Al in Finance Big Data Analytics



Business Models of Fintech

1081AIFBDA04
TLVXM2A (M2449) (8497) (Fall 2019)
(MBA, DBETKU) (3 Credits, Required) [Full English Course]
(Master's Program in Digital Business and Economics)
Tue, 2, 3, 4, (9:10-12:00) (B1012)



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http://mail.tku.edu.tw/myday



Course Schedule (1/2)



Week Date Subject/Topics

- 1 2019/09/10 Course Orientation on AI in Finance Big Data Analytics
- 2 2019/09/17 AI in FinTech: Financial Services Innovation and Application
- 3 2019/09/24 ABC: AI, Big Data, Cloud Computing
- 4 2019/10/01 Business Models of Fintech
- 5 2019/10/08 Event Studies in Finance
- 6 2019/10/15 Case Study on AI in Finance Big Data Analytics I
- 7 2019/10/22 Foundations of AI in Finance Big Data Analytics with Python
- 8 2019/10/29 Case Study on Financial Industry Practice I
- 9 2019/11/05 Quantitative Investing with Pandas in Python

Course Schedule (2/2)



We	ek Date Su	ıbject/Topics
10	2019/11/12	Midterm Project Report
11	2019/11/19	Machine Learning in Finance Application with Scikit-Learn In Python
12	2019/11/26	Deep Learning for Financial Time Series Forecasting with TensorFlow I
13	2019/12/03	Case Study on AI in Finance Big Data Analytics II
14	2019/12/10	Deep Learning for Financial Time Series Forecasting with TensorFlow II
15	2019/12/17	Case Study on Financial Industry Practice II
16	2019/12/24	Deep Learning for Financial Time Series Forecasting with TensorFlow III
17	2019/12/31	Final Project Presentation I
18	2020/01/07	Final Project Presentation II

Business Models of Fintech

FinTech

Financial Technology

FinTech



Financial Technology FinTech

"providing financial services by making use of software and modern technology"

Business Model

Definition of Business Model

A business model describes the rationale of how an organization creates, delivers, and captures value.

Definition of Business Strategy

A business strategy is

a long term plan of action designed to achieve a particular goal or set of goals or objectives.

Financial Services

Financial Services



Financial Revolution with Fintech



Consumer Trends



1. Simplification



2. Transparency



3. Analytics



4. Reduced Friction

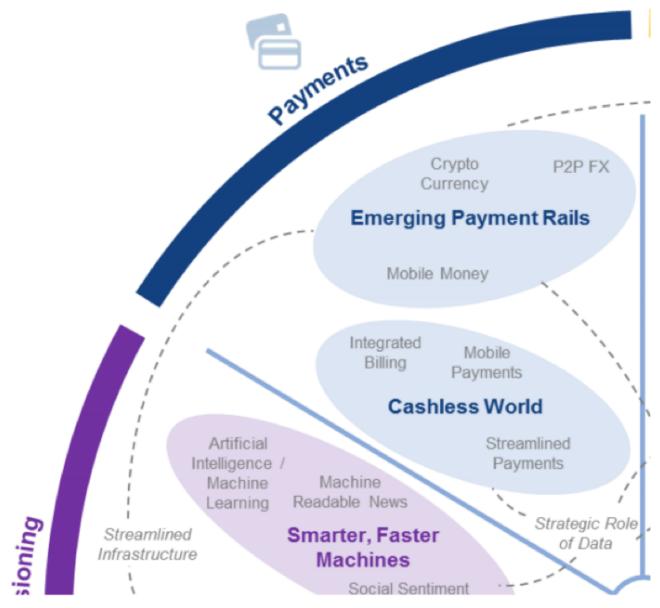
FinTech: Financial Services Innovation



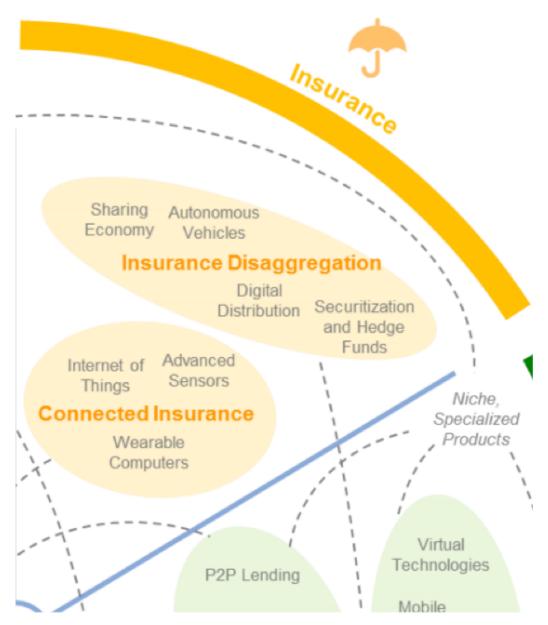
FinTech: Financial Services Innovation

- 1. Payments
- 2. Insurance
- 3. Deposits & Lending
 - 4. Capital Raising
- 5. Investment Management
 - 6. Market Provisioning

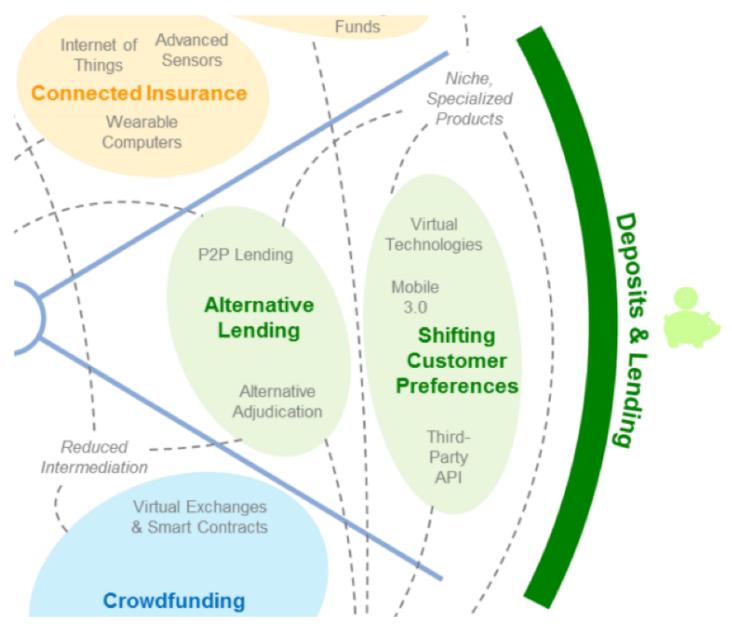
FinTech: Payment



FinTech: Insurance

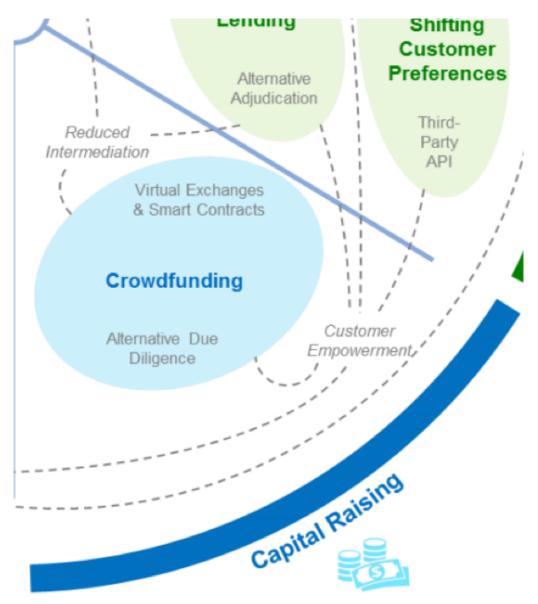


FinTech: Deposits & Lending

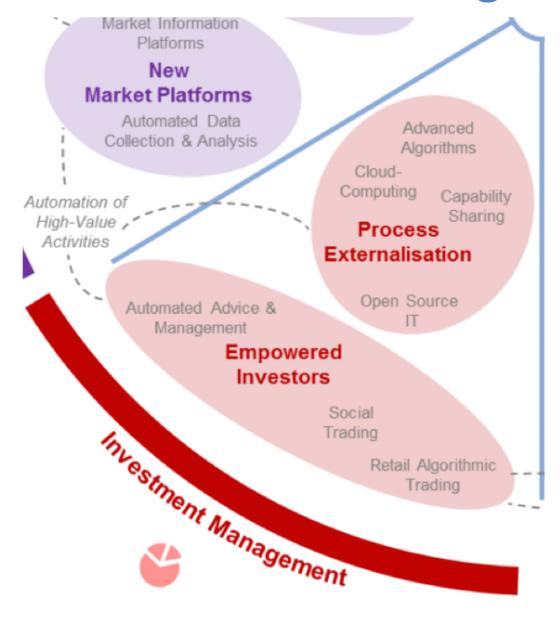


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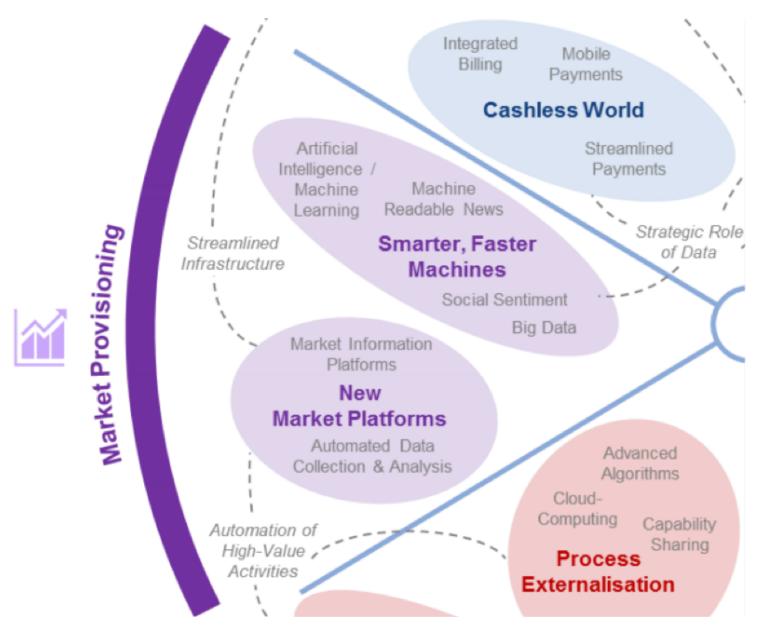
FinTech: Capital Raising



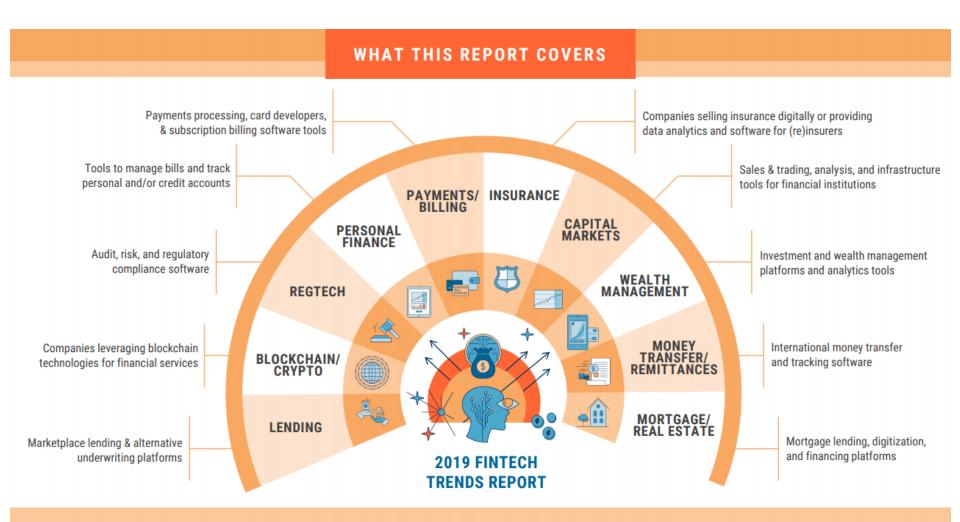
FinTech: Investment Management



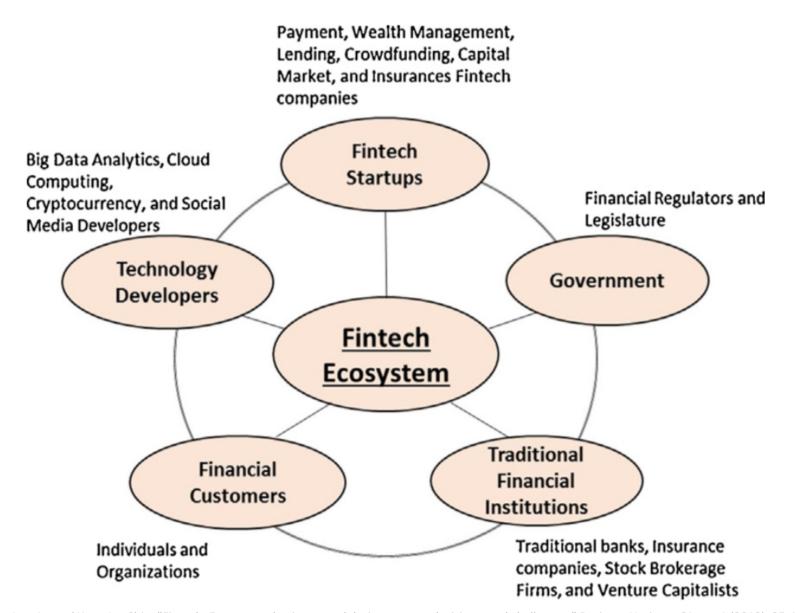
FinTech: Market Provisioning



2019 FinTech Trends Report



Five Elements of the Fintech Ecosystem



Fintech **Business Models** Innovation

The Future of Financial Services

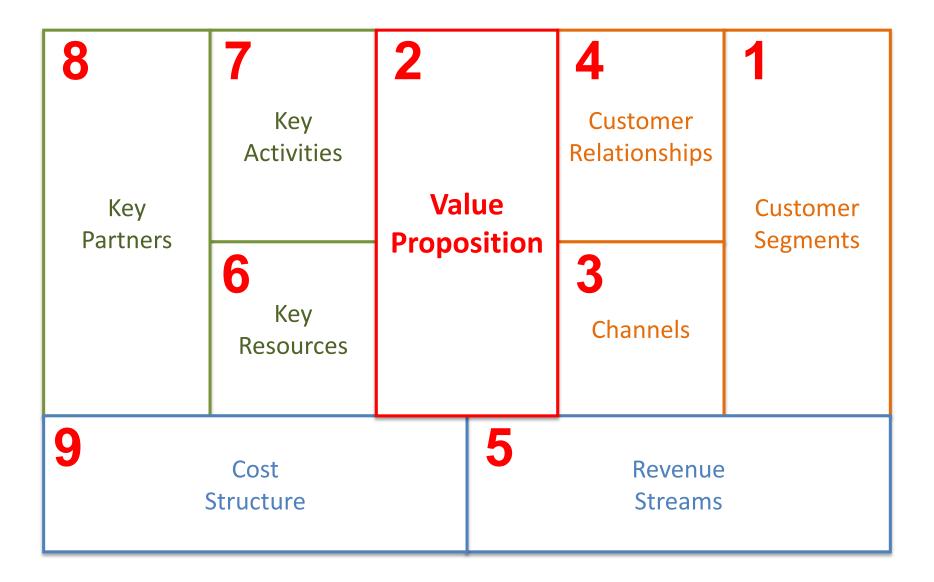




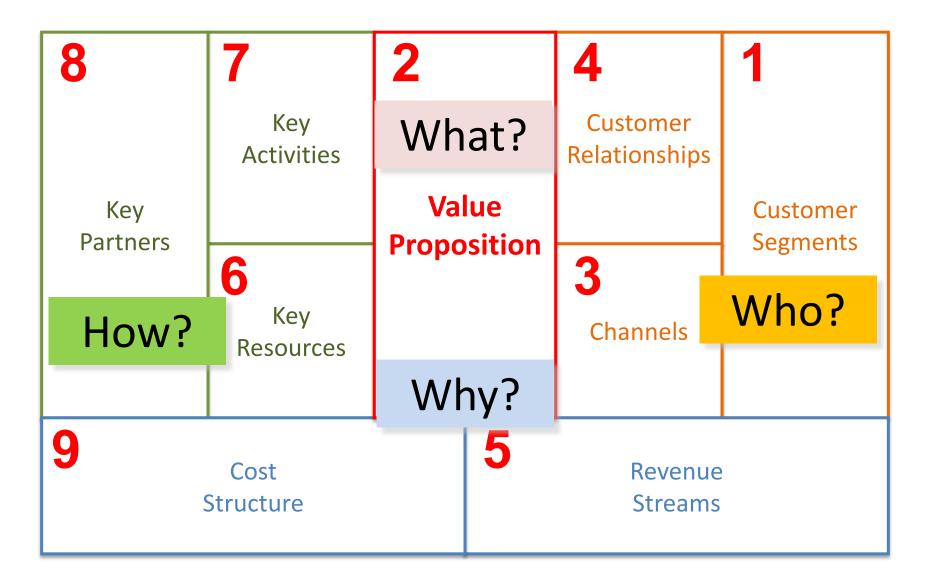
Business Model

Value

Business Model



Business Model



Business Model of Banking companies

Key Partners	Key Activities	Value Pro	positions	Re	lationships	Customer Segments	
	Branch Operations				Personal assistance		
Investments	Call center operations	Dancell	posit Products	Automation where possible		Retail and	
partners Technology	IT Operations	(Lower Rat	nterest		JUSSIDIE	Corporate Customers (Depositors)	
vendors	Key Resources	Loan Pr	oducts	Channels		Retail and	
Regulatory Agencies	Physical and IT Infrastructure	(Higher Rat		Bank Branches, ATMs, Call centers, Internet, Mobile Devices		Corporate Customers (Borrowers)	
	Loan Assets						
c	Revenue Streams						
Interest Expenses		Interest Income Fee Income					

www.businessmodelgeneration.com

VISA – Leader in Global Payments Industry

Key Partners	Key Activities		Value Propositions		Relationships		Customer Segments	
	Payments Neto Managemen		Daymant	Deadust			١.	
	Transaction Processing		Payment Platforms progran cashl	for card is and				Financial Institutions (Issuers)
Technology Alliances	Value-adde Services	d	paym	ents				Financial Institutions (Acquirers)
Commercial	Key Resour	Key Resources		Convenience, Security, Rewards		Channels	l	
Partners	Payment Produc Platform	ucts	associat card pay	ed with	(FIF	oonsorships A World cup, Olympics)		Card Holders
	VISA Brand		Improved Sales, Customer Convenience		TV ads, Tradeshows,		Merchants	
						Conferences		
	Revenue Streams							
Personnel	inel		Brand omotion	Servic Revenu			ng	International Revenues
Litigations Provision								

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Apply Pay Business Model



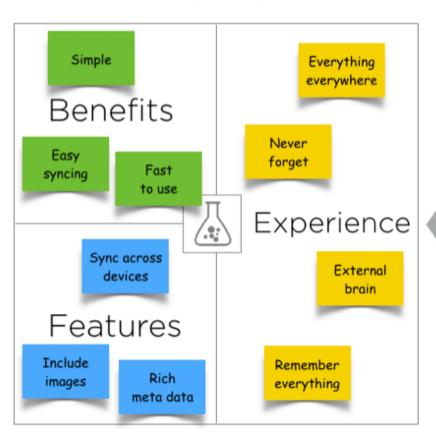
Apple Pay



Value Proposition

Value Proposition Canvas

Product



Company: Evernote
Product: Online notes

Ideal customer: Mobile professionals

Customer



Substitutes Substitutes

Text documents

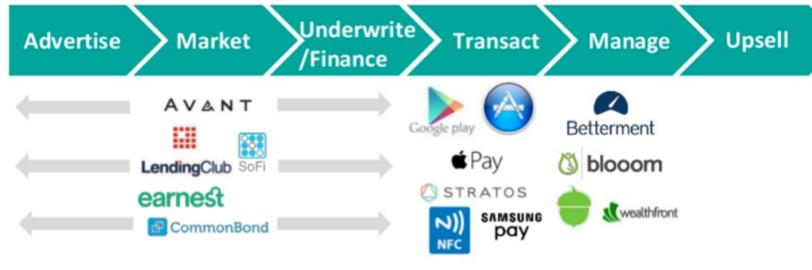
Based on the work of Steve Blank, Clayton Christensen, Seth Godin, Yves Pigneur and Alex Osterwalder. Released under creative commons license to encourage adaption and iteration. No rights asserted.

Financial Value Chain

Factor

- Social
- Mobile
- SEO/SEM
- Decline in branch use
- Decline in loyalty
- New public and private data sources
- Peer-to-peer lending
- Proliferating transaction channels and currency
- Mobile

- Decline in branch use
- Social conversation
- Decline in loyalty and personal relationship



Business Models Innovation

Why Business Model Innovation

Target Market

Revenue Mechanism

Value Proposition

Value Network (Ecosystem)

Value Chain

Competitive Strategy

Business Model Innovation

Adding new activities

Linking activities in novel ways

Changing one or more parties that perform any of the activities

Business Model Innovation

1

What customer
needs will the
new business
model address?

2

What **novel activities**could help satisfy
those needs

5

How will value be created for each stakeholder?

How could the activities be **linked** in novel ways?

4

What should perform the activities?
What novel governance arrangements can be found?

6

What revenues models can be adopted to complement the business model?

Digital goods

- Goods that can be delivered over a digital network
 - For example: music tracks, video, software, newspapers, books
- Cost of producing first unit is almost entire cost of product
- Costs of delivery over the Internet very low
- Marketing costs remain the same; pricing highly variable
- Industries with digital goods are undergoing revolutionary changes (publishers, record labels, etc.)

Types of E-Commerce

- Three major types of e-commerce
 - Business-to-Consumer (B2C)
 - Example: BarnesandNoble.com
 - Business-to-Business (B2B)
 - Example: ChemConnect
 - Consumer-to-Consumer (C2C)
 - Example: eBay
- E-commerce can be categorized by platform
 - Mobile Commerce (m-commerce)

E-commerce Business Models

- 1. E-tailer
- 2. Transaction broker
- 3. Market creator
- 4. Content provider
- 5. Community provider
- 6. Portal
- 7. Service provider

Business Models of the Future

BUSINESS MODEL	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLES
SUBSCRIPTION	Takes a product/service traditionally purchased on an ad hoc basis and locks in repeat customers by charging a subscription fee	NETFLIX, APPLE MUSIC
FREEMIUM	Users pay for product/service with their data rather than their money, then are charged to upgrade to a full offer	SPOTIFY, LINKEDIN, DROPBOX
FREE	Involves selling personal data or 'advertising eyeballs' harvested by offering consumers a free product/service	GOOGLE, FACEBOOK
MARKETPLACE	Provides a digital marketplace that brings together buyers and sellers in return for a transaction/placement fee or commission	eBAY, iTUNES, APP STORE, UBER, AIRBNB
ACCESS-OVER- OWNERSHIP	Provides temporary access to goods/services traditionally only available through purchase; includes 'sharing economy' disruptors	ZIPCAR, PEERBY, AIRBNB
HYPERMARKET	'Brand bombing' using sheer market power and scale to beat competition, often by selling below cost price	AMAZON, APPLE
EXPERIENCE	Disrupts by providing a superior experience, for which people are prepared to pay	TESLA, APPLE
PYRAMID	Recruits an army of resellers and affiliates who are often paid on a commission-only model	AMAZON, MICROSOFT, DROPBOX
ON-DEMAND	Monetises time and sells instant access at a premium; includes taking a commission from people with money but no time who pay for goods/ services delivered by people with time but no money	UBER, OPERATOR, TASKRABBIT
ECOSYSTEM	Sells an interlocking and interdependent suite of products/services that increase in value as more are purchased, creating consumer dependency	APPLE, GOOGLE

Source: Digital Intelligence Today, Syzygy/WPP 2015

Understanding Business Model

- Business Model
- Revenue Model

- Business Strategy
- Business Strategy and Information System Alignment

Definition of Business Model

A business model describes the rationale of how an organization creates, delivers, and captures value.

Definition of Business Strategy

A business strategy is

a long term plan of action designed to achieve a particular goal or set of goals or objectives.

Business

 "the activity of providing goods and services involving financial, commercial and industrial aspects." (WordNet 2.0)

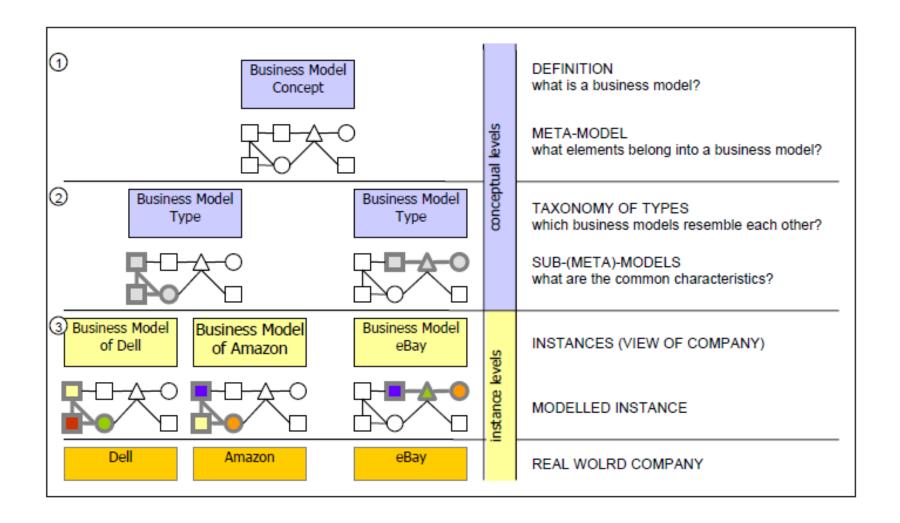
Model

 "a simplified description and representation of a complex entity or process." (WordNet 2.0)

Business Model

- A business model is a conceptual tool containing a set of objects, concepts and their relationships with the objective to express the business logic of a specific firm.
- Therefore we must consider which concepts and relationships allow a simplified description and representation of what value is provided to customers, how this is done and with which financial consequences.

Business Model Concept Hierarchy



Evolution of the Business Model Concept

activity list business describe business define & classify model business apply business model model elements model elements model concept business models components outcome definitions & "shopping list" components as reference models applications & taxonomies of components building blocks & ontologies conceptual tools Rappa [2001] Linder & Cantrell [2000] Afuah & Tucci [2001; Gordijn [2002] Magretta [2002] Osterwalder & Pigneur Timmers [1998] 20031 Amit & Zott [2001] Hamel [2000] [2002] Weill & Vitale [2001]

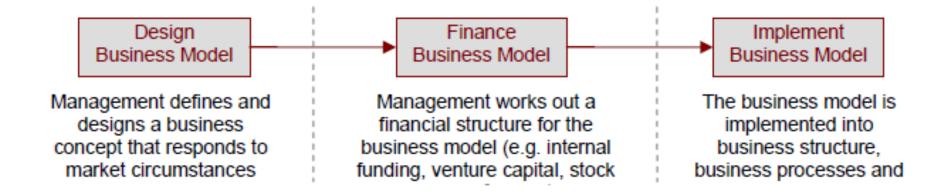
Business Model vs. Business Process Model

- Business Model
 - a view of the firm's logic for creating and commercializing value
- Business process model
 - how a business case is implemented in processes

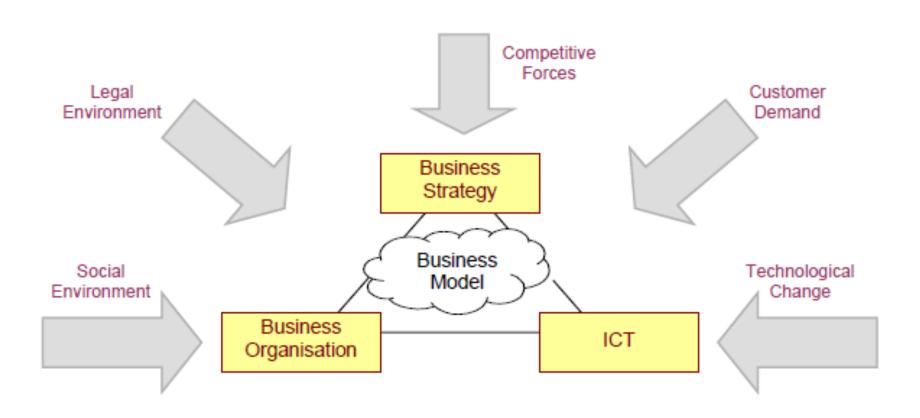
Business Model vs. Strategy

- Business Models
 - a system that shows how the pieces of a business fit together.
 - an abstraction of a firm's strategy
- Strategy
 - includes competition

Implementing Business Models



The Business Model's Place in the Firm



Nine Business Model Building Blocks

Pillar	Business Model Building Block	Description				
Product	Value Proposition	Gives an overall view of a company's bundle of products and services.				
	Target Customer	Describes the segments of customers a company wants to offer value to.				
Customer Interface	Distribution Channel	Describes the various means of the company to get in touch with its customers.				
	Relationship	Explains the kind of links a company establishes between itself and its different customer segments.				
	Value Configuration	Describes the arrangement of activities and resources.				
Infrastructure	Core Competency	Outlines the competencies necessary to execute the company's business model.				
Management	Partner Network	Portrays the network of cooperative agreements with other companies necessary to efficiently offer and commercialize value.				
Financial Aspects	Cost Structure	Sums up the monetary consequences of the means employed in the business model.				
	Revenue Model	Describes the way a company makes money through a variety of revenue flows.				

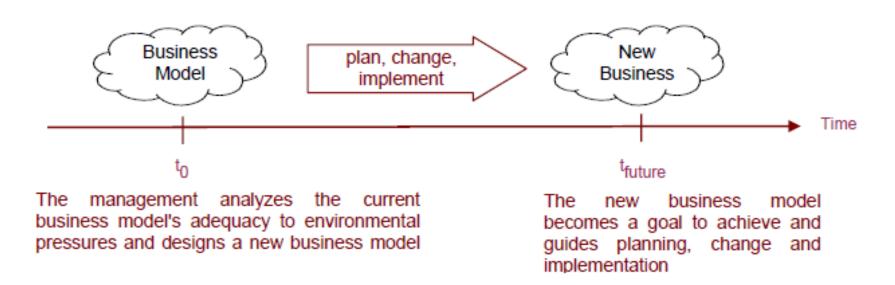
Domains Addressed in Business Models

Business model ontology	Stähler 2001	Weill and Vitale 2001	Petrovic, Kittl et al.	Gordijn 2002	Afuah and Tucci 2003	Tapscott, Ticoll et al. 2000	Linder and Cantrell 2000
Value Proposition	value proposition	Value Proposition, strategic objective	Value Model	Value offering	Customer Value		value proposition
Target Customer		Customer Segments		Market Segment	Scope		
Distribution Channel		Channels	Customer relations model				channel model
Customer Relationship			Customer relations model				commerce relationship
Value Configuration	Architecture		Production Mode	e3-value configuration	connected activities, value configuration	b-webs	commerce process model
Capability		Core competencies, CSF	Resource Model		capabilities		
Partnership	Architecture	e-business schematics		Actors	sustainability (team-up strategy)	b-webs	
Cost Structure				Value exchange	cost structure		
Revenue Model	Revenue Model	Source of revenue	Revenue Model	value exchange	pricing, revenue source		pricing model, revenue model

Domains Addressed in Business Models (cont.)

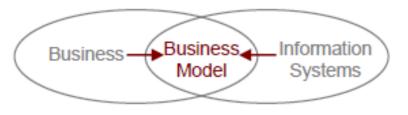
Business model ontology	Hamel 2000	Mahadevan 2000	Chesbrough and Rosenbloom 2000	Magretta 2002	Amit and Zott 2001	Applegate and Collura 2001	Maitland and Van de Kar 2002
Value Proposition	Product/market scope	Value stream	Value proposition	What does the customer value?	Transaction component	Product and Services offered	Value proposition, assumed value
Target Customer	Market scope		Market segment	Who is the customer?		Market opportunity	Market segment
Distribution Channel	Fulfillment & support, info & insight			How can we deliver value at an appropriate cost?		Marketing/sales model	
Customer Relationship	Relationship dynamics					Brand and reputation	
Value Configuration	Core processes	Logistical stream	Structure of the value chain		Architectural configuration	Operating model	
Capability	core competencies, strategic assets					Organization and culture, management model)	
Partnership	suppliers, partners, coalitions		Position in the value chain		Transaction component	Partners	Companies involved in creating value
Cost Structure			Cost structure	What is the underlying economic vale?			
Revenue Model	pricing structure	Revenue stream		How do we make money in this business		Benefits to firm and stakeholders	Revenue Model

Planning, Changing and Implementing Business Models



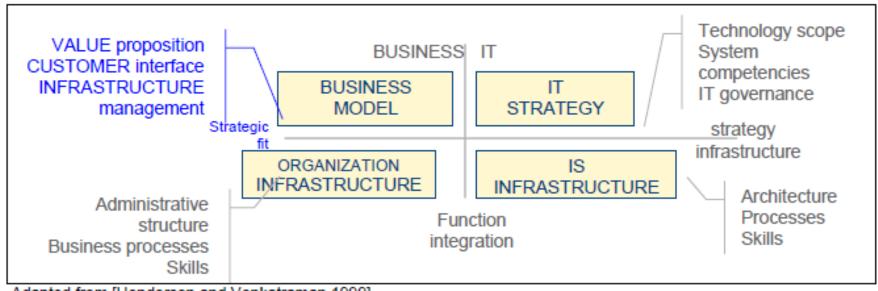
Business Strategy and Information Systems Alignment

Managers are aware of the use of Information Systems to realize goals, exploit opportunities and obtain competitive advantage



Information Systems support the company's business model and are targeted on areas that are critical to successful business performance

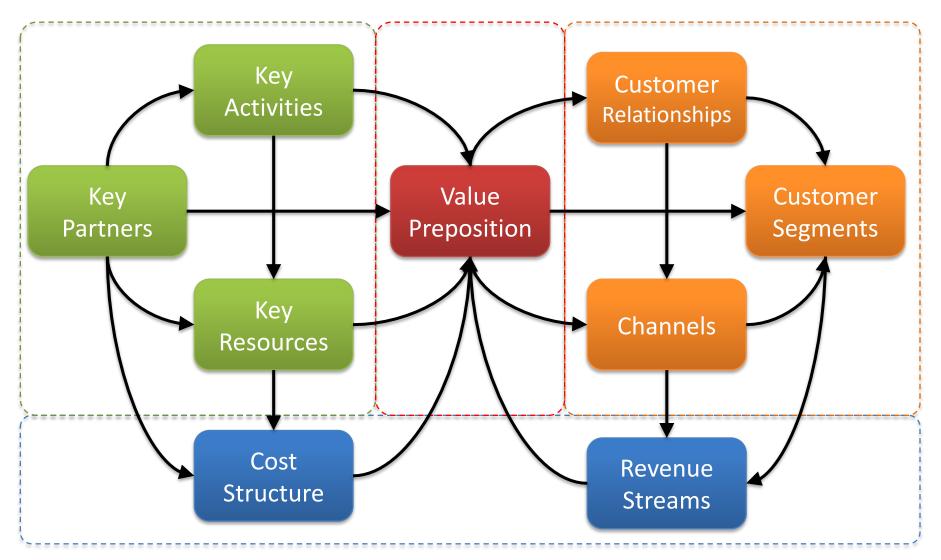
Business and IT/IS Alignment



Adapted from [Henderson and Venkatraman 1999]

Business Model Canvas

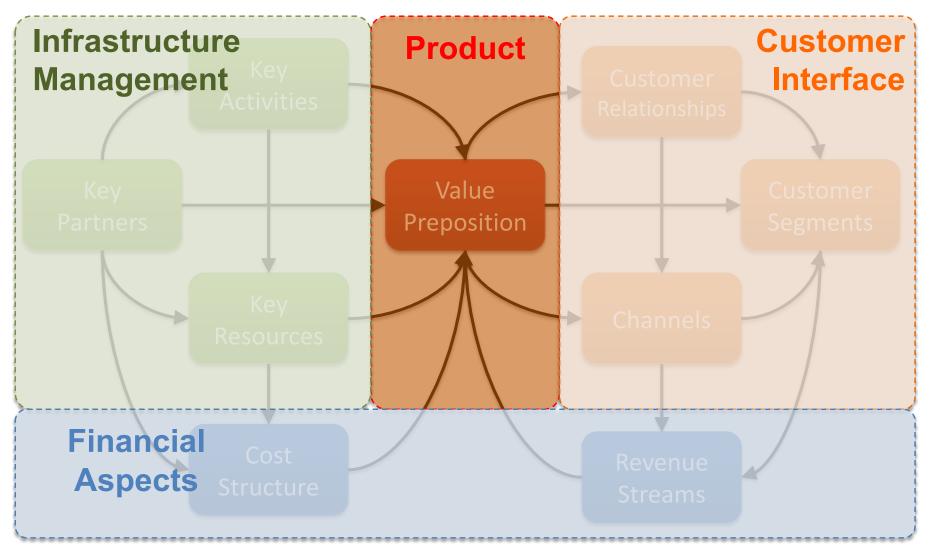




Source: http://nonlinearthinking.typepad.com/nonlinear_thinking/2008/07/the-business-model-canvas.html
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QoAOzMTLP5s

Business Model Canvas





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https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QoAOzMTLP5s

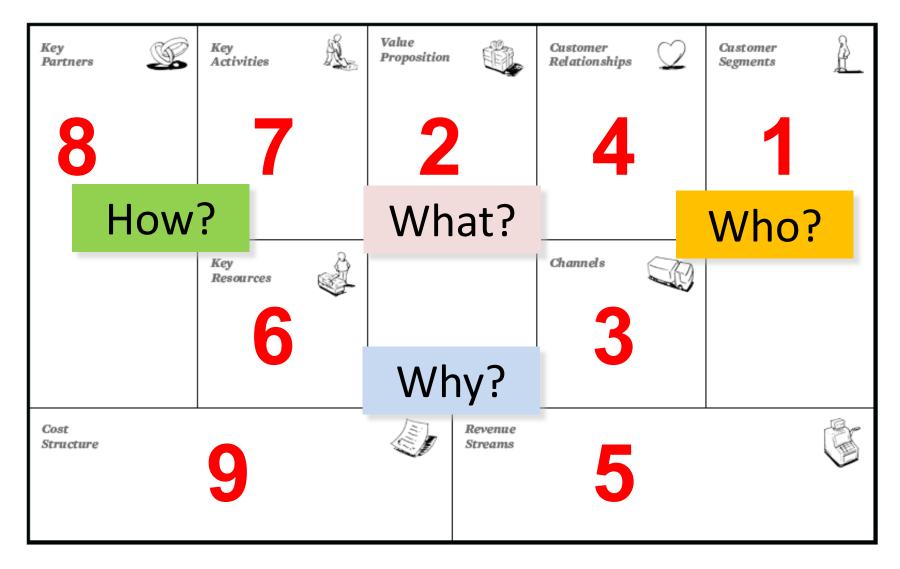
Business Model Canvas Explained



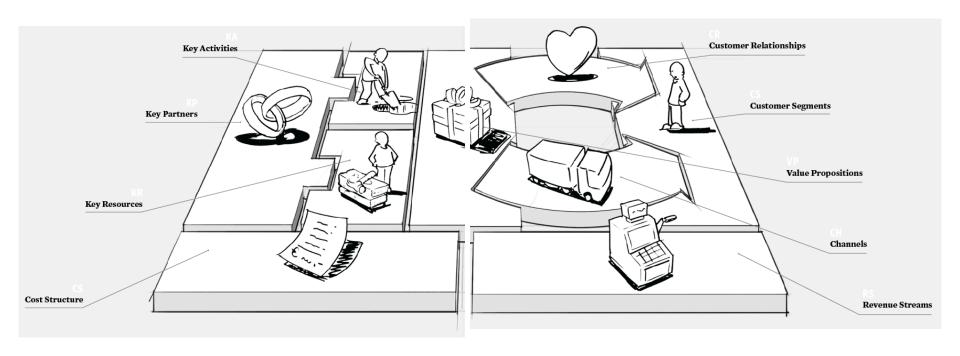
The 9 Building Blocks of Business Model

Key Partners	F	Key Activities	N.	Value Proposition		Customer Relationships	\bigcirc	Customer Segments	
8		7		2		4		1	
		•				•		•	
		Key Resources				Channels			
		6				3			
Cost Structure					Revenue Streams				
		9			Sergano	5			

The 9 Building Blocks of Business Model

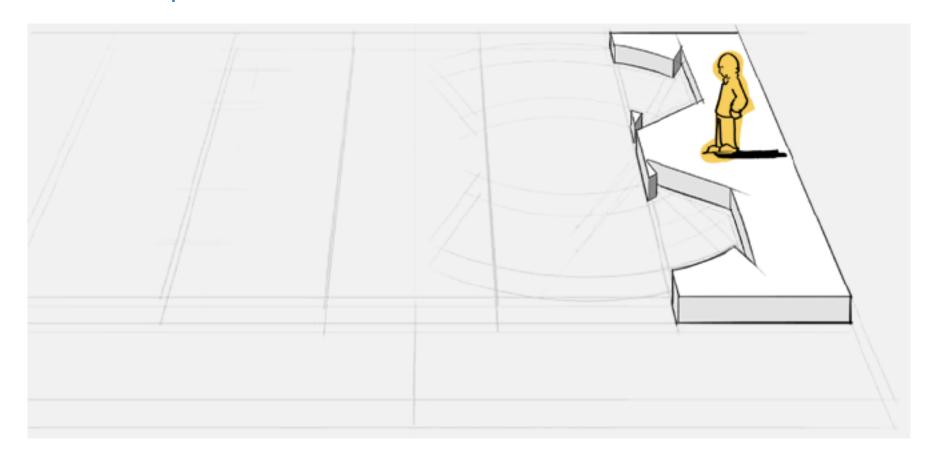


The 9 Building Blocks of Business Model



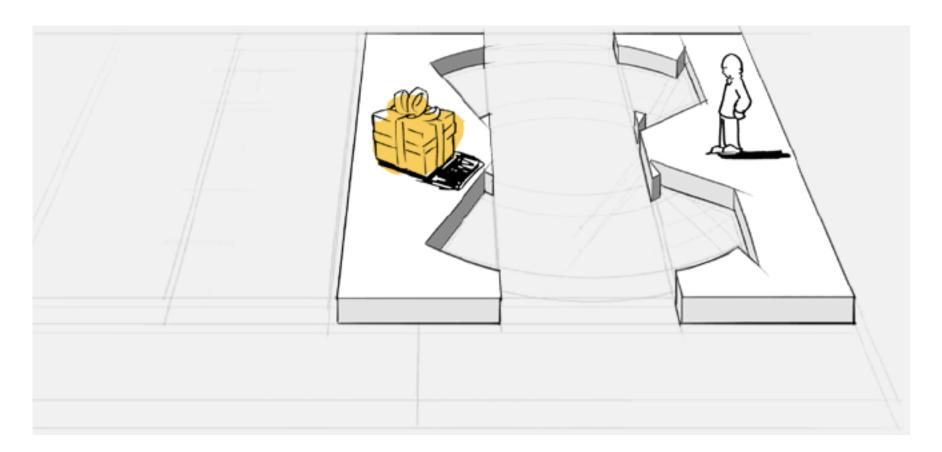
1. Customer Segments

Defines the different groups of people or organizations an enterprise aims to reach and serve



2. Value Propositions

Describes the bundle of products and services that create value for a specific Customer Segment



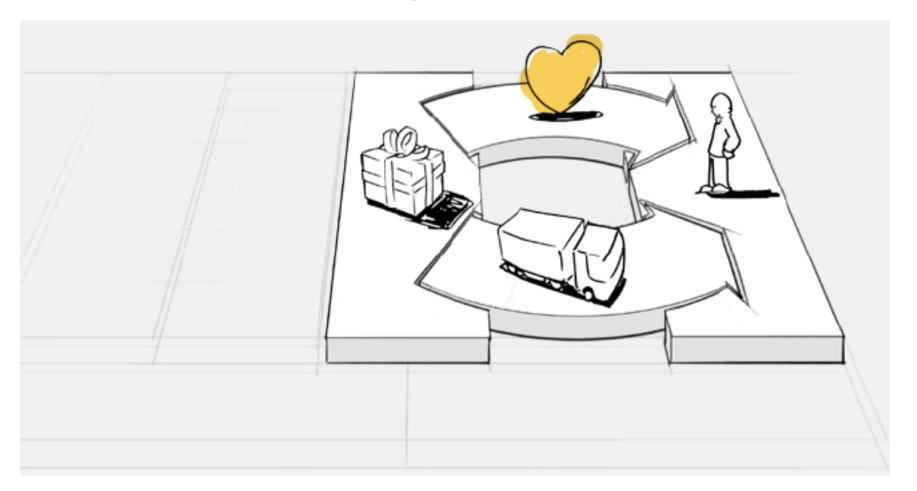
3. Channels

Describes how a company communicates with and reaches its Customer Segments to deliver a Value Proposition



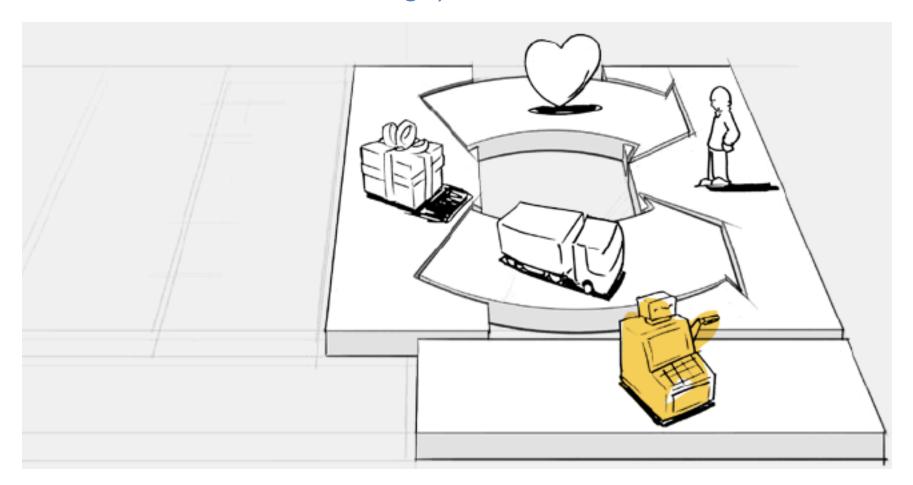
4. Customer Relationships

Describes the types of relationships a company establishes with specific Customer Segments



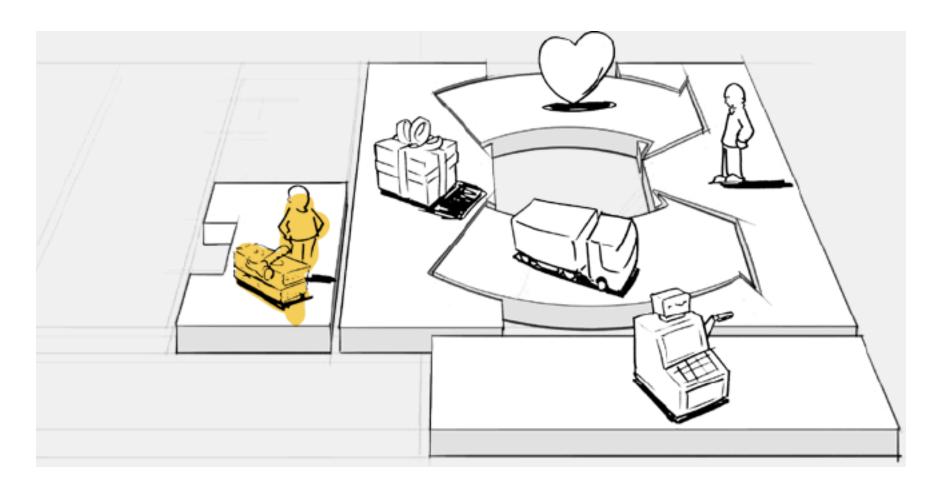
5. Revenue Streams

Represents the cash a company generates from each Customer Segment (costs must be subtracted from revenues to create earnings)



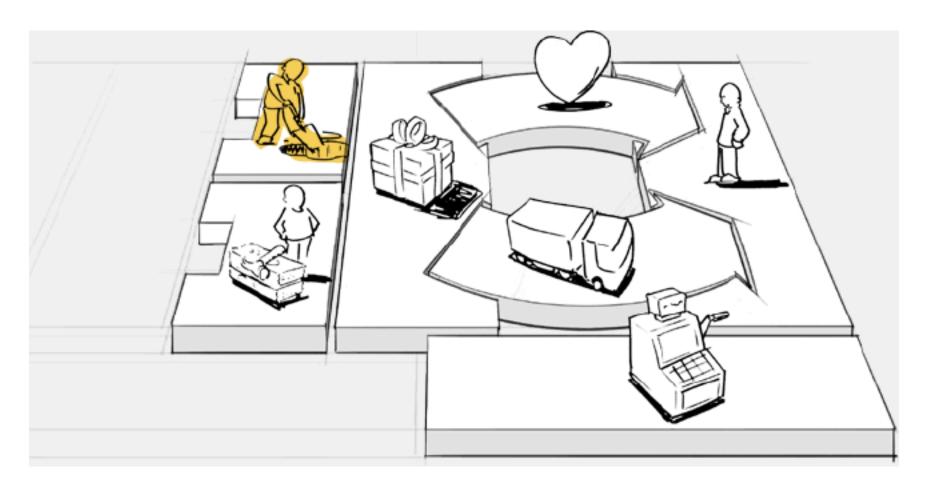
6. Key Resources

Describes the most important assets required to make a business model work



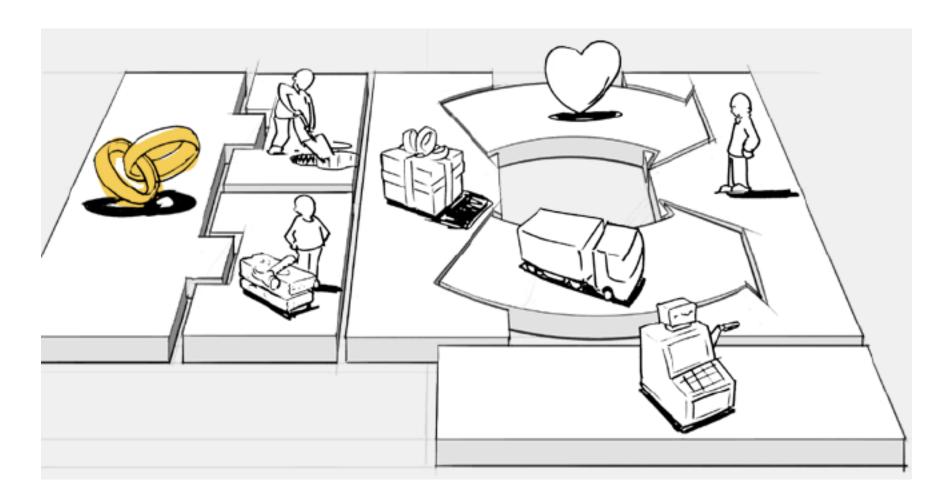
7. Key Activities

Describes the most important things a company must do to make its business model work



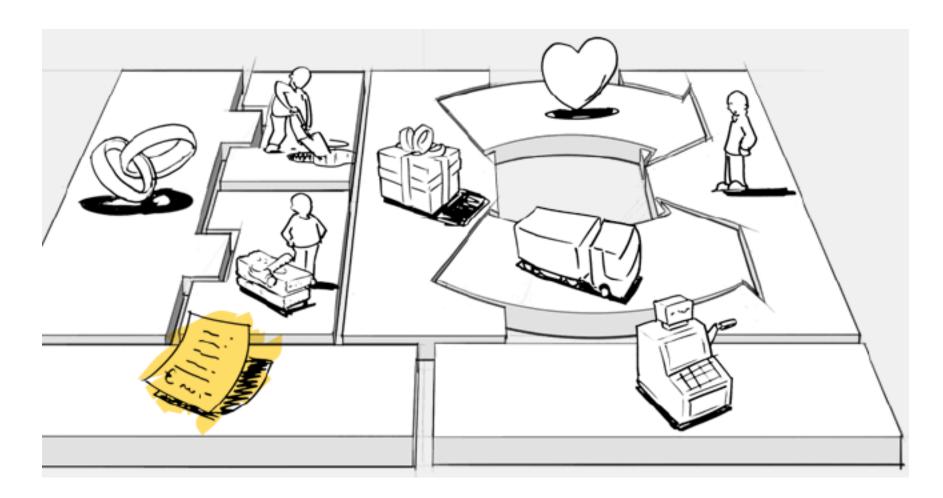
8. Key Partnerships

Describes the network of suppliers and partners that make the business model work



9. Cost Structure

Describes all costs incurred to operate a business model



The 9 Building Blocks of Business Model

1. Customer Segments

An organization serves one or several Customer Segments.

2. Value Propositions

 It seeks to solve customer problems and satisfy customer needs with value propositions.

3. Channels

 Value propositions are delivered to customers through communication, distribution, and sales Channels.

4. Customer Relationships

 Customer relationships are established and maintained with each Customer Segment.

The 9 Building Blocks of Business Model

5. Revenue Streams

 Revenue streams result from value propositions successfully offered to customers.

6. Key Resources

 Key resources are the assets required to offer and deliver the previously described elements...

7. Key Activities

— ...by performing a number of Key Activities.

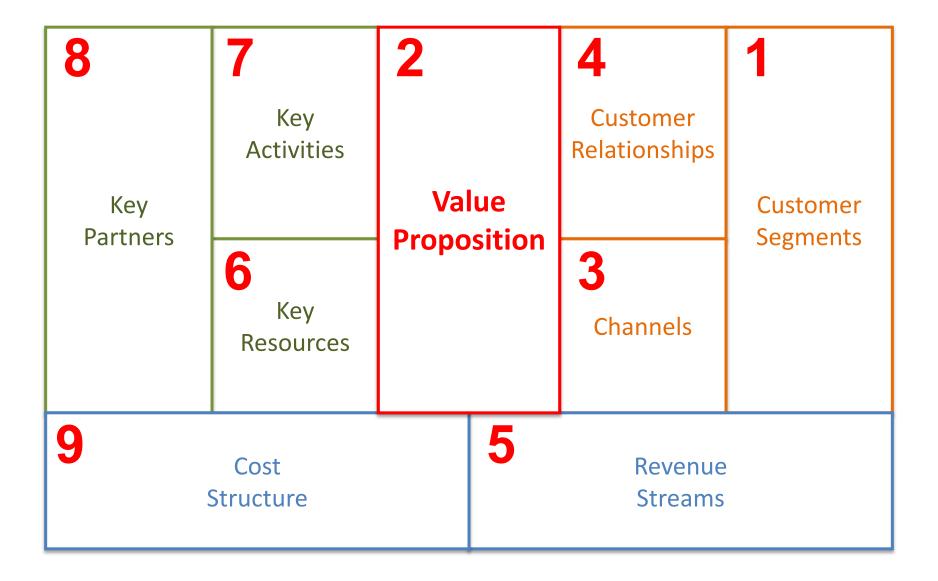
8. Key Partnerships

 Some activities are outsourced and some resources are acquired outside the enterprise.

9. Cost Structure

The business model elements result in the cost structure.

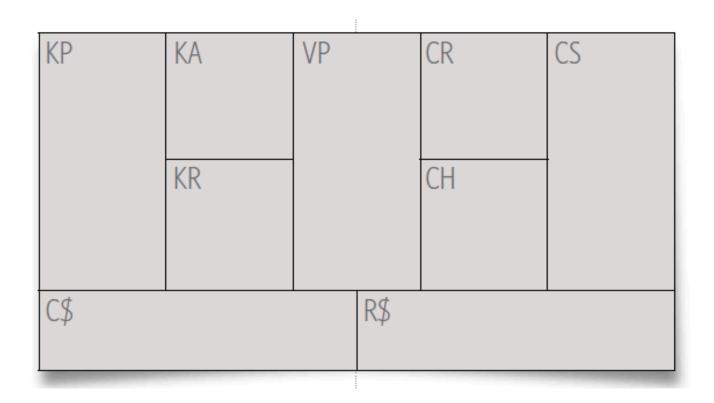
Business Model



Business Model Generation

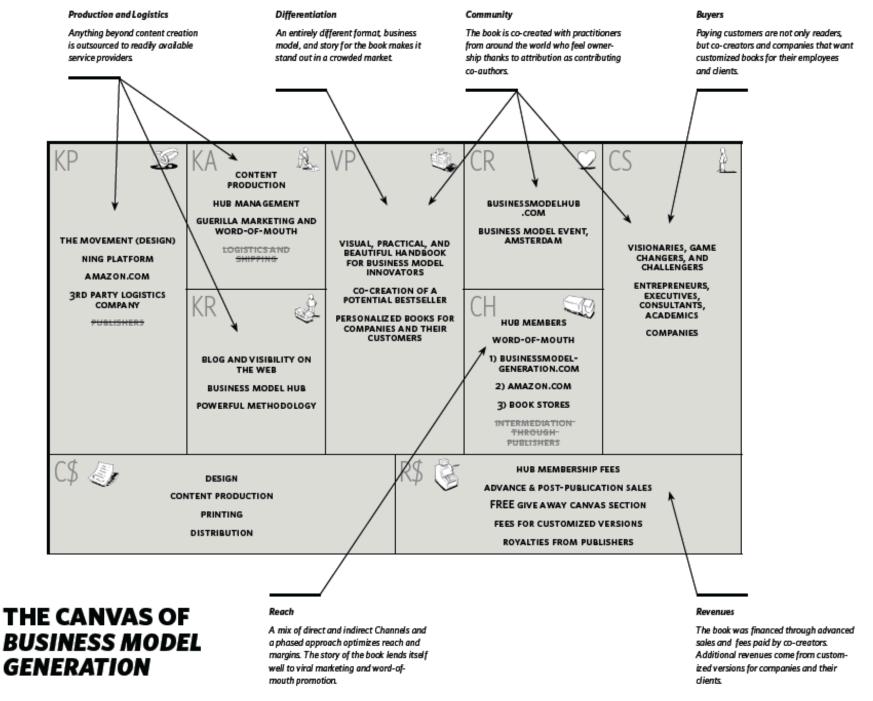


Business Model Generation



efficiency

value



Finance Business Model



Key Activities



Value Proposition



Customer Relationships

Customers

Retail

- Governments
- · Credit-Card Issuers
- Mortgage Entities
- · Loan Agencies

Investment

- Funds
- Boutique Adviosry Firms
- Lawyers, Accountants, etc.

- Brand Expansion Service Extension
- Marketing & Education
- · Back-end systems
- Network Building

Using BMi to shakeup

the FINANCE industry.

- #Technology
- #Channels
- #Currency
- A New-Era of Finance Enterprises



- Retail Retail Branches
- Online Banking

Investment

- Investor Research
- Conferences and events

Channels

Branded Platforms

Retail Networks

Industry Events

Presentations

Retail

- · Everyday Consumers
- · High Net Worth Individuals
- Retail Investors

Investment

- · High-Profile Businesses
- Institutional Investors
- Governments



Key Resources

- Brand
- Network
- Infrastructure
- Services











Revenue Streams

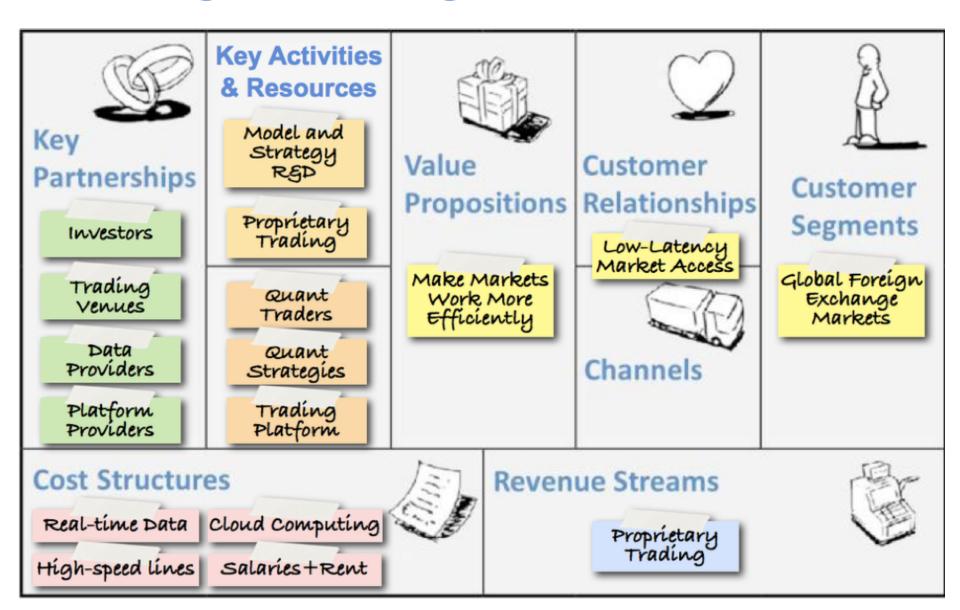
- Interest and Account Fees (Retail)
- Advisory and Capital Fees (Investment)



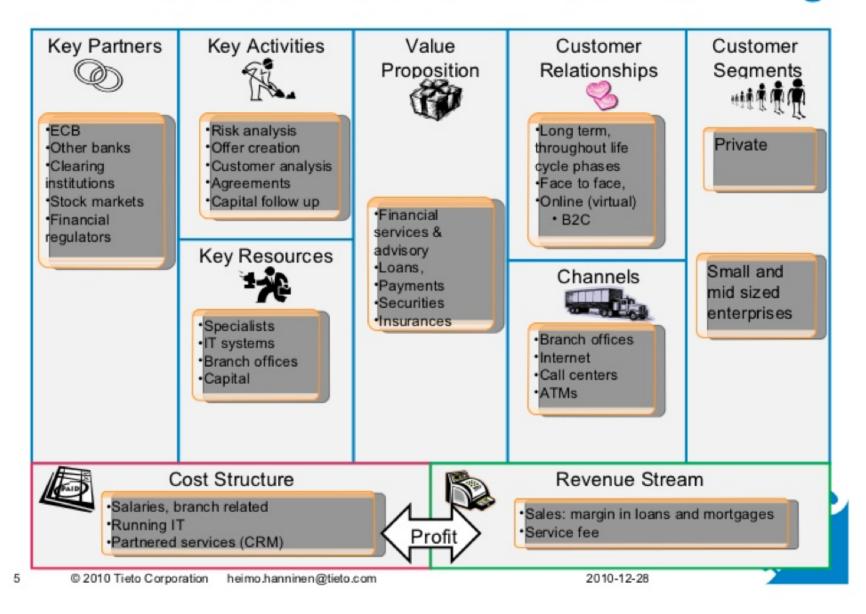
Cost Drivers

- Staff Salaries
- Real-Estate
- Front & Back-End Systems
- Compliance

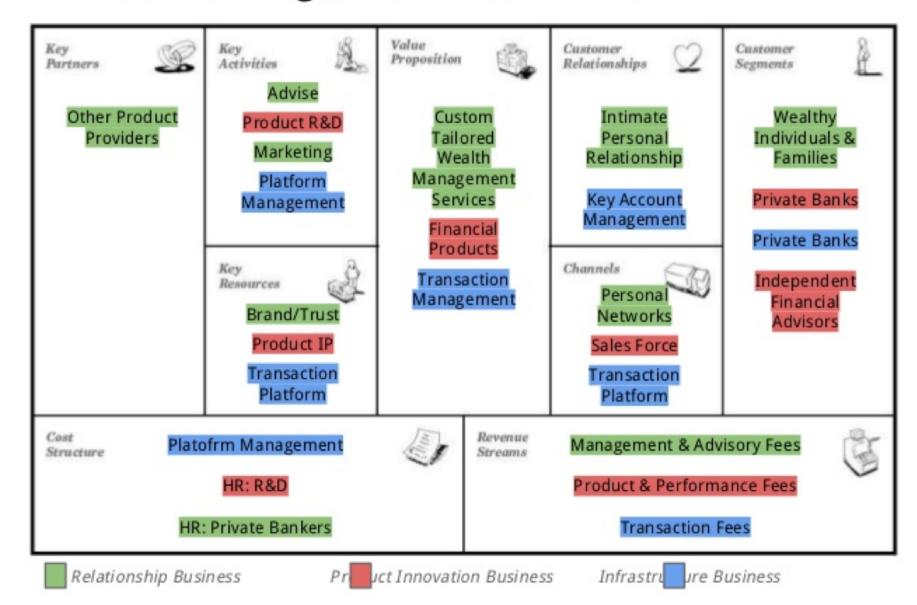
Foreign Exchange Business Model



Bizz model canvas: SEB retail banking



Private Banking (3 Business In One)



Business Model of Banking companies

Key Partners	Key Activities	Value Pro	positions	Re	lationships	Customer Segments			
	Branch Operations				Personal Assistance				
Investments	Call center operations	Deposit F	Products	Automation where possible		Retail and			
partners Technology	IT Operations	(Lower I	nterest			Corporate Customers (Depositors)			
vendors	Key Resources	Loan Pr	oducts	(Channels	Retail and			
Regulatory Agencies	Physical and IT Infrastructure	(Higher Rat			k Branches, ATMs,	Corporate Customers (Borrowers)			
	Loan Assets			Call centers, Internet, Mobile Devices					
C	Cost Structure				Revenue Streams				
Interest Expenses		Interest In	come	Fee Income					

VISA – Leader in Global Payments Industry

Key Partners	Key Activit	ties	Value Pro	positions	Re	lationships	Cu	stomer Segments
	Payments Net Manageme		Daymant	Dradust			١,	
	Transactio Processing		Platforms progran	Payment Product Platforms for card programs and cashless				Financial Institutions (Issuers)
Technology Alliances	Value-adde Services	ed	paym	ents				Financial Institutions (Acquirers)
Commercial	Key Resou	rces	Conver Security, I		Channels		1	
Partners	Payment Produ	Payment Products Platform		ed with ments	Sponsorships (FIFA World cup, Olympics)			Card Holders
	VISA Brand	ı	Improved Custo Conver	omer	TV ads, Tradeshows,			Merchants
			Como			onferences		
	Cost Structure					Revenue Strea	ms	
Personnel			Brand omotion	Servic Revenu			ng	International Revenues
Litigations Provision								

Google Business Model

Key Partners	к	ey Activities	Value Pro	opositions	Relationshi	ips	Customer Segments	
	Pro	D – Build New ducts, Improve sting products		rch, Gmail, ogle+	Automation (where possible)		Internet Users	
Distribution		age Massive IT	Targeted Ads using Dedicated S large acc		Dedicated Sale large accoun		Advertisers, Ad Agencies	
Partners Open Handagt				campaigns Adsense			Google Network Members	
Open Handset Alliance	K	ey Resources		Channels		S		
OEMs (for Chrome OS devices)				dvertising Services	Global Sales and Support Teams		Mobile device owners	
OS devices)		IPs, Brand		Platforms – Chrome OS	Multi-product Sales force		Developers	
				veb-based e Apps			Enterprises	
	Cost St	ructure			Revenu	e Strea	ams	
Traffic Acquis Costs	Traffic Acquisition R&D Costs (mair personnel)		inly		d Revenues – pogle websites		d Revenues – gle n/w websites	
Data center S&M, Coperations		S&M, G&A		Ent	terprise Product Sales		Free	

Facebook – World's leading Social Networking Site (SNS)

Key Partners	Key Activit	ies	Value Pro	positions	Re	elationships	Cus	stomer Segments
	Data Cente	Platform Development Data Center Operations Mgmt		Connect with your friends, Discover & Learn, Express yourself		Same-side Network Effects Cross-side Network Effects		Internet Users
Content Partners (TV Shows, Movies, Music, News Articles)	Music, Key Resources		Reach, Relevance, Social Context, Engagement Personalized and Social Experiences, Social Distribution, Payments		Channels Website, Mobile Apps Facebook Ads, Facebook Pages Developer Tools and APIs		Advertisers and Marketers Developers	
	Cost Structure				Revenue Stream	ams		
Data center costs	Marketing and Sales		earch and Freelopment		Free Ad Revenu		5	Payment Revenues
General and Administrative								

Twitter Business Model

Key Partne	ers	Key Activities	Value Pro	positions	Rel	ationships	Customer Segments	
		Platform Development						
Search Vendor	rs		Stay con	nected			Users	
Device Vendor	rs		News/E	vents			Osers	
Media		Key Resources	Targe	ted	(Channels	Enterprises	
companies Mobile Operato	ors	Twitter.com Platform	Targeted Marketing Twitter Apps		Website, Desktop Apps, Mobile Apps, SMS		Developers	
	Cost Structure			Revenue Streams				
Er	nployees	Servers		Licensing Strean			Promoted Tweets	
				Promoted ¹	Trends	Analytics		

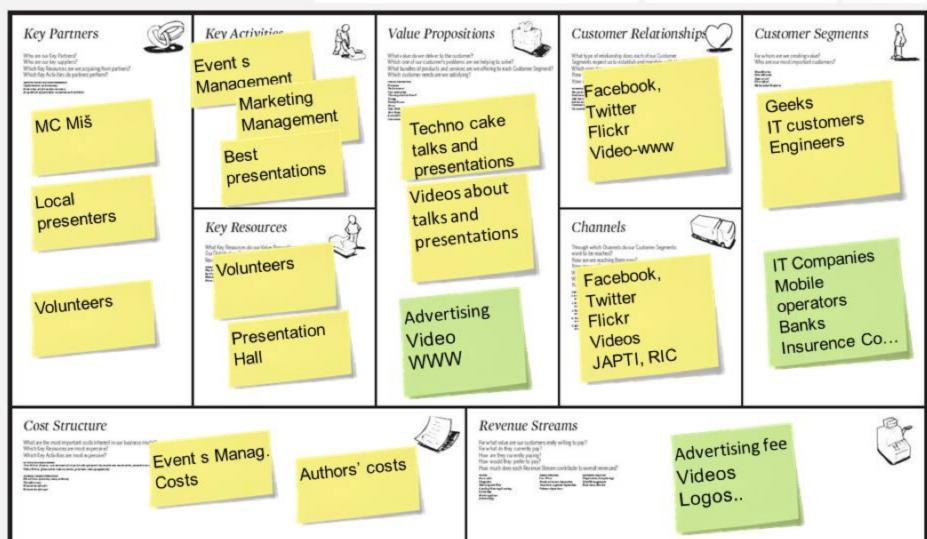
LinkedIn – World's Largest Professional Network

Key Partners	Key Activit	ties	Value Pro	positions	Re	lationships	To	Customer Segments	
	Platform					Same-side twork Effects			
	Developmen	Development		Manage Professional Identity and Build Professional Network		Cross-side twork Effects		Internet Users	
Equinix (for data center			Identify a						
facilities)	Key Resou	Key Resources		the Right Talent		Channels		Recruiters	
Content Providers	LinkedIn Platfo	LinkedIn Platform		LinkedIn Webs Mobile Apps				Advertisers and Marketers	
			Access to Database (APIs and	Content via	F	Field Sales		Developers	
	Cost Structure						L		
				Revenue Stre	am	s			
Web Hosting costs	Marketing and Sales	-	roduct Free (and F Subs		mium Hiring Solution		ıs	Marketing Solutions	
General and Administrative									

The Business Model Canvas

Designed for: Techno Cake Designed by: Danilo Tič





www.businessmodelgeneration.com



How Airbnb Works? Insights into **Business Model**

Revenue Model



Airbnb Business Model Canvas

Key Partners

- Hosts (People who rent their space)
- Guests (People who book spaces)
- Photographers (Freelance)
- Investors
- Payment Processors

Key Activities

- Product Development & Management
- Building Host network and Managing hosts
- Building travelers network and managing guests

Key Resources

- Local Hosts
- Skilled Employees
- Technology

Value 🖺 Propositions

Hosts

- Hosts can earn money by renting their space.
- Airbnb offers insurance to house owners.
- Free photo shoots for property listings through photographers.

Guests

- Guests can book a homestay instead of hotel.
- Prices are often less as compared to hotels.

Customer Relationships

- Customer Service
- Social Media
- Promostional Offers
- Home Insurance

Channels · · ·

- Website
- Mobile App for Android
- Mobile App for iOS

Customer Segments

Hosts

- People who own a house and want to earn extra money.
- People who want to meet new people.

Guests

- People who love to travel.
- People who want to stay comfortably at a cheap price.

Cost Structure



- Technological Set up & running costs
- Salaries to permanent employees
- Payments to freelance photographers

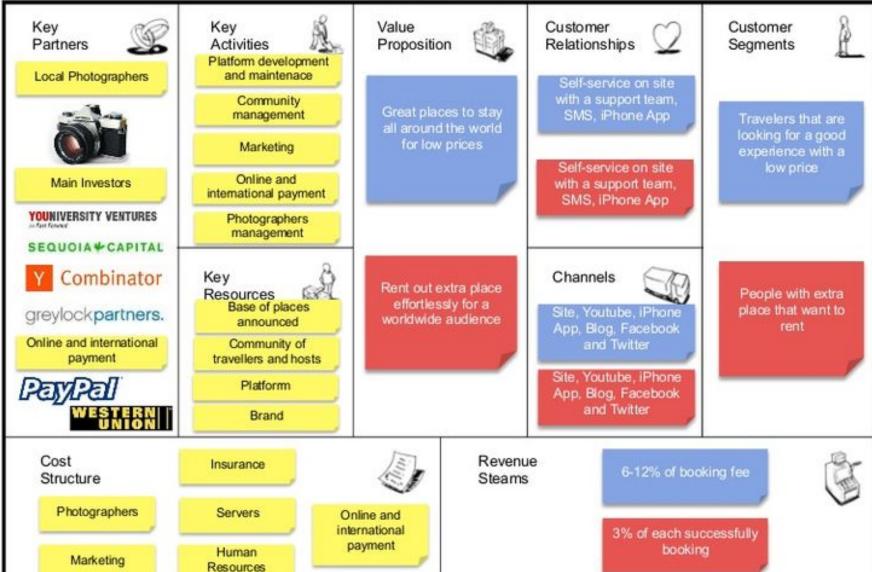
Revenue Streams



- Commission from Hosts upon every booking
- Commission from Guests upon every booking







How Uber Works? Insights into **Business Model** Revenue Model



Uber Business Model Canvas

KEY PARTNERS:

- Drivers with their Cars
- Payment Processors
- API Providers
- Investors

KEY ACTIVITIES:

- Product Development & Management
- Marketing & Custumer Acquisition
- Hiring Drivers
- Managing Driver Payouts
- Customer Support

KEY RESOURCES:

- Technological Platform
- Skilled Drivers

VALUE PROPOSITION:

CUSTOMERS:

- Minimum Waiting Time.
- Prices Lesser than the Normal Taxi Fares.
- Cashless Ride.
- Can see The ETA and Track The Cab on Map.

DRIVERS:

- Additional Source of Income.
- Flexible Working Schedules and can Work Part Time.
- Easy Payment Procedure.
- Drivers get Paid to be Online, even without can Requests.

CUTOMER RELATIONSHIP:

- Social Media
- Customer Support
- Review, Rating & Feedback System

CHANNELS:

- Websites
- Mobile App for Android
- Mobile App for iOS

CUSTOMER SEGMENTS:

USERS:

- Those who do not own a Car
- Those who do not want to drive themselves to a Party or Function.
- People who like to Travel in Style and want to be Treated as a VIP
- Those who want a Cost-Efficient Cab at their Doorstep.

DRIVERS:

- People who own a Car and want to Earn Money.
- People who Love to Drive.
- Those who Wish to be called Partners Instead of Drivers.

COST STRUCTURE:

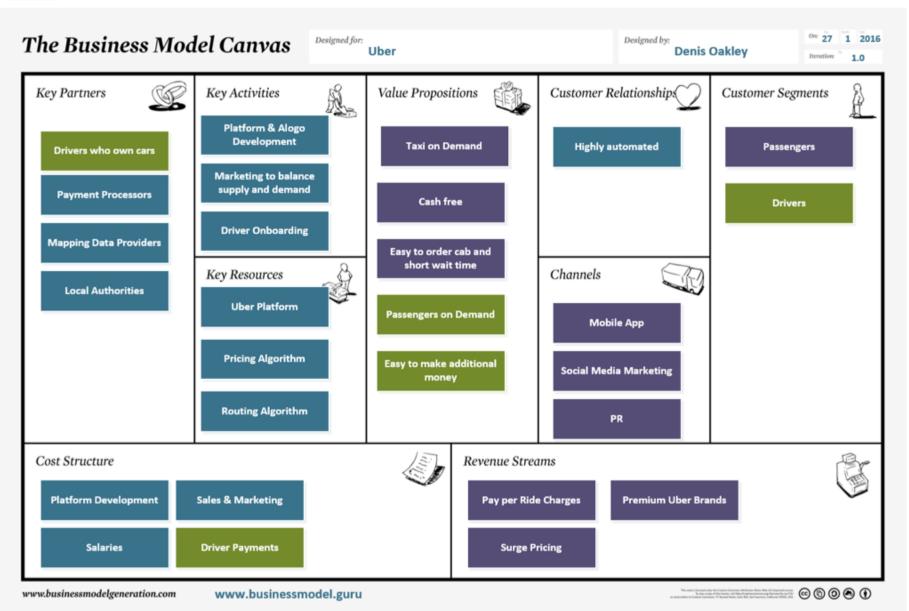
- Technological Infrastructure
- Salaries to Permanent Employees
- Launch Events & Marketing Expenditure

REVENUE STREAMS:

- Car Rides on per Km/Mile basis.
- Surge Pricing
- UberX, Uber Taxi, Uber Black, Uber SUV etc.
- Uber Cargo, Uber Rideshare etc.



Uber Business Model Canvas



Uber

UBER

Ride

Drive Cities

HELP

SIGN IN

BECOME A DRIVER

Q



Tap the app, get a ride

Uber is the smartest way to get around. One tap and a car comes directly to you. Your driver knows exactly where to go.

MORE REASONS TO RIDE >

Come up with Killer Startup Ideas



REDUCE

Time to wait

Hassels of paying money

Jnsure fare & waiting time

RAISE

Chances of getting taxis

Quality (ratings)

ssurance (Location tracking)

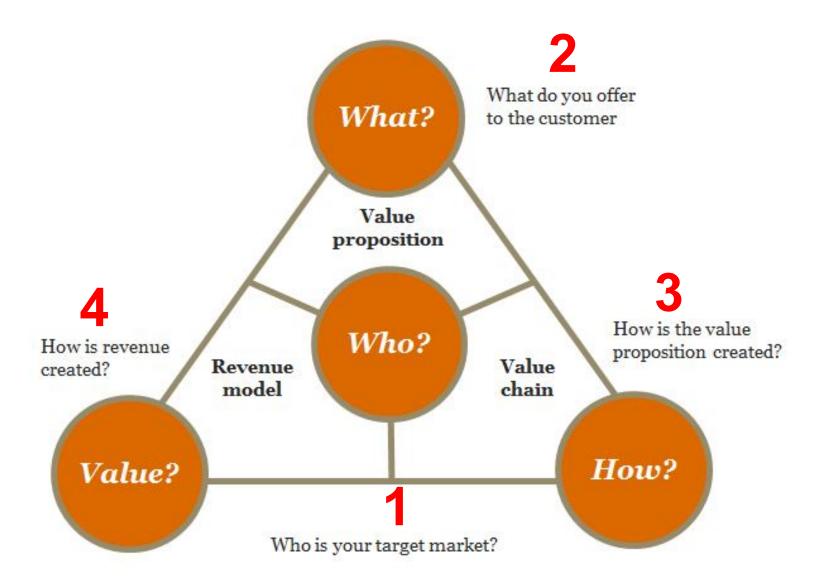
CREATE

Ease of use
Platform connecting customers&d
Extra Revenues for Drivers

ELIMINATE

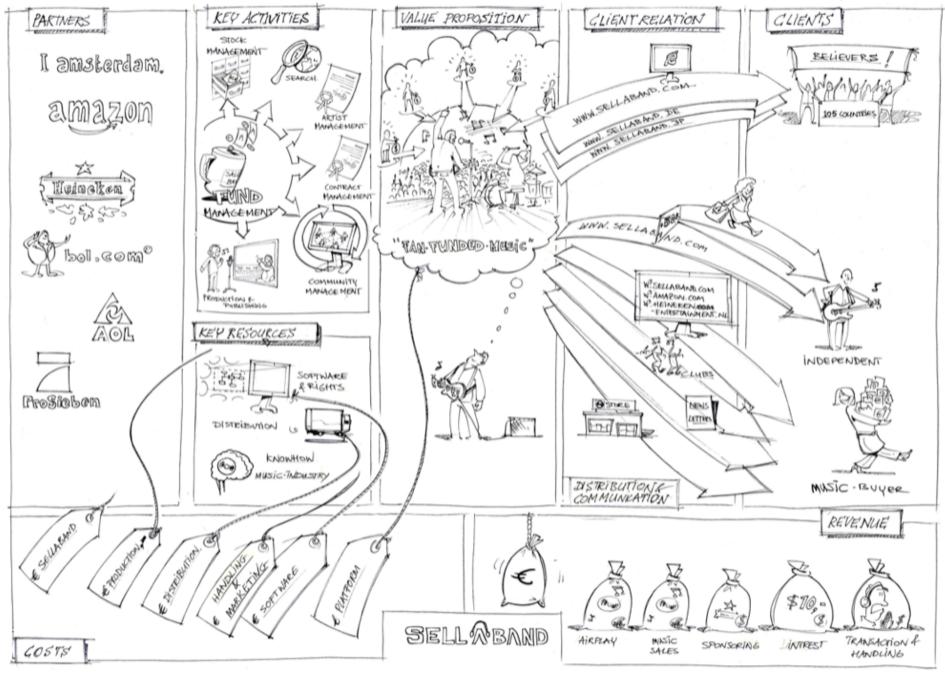
Uncertainty of getting taxis
Waving hands to stop taxi

Structure of a Business Model



New Business Model





OFFERED TO SELLABAND BY JAM, BUSINESS MODELS INC. AND PWC

Customer Value

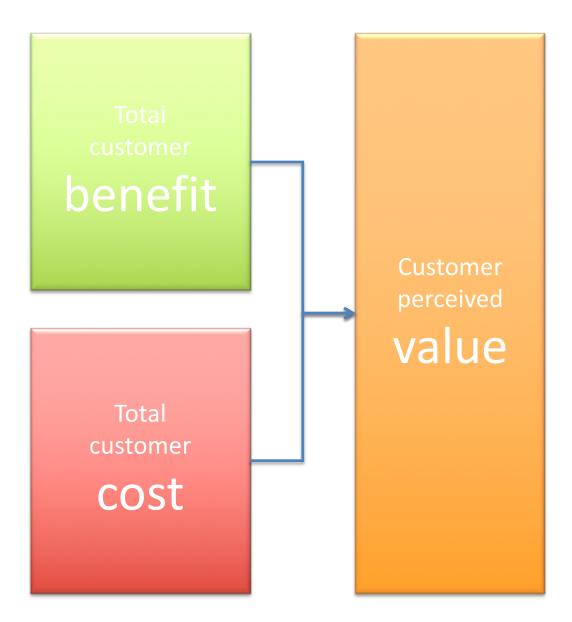
Marketing

"Meeting needs profitably"

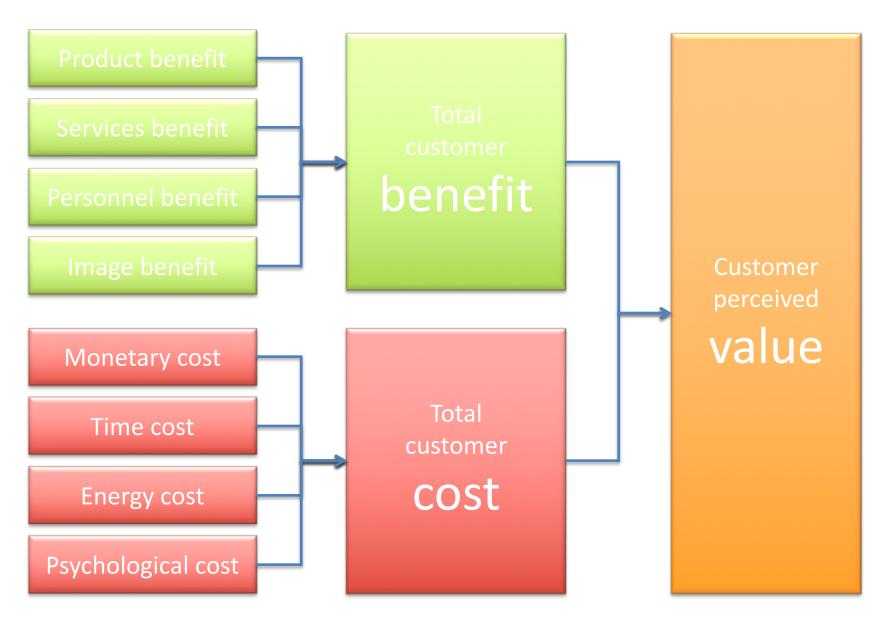
Value

the sum of the tangible and intangible benefits and costs

Value



Customer Perceived Value



The Future of Financial Services





Fintech Innovation: New Data Business Models

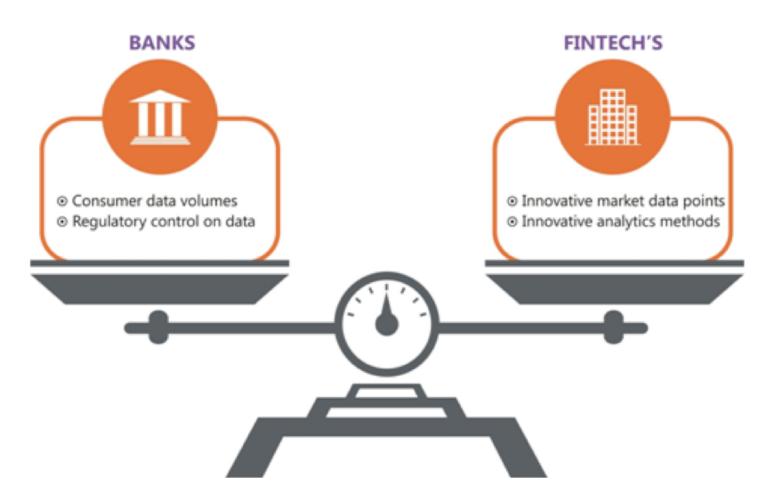
Fintech Innovation:

New Data Business Models

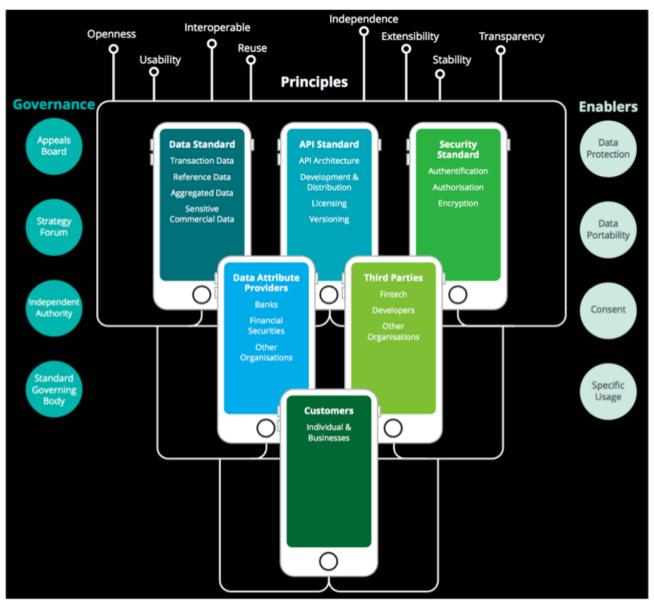




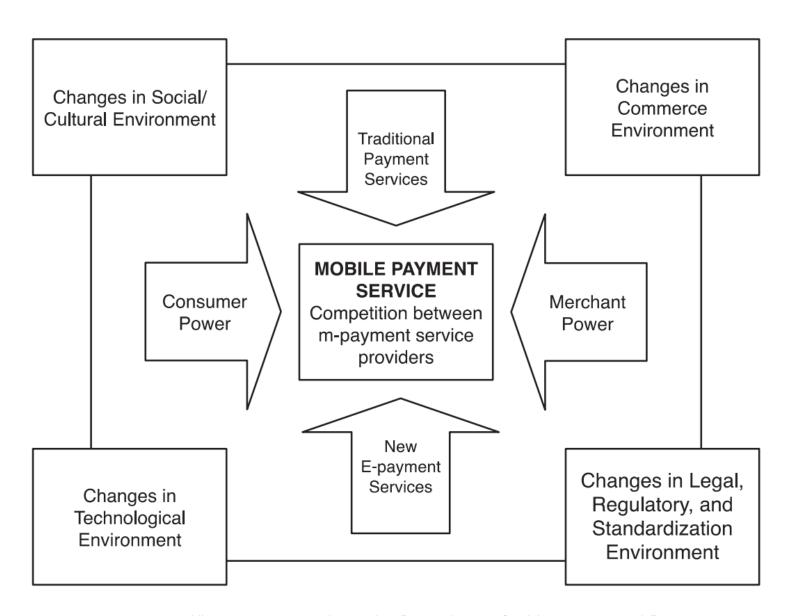
Fintech Innovation Together: Better Use of Data



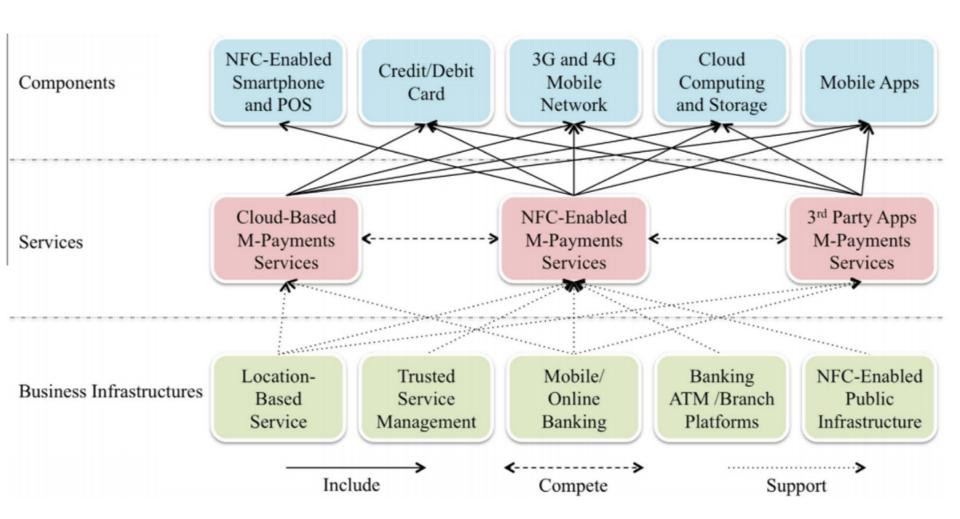
Open API for FinTech



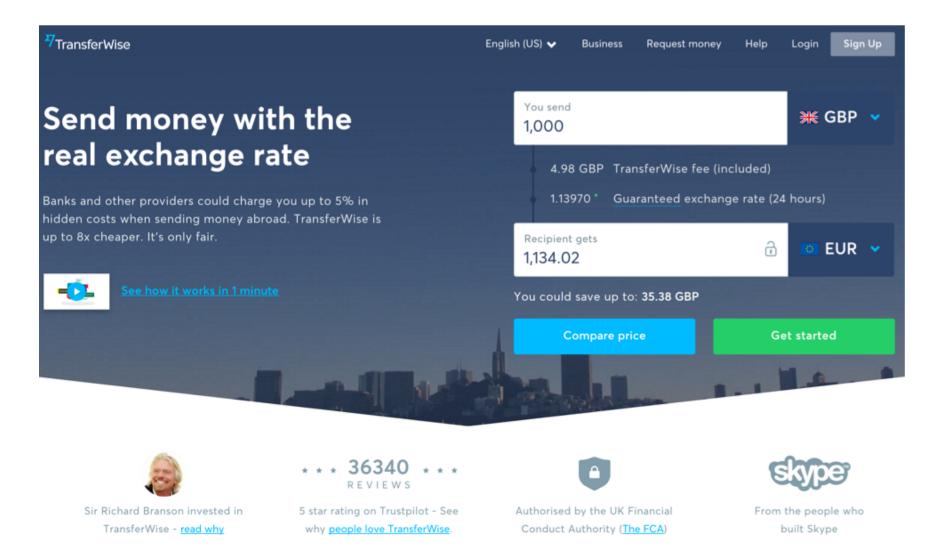
Mobile Payment Service



Mobile Payments Technology Innovations



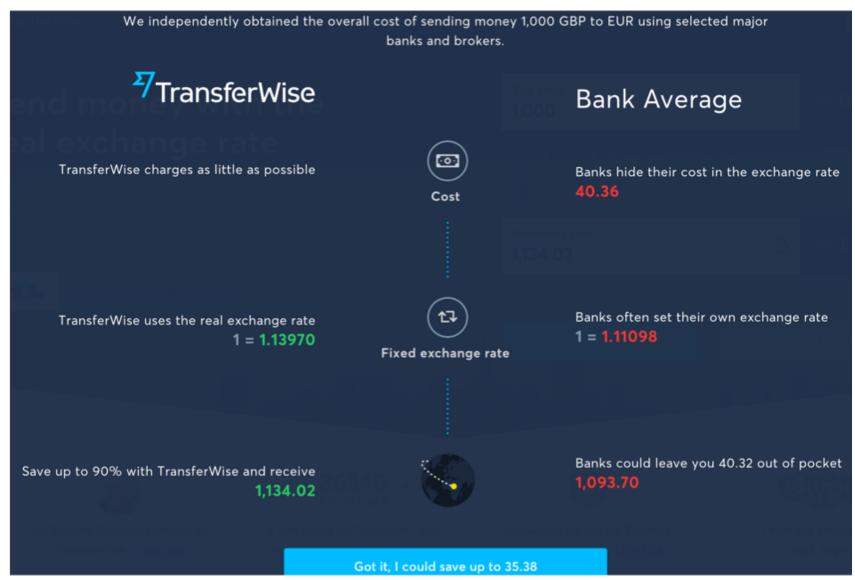
Transferwise



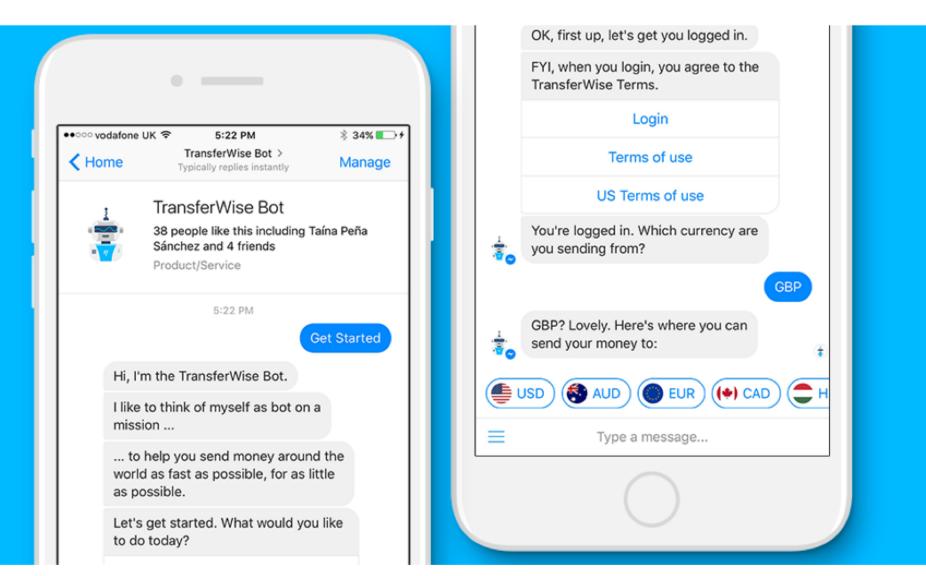
Transferwise



Transferwise



TransferWise Bot for Facebook Messenger

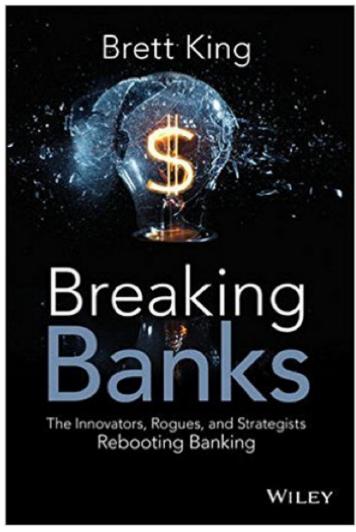


FinTech Technologies

API Robot Al Blockchain

Brett King (2014), Breaking Banks:

The Innovators, Rogues, and Strategists Rebooting Banking
Wiley



Fintech: Financial Technology

Disrupting Banking: The Fintech Startups **That Are Unbundling** Wells Fargo, Citi and **Bank of America**

Fintech: Unbunding the Bank

Unbundling of a Bank



Fintech: Unbunding the Bank

Wealth Management: Wealthfront

Unbundling of a Bank

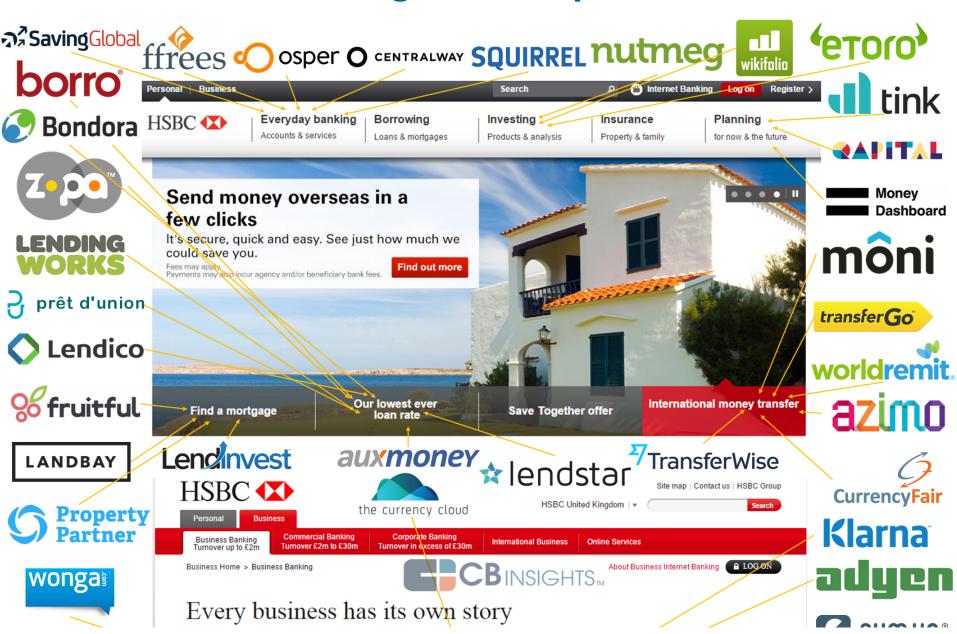


Fintech: Financial Technology Disrupting **European Banking:** The FinTech Startups That Are Unbundling HSBC, Santander, and **BNP**

Unbundling of a European Bank



Unbundling of a European Bank



Responding to Disruptive **Business Model Innovations:** the Case of **Traditional Banks Facing Fintech Entrants**

Financial Technology (Fintech) Categories

- 1. Banking Infrastructure
- 2. Business Lending
- 3. Consumer and Commercial Banking
- 4. Consumer Lending
- 5. Consumer Payments
- 6. Crowdfunding
- 7. Equity Financing
- 8. Financial Research and Data
- 9. Financial Transaction Security
- 10. Institutional Investing
- 11. International Money Transfer
- 12. Payments Backend and Infrastructure
- 13. Personal Finance
- 14. Point of Sale Payments
- 15. Retail Investing
- 16. Small and Medium Business Tools

FinTech Ecosystem

THE FINTECH ECOSYSTEM







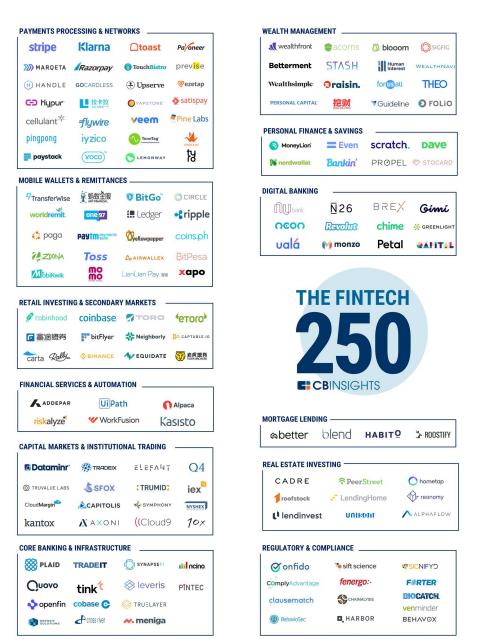






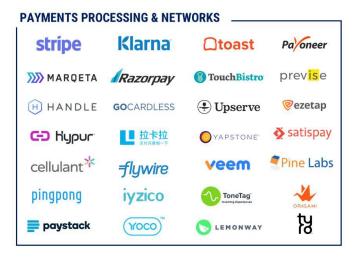


FinTech 250





FinTech 250













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