

TECHNOLOGY AND FINANCE: NEW RISKS PLUS NEW CHALLENGES OR TRADITIONAL RISKS IN NEW SUITS?

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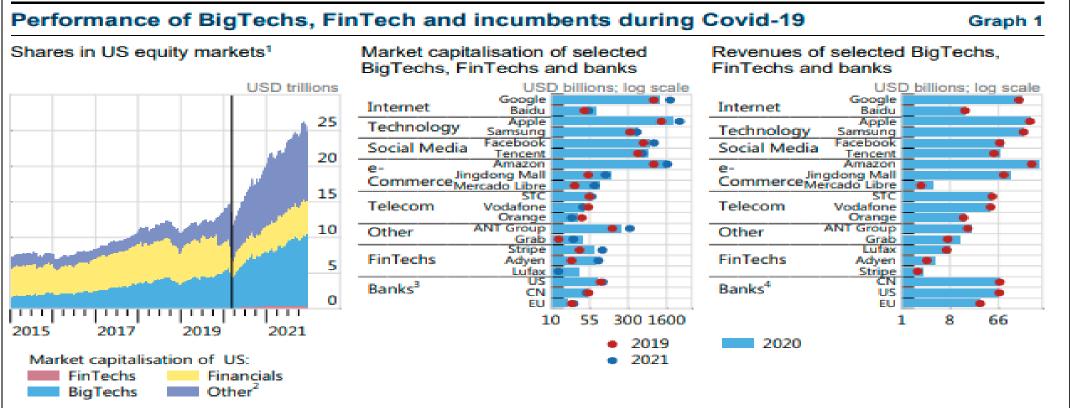






- 1. Introduction
- 2. How technology is changing the financial system
- 3. Key risks plus levers to address them
- 4. Conclusion





¹ The vertical line denotes 11 March 2020, when the WHO characterised Covid-19 as a pandemic. ² Calculated as the market capitalisation of S&P 500 and Nasdaq minus the market capitalisation of FinTechs, BigTechs and financials. ³ Many FinTechs are not publicly listed. In these cases, data on market capitalisation and revenues are drawn from news sources. ⁴ Average market capitalisation of banks in the S&P 500 index, EuroStoxx Banks index and Shanghai Composite index. ⁵ Average revenue, weighted by market capitalisation, of banks in the S&P 500. EuroStoxx Banks index and Shanghai Composite index.

Sources: Bloomberg, Eikon, S&P Capital IQ; FSB calculations.

Prevalence of data, innovation, RegTech, and SupTech strategies amongst supervisors

Authorities with one or more strategies in place are shaded in blue

Graph 4



Source: FSB survey

Technology brings both potential benefits and risks

- Cost-benefit analysis:
 - First obstacle, data scarcity: need for international cooperation across relevant authorities
- Potential benefits, including:
 - Financial inclusion, deeper reach to underserved customers
 - Efficiency gains, lower costs, time-saving solutions
 - Enhanced data analytics, combining big data with Al/ML

- Crypto-assets:
 - Unbacked crypto-assets
 - Stablecoins
 - Tokenised traditional assets

Levers

- Warnings to customers/investors
- International FSB principles for Global SC
- European MiCA Regulation
- EU COM pilot regime

CBDC developments could have important implications for the financial system and would warrant a dedicated keynote speech

The risks to the banking sector are both direct and...

- Exposure to crypto-assets
- Operational risk (including third and fourth-party dependencies)
- Al/ML explainability and accountability

Levers

- BCBS prudential treatment of cryptoasset exposures
- PSMOR/POR and EU DORA
- Risk management and supervisory guidance and oversight

- Competition
- Business model sustainability
- Digital fraud
- Macro perspective: lack of a broad toolkit

Levers

- Entities vs activities regulation
- Same business, same risk, same rules
- Cyber-risk controls, financial and digital education for customers

- Rapid development, cost-benefit analysis is needed, including how regulation can mitigate risks. Need to fill in data gaps for the monitoring and identification of risks.
- Efficiency gains, but also risks.
- Traditional risks such as liquidity runs, with higher systemic risks as a result of the use of technology (higher speed and coordination).
- Same business, same risk, same rules, plus a cautious initial approach.
- Need to keep up with the pace of developments on the regulatory and supervisory side, including from a macroprudential perspective.
- But risk management and industry awareness will continue to be key.



Thank you for your attention

