

# Presentation on National Payment System in Kenya

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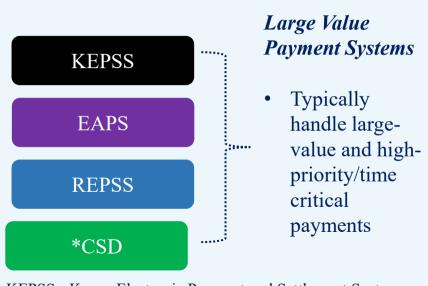
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## **National Payment System Evolution**

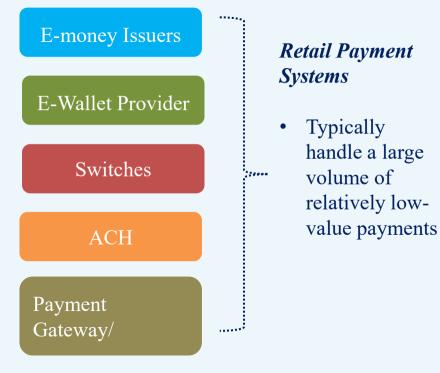


## The National Payments System Landscape in Kenya

## Has two components: Large value and Retail payments



KEPSS - Kenya Electronic Payment and Settlement System EAPS - East African Payment System REPSS - Regional Electronic Payment Settlement System



ACH - Automated Clearing House Aggregators are also called Payment Gateways

## Performance of National Payment System

### Kenya's National Payments System, January 2023 to December 2023

	Volume, Bn	Value, Ksh. Tn	% Volume	% Value
RETAIL	20.30	33.54	99.96%	44.55%
Mobile	20.15	29.13	99.22%	38.70%
Cards	0.12	0.92	0.59%	1.22%
EFTs	0.02	0.95	0.08%	1.26%
Cheques	0.01	2.54	0.07%	3.37%
LARGE VALUE (RTGS)	0.008	41.7	0.04%	55.45%
GROSS TOTAL	20	75.3	100%	100%

Source: Central Bank of Kenya

C2: CBK - Official

## Government Payments and Remittances

Ksh. 3.40 Tn

U.S.\$4.19 Bn

Gov't Payments at CBK, 2023

(Source: Central Bank of Kenya)

Diaspora receipts, 2023

(Source: Diaspora Survey, Central Bank of Kenya)

## National Payments Strategy 2022 - 2025

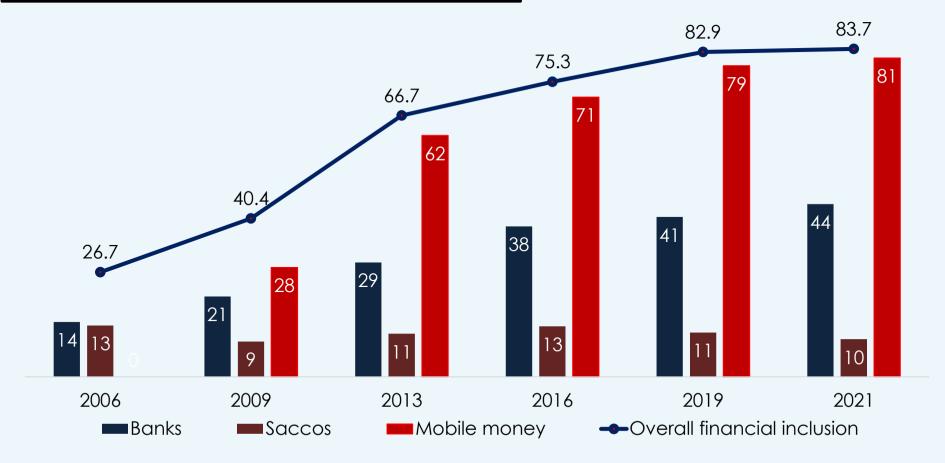


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## What we have done well (1)

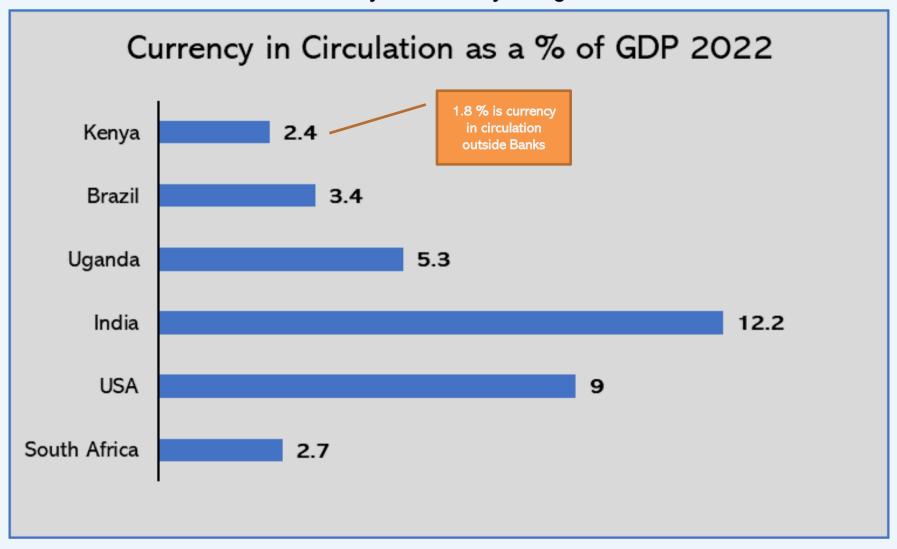
### Financial inclusion has been entirely driven by mobile payments

Usage and access to financial services by provider, %



## What we have done well (2)

Measure of the extent of how, Kenyan economy is digitized



Source: IMF statistics.

## Challenges (1) – what we are addressing

#### Limited infrastructure sharing

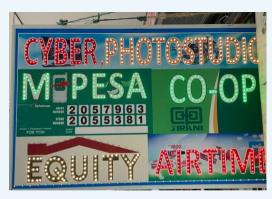
- Inefficient utilization of physical infrastructure (ATMs and POS devices)
- Multiple/closed systems telco, banks, non-banks



Multiple banks ATMs



Cashier counter displaying several POS



Outlet recruited by different players



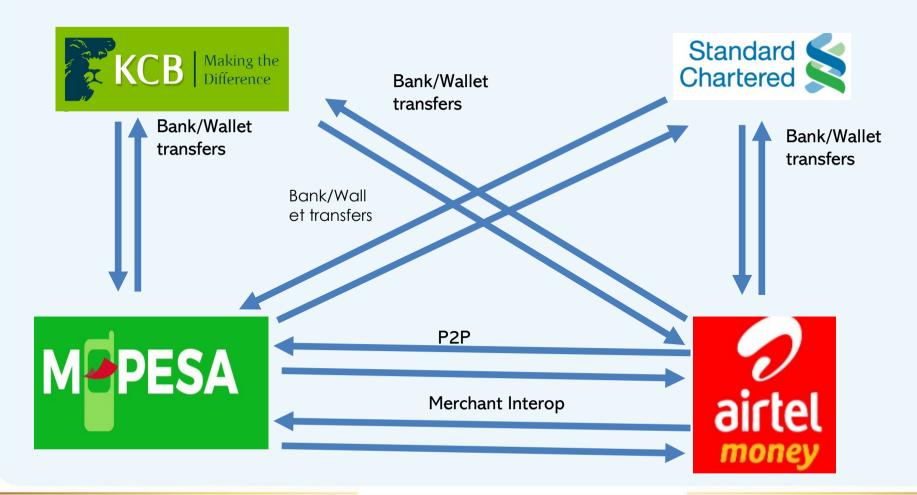
Lack of sharing infrastructure by agents



## Challenges (2)

#### Limited functional interoperability

- Bilateral agreements with costly bilateral connections.
- Each bilateral arrangement requires a separate agreement, connectivity, prefunding



# Challenges (3)

#### High transaction costs to the end user

#### Persona A



#### **Demographic**

Occupation: Boda rider

Monthly Income: Kes 20,000

Age: 28 years Location: Nairobi

**Education**: Secondary level

#### Spending pattern

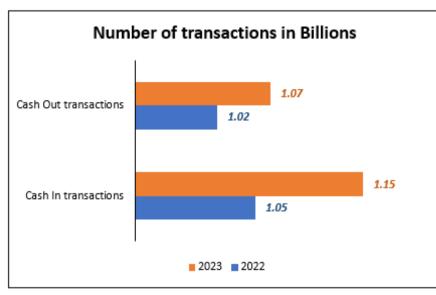
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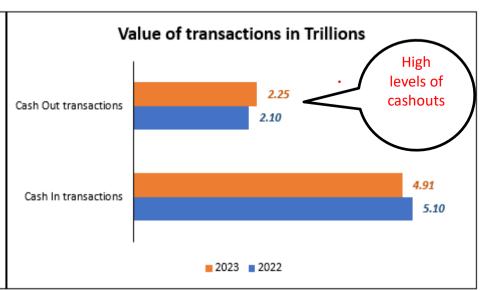
Kes

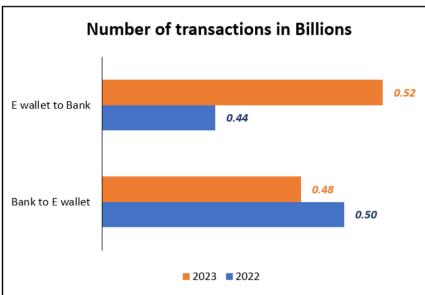
	Cost	No of txn	Charge
KPLC	350.00	4	20.00
P2P	1,200.00	4	92.00
Food	250.00	15	105.00
Rent	3,000.00	1	53.00
Cash Withdrawal	500.00	4	116.00
NHIF	500.00	1	5.00
Fuel for boda	500.00	4	10.00
of monthly income is consume		401.00	

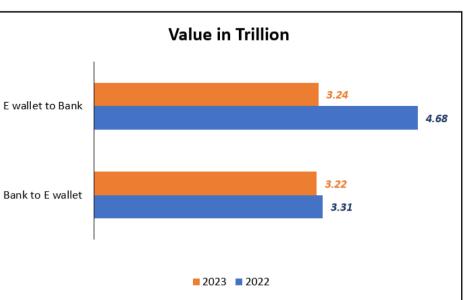
2.5% of monthly income is consumed on transaction charges which is a significant portion.

# Challenges (4)









# Challenge (5)

#### Astonishingly instant payments continue to trail slow rails and paper

Current Usage,	2023
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	Volume, Mn	Value, Ksh. Bn	Funds received
Cheques	14	2,540	T+1
EFT	17	947	T+1
Offnet Transactions (Mobile money)	934	5,862	Instant
Instant Payment System	6	827	Instant
KEPSS	8	41,743	2 hours

Astonishingly instant payments continue to trail slow rails and paper. \There is a role to be played by regulator .

## Overall message and summary

High cost of low-value retail payments



Cumbersome customer experience, friction in off-net payment transactions



Exclusion – institutions that have to participate in NPS through PSPs or banks



Inefficiency, constrained oversight, stability challenges

## Near-term priorities (selected)

- 1. Full-scale interoperability Building on existing collaboration, progress; "pay anyone" anywhere"
- Review the existing legal and regulatory framework
- Continue exploring the usefulness of new forms of digital money (CBDC) and their use cases for Kenya
- **Regional and pan-African payments integration** Through harmonization of regulatory frameworks and infrastructure
- 5. Progression towards 24/7 economy Anchored on enhanced capabilities of the new RTGS system
- **6. Fostering customer-centric innovation** While assessing applicability (customer focus) and mitigating risks

# Thank You!