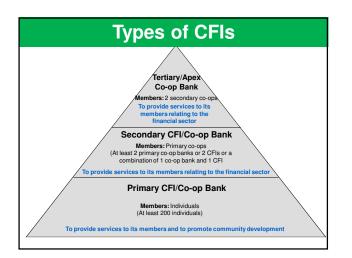
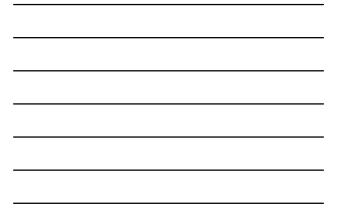
FINANCIAL CO-OPERATIVES OPERATIONS AFRICA FINANCIAL CO-OPERATIVE SUMMIT 2013 14<sup>TH</sup> SACCA CONGRESS FINANCIAL CO-OPERATIVES OPERATIONS - LESSONS FROM SOUTH AFRICA ROBERT MBEZA DIRECTOR OF CAPACITY BUILDING CBDA

		Number of institutions	Total assets		Number of	Low-income (access) customers			
Institution	Source date					Savings		Loans	
			R million	% total	00000	R million	% total	R million	% total
Banks (retail business)	Dec-10	13	1 117 926.7	96.140	21 million	46 624.7	51.1	118511.4	99.5
Co-operative financial institutions	Dec-10	75	139.9	0.0	39 362	126.0	0.1	85.9	0.1
Co-operative banks	Sep-11	2	56.5	0.0	1 464	49.8	0.1	38.9	0.0
Mutual banks	Dec-10	2	1 032.5	0.1	100 000	817.1	0.9	457.7	0.4
Stokvels	Dec-10	1 million	40 000.0	3.4	16 million	40 000	43.8	0	0.0
Postbank	Mar-10	1	3 652.0	0.3	6 million	3652	4.0	0	0.0
Total			1 162 807.6	100.0		91 269.6	100.0	119 093.9	100.0

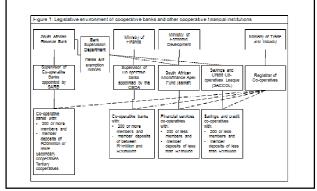
# **Key Legislation**

- 1. Co-operatives Act 2005 /2013
- 2. Co-operatives Bank Act 2007
- 3. Banks Act of 1990: Exemption Notice Gazette 404 from the business of a bank institutions with a "Common bond"

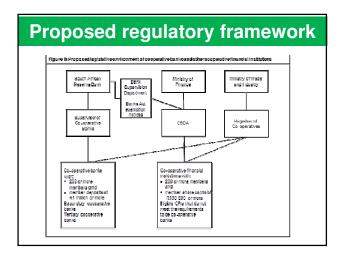




**Regulatory Framework** 









# The state of co-operative financial institutions Background

- Operations of Co-operative Financial Institutions are allowed through exemption from Banks Act based on the "common bond"
- Exemption Notice focused on stokvels, savings & credit co-operatives and employee savings clubs.
- SROs included SACCOL for SACCOs & NASASA for Stokvels
- In 1996 and 1998 FSA & FinaSol also became SROs (focusing on FSC's)
- In 2002, both FSA and FinaSol collapsed

## The state of co-operative financial institutions Background

- Government efforts through Agriculture to set up another SRO for FSCs called FINCOSA also failed
- In 2003 & 2006 two assessments of FSCs were conducted by Deloitte revealing:
  - weaknesses in governance, pricing, accounting and record keeping.
  - Out of 63 FSCs, only 20 (or 32%) were *potentially* viable.
  - Govt. paid out to members over R5 million to close the unviable FSCs.

#### The state of co-operative financial institutions Background

- Essentially between 2003 & 2006 there was no regulator for FSCs as per the Exemption Notices
- In 2007 samaf assumed regulatory responsibility for the FSCs and SACCOL continued to regulate SACCOs

Sector size: Applicant CFIs (incl. co-op bank)								
	2010 - 2011	2011 – 2012	2012-2013	GROWTH %				
No. of CFIs	121	106	35	-67%				
Membership	59,394	53,240	38,084	-28%				
Savings	R 175,265,000	R 196,230,000	R202,841,000	2%				
Loans	R 116,577,000	R 132,227,000	R142,310,000	8%				
Assets	R 195,213,000	R 217,506,000	R220,800,000	2%				











# CBDA Interventions for the CFI Sector

- Regulation and Supervision of the Sector through the Exemption Notice
- Performance Standards basics for Supervision of the CFIs
- Bringing all books of accounts up to date for all active CFIs
- Accelerating registration of CFIs as Co-operative Banks
  - Monitor outcomes of training programmes attended by board and staff
  - Mentorship Programme

# CBDA Interventions for the CFI Sector

- Development of accredited training materials and capacity building tools
- Training CFI Managers at University of Pretoria Certificate in Co-operative Management
- Governance and committees Training
- Establishment of a Stabilisation Fund
- Establishment of the Banking Platform to improve data collection and information management at CFIs and consequently at CBDA

Co-operative Financial Institutions

**Banking Platform Project** 

# Status of the CFI Sector



They have basic infrastructure such as a building, maybe one computer



Many financial services cooperatives and co-operative

### **Status of the CFI Sector**



Most have rudimentary manual back office systems such as client account record-keeping, general ledger, management information and supervisory returns.



# The Diversity of the CFI Sector

#### Typical Rural CFI





## What is the objective of the BP initiative?

• Improve the operational capacity of CFI's by:

- Using proven and robust processes
- Deploying robust and well-supported IT systems
- Providing training and assistance to CFI's
- Improve the service provisioning of the CFIs by:
  - · Enabling additional product and service offerings
  - Enabling improved management functions by:
    - Providing relevant and timeous information
    - Improved operational control
  - Enabling access to the national payment (NPS)

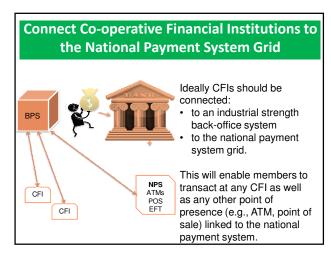
# What additional operational components are necessary to reach the required state?

- A new IT system that will enable improved operations, products and enabling access to the NPS
- CFI support for the system and the operations
- Support to enable and control access to the NPS
  - Card system, including:
  - · Card logistics (ordering, storing, replacement cards, etc.)
  - Card management (which cards are in stock, issued, reordered, allocated, etc.
  - "Merchant" management (future)
  - Balancing, reconciliation, settlement/sponsoring bank cooperation, query resolution, etc. of interbank transactions.
  - · Enabling changes to existing and incorporation of new

# Why the CBDA Initiative? What does NPS have to Offer to Co-operatives?

- Simplicity members have the same payment capabilities as commercial bank customers (in time)
- Convenience through interoperability all banking infrastructure can be used to transact
- Dependable proper oversight and world-class systems and processes
- Less reliance on cash
- Account automatically has record of transactions
- In short: Access to NPS helps CFIs to capitalise on the already available infrastructure to the convenience of its members and other interested parties.





# BPS Provide Back Office Support Services for each CFI on a "Plug in" Basis

#### The key features of the solution are:

- Each participating CFI will be set up as a discrete bank on BPS system.
- The BPS will manage all client accounts & client records at participating CFI.
- Branded debit cards could be issued by each CFI to its clients (cell phones can be used where these are pervasive).
- For each participating CFI, BPS will produce a standard set of financial statements, management information,
- CFIs will be responsible for the governance & management of the CFI and for front office services i.e., interfacing with clients.

