

# Transformation of Jago Bank Business Model

1<sup>st</sup> Samuel Mualatua Jeremy N  
*dept. name of organization (of Aff.)*  
*name of organization (of Aff.)*  
City, Country  
email address or ORCID

2<sup>nd</sup> Jose Galbraith Hasintongan  
*dept. name of organization (of Aff.)*  
*name of organization (of Aff.)*  
City, Country  
email address or ORCID

3<sup>rd</sup> Muhammad Firdaus  
*dept. name of organization (of Aff.)*  
*name of organization (of Aff.)*  
City, Country  
email address or ORCID

4<sup>th</sup> Jon Felix Germinian  
*dept. name of organization (of Aff.)*  
*name of organization (of Aff.)*  
City, Country  
email address or ORCID

**Abstract**—This paper examines how information technology (IT) has transformed the business model of PT Bank Jago Tbk, which was previously known as Bank Artos. Following its acquisition, the former Bank Artos was redesigned and relaunched as Bank Jago, evolving from a small traditional bank into a fully digital, ecosystem-based bank. Using a descriptive qualitative approach, this study analyzes how IT has changed the bank's value creation, customer acquisition, and revenue structure. The paper also compares Bank Jago with similar companies in Indonesia and abroad, including \*\*\*\*\*.

**Index Terms**—Bank Jago, Bank Artos, digital transformation, business model

## I. INTRODUCTION

Digital transformation has become a necessity in the banking sector due to rising public expectations for services that are fast, efficient, safe, secure financing and services that can be conducted at any location [1].

Bank Jago was originally established as Bank Artos, a conventional bank created in 1992 and later listed on the stock exchange in 2016. A major turning point occurred in 2019 when Bank Artos was acquired by Metamorfosis Ekosistem Indonesia and Wealth Track Technology, becoming its new controlling shareholders. Following this acquisition, on June 11, 2020, the company name was officially changed to Bank Jago.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### A. Digital Transformation in Banking

The global banking sector is undergoing a shift in the digital era. The advent of information and communication technology has forced a departure from traditional, branch-based banking models toward integrated, digital-first ecosystems [?]. This digital shift affects all aspects of the banking industry, from back-office operations and risk management to customer engagement and service delivery.

The banking industry, once a bastion of tradition, now faces disruptive pressures from multiple fronts:

Identify applicable funding agency here. If none, delete this.

- 1) Evolving Customer Expectations: Customers of the modern era now demand faster, easier, and more connected banking experiences through their smartphones and online platforms
- 2) The FinTech Challenge: FinTech firms and neobanks, leverage agile technology and customer-centric models. Nearly 90% of banks fear losing business to these agile competitors [?]. These FinTech companies and new digital banks have become significant rivals in areas like digital payments and peer-to-peer lending [?]
- 3) Regulatory Shifts: New rules are being introduced, like PSD2 (Payment Services Directive 2) and Open Banking. These changes are breaking down old barriers and require big banks to work with other companies and service providers [?].

For traditional banks, digital transformation is an essential journey to stay competitive in the industry [?]. This change isn't just about making things digital; it's about completely changing how the bank operates and how it makes money [?].

### B. Open Banking

Open banking is a major development in modern financial services. It allows bank customers to share their transaction data with other banks or fintechs through secure channels, usually via Application Programming Interfaces (APIs). This concept shifts the control of financial data from banks to customers, reducing the monopoly banks traditionally held over data. With customer permission, fintechs or other providers can use transaction data to offer services such as financial advice, lending, payments, or identity verification.

A recent global study finds that as of 2021, 80 countries had taken steps toward open banking, and 49 had adopted formal policies. Regulators usually promote open banking to encourage innovation, competition, and financial inclusion. For example, the UK's open banking initiative showed clear benefits: consumers gained better access to advice and credit, while small businesses (SMEs) formed new lending relationships with fintech lenders. At the same time, venture capital

investment in fintechs surged after OB policies were introduced, showing how open banking encourages new entrants and innovation in financial services.

The benefits of open banking depend on whether customers are willing to share their financial data and on how firms use this data. If used for financial advice, OB often increases welfare by enabling more customized products. If used for lending, OB can improve screening and reduce adverse selection, but it may also raise challenges for customers with weaker credit histories. Privacy preferences therefore play a central role in shaping outcomes.

In short, open banking represents a shift in the financial industry's structure. It moves banks from being exclusive holders of customer data to being part of a more open and competitive ecosystem. While it creates opportunities for new services and financial inclusion, it also introduces new responsibilities in terms of privacy, security, and regulation.

### C. Previous Research

The previous analysis has outlined the key factors transforming the current banking environment. A clear trajectory emerges: the digital transformation imperative [?] is compelling for banks to evolve, with open banking [?] acting as a primary catalyst that leverages the API economy [?] to enable fundamental business model transformation. The literature extensively documents the theoretical potential of open APIs to shift banks from product-centric entities to platform-based ecosystems, creating new revenue streams and enhancing competition [?]. Furthermore, empirical evidence from mature markets like the UK and the EU demonstrates the tangible outcomes of such policies, including increased fintech innovation, improved credit access for SMEs, and greater consumer choice [?].

However, a critical examination of the existing literature reveals a significant geographical and contextual bias. Most of the scholarly and industry analysis focuses on open banking models in developed, regulatory-driven economies such as Europe (under PSD2) and the United Kingdom [?]. While these studies offer a useful foundation, their results are not always easily applied to the social and economic situations in emerging markets. In countries like Indonesia, open banking efforts are usually driven by the market or follow a mixed approach, where traditional banks lead the way due to competition and the country's push for digital transformation, as demonstrated by Bank Indonesia's SNAP framework.

This context illuminates a clear research gap. There is a scarcity of academic case studies that investigate:

- How large, incumbent banks in emerging markets, particularly those with a foundational focus on specific segments like MSMEs (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises), strategically implement open API platforms to drive their business model transformation.
- The specific mechanisms and strategic choices involved in this transition from a traditional service provider to a monetizable financial infrastructure provider.

## III. METHODOLOGY

This paper uses a qualitative method based on existing literature to examine how Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) has changed its business model through its BRIAPI open banking initiative. The analysis focuses on how open banking influences BRI's value proposition, key activities, and revenue streams. To strengthen the analysis, the study includes comparative observations with similar initiatives undertaken by other banks.

### A. Data Collection Method

The study uses only secondary data from publicly accessible documents. The data will be collected from these sources:

- 1) Academic Literature: Articles published in journals that focus on digital transformation in the banking industry, open banking, and the API economy.
- 2) Industry and Regulatory Reports: Publications from Bank Indonesia (BI), the Financial Services Authority (OJK), and other financial organizations in Indonesia.
- 3) Corporate Publications: Official reports, press releases, white papers, and presentations from BRI that explain the introduction, features, and strategic goals of BRIAPI.
- 4) Financial News: Articles from reliable financial news websites.

### B. Data Analysis Technique

The data was analyzed using two main methods:

- 1) Descriptive Analysis: This method involved combining information from the different sources to create a comprehensive overview of BRI's digital transformation. The focus was on identifying the main factors driving the change, the role of BRIAPI in the strategy, and the specific changes made to BRI's value proposition, revenue streams, and position in the digital marketplace.
- 2) Comparative Analysis: To place BRI's experience within a broader context, the findings will be compared with similar open banking initiatives in other banks, both within Indonesia and globally, such as banks in the UK and EU under the PSD2 regulation.

## REFERENCES

- [1] R. I. T. Linggadjaya, B. Sitio, and P. Situmorang, "Digital transformation of pt bank jago tbk from conventional bank to digital bank," *International Journal of Digital Entrepreneurship and Business (IDEb)*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 9–22, 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.52238/ideb.v3i1.76>