

What drives the expansion of peer-to-peer lending? (Havrylchyk, Mariotto, Rahim, Verdier)

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* Opinions expressed here are personal and do not reflect those of the EBA

THE PAPER IN 2 SLIDES (1/2)

- **Objective 1:** determine whether the expansion of P2P lending is driven by:
 - The weakness of local banks *financial crisis driver*
 - Market structure *competition driver*
 - Access to the internet *technology driver*
- **Objective 2:** determine whether the expansion of P2P is subject to a spatial correlation effect (more P2P in neighbouring areas)
- **Objective 3:** investigate the socio-economic drivers of P2P lending expansion
- **Methodology:** relies on volume/transaction data from Prosper and Lending Club on the cross-section of (more than 3000) US counties, taken as units of local financial market. Econometrics: Spatial Autoregressive Model (with MLE)

THE PAPER IN 2 SLIDES (2/2)

➤ **Results:** P2P lending expansion is higher where:

- Higher education, lower poverty *switching to technology is less costly*
- Higher share of Black/Hispanic *online lending does not discriminate as much as..*
- Lower branch penetration / lower bank concentration *brand loyalty is a barrier*
- (!) Access to technology does not play a role
- (!) Local banks' 'health' does not play role

Extremely interesting exercise contributing to a better understanding of peer-to-peer lending, one of the main *FinTech* innovations in recent times.

EBA interest/role in *FinTech* is enshrined in founding regulation

- **Art 9: tasks related to consumer protection and financial activities**

‘establish a committee on financial innovation [...] monitor new and existing activities [...] collect and analyse consumer trends [...] adopt guidelines and recommendations [...] promoting safety and soundness of markets and convergence of regulatory practices [...] issue warnings [...] temporarily prohibit or restrict certain financial activities’

1 warning and 2 opinions on virtual currencies

1 opinion on crowdfunding

- **Art 22: systemic risk**

‘address any risk of disruption in financial services’

Mandates under revised Payment Services Directive (PSD2)

- **Is there room for exploring the ‘bank alternative’ within the cross-section of counties, beyond the bank ratios analysis already performed?**
- **Collateral:** the platforms cover unsecured lending (majority of which is debt consolidation). Do borrowers go to the platforms where debt consolidation via mortgage debt is not an option? → see US FHFA Zip-code level house price index (HPI)
- **Bank lending standards:** is there any county-level or local measure of lending standards? Are bank **loan approval rates** available at branch level?
- **Borrower creditworthiness assessment:**
 - In the paper: higher share of Black and Hispanic minorities foster P2P lending;
 - US Consumer Protection Bureau (2015): *Black and Hispanic consumers are far more likely to be credit invisible or have unscored credit records (from major NCRAs operating in the US)*
 - *No discrimination or laxer credit history requirements? Is there a measure of credit scores penetration at county level?*

THANK YOU



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