



# Mobile Payments

## market scenarios and strategic options for service providers

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# Agenda

- Mobile payments facts
- Ericsson strategic vision
- Architecture components & business models
- Conclusions



# Ericsson

## Information & Collaboration

### SERVICES LEADERSHIP

- #1 in telecom services
  - 29,500 services professionals
  - 15% growth YoY (end 2007)
- #1 in managed services

### WORLDWIDE PRESENCE

- over 140 countries
  - Supporting networks with > 1 Bn subs

### NETWORKS LEADERSHIP

- #1 GSM networks supplier (> 300 networks WW)
- #1 in WCDMA (129 references out of 234)
- Leading HSPA supplier
- Leader in fixed and IP networks



### MOBILE HANDSETS (SonyEricsson)

- 50/50 partnership with Sony
- #4 in mobile handsets
- #1 in mobile music (Walkman series)



**TANDBERG** television  
Part of the Ericsson Group

TV

Mobile Media

The world leader in convergent communications

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# mobile payments in Italy

**Posteitaliane**

- **Nov 2007** PosteMobile, the MVNO launched by Poste Italiane, launched remote P2P (peer-to-peer) mobile payments
  - payments between PostePay customers
  - e-topup of Prapaid accounts
  - SIM based service
- **Feb 2008** Telecom Italia announced launch of remote P2P payments by end 2008
  - SIM based
  - partnership with Banks
- **Feb 2008** Noverca (Acotel group) signed an MVNO agreement with a “primary Telco operator”, in the frame of a partnership agreement between **Acotel** and **Intesa San Paolo**

**Poste**  
mobile

**TELECOM**  
ITALIA

noverca  
see the next future  
ACOTEL  
group

INTESA  SANPAOLO

# Mobile Payments: alternative models

## CONTACTLESS PAYMENTS



## REMOTE PAYMENTS



concept

handset → payment tool

payment → mobile service

success stories

**Japan (Felica)**  
EU: deployment started on 2007

**Philippines, Asia, Africa**  
EU: Poste (Italy), BASE (Belgium)

pioneers

**Sony, NTT Docomo**

**PayPal**

standardization

**GSMA (Pay-Buy mobile), NFC Forum**

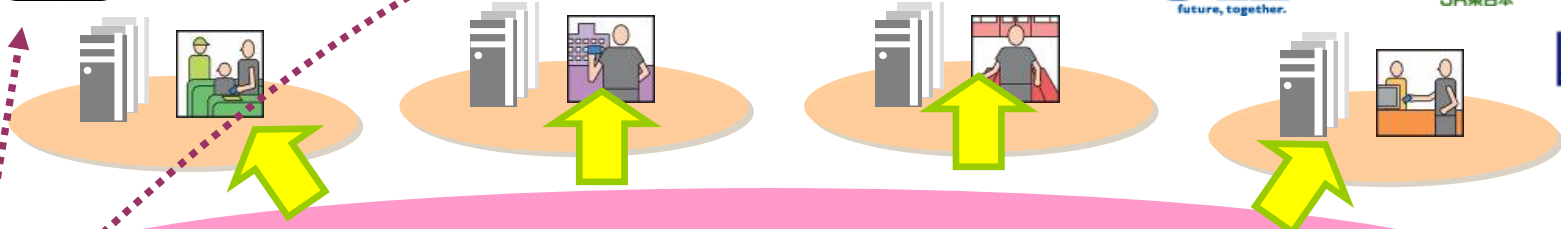
**GSMA (MMT)**

# Mobile Felica (Giappone)



main e-money provider  
• 34% Sony  
• 15% NTT Docomo

## Service Providers

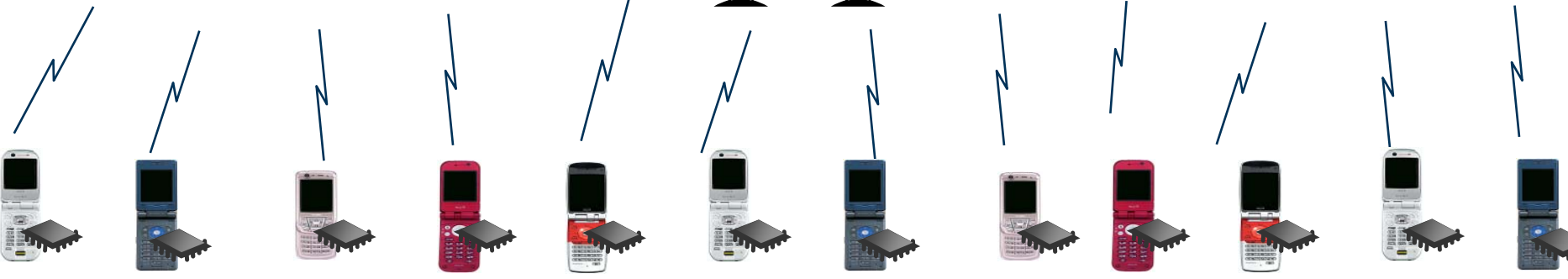
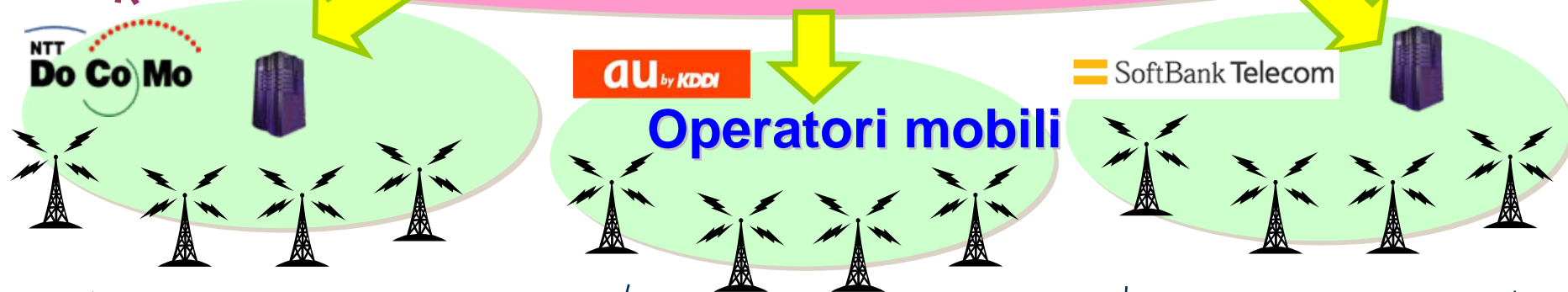


## FeliCa Networks

(57% Sony, 38% NTT Docomo, 5% JRE)



## Operatori mobili



# Mobile Felica, results

- Penetration: 50% [end 2007]
  - share of handsets Felica enabled
- Usage: 30% [end 2007]
  - users with a Felica-enabled handset that used mobile Felica at least once
- Roll-out & ROI
  - **1997**: first Felica card (Hong Kong)
  - **2000-01**: Felica infrastructure (R/W, cards) operating in Japan
  - **2004**: Felica Networks start-up / launch of Mobile Felica
  - **2007**: break-even for Felica Networks

- 4-5 between infrastructure deployment and mobile launch
- 7 years to Mobile Felica break-even (Felica Networks)



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# Mobile Payments: alternative models

## CONTACTLESS PAYMENTS

## REMOTE PAYMENTS

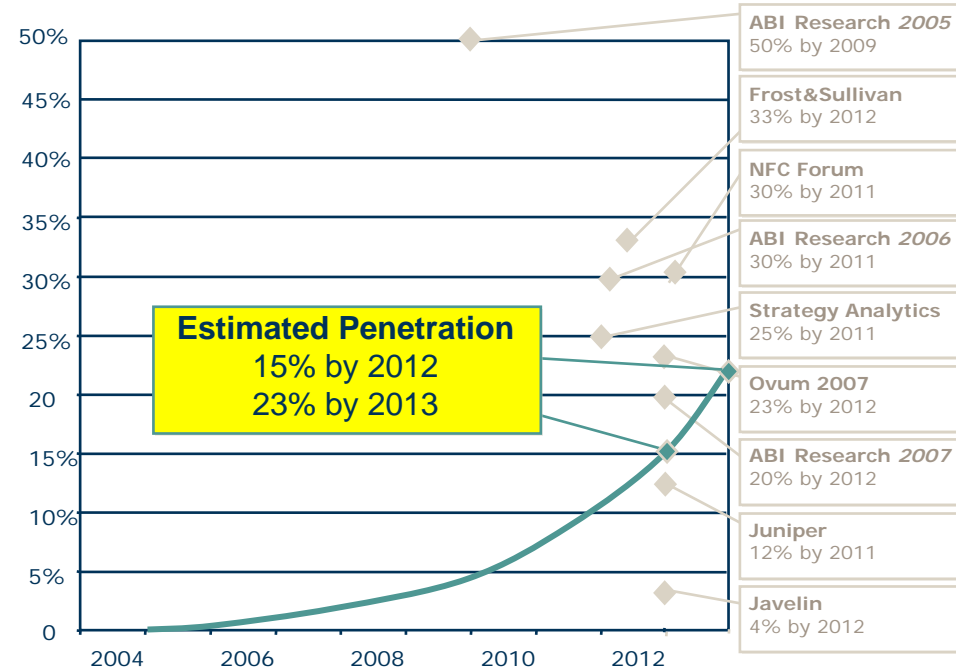


technology	NFC	SMS, http
SIM	✓ REPLACEMENT NEEDED	( ✓ ) REPLACEMENT OPTIONAL
HANDSET	✓ REPLACEMENT NEEDED	
POS (R/W)	✓ REPLACEMENT NEEDED	

# Mobile NFC vs. Mobile Felica

- Mobile NFC based on Felica model
  - Felica  $\Leftrightarrow$  NFC
  - Felica Networks  $\Leftrightarrow$  TSM
- Complex value chain
  - TSM (3rd party) role
  - Mobile Operators' role due SIM ownership
- Unclear business model for Telco

Share of NFC handsets / total global base



Source: Greenwich consulting for Ericsson

- **CONCLUSIONS**  
mobile NFC will take >5 years to become mass market

# Mobile Payments: alternative models

## CONTACTLESS PAYMENTS



## REMOTE PAYMENTS



technology

NFC

SMS, http

SIM

✓ REPLACEMENT NEEDED

( ✓ ) REPLACEMENT OPTIONAL

HANDSET

✓ REPLACEMENT NEEDED

POS (R/W)

✓ REPLACEMENT NEEDED

# Mobile peer-to-peer payments: use cases



## Person-to-Person

P2P informal transactions

parent → child

friend → friend



## Client-Merchant

F2F transactions

e.g. taxi, kiosks



## Payments

P2M transactions

e.g. m-parking, m-gov, m-commerce

# P2P mobile payments: key end-user requirements

## Person-to-Person

parent → child  
friend → friend



## Payments

m-parking  
m-gov, m-commerce



## Client-Merchant

taxi  
kiosks



(MONTHLY) ACCOUNT REPORT	✓	✓	✓
PIN	✓ (OPTIONAL BELOW 20€)	✓ (OPTIONAL BELOW 20€)	✓ (OPTIONAL BELOW 20€)
SIGNED RECEIPT	NOT NEEDED	✓	✓
REAL-TIME MONEY TRANSFER	NOT NEEDED	NOT NEEDED	✓

# P2P mobile payments, implementation options

	TECH SOLUTION	USER EXPERIENCE	END-TO-END SECURITY	SUPPORTED USE CASES		
NETWORK BASED	Federated identity					
SIM BASED	WPKI (Wireless Public Key Infrastructure)					
CLIENT BASED	J2ME client (MIDP 2.0)					
VOICE/SMS BASED	IVR callback SMS					
				Person-to-Person	Payments	Client-Merchant

OPTIMAL  
 WORST (NOT SUPPORTED)



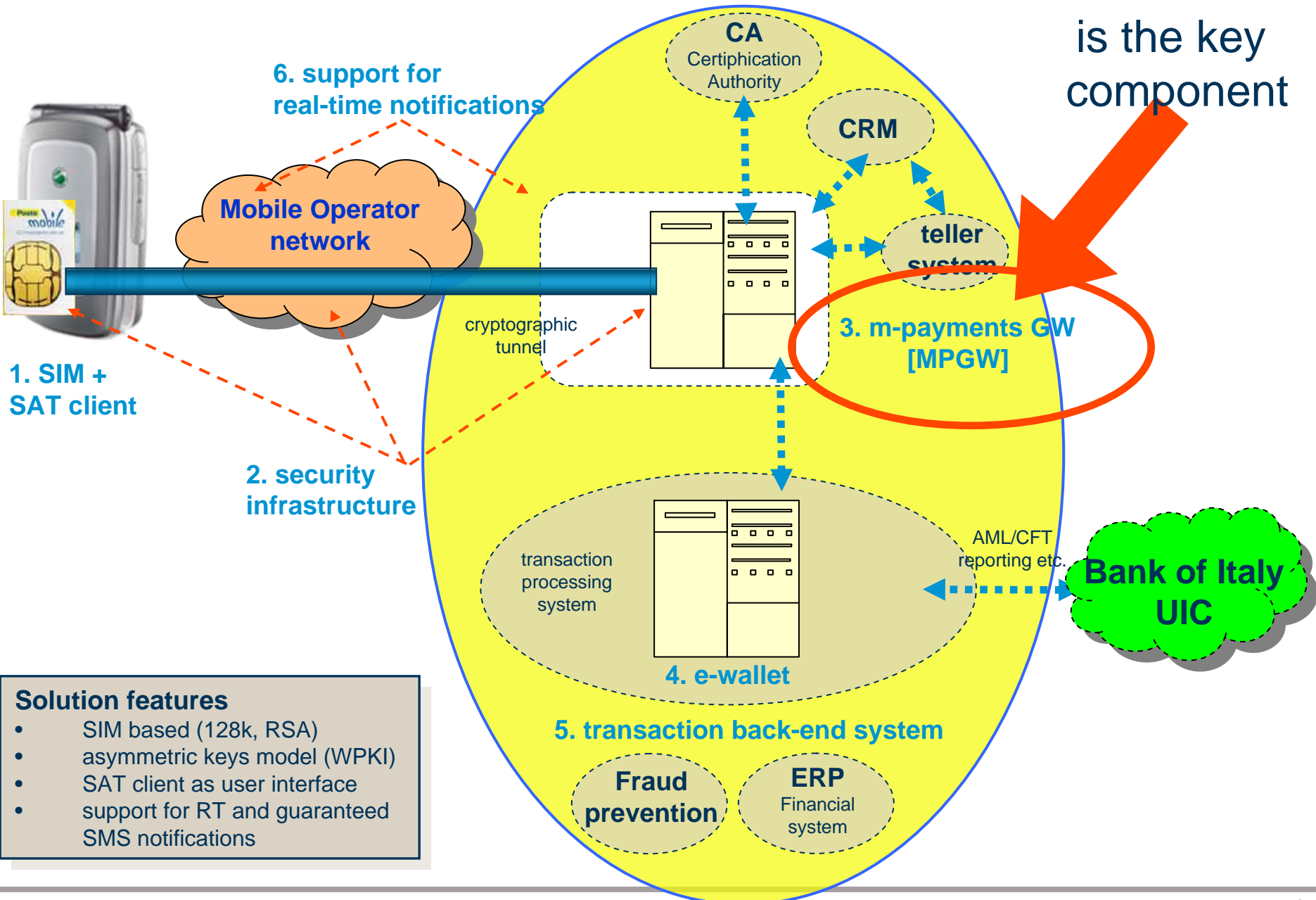
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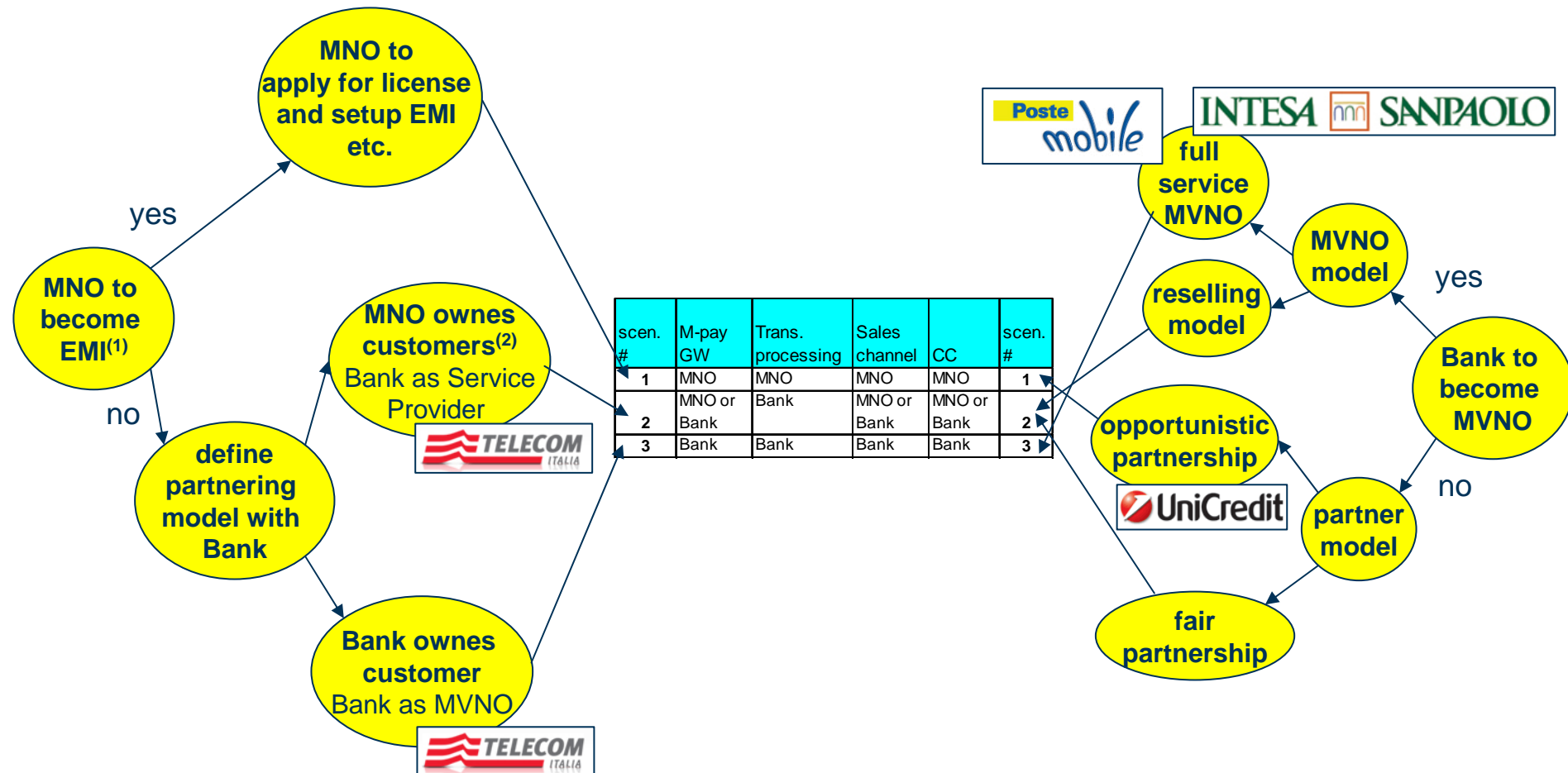




# PosteMobile architecture



# m-payments business models: decision tree for MNOs and Banks (sample)

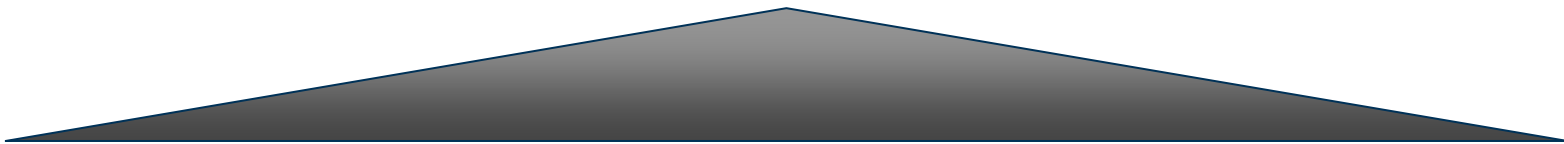
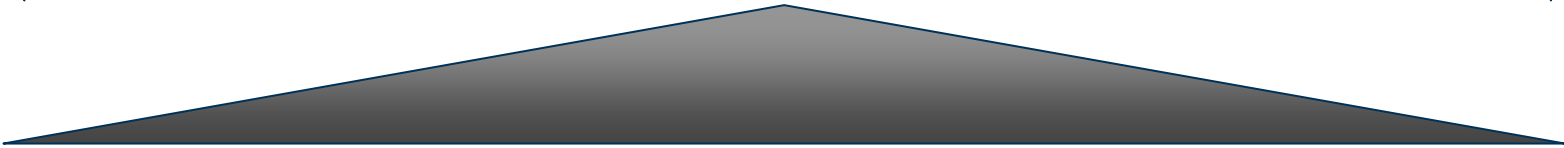
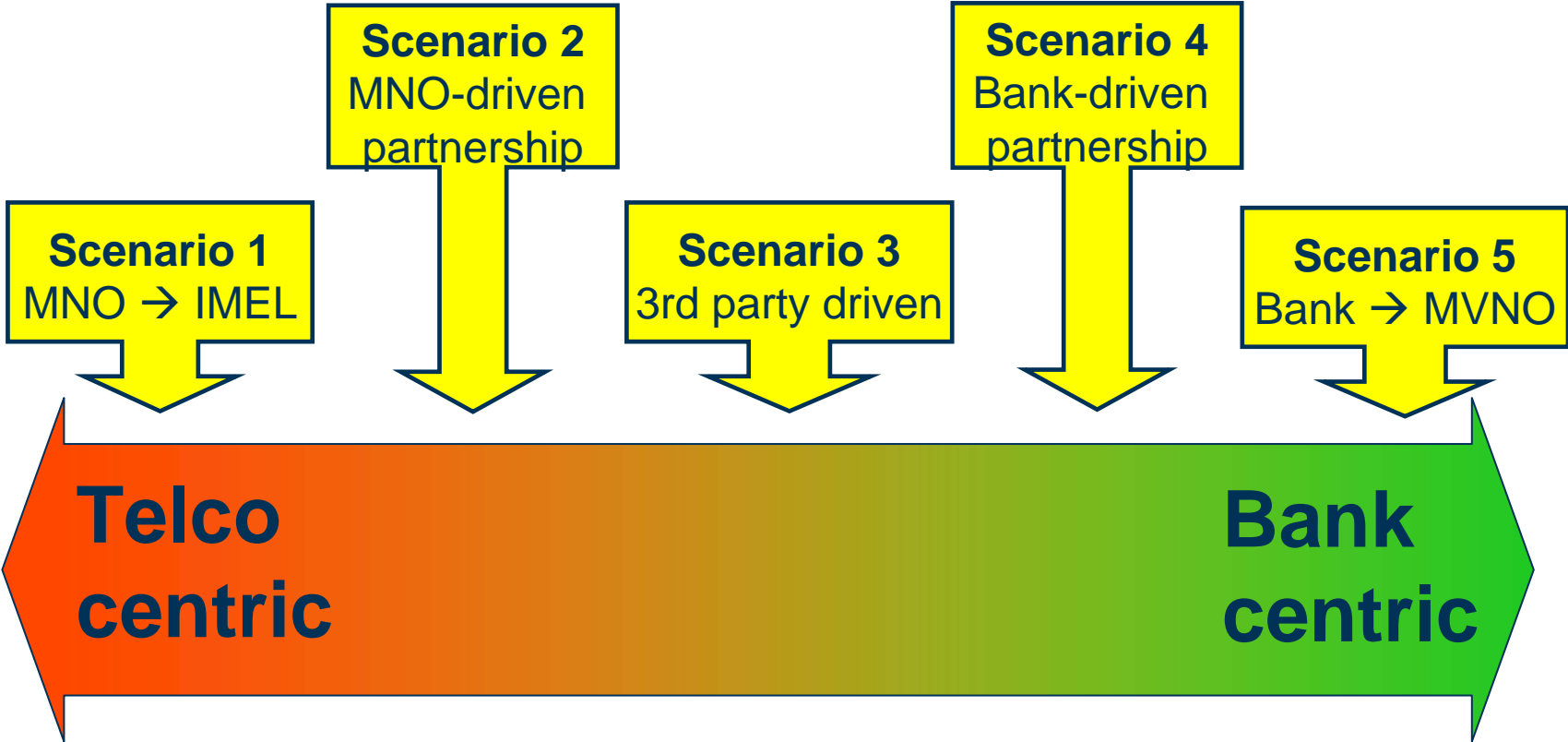


(1) EMI = E-Money Institute (IMEL in Italy)

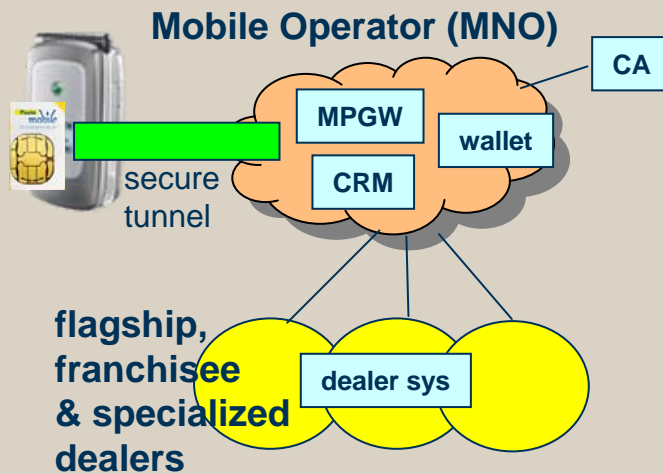
(2) MNO acting as service provider for (small) banks

Note: TI and Banks position desumed based on public information

# Business models taxonomy



## Scenario 1



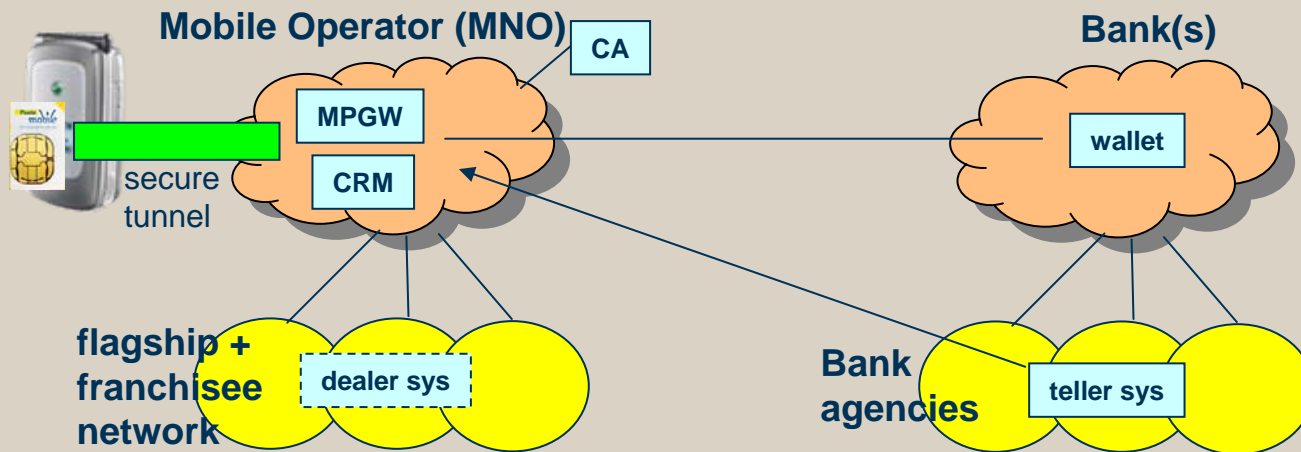
- MNO acting as EMI (E-Money Institute) or Payment Institute<sup>1</sup>
- banking license, e-wallet and back-end setup up to MNO
- 100% investments up to MNO

### Banks perspective

- Pros
  - opportunity for co-branding and transaction processing
- Cons
  - competition increase
  - Banking system cut-off from m-payments market development

<sup>1</sup> since 2010

## Scenario 2

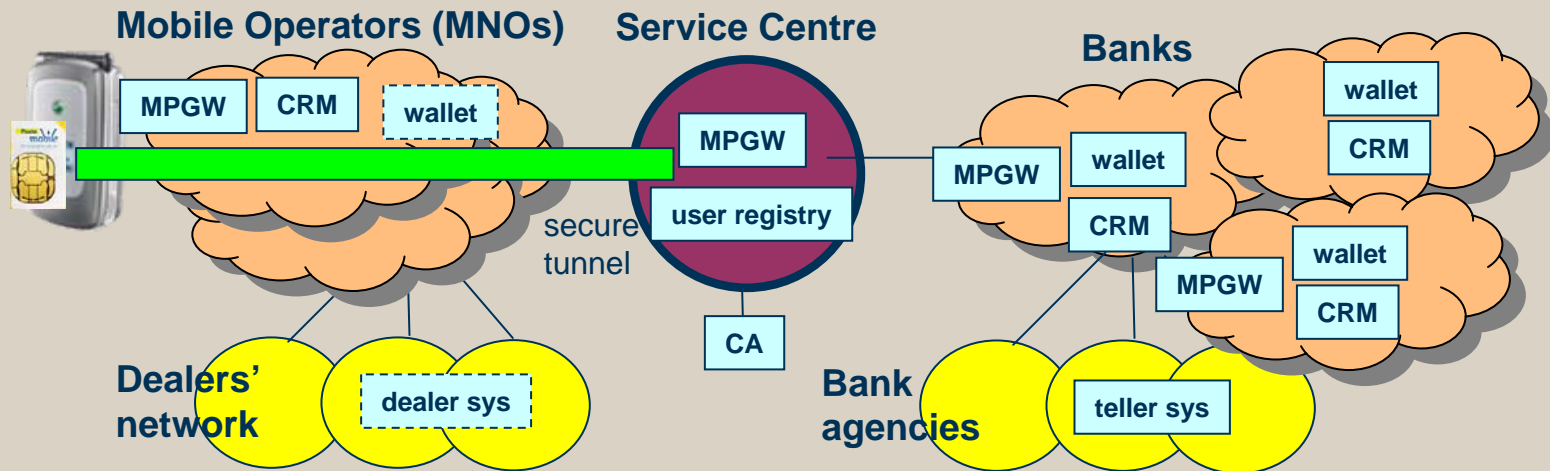


- MNO acting as turnkey m-payments service provider
- Bank acting as Financial service provider
- Interesting model for small-medium Banks and possible start-up model for large ones
- **investments mainly up to MNO**

### Banks perspective

- Pros
  - churn reduction
  - service differentiation
  - limited investments and risks
  - using MNO franchisee network may be an option
- Cons
  - no interoperability
  - partial control over user experience and add-on services

# Scenario 3



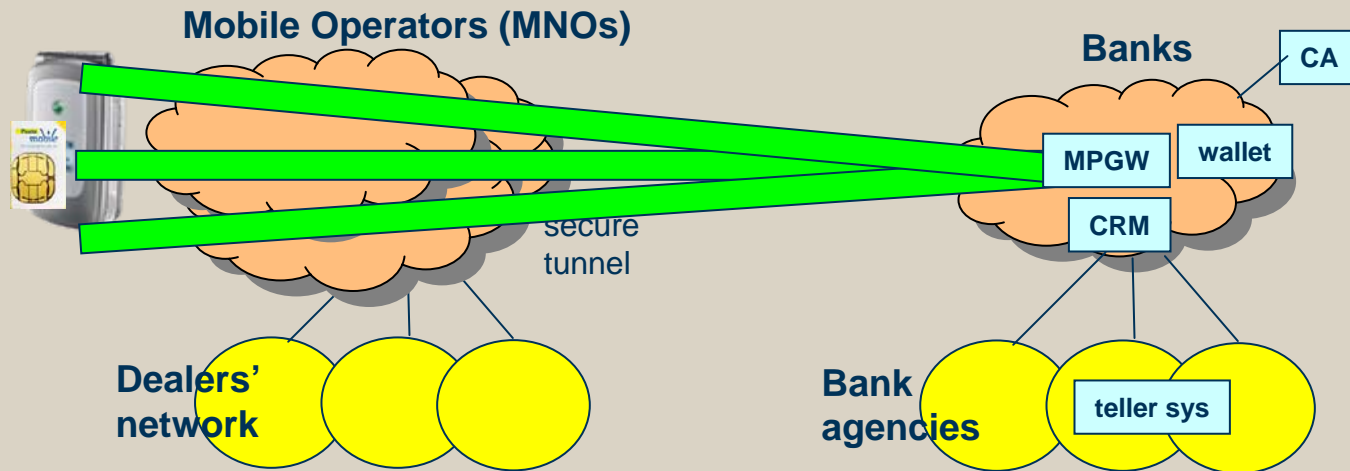
- Trusted 3rd party acting as Interoperable Service Centre
- Naturally evolving towards Mobile NFC ecosystem
- **investments shared between MNOs and Banks**

## Banks perspective

- Pros
  - only scenario to guarantee full MNO/Banks interoperability
  - open model allowing any role
    - MNO → IMEL
    - Bank → MVNO
- Cons
  - complex provisioning, service activation and assurance
  - complex agreements negot.
  - critical value chain and business model at start-up



## Scenario 4



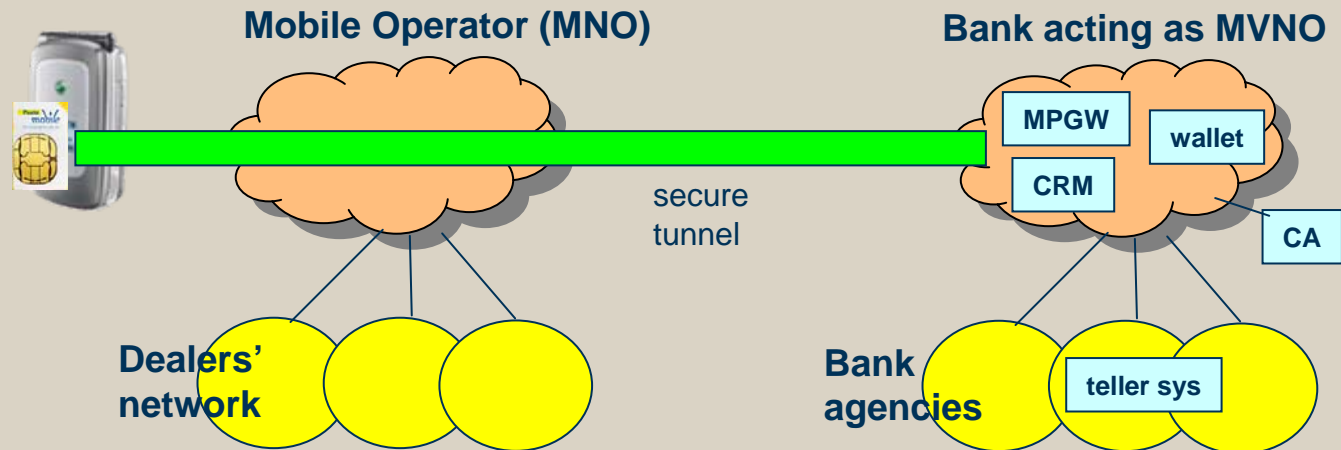
- Bank distribute and control MNO SIMs without becoming MVNO
  - customer still retain existing MSISDN, tarif plan etc.
  - only m-payments application is managed by the Bank
- Likely target scenario for large Banks
- **investments mainly up to Bank**

### Banks perspective

- Pros
  - churn reduction
  - customer ownership
  - control on user experience and add-on services (e.g. m-commerce, m-taxes)
  - focus on core business
- Cons
  - difficult to negotiate with MNOs



## Scenario 5



- PosteMobile service model
- MNO acting as “dumb pipe”
- Banks acting as MVNO
  - full-service model
- **100% investments up to Bank**

### Banks perspective

- Pros
  - churn reduction
  - full customer ownership
  - full control on user experience and add-on services (e.g. m-commerce, m-taxes)
- Cons
  - high level of investments
  - MNO swap requested to customers

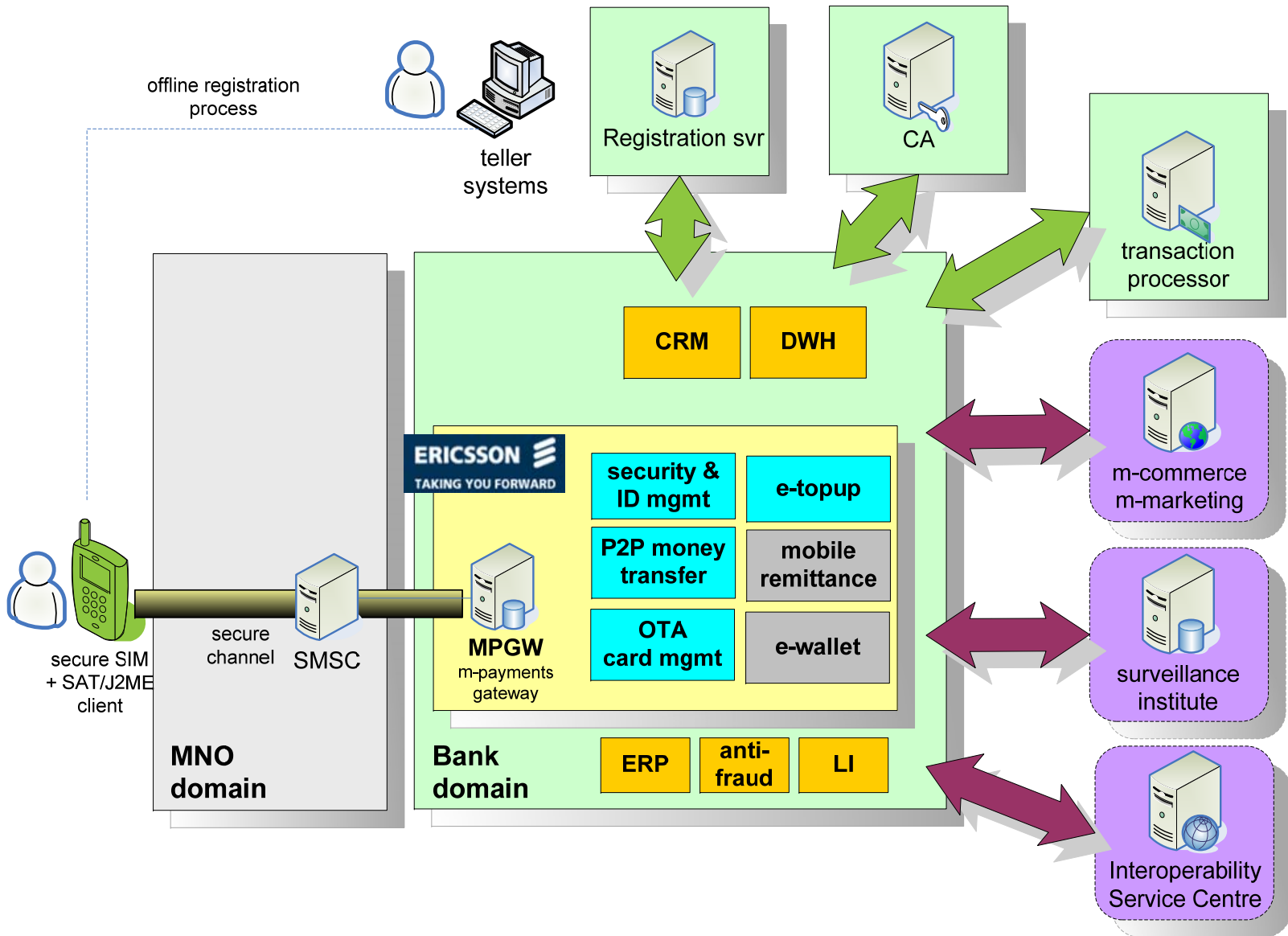


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# Ericsson P2P Payments solution



# why Ericsson

- Standard-based WPKI solution
- Flexible and future proof: ONE platform supporting
  - remote P2P payments
  - mobile remittance
  - mobile top-up
  - multiple business models
    - internal and external e-wallet
    - MNO centric
    - Bank centric
    - 3rd party centric
- Scalability
  - just 1 or 2 SMS for transaction
- SIM-vendor independent
  - multiple SIM vendors supported, lower costs
- Evolving as TSM in a Mobile NFC ecosystem



# Conclusioni

- mobile payments: contactless (NFC) vs. remote
  - mobile NFC > 5 anni
  - remote payments (P2P) è partito
  - consenso su soluzione SIM-based
- modelli di business
  - Telco-centrico
  - Banca-centrico
  - 3rd party-centrico
- Fattori di decisione
  - propensione all'investimento
  - customer ownership
  - catena distributiva
- Evoluzione del mercato
  - start-up: modelli semplici
  - interoperabilità e roaming fondamentali nel lungo termine
  - numero limitato di tecnologie e vendor candidati a divenire “standard”



**ERICSSON**



**TAKING YOU FORWARD**