Key contacts

Anthony Crasto

President, Risk Advisory Deloitte India acrasto@deloitte.com

Anand Tiwari Partner, Risk Advisory Deloitte India

Manish SehgalPartner, Risk Advisory
Deloitte India

Abhijit Katkar Partner, Risk Advisory

Deloitte India

akatkar@deloitte com

Anand VenkatramanPartner, Risk Advisory

Partner, Risk Advisory Deloitte India

Muthukumar KaruppiahPartner, Risk Advisory

Deloitte India mkaruppiah@deloitte.com

Kamaljit Chawla

Leader – Cyber Operate Risk Advisory, Deloitte India kamaljitc@deloitte.com

Chintan Matalia

Partner, Risk Advisory
Deloitte India
chmatalia@deloitte.com

Praveen Sasidharan

Partner, Risk Advisory Deloitte India psasidharan@deloitte.con

Tarun Kaura

Leader – Cyber Advisory Risk Advisory, Deloitte India tkaura@deloitte.com

Deepa Seshadri

Partner, Risk Advisory Deloitte India deseshadri@deloitte.cor

Vikas Garg

Partner, Risk Advisory Deloitte India vikasgarg@deloitte.com

Deloitte.

Deloitte refers to one or more of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited, a UK private company limited by guarantee ("DTTL"), its network of member firms, and their related entities. DTTL and each of its member firms are legally separate and independent entities. DTTL (also referred to as "Deloitte Global") does not provide services to clients. Please see www.deloitte.com/about for a more detailed description of DTTL and its member firms.

This material is prepared by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu India LLP (DTTILLP). This material (including any information contained in it) is intended to provide general information on a particular subject(s) and is not an exhaustive treatment of such subject(s) or a substitute to obtaining professional services or advice. This material may contain information sourced from publicly available information or other third party sources. DTTILLP does not independently verify any such sources and is not responsible for any loss whatsoever caused due to reliance placed on information sourced from such sources. None of DTTILLP, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited, its member firms, or their related entities (collectively, the "Deloitte Network") is, by means of this material, rendering any kind of investment, legal or other professional advice or services. You should seek specific advice of the relevant professional(s) for these kind of services. This material or information is not intended to be relied upon as the sole basis for any decision which may affect you or your business. Before making any decision or taking any action that might affect your personal finances or business, you should consult a qualified professional adviser.

No entity in the Deloitte Network shall be responsible for any loss whatsoever sustained by any person or entity by reason of access to, use of or reliance on, this material. By using this material or any information contained in it, the user accepts this entire notice and terms of use.

©2020 Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu India LLP. Member of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

Deloitte.



The future of banking

Acculturating to the digital ecosystem

Introduction

Financial institutions are a set of organisations which have seen a tremendous rise in digital enablement; so much so, that they are reaping benefits from delivering exceptional product experiences and providing customers with an ease to transact. The rampant technology adoption and a shift to digital business models, accompanied by a revolution in smart systems, has caused a massive re-positioning of the financial services market from a fundamentally labor-based model to an automated process-driven business model. Thus, banks of future will have to align their business objectives and strategy with emerging technology trends.





Key trends



Personalisation at scale

Through advanced analytics and digital technologies, banking institutions can collect rich real-time data to build a more customised customer experience journey. The level of personalisation involves setting advanced criteria for the customer segments where human-centric designs and customer resource management (CRM) tools will help mine relevant data, to match banking and credit solutions in real-time.



Payments everywhere

The innovation in payments-banking has come about with the help of technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT), block chain, Artificial Intelligence (AI), pointof-sale (PoS), mobile wallets, etc. The advantage of this is a reduction in transactional fees and a differentiated customer experience with a wide scope for digitallydriven financial innovations to take flight. Companies are trying to understand and adopt these technologies, while integrating them with legacy infrastructure, to work out the best way for their business in the future.



Maintaining data integrity will be a focus point

One of the common threats that can alter the integrity of data is malware, insider threats and cyber-attacks. Maintaining the integrity of data is essential to eliminate the risks arising out of sharing data with third-parties, especially with retail banking. This would require decisions at the board-level to streamline business-models and ensure customer retention.



Phygital delivery

Many banks are opening digital-only branches, as this kind of model reduces the cost of maintaining physical banks. The cost of operating physical branches is high, thus, the return on assets is higher in a digital delivery model. While in the coming years we will see new and innovative models of banking, a right mix of digital and physical will prove essential to increase their competitive advantage.



Al-driven predictive banking

With rich and accessible customer data, banks will be able to provide future investment advice to their customers. The goal is to go beyond be providers of good information, and proactively engage in managing a customer's financial portfolio by giving them behavioural and contextual insights. Predictive analytics is the start of building a universal cash management solution. Banks have to be swift and nimble in order to successfully take on the future.



Cloud-based solutions

Most of the financial institutions relying on legacy infrastructure cannot compete against digitally-enabled competitors, who are faster and more agile. Cloud-based solutions are gaining momentum and in the future, will be adopted by all financial institutions to deliver core banking solutions. Using cloud-based technologies not only increases operational efficiency and security, but also leads to cost reduction.



Section Future of work

Digital transformation is motivating organisations to re-think their talent and technology strategy. The gig economy and crowdsourcing are two examples of how the work culture is evolving. With such changes, where automation of processes are leading to a metamorphosis of traditional roles, it would be important for banking institutions to also see how they can aptly manage their business ecosystem.



Symbiotic cohabitation

In the new era, it will be crucial to orchestrate a financial ecosystem where banks, fin-tech players, big tech and regulators work seamlessly to provide services to their customers. Firms will need to partner strategically to make this ppossible.

Threat landscape

The proliferation of data also gives rise to an increased level of hacks. Cyber criminals have demonstrated their ability to exploit online financial systems and markets that ave any interface with internet, such as Automated Clearing House (ACH) systems, card payments, and market trades. Cybercrime presents a phenomenal threat to the banking ecosystem.



RBI reported **Rs. 145.08** crore worth of cyber frauds in **FY 2018-19**



39% of organisations cannot take up mission critical initiatives due to security concerns



Ransomware attacks are growing at a yearly rate of **350%**

Types of attacks:

Attacks	Impact
Phishing	Spoof emails leading to infected websites that could steal your personal data
Pharming and Credit card redirection	Attackers hijack the URL of the banks and redirect payment gateways, leading to loss of finances.
Malware-based attacks	Malicious codes designed for financial attacks are increasing day-by-day, causing theft of critical data.
Distributed-Denial-of-Service (DDoS)	Attackers use DDoS attacks as a distraction. While the online website is down and the customer service representatives are overburdened, the attackers could glean account information and ask to reset passwords, by impersonating clients.
Ransomware	During this attack, hijackers make data inaccessible to an owner, unless a fee is paid. As the data stored by banks and financial institutions are business-critical, paying-off the ransom proves to be a huge financial burden on these institutions.

Notices https://tio.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/digital-security/rbi-reports-over-50000-cyber-frauds-in-fy-2018-19/71178303 https://tio.gc.cio.com/financialservices/ransomware-lessons-for-the-financial-services-industry https://blogs.cisco.com/financialservices/ransomware-lessons-for-the-financial-services-industry https://www2.deloitte.com/us/en/pages/financial-services/articles/bank-of-2030-the-future-of-banking.html https://thefinancialbrand.com/80496/financial-technology-trends-data-ai-digital-blockchain-cloud/ https://thefinancialbrand.com/77869/innovation-trends-banking-ai-api-personalization-payments/

Our solution offerings:

While banks and financial institutions need to keep up with new technology adoption for reasons and provide exceptional service to customers,

- Arresting digital banking risks
- General data protection and data privacy

- Security Operating Centre (SOC) and operations