



ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI
TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC KINH TẾ
VNU UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS

IMPACTS OF FINTECH DEVELOPMENT ON FINANCIAL INCLUSION IN ASIA AND FINANCIAL EDUCATION EXPERIENCE IN VIETNAM

Dr. Dinh Thi Thanh Van

Founder, Vietnam Financial Literacy Network

Associate Dean, Faculty of Finance and Banking

VNU University of Economics and Business

Email: vandtt@vnu.edu.vn or dinhthanhvan@gmail.com



Vietnam Financial Literacy Network
Improving financial literacy for Vietnamese people



Agenda

- ▶ **The role of fintech development on financial inclusion in Asian countries**
 - ▶ Rational for the Research
 - ▶ Literature Review
 - ▶ Data and Methodology
 - ▶ Findings and Discussion
 - ▶ Policy Implications
- ▶ **Financial Education Experience in Vietnam**



RATIONAL FOR THE RESEARCH





G20 New High Level Principles on Digital Financial Inclusion (HLPs)



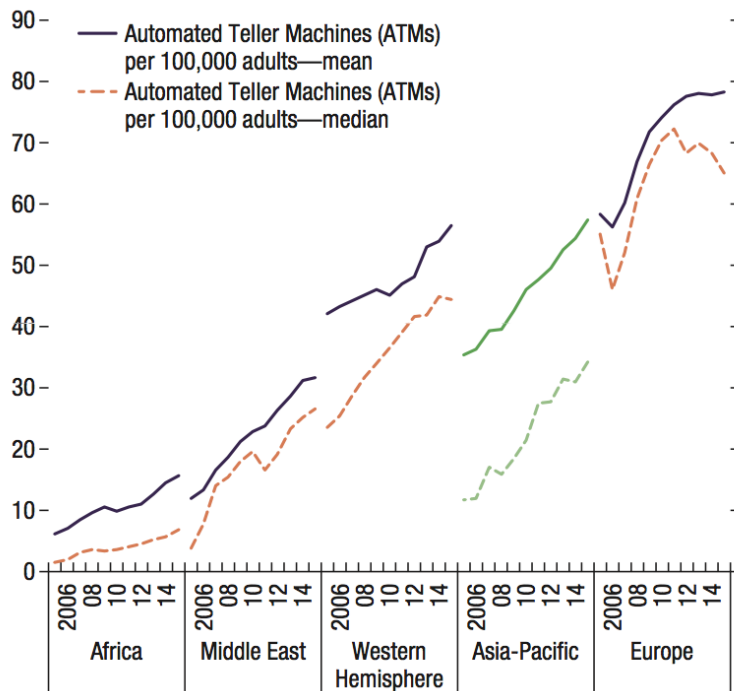
- ▶ **PRINCIPLE 1:**
PROMOTE A DIGITAL APPROACH TO FINANCIAL INCLUSION
- ▶ **PRINCIPLE 2:**
BALANCE INNOVATION AND RISK TO ACHIEVE DIGITAL FINANCIAL INCLUSION
- ▶ **PRINCIPLE 3:**
PROVIDE AN ENABLING AND PROPORTIONATE LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR DIGITAL FINANCIAL INCLUSION
- ▶ **PRINCIPLE 4:**
EXPAND THE DIGITAL FINANCIAL SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE ECOSYSTEM
- ▶ **PRINCIPLE 5:**
ESTABLISH RESPONSIBLE DIGITAL FINANCIAL PRACTICES TO PROTECT CONSUMERS
- ▶ **PRINCIPLE 6:**
STRENGTHEN DIGITAL AND FINANCIAL LITERACY AND AWARENESS
- ▶ **PRINCIPLE 7:**
FACILITATE CUSTOMER IDENTIFICATION FOR DIGITAL FINANCIAL SERVICES
- ▶ **PRINCIPLE 8:**
TRACK DIGITAL FINANCIAL INCLUSION PROGRESS



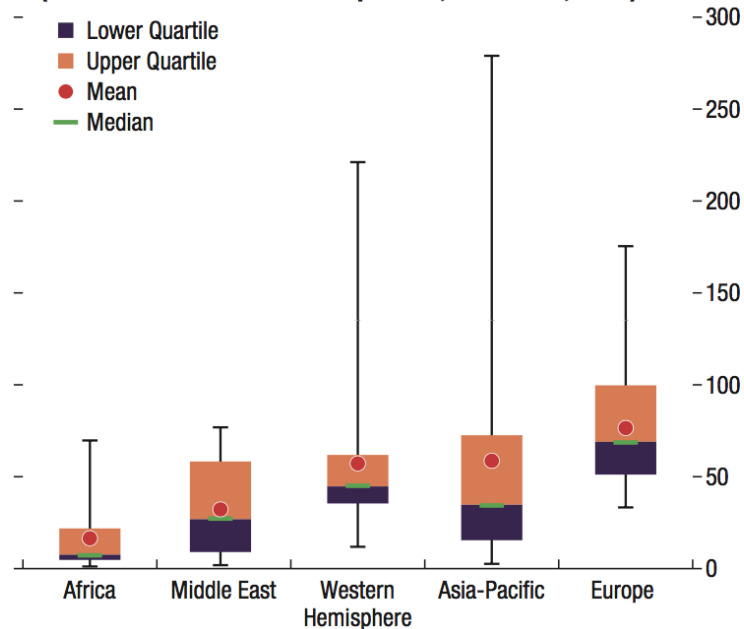
Financial Inclusion in Asia

- ▶ Significant progress in financial inclusion broadly in line with other regions, but it also has the widest disparity

1. Rapid Growth of Financial Inclusion



2. Distribution of Financial Inclusion Outcomes (Automated Teller Machines per 100,000 adults, 2015)



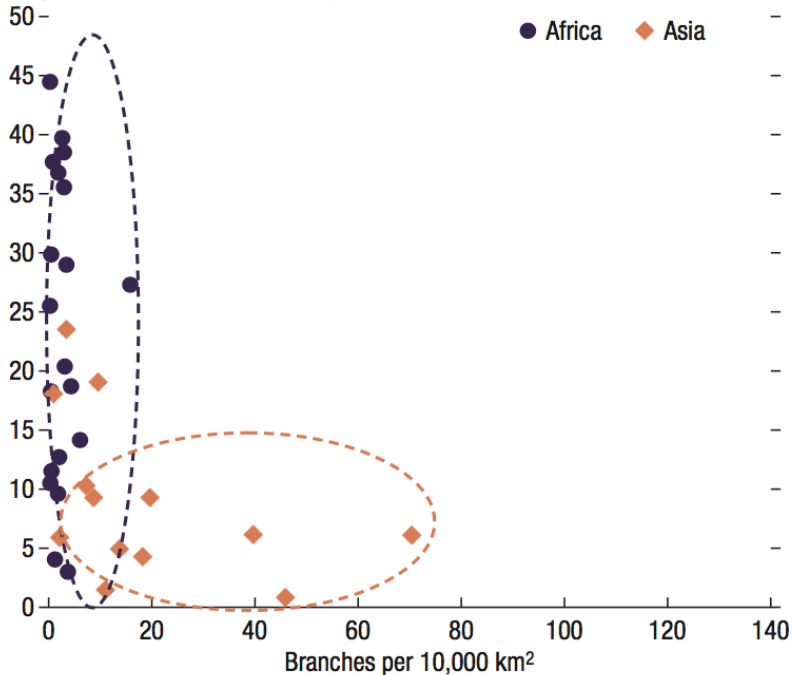
Source: IMF Financial Access Survey.



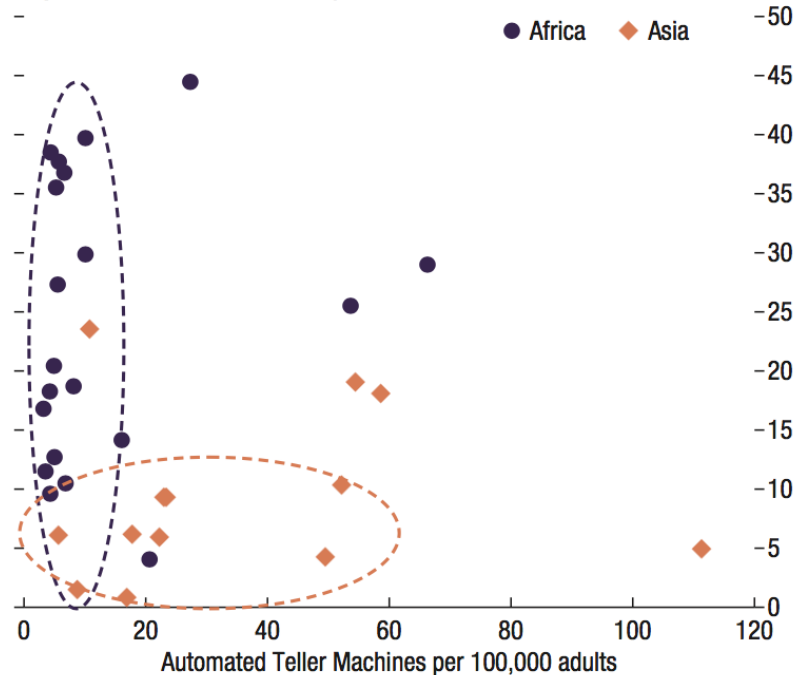
Financial Inclusion in Asia (2)

- ▶ significant strides on the use of technology to support financial inclusion.

1. Making Financial Transactions by Mobile Phone (In percent of population)

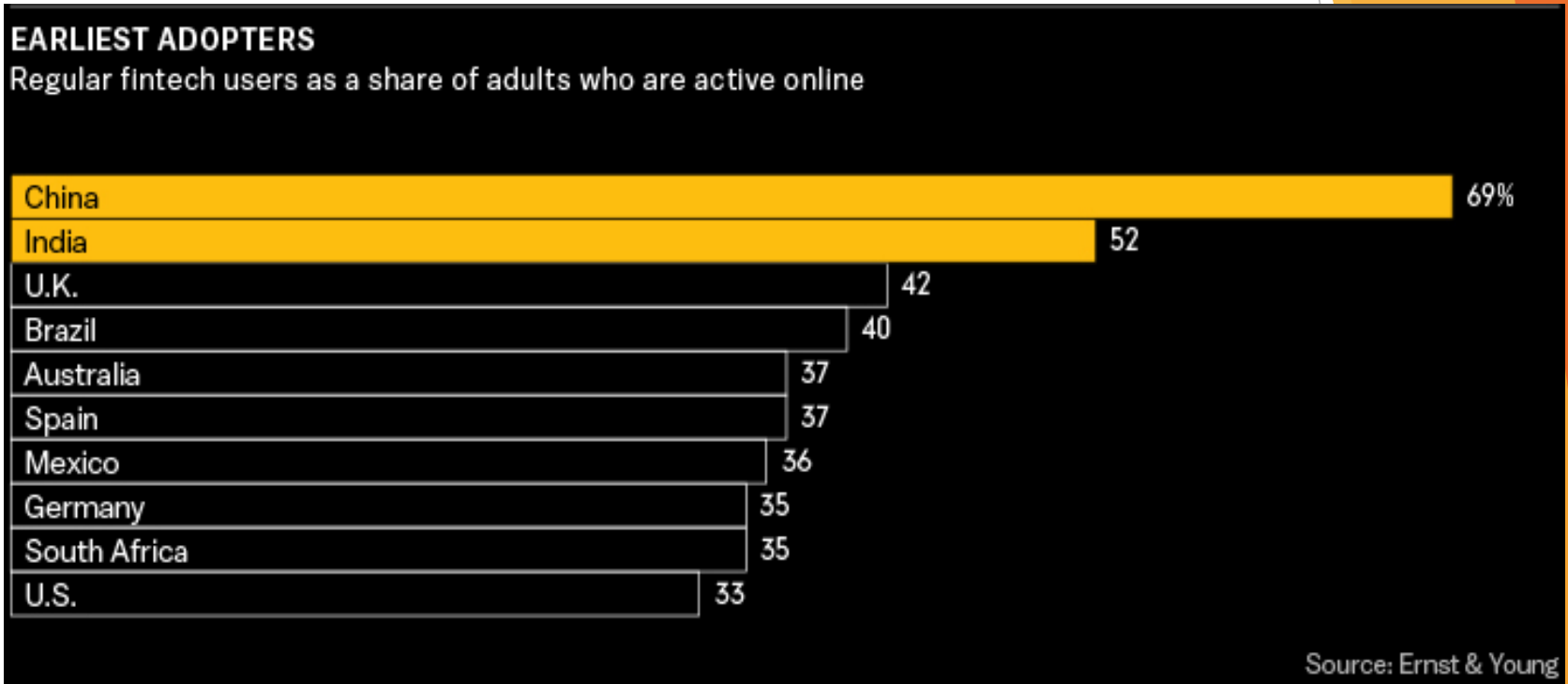


2. Making Financial Transactions by Mobile Phone (In percent of population)



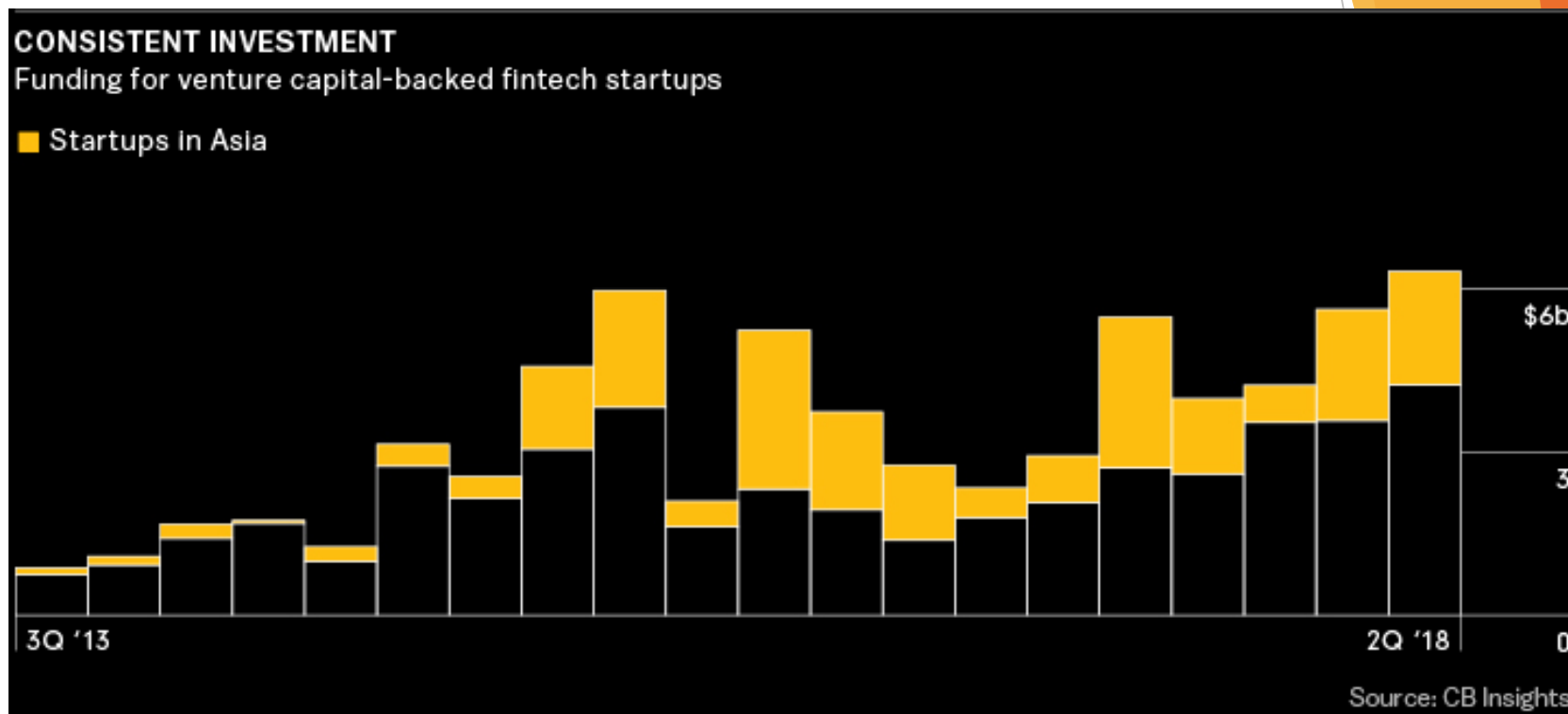
Sources: IMF Financial Access Survey; and World Bank Global Findex.

Asia is leading the fintech revolution



According to survey of Ernst&Young (2017), more than a half of online consumers said they regularly use fintech services

Asia is leading the fintech revolution (2)



Funding for fintech startups increases in 2018 (both private equity and strategic investors). In the first half of the year, almost \$12 billion flowed into venture capital-backed fintechs, and more than a third of it went to companies based in Asia (CB Insights, 2019)

Financial Inclusion and Fintech in Vietnam

92.7 Million
Population



65.8%
Rural population



31%
Banked population

6.5 Million
Population with
income <USD 2
per day



94.5%
Adult literacy level



2.2%
Gender gap in ownership
of bank accounts

78.5 Million
Population with
income <USD 10
per day



139.7%
Mobile penetration

Key Trends: Savings

- Low disposable income, high cost and time involved in travelling to the branch, long waiting time often with denial of transactions, complex processes, high transaction and other service charges are some of the key barriers for low-income customers

Key Trends: Credit

- Ranked at 88 globally in terms of ease of access to loans
- Almost half of the population avails credit, of which fifth avails credit from formal financial institution
- Inability to offer collateral and complex processes act as key constraints for low-income customers to avail formal credit services

Source: MicroSave, 2018



Facts and Figures

- ▶ The new 2016 Principles to drive financial inclusion using digital technologies.
- ▶ Financial inclusion improvement in Asian Pacific countries, with the widest disparity and lag behind other countries in mobile banking
- ▶ Digital technologies have spread rapidly in much of the world, and Asia is leading the fintech innovation.
- ▶ Vietnam possesses a high percentage of internet users and mobile subscribers along with low countrywide penetration of banking, leading to technology-driven and innovative solutions to financial inclusion.

How does fintech development impact the financial inclusion in Asia?



LITERATURE REVIEW





Fintech and financial inclusion

- ▶ Michelle (2016): factors impacting financial inclusion are financial innovations, access to financial services, intermediary efficiency and financial literacy.
- ▶ Mobile finance and related equipment can improve the main accessibility for this audience of unbanked (World Bank, 2016).
- ▶ Kashiwagi (2016): information technologies like mobile phones can quickly and widely provide financial services at low cost.
- ▶ Ozili's (2018): Digital finance through Fintech has a positive impact on financial dissemination in emerging and advanced economies.
- ▶ Anju Patwardhan et al(2018): Fintech is one of players in financial revolution, which are taking emergence of “for-profit, mission-driven” to drive through greater financial inclusion.
- ▶ Durai and Stella (2019): Digital finance which has substantial effects to financial inclusion, includes internet banking, mobile banking, wallets, credit card and debit card.
- ▶ Gayatri, Fernandez-Vidal, Faz, and Barreto (2019) indentified 5 types of intech innovations that on that offer potential for financial inclusion and challenges inhibit their ability to impact financial inclusion.



DATA AND METHODOLOGY





Financial Inclusion Variables

Dependent variables

- ❖ Number of bank accounts per 1000 adults ($ACC_{i,t}$)
- ❖ The number of ATMs per 100,000 adults ($ATM_{i,t}$)
(Sarma, 2008; Sarma, 2012; Sethy, 2016)
- ❖ Total private domestic credit over GDP (%)
($CRED_{i,t}$) (Okoye et al., 2017).

The data used includes 40 countries in Asia in period from 2010 to 2017 from Global Financial Development July 2018 (World Bank)



Fintech Development Variables

Independent variables includes Fintech infrastructure and Fintech ecosystem (ING, 2016)

1. Fintech infrastructure

- ❖ Mobile subscription density: subscriptions per 100 inhabitants ($MOBI_{i,t}$)
- ❖ Electricity coverage: share of population connected to the electricity grid ($ELEC_{i,t}$)
- ❖ Percentage of the population in the internet network ($INT_{i,t}$).



Fintech Development Variables(2)

Independent variables includes Fintech infrastructure and Fintech ecosystem (ING, 2016)

2. Fintech ecosystem

- ❖ The Start-up attractiveness represented by the time of starting a business is a representative of a nation's Fintech investment ecosystem ($STA_{i,t}$).
- ❖ Innovation index reflect the comprehensive development for a Fintech ecosystem ($INNO_{i,t}$).



Summary of variables and hypotheses

No.	Factor	Variables	Hypothetical impact (ACC)	Hypothetical impact (ATM)	Hypothetical impact (CRED)
1	The number of bank accounts per 1000 adults	$ACC_{i,t}$			
2	The number of ATMs per 100,000 adults	$ATM_{i,t}$			
3	Total private domestic credit over GDP	$CRED_{i,t}$			
4	Mobile subscriptions density	$MOBI_{i,t}$	Positive	Positive	Positive
5	Internet density	$INT_{i,t}$	Positive	Positive	Positive
6	Electricity coverage	$ELEC_{i,t}$	Positive	Positive	Positive
7	Startup attractiveness	$STA_{i,t}$	Negative	Negative	Negative
8	Innovation	$INNO_{i,t}$	Negative	Negative	Positive



Descriptive Data

Variables	Number of observations	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Country					
Year	320	2013.5	2.294876	2010	2017
Dependent Variables					
ACC	200	1053.63	1235.626	10.2454	8114.603
ATM	320	50.9127	50.56411	.0913772	288.6319
CRED	312	65.8101	48.48711	4.645404	253.2622
Independent Variables					
MOBI	320	111.1021	35.70623	1.184307	214.7349
INT	320	45.66378	26.62387	.25	99.4
ELEC	320	92.84814	13.70016	31.1	100
STA	320	25.84716	28.46019	2	187
INNO	320	35.65812	10.52678	4.6	66.42857



Regression Models

$$ACC_{i,t} = \alpha ACC_{i,t-1} + \beta_1 MOBI_{i,t} + \beta_2 INT_{i,t} + \beta_3 ELEC_{i,t} + \beta_4 STA_{i,t} + \beta_5 INNO_{i,t} + e_{i,t} \quad (1)$$

$$ATM_{i,t} = \alpha ATM_{i,t-1} + \beta_1 MOBI_{i,t} + \beta_2 INT_{i,t} + \beta_3 ELEC_{i,t} + \beta_4 STA_{i,t} + \beta_5 INNO_{i,t} + e_{i,t} \quad (2)$$

$$CRED_{i,t} = \alpha CRED_{i,t-1} + \beta_1 MOBI_{i,t} + \beta_2 INT_{i,t} + \beta_3 ELEC_{i,t} + \beta_4 STA_{i,t} + \beta_5 INNO_{i,t} + e_{i,t} \quad (3)$$

(i represents each country, t represents the year of observation.)



ACC variable Regression Model 1

	Static model			Dynamic model
	OLS	REM	FEM	GMM
$ACC_{i,t-1}$				-.281488
$MOBI_{i,t}$	-2.477135	-2.477135	-5.295503	-15.8485
$INT_{i,t}$	22.76353***	22.76353***	31.01652***	64.77471***
$ELEC_{i,t}$	8.321913	8.321913	33.39664	-45.77882
$STA_{i,t}$	-1.786465	-1.786465	-.3245158	-11.17941
$INNO_{i,t}$	-15.29103	-15.29103	-4.015273	25.23137
LM		62.06***		
Wald (χ^2)				
Hausman (χ^2)		6.89***		
Sargan				3.09***
AR (1)				-0.77***
AR (2)				-0.84***

Notes: Confidence Interval *** 1%, ** 5%, * 10%



ATM variable Regression Model 2

	Static model			Dynamic model
	OLS	REM	FEM	GMM
$ATM_{i,t-1}$				.7509137
$MOBI_{i,t}$	.0904459**	.0904459**	.0889689**	.0369453
$INT_{i,t}$	.5422845***	.5422845***	.508058***	.0294385
$ELEC_{i,t}$	.1459694	.1459694	.1031551	.3291749
$STA_{i,t}$	.0969495**	.0969495**	.0976765**	.0911645
$INNO_{i,t}$	.3650869***	.3650869***	.2437693*	-.5530849**
LM		933.17***		
Wald (χ^2)				
Hausman (χ^2)		10.30***		
Sargan				2.28***
AR(1)				-2.87***
AR (2)				0.36***

Notes: Confidence Interval *** 1%, ** 5%, * 10%



CRED variable Regression Model 3

	Static model			Dynamic model
	OLS	REM	FEM	GMM
$CRED_{i,t-1}$				.8008333
$MOBI_{i,t}$	.0336384	.0336384	.0321176	.1682729
$INT_{i,t}$	.5336962***	.5336962***	.5102129***	-.5495797
$ELEC_{i,t}$	.200124	.200124	.1858849	.3516856
$STA_{i,t}$	.009168	.009168	.0104296	-.0386629
$INNO_{i,t}$	.2648008*	.2648008**	.1543461	2.87411***
LM				
Wald (χ^2)			22314.35***	
Hausman (χ^2)			12.48***	
Sargan				10.19***
AR(1)				-0.70***
AR (2)				0.58***

Notes: Confidence Interval *** 1%, ** 5%, * 10%



KEY FINDINGS





Findings

- ❖ Internet has a substantial positive relationship with the number of bank account per 1000 adults (99%) – same with Agyekum, 2016.
- ❖ Innovation index or comprehensive fintech development has a significant impact on the number of ATMs per 100,000 adults (95%)
- ❖ Innovation index has a significant impact on the total % of private domestic credit over GDP (99%)



POLICY IMPLICATIONS





Policy Implications

- ❖ **Internet and innovation** are important factors to promote financial inclusion
- ❖ Expand digital financial infrastructure: modernize financial system, enhance internet penetration and quality.
- ❖ Develop an ecosystem for the development of fintech industry
- ❖ Promote a digital approach and an effective co-ordination among stakeholders.
- ❖ Strengthen digital and financial literacy: raise awareness and train for new technology, financial education.



FINANCIAL EDUCATION EXPERIENCE IN VIETNAM





Financial education for children



Training courses coordinated with Edubelife at UEB



Training for children “How to use money” in Everest Primary and secondary schools



Training for children courses coordinated with ILA English Center



CHỦ ĐỀ: KỸ NĂNG TÀI CHÍNH
(CHẠM VÀO TƯƠNG LAI - TOUCH THE FUTURE)



CHƯƠNG TRÌNH ĐÀO TẠO TÀI CHÍNH CÁ NHÂN
DÀNH CHO HỌC SINH TỪ LỚP 10 ĐẾN LỚP 12
TRƯỜNG PTH LƯƠNG VĂN TÚY



Giới thiệu

Lứa tuổi từ 16-18 tuổi là giai đoạn các bạn trẻ dần hình



Kỹ năng

Kiến thức Quản lý tài chính cá nhân sẽ giúp các bạn có



Mục tiêu

Sau khóa học các em có khả năng:



Financial education workshops and training courses









Game/Simulation for Financial Education





Game/Simulation for Financial Education (1)





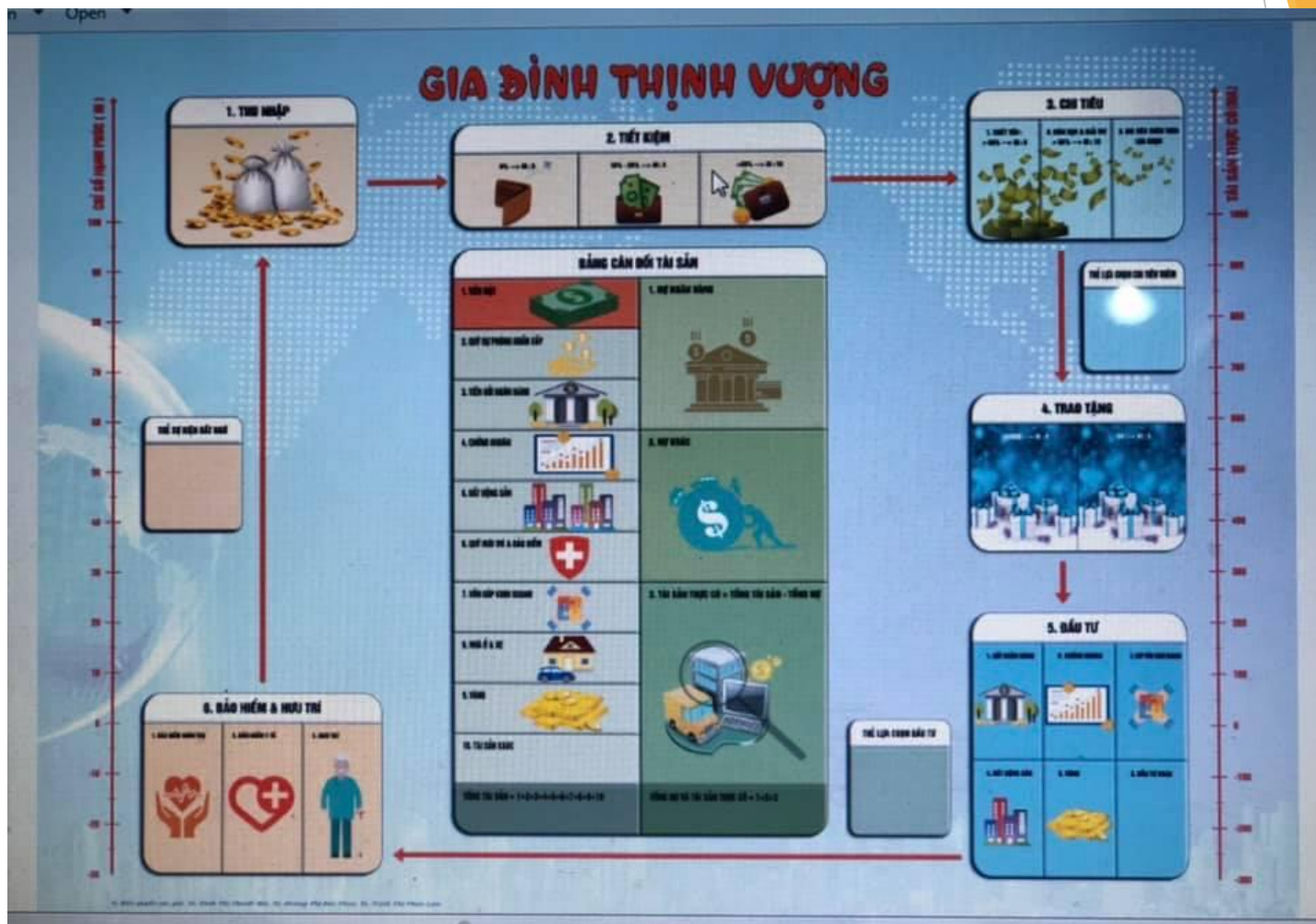
Vietnam Financial Literacy Network
Improving financial literacy for Vietnamese people

Playing financial game at home





Game/Simulation for Financial Education (2)







Money Lover – Expenses Tracker



MoneyLover

Writing the lessons on the website and app and books for financial education of customers

<https://my.moneylover.com/ong-thu-mot-ba-chi-hai/#doc-thu>





Finhay – Investing from \$2



Writing the lessons on the website and app for financial education of customers

<https://blog.finhay.com.vn/2019/07/19/de-quan-li-tai-chinh-thanh-cong-can-phai-biet-thue-thu-nhap-ca-nhan-la-gi/>





Future Research

Impact evaluation of financial education and fintech adoption in financial literacy level.

- ❖ **Step 1: Measuring financial literacy of different groups before the training programs.**
- ❖ **Step 2: Having some experimental groups.**
 - **Group 1: No training**
 - **Group 2: Regular training**
 - **Group 3: Training with introduction to fintech app.**
- ❖ **Step 3: Measuring financial literacy of different groups after the training and after 6 months.**



THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Q&A

Vietnam Financial Literacy Network
tccn.ueb.edu.vn