

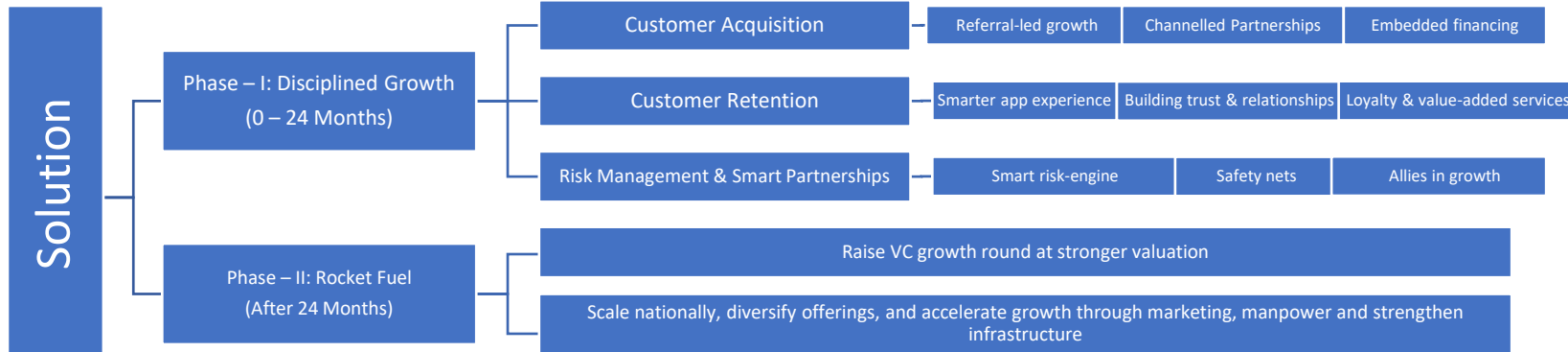
BOOTSTRAPPED OR BACKED? DEFINING THE GROWTH PATH

PRESENTED BY :
CASECOMBATS

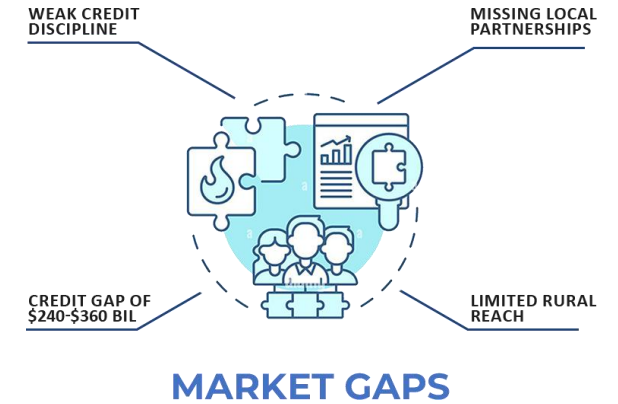


Strategic Path Forward: Hybrid Growth Strategy for RupayPay → Start Bootstrapped & then Scale with VC Funding Post-24 Months

Solution Overview



Core Challenges



Players in the Segment



Comprehensive Solution (Following Phase-I)

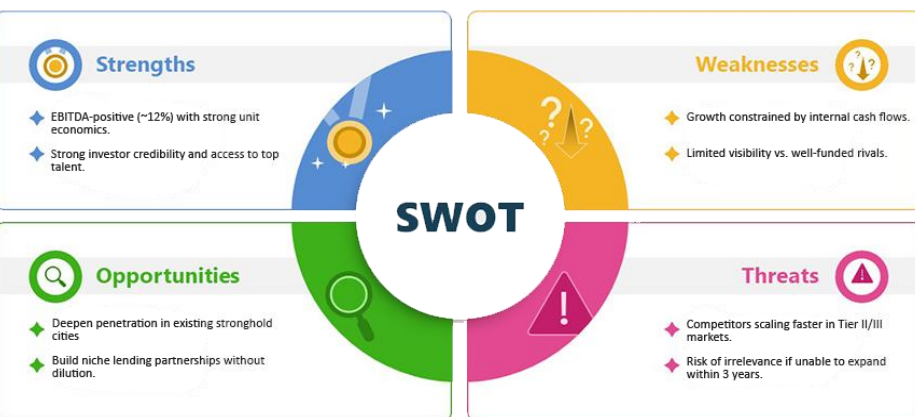
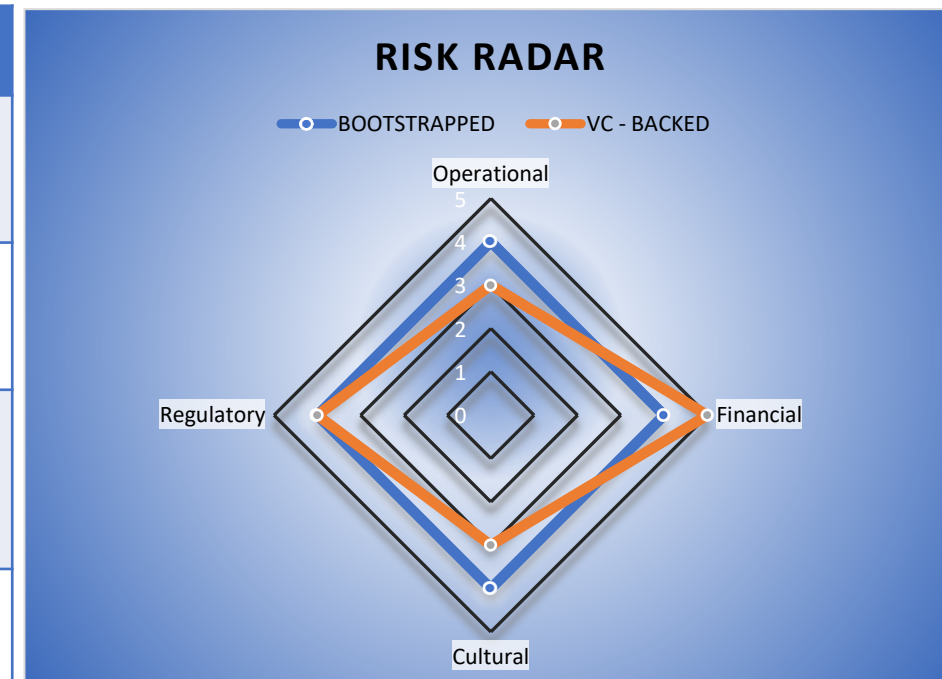
CUSTOMER ACQUISITION	CUSTOMER RETENTION	RISK MGMT. & SMART PARTNERSHIPS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Referral Loans: SMEs referring SMEs get lower interest rates. ➤ Bundled Credits: Combine multiple loans with existing SME clients. ➤ Association Partnerships: Tie up with SME/Kirana bodies for bulk onboarding, lowering CAC and building trust. ➤ Distributor Tie-ups: Collaborate with FMCG & supply chain distributors; provide embedded credit to retailers. ➤ Marketplace Financing: Partner with ONDC, Flipkart, Meesho to offer credit lines for digital sellers; use sales data for risk scoring; unlock working capital (Meesho = 14M+ sellers). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Smarter App – Local-language, voice AI, simple UI for Tier II/III users. ➤ Business Health & Stories – Dashboard with credit/sales insights + showcase SME success to build trust. ➤ Co-branding & Workshops – Partner with distributors & trade bodies for trust badges, literacy & demos. ➤ Loyalty Programs – Repayment-linked rewards: higher limits, lower interest (“Grow with RupayPay Score”). ➤ Value-Added Tools – Free/low-cost SaaS (invoicing, GST, payouts). ➤ Add-on Services – Insurance, BNPL for inventory purchases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Smart Risk Engine: 360° SME scoring, fraud-blocking AI, dynamic limits, early warnings ➤ Safety Nets: Co-lending, govt guarantees, insurance cover, fund-use controls, diversified portfolio ➤ Distributor Financing: Order/transaction data for reliable retailer underwriting ➤ Marketplace Tie-ups: ONDC, Flipkart, Meesho seller financing with auto-deductions ➤ System Integrations: POS/ERP (Vyapar, Tally, Pine Labs) embed loans in billing.

Key Takeaway: Bootstrapping ensures steady scale with manageable risk.

Detailed Comparison

Risk Radar (Scorecard)

Risk Category	Bootstrapped Path (Self-Funded Growth)	VC-Backed Path (Rocket Fuel Growth)
Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stable underwriting & customer trust Growth matched with infra = lower service breakdown risk Hiring slower, but stronger cultural fit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggressive scale-up strains underwriting & servicing Risk of service quality decline Easier talent attraction due to brand visibility
Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable, less dilution Disciplined capital use = lower NPA volatility Lean ops = higher unit economics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heavy upfront costs = EBITDA pressure NPAs may creep to 3.5–5% Stronger brand recall via marketing blitz
Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Founder retains control & mission-driven culture Lean teams = tighter ownership & loyalty Risk: slower decision-making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of autonomy with VC veto power Aggressive, growth-first culture Energy & pace from fresh hires, but turnover risk
Regulatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower visibility = less RBI scrutiny Easier to adjust policies without hyper-growth pressure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct RBI spotlight at scale Compliance costs rise (guarantees, reporting) Better access to consultants & infra upgrades



FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS

BOOTSTRAPPED

VC-BACKED



Key Takeaway: Fast but fragile vs steady and strong—Bootstrapped builds lasting value

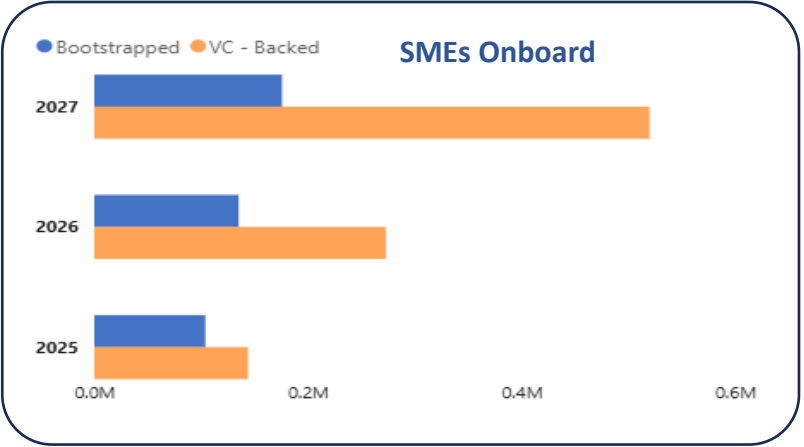
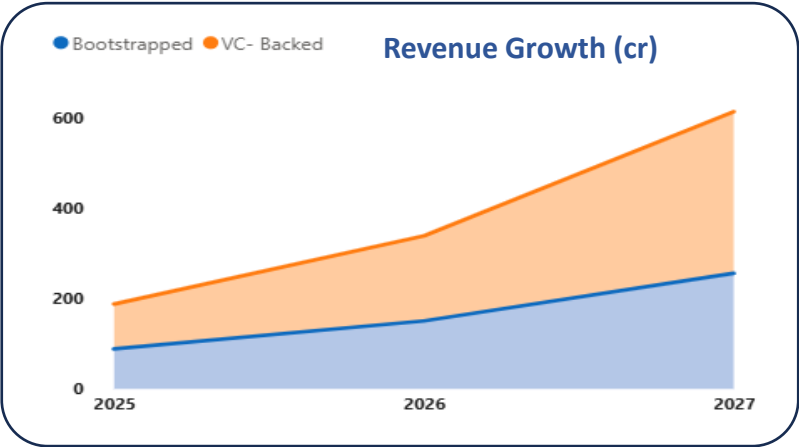
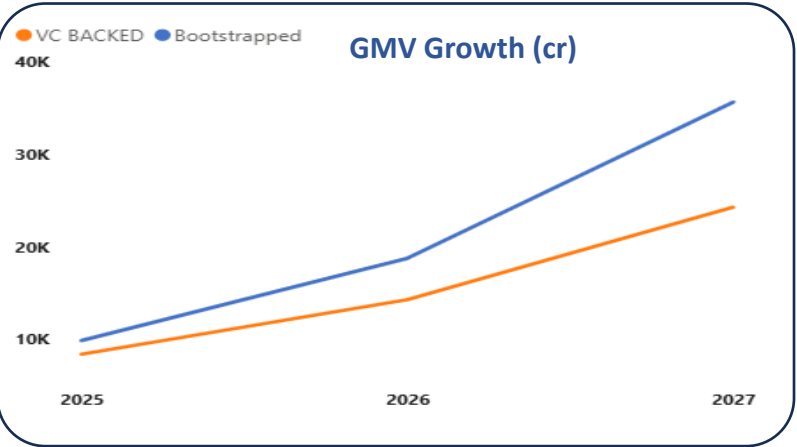
Value Lens

BOOTSAPPED	VC - BACKED
70% CAGR revenue growth model linked to GMV take-rate, SME base growth, and loan penetration; profitability and NPA s adjusted for scale. Focus on sustainable growth , capturing market while maintaining profit	We used a Hypergrowth Burn Model , projecting faster revenue via aggressive SME onboarding and higher loan penetration, but at the cost of negative EBITDA, cash burn, and higher NPAs

Assumptions

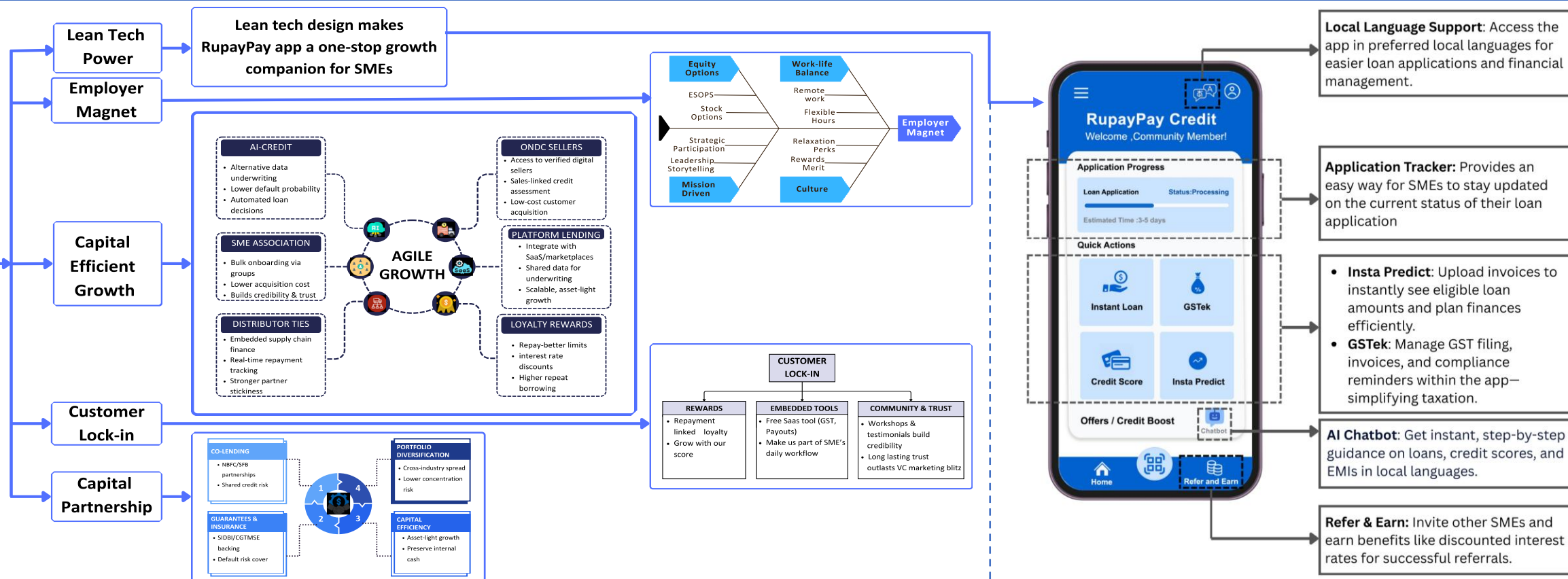
BOOTSAPPED	VC - BACKED
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 70% CAGR revenue growth; GMV take-rate ~1.05% stable➤ SMEs: 80k → 176k; Loan penetration: 20% → 28%, avg ₹1.5–1.6L.➤ Margins compress: EBITDA 11% → 9%; NPAs rise 2.1% → 2.7%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 90% CAGR → Revenue ₹52cr → ₹357cr; SMEs 80k → 520k.➤ Loan penetration 20% → 40%; ticket ₹1.4L → ₹1.8L; faster loan cycles.➤ EBITDA -18%, NPAs ~5%, cash burn ₹80–90cr annually

	EBITDA	NPA	LOAN BOOK (cr)	SMEs Onboarded (000s)	BURN (cr)
VC - Backed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 2025 = -10%➤ 2526 = -15%➤ 2027 = -18%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 2025 = 3.0%➤ 2026 = 4.0%➤ 2027 = 4.8%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 2025 = 562.8➤ 2026 = 1397.4➤ 2027 = 3362.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 2025 = 80➤ 2026 = 300➤ 2027 = 520	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 2025 = 80➤ 2026 = 85➤ 2027 = 90
Bootstrapped	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 2025 = 11%➤ 2026 = 10%➤ 2027 = 9%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 2025 = 2.2%➤ 2026 = 2.5%➤ 2027 = 2.7%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 2025 = 343.2➤ 2026 = 523.9➤ 2027 = 787.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 2025 = 80➤ 2026 = 176➤ 2027 = 200	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 2025 = 0➤ 2026 = 0➤ 2027 = 0



Key Takeaway: Lean tech, SME ties, and capital efficiency form Phase 1's execution foundation for sticky growth.

EXECUTION



Risk & Mitigation



Capital Crunch

Risks: We may run out of lending capital.

Mitigation: Expand co-lending pool, securitize loan book, and access SIDBI/CGTMSE lines.



Deep-Pocketed Entrants

Risk: A new player with heavy VC money may enter and undercut us.

Mitigation: Focus on retention moat (loyalty, SaaS tools, trust badges) that money cannot buy.



Regulatory Shifts

Risk: Government or RBI may introduce stricter SME lending rules.

Mitigation: Stay audit-ready with explainable AI, diversify into insured/guaranteed credit products.



Rising NPAs

Risk: Economic slowdown or sector shocks may increase defaults

Mitigation: Deploy Early Warning System, restructure at-risk loans quickly, and use credit guarantees.



Tech Lag

Risk: Competitors may leap ahead in AI and product features

Mitigation: Build lean modular tech, integrate with Account Aggregator/OCEN rails, and partner with SaaS/ERP firms.



Talent Constraints

Risk: Hard to attract top talent as a bootstrapped company.

Mitigation: Offer ESOP-lite incentives, automate ops to reduce dependency, and build an impact-driven brand.



Concentration Risk

Risk: Overexposure to one sector, region, or anchor could create portfolio stress.

Mitigation: Diversify across FMCG, textiles, agri-trade, and Tier II/III clusters.



Trust/Ecosystem Risk

Risk: Low financial literacy or fraud attempts may erode SME trust.

Mitigation: Run on-ground literacy workshops, deploy fraud detection AI, and co-brand with trusted anchors.

APPENDIX

Forecasting Methodology

- **Bootstrapped** → Revenue CAGR & Lending Driver Model (linked revenue growth to SME base, loan penetration, avg ticket size)
- **VC-backed** → Hypergrowth Burn Model (higher SME onboarding, aggressive penetration, higher NPAs, lower EBITDA)

Key Inputs

- Revenue CAGR: Bootstrapped 70%, VC-backed 90%
- SME Growth: Bootstrapped 80k → 176k, VC 80k → 520k
- Loan Penetration: Bootstrapped 20% → 28%, VC 25% → 38%
- Avg Ticket: Bootstrapped ₹1.2L → ₹1.5L, VC ₹1.4L → ₹1.7

Calculation Logic

- Revenue → GMV: Revenue CAGR applied, mapped to GMV via ~1% take-rate
- GMV → Loan Book: Based on SME base × penetration × avg loan ticket.
- EBITDA: Applied margin compression (Bootstrapped: 11% → 9%; VC-backed: 0% → -18%).
- NPAs: Bootstrapped creep (2.1% → 2.7%); VC-backed higher risk (3% → 5%).
- Cash Burn (VC): Burn = |EBITDA| + Growth investments (Marketing, Hiring, Tech).

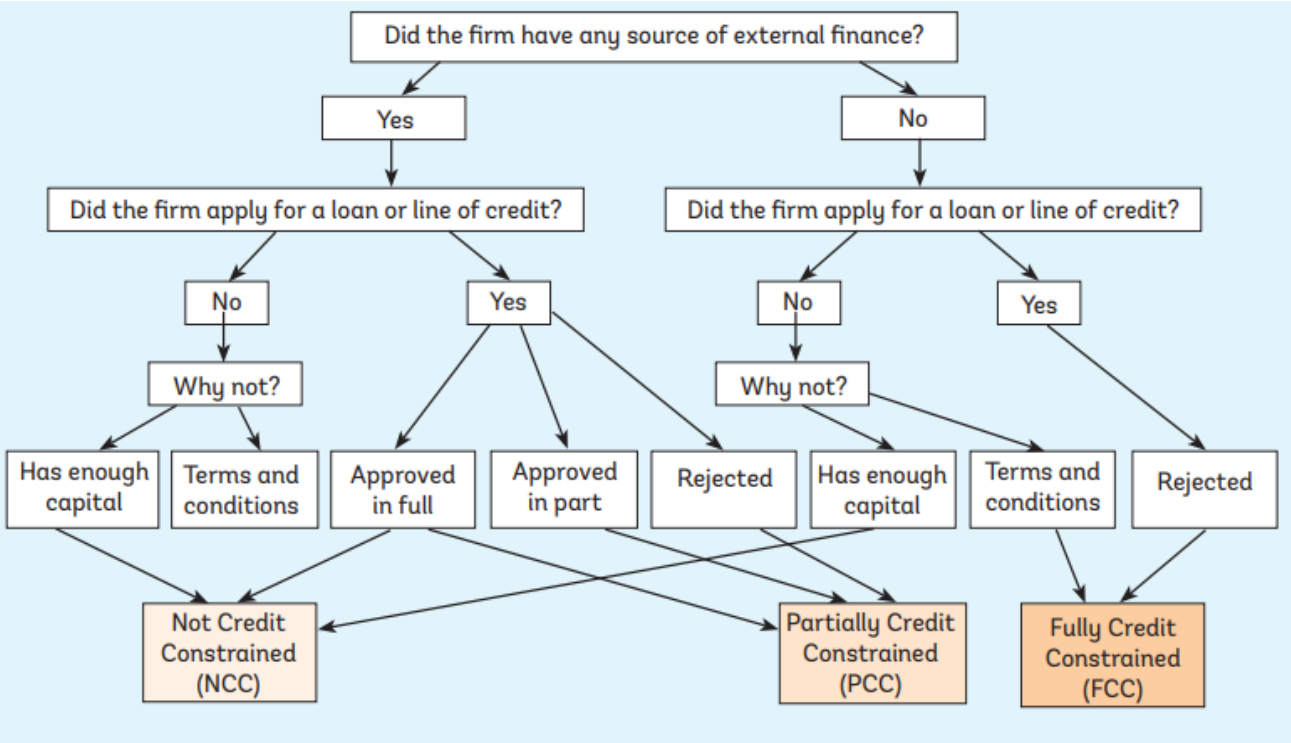
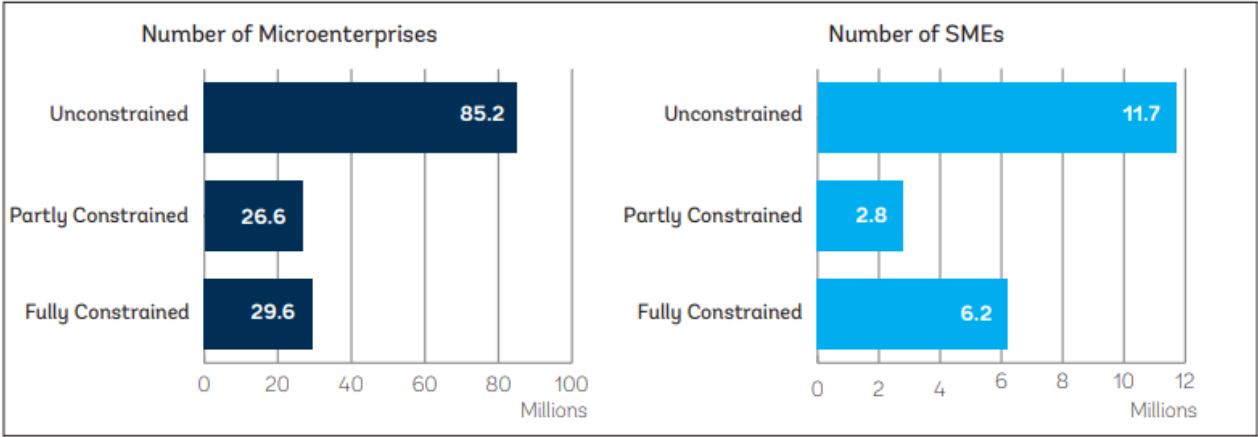
SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

SCENARIO	BOOTSTRAPPED (FY28)	VC - backed (FY 28)
BASE CASE	RS.255 cr Revenue ; 2.7% NPA ; EBITDA + RS.23 cr	RS.357 cr Revenue ; 4.8% NPA ; EBITDA - RS.64 cr
NPA = + 2%	4.7% NPA ; EBITDA = RS. 10 cr	6.8 % NPA ; EBITDA - RS. 90 cr
CAGR = - 20%	RS. 180 cr Revenue ; EBITDA +RS. 15 cr	RS.250 cr Revenue ; EBITDA - 40 cr

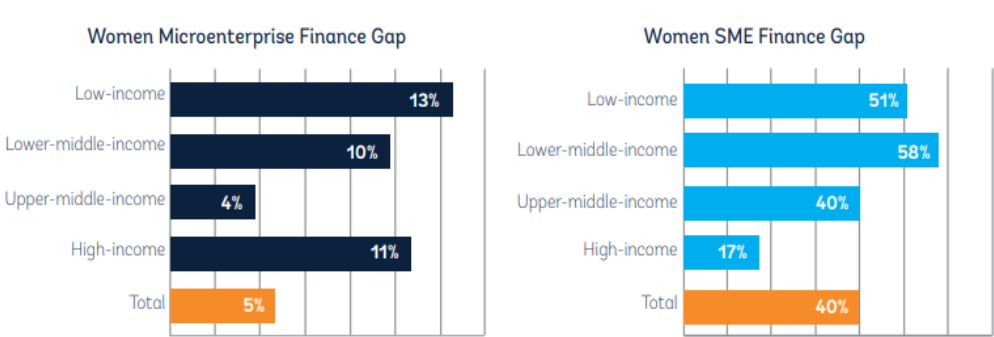
Table 1: Mean Debt-to-Sales Ratios

Size of MSME (employees) ^a	0 to 9		10 to 19		20 to 49		50 to 99		100 to 249	
Age of MSME	Young	Mature	Young	Mature	Young	Mature	Young	Mature	Young	Mature
Manufacturing	0.34	0.28	0.32	0.22	0.33	0.21	0.31	0.20	0.34	0.19
Retail	0.25	0.21	0.22	0.17	0.22	0.16	0.25	0.14	0.31	0.14
Services	0.25	0.28	0.24	0.23	0.31	0.24	0.52	0.28	0.52	0.32

Source: MSME Finance Gap study calculations (based on the Orbis dataset).



MSME Finance Gap, US\$ trillions



THANK YOU

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