Crypto Assets

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Until Recently, Supervised Institutions' Remained Interested in Crypto-Assets

- Through early 2023, supervised institutions across the Federal Reserve system continued to express interest in crypto-asset-related activities, even amidst the "crypto winter" of 2021-2022
- Key drivers of this continued interest included:
 - Customer demand
 - Revenue opportunities
 - Competitive pressure



However, Most Institutions Were Still Proceeding Cautiously

- Relatively few "live" offerings
- Limited direct exposure to crypto-assets
- Some use cases being explored include:
 - Crypto-asset collateralized loans
 - Crypto-asset custody (in-house and via sub-custodian)
 - Crypto-asset trade facilitation
 - Stablecoin issuance and distribution
 - Other "crypto-adjacent" activities











While Supervisors Continued To Provide Additional Clarity

- In November 2021, Federal Banking Agencies (FBAs) issued a joint statement on policy sprint initiatives and next steps
- By late 2022, the FBAs had all issued guidance on engagement in crypto-assetrelated activities
 - Notification (all) & non-object (OCC)
 - Legal permissibility (all)
 - Safety and soundness, consumer protection, and legal compliance (all)
- The FBAs had also begun incorporating crypto into supervisory approaches







Now, Supervised Institutions' Continued Interest in Crypto-Assets is Less Certain

- Recent events appear to have heightened supervised institutions' caution regarding crypto-asset-related activities
- Several institutions have paused or exited activities altogether
- Failure of banks perceived as having been crypto-friendly has heightened reputational risk



As Supervisors Sharpen Focus on Risks

- FBA and other stakeholder communications in 2021-2022 highlighted various risks
- Joint Statements by FBAs in 2023 focused on specific risks:
 - Joint Statement on Crypto-Asset Risks to Banking Organizations
 - Joint Statement on Liquidity Risks to Banking Organizations Resulting from Crypto-Asset Market Vulnerabilities
- Supported by Administration's Roadmap to Mitigate Cryptocurrencies' Risks

Liquidity, Other Risks in Focus in FBA Joint Statements in 2023

- Deposits "may be susceptible to large and rapid inflows as well as outflows," driven by "end customers' react[ion] to crypto-asset-sector-related market events, media reports, and uncertainty"
- Crypto-asset market volatility and potential impacts on deposit flows
- Crypto-asset industry interconnection and contagion
- Lagging risk management or governance practices
- Legal uncertainties
- Fraud and scams
- Unfair, deceptive, or abusive practices

Where Do We Go from Here?

- Supervised institutions' future level of interest remains uncertain
- Supervised institutions may still engage in legally permissible crypto-asset-related activities
- Provided they can conduct the activities in a safe, sound, and legally compliant manner
- What can you do?
 - Read recent guidance and joint statements and understand what they say
 - Maintain an ongoing and open dialogue with your regulators about your plans, interest, or any questions





Resources

- Joint Statement on Liquidity Risks to Banking Organizations Resulting from Crypto-Asset Market Vulnerabilities (February 2023)
- Joint Statement on Crypto-Asset Risks to Banking Organizations (January 2023)
- Policy Statement on Section 9(13) of the Federal Reserve Act (January 2023)
- SR 22-6 / CA 22-6: Engagement in Crypto-Asset-Related Activities by Federal Reserve-Supervised Banking Organizations (August 2022)



