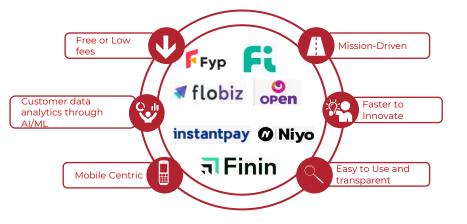


2. Neo-banks are differentiating by targeting specific customer segments or offering better, user-friendly tools

Neo-banks compete with traditional banks based on mobile-centric technology along with more consumer-friendly solutions (easy-to-use, low fees)



Market Segmentation: Target audience

For Millennials and GenZ



- High yield saving account
- Cards with no credit history
- Data-driven personal finance management

Teenagers



- Zero-balance or no fee-saving account
- Rewards and cashback programs
- Financial skills learning through bitesized content

SMEs/MSMEs



- · Current accounts with overdraft limit
- Working capital loans
- Tools to track spending, forecast cash flow

Rural



- Basic banking services(money transfers, cards)
- Simple and Affordable products

Market Segmentation: Revenue stream

Credit-led model (Credit line focused)





- Credit and EMI cards
- Buy Now Pay Later (BNPL) schemes
- Flexible credit offering

Saving-led model (Digital saving account)







- Payments infrastructure (IMPS/NEFT/UPI)
- Co-branded debit and prepaid cards
- Smart solutions like expense tracking

Technology and API driven



- Embedded banking stack: Payment collection, Expense management
- Al and ML-powered suites like Zeta Tachyon

Illustrative and non-exhaustive



3. Global neo-banks have entered the Indian market highlighting its attractiveness, but there are substantial hurdles ahead

Entry of global major neo-banks in Indian market

- Surge in digital financial services in India after the pandemic has attracted global neo-banking players
- Tide and Revolut have both entered the Indian market, currently forming relationships with banks and other players to kickstart operations
- Multiple multinational players likely to enter the market through acquisitions or by greenfield implementations

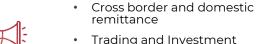
Revolute



- To hire 300 employees by 2022
- Build first product and engineering hub outside UK

tide

- Initial investment of \$130 Mn
- To create over 1.000 iobs



- platform
- Digital bank
- Retail and B2B credit
- Administrative solutions including invoicing, digital ledger, taxation, payroll
- Digitize unorganised SMFs



Impact of new banking initiatives in **Budget 2022**



75 digital banking units are to be set up by scheduled commercial banks.



1.5 lakh post offices are set to be connected to the core banking system in the FY 2022-23.



Impact



More credit to rural regions in an efficient manner

Stimulate financial inclusion and economic development at the ground level

More liquidity (deposits) pools and a new consumer base for banks

Neo-banks are likely to face tough competition in the long run from digital units and other strategic initiatives of incumbent banks



Innovative offerings by traditional banks.

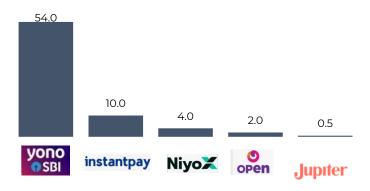




Licensing dependency on traditional banks; while neo-banks can offer front-end for customers, the core backend operations need to be managed by banks.



Huge customer base: SBI's digital-only arm YONO leads the neo-banking club in terms of monthly active user ~ 54 million.



Source: Press articles, Company websites



Launch pipeline

Investment plans







4. As policymakers scale-up efforts, a full digital banking licensing model likely to emerge in India



Regulators likely to follow the global licensing suit Regulators like RBI and policy makers scaling efforts to cater to digital banking needs

\$344 Bn (₹25.8 Lakh Cr)

> Credit gap in MSME growing at a CAGR of 37%



High operational cost structure of traditional banks



NBFCs unable to raise funds despite solving underwriting problems



RBI is likely to issue digital banking licenses but not for all segments, mostly for those focused on SMEs, as they address SME financial failure

Discussions on digital bank licensing and payment banks: A chance to become a full-stack bank

NITI Aayog proposed a three-step licensing process. These FinTechs would be first given a restricted digital business bank licence and then be allowed to operate in a regulatory sandbox.

After the FinTech meets requirements like minimum paid-up capital of \$2.6.24 Mn (₹200 Cr), it can be extended to a full-stack digital business bank licence.

Three-step process to finally acquire a full-stack digital banking licence

Restricted Digital business bank licences

Regulatory Sandbox

Full stack Digital banking licences

Source: NITI Aayog Discussion paper