



SDG 10.c.1: Reducing Remittance Costs

Sonia Plaza, KNOMAD, World Bank

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Sustainable Development Goal 10.7

 SDG 10.7: By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

 SDG indicator 10.c.1: Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

Exorbitant costs



7 % Global average



9%Africa



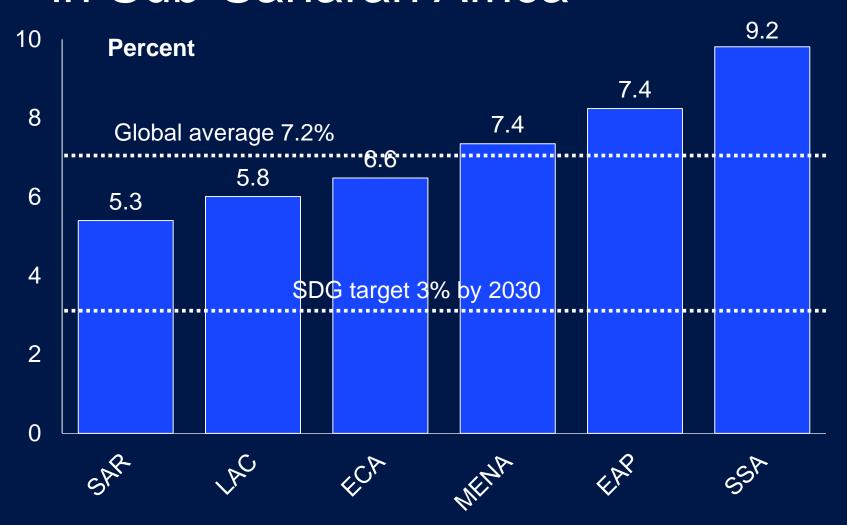
20 % Within Africa



Venezuela

90%

Remittance costs remain high in Sub-Saharan Africa



Remittance Cost indicator

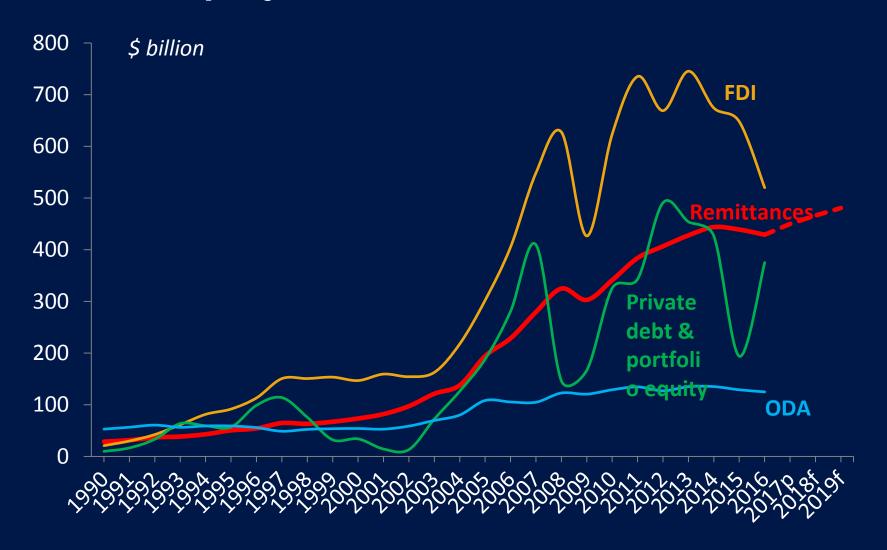
- Remittance Prices Worldwide monitors remittance prices across all regions
- RPW started monitoring costs since 2008
- RPW covers 48 remittance sending countries and 105 receiving countries
- 365 country corridors worldwide
- Main RSPs: Banks, MTOs and Postal Offices

Sustainable Development Goal 17.3

 SDG 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

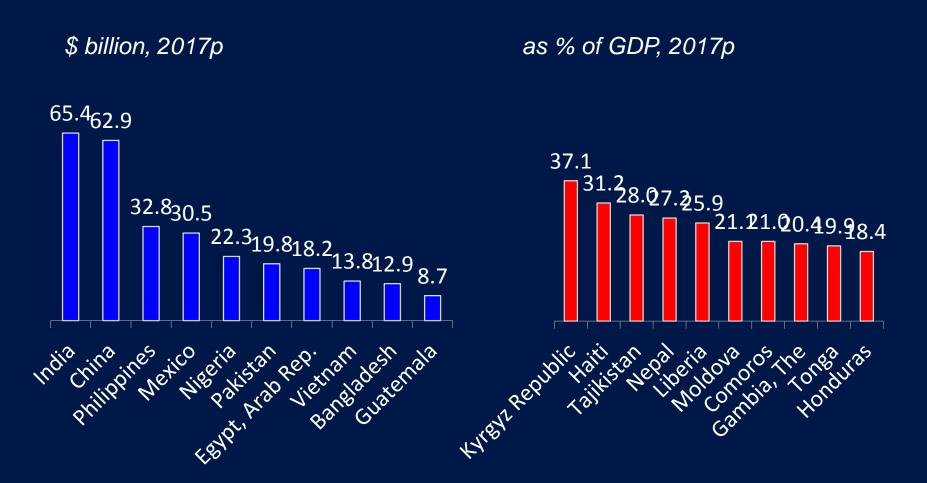
 SDG indicator 17.3.2: Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

Remittances to low and middle income countries projected to reach \$450 billion in 2017



Source: World Bank, October 2017

Top recipients of remittances



Source: World Bank, October 2017

Remittances can be leveraged for accessing international capital markets

- Remittances can improve country risk rating
- As part of debt sustainability analysis
- Future remittance inflows and diversified payment rights can be used as collateral to reduce borrowing costs and lengthen debt maturity

Benefits and Risks

Benefits

- Remittance goes direct to the people
- Can be mobilized for investments
- Access to capital markets

Risks

- Reduction on ODA and other financial flows
- Remittances are not substitute for aid or other financial flows





THANK YOU

Dilip Ratha (Head of KNOMAD/WB), Sonia Plaza (co-chair diaspora, KNOMAD, WB)

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