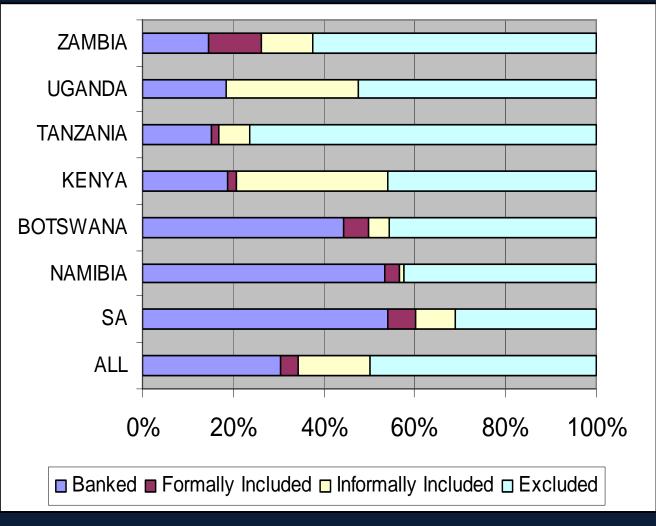






Access Strand – a continuum of the market





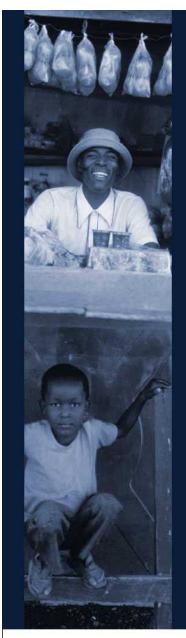


Access Strands so far ...



Tanzania - Access Strands

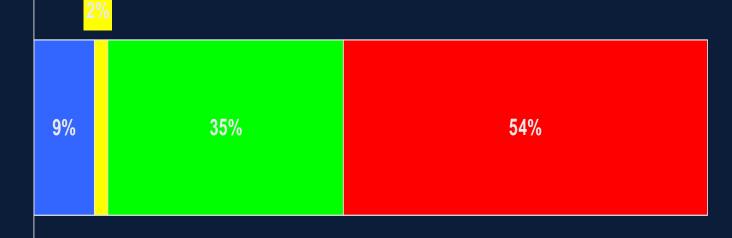






■ II - Informally Included ■ E - Excluded

Access to financial services by categories









Access strand by income source





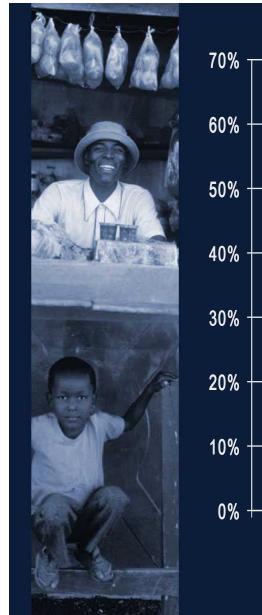
Access strand by income source South Africa



- FinScope SME Pilot Study
- Gauteng province South Africa
- Combined household/enterprise survey (ILO Methodology)
- Area based sampling methodology
- Sample 2000 respondents



FinScope impacts and benefits







Traditional Market View



The Scope of the Small Business Market



- Because the small business market is so varied and diverse it required moving away from a one dimensional sizing of the market that purely looked at the formality, size or legal status of the business
- A segmentation or classification tool was created to look at the continuum of small business from the informal street vendors to the more sophisticated and sustainable business practices
- A Business Sophistication Measure (BSM) was created to illustrate the principal axis of the small business landscape





- Market segmentation is based on the principle that groups of very similar people will behave in similar ways
- Segmentation creates new information about the people in the database in the form of clusters.
- People are classified into a number of segments or groups.
- Essential to be inclusive at questionnaire design phase
- Requirements
 - Valid internally
 - Valid externally
 - Grouping "like" people
 - Identifiable and manageable clusters



Segmentation



The Scope of the Small Business Market



BSM - Business Sophistication Model - Questions

Questions considered for the BSM were:

What type of business is it?

Do you sell the goods as you buy them or do you add value or both?

Do you have a written employment contract for your employees

What type of premises do you operate your business from?

Do you own, rent or just use the place where you trade / run your business from?

Services and equipment

Partners or shareholders

Do you have a written shareholders/partnership/ members agreement

Keep financial records or accounts?

Do you keep these financial records yourself/internally or does someone from outside help you?

Are your financial records audited?

Is this business a franchise?

Is your company / business a subsidiary / part of another company?

Do you have any affiliations with international companies?

Do you do any business / trade with anyone outside South Africa?

Import/ export/both?

Offer goods or services on credit?

Type of credit

Pay taxes

Compliance with acts

Professional services handled by staff

banks used

Type of banking services

Do you have any loans for your business?

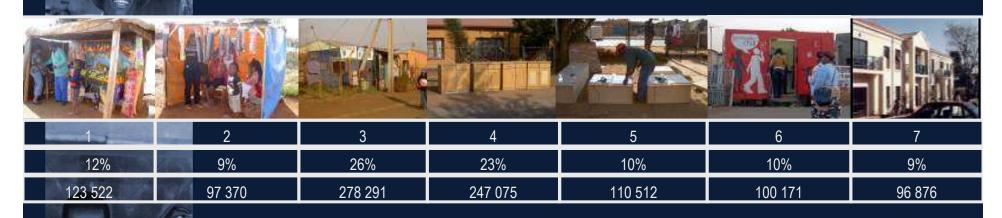


From where did you get the loan?
Types of insurance paid for by the business



Introducing the Landscape of Small Business

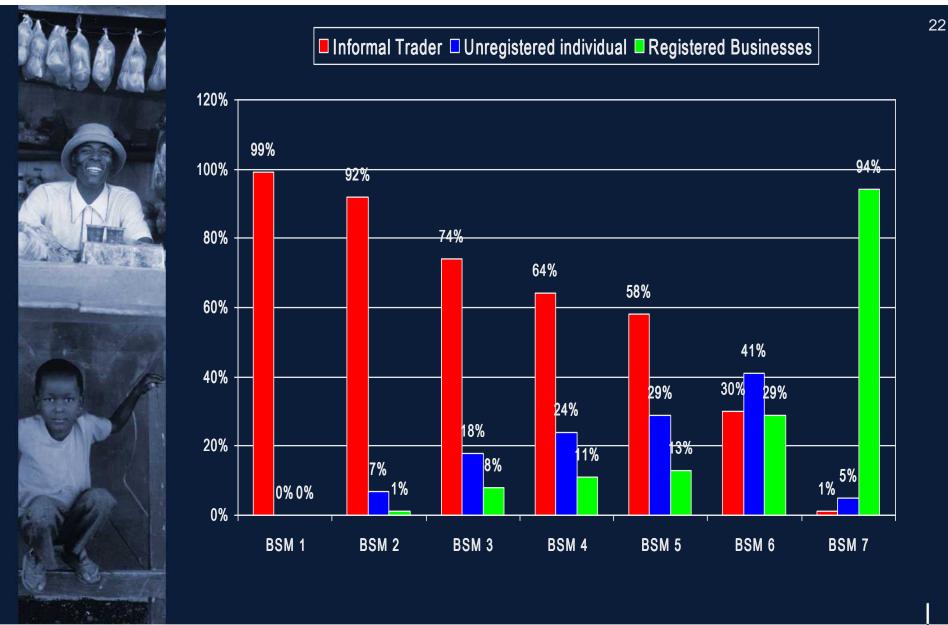
The BSM identified 7different segments plotting the growth of business sophistication



Total Market Size 1 053 818

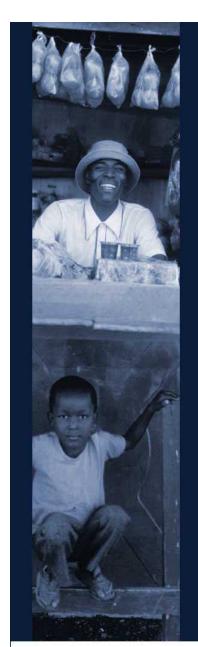


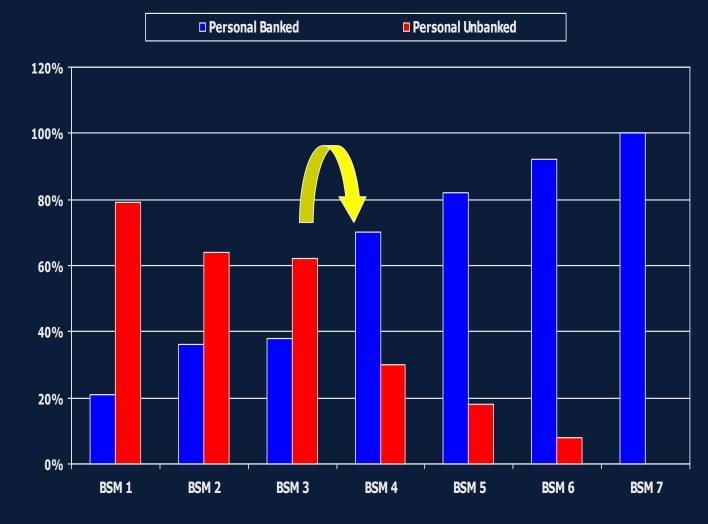






Small Business Market by BSM



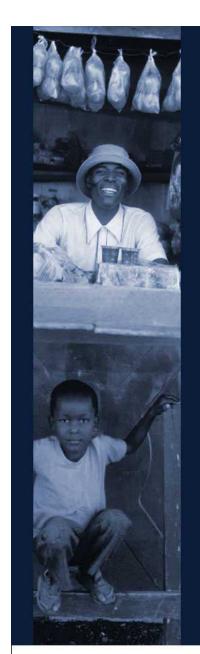


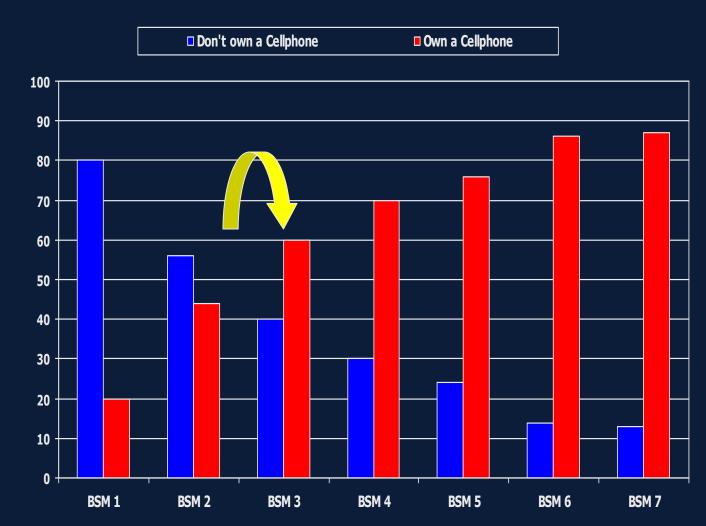




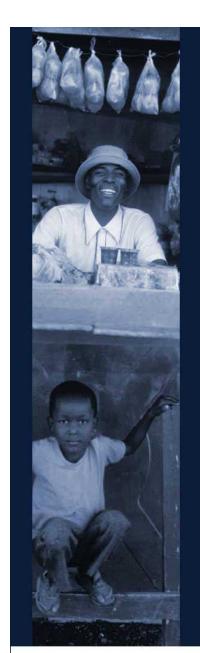


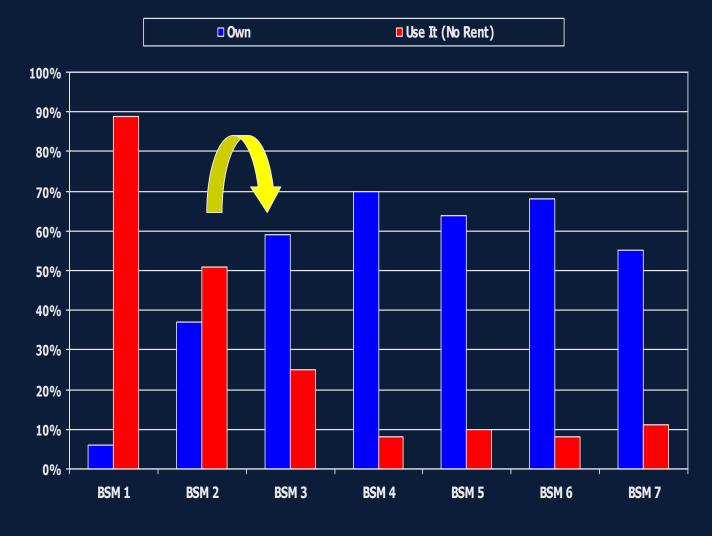






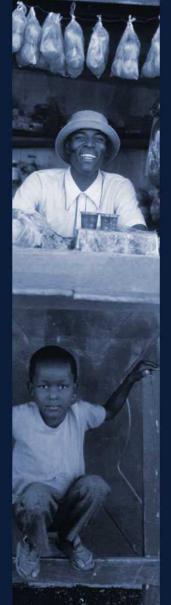


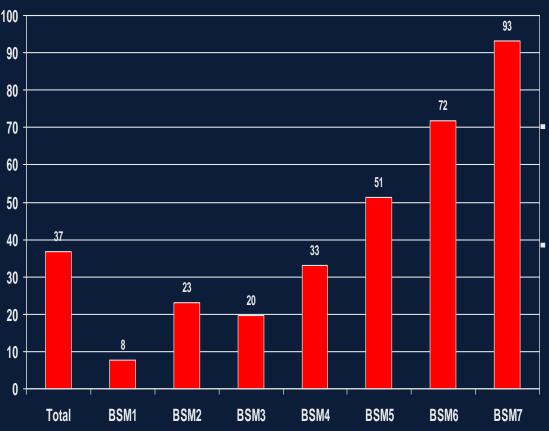






■ keep financial records





The Financial Institutions rely on the ability to access a business from financial records prior to granting access to financial products.

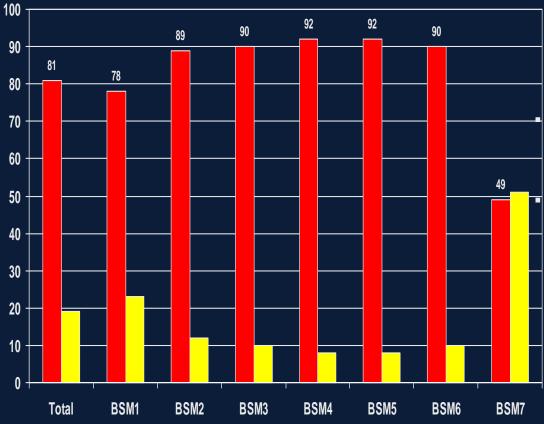
Yet, despite their relative sophistication, a surprising number of businesses in BSM 5 and 6 do not keep financial records.



Keeping of Financial Records







Where financial records are kept, they maintain financial records themselves.

Only in BSM 7 do the businesses have outside help in significant numbers when it comes to record keeping.

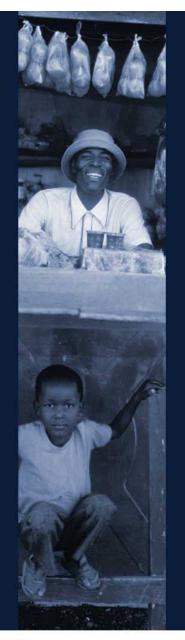


Keeping of Financial Records



- Access to finance remains one of the most critical hindrances to the further development of the informal market sector.
- Currently, banks are servicing the upper sector of the small business market only with a wide variety of products. The lower end of the market is only using a savings product.
- Business owners are looking for financial services that are conveniently located and are prepared to bank with whoever will accept them.
- The incidence of loans and borrowing from the formal financial sector is low.
- Family and friends are the main source of financial borrowing
- Most small businesses claim to require a minimal amount of money for start up. This start-up capital does not come from the formal financial sector.

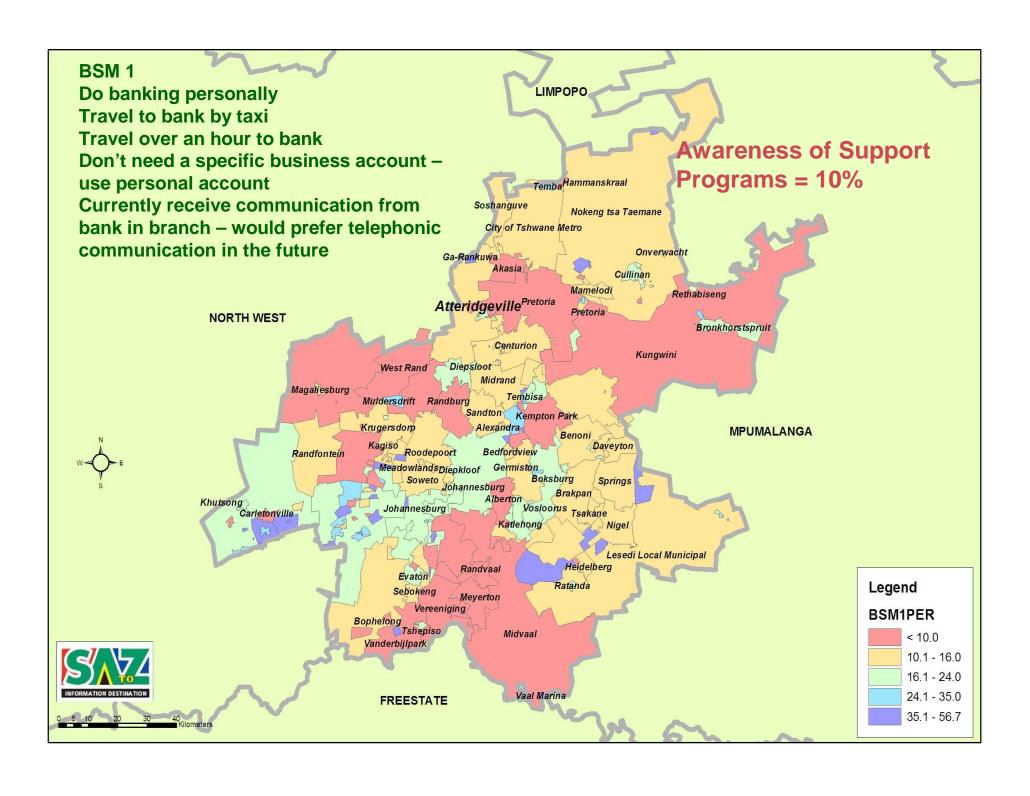


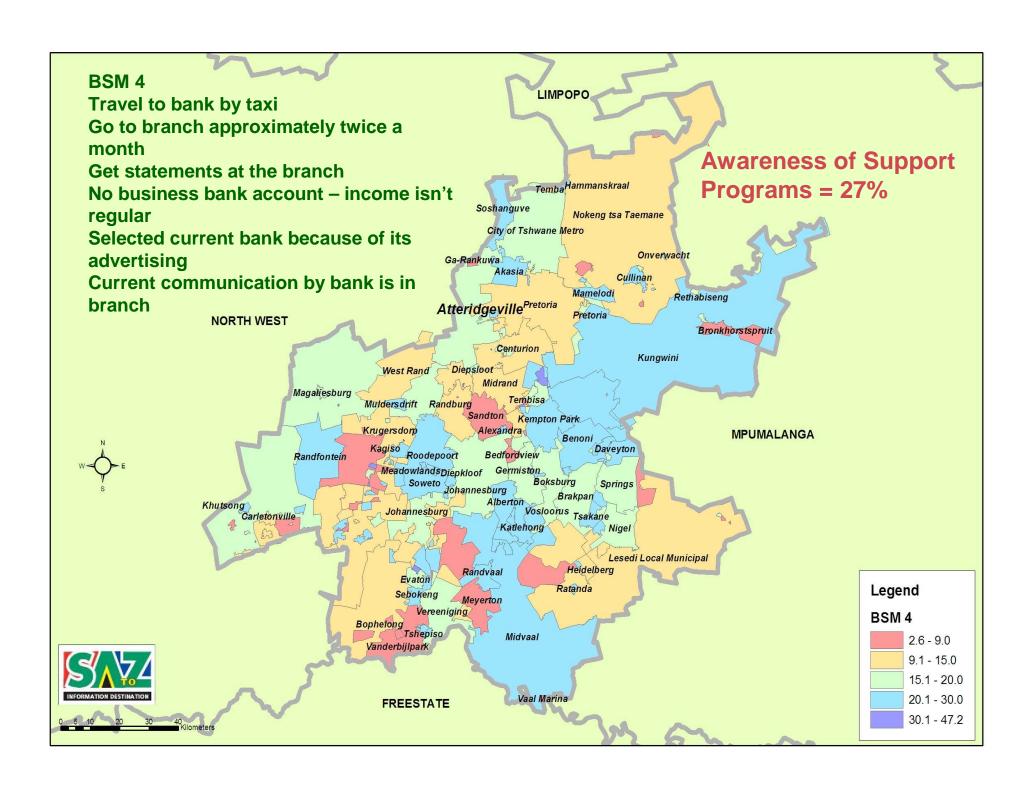


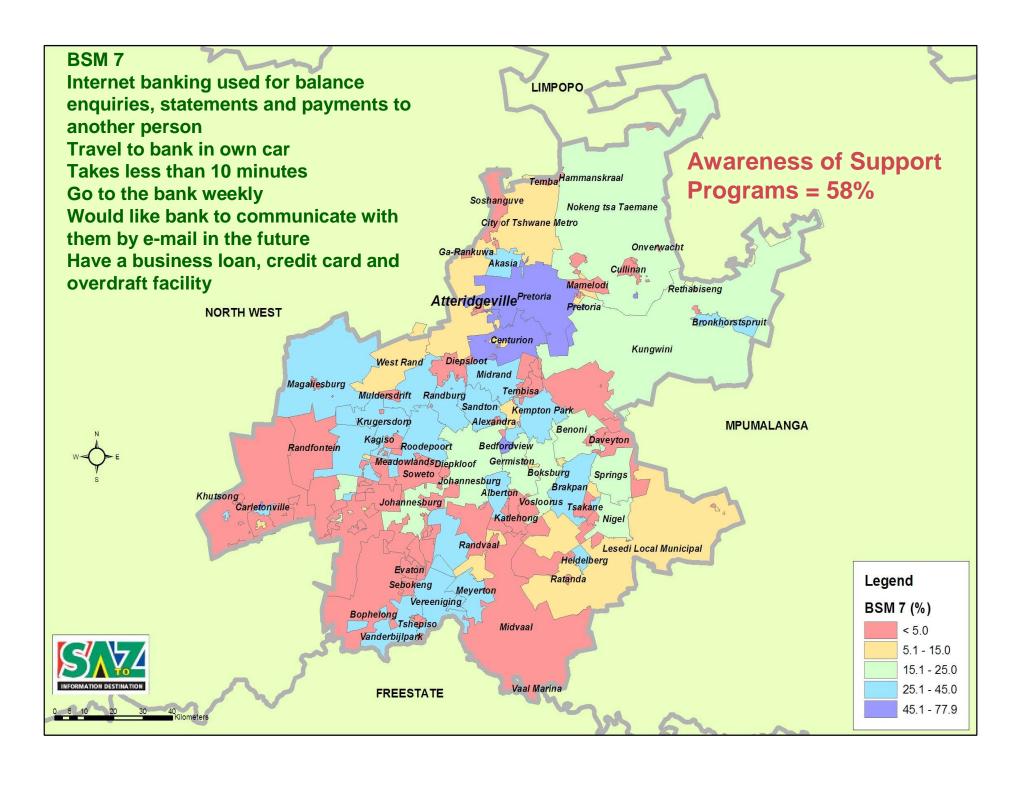
Spatial Mapping

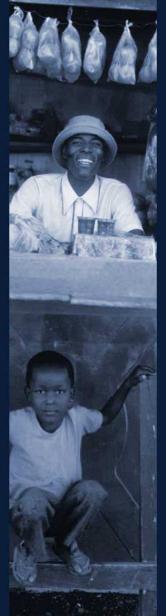
Developing and Area Based Strategic Approach











SA National Treasury

- Review of financial inclusion
- Policy making: pensions reform, tiered banking review
- SA Financial Services Board
 - > Financial literacy programme
- SA Department of Social Development
 - Grant recipient knowledge & service delivery changes



Impact depends on extent to which it is used!



FinScope Nigeria

- > Currently scoping project
- > Targeted fieldwork start September 2007
- Contact Magnus Adiele
- magnus.adiele@soc.kuleuven.be



Impact depends on extent to which it is used!



Thank you

Bob Currin

statpack@global.co.za

