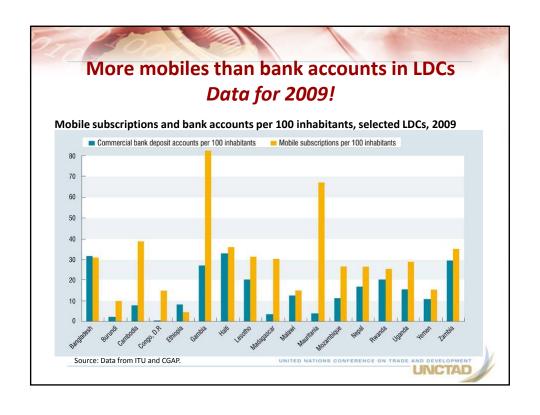


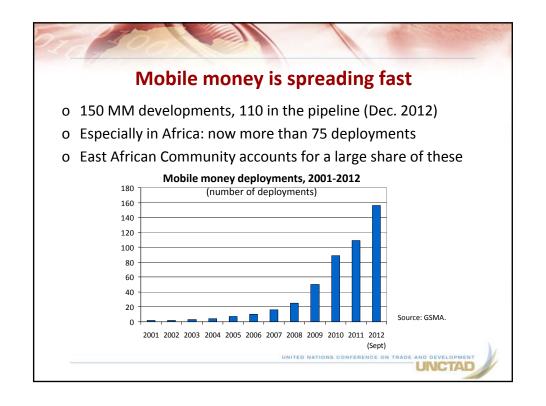
Types of transactions

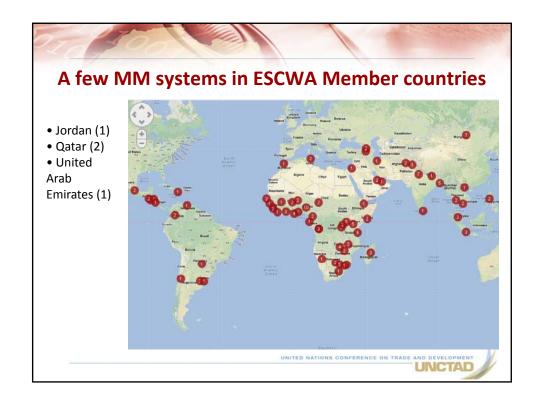
- M-transfers
 - from one user to another, no accompanying exchange of goods or services
- M-payments
 - money is exchanged between two users with an accompanying exchange of goods or services
- M-financial services
 - Value added financial services e.g. link to bank a/c, savings, micro-insurance, micro-finance, etc.



The mobile revolution o LDCs: from 9 to 41 subscriptions per 100 people between 2006 and 2011 o Only 5 economies have penetration below 10: • Eritrea Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants • Marshall Islands 160 140 • Myanmar 120 • North Korea 100 Somalia 80 60 40 20 0 2008 2009 Source: ITU UNCTAL







M-PESA a market leader

- o M-Pesa, operated by Safaricom of Kenya
 - 15 million active customers who transfer an estimated \$660 million per month
 - over 37,000 (!) mobile money agents
 - -linked with 25 banks and can be accessed via 700 ATMs





Mobile Money – some implications

- o Huge opportunity to improve financial inclusion
- o Some potential benefits
 - Faster and cheaper basic money transfers and payment functions
 - Mobile solutions to international remittances (still nascent)
 - Lower transaction costs for micro-finance (still nascent)
- o Many legal challenges
 - Developing countries need to pioneer new legislation
 - New regulatory issues among players (MNO, banks, regulators)

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MM and regulation: lessons from EAC

- Need for an effective and robust legal and regulatory framework (e-transactions, e-payment, consumer protection, dispute resolution settlements)
- Need for regulatory teamwork between regulatory and market sectors (telecommunication, financial and competition)
- Need to address concerns related to consumer protection, registration and transaction limits, regulatory collaboration and interoperability, meaning interconnection between telecommunication networks – nationally and regionally

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Cyberlaw harmonization: lessons learnt

- Success of the project based on:
 - ❖ Regional integration process/Commitment at the highest level
 - Ownership from the EAC secretariat
 - Continuation and commitment of the EAC Task Force (TF) Members
 - UNCTAD support: Mix of legal advice and training workshops since 2006
- Two Cyberlaw Frameworks endorsed by the TF:
 - Phase I: e-transactions, cybercrime, consumer protection, data protection

 adopted by the EAC Council of Ministers (2010)
 - Phase II: IPRs, competition, taxation and information security



First region in Africa to adopt a harmonized Framework for Cyberlaws

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