


FinTech Adoption in Palestine Bank Customers' Perspectives

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to investigate the extent to which financial technology (Fintech) is adopted in Palestine from the perspective of bank customers. The researcher meant to analyze various, significant dimensions such the barriers, advantages, components and risks of adopting the (Fintech). The study adopted a descriptive-analytical approach using a questionnaire as a main tool for the study. The study population consisted of bank clients or customers; and a sample of (500) customers of the most important Palestinian banks was selected randomly. The study concluded that the level of total adoption of financial technology in Palestine is medium; the main findings of the study also showed a high relative significance of both the barriers and risks of using Fintech, especially with regard to the preference of traditional banking operations or transactions over the use of electronic services due to the absence of clear laws and legislations that aim to protect banking transactions and dealings using electronic services. Furthermore, the study results showed that the relative importance of the advantages and components of (Fintech) has decreased despite the reduction in transaction costs by exempting electronic banking services from any commissions and / or fees. With regard to the demographic variables, the researcher found that there were no differences in the adoption of financial (Fintech) in Palestine that could be attributed to participants' gender, age or the bank they work for, while there were differences attributed to the variables of the city in which the bank is located and educational level of the study participants. The study concluded with several recommendations; the most important of which was the need for banks and bank administrations to enhance their customers' confidence in electronic banking services by providing an adequate technical infrastructure for the adoption and use of financial technology in Palestine.

KEYWORDS

Financial Technology (FinTech), Electronic Banking Services, Bank Customers

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the key characteristics of the human mind is creativity and innovation. A mind whose owner does not look for everything new, or at least deal with scientific progress positively, is considered by people as a negative mind, or that its owner is not qualified to live in an advanced society, on the one hand, and is unable to keep pace with the development that the world is experiencing every day,

DOI: 10.4018/IJEBR.318662

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on the other hand. The world of today is experiencing a tremendous technological revolution that is developing constantly with an amazing speed; this revolution has affected almost all aspects of everyday life, including financial institutions, in general, and the banking sector, in particular (Bomod et al., 2020; Derbali, 2021).

One of the most important outputs of the current technology revolution is the concept of Fintech, which resonated and spread quickly at the global level until it swept over the Arab world. Fintech has originated in China, New York, London, Singapore and Hong Kong. It provides various, useful services to many individuals and companies in rapid, easy, safe, and less expensive ways compared to the traditional financial services Fintech paves the way to achieving the desired level of efficiency in different sectors (Ben Fadda and Bin Hassan, 2020).

In general, Al-Hafiz (2019) has postulated that Fintech is any technological invention and/or innovations that are employed in the financial services and banking industry; these innovations are used in this vital sector and have developed a serious technology that competes with traditional financial markets. It is worth noting that a lot of emerging companies have had a major role in the process of creating new technologies. Abdulaziz (2017) has added that Fintech represents a set of supply and demand markets for goods and services through which companies use electronic applications and digital platforms to achieve communication between providers of goods and services and their consumers, and thus support trade based on demand. According to the Reserve Bank of India (2017), Fintech is a set of financial innovations that can produce new business models, applications, processes or products that directly affect financial markets, institutions and the provision of financial services. Fintech has created a new field that has attracted banks that sought to increase their profits and achieve an economic position within a new world of competing banking systems; most of these banks have extensive experience in this field; they constantly try to create a business plan that combines software and technology to provide a distinct variety of financial services (Abdul Rahim and Bin Kaddour, 2018; Adeosun et al., 2021).

Among the most important sectors that financial institutions adopt in the field of Fintech are payments and money transfers, insurance, digital financing, lending, wealth management, and block chains and cryptocurrencies; it is worth saying that the payments sector is the most significant sector that uses Fintech the most within global markets, Ben Alqamah and Saihi, (2018).

Based on the foregoing, the technological revolution witnessed by all economic sectors, in general, and the banking sector, in particular, has made the necessity employing or even dealing with technology the cornerstone of all transactions in a way that contributes to survival, growth and continuity. The current study tries to identify the barriers, advantages, components and dangers or risks of adopting Fintech in Palestine from the perspective of bank customers (Razzaque and Hamdan, 2020; Mohamed et al., 2021). This study constitutes a strong scientific basis for potential, prospective or future research because there is a noticeable shortage or lack of similar studies in the Palestinian field; consequently, the current study is meant to contribute to guide decision makers towards the risks and barriers of Fintech in the Palestinian banking sector from the point of view of customers.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Abad-Segura, Emilio, et al (2020) conducted a study to analyze the productivity of scientific research on Fintech worldwide during the period 1975-2019; the study findings revealed a growing and dynamic international interest and care in scientific research activity in the subject of financial technology at global level. These findings were confirmed by Sanjiv R. Das (2019) who stated that the growing field of Fintech and various Fintech models and technologies is currently acquiring a high and advanced position scientific research domains at the international level. Schindler (2017) tried to answer two significant questions related to Fintech; the first question relates to the reason for using financial technology now. In his attempt to answer this question, Schindler stated that a lot of the technologies that support financial technology as innovations are not new, but financial institutions and entrepreneurs

are now applying them only to improve and develop financial products and services. The reason could be related to the tendency to analyze the rapidly moving supply and demand factors; furthermore, the “traditional” financial innovation stresses its need for a set of factors that require a large amount of cooperation. The second question was an attempt to find out why is Fintech getting more attention than traditional innovation. Schindler argued that this could be linked with the necessity of activating the “depth” of innovation for financial technology. The deeper the innovation, the greater its ability to transform and change financial services for the better (Razzaque et al., 2020).

Accordingly, many recent studies have emerged that dealt with the merits of Fintech from a general perspective. Hussein (2020), for example, carried out a study which aimed to measure the impact of Fintech on economic justice. The study found that Fintech positively affects economic growth and the process of financial inclusion and supports and affects it whereas the principles of the liberal growth theory negatively impact the economic justice; the study recommended the need for governments and international organizations to focus on the appropriate use of technology by the poorest and most marginalized people in order to achieve the goals of economic development. Another study was conducted by Bin Fadda and Bin Hassan (2020) to investigate and scrutinize the reality and challenges of the use of technology in the Arab World in order to propose some solutions and suggestions that will contribute to activating its use. The researchers concluded that the countries of the world, such as America and China, have made great strides in this field despite its modernity while the Arab world is still behind despite the efforts made to expand its use. This could be attributed to the inadequacy of the economic and legal climate and the resistance of the financial system to the changes resulting from the use of Fintech. Therefore, Arab countries are supposed to provide the appropriate environment to benefit from the advantages of this field.

With regard to financial institutions, the study of Purnomo, H., Khaldi, S., (2019) aimed to analyze whether the impact of Fintech is good or bad on national financial and banking institutions. The study concluded that Fintech may hinder the development of banking business, but it may also be an opportunity that can be exploited by the banking sector itself. It can digitize banks and encourage engagement with Fintech. This is due to the fact that Fintech has captured a large part of the market share of the banking industry. Another study conducted by Ngari & Muiruri (2014) showed the extent to which the banking industry in Kenya during the past ten years participated in financial innovations, and its transition from traditional banking services to Fintech technologies to better meet the increasingly complex needs of its customers. The study was guided by the following specific objectives to determine whether credit card and banking operations Mobile phone and internet banking affect the financial performance of commercial banks in Kenya. The study results showed that financial innovations had significant impacts on the financial performance of banks. Furthermore, Hassan (2019) carried out a study in Sudan and sought to identify the uses of electronic banking, the reasons for its non-proliferation and the failure to meet the needs of customers in obtaining electronic banking services with the required efficiency; the researcher also meant to find out the most important barriers and risks they face. The study concluded that banks should update and expand their electronic services and identify and prioritize the wishes as well as ambitions of customers to achieve them in order for the bank to obtain customer satisfaction; these banks are also required to conduct marketing campaigns to increase banking awareness with the need to focus on the security and confidentiality elements in electronic banking services.

On the other hand, Jerene & Sharma (2020) showed that developing countries such as Ethiopia are striving to adopt Fintech in order to modernize the financial system. However, the acceptance of Fintech by consumers faces many challenges. Fintech includes electronic platforms designed by bankers to allow their customers to access financial services, mobile banking, and bank cards. The study revealed the intent of bank customers to positively adopt Fintech; it also revealed customers’ awareness towards subjective standards and the perceived usefulness of these technologies. Purba, J. T. et al (2019) also attempted to develop a framework for assessing Fintech adoption in a number of Indonesian companies and banks. The study emphasized that the emergence of

technology-assisted innovations in financial services has resulted from the confluence of ambitions and customer preferences, particularly among millennials and digital native citizens regarding the convenience, speed and cost of increasingly needed financial services. The results indicate that Fintech represented by modern technologies, especially those related to the Internet, large data, mobile technology and computing power, has become the engine of innovations in financial services. There are also many business opportunities that have allowed new entrants in the financial sectors to use IT collaboration systems.

Within the Islamic banking domain, Bomod (2020) meant to shed some light on the positive impact of Fintech innovations on developing the performance of Arab Islamic banks; Fintech technologies and innovations enable banks to easily introduce their financial products and provide their services with efficiency and high quality, which is positively reflected on their competitiveness in various financial markets. The study concluded that Arab Islamic banks have gained great achievements especially those which relate to the wide spread of these banks in various Arab countries, the continuous development in their work and their tireless quest to avoid past mistakes, look forward to future developments as well as face the challenge of applying Fintech innovations due to the specificity of these Islamic banks as they are supposed to handle or dealing with their customers in accordance with the Islamic laws. In another study carried out by Al-Amrawi (2019), the researcher aimed to find out the extent to which Fintech platforms can be used as a means to promote the growth of the Islamic financial industry; the researcher conducted a case study of the Nasdaq Dubai CSD Murabaha platform with the aim of demonstrating its importance in promoting Islamic finance through managing the liquidity of Islamic banks and promoting the growth of the Islamic Sukuk market on Nasdaq Dubai. The study concluded that the Nasdaq Dubai Murabaha platform efficiently manages the liquidity of Islamic banks while enhancing the activity of listing sukuk on the Nasdaq Dubai stock exchange, which led to an increase in demand from local and international investors and consequently the growth of the size of the sukuk market. The study recommended Islamic banks to manage their liquidity through the Nasdaq Dubai Murabaha platform to take advantage of its components, on the one hand, and to avoid legal violations of transactions on the London Metal Exchange, on the other hand. It also took up a study Bilal Khan, M., Ahmad Ghafoorzai, S., Patel, I. and Mohammed Shehbaz, D. (2021) addresses major challenges and financial problems faced by Indonesian farmers. Inadequate level of working capital and inability to access funding sources constitute major constraints to the agricultural sector. It proposes a new financing solution: the waqf based Islamic fintech model to fund farmers' long-term and short-term projects. The study is based on a qualitative approach. The study concludes to important recommendations. The adoption of an integrated Waqf based Islamic fintech model, which provides halal financing alleviates Indonesian farmers' problems in rural areas.

With regard to emerging companies, Abdul Rahim's study (2018) presented a modern concept related to the field of Fintech that attracts emerging companies, which are now competing with other financial institutions and banks especially by adopting software and technology to provide a distinguished variety of financial services. The study findings showed that the emerging companies face a number of barriers and difficulties such the security and confidentiality of information and deceptive electronic transactions, in addition to legalizing and diverting the loyal customer's behavior to traditional institutions and trying to attract him. The researcher also found that despite the failure of all emerging companies to replace banks, they still posed a threat to the existence of a segment of customers who long for technology and digital use, especially after they have gained a lot of support by the largest universal institutions around the world such as Facebook (Alswalmeh and Qaqish, 2021)

In light of the growing interest in Fintech and its technical applications, it was necessary to address the barriers, advantages, components and risks of adopting Fintech in Palestine from the perspective of bank customers in order to try to come up with appropriate recommendations that support the decisions of these banks.

3. STUDY METHODOLOGY

3.1 Study Population and Sample

The researcher of the current study adopted the descriptive approach to describe the study sample and its variables, in addition to the analytical approach in order to identify the barriers, advantages, components and risks of adopting Fintech in Palestine from the perspective of bank customers. The study population consisted of customers of the largest Palestinian banks including the Arab Bank, Bank of Palestine, and Palestine Islamic Bank. The study was conducted on a random sample of (500) customers of commercial and Islamic banks that make up the study population. Table 1 below shows the distribution of the study sample based on the various study demographic variables.

Table 1. Distribution of the study sample based on demographic variables

Sample Distribution Based on Demographic Variable		
Distribution based on Gender		
Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Male	356	71%
Female	144	29%
Distribution based on Age		
Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 30 years	91	18.20%
Between 30 – 40 years	289	57.80%
More than 40 years	120	24.00%
Distribution based on City		
Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Tulkarm	125	25%
Nablus	125	25%
Ramallah	125	25%
Qalqilyah	125	25%
Distribution based on Bank		
Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Arab Bank	125	25%
Bank of Palestine	125	25%
Arab Islamic Bank	125	25%
Palestine Islamic Bank	125	25%
Distribution based on Educational Level		
Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Diploma or less	81	16%
Bachelor degree	297	59%
Higher Studies	122	24%
Total	500	100%

3.2 Study Questions

The current study aimed to identify the adoption of Fintech in Palestine from the perspective of bank customers. To achieve this goal, the main question of the study can be formulated as follows:

What are the dimensions of Fintech adoption in Palestine from the perspective of bank customers?

To answer the main question, the researcher raised a number of sub-questions which appear as follows:

- What are barriers that face the use of Fintech from the perspective of Palestinian bank customers?
- What are advantages of using Fintech from the perspective of Palestinian bank customers?
- What are components of using Fintech from the perspective of Palestinian bank customers?
- What are dangers or risks of using Fintech from the perspective of Palestinian bank customers?
- Are there differences in the adoption of Fintech in Palestine from the perspective of bank customers that could be attributed to the demographic variables?

3.3 Study Tool

In this study, the researcher used a questionnaire which was developed to suit the purpose of the study; the five-point Likert scale was used, so that each answer was given relative importance. The validity and reliability of the tool were measured as follows:

3.3.1. Validity of the Tool

The study tool was given to a group of specialized arbitrators. The arbitrators were asked to express their opinion on the paragraphs of the questionnaire in terms of the formulation of the paragraphs, and their suitability for the field in which they were placed, either by approving, modifying their wording, deleting them for lack of importance, or adding new paragraphs. The opinion of the majority of the arbitrators' committee members was taken into consideration in the arbitration process, and thus the validity of the content of the questionnaire was achieved. For more information about the study tool in its final form look at (Appendix 1).

3.3.2. Reliability of the Tool

The reliability coefficient of the tool has been extracted using Cronbach's Alpha equation. Table (2) below shows the reliability coefficients of the study tool and its fields.

It is clear from Table (1) that the validity of the various fields of the survey paragraphs ranges between (0.704-0.854), where the total stability is (0.768), which makes it suitable and applicable for scientific research purposes as recommended for use by other economic and human studies; this which means that the validity of the study tool is universally accepted.

Table 2. Cronbach's alpha coefficient

Variable	Number of paragraphs	Cronbach's alpha coefficient
Barriers of using Fintech	5	0.705
Advantages of using Fintech	5	0.704
Components of using Fintech	5	0.746
Danger or risks of using Fintech	5	0.719
Adoption of Fintech	20	0.718

4. ANALYSIS OF THE STUDY QUESTIONS

To determine the paragraphs, arithmetic means and standard deviations were calculated, and consequently, the total score was determined; the results in the subsequent tables will show this. In order to interpret the results, means were calculated as follows in Table (3):

Table (4) shows the paragraphs/items of barriers of Fintech were high as the arithmetic mean was (3.686); the paragraph that relates to "A preference for traditional banking operations over the use of electronic services." Got the highest rank with an arithmetic mean (3.79) and a standard deviation (0.809). The paragraph "One feels lack of confidence in electronic banking transactions or operations." got the lowest rank with an arithmetic mean (3.41) and a standard deviation (0.931). This indicates that there were real barriers that hinder the use and the adoption of Fintech in Palestine.

Table (5) shows the paragraphs related to the advantages of using Fintech. It is clear from the table that the score was low as the mean is (2.22); and the paragraph "The electronic banking service reduces transaction costs." was considered the first and its mean is (3.92) and standard deviation is (1.021). As for the paragraph "The electronic banking service is implemented anywhere," it got the last rank with a mean as (1.97) and a standard deviation as (1.134).

Table (6) shows the paragraphs that relate to the components of Fintech; it had a low score with a mean of (1.69). The paragraph that states "There must be exemptions for electronic banking services from any fees so that they become free," was ranked first with an arithmetic mean (3.12) and a standard deviation (0.826). As for the paragraph "there are laws and legislations that promote working in electronic banking services," it got the last rank with an arithmetic mean (1.69) and standard deviation (1.07).

Table (7) shows the paragraphs that relate to the risks and dangers of using Fintech; it was high with a mean of (3.74). The paragraph "There are no clear laws to protect banking dealings with electronic services," was ranked first with an arithmetic mean of (3.89) and a standard deviation of (0.997). As for the paragraph "The risks of dealing with electronic banking services are high," got the last rank with an arithmetic mean of (3.57) and a standard deviation of (0.891).

Table 3. Analysis of the relative importance of the dimensions of using Fintech

Relative Importance	Mean
High degree	3.67-5
Medium degree	2.34-3.66
Low degree	1-2.33

Table 4. Mean, standard deviation, and the relative importance of the barriers of using Fintech

Paragraph No.	Paragraph	Means	Standard Deviations	Rank	Relative Importance
1	One feels lack of confidence in electronic banking transactions and operations.	3.41	0.931	5	High
2	The cost of electronic banking services is considerably high.	3.69	0.683	3	Medium
3	There is not enough technical infrastructure in Palestine.	3.76	0.695	4	High
4	A preference for traditional banking operations over the use of electronic services.	3.79	0.809	1	High
5	There is a slowdown in internet services by providers, which affects use of financial technology	3.78	0.912	2	High
Barriers of using Fintech		3.686	0.432	High	

Table 5. Mean, standard deviation and the relative importance of the advantages of Fintech

Paragraph No.	Paragraph	Means	Standard Deviations	Rank	Relative Importance
6	There is ease in using electronic banking services.	2.21	0.961	2	Low
7	There is speed in obtaining the electronic banking service.	2.1	0.878	3	Low
8	The electronic banking service is available around the clock.	2.07	0.889	4	Low
9	The electronic banking service is implemented anywhere.	1.97	1.134	5	Low
10	The electronic banking service reduces transaction costs.	3.92	1.021	1	Low
Advantages of using Fintech		2.22	0.769	High	

Table 6. Mean, standard deviation, and the relative importance of the components of Fintech

Paragraph No.	Paragraph	Means	Standard Deviations	Rank	Relative Importance
11	Government and financial institutions seek to provide basic infrastructure.	2.15	0.894	2	Low
12	There are videos and brochures guiding customers on how to use electronic banking services.	2.11	0.894	3	Low
13	There must be exemptions for electronic banking services from any fees so that they become free.	3.12	0.826	1	Medium
14	Your bank's website is constantly improving.	1.87	0.979	4	Low
15	There are laws and legislations that promote working in electronic banking services.	1.69	1.07	5	Low
Components of using Fintech		2.188	0.730	Low	

Table 7. Mean, standard deviation, and the relative importance of the dangers and risks of Fintech

Paragraph No.	Paragraph	Means	Standard Deviations	Rank	Relative Importance
16	The risks of dealing with electronic banking services are high.	3.57	0.891	5	High
17	The degree of security in electronic banking services is low.	3.77	0.882	3	High
18	There is a possibility that the privacy of the Bank's customers may be breached by a third party.	3.78	0.862	2	High
19	There are no clear laws to protect banking dealings with electronic services.	3.89	0.997	1	High
20	There is a fear that the bank will take advantage of the lack of paper copies and deduct commission amounts from customers.	3.69	1.11	4	High
Dangers and risks of using Fintech		3.74	0.739	High	

Table (8) shows the dimensions of adopting and using Fintech in Palestine. All of them came in a medium degree with a mean of (2.95), and a standard deviation of (0.557). The results show that the financial technology risk dimension was in the first place with an arithmetic mean (3.74) and a standard deviation (0.739), while the components of Fintech dimension was ranked last with a mean of (2.18) and a standard deviation of (0.730).

To answer the question: Are there differences in the adoption of Fintech in Palestine from the perspective of bank customers based on demographic variables? The following tables show the results

Table 8. Mean, standard deviation, and the relative importance of adopting Fintech

Dimension	Mean	Standard Deviation	Rank	Relative Importance
Barriers to using Fintech	3.68	0.432	2	High
Advantages of using Fintech	2.22	0.769	3	Low
Components of using Fintech	2.18	0.730	4	Low
Dangers and risks of using Fintech	3.74	0.739	1	High
Using or adopting Fintech	2.95	0.557	Medium	

of the t-test, (One Way Analysis of Variance, ANOVA) to indicate the adoption of Fintech according to the demographic variable (gender, age, city, bank, and educational level).

It is evident from Table (9 & 10) that there are no statistical differences for the adoption of Fintech in Palestine based on the gender variable, because the total degree of the calculated significance level, ($p = 0.844$), is higher than (0.05).

It is clear from Table (11) that there are no differences for the adoption of Fintech in Palestine based on the age variable because the significance level is (0.748).

It is clear based on the results shown in Table (12) above that there are differences among respondents' perspectives towards adopting Fintech in Palestine based on the city variable. To find out whether these differences were significant or not, ANOVA was carried out.

It is clear from Table (13) that there are statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$) in the averages of Fintech adoption in Palestine based on the city variable. This is because the significance level is (0.018).

It is evident from Table (14) that there is a difference in the averages of Fintech adoption in Palestine, in favor of the city of Ramallah compared to other cities in the overall field.

Table 9. T-test results for adopting and using Fintech based on gender variable

Male (n= 365)		Female (n= 144)		t.	p.
Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation		
3.79	0.214	3.72	0.297	1.087	0.844

Table 10. Numbers, means, and standard deviations for the adoption of Fintech in Palestine based on the age variable

Age	Number	Means	Standard Deviations
Less than 30 years	91	3.79	0.239
Between 30 – 40 years	289	3.79	0.156
More than 40 years	120	3.71	0.177

Table 11. One Way Analysis of Variance, ANOVA for the adoption of Fintech in Palestine based on the age variable

Source of Variance	Df	Mean Square	SS	F	P
Between Groups	2	0.138	0.069	0.290	0.748
Among Groups	484	115.15	0.238		
Total	486	115.288			

Table 12. Numbers, means, and standard deviations for the adoption of Fintech in Palestine based on the city variable

City	Number	Means	Standard Deviations
Tulkarm	125	3.78	0.179
Nablus	125	3.61	0.393
Ramallah	125	3.86	0.242
Qalqilyah	125	3.69	0.652

Table 13. One Way Analysis of Variance, ANOVA for the adoption of Fintech in Palestine based on the city variable

Source of Variance	Df	Mean Square	SS	F	P
Between Groups	3	3.135	1.045	7.987	0.018
Among Groups	492	269.402	0.546		
Total	495	272.536			

It is clear from Table (15 & 16) that there are no differences for the adoption of Fintech in Palestine based on the bank variable because the significance level is (0.923).

It is clear based on the results shown in Table (17) above that there are differences among respondents' perspectives towards adopting Fintech in Palestine based on the educational level variable. To find out whether these differences were significant or not, ANOVA was carried out.

It is clear from Table (18) that there are statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$) in the averages of Fintech adoption in Palestine based on the educational level variable. This is because the significance level is (0.007).

It is evident from Table (19) that there is a difference in the averages of Fintech adoption in Palestine, in favor of holders of the Bachelor Degree compared to other educational levels in the overall field of the study.

Table 14. LSD dimensional comparison analysis

	Tulkarm	Nablus	Ramallah	Qalqilyah
Tulkarm		0.16	-0.08	0.02
Nablus	-0.16		-0.25*	0.13
Ramallah	0.08	0.25		0.09
Qalqilyah	0.02	0.13	0.09	

* Means significant at the level ($\alpha = 0.05$)

Table 15. Numbers, means, and standard deviations for the adoption of Fintech in Palestine based on the bank variable

Bank	Number	Means	Standard Deviations
Arab Bank	125	3.25	0.178
Bank of Palestine	125	3.88	0.168
Arab Islamic Bank	125	3.18	0.198
Palestine Islamic Bank	125	3.87	0.173

Table 16. One Way Analysis of Variance, ANOVA for the adoption of financial technology in Palestine based on the bank variable

Source of Variance	Df	Mean Square	SS	F	P
Between Groups	3	0.114	0.038	0.160	0.923
Among Groups	483	115.174	0.238		
Total	486	115.288			

Table 17. Numbers, means, and standard deviations for the adoption of Fintech in Palestine based on educational level variable

Bank	Number	Means	Standard Deviations
Diploma or less	81	3.81	0.211
Bachelor degree	297	3.69	0.286
Higher Studies	122	3.74	0.165

Table 18. One Way Analysis of Variance, ANOVA for the adoption of Fintech in Palestine based on the educational level variable

Source of Variance	Df	Mean Square	SS	F	P
Between Groups	2	0.233	0.116	9.876	0.007
Among Groups	484	115.055	0.238		
Total	486	115.288			

Table 19. LSD dimensional comparison analysis

	Diploma or less	Bachelor Degree	Higher Studies
Diploma or less		0.12	0
Bachelor degree	-0.12		0
Higher Studies	0	0	

* Means significant at the level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

5. CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND FUTURE STUDIES

The aim of the study was to show the extent to which Fintech is adopted in Palestine from the perspective of bank customers; the researcher meant to do so by analyzing the dimensions represented by barriers or obstacles, advantages, components and risks of adopting Fintech from the perspective of the customers of the four most important commercial and Islamic banks in Palestine. The results concluded that the level of total adoption of Fintech in Palestine is Medium; furthermore, the results showed a high of two dimensions i.e., barriers and risks especially with regard to the preference of traditional banking operations and transactions over the use of electronic services, due to the fact that there are no clear laws that help to protect banking dealings with electronic services. This is consistent with the study of both Hassan (2019), Jerene & Sharma (2020), H., Khalda, S., (2019), Abdul Rahim's study (2018)

The researcher believes that the risks and the general culture of not accepting everything that is new, especially in an environment characterized by instability such as the Palestinian environment, may be reflected in the adoption of Fintech. The researcher also noticed that the two dimensions of the advantages and components of Fintech was low despite the reduction in transaction costs by exempting electronic banking services from any commissions and/or fees. The researcher believes that the average/ medium level of Fintech adoption in Palestine could be attributed to the balance between barriers and risks on the one hand, and the advantages and components, on the other hand.

With regard to demographic variables, the study found that there are no differences in the adoption of Fintech in Palestine that could be attributed to the variables of gender, age and bank, while there are differences attributed to the city and educational level variables. The researcher believes that the competitive banking environment in Palestine worked to create a general convergence in electronic services between banks for the two genders irrespective of their ages, while the large cities that have strong and large commercial and financial influence have sought to adopt Fintech in banking transactions due to its low costs and high speed. Furthermore, the high educational level of the study respondents reflects a greater level of knowledge of the Fintech system used in the banking industry; it also helps keep pace with the rapid developments.

It should be noted here that one of the most important limitations of the study was the difficulty of implementing it in the Gaza Strip due to the difficulty of reaching bank customers there.

Based on the foregoing results, the study recommends that banks should enhance the confidence of their customers in electronic banking services by providing an adequate technical infrastructure to motivate and hasten the adoption of Fintech in Palestine. In addition, the various bank managements are required to set and develop strategic plans that aim to educate customers about Fintech and electronic banking services. There is also an urgent need to develop laws and legislations that contribute to strengthening the legal process of electronic transactions while working to provide high levels of security in electronic banking services.

Finally, this study presented a general picture of the adoption of Fintech in Palestine from the perspective of bank customers. Since Fintech has become of increasing global interest, future studies- especially those that may be conducted in the Palestinian arena- should deepen the research about the various aspects of Fintech by focusing on electronic service providers in financial institutions, other sectors and emerging companies in the field of Fintech. Finally, future studies are likely to discuss the major challenges that may hinder the complete adoption as well as implementation of Fintech in Palestine.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Special thanks to Palestine technical university - Kadoorie for their valuable support.

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