









Innovation in Central Banking

Experience at the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic (BCRD)

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Technological Innovation vs.
 Digital Transformation vs.
 central Banks

II. BCRD experience and lessons learned

III. Advances in Payment Systems and Fintechs

IV. Cybersecurity in DR

V. Conclusions



II. Technological Innovation

Or...

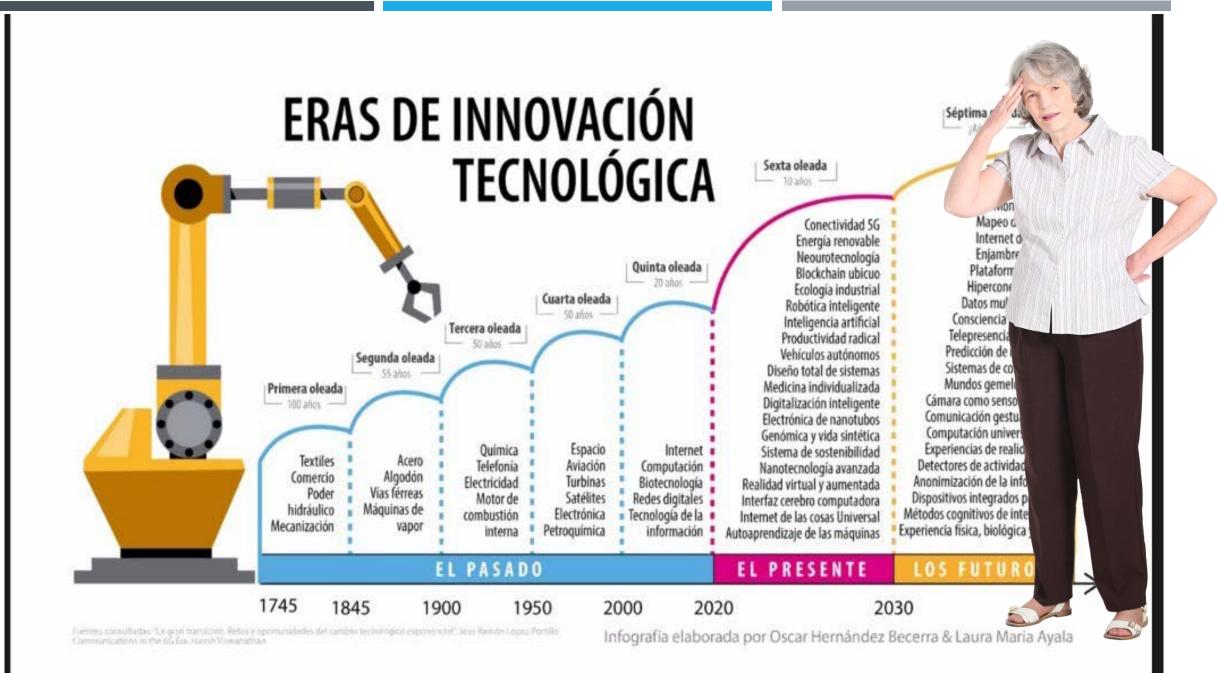


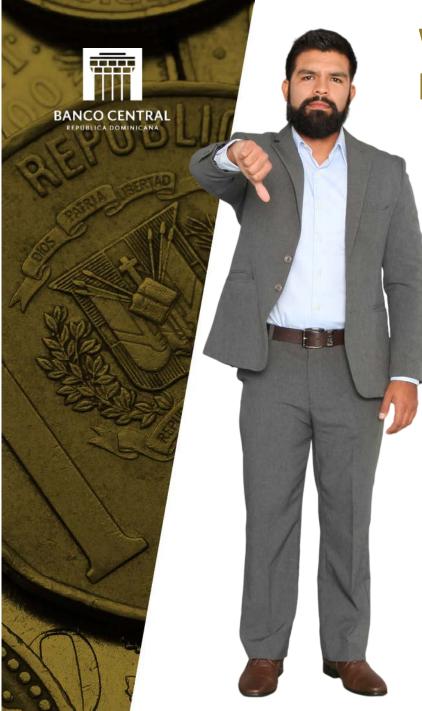
Digital transformation: "integration of new technologies in all areas of an institution to change the way it operates".

It is not an option to be evaluated, nor a possibility to be considered in the medium or long term; it is a requirement to be assumed immediately, with a positive attitude towards the changes brought about by digitalization.









Why are traditional players losing ground?

They have been conservative

They keep away from people

They do not respond quickly to the needs of the new generations

Low innovation

Concentration on high-volume lines of business and not retail

Key disrupters





Personalization Expectation (clients)

Cybersecurity Risks

Alternatives to Banking (suppliers)

Balance between Innovation and Regulation

What do we associate central banks with?

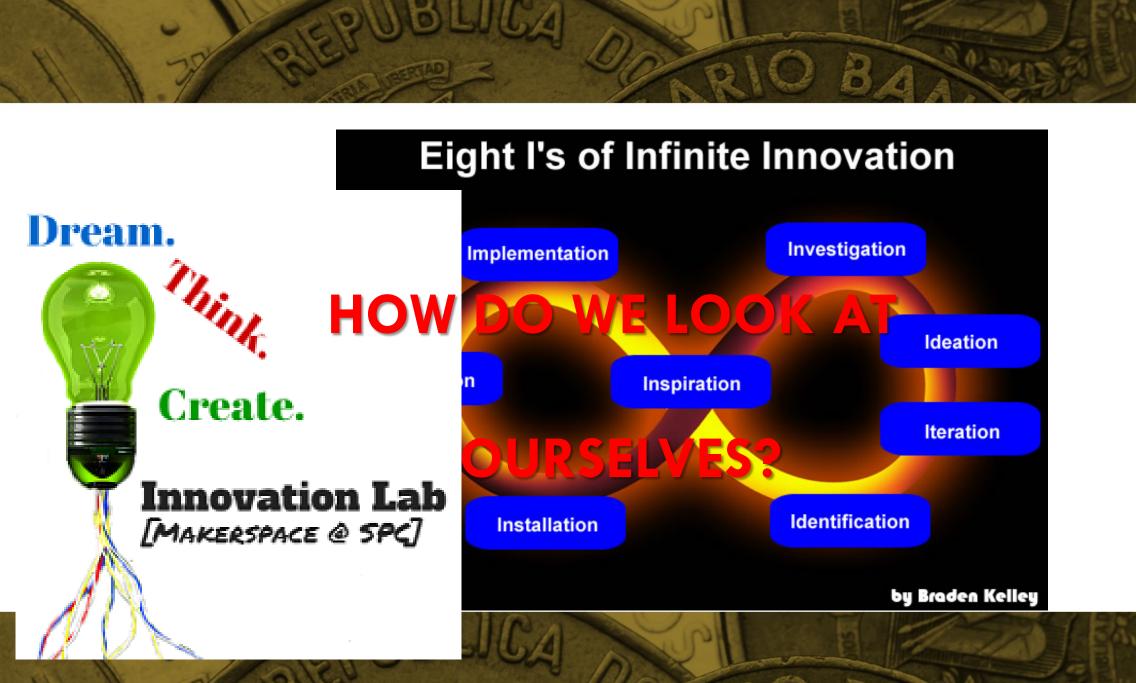














III. BCRD experience and lessons learned

HOW HAVE WE HANDLED IT AT THE BCRD?

INWARDS

SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION DEPUTY MANAGEMENT

SUPPORT FROM PLANNING AND COMMUNICATIONS AREAS

OUTWARDS

PAYMENTS SYSTEMS

CYBERSECURITY

TECHNOLOGICAL: INNOVATION:

HOW ARE WE DOING IT?

Objective:

Sectorial payments
(CBDC, eP
EPEs)

Compliance
Evaluation
Tool (HEC)*

Connectivity
and
Redundancy*

Open
Banking
(API's)*

Payments Ecosystem for Digital
Signature in
financial
processes

Innovation Hub

USING OUR MAIN WEAPON: THE REGULATION

Collaboration

ongoing)





Innovate to regulate or regulate to innovate?

Aspects to be regulated:

- Company incorporation, local or cross-border, shareholders.
- KyC and compliance (to them and to customers)
- Protection of users' rights (personal data and their money).
- Guarantees for proper operation, not impacting macroeconomic balance
- Transparency
- Interoperability
- Hidden costs
- Contingency mechanisms, continuity of operations
- Dissolution procedure....etc.



III. Advances in Payment Systems and Fintechs

Participants









TSS



IV



Payment Services Providers







Payment Aggregators



EPE

XML



EIF **ARAtm**

Supporting

entities



Bank Subagents Cards

SCC

LBTR System

Direct Db and Cr

Securities

Mobile **Payments** Recharge and **Payment** of Bills

Payment Instruments















Instant Payments

Direct Deposits and Credits

Bank Cards

Electronic Payment Entity



Sole proprietorship authorized by the Board of Directors to provide payment services through electronic payment accounts through technological solutions



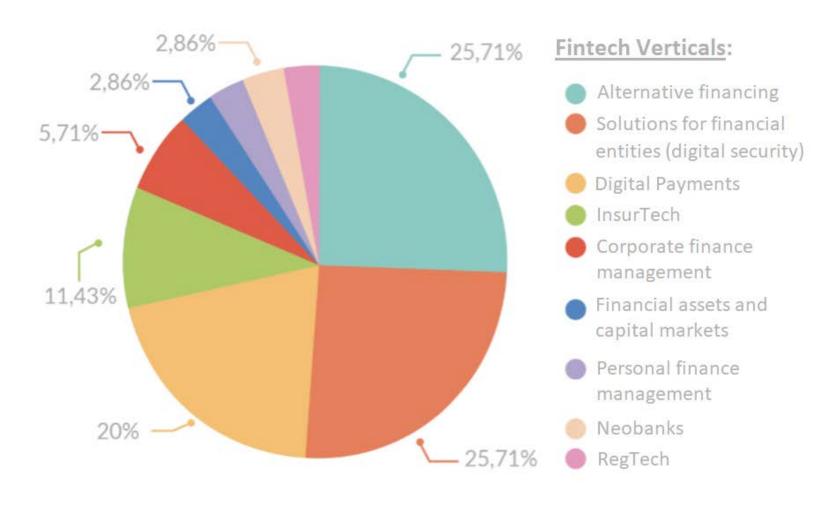
To have a minimum paid-in capital of RD\$15.0 million, to be increased according to the risks associated with the provision of the service



They will manage electronic payment accounts for use by individuals or legal entities that will be accessible through technological solutions.

FINTECHS IN DR









HUB DE INNOVACIÓN FINANCIERA REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA







Superintendencia del Mercado de Valores de la República Dominicana



What is the HUB?



It is a space dedicated to dialogue and consultation for innovative regulated and non-regulated companies that wish to develop their projects in the Dominican financial sector.

WHO ARE ITS MEMBERS?













Objetivos



To guide



Innovators within the current legal framework

To promote



Innovations in the Dominican financial system

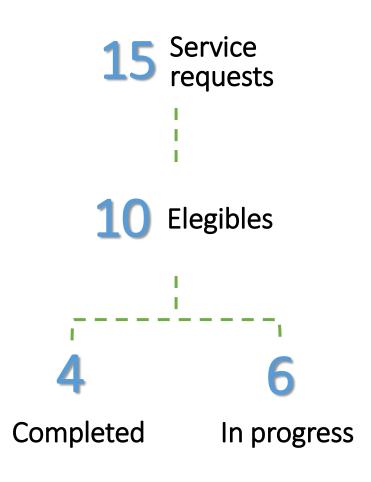
To observe

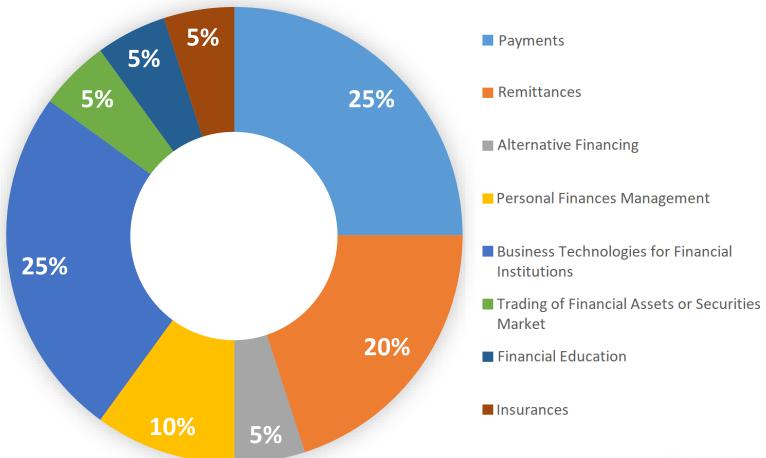


Trends to promote innovative reforms



Initiative Impact Areas









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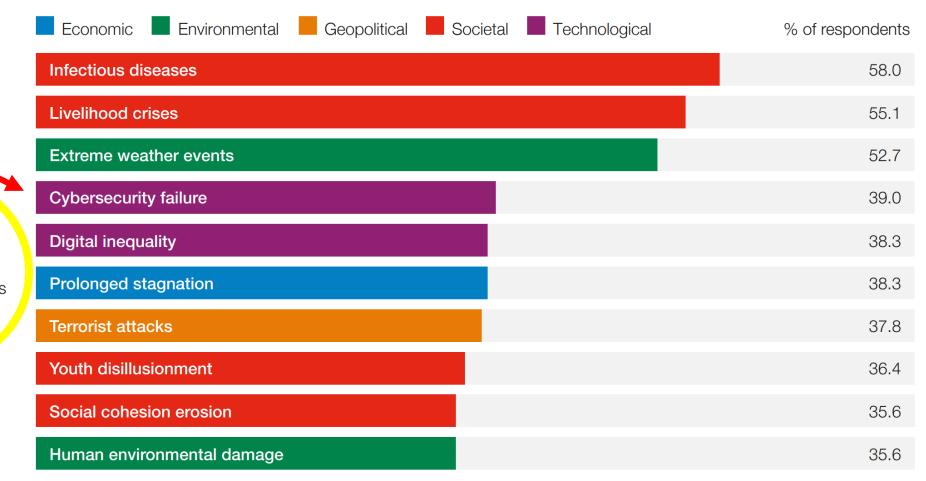


IV. Cybersecurity in DR

World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report 2021



When do respondents forecast risks will become a critical threat to the world?



Clear and present dangers

Short-term risks (0 – 2 years)

Risk management measures



Strengthening the regulatory and normative cybersecurity framework Strengthening
of
administrative
and
technological
controls in the
cybersecurity
area

Ongoing entities' technical staff training

Continuous
exchange of
information
and experience
between
entities and
regulators at
the local and
international
level

Establishment
of internal and
sectoral
cybersecurity
incident
response
mechanisms

CSIRT Structural Diagram



General Manager

Incident Management

Cybersecurity Lab

Threat Intelligence

Ш





Regulation Framework



Purpose

• To establish the general principles and guidelines for the regulated entities to ensure the integrity, availability and confidentiality of the information and the optimal operation of their Information Systems and Technological Infrastructure.

Scope of Application

- Financial Intermediation Entities (FIEs) participating in SIPARD.
- Administrators and other SIPARD Participants.
- Support Entities and Related Services interconnected with any FIU or to SIPARD.



Conclusions

Future Perspectives: role of the regulator



Pressure of change on the ecosystem

New regulation

Customer expectations

Technology

New players in the ecosystem, including government entities*

Leveling cyber risk management

Guarantee of Security, Integrity and Privacy

Banca abierta frente a la "banca de bolsillo"

Differentiation between the entity that faces the customer (24/7, accessibility, personalization...) and the entity/s that provide services, both core business and infrastructure services Segmentation vs. interconnection

New but interoperable products, services and types of entities

INTERNAL CULTURE CHANGE!

It is up to us to regulate and supervise, seeking a balance between.....



Promoting safety and efficiency

Managing innovation

Protecting the user

Promoting competition and regulatory fairness

Ensuring legal certainty

"All this would not have been possible without a regulation driven by the Central Bank, which seeks a balance between promoting innovation in the provision of financial services, including the emergence of new players in the ecosystem, and the preservation of financial stability and user protection.

As central banks, we have opened spaces and forums for collaboration and learning.... in which guidelines and policies related to topics such as open banking, cybersecurity, the Cloud, Artificial Intelligence, and more recently, discussions on the benefits of distributed technologies, central bank digital money (CBDC), cryptocurrencies and many other novelties that are already part of our daily work.



We at the Central Bank wish to reiterate once again our commitment to this progress and modernization, to this drive towards a financial and payment system that is as digital as possible, and to the financial inclusion of traditionally underserved sectors.

But always, within a framework of economic and financial stability for all, to contribute to achieving "a fairer, sustainable and inclusive economy that leaves no one behind."

Héctor Valdez Albizu, Governor of the Central Bank





<u>Div. de Traducc.</u>: Innovation in Central Banking Experience BCRD - July 2022 (Eng)

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