

Finance & Management News

EBA assesses impact of FinTech on payment institutions' and e-money institutions' business models

The European Banking Authority (EBA) has published a thematic Report on the impact of FinTech on payment institutions' (PIs) and electronic money institutions' (EMIs) business models. This Report points out the EBA's key observations on PIs' and EMIs' strategies and business model changes, in particular focusing on the current trends and drivers, the different approaches to FinTech, including their interaction with BigTech firms, and the level of implementation of innovative technologies.

The Report, which is in line with the priorities listed in its FinTech Roadmap, does not foresee or intend to model scenarios for potential future development of institutions. The Report aims to share knowledge and provide support to supervisors and other stakeholders in identifying and understanding the main trends that could impact PIs' and EMIs' business models and pose potential challenges to their sustainability.

The report can be accessed at

www.eba.europa.eu/-/eba-assesses-impact-of-fintech-on-payment-institutions-and-e-money-institutions-business-models.

Source: www.eba.europa.eu

Brexit Supports

Over the summer in conjunction with the Consultative Committee of Accountancy Bodies (CCAB-I) the Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation hosted information sessions on steps that small businesses and their accountants should take to prepare for Brexit in the border counties.

Topics that were covered include:

- The range of Government supports for businesses, including cashflow management
- Import and export controls, including customs
- Supply chain management
- Certification and standards for industrial products

Maureen Kelly, Knowledge Manager CPA provided an update on the expected impact of Brexit on the Accountancy Profession as a representative of CCAB-I. Local Enterprise Offices, Enterprise Ireland, InterTradeIreland, National Standards Authority of Ireland, Health and Safety Authority, Competition and Consumer Protection Commission, Strategic Banking Corporation of Ireland, Microfinance Ireland and the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine provided information on the supports they provide.

Links to all these supports for Members in preparing for Brexit can be found on our Brexit Resource page on the CPA website.

Source: www.cpaireland.ie

Central Bank note outlines the landscape for London and other EU financial centres post Brexit

London likely to remain a very large global financial centre (GFC) even in adverse Brexit scenarios. Impact of Brexit on London's GFC could be very small due to the 'premium' London enjoys.

A less open, productive, and rich UK might influence London's GFC and other financial centres in the EU, including Dublin.

The Central Bank has published a Financial Stability Note by Silvia Calò and Valerie Herzberg which examines the future of Global Financial Centres (GFC) after Brexit, from an EU perspective. The research presents a set of scenarios for the future of London and other financial centres in Europe after Brexit and finds the impact of fundamental factors on London could be very small. The potential dispersal of financial services to smaller centres like Dublin could have an impact on those centres.

One of the scenarios suggests that London will remain one of the major global centres irrespective of shock impacts. This takes into consideration data for the size of the country and

city, trade openness, economic development, host city innovation, dominant currencies and legacy effects. However London's status might be vulnerable to changes effected by new trading arrangements, disruption in global value chains, and institutional reshaping and associated uncertainty.

Finally, the analysis suggests that even if the City of London remains robust to adverse conditions, the impact of relocations on smaller centres like Dublin, Amsterdam or Luxembourg could be quite material.

The rapidly growing and changing nature of the Dublin financial centre, coupled with the visible fragmentation of finance in Europe raises questions about the evolution of financial stability risks. The Note concludes that the Central Bank of Ireland has already addressed some of these risks - for instance through a thorough authorisations process and by focusing resources on identifying and mitigating risks.

Source: www.centralbank.ie