



Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)
Specific objective 2. Legal migration and integration
National objective 3. Capacity building
lett. m) Good practices exchange



MINISTERO
DELL'INTERNO



National Observatory for the Financial Inclusion of Migrants

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

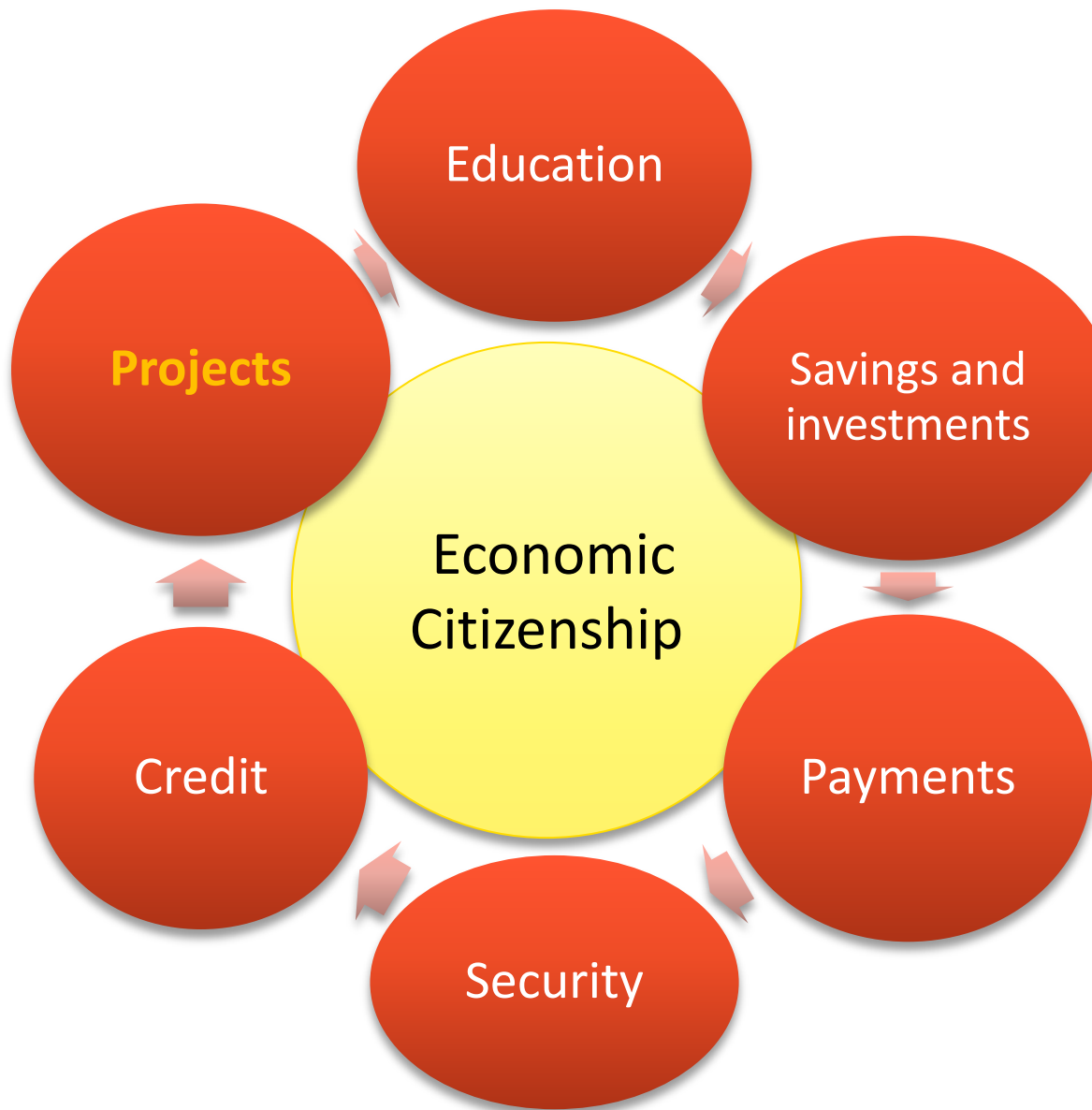
Daniele Frigeri – Director



Centro Studi
di Politica
Internazionale

CeSPI

(Our) Framework on Financial Inclusion



Financial
inclusion

**Economic
citizenship
=
The ability to
convert primary
(economic) goods
into freedom to
pursue one's own
objectives**

Socio-economic
integration



Knowledge of the phenomenon and its dynamics

- **Supply:** banks, BancoPosta, consumer credit, insurance companies, MTOs
- **Demand:** sample survey, Focus Groups
- Migrant **Entrepreneurship**
- European **Good Practices**

Information and distribution

National Observatory for the Financial Inclusion of Migrants

Education

- Financial institutions
- Third sector organisations
- Literacy and financial education (courses + App MoneyMize - edugame)

Field test

Interaction with stakeholders

Policy recommendations

ABI Associazione Bancaria Italiana

Centro Studi di Politica Internazionale
CeSPI



Progetto cofinanziato dall'Unione Europea, Fondo Asilo, Migrazione e Integrazione

 **MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO**

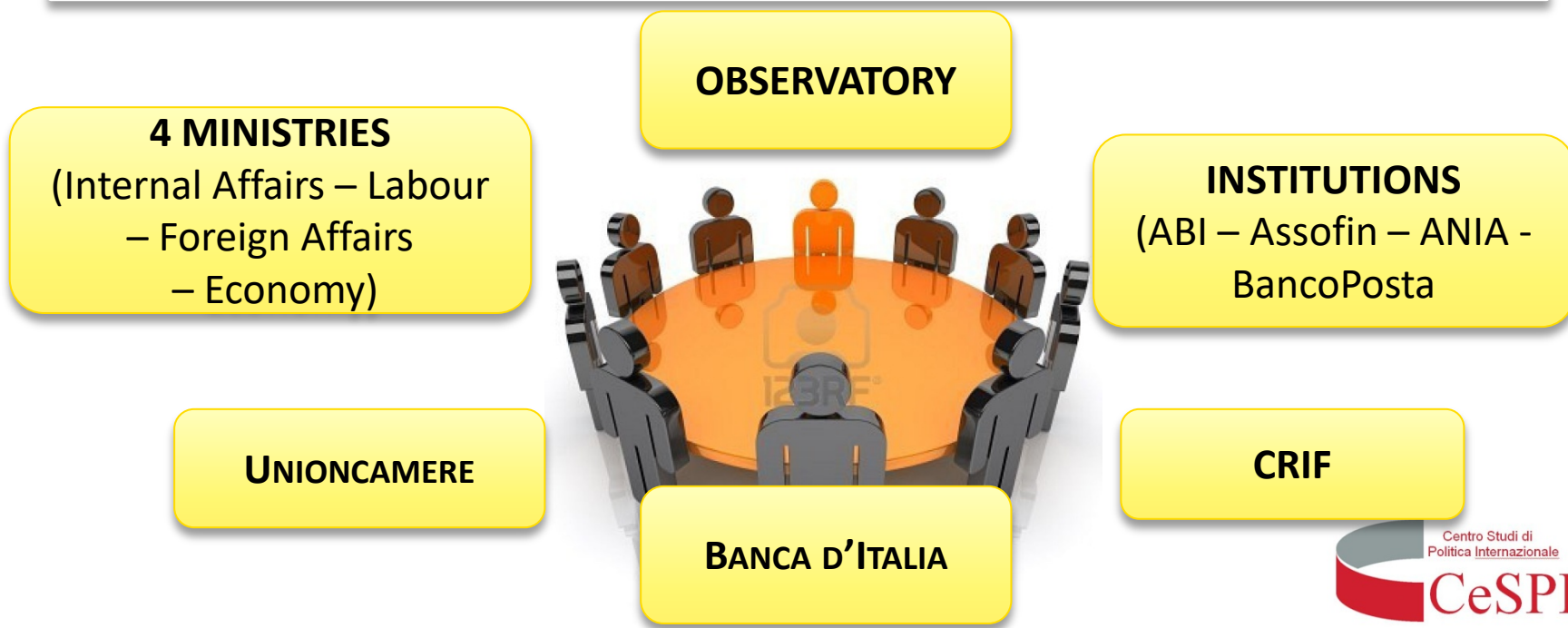
Inter-institutional roundtable

Economic citizenship as integration factor

The multidimensionality of the phenomenon

System approach

- **Roundtable** with the process' stakeholders
- Shared work **methodology** attentive to autonomy/competence



European Comparative Survey

Qualitative and quantitative research on migrant's financial inclusion in two European countries:

➤ **UK: Prof. Kavita Datta, Queen's Mary University of London.**

- Report on public policies and services-products offered by public and private financial operators on a systemic level;
- Survey on 25 Brazilian migrants and Focus Group on the subject of Digital Financial Inclusion

Aim: to test the potentialities of digital inclusion in raising levels of bancarization.

Criteria for the choice of the Brazilian community: non-commonwealth migrant community; highly banked although on a basic level of usage of financial products.

➤ **Germany: Dr. Antonia Grohmann, DIW, Berlin.**

- Report on public policies and services-products offered by public and private financial operators on a systemic level;
- Survey on 25 Syrian migrants and Focus Group on the subject of basic bankarisation and access to employment

Aim: to test the access to basic financial and employment facilities provided to refugees and the relation between financial inclusion and job placement.

Criteria for the choice of the Syrian community: individuals arrived after 2015 who have obtained the refugee status and are now out of emergency shelters

European initiatives

July 2011

- Recommendations on access to a basic payment account

June 2011 –
January 2012

- Study on the implementation level of the recommendations

March 2012

- Public consultation on the transparency of fees linked to bank accounts, access to basic bank accounts and procedures to switch from one provider to another

Impact Assessment

- May 2013 – directive proposal

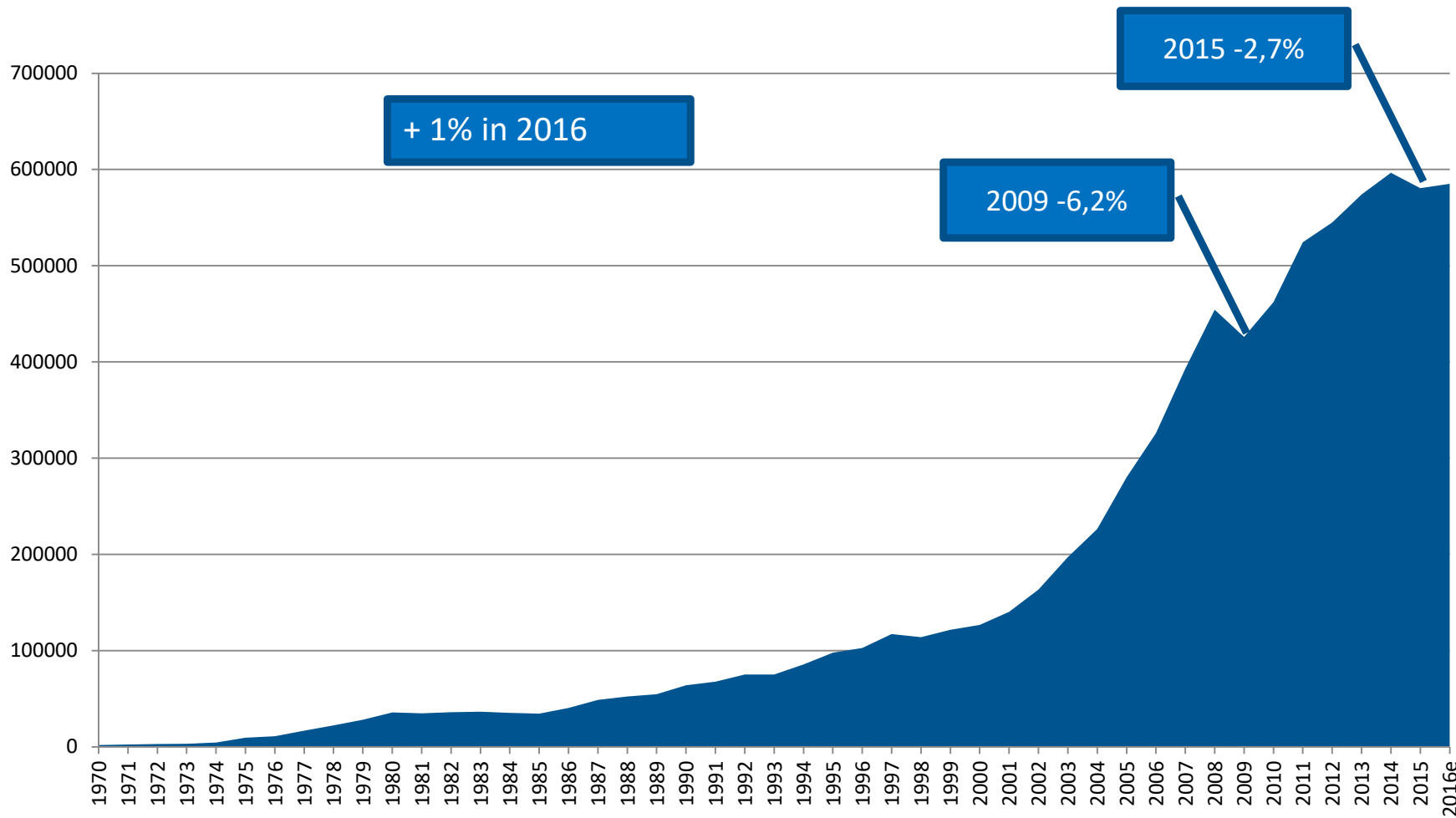
April 2014

- European Directive *On the comparability of fees related to payment accounts, payment accounts switching and access to payment accounts with basic features*

REMITTANCES

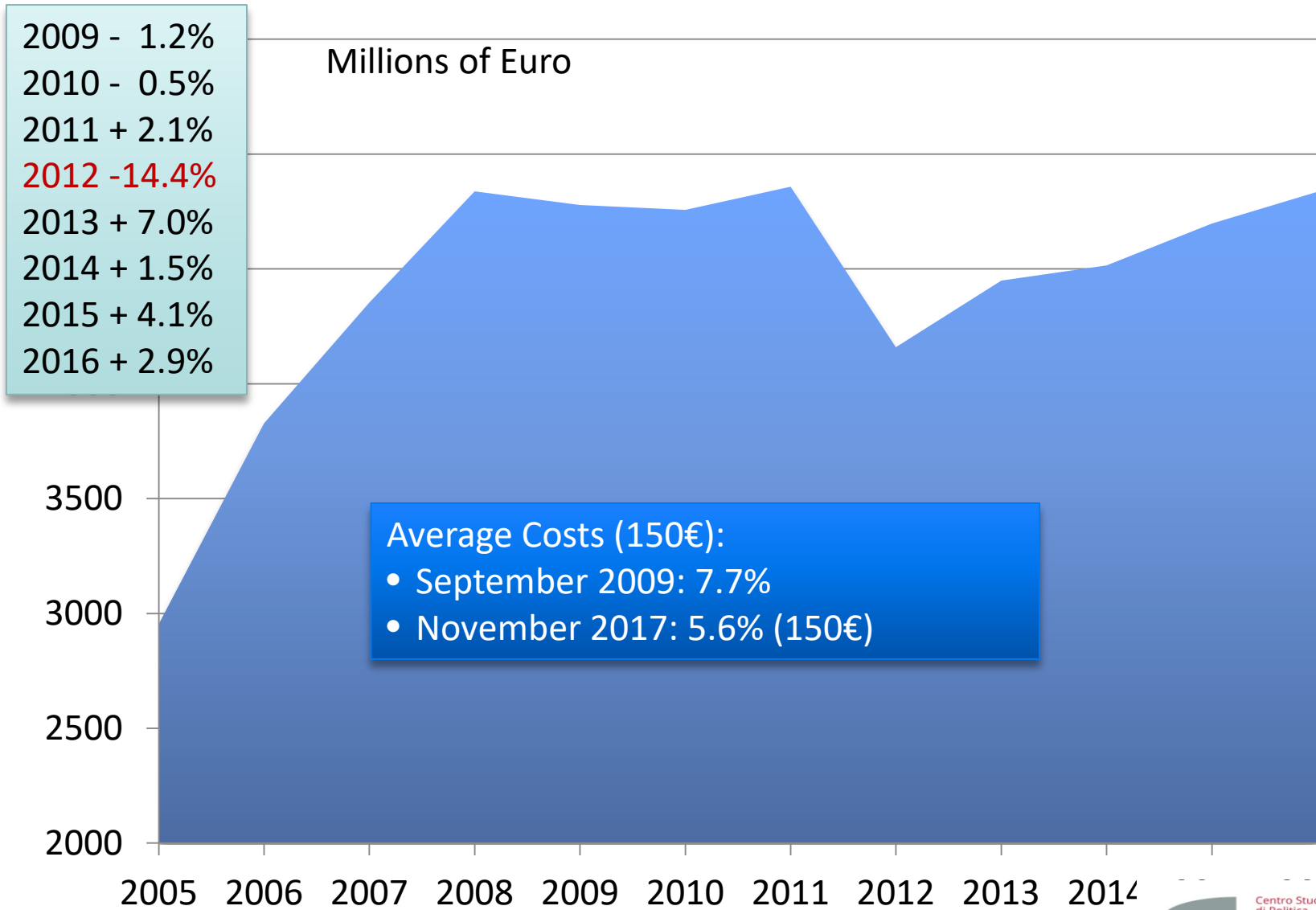
International Remittances level

USD Millions



Font: World Bank

Remittances from Italy (excluding China)

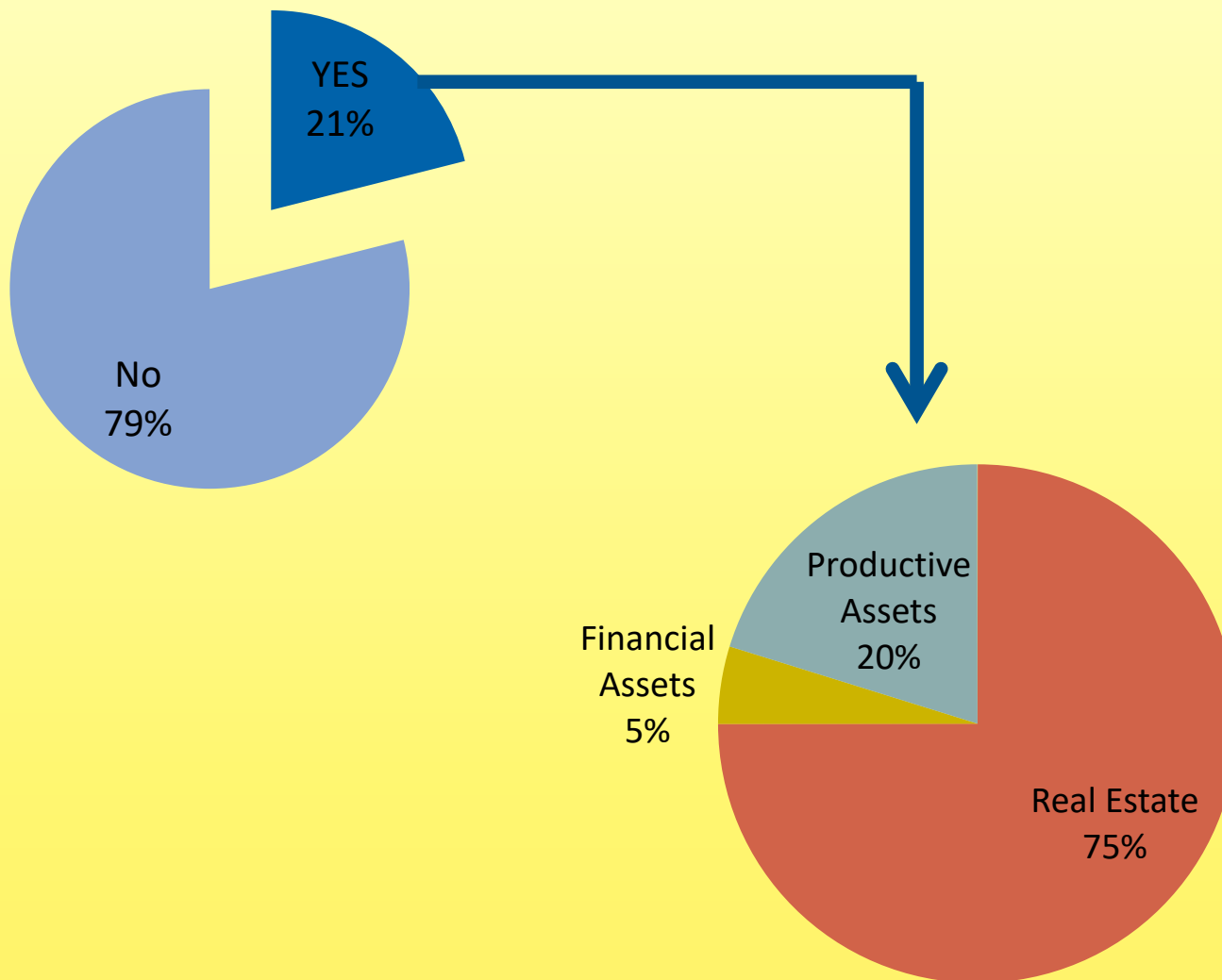


Font: Bank of Italy

Remittances are relevant for:

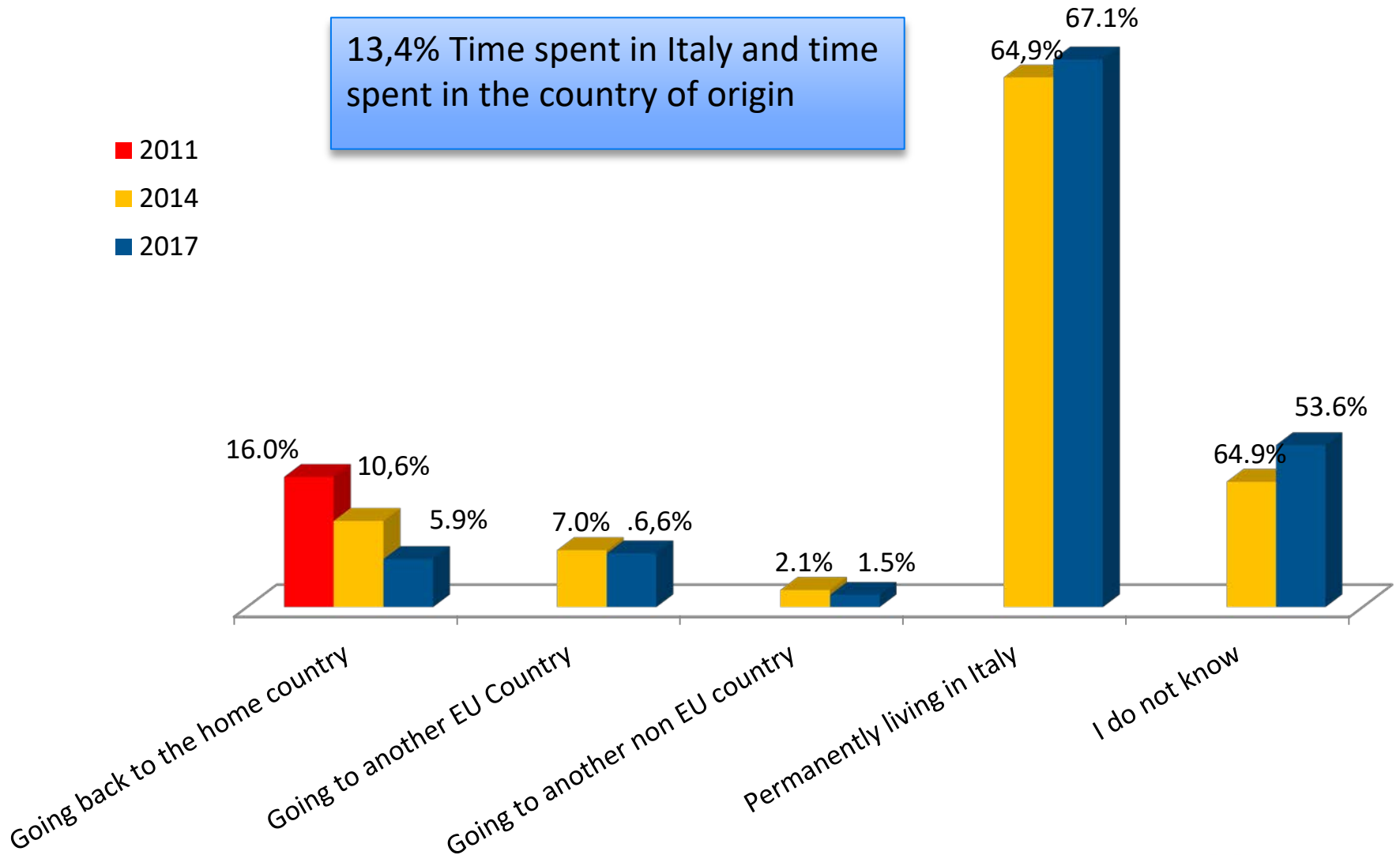
- Absolute value and trend
- Relative value compared to other financial flows
- Relative value compared to GDP
- Countercyclicality
- The role of natural catastrophes

Investments in the country of origin



FINANCIAL INCLUSION PROCESS

The context: the migratory flow



Percentage of respondent: 99,5%

Financial needs and the phases of the migratory process

Arrival

Time: average 1.5 years

- Job finding
- Documents
- Language issues
- Community as the sole reference point

- Access to payment system
- Savings
- Sending money to home country (to pay debts)

Stabilisation

Time: from 2 to 5 years

- Job stability
- Beginning of the integration process

- Savings
- Access to credit
- Sending money to home country (to support family)

Integration

- Decision to live in Italy
- Family reunion
- Marriage/children in Italy

- Complex financial needs: credit, buying a house, insurances, pension, investments
- Children's future
- Sending money to the home country (to support family and invest)

From Migrant Banking to inclusion

Migrant Banking in Italy

- «Passive» phase
- «Proactive» phase
- New phase: the future in a mutating context

Main Directions

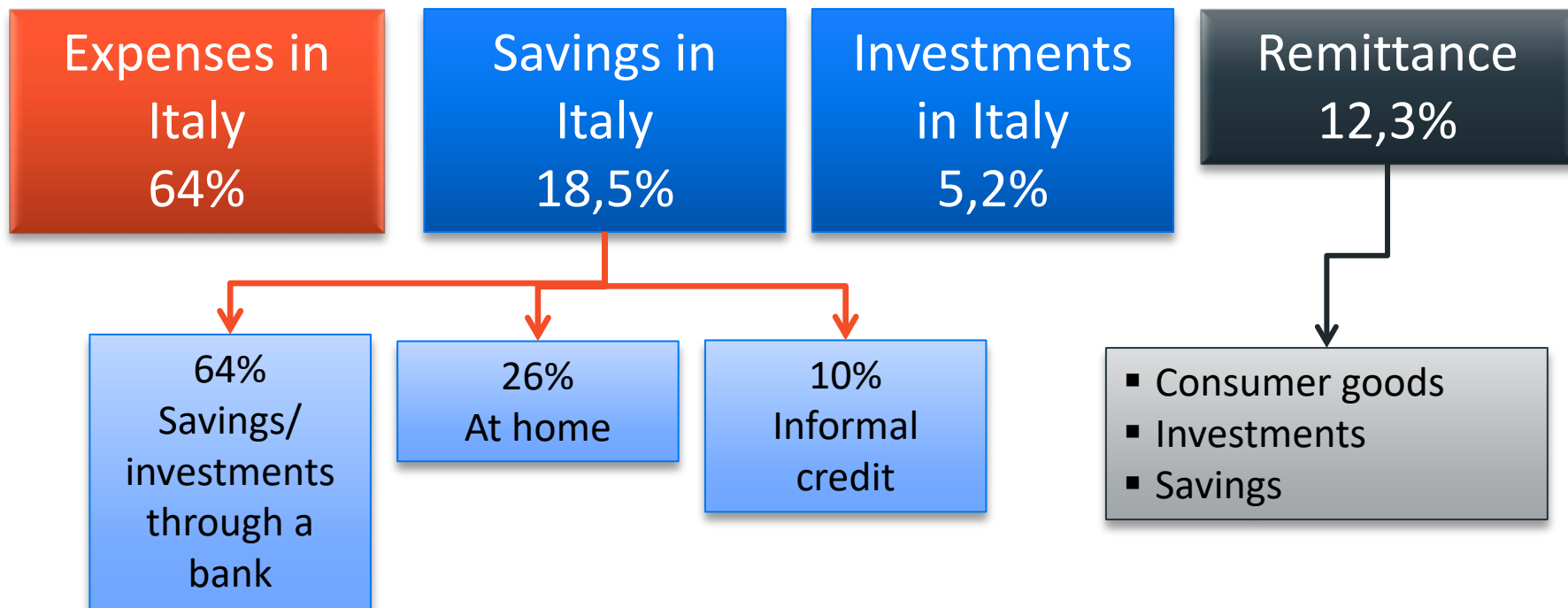
Savings and protection

Credit / Microcredit

Remittances

The process for income allocation

Personal income (annual average: 12,895€ + 13% 2014)

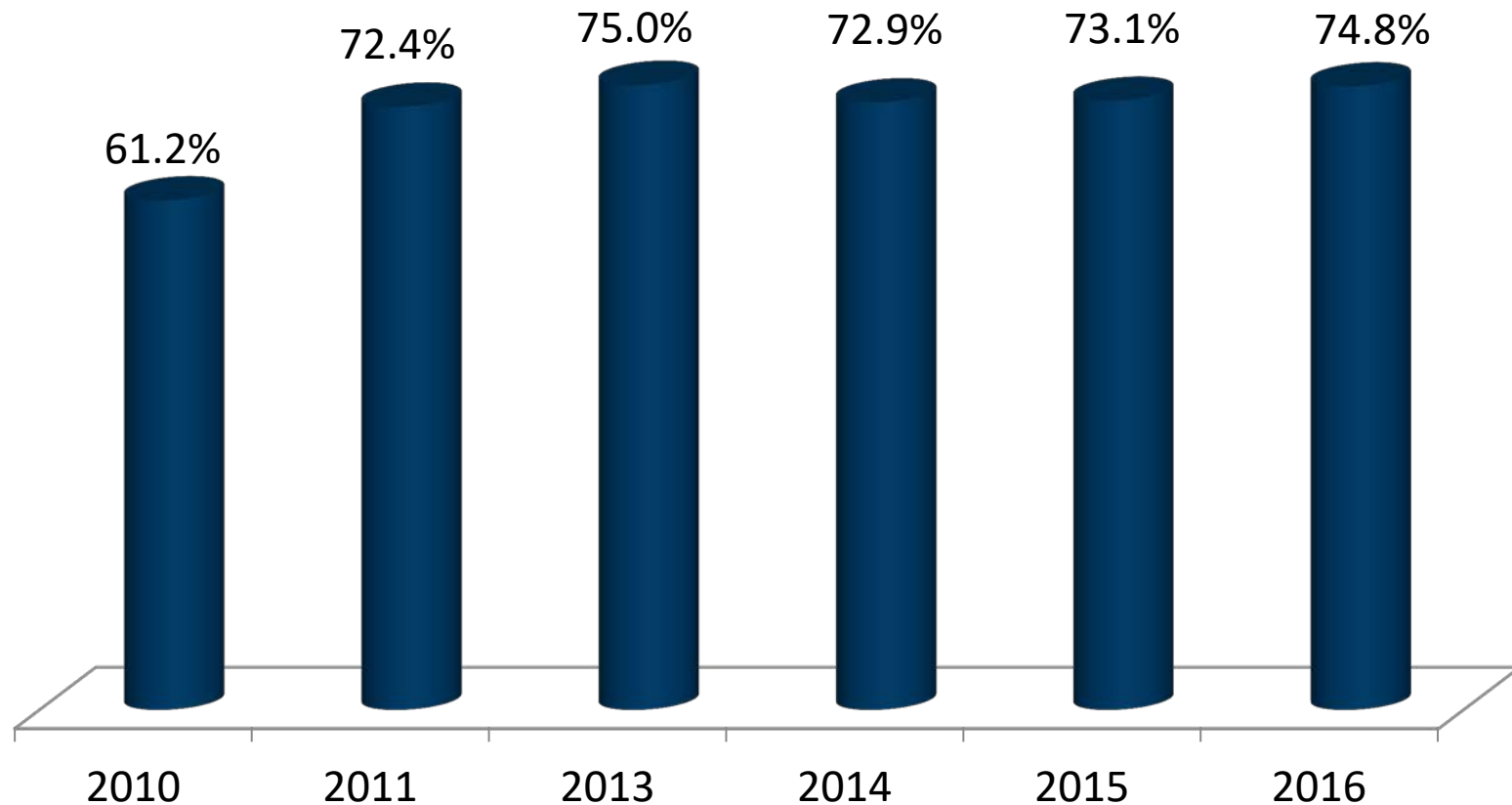


Allocation of income is a process that should be analysed in its entirety

FINANCIAL INCLUSION

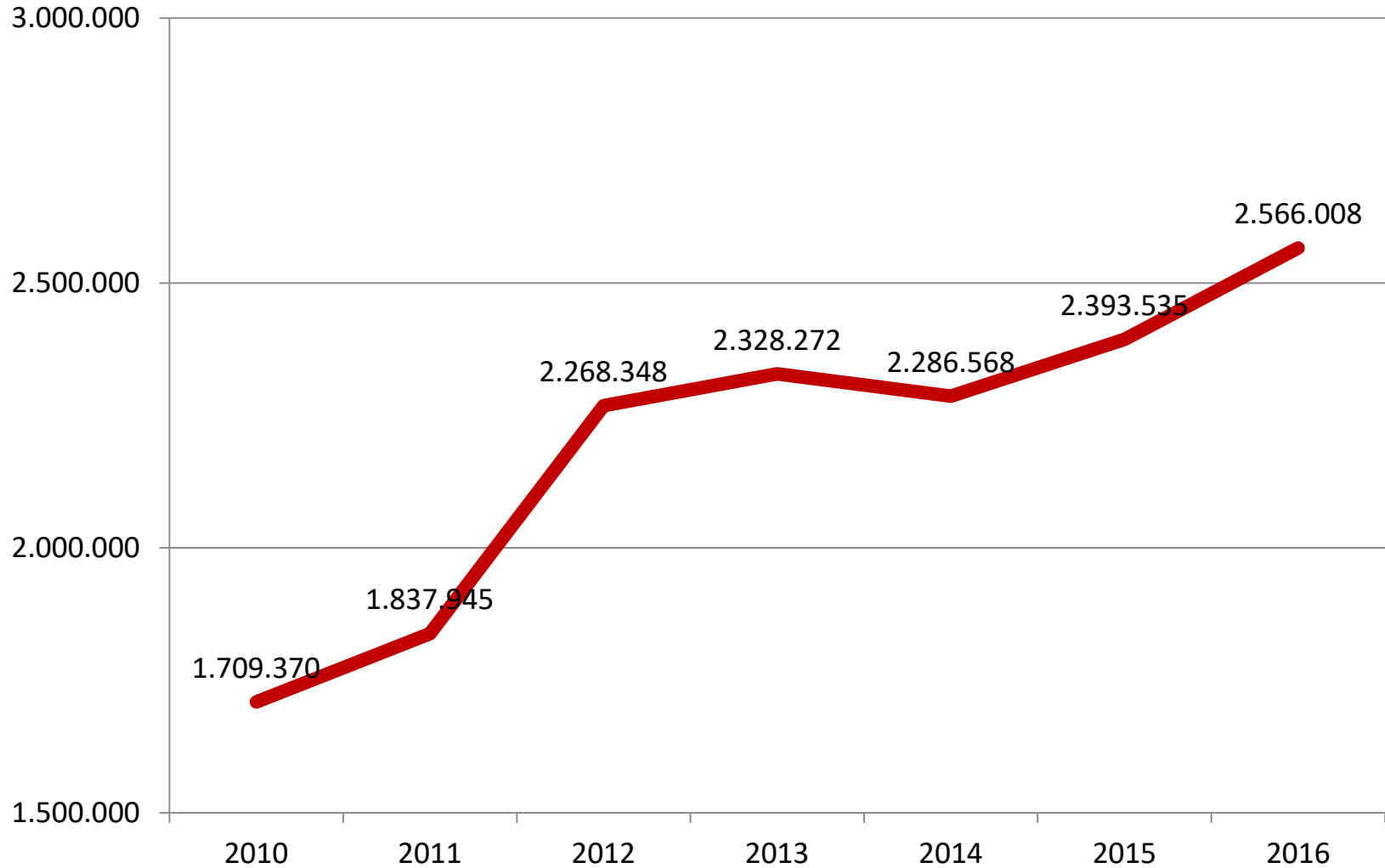
Bancarization Index in Italy

Percentage of adult foreign citizens (non OECD countries) with a bank account (Banks and BancoPosta)

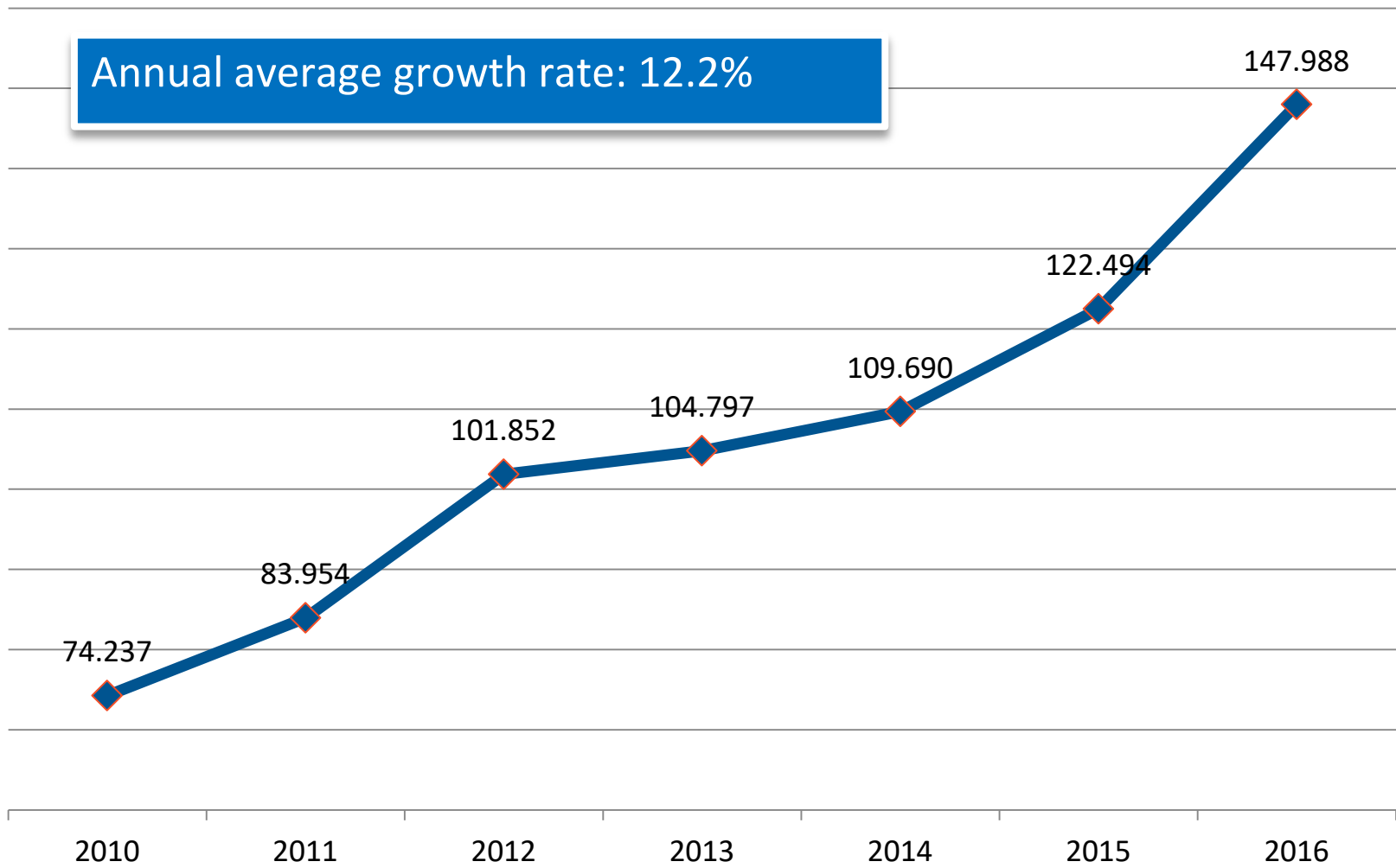


5,8% has a bank account in various different banks (including BancoPosta)

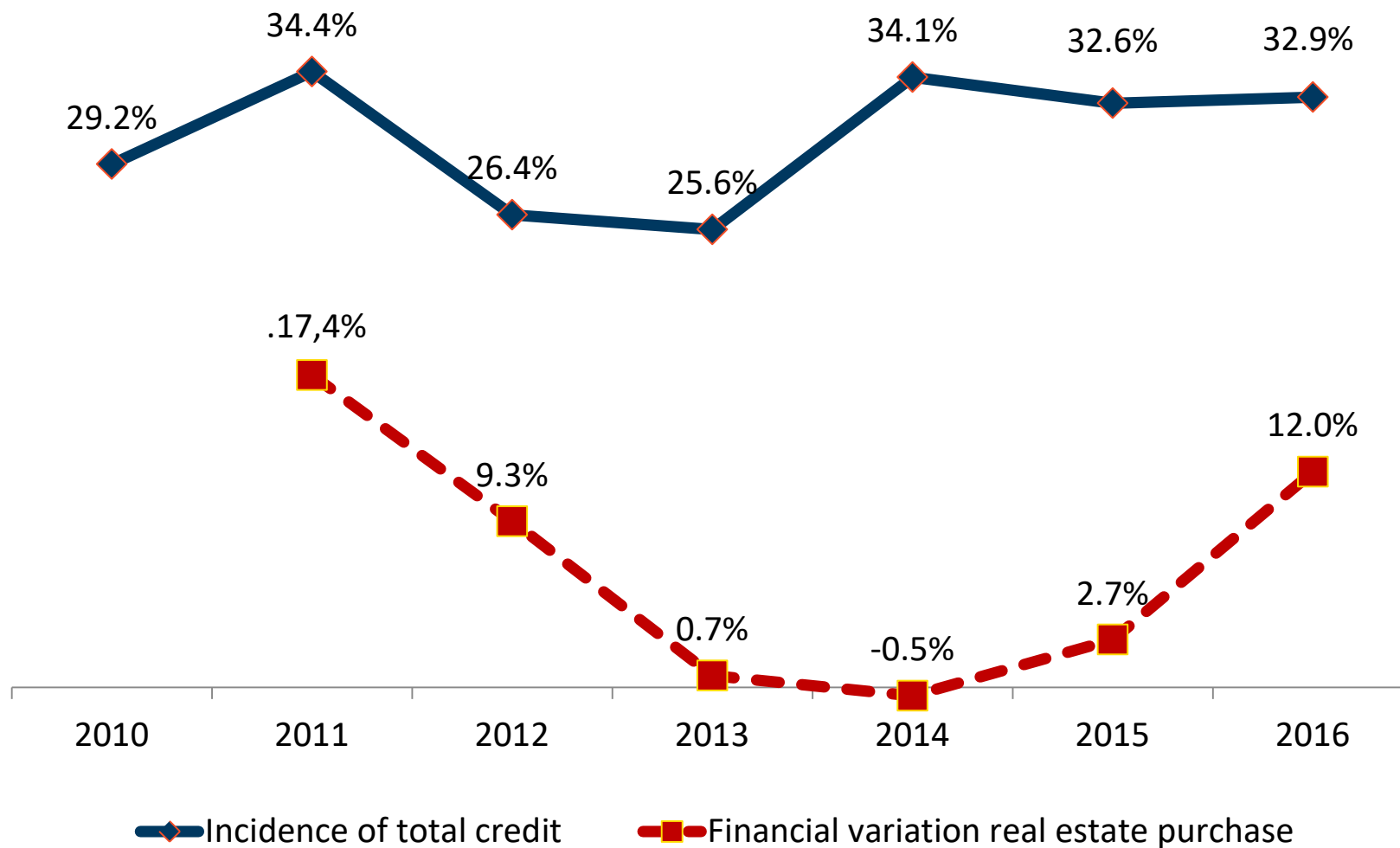
Bancarization: Nos of accounts in banks and BancoPoste



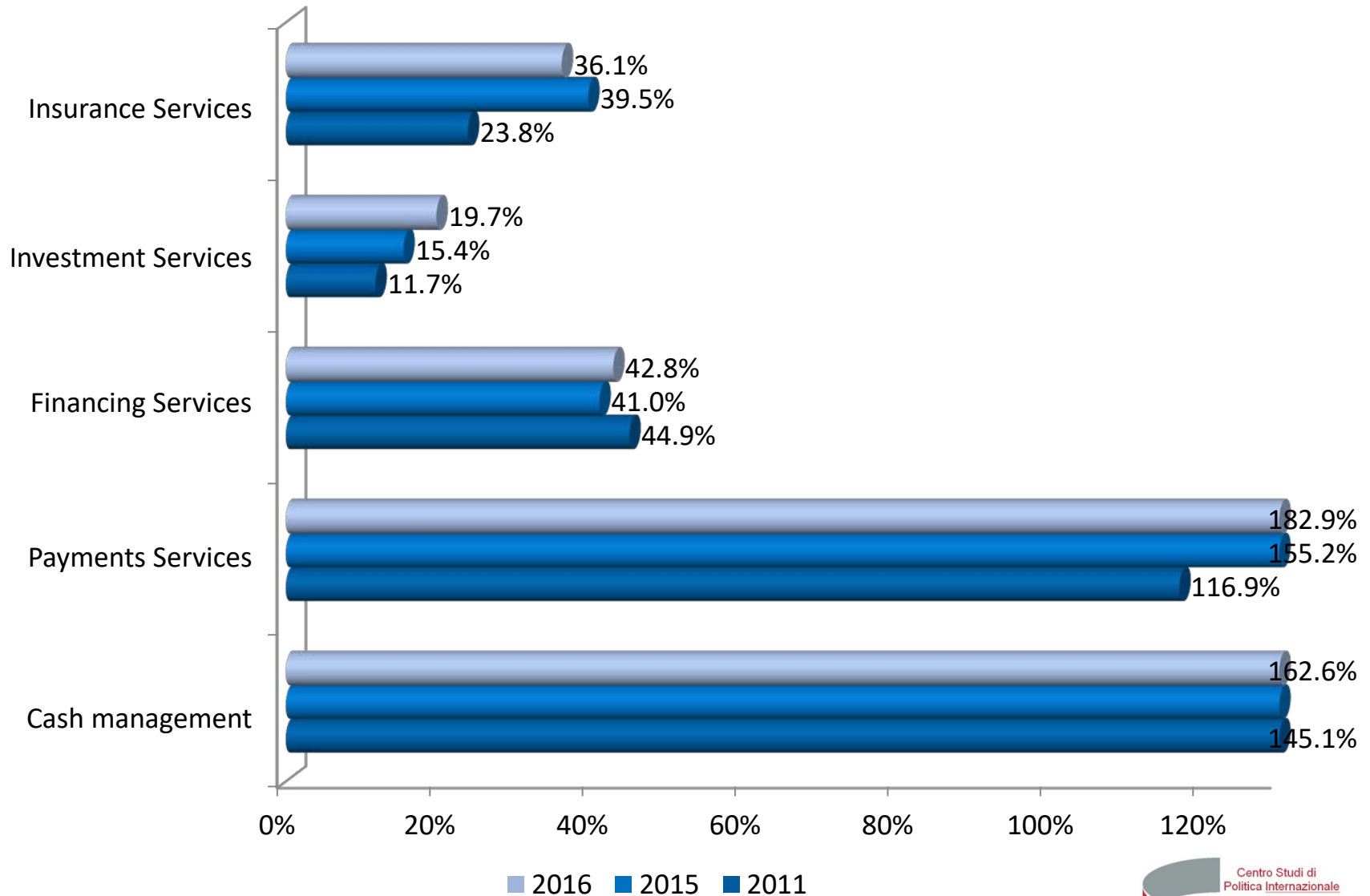
Bancarization: small business segment



Access to credit– Banks and BancoPoste variation rate

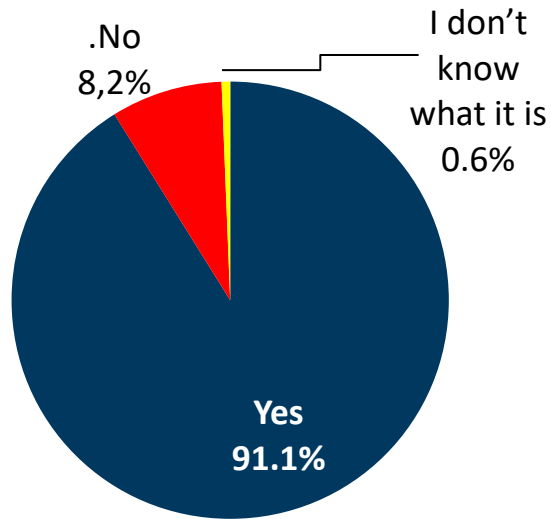


Financial services use (banks + BancoPosta)

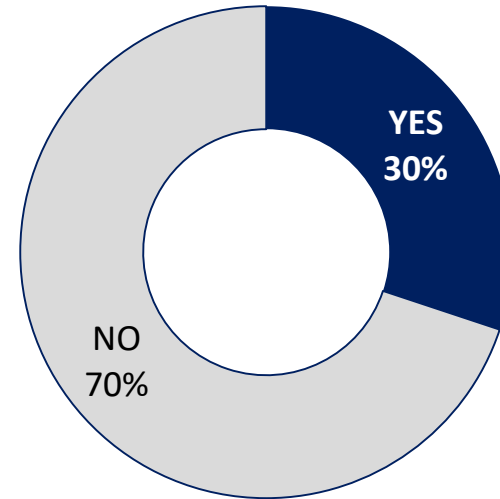


Multi-channel services and the role of digital innovation

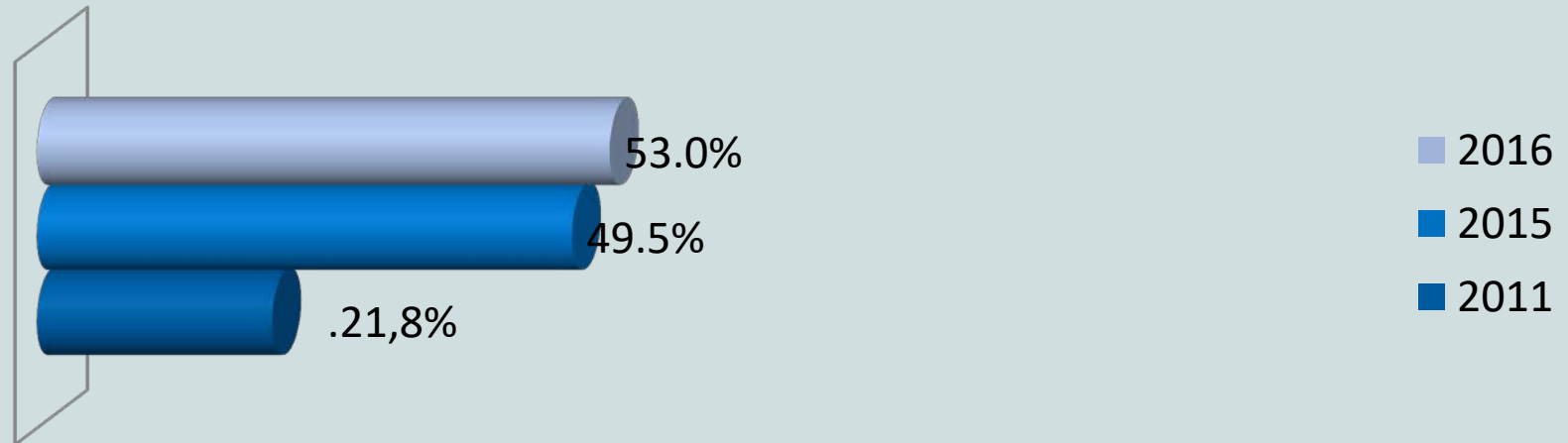
smartphone – tablet ownership



Use for financial operations



Internet banking



Savings: an underestimated process

High propensity to saving: 18.5%

A complex process effected by various factors partly controllable by the migrant, of which remittances are an element (at least for a part)

Integration process in Italy

Security need for the family in Italy

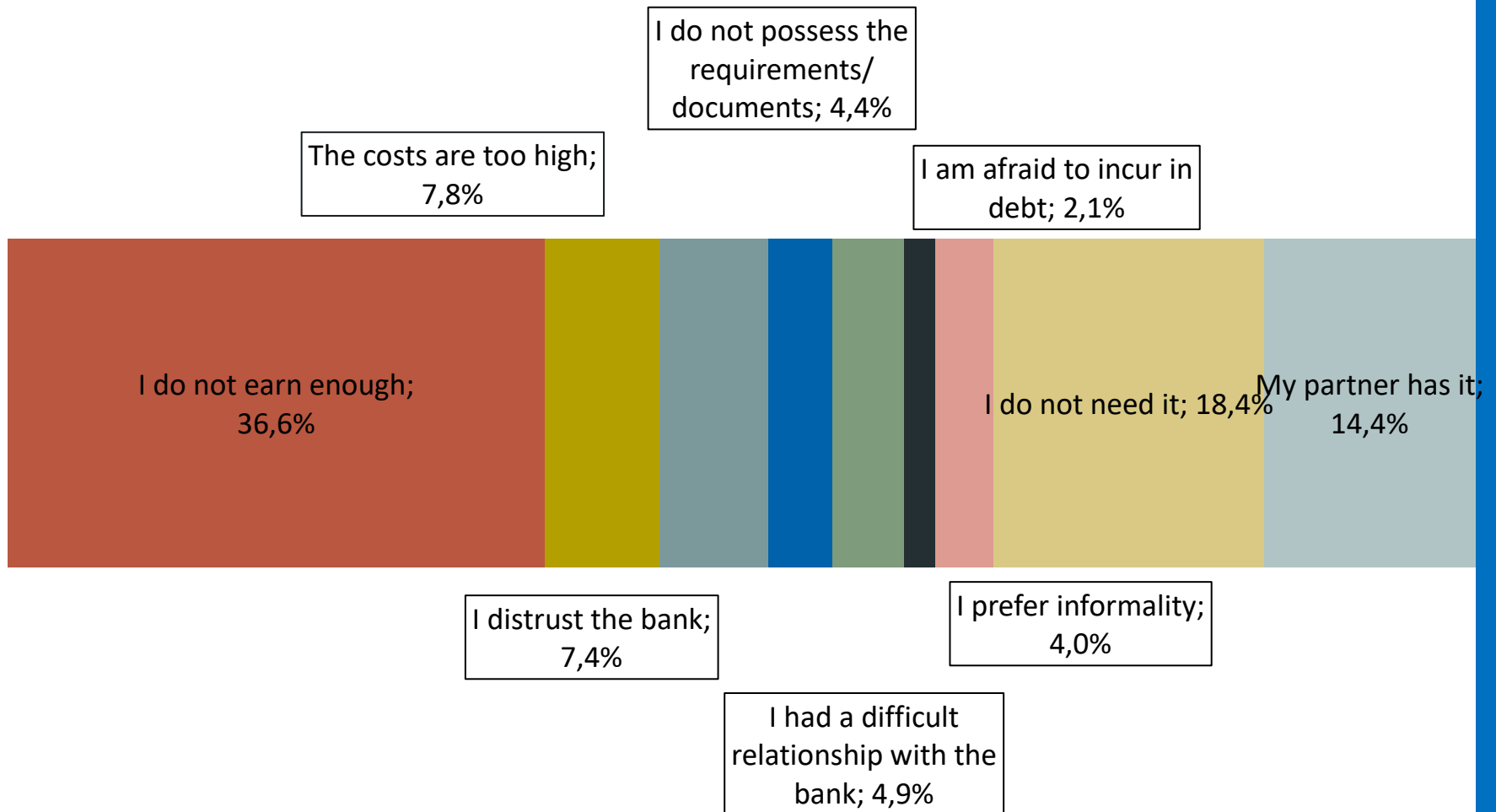
Future projects

The family of origin's needs and pressure

Investments opportunities

Why not a bank account

The possible role of microfinance



www.migrantiefinanza.it

www.moneymize.it

www.mandasoldiacasa.it

www.cespi.it

daniele.frigeri@cespi.it



Centro Studi
di Politica
Internazionale

CeSPI