Customer on the Move

Strategic Implications of Mobile Banking for Banks and Financial Enterprises

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Rajnish Tiwari / Stephan Buse / Cornelius Herstatt

Agenda

- Introduction
- Definition & Scope
- Empirical Results: Banks' perception of MFS
- Strategic Assessment & Outlook



Ongoing International Developments

– South Korea:

ø 287.000 mobile transactions a day, 1.9 million registered users, doubled between 2004 and 2005

France: (Société Générale)
1.5 million MFS customers (2004: 200% growth; 2005: 33%)
675.000 subscribers of SMS-service Messalia
(growth 2004: 11%; 2005: 7%)

- Germany:

Nearly 92% survey participants showed interest in MFS 74% willing to pay

- Others:

substantial, new offers in other parts of the world including in China and India.

(Sources: Bank of Korea, Société Générale, own research)



Growing Role of Mobile Services

Value-added for the customer (e.g. ubiquitous consumption of services; access to locationbased services)

- Economic developments (globalization is leading to more mobility)
- Higher density of mobile devices
- Powerful devices, faster data transfer
- Younger generations are mobile-friendly



The need and wish for mobility has increased.



Business Implications

Challenges

Cater to customer needs/wishes: Customers demanding/utilizing Mobile Financial Services (MFS) often belong to affluent sections of the society and are thus not to be ignored easily...

Opportunities

Strengthening business advantage:

- Additional sources of revenue
- New distribution channel
- Image gains
- Customer relationship management (CRM)



Agenda

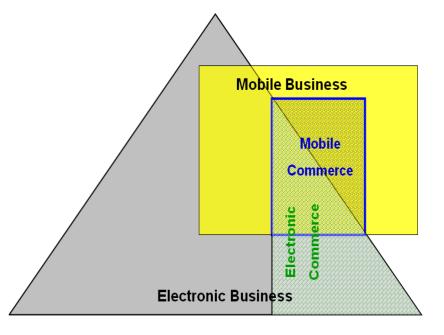
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Characterizing Mobile Commerce

"Mobile Commerce is any transaction, involving the transfer of ownership or rights to use goods and services, which is initiated and/or completed by using mobile access to computer-mediated networks with the help of an electronic device."

Mobile Commerce: A holistic perspective





Source: Tiwari/Buse, 2006

Utility of Mobile Services

- Ubiquity: the "anywhere" feature
- Immediacy: the "anytime" feature
- Location-based Services (LBS): search for an ATM or bank branch
- Instant Connectivity: the "always-on" Feature no dial-up/boot process
- Pro-active Functionality: "Pull" vs. "Push" services
- Simple Authentication: Registered Subscriber
 Identity Module (SIM) in combination with an individual Personal Identification Number (PIN)



Characterizing Mobile Banking (i)

• Definition: "Mobile Banking refers to provision and availment of banking and financial services with the help of mobile telecommunication devices such as cell phones or PDAs." [Source: Tiwari/Buse, 2006]

Scope: Conduct bank & stock market transactions
 Administer accounts
 Access customized information.

i) Bank Transactions = "Mobile Accounting"			
Money remittances & transfers	Standing orders for bill payments		
Subscribing standard insurance policies (e.g. travel insurance)	Card management (e.g. blocking lost cards)		
Access administration	-		



Characterizing Mobile Banking (ii)

ii) Stock Market Transaction = "Mobile Brokerage"		
	Access administration	
instruments (e.g. securities)	Order book administration	

iii) Mobile Financial Information Services		
Balance inquiries / Transaction details	Stock market quotes and reports	
Threshold alerts	Information on the completion status	
Branches and ATM locations	Credit card information	
Foreign exchange and interest rates	Product information & offers	



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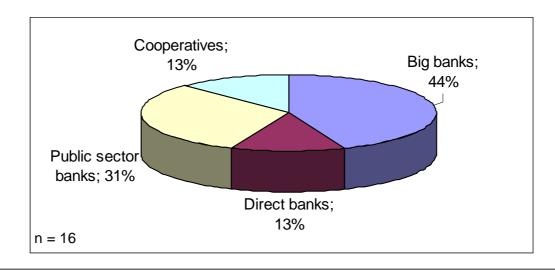
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Sample Description

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- Conducted in Aug./Sept. 2005 as a follow up to a separate survey of customer acceptance
- 16 leading banks from Germany & Switzerland
- 9 telephone interviews, 7 written responses
- All respondents at senior management level





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Status quo of Mobile Banking Offers

- 12 banks (75%) offered MFS
- Scope of offered services varied
- 1 "alibi" offer (only for enquiring customers)
- 3 "negative" reports (stopped offering MFS)
- Number of MFS users at present less than 1% of all retail customers
- Most offers as yet free-of-charge, fees planned



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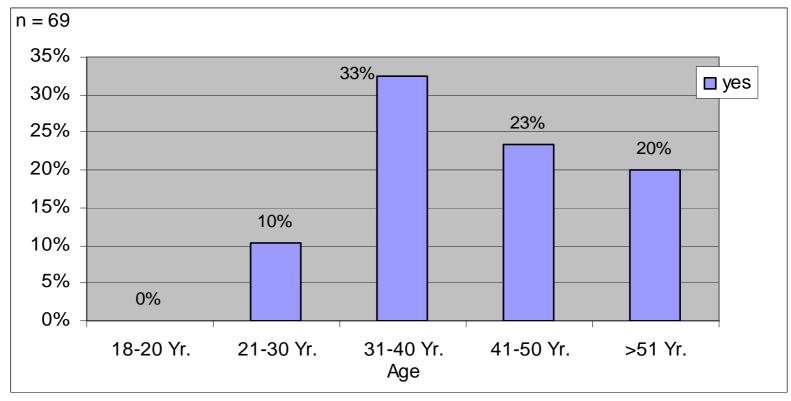
Banks' Motives for Offering MFS

No.	Motive (Ranking-Scale: 1 = "very high influence", 6 = "no influence at all")	Ø Ranking
1	Fostering an innovative image	1.67
2	Better customer relationship management	1.92
3	Differentiation vis-à-vis rivals	2.75
4	Attracting new customers	3.17
5	Increase in the turn-over	3.58
6	Increased workflow-efficiency	3.83
7	Cost reduction	4.00
8	Higher flexibility in business processes	4.00
9	Increased motivation of the workforce	4.33



Note: The rankings are based on the response by those banks which, at the time of this survey, either offered or were planning to offer MFS.

Missing mobile services: a reason to change the bank?

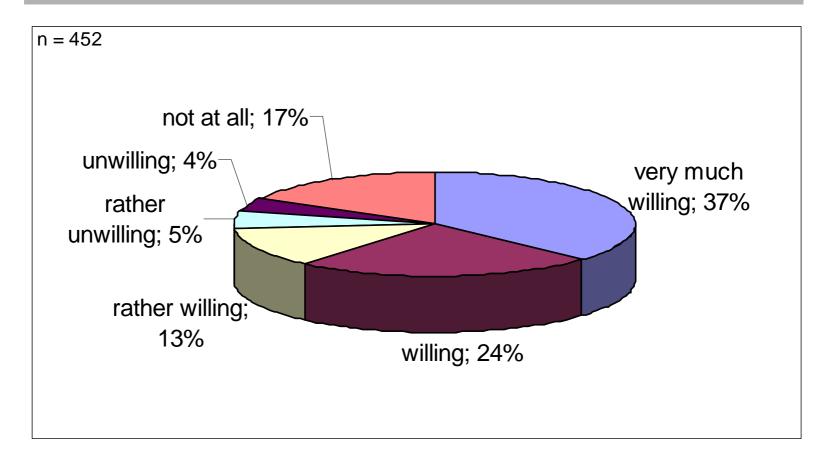




Note: The values displayed are relative to each group.

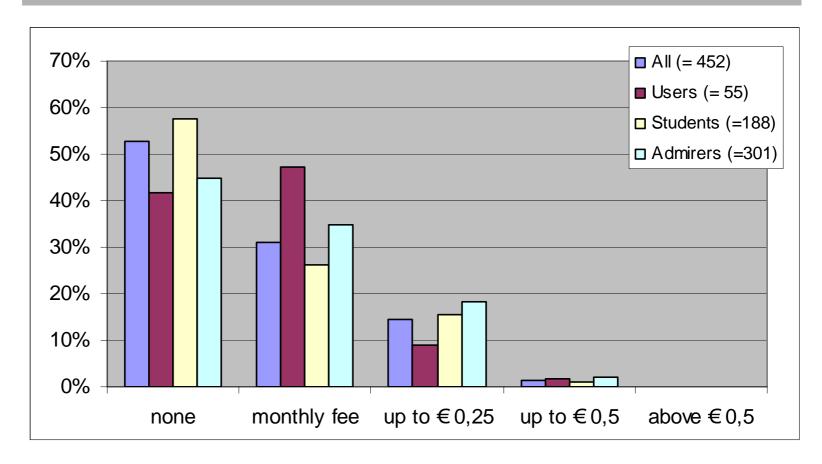
Similar tendencies have been reported by Forrester Research in England.

Are you willing to use mobile remittance facilities?



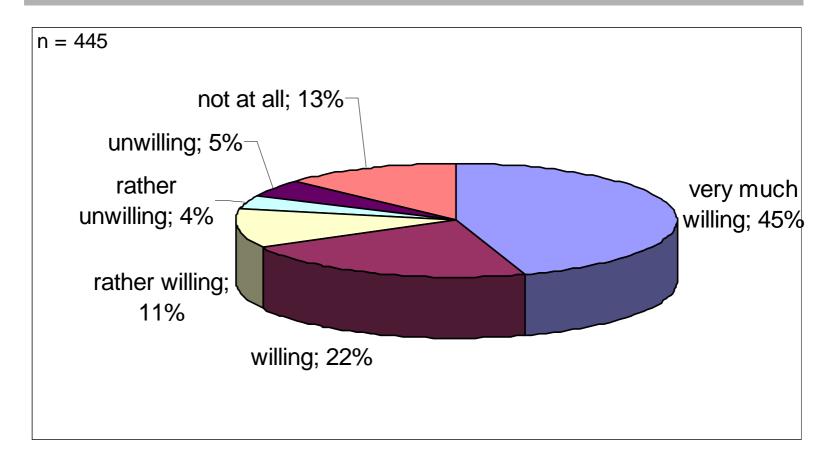


What amount would you be willing to pay for using Mobile Remittance?





Are you willing to use mobile account inquiries?





Target Customer Groups of MFS

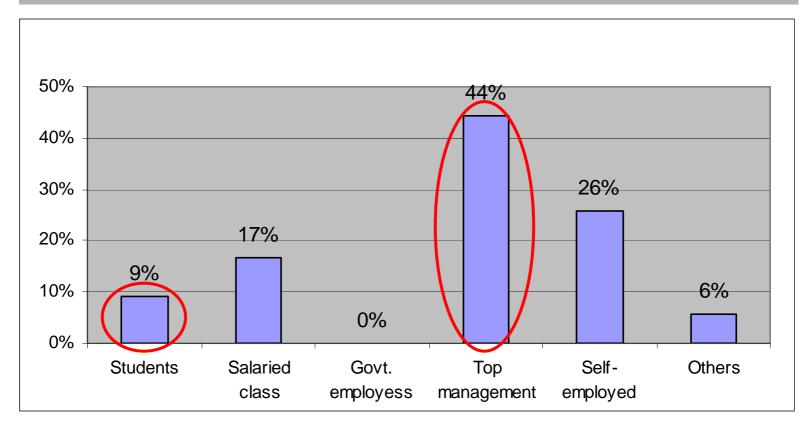
Views of the surveyed banks

- People with high technological affinity (75% of banks)
- Students (42%)
- Business executives (42%)
- Salaried class (25%)



Target Customer Groups of MFS

The reality: results of the customer survey





Note: The values displayed are relative to each group. Total users: 12% of all respondents (N = 452)

Arguments Against Mobile Banking

No.	Possible Hindrance (Ranking-Scale: 1 = "very significant hindrance influence", 6 = "no hindrance at all")	Ø Ranking
1	General lack of customer demand	1.50
2	Insignificant for "our" customers	2.75
3	Prohibitive costs of operation	3.00
4	Bank products are not suitable for mobile mediums	3.50
5	Compatibility problems with existing IT infrastructure	3.75
6	Security concerns	5.25
7	Lack of internal expertise	5.25
8	Disinterest of top management	5.75
9	Collision with other distribution channels	5.75



Note: The rankings are based on the response by those banks which, at the time of this survey, neither offered nor planned to offer MFS in foreseeable future.

Changing Reality of Customer Acceptance

"Influence of Ignorance" and "Real Rate of Rejection"

- 113 of 452 Participants (25%) initially rejected using any MFS.
- 84 such participants (74%) changed opinion later and evaluated at least one service with a rating better than 3 ("very much willing" to "rather willing").
- 50% were even willing to pay for the use of MFS.
 - → The initial summary rejection seems to be influenced by ignorance of the utility possible and *misplaced* security concerns.
- Real Rate of Rejection (RRR): that percentage of survey participants which evaluated all MFS with a rating of 4 or lower ("rather unwilling" to "absolutely not") and consistently declined to make any payment for any of the 17 surveyed services.
 - → 34 of 452 participants: the RRR is 8%.



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Changing Reality of Customer Acceptance

Evidence of segment-specific acceptance of MFS

	All $(rat. = 4.40)$ $(n = 452)$	Users $(rat. = 3.26)$ $(n = 54)$	Admirers $(rat. = 2.70)$ $(n = 93)$
Monthly fee	30%	41%	48%
Up to €0.25 per transaction	10%	17%	13%
Up to €0.50 per transaction	4%	13%	8%
Between €0.50 and €1.00 per transaction	3%	6%	5%
No fee / free of charge	(53%)	24%	26%



Advantages of Differentiation

Changing Reality of Customer Acceptance

Growth in customer acceptance since 2001

Service	Average Rating		Willingness to pay	
	2001	2005	2001	2005
Card Management	2,78	2, 44 (1)	43%	52% (1)
Balance & Account Enquiries	3,81	2,42 (1)	27%	45% (1)
Mobile Remittance	4,07	2,67 (1)	36%	47% (1)
Stock Price Enquiries	4,33	4,14 (1)	30%	43% (1)
Mobile Brokerage Transactions	4,93	4,40 (1)	32%	47% (1)



Theses about Mobile Banking

No.	Thesis: Mobile Banking (Ranking-Scale: 1 = "I agree completely", 6 = "I disagree completely")	Ø Ranking
1	provides additional value vis-à-vis Online Banking!	2.67
2	helps banks to differentiate vis-à-vis rivals!	2.67
3	is just a new distribution channel!	2.73
4	requires firms to forge alliances and cooperate!	3.00
5	activities of rivals force banks to develop own strategies in this field!	3.20
6	will increase the degree of rivalry amongst banks!	3.40
7	will increase the threat of entry by external players!	3.60
8	will adversely affect the no. of branches/employees!	4.80
9	is nothing but a short-term fashion!	5.27



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Strategic Assessment & Outlook

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Opportunities



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- Image gains
- CRM



Strategic Assessment & Outlook

Need for a clear business focus

Business-oriented offers: MFS are no longer a mere technology-driven product. The services need to be oriented on the *needs & wishes* and financial situation of relevant customer groups as well as on competitive environment within the industry.

Concentration on "right" customer groups

Segment-specific differentiation: Many MFS enjoy great demand in certain customer segments. Such *fits in services/segments* should be identified and concentrated upon. Focusing on "technology fans" alone does not seem to produce viable success.



Strategic Assessment & Outlook

- Most interesting target customer groups for Mobile Banking seem to be those:
 - financially well-settled
 - often on the move
 - technologically well-versed
- A missing MFS offer may drive away "demanding" customers to the competitors.
- Mobile services may lead to an innovative image, help set technology standards and a positive differentiation vis-à-vis rivals.



It's not "whether", but rather "whom & how" when deciding to offer Mobile Banking.

The End!

Thank you for your attention!

For further information...

Rajnish Tiwari, Research Associate

Institute of Technology and Innovation Management

Hamburg University of Technology (TUHH)

Tel: +49(0)40 - 42878 - 3951, Fax: +49(0)40 - 42878 - 2867

E-Mail: rajnish.tiwari@tu-harburg.de

http://www.mobile-prospects.de, http://www.tu-harburg.de/tim/

