Understanding & Combating Financial Exclusion in Ireland A European Perspective

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Presentation

1) Understanding the process of financial exclusion

Promoting appropriate access to basic banking services

 Promoting appropriate access to affordable consumer credit

A renewed definition of the process of financial exclusion

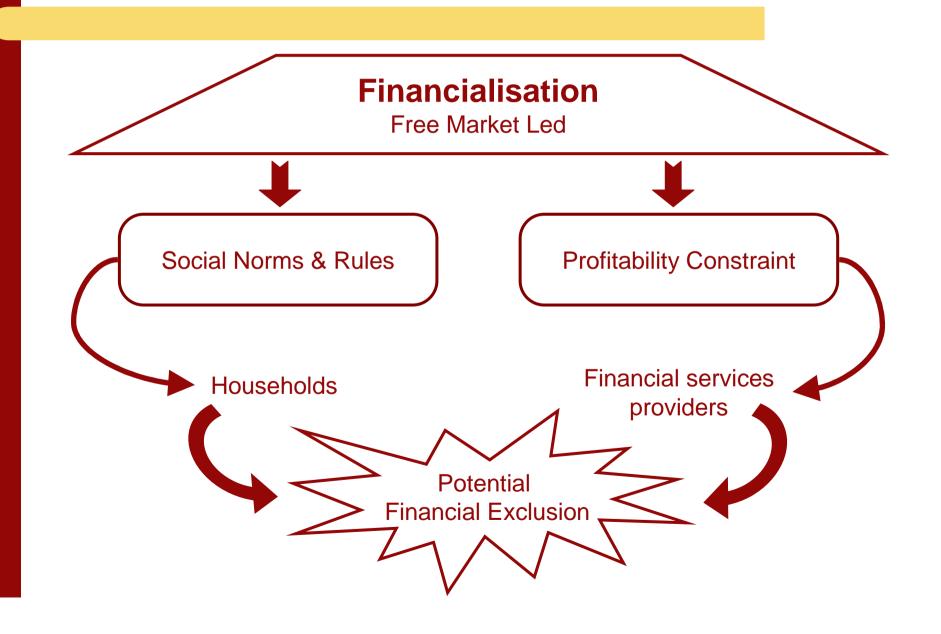
Financial exclusion is the process whereby people face such financial difficulties of access or use that they cannot lead a normal life in the society in which they belong

Key improvements of the definition

- Consequences: the reason to act
- Difficulties: Access & Use
- A process



A Cause: the Financialisation



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Basic banking services in a cashless economy

Incentives for unbanked to take-up basic banking services and to make real use of it



Provision of appropriate basic banking services meeting the needs of unbanked households

Services Safety **Provision** Costs No costs Universality No penalty fees All providers Current account Protection from seizures Debit card Information Direct debit / transfer Budget support / advice Buffer zone Easy identification procedures

Basic banking services in a cashless economy

Incentives for financial services providers to welcome unwanted customers

I I No framework I	Voluntary industry charter	No framework but savings & cooperative banks	Specific binding requirement	Global binding requirement
Portugal	UK	Spain	Luxembourg	Denmark
87.7%	94%	96.2%	99.7%	Finland
Greece	Italy	Austria	Germany	Sweden
20.6%	55.2%	94.2%	98.4%	100%
			Ireland 67.6%	France 99.7%
				Belgium 98.6%

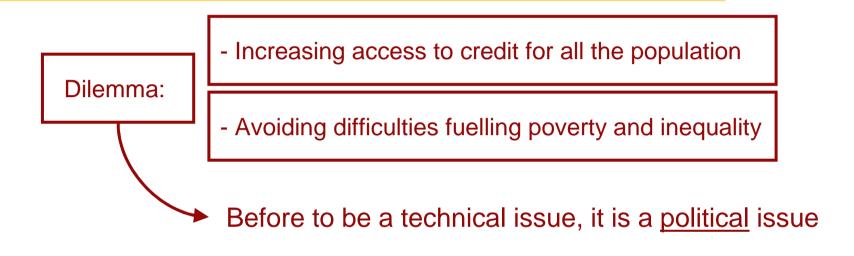
Key features:

- Monitoring level of access and use: precise targets & indicators
- Sanction: contributing to financial exclusion becomes a cost

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Access to affordable credit

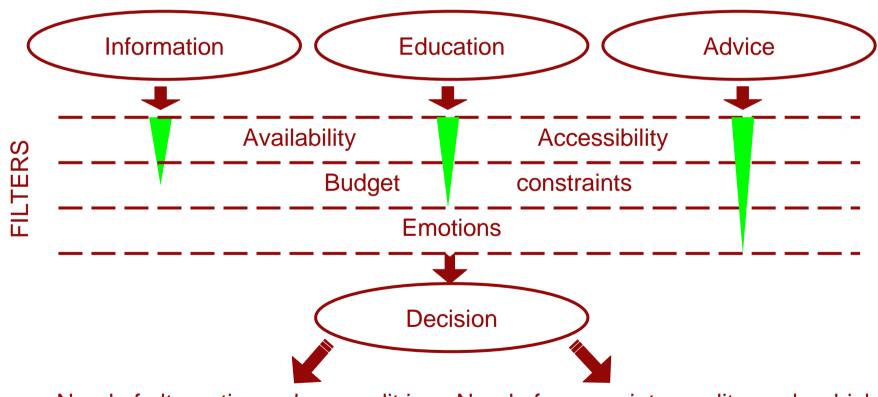


Unhealthy needs of credit:

- High costs of basic needs (i.e. energy, mobile phone, etc.)
- Lack of public services (i.e. school, health, transport, etc.)
- Low level and irregularity of wages (i.e. working poor)
- Low level of social benefits

Appropriate borrowing

How to ensure appropriate decisions of borrowing and appropriate reactions when difficulties?



Need of alternatives when credit is not the solution

Need of appropriate credit supply which contributes to the borrower's well being

Appropriate lending

