



10 SEPTEMBER 2021, 10:00 -12:30 CEST WEBEX

Guidance for participants

- ✓ Remain on mute at all time when not speaking to reduce background noise.
- ✓ Turn off your video during the whole workshop unless speaking
- ✓ Please use the hand function or the on-line chat to indicate your interest to provide feedback
- ✓ The floor will be given to the participants only at the moderator's request. Do not forget to turn off your video and microphone after taking the floor
- ✓ In case of an IT issue, you are encouraged to log out and log in again and, if that does not work, to dial in via phone through one of the local access numbers which will be provided in the separate Webex e-mail
- ✓ In case of technical questions, please contact Matthias Guggenbichler via private chat





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Welcome and introductory remarks

Natasha Cazenave
ESMA Executive Director





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Introduction to the Call for Advice on Digital Finance

Jan Ceyssens
Head of Unit, Digital Finance Unit
European Commission, DG FISMA





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ESAs preliminary findings in response to the EC Call for technical Advice on Digital Finance

Prepared by EBA, EIOPA and ESMA staff

ESAs' approach to the CfA







Current approach to concepts and terms

 Platform – any technological infrastructure that enables financial firms directly (or indirectly using a regulated or unregulated intermediary) to market to investors, and/or conclude with investors contracts for, financial products/services.

Platform aims to be both 'model' and 'technology-neutral'.

- Mixed activity groups (MAGs) group of undertakings (a parent undertaking and its subsidiary undertakings) conducting both financial and non-financial services.
- BigTech large technology company with extensive customer networks; it includes firms with core businesses in social media, internet search, software, online retail and telecoms (FSB 2020 definition).
 BigTechs are a type of MAG.

Methodology

- Surveys and research with Competent Authorities
- Public consultations: EBA survey to firms on digital platforms, EIOPA public consultations on insurance value chains, blockchain and open insurance, ESMA call for evidence on digital finance
- Extensive outreach to external stakeholders:
 +40 joint-ESAs bilateral interviews with a wide range of stakeholders
- Consultation of ESAs stakeholders' groups
- Desk-based research

ESAs preliminary findings







Outline



1. Overview of key market developments



2. Opportunities and risks



3. Gaps and challenges



4. Potential ways forward

Value chains in financial services Increased fragmentation and complexity







Growing interactions between incumbents, FinTechs and BigTechs/MAGs

Increased dependency on third-party providers

New data centric business models

Expanding range of **products/services**, cross border dimension

Phenomenon not new, but accelerating with digitalisation and technological innovation:

- Cloud outsourcing for data storage and data processing
- Use of tech for specialised services, e.g., client on-boarding, compliance checks, risk analytics, regulatory reporting
- Use of wider range of alternative/nonfinancial data, e.g., behavioural, IoT, social media and ESG data

Digital platforms

Growing in use, varied business models







Search for **convenience**, on-line solutions to access products and services

Broader range of products/services available to wider consumer base, cross-border

Interconnectedness with social media

Bundling of different products/services

- Again, not new but accelerating with new technologies and digital transformation
- Incumbents under market pressure to adapt or be left behind
- Different business models:
 - One-stop shops
 - Neo-brokers
 - Fund distribution platforms
 - Etc.

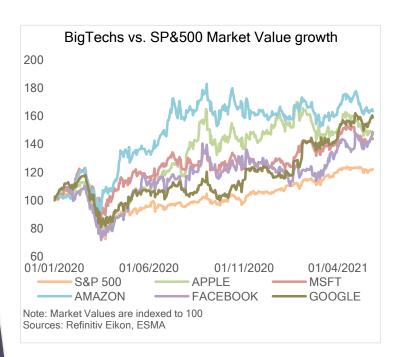
Tech entering financial services







Still limited but potential to scale up quickly



Limited direct provision of FS in the EU

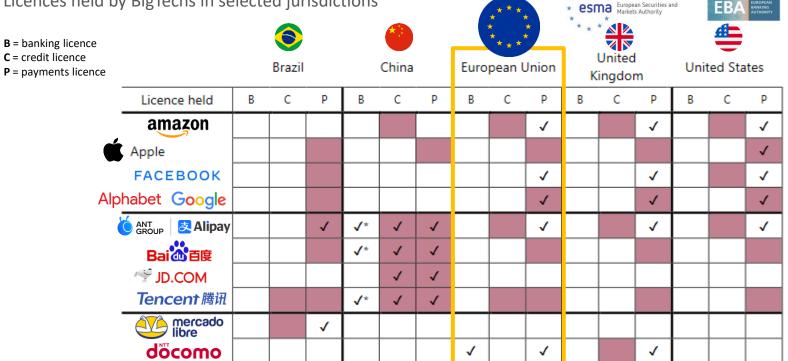
Multiple factors possibly withholding MAGs/BigTechs

But requires **monitoring** (data and network effects)

Tech entering financial services

C = credit licence

Licences held by BigTechs in selected jurisdictions



Market presence in partnership or joint venture with other FIs

Rakuten

- BigTech has entity within group that holds financial licence
- ✓* Shareholding of BigTech in these banks is below 50%
- BigTech offers financial services both through partnership or JV with other FIs and has entity within group that holds financial licence

10 Source: BIS (2021)

ESAs preliminary findings







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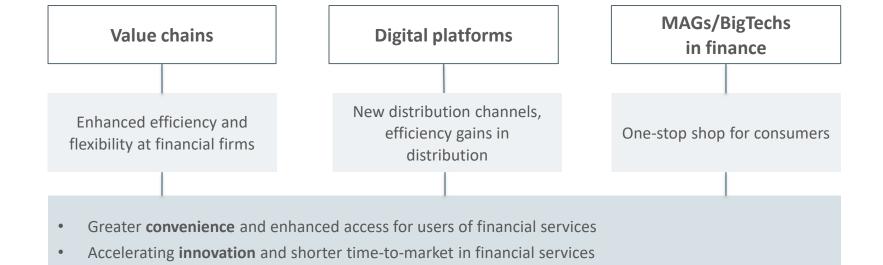
A host of opportunities

Enhanced financial inclusion









Increased competition, enhanced **Digital Single Market**, open finance

Better financial products and services at potentially lower costs

Potential new sources of risks







High dependency on third party providers Digital platforms Certain platform features may raise investor/consumer protection issues Potential for uneven playing field between MAGs and financial groups

- New forms of ICT and operational resilience risks
- Potential for **consumer detriment** (e.g., not clear with whom customers are contracting, aggressive sales techniques, insufficient financial/digital literacy on the part of customers)
- Risks in relation to the access and use of customer data
- Possible concentration and interconnectedness risks (dominant position of certain providers)
- Competition and level-playing field issues
- New forms of ML/TF risks

Discussion







- What are your views on the key market developments and risks and opportunities?
- Have you observed/do you have experience with other market developments?
 - Have you seen other engagements between third party providers and regulated firms?
- Are you aware of any other risks and opportunities?

ESAs preliminary findings







Outline



1. Overview of key market developments



2. Opportunities and risks



3. Gaps and challenges



4. Potential ways forward

3. Gaps and challenges







	Value Chains	Platforms	MAGs, BigTechs
Potential lack of regulatory certainty for firms and supervisors (e.g., less clear delineation between regulated and unregulated services) + certain requirements not entirely suited to a digital context (e.g., disclosures, complaints handling mechanisms)	√	√	√
Supervisory coordination challenges between home/host authorities, across sectors and geographies, and possibly other authorities (data protection, competition, cyber security)	✓	✓	✓
Oversight challenges (e.g. gaps in the oversight framework, lack of relevant information to monitor potential build up of risks)	✓	√	✓
Some tech providers not within scope of AML/CFT legislation or not understanding well their obligations	✓	✓	✓
Challenges in the application of current governance and conduct rules	✓	✓	✓
Existing frameworks for group supervision (CRR and CRD, Solvency II, FICOD) not capturing/adaptable to MAGs			✓
Potential risk of an uneven playing field	✓	✓	✓
Evolving nature of phenomenon and insufficient resources at regulators/supervisors complicates monitoring	✓	✓	✓

ESAs preliminary findings







Outline



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2. Opportunities and risks



3. Gaps and challenges



4. Potential ways forward







Identify market developments and risks and opportunities

Identify gaps and challenges

Review against existing and upcoming legislation

Not only existing sectoral legislation but others like FICOD,

DORA,

DMFSD,

AMLR,

DMA/DSA,

EC's retail investment strategy, GDPR, etc.

to understand to what extent they address identified risks

Make proposals

- 1. Proposals to the EC with regards to legislative changes
- 2. Proposals for ESAs with regards to supervisory engagement







4.1 Possible recommendations to EC (cross-sectoral)

Supervisory oversight over third party service providers

Oversight of concentration and systemic risks

Consider need for regulatory actions in relation to unregulated service providers

Clarity in classifying the crossborder provision of digital services

Update interpretative communications on the cross-border provision of services in a digital context

Further level 1 guidance (e.g., conduct of business, harmonisation of rules relating to FPS and ROE) Consumer protection and conduct issues

Potential need to update disclosures requirements (digital context)

Enhance the level of consumer protection in relation to the provision of digital services

Promote digital and financial literacy, in the face of mis-selling, aggressive marketing or inadequate disclosures Skills and resources of NCAs to effectively monitor digital transformation

Enhance skills and resources of regulators/supervisors

Strong support of the EC's work for the **Digital Finance Supervisory Academy** by the ESAs







4.1 Possible recommendations to EC (cross-sectoral)

Coverage of MAGs by sectoral prudential consolidation rules

Update of sectoral prudential consolidation regimes to ensure they adequately capture MAGs

Systemic, interconnectedness risks posed by MAGs/BigTechs providing financial services

Consider holistic entity-based supplementary regulation for MAGs entering financial services and reaching a substantial market share

This supplementary supervision could cover:

- Governance sound risk management and internal control mechanisms
- 2. Intra-group transactions and risk concentrations reporting
- 3. Cooperation framework among authorities (financial, competition, data, consumer protection, AML/CFT) a pan-European level framework may be more efficient than colleges of NCAs; consider also non-EU coordination

Structured cooperation framework between relevant authorities

Enhance structured cooperation between financial supervisors and other authorities (data protection, competiton, health, mobility, etc.) in relation to financial institutions' material dependencies on tech providers and platforms

Relevant for those entities that do not fall into supplementary entitybased regulation specified above

Consider existing cooperation models and EFIF as a forum for coordination







4.2 Further work for the ESAs (cross-sectoral)

Market monitoring and visibility over value **Supervisory convergence and coordination** chains and platforms Promote market monitoring in Support supervisory convergence work on fragmented value chains and digital competent authorities to better capture platforms to foster a consistent approach value chains and digital platforms' to regulation/supervision within the EU business models Enhance monitoring of concentration and Consider ways to enhance cross-border interconnectedness risks in relation to cooperation between home and host platforms and fragmented value chains authorities

Note: the recommendations above are without prejudice to possible complementary recommendations to the EC

Discussion







- What are your views on the regulatory and supervisory issues identified?
- Are there other issues that EU regulators/supervisors should consider?
- Which of those issues would you see as most pressing?
- Do you agree with the proposals?
- Do you have practical recommendations on how best to address these issues?

Next steps







■ September 2021 – January 2022:

Finalisation of Report and Advice to the European Commission

End of January 2022:

Final ESAs report on value chains, platforms and mixed activity groups to be published and submitted to the EC





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Thank you for your input today!

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