

The Banking Academy

Tactical Leadership Workshop

Digital Banks –

Balance Sheet, Assets & Liabilities Management



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Introduction

Speaker:



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- Former Group Head of Market & Liquidity Risk, DBS (2002-2023)
- Adjunct Faculty, Singapore Management University
- N-Category Advisers Pte. Ltd.

Objectives:

Key differences between a digital bank vs traditional bank

- Business strategy and balance sheet
- Products
- Assets and liabilities management
- Liquidity risk management

What we do

TABInsights is the global research and consulting arm of TAB Global, providing a range of bespoke research to financial institutions to support the industry



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Benchmarking



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Research



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Future Bank Working Group

Traditional Bank and Nu/Virtual/Digital Bank

- Banks as key financial intermediaries to channel credits from funding sources to corporations and individuals
- Regulators request prudential compliance on governance, capital ratio, liquidity, etc to grant (category of banking) licenses
- Funding sources
 - Shareholders' fund, capital
 - Customers and counterparty deposit/borrowing
 - Wholesale funds from interbank markets and investors purchasing types of bank securities: Commercial papers, Certificate of Deposits, medium-term note, (approved) capital raising securities; covered bonds (secured); across the spectrum of seniority of debtors
 - Central bank discount window and professional repo market
- Uses
 - Lending to customers, corporates and individuals; secured or unsecured
 - Purchase assets of various industry sectors, ratings for regulatory compliance

Snapshots of Traditional Bank Balance Sheet

- DBS Group end of year 2023
- A universal bank has more business lines and range of products

Assets	Customer Loans
SGD 740 billion	SGD 416 billion
Liabilities	Customer Deposits
SGD 677 billion	SGD 535 billion
CAR – CET1	CAR - Total
14.6	16.1
Liquidity – LCR	Liquidity - NSFR
144%	118%
Performance – NIM	Performance - CIR
2.15%	39.9%

Source: DBS

Snapshots of Traditional Bank Balance Sheet

- DBS Group end of year 2023
- A universal bank has more business lines and range of products

Balance Sheet of DBS Bank (2023)

In \$ millions	Note	2023
Assets		
Cash and balances with central banks	15	50,213
Government securities and treasury bills	16	70,565
Due from banks		67,461
Derivatives	36	22,700
Bank and corporate securities	17	81,735
Loans and advances to customers	18	416,163
Other assets	20	17,975
Associates and joint ventures	23	2,487
Investment in subsidiaries	22	-
Due from subsidiaries	22	-
Properties and other fixed assets	26	3,689
Goodwill and intangible assets	27	6,313
Total assets		739,301
Liabilities		
Due to banks		46,704
Deposits and balances from customers	28	535,103
Derivatives	36	23,457
Other liabilities	29	22,392
Due to subsidiaries		-
Other debt securities	30	48,079
Subordinated term debts	31	1,319
Total liabilities		677,054

Source: DBS

Mandate and Objectives of Neo/Virtual/Digital Banks

- Emerging business model endorsed by banking regulators
- Key objectives: financial inclusion, use of technology, innovations, economic of scale; digital processes efficiency and streamlining
- Currently you find them in Hong Kong, Singapore, Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, UK etc
- Directly compete with traditional banks in overlapping products and target customer group
- Quite a number have strong sponsors from FinTech shareholders or partners
- One thing to distinguish digital banks from traditional banks:
 - No physical branches
 - **Good:** bring down the costs
 - **Bad:** direct F2F contact with customers on KYC / onboarding / ongoing monitoring

Virtual or digital banks across markets in Asia-Pacific (2024)



Source: TABInsights

Snapshots of Digital Bank Balance Sheet

- MariBank SG end of year 2023
- Started with retail customers then extends to Small & Medium Enterprises
- Simple balance sheet
- Assets – customer loans, no residential mortgages;
- Regulatory approvals for new products
- Liabilities – customer deposits
- CAR CET1 (634%) Total (634%)
- Liquidity
- Performance

Balance Sheet of MariBank (2023)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As at 31 December	
S\$'000	2023
Assets	
Cash and balances with central bank	62,737
Due from banks	38,174
Loans and advances to customers	4,887
Singapore government securities and treasury bills	800,158
Corporate securities	21,779
Intangible assets	487
Fixed assets and right-of-use assets	5,670
Amount due from related corporations	9
Other assets	22,707
Total assets	956,608
Liabilities	
Deposits and balances from customers	503,797
Amounts due to related corporations	45,692
Other liabilities	11,291
Total liabilities	560,780
Equity	
Share capital	480,000
Accumulated losses	(97,979)
Other reserves	13,807
Total equity	395,828
Total liabilities and equity	956,608

Source: MariBank

Comparison : Time/Fixed Deposit Rates

- Costs of fund
- Deposit acquisition costs
- Technology Infrastructure costs

2:35

StashAway

Create Account

Best HKD Time Deposit

Interest Rates Offered by

Virtual Banks

Bank	1 month	3 months	6 months	
Fusion Bank	1.00%	3.60%	3.50%	3
WeLab Bank GoSave 2.0	2.00%	3.78%	3.00%	3
AirStar Bank	3.00%	3.20%	3.20%	3
ZA Bank	0.10%	2.21%	2.51%	3
Mox Bank		3.50%	3.28%	2

2:34

StashAway

Create Account

Best HKD Time Deposit

Interest Rates Offered by

Traditional Banks

Bank	1 month	3 months	6 months
HSBC Premier		3.30%	3.10%
HSBC One		3.10%	2.90%
Bank of China		2.90%	2.80%
Standard Chartered		3.10%	3.10%
ICBC Asia	2.80%	3.40%	3.10%

Key Takeaway on Digital Bank Balance Sheets

- ◆ Good reference: HKMA Aug 2024 review of virtual banks in Hong Kong
- ◆ In developed market target customers well served by traditional banks
- ◆ Technology innovations on equal edge
- ◆ High cost of funds
- ◆ Still small %tage of market share in deposits
- ◆ Leverage on parent/partner ecosystem (e-commerce platform) and data
- ◆ New investors and/or capital injection come along with change of CEO



<https://www.hkma.gov.hk/media/eng/doc/key-information/press-release/2024/20240806e3a1.pdf>



Question & Answer

Thank you

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