

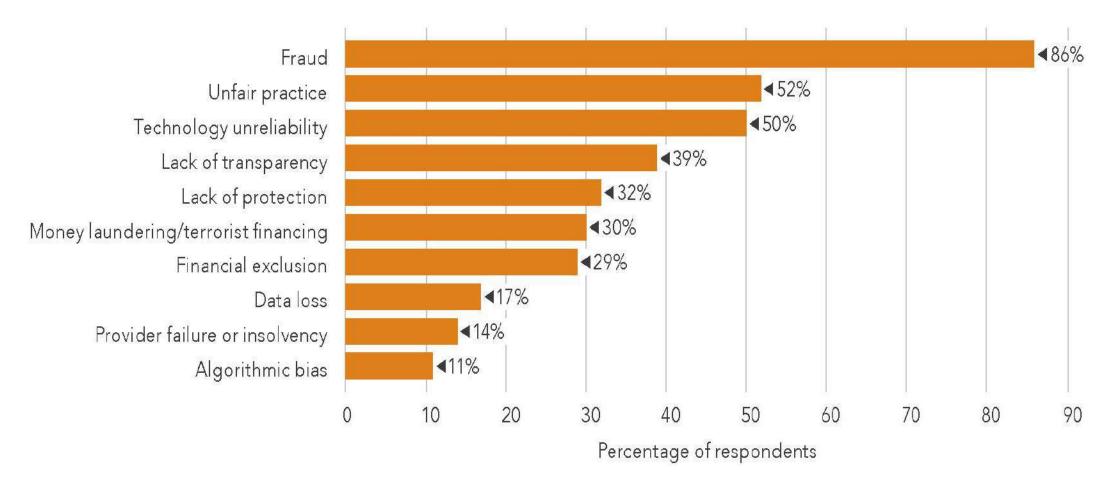
My presentation today

- Finance digitalisation post Covid has introduced new and emerging risks that warrant regulation
- Effective supervision of digitized financial services requires greater collaboration and coordination among authorities and jurisdictions
- Most regulators want to digitally transform processes supervising consumer protection but EMDEs face several challenges in achieving this
- The Cambridge Centre for Alternative Finance has several initiatives supporting the digital transformation of policy making and supervision:
 - Capacity building
 - Peer-to-peer knowledge exchange
 - Suptech tools as public goods
 - Digitisation of regulation



Why is regulation needed?

Growth in fintech and other forms of Digital Financial Services (DFS) following Covid-19 has introducing new and emerging consumer risks - particularly in the digital assets sector



<u>Source</u>: CCAF, World Bank and World Economic Forum (2022) The Global Covid-19 Fintech Market Impact and Industry Resilience Report, University of Cambridge, World Bank Group and the World Economic Forum

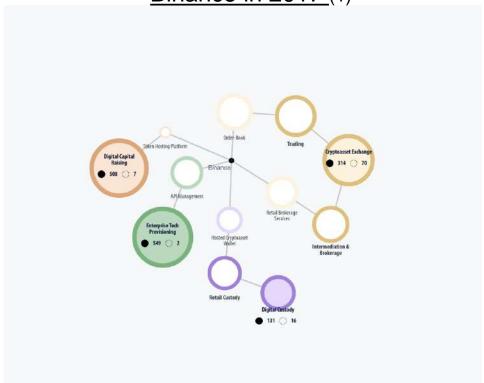


Decentralised tech innovation increases the need for collaboration across jurisdictions

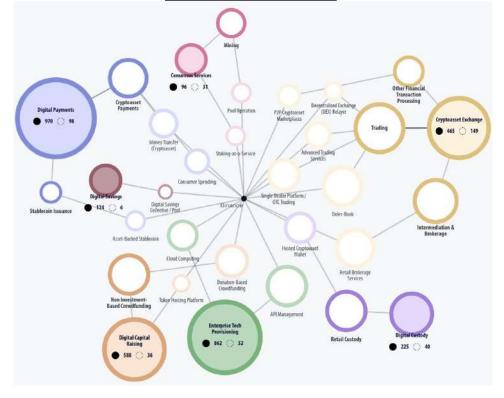
"The Recommendations in IOSCO's Consultation Report set expectations and guardrails to regulate and supervise crypto-asset markets, which are inherently cross-border in nature."

LIM Tuang Lee, Chairperson of the IOSCO Board-Level Fintech Task Force

Binance in 2017 (1)

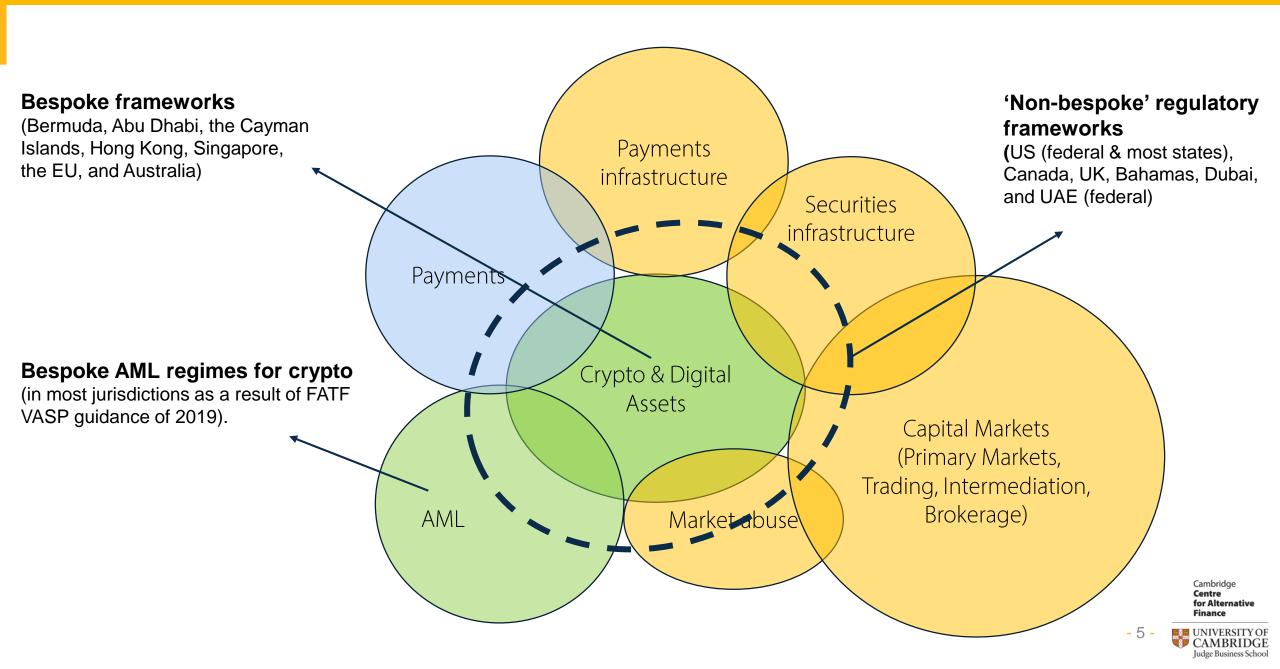


Binance in 2023



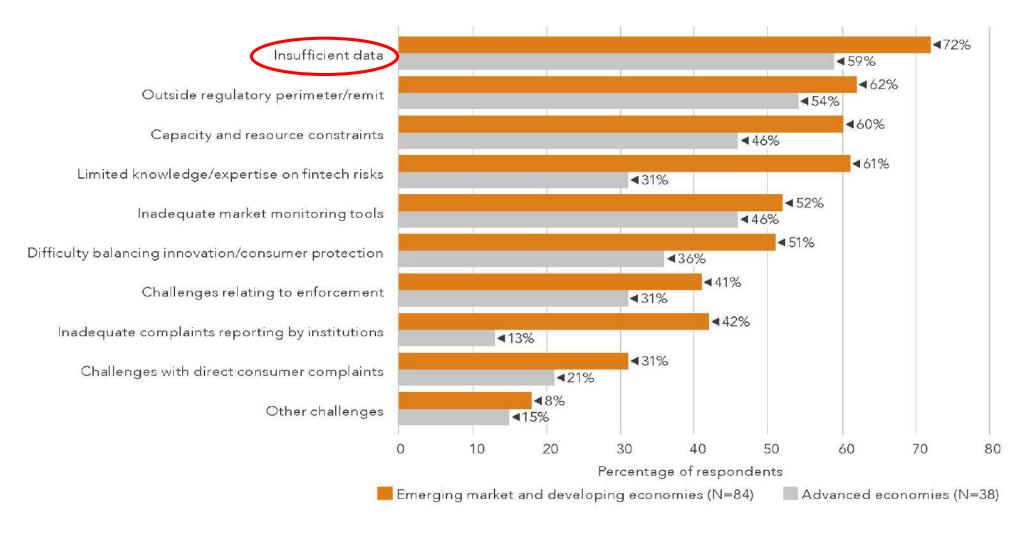


Overlapping regulatory perimeters increases the need for collaboration between authorities



Structured data is critically important to effectively regulating digital services?

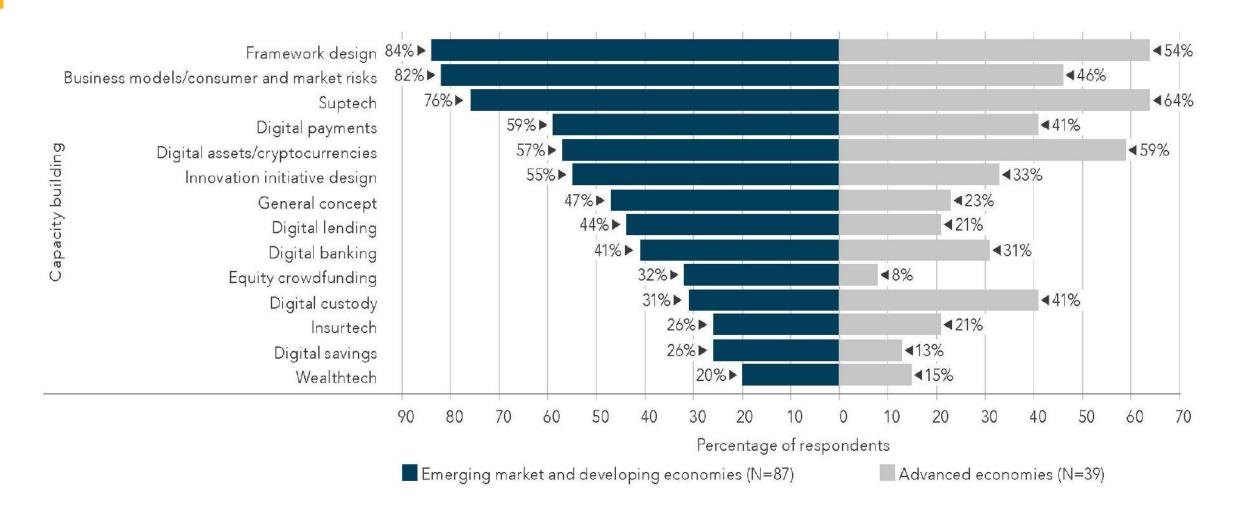
Regulators' challenges in identifying, measuring, and prioritizing emergent consumer risks





<u>Source</u>: CCAF, World Bank and World Economic Forum (2022) The Global Covid-19 Fintech Market Impact and Industry Resilience Report, University of Cambridge, World Bank Group and the World Economic Forum

What are the capacity building needs of regulatory authorities?



<u>Source</u>: CCAF, World Bank and World Economic Forum (2022) The Global Covid-19 Fintech Market Impact and Industry Resilience Report, University of Cambridge, World Bank Group and the World Economic Forum



CCAF Initiative # 1: Capacity building programmes addressing financial digitalisation



Duration: 8 weeks Two Cohorts per year



Duration: 8 weeks Two cohorts per year



Duration: 7 weeks Two cohorts per year



Duration: 8 weeks Two cohorts per year









Cambridge
Centre
for Alternative
Finance

CCCAF Initiative # 2: Regulatory Community Platform for peer-to-peer knowledge exchange

Regulator Knowledge Exchange



Community driven

Scalable capacity building informed by a thriving globally inclusive community of regulators



Digitized for scale

A platform to host community cocreated, and third party, digital public goods, for the benefit of the community members



Inclusive and trusted platform

An independent, impartial, not-for-profit entity, delivering significant convening power

A peer led and community driven digital platform for financial services regulators and policymakers to enable effective capacity building, seamless knowledge exchange and collaborative problem-solving



Interactive digital tools

Collaborative problem-solving through diagnostic, intelligence and data sharing tools



Community-driven online programmes

Interactive and collaborative capacity building



Digitised Technical Assistance

Targeted, coordinated and cost-effective TA at scale via digital tools and matching services

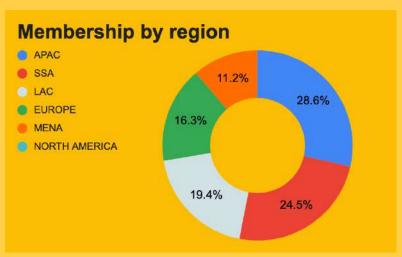


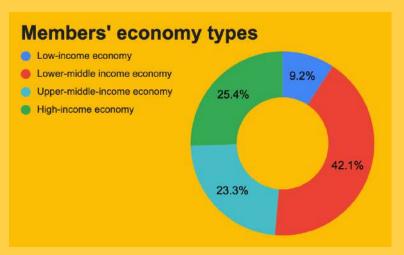
Trusted digital resources

Crowdsourced and digitized knowledge products support increased regulatory capacity





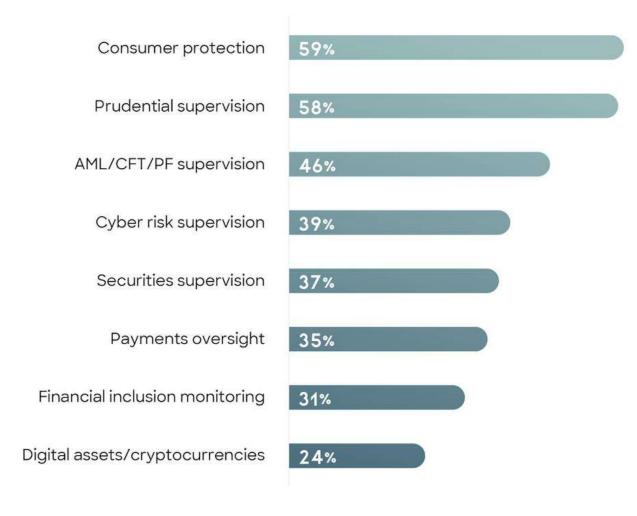




Join the platform via www.rke.ccaf.io

CCAF Initiative # 3: Cambridge Suptech Lab

WHAT ARE THE THEMATIC FOCUS AREAS OF YOUR SUPTECH INITIATIVE(S)?

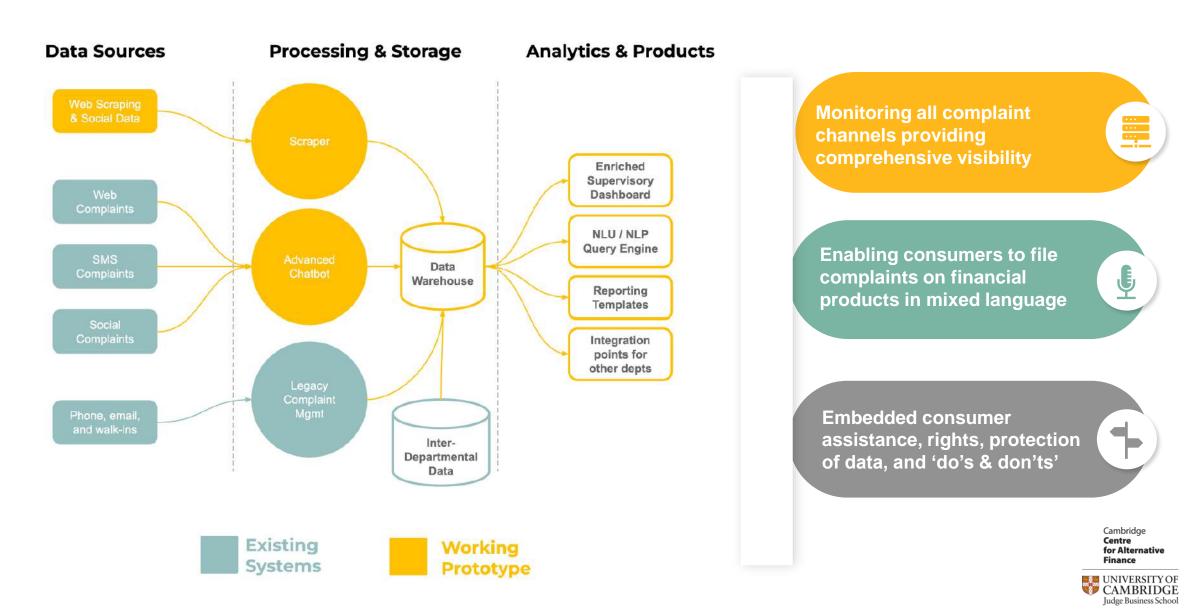


- Authorities need data teams, more data sharing and data synthesis as a foundation.
- EMDEs lag DEs in Suptech adoption: they need training, technical assistance, digital tools, and funding for design & development.



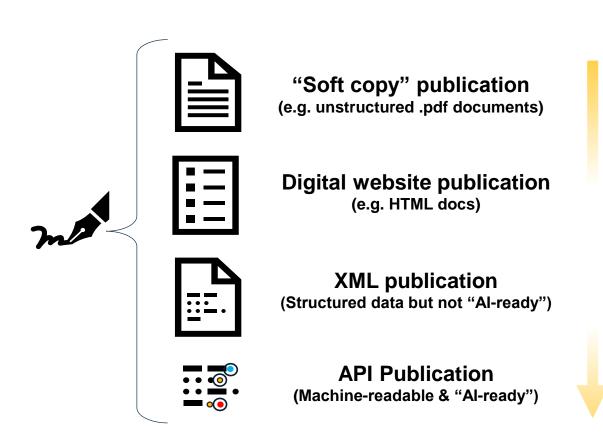
Cambridge Suptech Lab: Building digital supervisory tools as public goods

Next-Generation Consumer Complaints Management System



CCAF Initiative # 4: Supporting regulators' migration to 'Al-ready' machine-readable rule books

Machine-Readable regulation provides structured data to enable policy and supervision leveraging Al



Almost all regulators in developing & many in developed economies

A few regulators in developed economies: e.g. Bank of England & FCA (UK), Australia

Some US Federal Agencies, some EU agencies, and UK (FCA)

One regulator: FINRA (US) (50% completed with manual process at YE2022)

