



Policy Statement on Financial Technology Companies' Eligibility to Apply for National Bank Charters

July 31, 2018

It is the policy of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) to consider applications for national bank charters from companies conducting the business of banking, provided they meet the requirements and standards for obtaining a charter. This policy includes considering applications for special purpose national bank charters from financial technology (fintech) companies that are engaged in the business of banking but do not take deposits.

This policy statement is based on broad authority granted to the OCC by the National Bank Act,¹ as implemented in existing regulation² and established OCC procedures.³

The OCC is issuing this policy statement to clarify its intent to exercise its existing chartering authority. The OCC also recognizes the importance of supporting responsible innovation in the federal banking system to better enable the system to

- evolve to meet the needs of the consumers, businesses, and communities it serves;
- operate in a safe and sound manner;
- provide fair access to financial services;
- treat customers fairly; and
- promote economic opportunity and job creation.

The OCC recognizes that the business of banking evolves over time, as do the institutions that provide banking services. As the banking industry changes, companies that engage in the business of banking in new and innovative ways should have the same opportunity to obtain a national bank charter as companies that provide banking services through more traditional means. The OCC will require these new entrants to the national banking system to adhere to the same high standards that apply to all national banks.

The OCC adopts this policy after careful consideration of the extensive stakeholder feedback and public comment received over the past two years.

¹ See 12 USC 21, 26, and 27.

² See 12 CFR 5.20.

³ See [Comptroller's Licensing Manual](#), specifically the "[Charters](#)" booklet (September 2016) and the [Comptroller's Licensing Manual Supplement](#), "Considering Charter Applications From Financial Technology Companies" (July 2018).



OCC Chartering Authority

The National Bank Act gives the OCC broad authority to grant charters for national banks to carry on the “business of banking.” This authority extends to special purpose national banks. As defined in the OCC’s regulations, the “business of banking” includes any of the three core banking functions of receiving deposits, paying checks, or lending money. Section 5.20 of the OCC’s regulations provides that, to be eligible for a national bank charter, a special purpose national bank must conduct at least one of these three core banking functions. Thus, the OCC has authority to grant a national bank charter to a fintech company that engages in one or more of those core banking activities.

OCC Support for Responsible Innovation

The federal banking system must adapt to the rapid technological changes taking place in the financial services industry to remain relevant and vibrant and to meet the evolving needs of the consumers, businesses, and communities it serves. The OCC encourages all national banks and federal savings associations to develop strategies that incorporate responsible innovation to address the changing operating environment and evolving needs and preferences of their customers. The OCC has developed an agency-wide framework to support responsible innovation throughout the federal banking system and established the Office of Innovation to serve as a clearinghouse for innovation-related matters and a point of contact for OCC staff, banks, and nonbanks to facilitate innovation-related activities.

Considering applications from fintech companies for national bank charters is one important way that the OCC supports responsible innovation in the federal banking system. Companies engaged in the business of banking should have a path to become a national bank, provided they meet the rigorous standards necessary to become and succeed as a national bank.

Chartering a qualified fintech company as a national bank would also have important public policy benefits. The national bank charter provides a framework of uniform standards and robust supervision. Applying this framework to fintech companies that qualify can level the playing field with regulated institutions and help ensure that they operate in a safe and sound manner and fairly serve the needs of consumers, businesses, and communities. In addition, applying the OCC’s uniform supervision over national banks, including fintech companies, will help promote consistency in the application of laws and regulations across the country and ensure that consumers are treated fairly. More broadly, providing a path for fintech companies to become national banks promotes consumer choice, economic growth, modernization, and competition—all of which strengthen the federal banking system and support the nation’s economy.



Chartering Standards and Supervisory Expectations

The decision to consider national bank charter applications from qualifying fintech companies is consistent with the OCC's longstanding chartering standards and supervisory expectations. The OCC will use its existing chartering standards and procedures for processing applications from fintech companies as outlined in the *Comptroller's Licensing Manual*. As with all national banks, the OCC will consider whether a proposed bank has a reasonable chance of success, will be operated in a safe and sound manner, will provide fair access to financial services, will treat customers fairly, and will comply with applicable laws and regulations. The OCC will also consider whether the proposed bank can reasonably be expected to achieve and maintain profitability and whether approving the charter will foster healthy competition.

A fintech company that receives a national bank charter will be subject to the same high standards of safety and soundness and fairness that all federally chartered banks must meet. As it does for all banks under its supervision, the OCC would tailor these standards based on the bank's size, complexity, and risk profile, consistent with applicable law. In addition, a fintech company with a national bank charter will be supervised like similarly situated national banks, including with respect to capital, liquidity, and risk management.

The OCC also expects a fintech company that receives a national bank charter to demonstrate a commitment to financial inclusion. The nature of that commitment will depend on the company's business model and the types of products, services, and activities it plans to provide. By providing a high standard similar to the Community Reinvestment Act's expectations for national banks that take insured deposits, the financial inclusion commitment will help ensure that all national banks provide fair access to financial services and treat customers fairly.

In addition, a fintech company approved for a national bank charter will be required to develop a contingency plan to address significant financial stress that could threaten the viability of the bank. The plan would outline strategies for restoring the bank's financial strength and options for selling, merging, or liquidating the bank in the event the recovery strategies are not effective. The specific considerations related to supervision, capital, liquidity, financial inclusion, and contingency planning are described in the agency's supplement to the *Comptroller's Licensing Manual*, "Considering Charter Applications From Financial Technology Companies."

While the OCC is open and receptive to charter applications from qualified fintech companies, the OCC will not approve proposals that are contrary to applicable law, regulation, policy, or safety and soundness. Exercising the OCC's existing authority to grant special purpose charters does not alter existing barriers separating banking and commerce. Further, proposals that include financial products and services that have



predatory, unfair, or deceptive features or that pose undue risk to consumer protection, would be inconsistent with law and policy and would not be approved.

//signed//

Joseph M. Otting
Comptroller of the Currency

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Date