Fintech impact on banks & the implications for central bank policy

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Fintech impact on banks & implications for central bank policy



- 1. Wholesale Banks
- 2. Fixed Income
- 3. Central Banks
- 4. The Digital Currency debate & Central Banks



But first, what is Fintech?

Α

-"A list": large, well-established financial institutions; the incumbents e.g. large American banks

• e.g. large American banks

B

 Big Tech companies that are active in the financial services space but not exclusively e.g. Apple, Google, Facebook, Twitter e.g. financial institutions becoming more tech focused

C

 -Companies providing infrastructure/technology facilitating financial services transactions. Broad group including
 MasterCard, Fiserv, First Data,
 various financial market
 utilities, & exchanges like

NASDAQ

 & big tech companies offering P2P payment solutions over email & social networks

& disruptors
 proving services
 typically available
 only from banks

 -Disruptors: fast-moving companies, often startups, focused on a particular innovative technology or process. Includes Stripe (mobile payments), Betterment (automated investing), Prosper (peer-to-peer lending), Moven (retail banking), Lemonade (insurance)

Sectors in

motion,

moving

toward

each

other

over

time

1. Wholesale Banks

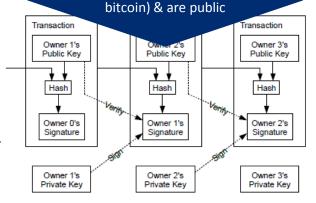
- Challenger models focus on **retail**, which was linked to mobile transformation
- <u>But</u> Fintech can help incumbent **wholesale banks** become efficient
- Significant focus on:

Back end

- Distributed Ledger

- Trading is (& is becoming increasingly) efficient...
- But post-trade still relatively labour intensive in some markets (arguably outside of FX, custody clearing)
- Scope for improvements = Settlement Blockchain?

Distributed digital ledger that maintains a continuously growing list of ordered records called blocks. Each block contains a timestamp and a link to a previous block. Transactions made in cryptocurrency (e.g.

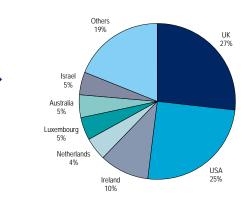


Regulation

- Artificial Intelligence

- RegTech = area to watch in 2017
- 10% of bank's total spend*
- 30,000+ staff in main US banks
- The US & UK are leading in **RegTech** globally
- Key benefits
 - (i) Artificial Intelligence and Deep Learning enable greater level of automation eg. IBM Watson
 - (ii) KYC could become an industry utility

RegTech - UK and US Dominate



Number of companies

Source: Citi Research, Based on 127 RegTech companies identified by Jan-Maarten (JM) Mulder, General Partner at Middlegame Ventures



(i) AI: Banking industry already started piloting & implementing

Area	Consumer	Corporate	Markets
Real time analytics	Paypal uses real time payment fraud analyticsBank uses RTA for customer engagement	• Bank uses real time analytics for small business loan approvals	Bank uses real time analytics to monitor trade fraud
Predictive analytics	 2 Banks use ML-based techniques for card fraud, and for targeted customer offers Bank uses ML-based techniques for payment spend analytics and personalized coupons/alerts LendingClub/ Kabbage report use of ML for credit scoring and risk management PayPal uses deep learning techniques in discovering payment fraud 	 Bank uses ML techniques for funds flow analytics Bank uses Machine Learning in its "AppBank" to automate corporate systems management Multiple banks: Tracking of corporate accounts to notifying banks for assistance, Automated sanctions compliance management 	 Bank uses ML techniques for real time trade risk management 2 Banks have deployed ML-based high frequency trading platforms 2 Banks deploying robo-advisors with ML-functionality State Street uses ML based analytics for portfolio and asset management
Machine Learning			
Deep Learning			
Video / Image Analytics	 4 Banks use facial and voice-based biometrics for identity Mastercard testing "Selfie Pay" in North America 	• 2 Banks use face and voice recognition to validate corporate users	Charles Schwab utilizes image pattern recognition to identify trading patterns
Graph analytics	Bank uses graph analytics for customer 360 profile generation	Bank uses graph analytics for cyber intrusion detection	Bank uses graph analytics for compliance and fraud analytics
Natural Language Processing & Generation	 2 Banks working on Amazon Echo based applications for account management and payments initiation DBS uses NLP to review customer chat logs to enhance quality of customer interactions 	•State Street piloting use of Natural language based techniques in its custodian tools	 2 Banks piloting use of NLP based techniques to generate research advisories for wealth management customers Bank uses news sentiment analytics for financial forecasting
Virtual Assistants / Bots	 Bank uses virtual agent technology for consumer Q&A in its DigiBank App Bank's web-based virtual agent app uses NLP Bank uses "Luvo", its virtual agent chatbot to help mortgage customers chose the best fit loan 	Bank uses virtual assistants to help business customers navigate through product detail	 E*Trade uses virtual agents to assist trading with market Q&A Multiple banks undertaking pilots for use of virtual agents to support traders with real time information
Robotic Process Automation	 Bank uses RPA for mortgage processing and reconciliations Bank uses RPA for ledger reconciliations Bank uses RPA to automate reconciliation of ATM declined transactions & disputes 	 Bank uses RPA for reconciliations and technology support. Bank uses RPA in quality assurance and ledger reconciliations 	 Bank uses RPA for market reconciliations Bank uses RPA to automate trade ledger reconciliations, testing automation and for FX account and ledger mgmt.



NON-EXHAUSTIVE

(ii) Making Distributed Ledger a Reality

Status

- Bitcoin is an open, trustless network
 - AML / KYC and other regulatory and security concerns preclude participation in such networks
- Entrepreneurs & Industry focused on implementation of blockchain / distributed ledger solutions in a closed, trusted network
 - Permissioned participation with known entities

Questions	Considerations	
Critical mass	Network adoption	
Technology choice	Need for standards (e.g. R3, HyperLedger)	
Regulatory & Legal	 i. How well does blockchain/distributed ledger fit within the current (very solid) legal & regulatory framework? ii. What happens when something goes wrong? Who is responsible? iii. Settlement finality? iv. Importance of regulated industry utilities 	
Flipping the switch How will participants migrate from current processes/technology to this new technology		

Implications

Processing efficiency

→ Real time settlement & collateral movement via ledger-to-ledger trade processing

Digital Assets

- → Digital Token can be programmed to represent any asset or contract
- Digital "Smart Contracts"
- → Contract terms can be enforced by technology
- → Payments are programmed into the digital asset



2. Fixed Income: current reality

"Electronification is expected to increase 40 percent in the government bond space and 75 percent in corporate bonds between 2015 and 2020, with the biggest opportunity in U.S. and European corporate debt..." McKinsey Capital Markets Infrastructure: An Industry Reinventing Itself

Market makers

- Current Market Makers challenged with need to lower costs & increased regulations together with regulatory complexity
 - Significant investments in trading efficiency e.g. automated trading; algos
- Disruptors: New breed of market makers = next step primary dealers?
 - Prevalent in US
 - But emerging active in Europe in IRS and Government bonds

Investors

- Current Asset Managers face similar cost & regulatory challenges
 - Automated investment advice e.g. Stock picking robo-advisors deployed by Vanguard & Charles Schwab; BlackRock purchased digital IM, FutureAdvisor; Invesco bought AI advisory platform Jemstep
 - Significant investments in automating high touch workflows e.g. axes aggregation, compression, list trades
 - Indirect disruptors? Pushed industry to be creative about trading-related protocols to help "find the other side" emergence of Algomi, Neptune, LiquidNet, all-to-all RFQs
 - "By 2020, technology will become mission critical to drive customer engagement, data mining for information on clients and potential clients, operational efficiency and regulatory and tax reporting. By 2020 most global asset managers will have a chief digital officer (CDO)" PwC: Asset Management 2020: A Brave New World
- Disruptors: could crowdfunding platforms steal investors from fund managers?



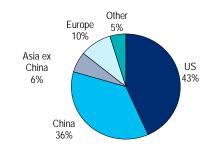
3. Central Banks

VC Investments by Geography, 2016

Competition

No pressure, little happening in Europe

- Of \$24bn total VC investments across all sectors globally, Europe captured only sub-10%
- But policy makers are embracing FinTech London emerging as global FinTech hub. FCA initiatives include Project Innovate & Regulatory Sandbox¹



Source: CB Insights and Citi Research;

Attitude

Scepticism of financial inclusion

"people better connected, more informed & increasingly empowered"

 So far, no real enthusiasm from Central Bankers, however some resources committed

- BoE Governor wants to balance financial inclusion with risk
 - Implication: just because something is new doesn't necessarily mean it should be treated differently. Similarly, just because it is outside the regulatory perimeter doesn't necessarily mean it needs to be brought inside.
- View is that financial inclusion is an additional "concern", not additional "value" & comes with many risks

"What has been will be again, what has been done will be done again; there is nothing new under the sun" 2

- Systemic associated with credit intermediation;
- Concern safety & soundness of existing firms?
- Impact to macroeconomic & macrofinancial dynamics?
- Impact to aggregate level of cyber & operational risks in financial system
- Which FinTech activities could become systemic because they provide new critical economic functions or market infrastructure [e.g. if certain digital wallets become dominant] & potentially merit higher standards of operational risk oversight

Opportunities

Recognising EU advantages

- Artificial Intelligence uses
 - RegTech and Automated back end
- RegTech Uses
 - Can add transparency and help central bankers

¹ https://www.fca.org.uk/firms/fintech-and-innovative-businesses

² From BoE Governor speech "The Promise of FinTech - Something New Under the Sun?"

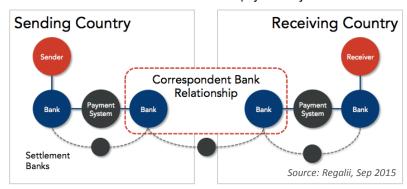
3. Central Banks & Digital currency

Hypothesis:
"Central
Bank issues
e-EUR"

- Banks could be dis-intermediated with respect to payments
- Negative rates: monetary policy can be passed through as no "lower bound" constraint
- Banks holding not needed

Cross-Border Payments: the Challenge

Payments executed through banks most typically require two transactions in two national payments systems



Wholesale banks redundant?

- Positives: **Movement of money freer**
 - > Today, inter-bank & cross-boarder payments are costly, slow, complex
- Negatives: Lose capital allocation & multiplier effects
 - Can central bank manage risks, & willingly? (substantial impact: capital/balance sheet)

Central Bank Impact

- Would transmission mechanism of monetary policy become less or more effective?
- Much debate & scepticism, but bottom line, with digital currency:
 - Central banks will know where money is
 - And negatives can be mitigated by controlling who gets it e.g. limit to banks acting as multiplier & intermediary
- Preserving key Central Bank roles: (i) Lender of Last Resort (ii) Monetary Policy?



Appendices

Agenda item

BMCG will discuss Fintech impact on banks and the implications for central bank policy. The discussion will include peer to peer lending, the emergence of alternative currencies (such as Bitcoin) and initiatives that can impact payments systems and settlements (such as block chain technology). The topic will also provide an update on trends on e-trading venues



Retail Banks

When? 2015 tipping point for financial disruption

• Where? China

• Which sector? Consumer / Retail

• Who? AliBaba, Tencent

Tracing Fintech Origins

Alibaba **Tencent** Full suite front to back financial services value. Integrates finance with social life chain from payments, microlending, banking, • WeChat = Over 1bn registered users and credit scoring to wealth management. 600MM+ monthly active users 400MM+ actively monthly users WeChat = [Whatsapp + Facebook + Finance] • could cross sell other financial services P2P payments made easy Gaining payment market share affiliate = Ant Financial (originally Alipay, transferred away in 2011), valued \$60bn last • Have a digital only bank: Webank funding round;. • Invisible Finance: Integrates taxi hailing, rail > Controls c80% of China's mobile tickets and holiday booking payment market > Yuebao AUM = \$100bn in a year! > China credit bureau underdeveloped -Now Sesame Credit gives a credit score based on big data

- Secret for success? Emergence of mass middle class; Under serviced retail customers
 Under-developed retail banking; Consumer/tech savvy population
- Threat? International Expansion. Chinese going shopping at all levels:
 - Corporate: Alibaba expanding outside China / bought non-Chinese companies
 - Retail: Chinese tourists want to shop and use AliPay... in Harrods!

Retail Banks - How is the West competing?

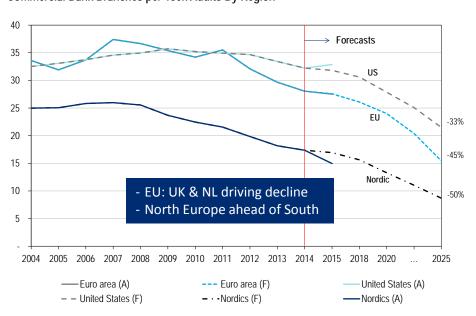
What is West doing?

- US/UK very highly developed retail sector.
- Wide range of Fintech companies, especially US, but...
 - ...Challenge = customer acquisition cost: Value proposition not compelling vs shift seen in China
- So West collaborating as a way to grow Fintech sector
- Start-ups tapping into banks to get capital access e.g. Lending Clubs
 - P2P wholesale banks: Similar risk profile to banks = capital + lending risk
 - vs China = retail funding is person to person; more diversified

What should West do?

- Trend is set: shift to mobile phones
- Banks need to rethink optimisation of distribution channel
- 2007: Nordics started reducing branches, more tech savvy; so far halved number of banks
- US slightly behind: reduction started in 2014/2015
- Winners will be: (i) digitally savvy population;
 (ii) flexible labour laws → Nordics, Benelux, UK

Commercial Bank Branches per 100k Adults By Region



Source: World Bank, Citi Research; F stands for Forecast; A stands for Actual.



Can Bitcoin be a Global Digital Currency?

Too soon?

Bitcoin...

- Value is demand vs supply; Amount of bitcoin is fixed
- Cross-border transfer low value & low frequency
- Not suitable for large scale:
 - Too volatile
 - Very dark; no transparency
 - No KYC
 - Black market
- Need a currency more widely accepted and transparent

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