

# IMPROVING SUPERVISION OF MICROFINANCE THROUGH PARTNERSHIP MODELS

## 通过合作模式改进小额信贷监督机制

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## PRESENTATION OUTLINE

### 陈述要点

- The Past
- 过去
- The National Credit Council
- 国家信贷委员会
- What were done
- 做过些什么
- The National Strategy for Microfinance
- 国家小额信贷战略
- Regulatory Framework for Microfinance
- 小额信贷的调整框架
- Important Lessons
- 重要收获



## THE PAST

### 过去

- Absence of a comprehensive government policy on credit
- 缺少信贷的综合政府政策
- Proliferation of subsidized government directed credit programs (DCPs)
- 政府直接信贷补助项目的扩张
- Weak private sector participation in credit delivery due to extensive government competition
- 因为政府大范围的竞争，私人部门在信贷方面的参与度较低



## THE PAST

### 过去

- Fiscal losses due to low repayment rates of DCPs
- 政府直接信贷补助项目的低回报率造成的财政损失
- Lack of access by the poor from formal credit
- 贫困人口缺少进入正轨信贷的渠道
- Unsustainable private financial institutions dependent on government cheap funds
- 政府廉价资金导致非可持续发展的私人金融机构



## THE BEGINNINGS . . .

### 开端...

- Feedback/studies show that government directed-credit programs (DCPs) are ineffective and inefficient
- 反馈与研究均显示国家直接信贷计划的无效与不足
- A broad-based private multi-sectoral group (Social Pact on Credit) calls for credit policy reforms
- 一个包含广泛的私人多部门团体（信贷社会协议）要求信贷政策改革
- The Pact became part of the Social Reform Agenda—the government's blueprint to address poverty...
- 这个协议成为了社会改革日程中的一部分——政府着手解决贫困的蓝图
- To meet the challenge, the President created the National Credit Council (NCC) in October, 1993
- 总统在1993年10月创立了国家信贷委员会以应对挑战



## THE NATIONAL CREDIT COUNCIL

### 国家信贷委员会

- Composed of nineteen (19) representatives with the Department of Finance as Chairman
- 由19个代表和财政部组成主席团
- Government Regulatory bodies, financial institutions and line agencies involved in credit delivery
- 政府机构改革，金融机构和相关中介机构被纳入了信贷发放体系
- Private-sector associations representing, among others, banks, cooperatives and NGOs
- 银行、合作社与非政府组织之外，又组建了私人部门联盟



## NCC'S OBJECTIVES 国家信贷委员会的目标

- Rationalize government directed credit programs (DCPs)
- 合理化国家直接信贷项目
- Develop alternative credit delivery mechanisms to involve greater private sector participation
- 发展多样信贷发放机制以促进更多的私人部门的参与
- Create a conducive credit policy environment
- 创造一个有益于信贷的政策环境



## WHAT WERE DONE 取得的成就

- Complete inventory of all DCPs implemented by Government
- 完成了政府执行的直接信贷项目的总量
- Series of credit policy-related studies including an evaluation of the programs
- 完成了一系列与信贷政策相关的研究包括对整个项目的评估
- Workshops, meetings and dialogues with key stakeholders from the private sector to validate the findings and recommendations
- 与私人部门的利益相关者举办研讨会，会议和对



## AND, WITH STRONG PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT . . .

而且，有了私人部门的高度参与

- **The National Strategy for Microfinance was formulated in 1997**
- 1997年小额信贷的国家战略得到了明确
- A vision of a strong and viable private microfinancial market
- 强大且稳固的私人小额信贷市场
- Four (4) basic credit policy principles
- 四个基本信贷政策原则
- A microfinance framework and an identified action plan
- 一个小额信贷的框架和一个明确的行动计划



## WITH THE STRATEGY 在这个战略之下

- Four (4) legislative laws were passed
- 通过了四项法律
- One (1) Executive Order was issued
- 颁布了一条行政命令
- More than 10 BSP Circulars were enunciated
- 下发了10多个BSP通知
- Three (3) government agency circulars were approved
- 核准了三项政府机构通知
- GFI operating manuals were amended
- 修订了GFI工作指南
- A Regulatory Framework and a Uniform Set of Performance Standards for all MFIs were established
- 建立了针对所有小额信贷机构的规制框架和一系列统一的操作标准



## THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MICROFINANCE 小额信贷的规制框架

- **BASIC PREMISES**
- 基本前提
  - Deposit-taking institutions are subject to prudential regulation and supervision  
储蓄机构受到了谨慎的管制与监督
  - Microfinance NGOs that collect savings will be encouraged to transform into banks or cooperatives subject to prudential regulation and supervision  
鼓励接受储蓄资金的小额信贷非政府组织转型为银行或合作社，并进行严格的管制与监督



## THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MICROFINANCE 小额信贷的规制框架

- Microfinance will be streamlined within banking operations
- 小额信贷以银行化操作改进自身
- Banks engaged in microfinance will continue to be regulated and supervised by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas taking into consideration the unique peculiarities of microfinance activity
- 考虑到小额信贷活动的特性，有小额信贷业务的银行将继续受菲律宾中央银行领导及监管



## THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MICROFINANCE

### 小额信贷的规制框架

- The Cooperative Development Authority is the government regulatory authority for credit cooperatives.
- 合作发展局是政府管治合作社的主要权利机关
- Supervision and examination of cooperatives will be undertaken through partnerships with deputized cooperative federations and unions
- 对合作社的监管与检查主要通过合伙企业和信用社联盟来实施



## THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MICROFINANCE

### 小额信贷的规制框架

- Microfinance NGOs will be required to regularly submit basic information on their activities to the Securities and Exchange Commission for transparency
- 小额信贷非政府组织被要求定期提交有关他们活动的信息给安全委员会以达到公开透明
- The Microfinance Council of the Philippines, the largest private sector network of microfinance institutions in the country, will be the repository of information for non-regulated NGOs.
- 菲律宾小额信贷委员会作为国家最大私有小额信贷部门的网络将成为管治非政府组织的智囊团



## IMPORTANT LESSONS

### 重要的经验

- Strong private sector collaboration from the onset is imperative to push for critical reforms
- 从最初就开始与私人部门强有力的合作是推动改革所必须的
- A credible, independent body with PRIVATE multi-sectoral representation is an effective venue/fora for continuous policy dialogues
- 包涵私人多部门代表的一个可靠的、独立的机构对于持续的政策对话是一个有效的对话平台
- Private sector ownership of the reforms can ensure continuity
- 私人部门的所有权改革保证了可持续性
- Institutionalization of the reforms through legislation and executive fiat can mitigate policy reversals
- 通过立法与行政许可规范化改革能够减轻政策的反复



- TO PROVIDE THE POOR GREATER ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES, GOVERNMENT SHOULD PROVIDE THE APPROPRIATE ENABLING POLICY ENVIRONMENT TO STRENGTHEN THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN THE DELIVERY OF MICROFINANCIAL SERVICES TO THE POOR
- 为了给贫困人口提供更好的进入金融服务的渠道，政府需要提供切实可行的政策环境以促进私人部门对贫困人口小额贷款的发

