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Assignment #1

Case Study Search

## **Case Study: Digital Transformation of Banking and Financial Networks in the Philippines**

### **Summary**

This case study examines the rapid digital transformation occurring within the Philippine banking sector, analyzing how financial institutions are implementing network modernization to address challenges of accessibility, efficiency, and financial inclusion. Drawing from multiple bank implementations, including BDO Unibank, Maybank Philippines, CTBC Bank, and UnionBank, the study reveals how strategic digital network upgrades have yielded substantial improvements in service delivery, operational efficiency, and market penetration. The findings demonstrate that investments in infrastructure modernization, secure digital payment channels, and customer-centric platforms are critical for Philippine banks to remain competitive in an increasingly digital financial landscape. This transformation is not only reshaping how banks operate but is also advancing national financial inclusion goals by extending services to previously underserved populations.

### **Background**

The Philippine banking sector has undergone significant evolution in recent years, accelerated by changing consumer preferences and the disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. As the largest bank in the Philippines, BDO Unibank began its digital transformation journey four years ago, recognizing the rising tide of digital banking in the country and the need to remain at the forefront of the industry (Huawei Enterprise, 2023). With more than 5,000 ATMs nationwide and a market capitalization of approximately

US\$12.7 billion, BDO exemplifies the scale at which digital transformation is occurring in the Philippine banking sector.

The digital banking landscape in the Philippines has expanded rapidly, with the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) reporting that digital payment transactions increased from 42.1% of total monthly retail payments in 2022 to 52.8% in 2023 (SmartOSC, 2024). This growth aligns with the BSP's goal of having 50% of retail payments conducted digitally and onboarding 70% of adult Filipinos into the formal financial system by the end of 2025.

The Digital Banker (2023) reports that digitalization in the Philippine banking sector was accelerated when financial institutions were forced to find new ways of delivering services amid mobility restrictions imposed during the pandemic. This shift has enabled increased efficiency, stability, and confidence in online payments while supporting the BSP's advocacy for financial inclusion and digital payments transformation.

### **Problem Statement**

Despite recent progress, Philippine banks face several significant challenges in their network infrastructure. Maybank Philippines, for instance, was constrained by limited 10Mbps bandwidth and expensive MPLS costs that impeded data synchronization between branches and headquarters (Sangfor Technologies, 2024). These limitations forced synchronizations to run from noon until midnight, preventing users from accessing the latest data when arriving at work in the morning. Additionally, slow connections between branches and headquarters servers negatively impacted work efficiency when accessing core banking systems, including image checking systems, collection systems, and loan origination systems.

The COVID-19 pandemic exposed additional weaknesses in financial networks, particularly regarding government-to-person (G2P) payment systems. The World Bank (2021) documented that the first tranche of the Social Amelioration Program (SAP) in the Philippines experienced significant delivery challenges due to reliance on manual processing and physical cash delivery. This highlighted the need for robust digital payment networks that could operate efficiently during crisis situations.

For larger institutions like BDO Unibank, the initial challenges included a lack of tools and infrastructure for remote work and digital banking services (Huawei Enterprise, 2023). The bank needed to rapidly deploy remote access tools for its workforce and enhance digital banking capabilities to serve clients through both digital and physical channels during the pandemic.

Financial inclusion represents another critical challenge, with many Filipinos remaining outside the formal banking system. McKinsey & Company projects the bankable population to increase by 30%, from 65 million in 2022 to 85 million by 2030, creating pressure on financial institutions to develop network solutions that can effectively reach and serve these populations (SmartOSC, 2024).

## **Methods**

Philippine banks have implemented various approaches to address their network infrastructure challenges:

BDO Unibank partnered with Huawei to deploy an enterprise Wi-Fi network across multiple locations, replacing traditional wired connections to provide users with greater mobility and convenience. This infrastructure enhancement significantly improved collaboration within the organization, facilitating video conferencing and enabling teams to work more effectively (Huawei Enterprise, 2023).

CTBC Bank Philippines collaborated with Hitachi Asia to upgrade its corporate banking services through a new Corporate NETBanking Web Portal. Building on previous work on the bank's consumer web interface and mobile applications, this platform now serves corporate clients ranging from MSMEs to large corporations. The upgraded portal offers comprehensive account management with real-time access to financial data, diverse payment capabilities for local and global transactions, bulk transaction processing for increased productivity, and customizable workflows with approval matrices for adaptable processes (Fintechnews.ph, 2025).

For government payment networks, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) in collaboration with the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) moved quickly to work with major Financial Service Providers (FSPs) to distribute the second tranche of the Social Amelioration Program (SAP 2) digitally. This initiative involved signing memoranda of agreement with six FSPs to deliver payments, helping beneficiaries open bank or e-money accounts that could potentially be converted to full transaction accounts for multiple purposes (World Bank, 2021).

UnionBank of the Philippines partnered with Tagit to launch the EON app, pioneering neo-banking in the Philippines. EON introduced many "firsts" in the market to redefine, enrich, and innovate the digital banking experience, including becoming the first bank in Asia to implement Selfie Banking as an on-boarding and authentication method (Tagit, 2019).

## **Results**

The implementation of these digital banking initiatives has yielded significant results across the Philippine banking sector:

The BSP reported that the share of digital payments in the total volume of retail transactions in the country rose to 42.1% in 2022 from 30.3% in 2021, with merchant payments, peer-to-peer remittances, and business transactions of salaries and wages being the key contributors to this increase (The Digital Banker, 2023). By 2023, this figure had further increased to 52.8%, surpassing the BSP's goal of 50% (SmartOSC, 2024).

In terms of financial inclusion, approximately 22 million Filipinos gained access to formal financial accounts between 2019 and 2021, representing substantial progress toward the BSP's goal of onboarding 70% of adult Filipinos into the formal financial system (The Digital Banker, 2023).

For government payment systems, the digital distribution of the SAP 2 benefits reached approximately 11 million beneficiaries (including 1.4 million beneficiaries of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program). The use of e-money for these payments reduced physical interactions for onboarding and provided more access points with less travel than traditional

banking methods. Beneficiaries could open accounts using smartphones, access cash via ATMs and various cash-out partners such as pawnshops and supermarkets, and make purchases at registered merchants (World Bank, 2021).

BDO Unibank's implementation of enterprise Wi-Fi networks allowed the bank to smoothly transition to remote work during the pandemic while continuing to serve clients through both digital and physical channels. This infrastructure enhancement facilitated uninterrupted transactions during challenging times (Huawei Enterprise, 2023).

CTBC Bank Philippines' corporate banking portal upgrade has streamlined financial operations for businesses through enhanced security features including two-factor authentication, real-time transaction alerts, and flexible approval workflows with Maker-Checker-Approver configurations (Fintechnews.ph, 2025).

## **Discussion**

The digital transformation of banking networks in the Philippines reflects a broader national shift toward digital financial services. The BSP's Deputy Governor Chuchi G. Fonacier emphasized that the increased digital transformation of BSP-supervised financial institutions and consumers' growing preference for digital payments have brought tremendous gains in terms of financial inclusion and digital payments transformation (The Digital Banker, 2023).

This transformation aligns with global trends but has distinct characteristics shaped by the Philippine context. The country's archipelagic geography has historically presented challenges for traditional branch-based banking, making digital networks particularly valuable for extending financial services to remote areas. The rapid adoption of mobile technology among Filipinos has created a conducive environment for digital banking solutions, with mobile phones serving as the primary access point for many users.

The use of digital networks for government disbursements during the COVID-19 pandemic represents a significant milestone in the evolution of the country's financial infrastructure. As noted in the World Bank case study, SAP 2 marked an important departure from previous

approaches by introducing large-scale G2P payments through multiple Financial Service Providers beyond the state-owned Land Bank of the Philippines (World Bank, 2021).

The cases of BDO, CTBC Bank, and UnionBank demonstrate how different institutions are approaching similar challenges with tailored solutions that reflect their specific market positioning and strategic objectives. BDO's focus on enterprise Wi-Fi infrastructure addresses internal operational efficiency, while CTBC's corporate banking portal targets the specific needs of business clients. UnionBank's EON app represents a comprehensive approach to digital-only banking, positioning the bank to serve the broader mass market.

These diverse approaches highlight the multifaceted nature of digital transformation in banking networks. Success requires not only technological infrastructure but also attention to user experience, security concerns, and integration with existing systems. The alignment of these initiatives with the BSP's regulatory frameworks covering digital banking, open finance, and regulatory sandboxes has created a supportive environment for innovation.

## **Conclusion**

The transformation of banking and financial networks in the Philippines demonstrates how digital technologies can address longstanding challenges of accessibility, efficiency, and inclusion. The cases examined show that successful digital transformation requires a combination of infrastructure investment, strategic partnerships, and regulatory support.

As the Philippine banking sector continues to evolve, the integration of advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, and cloud computing will likely further reshape network architectures and service delivery models. The continued growth of digital payments and increasing financial inclusion suggests that the sector is moving in a positive direction, though challenges related to cybersecurity, digital literacy, and infrastructure reliability will require ongoing attention.

For policymakers and banking leaders, these developments underscore the importance of viewing digital transformation not merely as a technological upgrade but as a comprehensive reimagining of how financial services are delivered and consumed. The

experiences of Philippine banks during the COVID-19 pandemic highlight both the vulnerabilities of traditional systems and the resilience enabled by digital networks.

As the country approaches the BSP's targets for digital payments and financial inclusion, the focus may shift from basic access to more sophisticated aspects of financial services delivery. The foundation established through current digital banking initiatives will serve as a platform for this continued evolution, potentially positioning the Philippines as a leader in digital financial services within Southeast Asia.

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