

Abstract

- Examine phenomenon of digital currency and mobile money in the Caribbean via look at opportunities and risks
- Context of deficiencies e.g. electronic payment infrastructure regionally and vendor seeking entry
- Data collection:
 - Literature review
 - Solicitation of views from regional experts
 - Formal survey of the region's Central Banks
- Present Caribbean authorities with enough information for them to begin evaluation of treatment in own territory

Expert Group Meetings



Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean

REPORT OF THE EXPERT GROUP MEETING ON OPPORTUNITIES AND RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ADVENT OF DIGITAL CURRENCY IN THE CARIBBEAN

3 December 2014



Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean

REPORT OF THE SECOND EXPERT GROUP MEETING ON OPPORTUNITIES AND RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ADVENT OF DIGITAL CURRENCY IN THE CARIBBEAN

21 April 2015

Port-of-Spain

Expert Group Meeting

Regional Experts

- E-commerce providers & software developers
 Mobile wallet & digital currency service providers
 Central Bank Policy and AML senior representatives
 Government senior legal representative
 Economics, Finance representatives
- To Discuss
 - ☐ Status of electronic payments in the region
 - ☐ Opportunities which digital currencies may present
 - ☐ Risks which digital currencies may present
 - ☐ Possible policy options

REPORT OF THE EXPERT GROUP MEETING ON OPPORTUNITIES AND RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ADVENT OF DIGITAL CURRENCY IN THE CARIBBEAN

"Digital currencies represent a potential option for improving services and reducing costs, but are challenged in receiving acceptance among consumers and regulators."

"It was recognized that the participants in the digital currency industry can benefit from the timely establishment of national regulations, if only to make it clear what the rules are in terms of operating in various countries."

REPORT OF THE EXPERT GROUP MEETING ON OPPORTUNITIES AND RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ADVENT OF DIGITAL CURRENCY IN THE CARIBBEAN

"Additionally, regulation can be valuable in terms of promoting public acceptance of these new payment technologies, by enforcing consumer protection measures that would encourage broader trust in these systems."

"Many tools are already in place that could aid governments and central banks in providing appropriate national frameworks for regulatory supervision of the digital currency industry."

REPORT OF THE SECOND EXPERT GROUP MEETING ON OPPORTUNITIES AND RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ADVENT OF DIGITAL CURRENCY IN THE CARIBBEAN

"There has been reluctance on the part of regulators in Caribbean countries to engage on this issue, and to engage with digital currency companies interested in doing business in the region."

"There remains a significant level of distrust in the region concerning digital currency, on the part of both governments and the population. This reservation exists, in part, because of a number of well-known cases involving the use of Bitcoin for criminal purposes. At times this negative view has overshadowed consideration of the potential benefits of the technology."

Survey Instrument

- Designed to establish level of Caribbean Central Bank awareness of digital currency and mobile money solutions
 - E-Commerce legislation & banking facilities
 - Utility of mobile money solutions
 - Requirements to provide remittance services
 - Digital currency awareness
 - Opportunities & Risks
 - Increased participation in digital economy
 - Policy options

Findings of the Study

Digital Currency Activity in the Caribbean

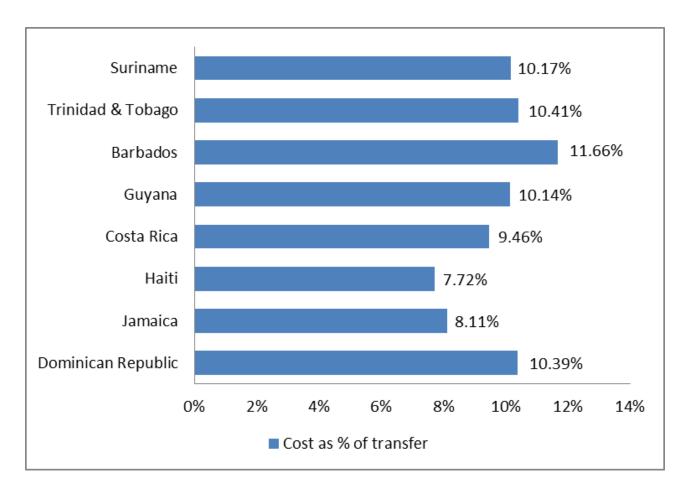
- Several possible entrants into digital currency space digital currency exchanges, ATMs, mining operations, payment processors
- Bitdrop event scheduled for Dominica was cancelled due to lack of promised support from Government
- Citizen Investment Unit of St. Kitts and Nevis states it will not receive payment in Bitcoin
- Risk averse commercial banking sector stymies potential mobile money service providers in Turks and Caicos

Better Payment Systems Needed

"It was noted that there is a **need for better payment systems** within the Caribbean region, and that the high costs and red-tape associated with providing electronic payment options, are significant challenges to those wishing to establish E-Commerce businesses in the region.

The region also needs to **lower the cost of remittance** services."

Caribbean Remittances



• In Haiti, Jamaica and Dominican Republic, total remittances values at 27.8%, 17.2% and 14.1% of GDP respectively, while in Trinidad and Tobago it forms less than 1 %.

SWOT

Caribbean Digital Currency Adoption

STRENGTH

- Decentralized
- Cryptographically Secure
- · Anonymous?
- No Double Spend?
- No Reversals
- Minimal Transaction Fees

OPPORTUNITY

- Electronic Payment System
- Low Electricity costs
- Regulatory Framework
- Central Bank

Customs

AML/KYC

Taxation

- Investment
- Investigative Capabilities
- New Business Models

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- Consumer Protection
- Perception of Usage for Illicit/Illegal Gains

WEAKNESS

- Money Laundering
- Tax Evasion
- Ponzi Schemes
- Dark Net
- Volatility

THREAT

- Misunderstanding
- New Dimension to Financial Crimes
- Stifling of Innovation

Caribbean authorities remain focused on weaknesses and this poses a threat to development of digital currency industry in Caribbean

UK Approach to Digital Currency

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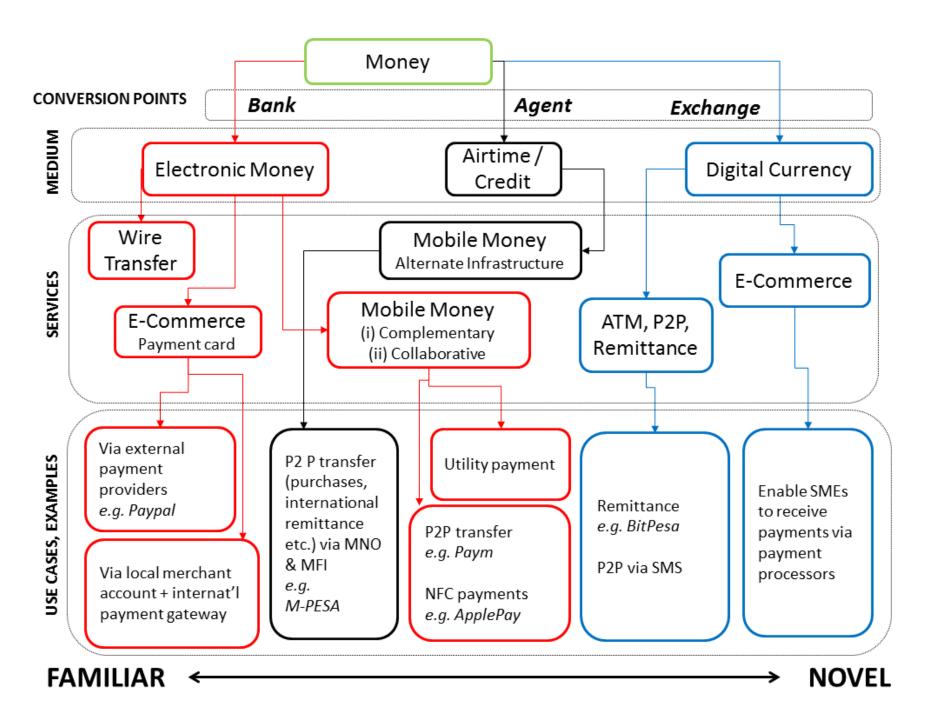
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Address weakness: AML controls & BSI consumer protection

• Stimulate innovation: £10M for research into innovation of digital currency

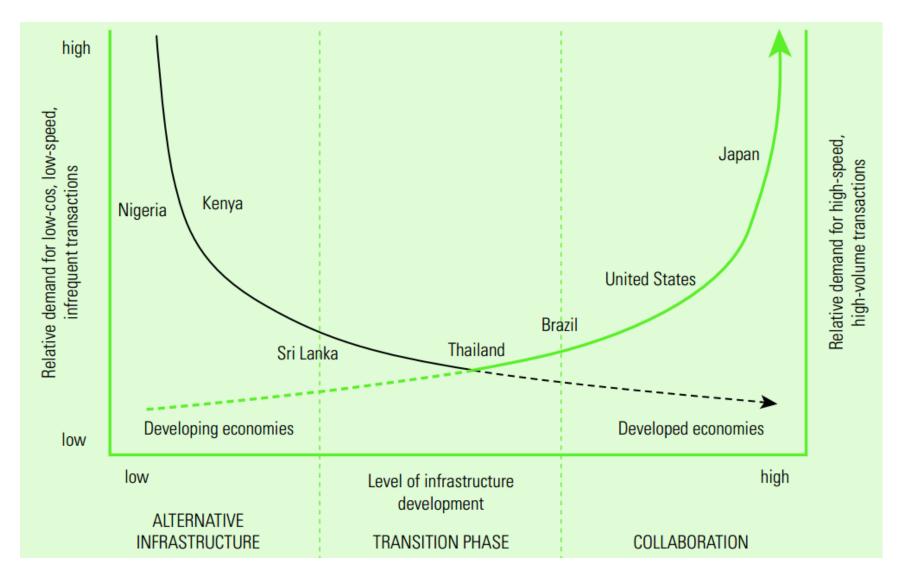
Payments in Perspective

"SMEs constitute 91% of business establishments in Trinidad and Tobago, with 75% of these being Micro Enterprises"



Mobile Money

Mobile Money as continuum of services



Mobile Financial Services Opportunities

Low service maturity

High service maturity

Mobile marketing

- Data analytics
- Service and product advertising and marketing (also location-based)
- Loyalty schemes
- Offers and promotions

Core competency: customer relationship

Global mobile marketing ad spend by retailers reached US\$28bn in 2012,to double by 2015¹

Mobile shopping

- · Product and service search and discovery
- · Social location shopping (Groupon, Foursquare)
- · Price comparison shopping
- Support, customer care
- Orders and delivery

Core competency: customer experience

Shopping via mobile device accounted for 9.5% of US digital e-commerce sales in H1 2013²

Mobile banking and payments

- Point-of-sale payments e.g., NFC/barcode
- Mobile wallets
- Device-based credit card processing solutions
- Direct carrier billing
- Salary payments
- Microfinance
- Insurance services
- Investment services
- International remittance
- Domestic remittance
- Mobile web payments
- Utility bill payments
- Account management

Core competencies: financial services, payments processing

Mobile payments accounted for 3.3% of global non-cash transaction volumein 2012³

Led by technology and marketing specialists, retailers

Led by financial institutions, mobile operators, technology start-ups

Mobile Money Caribbean Examples

Country	Solution	Organization
Guyana	Mobile Money Guyana Inc.,	GT&T
Dom Rep	Orange M-Peso	Orange
Jamaica	CONEC Mobile Wallet	Jamaica Co-operative
		Credit Union League
	M3 Mobile Money for	Development Bank for
	Microfinance	Jamaica
Haiti	Boom Haiti	Boom Financial
	Lajancash	HaitiPay
	Tcho Tcho	Digicel
Trinidad &	Yooz *(utility bill payment)	Resonance
Tobago		

Mobile Money in Haiti

 After the earthquake, USAID and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation provided US\$10 million dollars in prize awards to organizations establishing mobile money products and to meet certain performance benchmarks.

Two mobile money networks – T-Cash and Tcho
 Tcho - were established, the benchmarks were
 met, and the prize money was collected.

Mobile Money in Haiti

An initial user base of 840,000 subscribers
 eventually dwindled to about 60,000 active users
 as of December 2014

2015 – Digicel relaunches Tcho Tcho as Mon Cash

Recommendations & Conclusion

- Authorities need get an understanding of both opportunities and risks
- Authorities should examine digital currency to innovate and improve:
 - ☐ Traditional payment systems
 - Remittances
 - ☐ SME participation in digital economy
- Authorities should participate in ITU Digital Financial Services focus group
- Potential service providers need to assist authorities
 with awareness and possibly form interest group

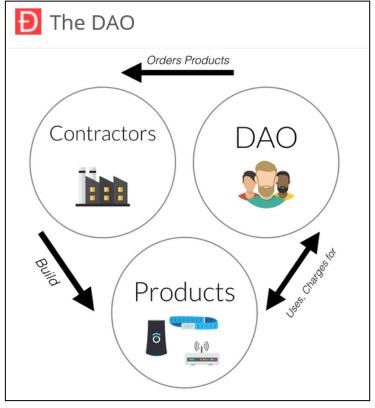
- Authorities urged to examine UK call for information model & the conclusions from this effort to ensure both opportunities and risks are considered
- The Digital Economy Task Force report can be used to inform how to manage risk while not stifling innovation
- Authorities should begin considering policy options, classification methods and taxation schemes in line with approaches taken by developed economies

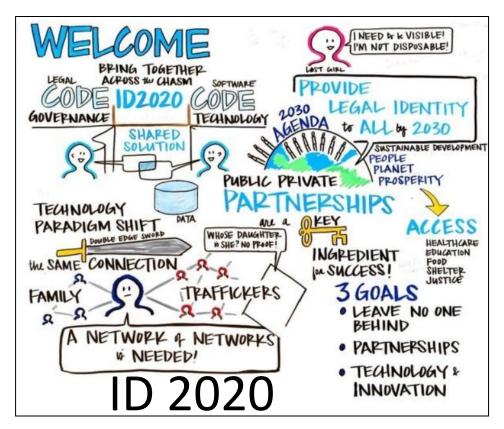
Look to Global Leaders in the Space:

- New York BitLicense
- United Kingdom Call for information
- Singapore Encouraging innovation

Recent Developments









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Recommended reading and actions

- ECLAC EGM reports (Dec 2015, Apr 2015)
- ECLAC Digital Currency Report (Jan 2016)
- Commonwealth Secretariat Working Group Virtual Currencies Report (Oct 2015)
- FATF Virtual Currencies Guidance (July 2015)
- Conduct own research...

Workshop to Assist Caribbean Financial Regulators



PART I

- Introduction
- UN ECLAC Study
 - Abstract & Methodology
 - Digital Currency Basics
 - Payments in Perspective
 - Key Findings
 - Caribbean Activity
 - Opportunities
 - Mobile Money
 - Recommendation& Conclusions
 - SWOT

PART II

- CBTT concerns
- De-banking
 - Protecting remittances
 - Impact in Caribbean
- Commonwealth Secretariat
 Working Group Study
 - ComSec conclusions
 - ComSec legal framework recommendations
 - FATF AML/CFT regulations
- IMF Risk responses
 - Financial Integrity: AML/CFT
 - Consumer Protection
 - Taxation
 - Financial Stability & Monetary Policy

