INDIALAW

Fintech and Digital Innovation

Fintech and Digital Innovation Law Firm in India for RBI and SEBI Compliance

PRACTICE PROFILE • OCTOBER 2026

Overview

We guide startups and financial institutions through the regulatory, contractual, and compliance challenges associated with innovative fintech offerings. Our support covers product development, licensing, and interfacing with regulators.

Our Services

- Regulatory advisory on RBI, SEBI, and IT Act compliance
- Structuring of digital wallets, payment gateways, and neobanking services
- KYC/AML frameworks and data management
- Drafting platform terms, service agreements, and disclosures
- Tokenization and digital lending compliance
- Advice on P2P, BNPL, and crypto-linked services
- Support during sandbox participation and license applications
- Risk and liability structuring for digital products

Key Professionals

Dinesh Gupta

Partner

Frequently Asked Questions

Q1 **What does a fintech and digital innovation legal practice cover?**

It covers regulatory advisory, licensing, product structuring, and compliance for technology-driven financial services. This includes digital wallets, payment gateways, neobanking, digital lending, P2P platforms, BNPL models, and tokenisation, along with drafting platform agreements and interfacing with regulators.

Q2 **When should a fintech company engage a regulatory lawyer in India?**

Ideally before product launch. RBI and SEBI frameworks require licensing or registration at early stages. Engaging counsel during product design helps structure offerings within regulatory boundaries, avoiding costly pivots after launch or enforcement notices from regulators.

Q3 **Which Indian regulators and statutes govern fintech businesses?**

RBI oversees payments, digital lending, and prepaid instruments under the Payment and Settlement Systems Act. SEBI regulates investment platforms. The IT Act and DPDP Act govern data handling. FEMA applies where cross-border fund flows are involved. Multiple frameworks often overlap for a single product.

Q4 **How long does it typically take to obtain an RBI payment aggregator licence?**

The process generally spans 6 to 12 months, depending on application completeness and RBI review cycles. Key cost drivers include net worth requirements, system audit reports, compliance infrastructure setup, and ongoing reporting obligations that must be operational before the licence is granted.

Q5 **What documents should a fintech startup prepare before seeking legal advice?**

Prepare your product flow diagrams, fund flow architecture, draft terms of service, KYC and AML policies, data storage and processing details, existing contracts with banking partners, and any prior correspondence with regulators. These allow counsel to identify licensing gaps and compliance risks efficiently.

Q6 What common compliance mistake do Indian fintech companies make?

Many treat digital lending or payment services as pure technology plays and skip RBI registration requirements. Operating without proper authorisation, even through a partner bank model, can trigger enforcement action. Misclassifying the entity's role in the fund flow is a frequent and avoidable error.

Related Practice Areas

Technology Law | Cybersecurity and Incident Response | AI, Blockchain, and Emerging Technologies | E-Commerce and Consumer Protection | Technology Transactions and Licensing | Data Protection and Privacy