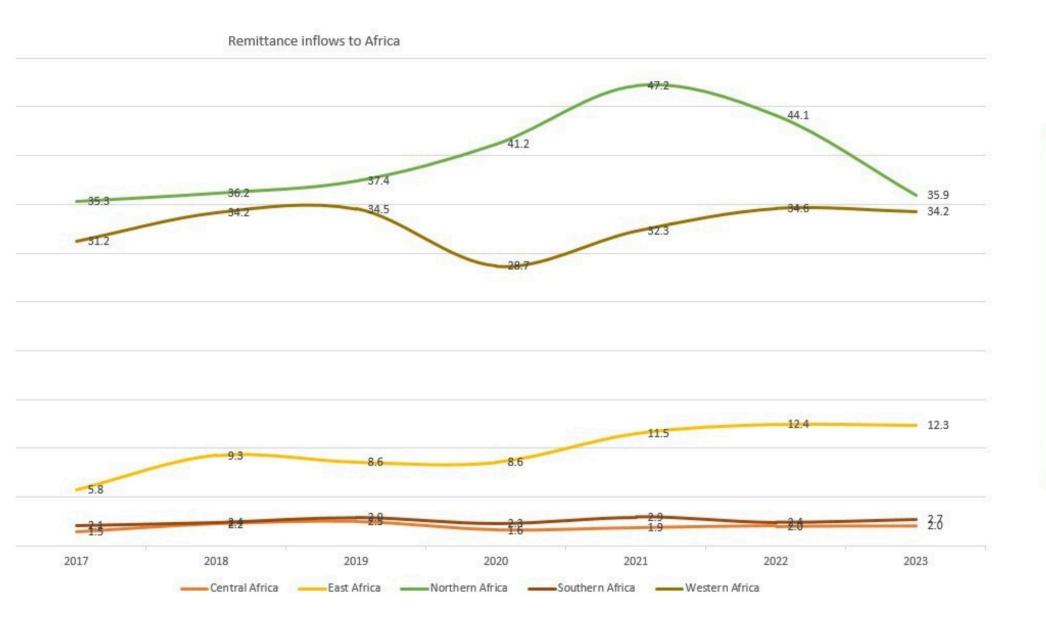
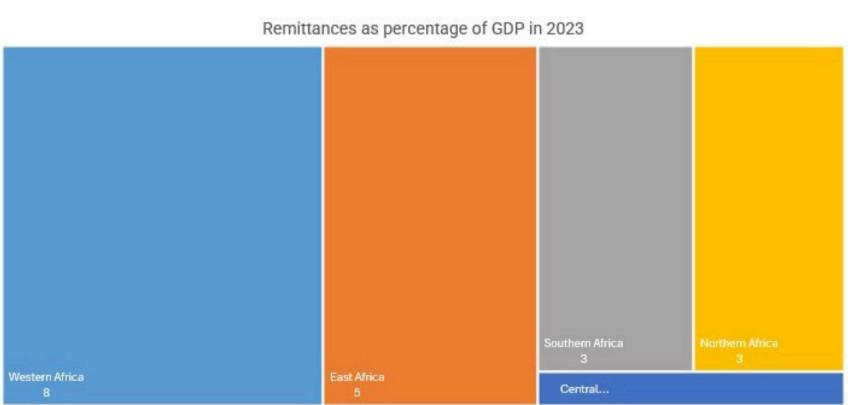




## OVER THE LAST DECADE, REMITTANCES FROM SOUTHERN AFRICAN MIGRANTS HAVE INCREASED IN VOLUME REACHING AROUND \$3 BILLION IN 2023.



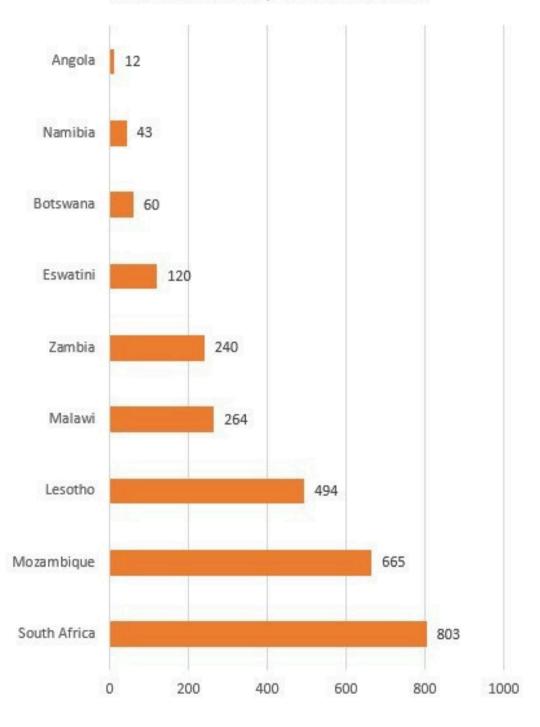


Source: World Bank-KNOMAD



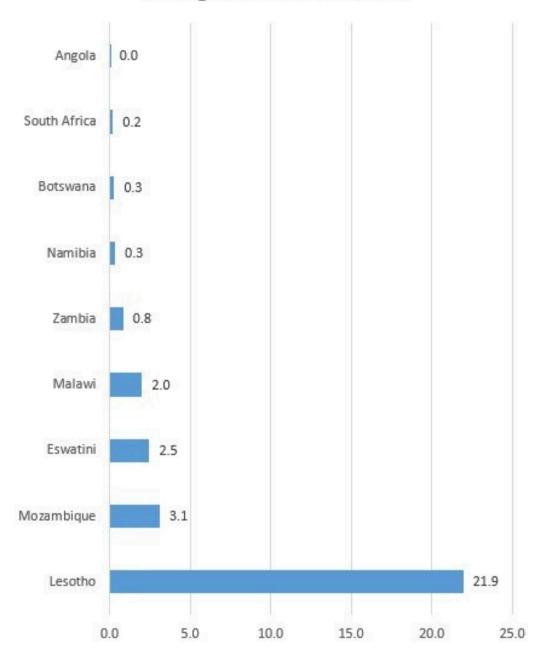
# SOUTH AFRICA CONTINUED TO RECEIVE THE LION'S SHARE OF REMITTANCES TO THE SUBREGION IN 2023

#### Remittances in \$ million in 2023



Source: World Bank-KNOMAD

Average of % of GDP in 2023



Source: World Bank-KNOMAD





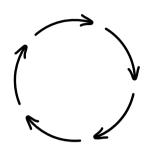
#### MAIN CHALLENGES HINDERING REMITTANCES INFLOWS TO SOUTHERN AFRICA



Regulatory barriers



Low technological infrastructure and innovation



Heavy reliance on informal channels



Under-developed financial sector and limited financial inclusion

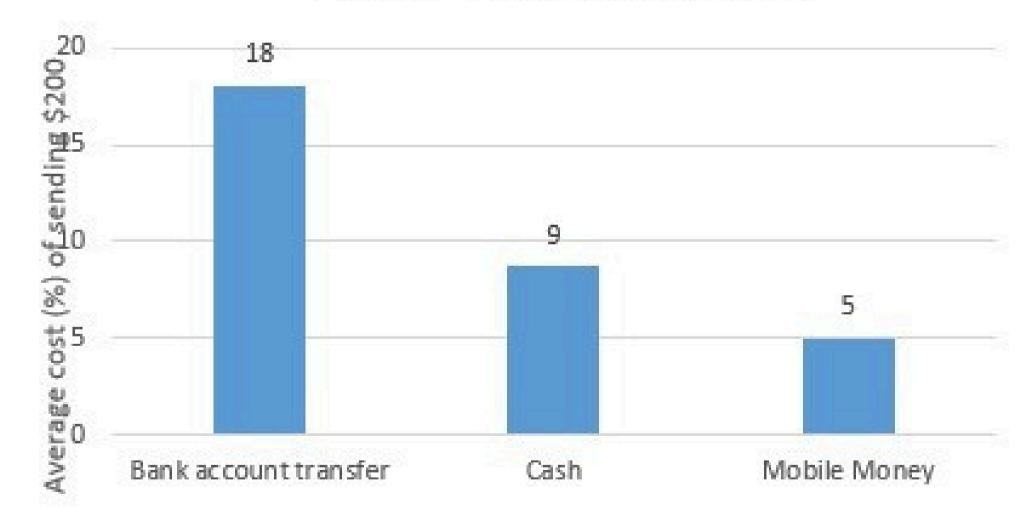


High banking transfer costs



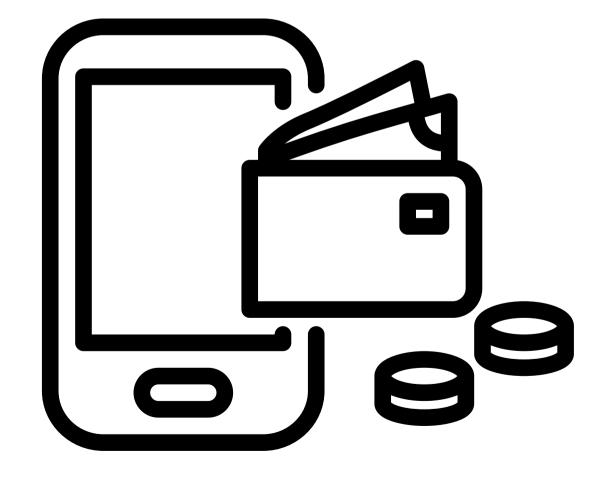
# IN 2023, THE OVERALL COST OF SENDING MONEY TO SOUTHERN AFRICA WAS HIGH AVERAGING AROUND 13.5%. THIS WAS LARGELY DUE TO THE HIGH FEES ASSOCIATED WITH BANK ACCOUNT TRANSFERS

### Mobile money continued to be the cheapest transfer instrument in 2023



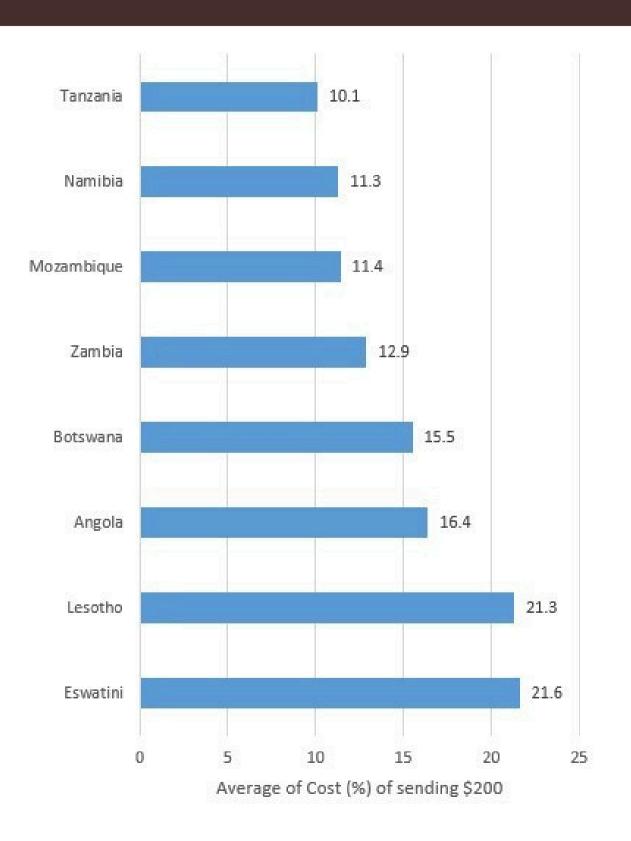
Source: World Bank, Remittance Prices Worldwide

Digitalization of remittances (mobile money) is the solution for cheaper, safer and faster remittances





## THE TRANSFER COST ON SOME CORRIDORS IS EXTREMELY HIGH MAINLY DUE TO ELEVATED BANKING FEES



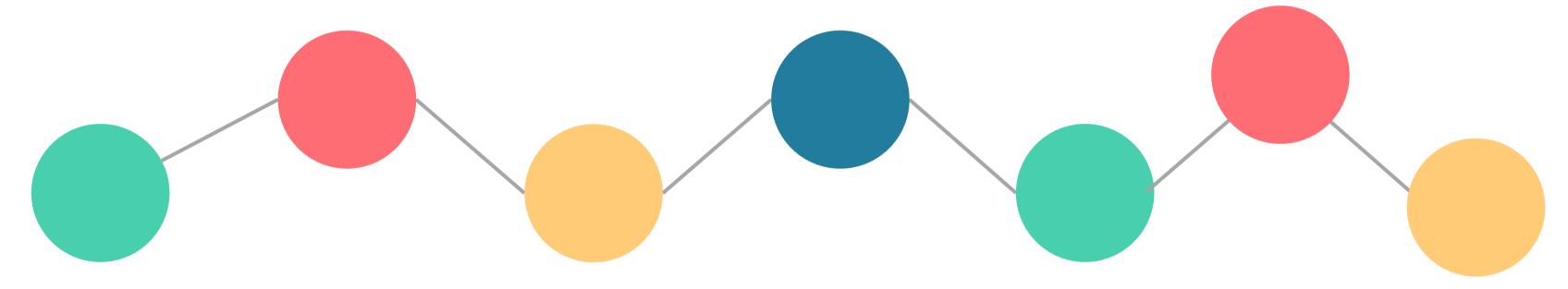
Source: World Bank, Remittance Prices Worldwide

### THE WAY FORWARD

Support innovative business models and fintech partnerships.

Put in place comprehensive consumer protection laws and promote trust and cybersecurity.

Provide clear information on fees and exchange rates.



Promote sustainable business models for digital remittances.

Harmonize policy framework for robust Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs). Simplify digital user interfaces and implement educational programs.

Encourage competitive pricing and market competition.

