

# India, the new hub of neobanks 2.0

INSIGHTS FOR SUCCESS | IDEAS TO EXECUTE

June 2022

## Our top 10 takeaways

- 1 There are 36 active neobanks today.
- 2 ~ Neobanks acquired 350 million customers in 2021.
- 3 Fino Payments Bank became the first neobank in APAC to go public and raised ~ US\$150 Mn at ~ US\$700 Mn valuation, reporting annual revenue of US\$ 128.1 Mn.
- 4 3 out of the 6 payment banks are profitable, with an average net profit of US\$ 3 Mn (2021).
- 5 The highest funding by value for neobanks was recorded in 2021, reaching US\$ 1.05 Bn.
- 6 Razorpay and Open are two unicorn neobanks with a valuation of over a US\$ 1 Bn.
- 7 Most neobanks spearhead toward the growing millennial/Gen Z population.
- 8 Sponsored banking license for neobanks limits their ability to establish a strong path to profitability.
- 9 Neobanks have performed brilliantly in developing a comprehensive product suite across retail and SME customer journeys.
- 10 Banking-as-a-Service (BaaS) is emerging as a significant growth opportunity for incumbents and neobanks.



Over the last four years, 36 neobanks have been competing, acquiring customers, and creating a niche in the banking and financial sector. They are growing to 43% CAGR (Compound Annual Growth Rate), establishing a competitive ecosphere in digital banking (Figure 1). In 2021, we estimate that neobanks acquired 350 million customers, with 290 million out of the total customers coming in from 47% of the neobanks.

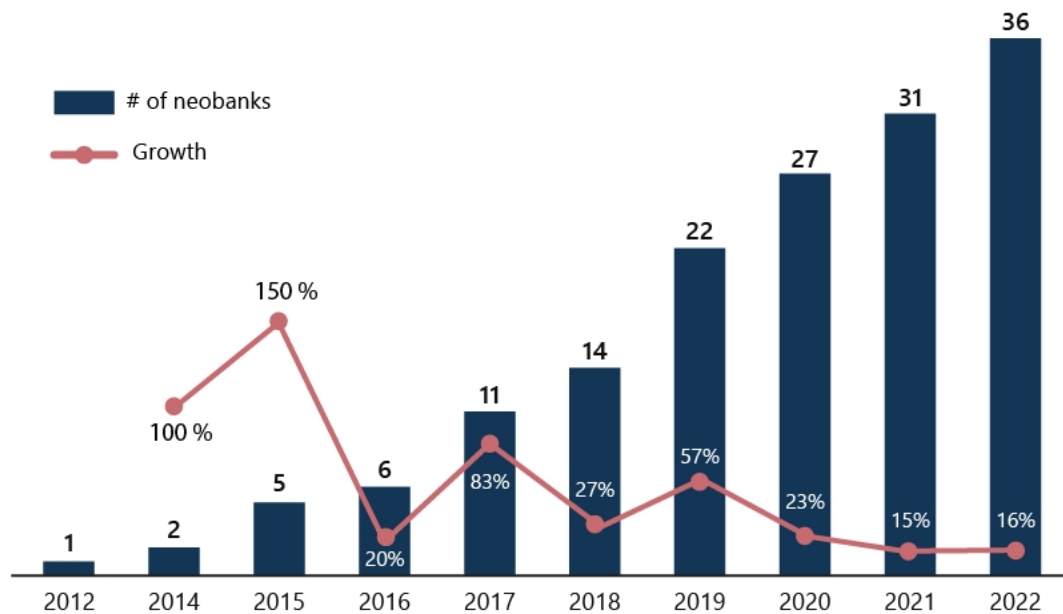


Figure 1: Growth of # of neobanks

Despite the ground-breaking success of neobanks, India's significant hurdle is the lack of formal digital-only banking licenses. As a result, standalone digital banks and challenger banks do not exist in the country. At the heart of neobanks in India are sponsored banking licences, which serve to distinguish between the global and Indian neobanking models. Neobanks have partnered with traditional banks and private equity interests, fuelling the growth of India's neobanking sector.



S.No.	Name	CEO	Headquarters
1	Fino payments bank	Rishi Gupta	Mumbai
2	IPPB	J. Venkatramu	New Delhi
3	Paytm payments bank	Vjay Shekhar Sharma	Noida
4	NSDL payments bank	Abhijit Kamalapurkar	Mumbai
5	Airtel payments Bank	Anubrata Biswas	New Delhi
6	Jio payments bank	Vinod Easwaran	Mumbai
7	Kotak 811	Uday Kotak	Mumbai
8	RazorPay X	Harshil Mathur	Bengaluru
9	Jupiter	Jitendra Gupta	Mumbai
10	Open	Anish Achuthan	Bengaluru
11	Fi bank	Sujith Narayanan	Bengaluru
12	NiYo	Vinay Bagri	Bengaluru
13	Fampay	Kush Taneja and Sambhav Jain	Bengaluru
14	Flobiz	Rahul Raj	Bengaluru
15	Chqbook	Vipul Sharma	Bengaluru
16	InstantPay	Shailendra Agarwal	New Delhi
17	Junio	Ankit Gera	New Delhi
18	Payzello	Pruthiraj Rath	Hyderabad
19	Finin	Sudheer Maram	Bengaluru
20	Walrus	Bhagaban Behera	Bengaluru
21	Yodaa	Gaurav Sharma	Bengaluru
22	Ocareneo (Health care neobank)	Neeraj Sheth	Mumbai
23	ZikZuk	Avinash Godkhindi	Hyderabad
24	Freo	Kunal Varma	Bengaluru
25	MoneyHop	Mayank Goyal	Bengaluru
26	Revolut	Paroma Chatterjee	Mumbai
27	Tide	Gurjidhpal Singh	Hyderabad and Gurgaon
28	Mahila Money	Siddhika Aggarwal	Remote
29	Mool	Abhinav Nayar	New Delhi
30	Dinero	Kashyap Mahavadi	Hyderabad
31	DGV	Ragavan Venkatesan	Bengaluru
32	Fold	Akash Nimare	Bengaluru
33	Zyro	Vikas K.	Noida
34	Bupay	Neeraj Singh and Alok Arora	Gurugram
35	Indmoney	Ashish Kashyap	Gurugram
36	NEO	.	.

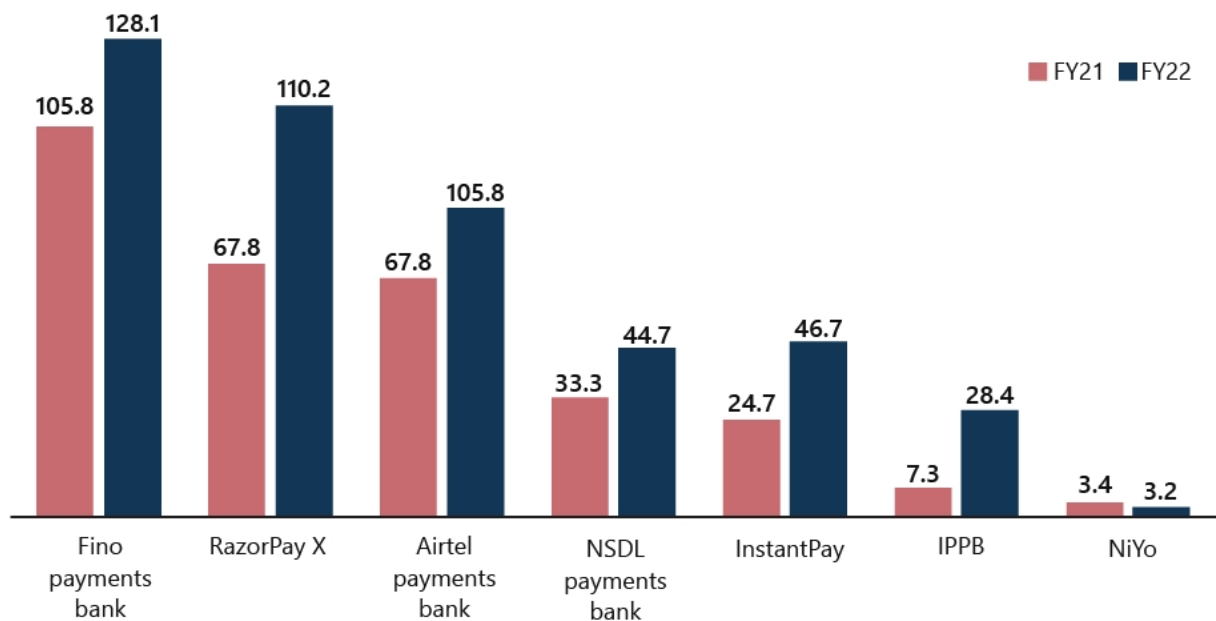
Table 1: Snapshot of Neobanks in India



## Indian neobanks have just scratched the surface, setting the stage for explosive growth

The payment banks buy a sizable disruption to reach the end-users. Nearly 30% of India is unbanked. Hence, payment banks and their last mile connectivity and correspondent networks aim to make banking and financial services available, even in the most remote locations. With their roots as digital banking interfaces, these payment banks have grown, becoming full-fledged, scheduled banks. Fino Payments Bank is a clear example, becoming the first APAC neobank to go public. It successfully raised US\$150 Mn at a US\$700 Mn valuation and reported annual revenue of US\$ 128.1 Mn (2021).

Figure 2: Top 8 neobanks, operating revenue (Mn, USD)



Source: twimbit analysis \* Neobanks with payment bank license



## Indian neobanks have just scratched the surface, setting the stage for explosive growth

Profitability for neobanks still proves difficult for a majority of them. Most neobanks with a sponsored banking license do not fully own customer ownership and work on revenue-sharing models with incumbents (Table 2), resulting in paper-thin operating margins. Therefore, partnership revenues vigorously benefit these banks, netting positive cash flows. On the other hand, payment banks enjoy greater flexibility and autonomy.

The payment banks can also create a loan book with high CASA ratios, accelerating their revenue contribution. Payment banks report an average net profit of USD 3 Mn. Fino Payments Bank and Airtel Payments Bank earned the highest net profits in 2021, with US\$ 2.73 Mn and US\$ 5.8 Mn, respectively.

Table 2: Neobank classification based on license type

Two distinct types of neobanks in the market		
	Digital platforms	Payments banks
License definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partner with incumbent licensed banks to offer “over-the-top” services to the consumers “renting” the balance sheet of a bank (properly so called) to lend and issue deposits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This license enables an entity become an established narrow bank that can issue deposits (only upto INR 1 Lakh) and earn income from high liquid assets and fees from distribution, focus to drive financial inclusion</li> </ul>
Limitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited revenue potential</li> <li>• Potential obsolescence of the partner bank core banking system</li> <li>• Competition due to no-entry barrier</li> <li>• Non-lending license</li> <li>• Restricted scalability due to the reliance on partner bank</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum paid-up capital of 100 crores</li> <li>• Low-cost deposits can only be issued</li> <li>• Must have 25% branches in rural areas</li> </ul>

Note: 4 payment banks have now converted into scheduled banks that enable them extend credit card facility and lending services



## A hotspot for investors

Neobanks can expect a substantial influx of funding to come. By far, the highest funding based on value was US\$ 1.05 Bn in 2021 (Figure 3). The most funded neobanks include:

- Jupiter,
- Open Financial Technologies,
- Razorpay,
- Fino Payments Bank,
- and Niyo (Refer to the appendix for details on funding).

In the last 7 years, neobank growth measured approximately 47%, with a slight dip in 2020 and backed by an exponential rise in 2021.

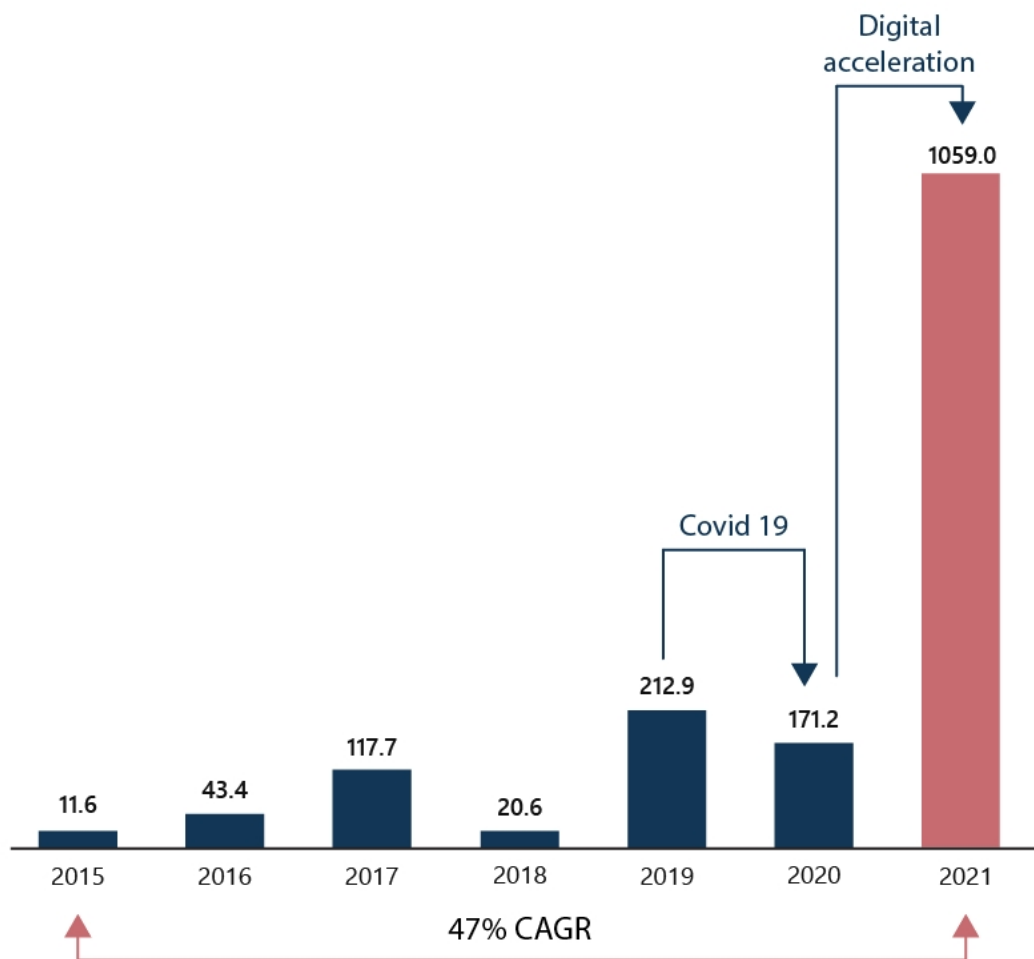
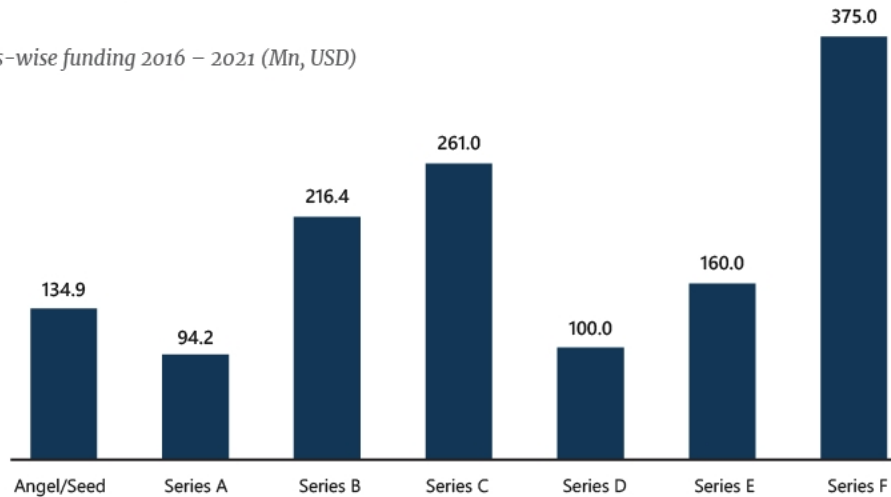


Figure 3: Year-wise funding value (Mn, USD)

## A hotspot for investors

Based on each round, the maximum amount of funding (by value) flows in mid-rounds such as Series B and C. The same trend is observed in Series F at a more mature stage of the neobank (Figure 4). The funding amount coming from Series A-C is mainly used for building the core infrastructure, adding capabilities to the application, marketing and branding, and customer acquisition. Whereas, Series D and beyond work to expand teams as well as acquire related business to diversify and enhance the product portfolio. For example, Open acquired consumer neobank Finin for US\$10 Mn to broaden its offerings and deepen relationships with banks.

Figure 4: Series-wise funding 2016 – 2021 (Mn, USD)



Source: twimbit analysis

Note:

- USD 57.9M raised in Equity Rounds (2016,17) by Fino payments bank; not shown in series funding graph.
- Fino payments bank raised IPO USD 150M, not shown in series funding graph
- Parent company revolut has invested USD 45.5M a part of its first tranche of investments in its Indian arm, not shown in series funding graph
- USD 296.6M worth of funding captured as unspecified venture capital rounds, not shown in series funding graph
- Open raised USD 50M in its latest May funding round is not shown in series and total funding graph

Razorpay and Open, with their aggressive funding strategies and rise in popularity among the Indian population, have become the two first unicorn neobanks with a valuation beyond US\$ 1 Bn (Figure 5).

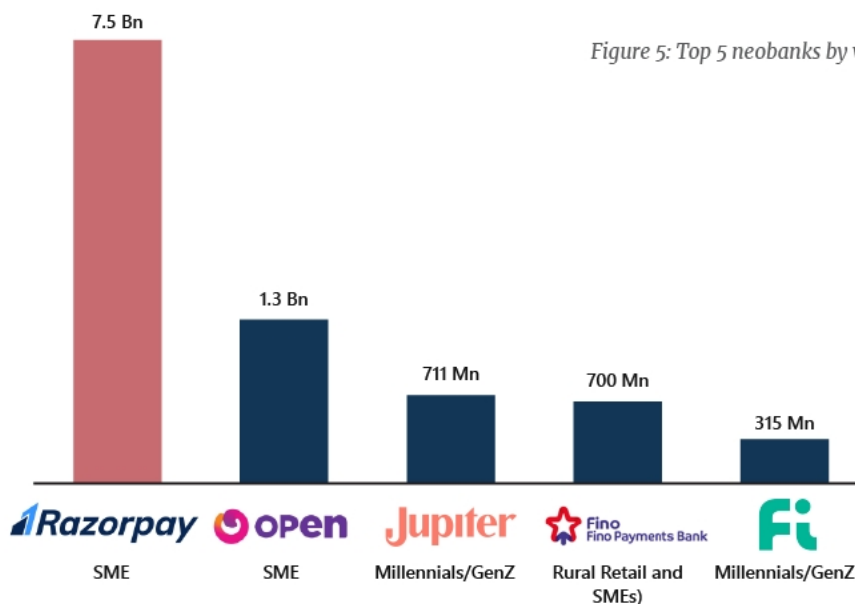


Figure 5: Top 5 neobanks by valuation. 2021 (USD)



# Owning specific customer journeys is the way to sustainability

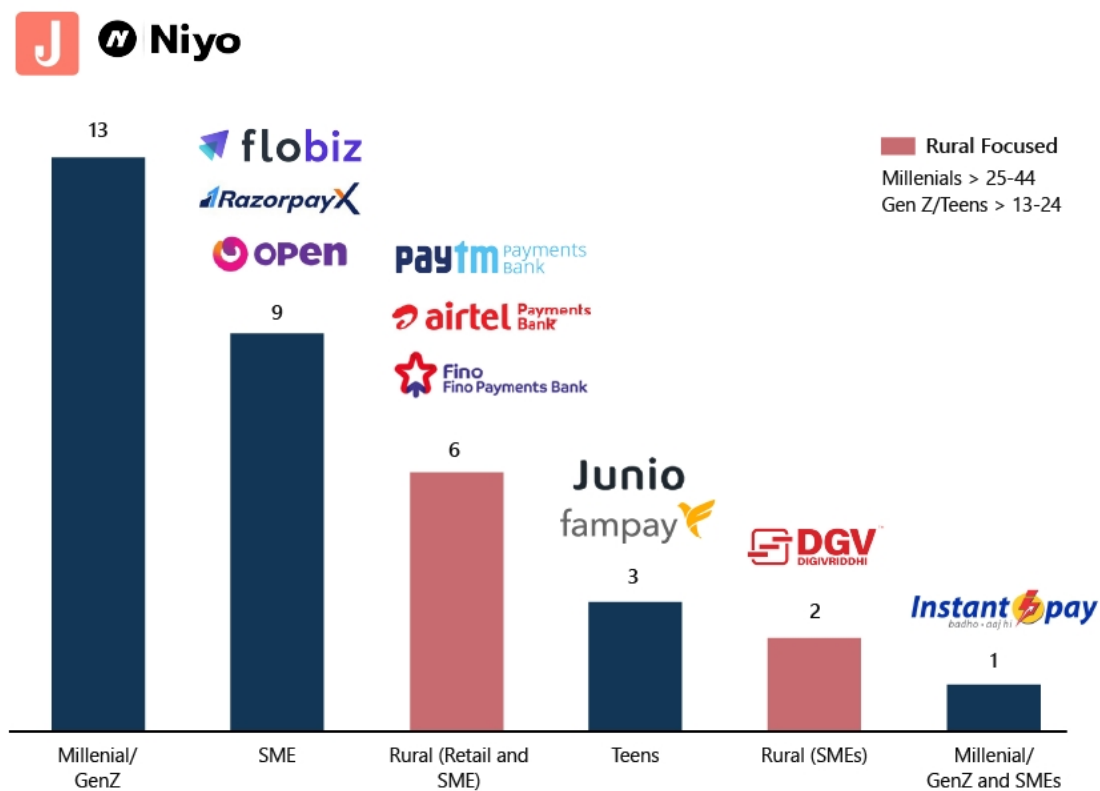
~55% of India’s population are millennials and GenZ population. For neobanks, this proves a large customer segment, brimming with potential for their sustainability – a hotpot. 13 out of the 36 neobanks cater to the young, digital-savvy population. It is because neobanks deliver a heightened customer experience centred on the following:

- Ease of onboarding
- Unique UI/UX
- Transaction feeds
- Personalised notifications
- Games and rewards
- Communities

India also houses 63 million SMEs, contributing approximately 29% of GDP. Supporting SME financing needs beyond current accounts and financing is a significant revenue opportunity for neobanks. The unbanked population stems as a result of;

- Inaccessibility,
- Necessary product suites being unavailable,
- Financial illiteracy and conservatism.

Figure 6: Neobank segmentation by customer type






Source: twimbit analysis




The analysis excludes three neobanks Dinero and Fold as they are launched in 2022 and yet to start operations

The overall product portfolio for neobanks is quite vast. They serve across 8-product stack categories with over 60% of the neobanks still depending on deposit-taking and payment offerings with limited penetration in the lending market. While own lending products will be subject to regulatory approvals, aggregating them from leading lending institutions and bringing in Buy Now Pay Later capabilities is what neobanks are using as a product expansion strategy.

# Owning specific customer journeys is the way to sustainability

Figure 7: Mapping retail neobanks across 8-product stack categories (illustrative)

Payments	Accounts	Lending	Expense management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Debit (virtual) cards</li> <li>• Deposits</li> <li>• Split payments</li> <li>• Recurring payments</li> <li>• International transactions</li> <li>• Domestic transactions</li> <li>• P2P payments</li> <li>• Wallet mangement</li> <li>• Buy Now Pay Later</li> <li>• QR payments</li> <li>• Enviornment friendly</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multi-currency account</li> <li>• Savings account</li> <li>• Current account</li> <li>• Salary account</li> <li>• Kids savings account</li> <li>• Joint account</li> <li>• Gamified accounts</li> <li>• Term deposits</li> <li>• Recurring deposits</li> <li>• Fixed deposits</li> <li>• Crypto &amp; commodity exchange</li> <li>• Trading and demat account</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Credit cards</li> <li>• Loans (Personal, home, vehicle, and more)</li> <li>• P2P lending</li> <li>• Crowd funding</li> <li>• Overdrafts</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Saving and spending analytics</li> <li>• Goal setting</li> <li>• Account aggregation</li> <li>• Share-up change</li> <li>• Group saving</li> </ul> 

Rewards & offers	Wealth Management	Insurance	Marketplace integration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Entertainment               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cinema</li> <li>• Restaurants</li> <li>• Concerts and theatres</li> <li>• Sports and fitness</li> </ul> </li> <li>Travel               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Travel bookings</li> <li>• Hotel</li> <li>• Rentals</li> <li>• Tour packages</li> </ul> </li> <li>E-Commerce               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apparel</li> <li>• Electronics</li> <li>• Knowledge</li> <li>• Education</li> </ul> </li> <li>Utilites               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bills</li> <li>• Subscriptions</li> </ul> </li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stock trading</li> <li>• Portfolio dashboard</li> <li>• ETFs and bonds</li> <li>• Wealth advisory</li> <li>• Robo-advisory</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accident</li> <li>• Property</li> <li>• Cab rides</li> <li>• Travel and travel equipment</li> <li>• Business</li> <li>• Motor</li> <li>• Food deliveries</li> <li>• Cycles</li> <li>• Electronics</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insurance</li> <li>• Wealth management services</li> <li>• Rewards and offers</li> <li>• Account services</li> <li>• Credit services</li> </ul> 



# Owning specific customer journeys is the way to sustainability

Also, most SME-focused neobanks help merchant owners gain access to more working capital and trade finance through their digital lending partners. They also assist SMEs with;

- business analytics tools,
- cash flow management,
- reconciliation,
- and invoicing.

For example, Digivridhi (DGV) is a neobank dedicated to creating financing channels for dairy farmers. DGV established communities to enable dairy farmers to gain more knowledge and generate easy access to cattle loans, cattle insurance, and productivity enhancement tools.

Figure 8: Product stack for SME neobanks (illustrative)



## Market drivers for neobanks In India

There are 6 key drivers that are filling the gaps of conventional banking and bringing new age digital platforms to improve customers' lives. Among the 6 listed below, financial inclusion, open banking technology and data monetisation have reached its matured stage in India.

### 1 Financial inclusion

- a. Access to multiple financial products and services at low cost
- b. Avenue to seek financial credit based on personal need and capability
- c. Generate annualized interest income over and above the core means to earn more

### 2 Regulatory initiatives

- a. Create favourable environment for entities to establish and operate digital banks in the country
- b. Bring stability and economic prosperity by promoting

### 3 Open banking technology

- a. Allow ease of data sharing with third-party providers to build an efficient banking marketplace
- b. Enable financial service providers (insurance, wealth) to attach their services with the core banking products

### 4 Data monetization

- a. Use population data based on social media presence, e-commerce activity, and payments/remittances to build personalised products
- b. Integrate centralized databases with banking interface for secure and accurate customer remediation

### 5 Non-traditional competitors

- a. Low to no-entry barriers for non-banking players to establish a digital bank
- b. Influx of telecom, big techs, and fintech companies in the banking and financial service industry
- c. Create a stiff competitive marketplace driven by product innovation and customer experience

### 6 Cloud technology

- a. Enable divestiture from monolithic legacy infrastructure to agile, scalable platforms
- b. Allow quick and secure access to core banking platform's backend and frontend interface



## Neobanks are thriving on partner ecosystems

Banking as a service (BaaS) is now a strong revenue strategy for incumbents, who are white labelling their financial solutions. Meanwhile, neobanks are building products and services over these solutions with a strong revenue strategy based on freemium, fee-based, and revenue from third-party merchant partnerships.

The sponsored traditional banking license allows the neobank to open accounts, establish UPI and QR-based payment channels, and accept deposits. To further enrich the product portfolio, they rely on strategic partnerships with Insurance and lending companies. For example, its top insurance partners are Bharati AXA, Tata AIA, Aviva, Birla Sun Life, Punjab National Bank, Kotak Life Insurance, ICICI Prudential Life Insurance, and Bajaj Allianz.

Table 3: Key traditional banking license partners

Name	Banking Partners
Fino payments bank	Wholly owned subsidiary of Fino Paytech
Paytm payments bank	IndusInd Bank , Suryoday Small Finance Bank (FD)
NSDL payments bank	Wholly owned subsidiary of NSDL
Airtel Payments Bank	80-20 partnership between Bharti Airtel Banking and Kotak Mahindra
Jio payments bank	70-30 partnership between Reliance Industries and SBI
Kotak 811	Digital spinoff of Kotak Mahindra Bank
RazorPay X	RBL Bank
Jupiter	Federal Bank, NPCI
Open	Axis Bank, Yes Bank, ICICI Bank, SBM Bank, Equitas Small Finance Bank, Kotak Mahindra Bank, NPCI
Fi bank	Federal Bank
NiYo	Niyo Retail Savings Account - Equitas Small Finance Bank
	Niyo Global Account - DCB, SBM Bank
	Niyo Bharat Salary account - ICICI, Yes Bank, and DCB Bank
Fampay	IDFC FIRST Bank
Chqbook	ICICI Bank
InstantPay	ICICI Bank, Axis Bank, IndusInd Bank and Yes Bank
Junio	RBL Bank
Payzello	Laxmi Vilas bank and Yes bank
Finin	SBM Bank
Walrus	RBL Bank
Yodaa	Owned By Atlantis
ocareneo (Health care neobank)	Decentro, Yes Bank
ZikZuk	HSBC, Development Bank of Singapore, ICICI bank, YesBank, IndusInd bank
Freo	Equitas Small Finance Bank
MoneyHop	SBM Bank
Tide	RBL Bank
DGV	Federal Bank
Zyro	ICICI, RBL, HDFC
Nupay	IndusInd Bank and Yes Bank
Indmoney	SBM Bank

# Appendix

## Regulatory framework

We have covered the regulatory neobank environment in our previous article. Please find the link in the card below:

<https://twimbit.com/insights/india-the-new-hub-of-neobanks>

Beyond the coverage in our previous article, Neeti Aayog came up with a draft licensing policy that will allow RBI to grant digital banking licenses. This policy is still under review, and we expect a formal policy to be released end of this year.

Figure 9: Draft regulatory proposal for licensing neobanks



### Conditions to apply for a full stack neobank

Minimum paid up capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the restriction phase, Rs 20 crore of minimum paid-up-capital. Upon progression from the sandbox into the final stage till will become Rs 200 crores (equivalent to that required of the Small Financial bank.</li> </ul>
Track record and potential applicant pool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May require one or more controlling persons of applicant entity to have an established track record in adjacent industries such as payments, technology, e-commerce etc. Existing neobanking seeking to upgrade or small finance banks/ other regulated entities are also potential candidates</li> </ul>
Equal access to all key infrastructure enablers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure that license and business proposition of Digital Business banks remains viable and pro-competition.</li> <li>Key enablers - Aadhar e-KYC/Credit information Companies; UPI(NPCI)/Central Payment System (NEFT/RTGS); ATM schemes ; DICGC; AA ecosystem</li> </ul>
Phased relaxations of business restrictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restrictions in terms of asset and deposit size and/ or the number of customer serviced may be progressively related</li> </ul>
Prudential/ liquidity risk regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This shall be identical for Digital Business banks and incumbent commercial banks. This shall include regulator touchpoints-capital adequacy, risk weights, liquidity coverage ratio (exception when in sandbox phase)</li> </ul>
Technological risk regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conditions for ex ante technological preparedness ( continuing compliance with industry grade certifications like PCI - DSS and audits; mandating a defined fraction of executive directors for expertise in accessing evolving cybersecurity risks; incorporating new technologies such as AI-ML, blockchain for additional security) and ex post business continuity planning(BCPs) - to game out an exit strategy for all potential creditors for all financial operational and saliently, technology risks.</li> </ul>
Other regulatory aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Required to fully comply with any regulations touching upon bank conduct that RBI may issue from time to time.</li> </ul>
Technological neutrality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Digital Business bank license and the ambient regulation should be technologically agnostic.</li> </ul>
Products and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Should be able to offer standard banking services in the restricted phase. Loan/Current account/ business banking services/ fixed deposits to MSME businesses.</li> </ul>
Progressive interpretation of branch mandates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Digital bank may have one place of business. License may lay down the objective of delivering banking services to defines unbanked areas leaving channels of delivery to be determined based on the bank's policies</li> </ul>
Value added services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrate SaaS based services in the business flows of the customer directly, they will offer both an engagement avenue and revenue source.</li> <li>Giving Digital business bank permission to engage in non-financial business complimentary to their core financial business, subject to there being no prudential risk in the same.</li> <li>Policymakers will have the opportunity to monitor these banks offering complimentary commercial services through regulatory sandbox and beyond.</li> </ul>

## Appendix

### Detailed funding rounds for each neobank

Name	Round	Year	Amount
Fino payments bank	Equity round 1	2016	USD 37.6M
	Equity round 1	2017	USD 20.3M
	Equity round 1	2021	USD 72M
<b>Total fund raised</b>			<b>USD 1.3B</b>

Name	Round	Year	Amount
Paytm payments bank	Funding round	2017	USD 37.6M
	Funding round	2017	USD 20.3M
	Funding round	2021	USD 72M
<b>Total fund raised</b>			<b>USD 1.3B</b>

Name	Round	Year	Amount
Airtel payments bank	Initial investment	2020	USD 29M
<b>Total fund raised</b>			<b>USD 29M</b>

Name	Round	Year	Amount
NiYo	Seed capital	2016	USD 1.15M
	Series A	2018	USD 13.2M
	Series B	2019	USD 35M
	Corporate Round	2020	USD 6M
<b>Total fund raised</b>			<b>USD 55.35M</b>



## Appendix

Name	Round	Year	Amount
Open	Seed capital	2018	USD 2.4M
	Series A	2018	USD 5M
	Series B	2019	USD 30M
	Series	2021	USD 100M
<b>Total fund raised</b>			<b>USD 137M</b>

Name	Round	Year	Amount
Razorpay	Seed capital	2015	USD 2.6M
	Series A	2015	USD 9M
	Venture Capital 1	2016	USD 100K
	Series B	2019	USD 20M
	Series C	2019	USD 75M
	Venture capital 2	2019	USD 28M
	Series D	2020	USD 100M
	Series E	2021	USD 16M
	Series F	2021	USD 375M
	<b>Total fund raised</b>		

Name	Round	Year	Amount
InstantPay	Seed capital	2016	USD 4.6M
	<b>Total fund raised</b>		

## Appendix

Name	Round	Year	Amount
Jupiter	Seed capital	2019	USD 24M
	Venture capital	2020	USD 2M
	Series A	2020	undisclosed
	Series B	2021	USD 45M
	Series C	2021	USD 86M
	Total fund raised		

Name	Round	Year	Amount
Fi	Seed capital	2020	USD 13.2M
	Series A	2021	USD 12 M
	Series B	2021	USD 50 M
	Total fund raised		

Name	Round	Year	Amount
Fampay	Preseed	2019	USD 150K
	Preseed	2020	USD 4.7M
	Series A	2021	USD 38 M
	Total fund raised		

## Appendix

Name	Round	Year	Amount
FloBiz	Seed round	2019	undisclosed
	Series A	2020	USD 10 M
	Series B	2021	USD 31 M
<b>Total fund raised</b>			<b>USD 41M</b>

Name	Round	Year	Amount
Chqbook	Seed round	2017	undisclosed
	Series A	2020	USD 5 M
	Debt Financing	2021	USD 1 M
	Pre-Series B	2021	USD 5M
<b>Total fund raised</b>			<b>USD 11M</b>

Name	Round	Year	Amount
Junio	Seed round	2020	USD 3 M
	Seed round	2021	USD 669K
<b>Total fund raised</b>			<b>USD 3.6M</b>

Name	Round	Year	Amount
Walrus	Pre seed	2020	undisclosed
<b>Total fund raised</b>			



## Appendix

Name	Round	Year	Amount
Nupay	Pre seed	2020	undisclosed
Total fund raised			

Name	Round	Year	Amount
Kaleidofin	Seed Round	2018	USD 2.8 M
	Series A	2019	USD 5.06 M
	Series B	2022	USD 9.8 M
Total fund raised			USD 17.9M

Name	Round	Year	Amount
Zyro	Pre Seed	2020	USD 20K
Total fund raised			USD 20K

# Appendix

## Key investors

Company	Investors
Fino payments bank	Fully owned subsidiary of Fino Paytech; Bharat Petroleum, The Blackstone Group, Indian Bank, Union Bank of India, LIC, intel Capital, Corporation Bank
Paytm payments bank	Backed by Alibaba, Berkshire Hathaway and SoftBank.  The investments of \$140 million by Blackrock and \$126 million by CPPIB are also the largest by institutional investors in an Indian IPO. Abu Dhabi Investment Authority, Dutch pension investment firm APG, City of New York, Texas Teachers Retirement, NPS Japan, University of Texas, NTUC Pension out of Singapore, University of Cambridge, UBS, Mirae Asset and Standard Life Aberdeen also participated in the anchor round
RazorPay X	TCV, Lone Pine Capital and Alkeon Capital, salesforce ventures, GIC, Sequoia Capital, Rbbit Capital, Tiger Global Mangement
Jupiter	Tiger Global, QED, Sequoia Capital India, 3one4 Capital , Matrix Partners, Nubank Global Founders Capital, Mirae Assets Venture, Addition Ventures, Tanglin VC, Greyhound, 314 Capital and Beenext.
Open	Unicorn India Ventures and Recruit Co. Ltd, Tiger Global, Temasek, Google , 3one4 capital
Fl bank	Ribbit capital, Sequoia capital, Falcon Edge Capital and B Capital, Hillhouse capital
NiYo	Accel and Lightrock India, Prime Venture Partners, JS Capital and Beams Fintech Fund
Fampay	Pioneer Fund, Sequoia Capital India, Soma Capital, Venture Highway, Vladimir Tenev and Y Combinator, GREENOAKS, Rocketship.vc, General Catalyst, Elevation Capital, GFC
flobiz	Sequoia Capital, Elevation Capital, Greenoaks Capital, Beenext and Think Investments
Chqbook	Aavishkaar Venture Capital, Rajiv Dadlani Group, InnoVen Capital, YWC Venture Capital,
InstantPay	RB Investments and Kaleden Holdings
Junio	angel investor Cred founder Kunal Shah, BharatPe CEO Ashneer Grover and Policybazaar's Yashish Dahiya
Payzello	jiogennext, axilor accelerator, iii consulting
Finin	Angellist, Astir ventures, Unicorn India Ventures, pointone
Walrus	RAGHUNANDAN G, Better Capital, Y combinator, Raveen Aastri, Brijesh Thakka
DGV	Infoedge ventures, omnivores
Nupay	Venture Catalysts, Navin Puri and ValueFirst founder and CEO Vishwadeep
kaliedefin	Oikocredit, Silicon-based venture capital firm Flourish, impact investment firm Omidyar Network India, Blume Ventures, angel investor Shlomo Ben-Haim and the Bharat Inclusion Seed Fund

twimbit

be more



Insights



Immersions



Challenges

How can we help?

[reachus@twimbit.com](mailto:reachus@twimbit.com)