

Financial Stability Board
Bank for International Settlements
Centralbahnplatz 2, CH-4002 Basel, Switzerland



Japanese Bankers Association

JBA comments on the FSB Consultative Document: “*Enhancing Third-Party Risk Management and Oversight: A toolkit for financial institutions and financial authorities*”

Dear Sirs/Madams:

The Japanese Bankers Association¹ (JBA) appreciates the opportunity to provide our comments on the Financial Stability Board’s (FSB) Consultative Document: “*Enhancing Third-Party Risk Management and Oversight: A toolkit for financial institutions and financial authorities*”² released on 22 June 2023.

We hope that our comments will contribute to further discussions at the FSB.

Responses to specific questions

Q2: Are the scope and general approaches of the toolkit appropriate?

We welcome that the tool kits primarily focus on critical services. If it is simply about third-party service relationships, excessive risk management may be required for services at financial institutions with fewer risks, such as procurement and lease contracts. We welcome the approach to focus on critical services when managing risks where resources at financial institutions are limited and risks need to be managed efficiently.

Q6: Are there any tools that financial institutions could use in their onboarding and ongoing monitoring of service providers that have not been considered? Are there specific examples of useful practices that should be included in the toolkit?

It is understandable that financial institutions should judge whether or not a third party has the ability and experience regarding critical services, and they are familiar with the operations of the financial institution. On the other hand, it is difficult to judge what can be deemed as "having the ability, being familiar." Therefore, we would like the FSB to share best practices among member countries and facilitate financial authorities to provide them to financial institutions in order to better understand and judge the ability and experience of third parties.

¹ The Japanese Bankers Association is the leading trade association for banks, bank holding companies and bankers associations in Japan. As of August 22, 2023, JBA has 114 Full Members (banks), 3 Bank Holding Company Members (bank holding companies), 76 Associate Members (banks & bank holding companies), 51 Special Members (regionally-based bankers associations) and one Sub-Associate Member for a total of 245 members.

² <https://www.fsb.org/2023/06/enhancing-third-party-risk-management-and-oversight-a-toolkit-for-financial-institutions-and-financial-authorities-consultative-document/>

Q8: Are the tools appropriate and proportionate to manage supply chain risks? Are there any other actionable, effective and proportionate tools based on best practices that financial institutions could leverage? Are there any other challenges not identified in the toolkit?

It is preferred to have the ability to revise contractual provisions, as described in 3.5.3, "in a proportionate and risk-based manner." On the other hand, if a contract between a financial institution and a third party is to include, for example, the right to audit information leaks from a third party, it may be difficult for third parties to understand why they should comply with provisions that are in line with guidelines from financial authorities, even in cases where there is no direct supervision. In such cases, binding forces such as laws and regulations are necessary if financial institutions need to collect information about third-party service providers' supply chains and monitor its risk. We would like to ask the FSB to facilitate cross-sectoral coordination with regulators to support the understanding of why financial institutions demand third parties to comply with provisions.

Q14: Are there any thoughts on financial authorities' identification/designation of service providers as critical from a financial stability perspective?

While it is possible for banks to manage what they are outsourcing to which service providers, it is difficult to identify what other financial institutions are outsourcing to which service providers. Against this backdrop, if the authorities could show the extent of concentration through, for example, mapping, it would be possible for financial institutions to consider responses to concentration risks (responses that could lead to advanced risk management, such as considering alternative firms or review contingency plans), which could enable more effective risk management in the financial sector.

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We thank the FSB for the opportunity to comment on the Consultative Document and hope our comments will contribute to further consideration in the FSB.

Yours faithfully,

Japanese Bankers Association