# FINANCIAL MARKETS AND INSTITUTIONS

# OTHER INTERMEDIARIES

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### **AGENDA**



- Other intermediaries with specialized business models
- FinTech
- Mutuality in finance

- **Specialised** in customers (f.i. consumers) or products (f.i. leasing)
- Funds from money markets (no deposits), equity and bonds
- Assets with higher credit risk, fewer regulatory constraints



- Funds raised mainly in money markets (but also stocks and bonds), targeting high volumes of small-sized short/medium term loans:
  - Lower liquidity risks (no deposits): still no secondary market
  - Lower interest rate risk (shorter duration): still A/L gap
  - Higher credit risks: more concentration (geographical, customers, ...),
    more limited selection/monitoring tools → higher interest income
  - Lower level of regulation/supervision: still subject to disclosures and protection of retail borrowers/savers
- Frequently, captives



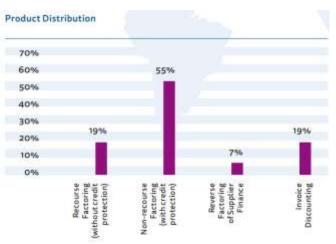


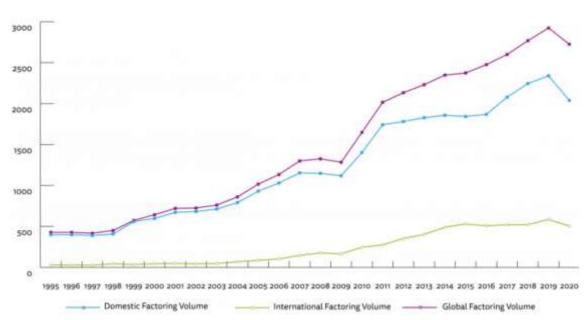
Audi Financial Services

### 1) factoring: FCI data

- commercial credit: not only financial needs administration and guarantees
- sums discounted (credit) or simply cashed in, with or without recourse
- reverse factoring originated from debtor (f.i. key companies in complex value chains)

# Evolution of Global Factoring Volume (in Euro billions)



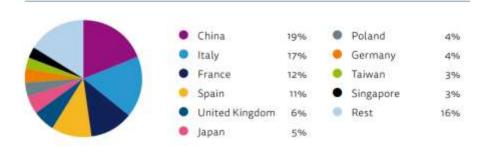


#### FCI Members Domestic Volume 2020 Islamic 800,000 Factoring 700,000 600,000 Reverse Recourse 500,000 Non-recourse 400,000 Invoice 300,000 Discounting 200,000 100,000 Collection Only North Asia-Pacific Europe

#### Share of 2020 FCI International Factoring Volume

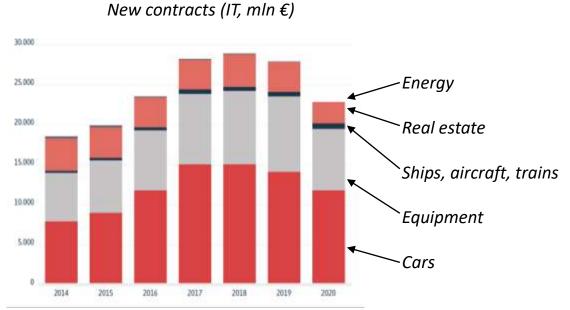


#### Share of 2020 FCI Factoring Volume

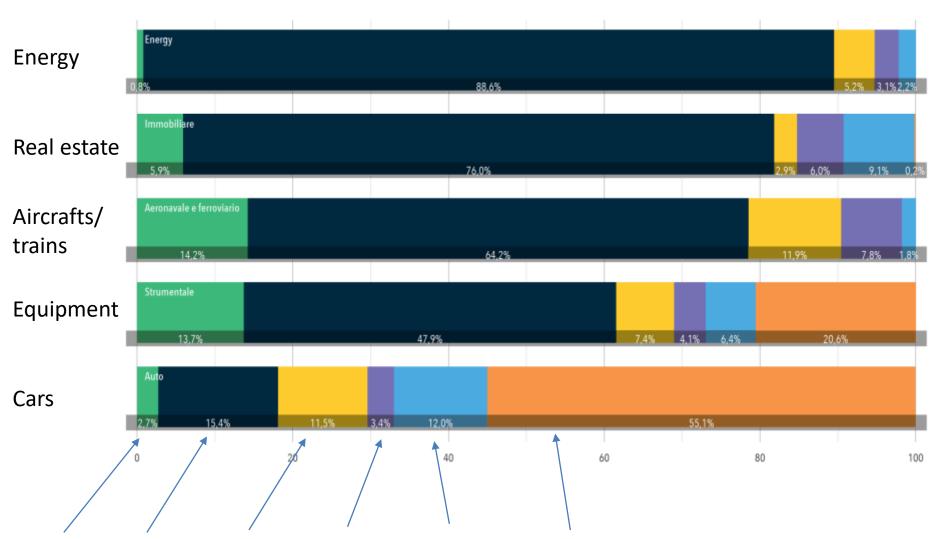


### 2) leasing: Assilea data for Italy

- on real estate, equipment, ships, aircrafts, cars, ...: using an asset without ownership
- chance to redeem or not the asset at the maturity date
- operational (from constructor/maker) or financial (from financial intermediaries)
- substantially, borrowing (payment of principal and interest), formally renting
- again, offering additional accounting, administration and tax advantages
- (sale and) lease-back



Assilea data for Italy (distribution channels)



Direct sales / Bank branch / Financial agent / Credit broker / Banks (convention) / Sellers (convention)

### 3) Consumer credit: Bank of Italy data

- purpose: current personal consumption (usually with limits, f.i. 200-75.000€, other than real estate and debt refinancing)
- protection of retail borrowers strong in most countries (transparency, contracts, ...)
- many technical forms with huge cross-country variation (from direct debit to salary to revolving credit cards, ...)
- may require personal or insurance guarantees

Figure 4 - Ratio of consumer credit to non-financial private sector total loans

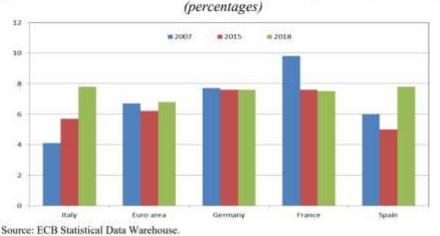
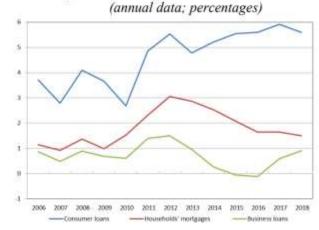


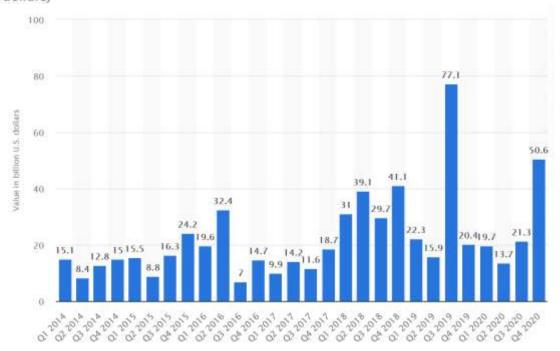
Figure 6 - Risk-adjusted returns on different assets for Italian banks



# **FINTECH**

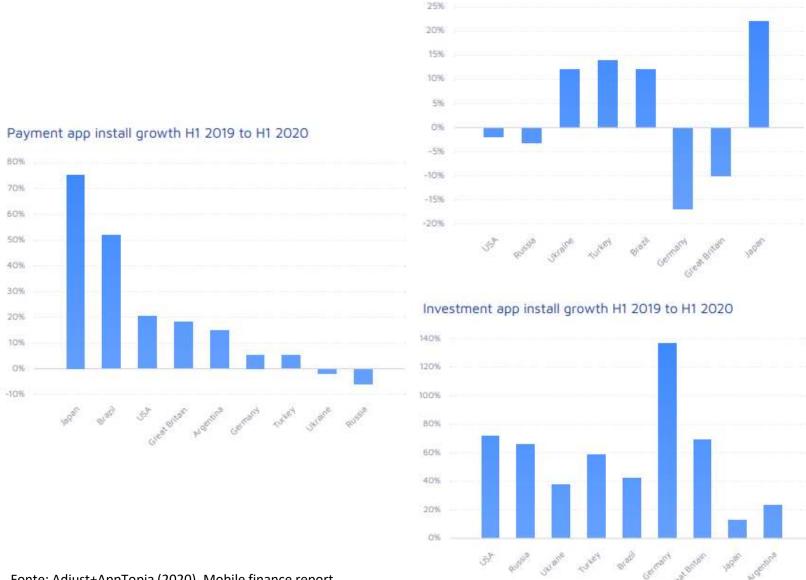


Value of investment in Fintech globally from 1st quarter 2014 to 4th quarter 2020 (in billion U.S. dollars)



# **FINTECH**

Banking app install growth H1 2019 to H1 2020



### **MUTUALITY AND FINANCE**

- Issue: limited supply for funding a large number of small operations
- Different models:
  - Originally: urban (Schulze-Delitzsch, Luzzatti) and rural (Raiffeisen, Wollemborg) credit unions
  - Today: cooperative banks, but also
    Islamic finance and microfinance



- Undistributable profits, maximum share ownership and headcount voting: agency issues, lower efficiency, smaller scale
- Some conflicts of interest with politics and "relaxed" regulation (f.i. 1980's S&L US)
- Today very close to non-mutuals (products, supervision, ...), yet tax advantages
- Not only banking: MGCI offer guarantees to access bank loans