I. INTRODUCTION

This study aims to determine the perspectives of Fintech and Digital Bank employees on co-innovation platforms in the context of creating value that can impact firm growth. Fintech is the intersection of finance and technology. It refers to digital innovation to enhance, develop, and automate financial services to promote and assist enterprises, business owners, and investors in managing their financial activities [1]. Fintech has undergone accelerated development and has the potential to transform the financial services industry [2]. Due to digital technologies, the efficacy of financial services has intensified and increased [3]. Fintech's growth has been a notable trend, with technology-focused start-ups and new market entrants innovating the products and services offered by the traditional financial services industry [4].

In Indonesia, fintech is also exhibiting accelerated growth. According to the study, Fintech companies are favorably associated with Indonesia's economic development [5]. The rising demand for digital financial services has fuelled the expansion of Fintech in Indonesia [6]. According to the Financial Services Authority (OJK), there were roughly 352 Financial Technology (Fintech) companies in Indonesia as of December 2022 [7]. The Indonesian Fintech ecosystem is rapidly expanding, with four product categories available: 1) deposit, lending, and capital raising; 2) market provisioning; 3) payment, clearing, and settlement; and 4) investment and risk management [8]. As a result, the growth of the Fintech business in Indonesia represents an unexplored market potential [9].

As Fintech expands, it challenges banks and extracts some of its profits. Nevertheless, it also provides banks with stability [10]. In the financial industry, competition between Fintech and banks has been discussed. Fintech has disrupted traditional banking by delivering more efficient and cost-effective financial services and products [11]. Fintech has increased the competitiveness of banks in collecting funds from depositors, and collaboration between Fintech firms and banks can improve system-wide financial stability while mitigating the adverse externalities of disruption and competition [12][13]. Fintech's development has also challenged commercial banks' function as credit intermediaries in the financial sector [14].

Fintech companies and digital banks have distinct strengths and limitations, and by collaborating, they can build innovative financial products and services by leveraging each other's strengths. Fintech companies are renowned for their agility, innovation, and ability to respond rapidly to changing market conditions. In contrast, digital banks benefit from an established banking infrastructure, regulatory compliance, and customer trust. Several research papers have investigated the collaboration between fintech and digital banks, and the findings indicate that such a collaboration can bring substantial benefits to the financial industry. For instance, [15] discovered that banks are more likely to build partnerships with Fintech when they chase a well-defined digital strategy and/or employ a chief digital officer [16]. The digitalization of the financial sector in Japan was also found to be primarily led by the collaboration between fintech companies and large banks. Additionally, [17] discovered that banks could extend their services immediately by partnering with fintech companies and utilizing data sets. Nonetheless, this collaboration faces obstacles, such as cybersecurity risks [18].

This research aims to investigate forms of collaboration between digital banks and fintech utilizing a co-innovation framework to identify collaborations suitable for digital banks and fintech in Indonesia, which can increase radical and incremental innovations and impact the growth of digital banks and fintech in Indonesia.