• • • • • • • • • • We invite you to participate in:



2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference for Young Researches:

## **Contemporary Problems in Finance and Economy 2017**

9th June 2017

Building No. 8

Auditorium No. 112





#### **Conference Program** •

**14**<sup>30</sup> – **15**<sup>15</sup> OPENING SESSION

- Dr hab. Sylwester Kozak Chairman of the Program Committee
- Dr Nina Drejerska Deputy Dean, Faculty of Economic Sciences
- Prof. as. dr Ledia Thoma, prof. as. dr Etleva Muca European Union Albania trade relationship

**15**<sup>15</sup> **- 17**<sup>30</sup> FIRST SESSION

- **1.** Ariunbold Batkhuu (Mongolia) *Current development of Mongolian finance*
- 2. Krzysztof Śnieżko *The diamond market affecting the price of the precious stones*
- 3. Ieva Rusina (Latvia) *Latvia's experience from euro introduction*
- **4.** Anna Kaba Support of local governments for the old townhouses revitalization
- 5. Xhevahir Doçaj, Mariglend Pepmarku (Albania) *Financial system in Albania*
- 6. Alexander van den Akker Contemporary problems with transfer pricing

**17**<sup>30</sup> **- 17**<sup>45</sup> COFFEE BREAK

**17**<sup>45</sup> **- 19**<sup>00</sup> SECOND SESSION

- 1. Ktut Silvanita Pane (Indonesia) *Branchless Banking as a new delivery channel in rural area*
- 2. Aleksandra Duda, Wiktoria Warych III pension pillar in Poland
- 3. Hygerta Vrapi, Fabjan Cenkollari (Albania) *Invest in Albania*
- 4. Iwo Bachórz, Maciej Zasada Financial innovations in banking system
- 5. Bartosz Golnik Selected problems of rural development in Poland

#### **Program Committee** •

- Dr hab. Sylwester Kozak Chairman of the Program Committee
- Prof. dr hab. Janina Sawicka
- Dr hab. Joanna Szwacka-Mokrzycka, prof. WULS-SGGW
- Dr Nina Drejerska Deputy Dean, Faculty of Economic Sciences
- Dr Michał Borowy Center for Innovation and Technology Transfer SGGW
- Dr inż. **Elżbieta Kacperska**
- Dr inż. **Agata Malak-Rawlikowska**
- Dr inż. **Agnieszka Parlińska**

#### **Conference Secretariat**

Wiktoria Warych and Dawid Bródka
Student Scientific Club "Finance and Economy"

**e-mail**: finanseigospodarka@gmail.com **web-site**: www.knfinanseigospodarka.sggw.pl







### CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

We hereby confirm that

#### Ktut Silvanita Pane (Indonesia)

has actively participated in the
2nd International Conference for Young Researches

#### CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS IN FINANCE AND ECONOMY - 2017

presenting a paper in the thematic session.

Dr hab. Sylwester Kozak Chairman of the Program Committee

Warsaw, June 9, 2017









http://www.wne.sggw.pl/wpcontent/uploads/2017/06/2nd\_Contemporary-Problems-in-Finance-and-Economy\_Erasmus\_2017.pdf; http://repository.uki.ac.id/135/1/Young%20Researchers\_ Presentation%20for%20Conference\_Poland.pptx



# BRANCHLESS BANKING AS A NEW DELIVERY CHANNEL IN RURAL AREA

PREPARED BY:

KTUT SILVANITA MANGANI BOGOR AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY, INDONESIA

### Indonesia to Poland





INDONEZJA 262.000.000 MALEZJA 31.000.000 **SINGAPUR 5.700.000** 

**BRUNEI** 450.000



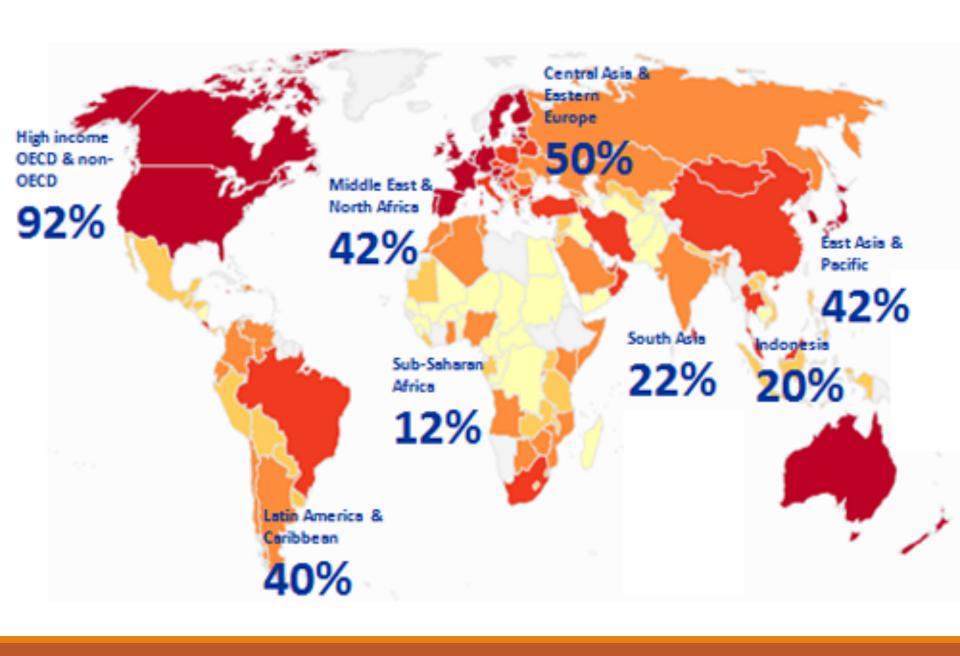


# Background

- Evenly distribution of financial services will create a new source of rapid and comprehensive economic growth, thus creating a more equitable growth.
- Banking has the capability to distribute opportunities evenly, including to the low income groups and those who live in remote area

# Background

•However, the distribution of Bank is not evenly, only some people have access to financial institutions.



Main constraining factors of low financial access, especially in the rural areas (Hisighsuren, 2006):

- Wide geographical dispersion
- Low population density
- Limited volume of transactions, causing expensive operating costs, and
- Very costly to physically build a bank branch in the rural areas

#### Pickens et al 2009:

- One of the approaches to stimulate financial inclusion is branchless banking:
- Financial services provided by a financial provider to customers without going to the bank:
  - they avail the services through a third party,
  - use information communication technology
     e.g. Computers, EDC, cell phones, etc.

Orange launched mobile banking services in UGANDA: Operator MTN testing Mobile Money lvory Coast; Senegal, Egypt and Jordan to follow KENYA: Successful M-PESA service by Safaricom. SENEGAL: Mobile operator VeriFone and two transaction Equity bank rolling out POS & mobile banking service switching companies deliver mobile money. TANZANIA: Vodacom introduced M-PESA GHANA: Txt-N-Pay service. Zain piloting Mobile Money. service; Z-PESA launched by Zantel NIGERIA: Moneybox Africa introduced mobile money. Mobile operator Zain launching mobile banking services as Zap Money in KENYA (as Sokolele DR Congo: Early Celpay mobile service by opearator Celtel revamp), TANZANIA, UGANDA & MADAGASCAR. SOUTH AFRICA: Several mobile banking projects launched, RUSSIA: Operator Beeline led by banks, mobile operators and an independent provider. and Tayrichesky Bank rolling AFGHANISTAN: Mobile M-Paisa out mobile banking platform. service launched by Roshan. IRAO: Reliance Operator Tigo MEXICO: Public telegraph on mobile MONGOLIA: XAC Bank is rolling out a proposing mobile offices retail banking services banking during mobile banking system for rural areas. for 4 banks. Many banks have money services war. in PARAGUAY & mini branches in retail spaces. PAKISTAN: Telenor/Tameer Bank rolling CARIBBEAN Branchless and mobile banking out a mobile & POS-based banking regulations are being issued. service. NEPAL: Bank of Kathmandu is proposing COLOMBIA: Leading banks are a branchless banking solution. rolling out POS-based agent networks. Government program to PHILIPPINES: Two leading operators subsidize banks to set up agents have mobile money schemes, one with in unserved municipalities. and one without a bank MALDIVES: Nationally PERU: 4 leading banks are rolling interoperable mobile

out POS-based agent networks.

BOLMA: Banks experimenting branchless banking; regulations already issued.

CHILE: BancoEstado has large network of POS-based agent network, associated with basic account and microfinance unit.

banking system being developed by Central Bank.

BRAZIL: Major banks have extensive POS-based agent networks, led by public banks. Postal bank set up as JV of public post offices and a private bank.

INDIA: There are many pilots involving many technologies. Regulatory framework still unfolding, with uncertain outcome.

VIETNAM, CAMBODIA: Mobile banking services being planned.

BANGLADESH: Grameen Phone and two banks have proposed mobile banking services. Regulations still pending.

SRI LANKA: Dialog/NDB Bank launched mobile banking service

Who Leads	Strengths and Opportunities	Weaknesses and Threats	Examples
Mobile operator	<ul> <li>◆Comfort with transactional revenue model; makes possible true mass market approach and aspiration of reaching every last customer</li> <li>◆A large base of customers, many unbanked</li> <li>◆A powerful distribution channel (airtime resellers, own stores)</li> <li>◆Brand, reputation, solid finances</li> <li>◆Need to drive revenue from new services and customer loyalty</li> </ul>	●Reluctant to increase scope of regulation (telco+ banking) ●Unfamiliar with core banking processes: reconciliations, exception handling, fraud ●Reputational and financial risks larger than for telco billing ●Very concentrated sector—typically 2-3 operators only	M-PESA in Kenya and Tanzania, Smart Money and G- Cash in the Philippines, Orange, Zain, and MTN across Africa
Bank	Banking license, subject to supervision by banking authorities  Advanced treasury, risk management, and fraud detection skills  Access to capital markets and investment opportunities	●Revenue model typically based on float (interest rate) and product cross-selling—presents limited opportunities for the poor ●They operate a costly infrastructure, especially at the front end (branches) but also in the back end (MIS) ●Some customers are too expensive to serve; little presence in the field, where poor people live	Banking correspondents in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru
Third-party m-payment provider	●Often coming from the technology space  ●More eager to drive interoperability across banks and telcos  ●Often eager to partner with organizations serving the poor	•They may not have much power over much larger banks and telcos	WIZZIT in South Africa, Net1 U.E.P.S. in Africa, Eko in India

Branchless banking for low income people in Indonesia is a form of new delivery channels

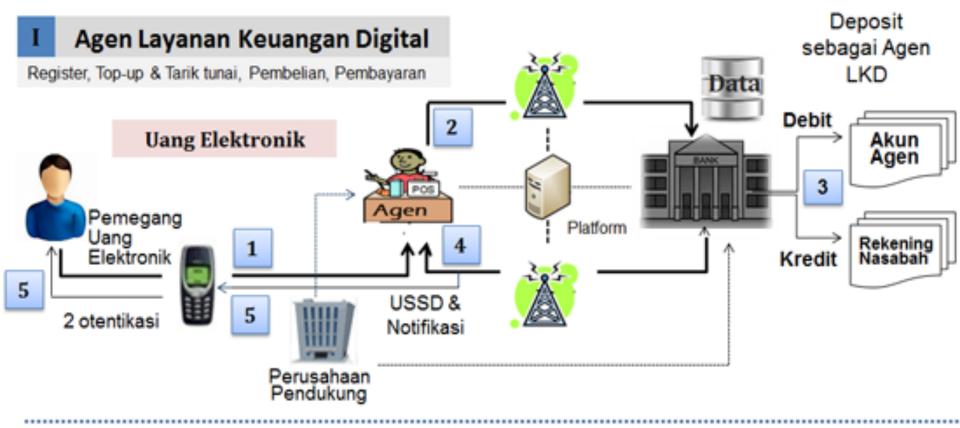
•as one of the programs within the National Strategy of Financial Inclusion 2012.

### Branchless Banking Program in Indonesia

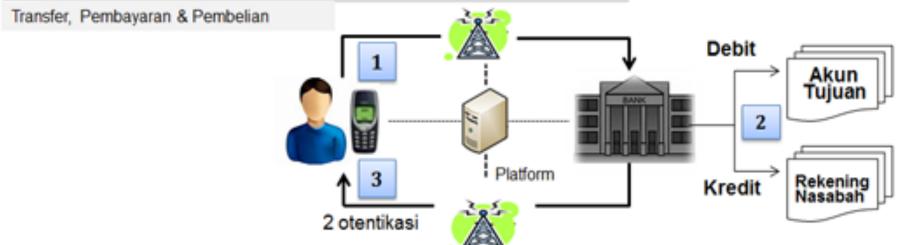
- Central Bank (Digital Financial Services Program):
  - Electronic Money by using Agent as intermediary
- Financial Service Authority (Program Laku Pandai):
  - Provide Basic Financial Products, such as Basic Saving Account, Micro-Credit, and Micro-Insurance by using Agent as intermediary

# Purposes of the programs

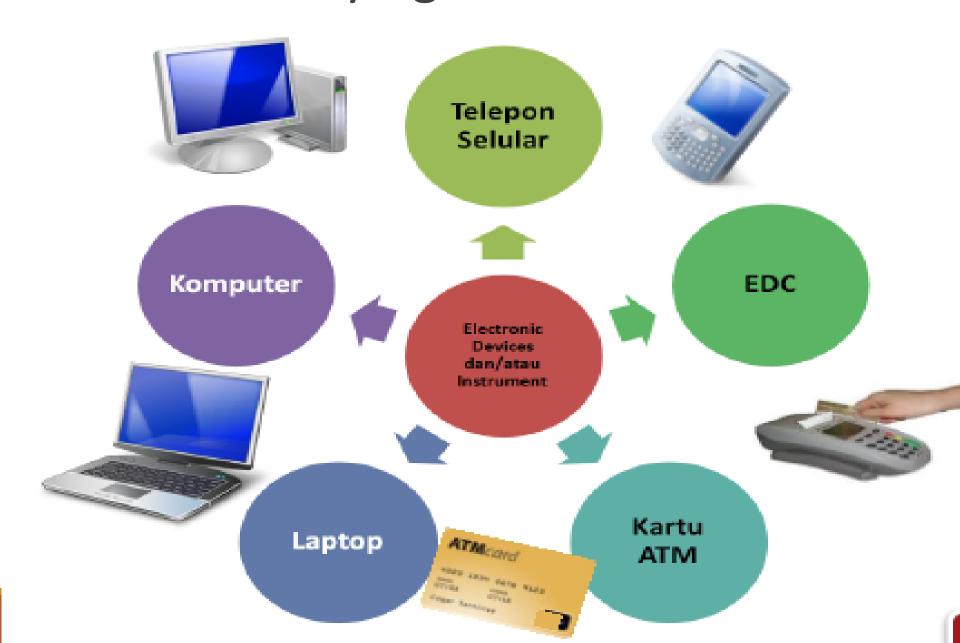
- To boost financial access to the banking system, and as a means to increase economic activity based on technology
- To provide basic financial products,
- To speed up economic activity of the society and to promote economic growth and equal distribution of economic development among regions in Indonesia, especially among rural and urban areas.



### II Transaksi Keuangan Melalui Telepon Genggam



### Devices used by Agent or Customers



### **Transaction Activities**

- Cash deposits (savings)
- Cash withdrawals
- Money Transfers
- Payment of obligatory duties (e.g. water, electricity payments)
- Other financial transactions (cell phone vouchers, electricity vouchers)
- Credit: Agents give recommendation to the bank

# The transaction is done by using the funds in the account of the Agents:

- If Customer want to save their money through Agent:
  - Agent get the cash from the customer
  - by swiping ATM card in EDC machine, Agent transfer their money from their account to customer's account
- >At the end of the transaction:

Agent's cash increases but their account balance in the Bank decreases.

➤ If Agents have too much cash due to too much saving or too much cash transfers → Agents will go to the Bank office to save the money into their account.

➤ If Agents do not have enough cash because too much money withdrawals of their customers → Agents will go to the Bank office or ATM machine to take some cash from their balance account

Agent gets Fees from every transaction from the Bank.

- The operation of Branchless Banking in Indonesia is still in the early stages.
- It needs the right approach for a sustainable program so as to achieve its purpose of accelerating economic activity

#### Data Perkembangan Laku Pandai saat ini\*:

Bank Penyelenggara Laku Pandal	BANK BRI	mandiri	btpn'	<b>●</b> BCA	A Bank	<b>™</b> BNI
Produk Tabungan	Tabunganku	Tabunganmu	Tabungan WOW BSA	Tabungan Laku	Tabungan Cermat BSA	BNI Pandai
Jumlah Agen	14.276 Agen	1.219 Agen	8.589 Agen	16 Agen	569 Agen	226 Agen
Jumlah Nasabah	3.477 Nasabah	45 Nasabah	159.914 Nasabah	742 Nasabah	930.153 Nasabah	31 Nasabah
Jumlah Saldo	Rp1.131.262.295	Rp399.439	Rp8.495.729.678	Rp95.567.747	Rp31.609.195.172	Rp1.266.000.000

<sup>\*</sup>Perkembangan Laku Pandai s/d Oktober 2015



160.489 Agents 1.948.995 BSA Rp 93,79 Billion

(October, 2016)

























- Agents as MSMEs usually operate their business in their house
- They serve customers 7days a week serve customers as long as the store is open and usually until evening
- It gives benefits to customers who live in remote areas to conduct financial transactions through agents, since Banks offices are far and closed on Saturday and Sunday.

•However, there are still obstacles in the implementation, and among others is related to transaction costs problems.

