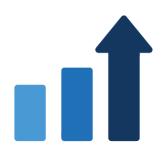


Alejandro Chávez Alor Play Business

Introduction







The economic growth of FEALAC countries increasingly requires the development of innovative activities that increase productivity, as it is a key aspect in creation of digital economy.

The world is evolving and so are its enterprises. The main objective for the productivity growth of any enterprise should be on increasing their access to the global market through universal connectivity and technology.

How can enterprises accomplish this?



Digital Innovation

Digital Innovation





Increase innovation · Creation of networks · Strengthening the links between enterprises and customers, reducing geographical limitations.



Promote new products and business models at a much faster rate.



Flexible structure



Digital native



Access to Financing

Access to Financing





Digital and innovative enterprises in the growth phase and enterprises in the development stage that are already offering their products or services to the market but wish to transform digitally to access a wider market through technology and digitalization, are faced with a big problem: access to financing.



There are more than 600 million people in Mexico and Latin America. More problems, more innovative ideas, difficult access to financing.



In the early growth phase, digital and innovative enterprises present a high risk and uncertainty.



Alternative Financing

Alternative Financing





Difficult access to traditional financial services: credit history, high costs, commissions, administrative burdens.



9 out of 10 digital ventures created do not exceed three years of life due to factors such as lack of funding.

The difficult access to financial services and the adoption of technology and digitalization, has become a market and inclusion opportunity in Latin America. Information and communication technologies themselves have created tools to overcome these obstacles: alternative financing.

Alternative Financing





A large number of solutions have emerged in Latin America under new business models offering financing alternatives for enterprises. Alternative financing platforms emerged announcing a huge promise: to transform the existing market through innovation and technology under the premise that digitalization in developing countries represents a gateway for millions of SME's seeking financing.



Fintech in LATAM

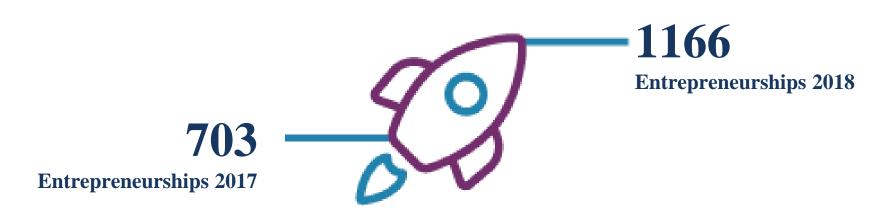
Fintech in LATAM



Language: tool for Latin America region for a much more scalable **connectivity**.



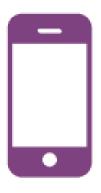
Latin America has joined the global Fintech revolution, creating innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystems:





Fintech in LATAM



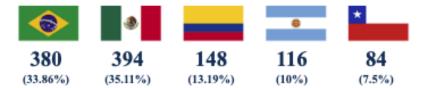


Smart mobile devices

- · In 2017 already reached 67% of the population.
- · However, it is estimated that 45% of adults in the region are still excluded from traditional financial services.

There is more access to technology than to traditional financial services.

1,166 identified Fintech ventures distributed throughout 18 countries in Latin America. 5 countries concentrate around 86% of the total Fintech activity in the region:



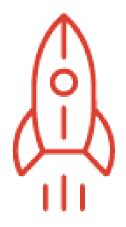
Fintech in Mexico

Fintech in Mexico



Operation annual volume

\$3,610 million dollars
4.7 million registered users



70% of startups \$34 million dollars



Fintech Mexican market: 48% Growth stage

Fintech enterprises generated sales, only in 2018, for more than \$85 million dollars.



Provide access to investment products to a significant number of Mexicans and to an increasing number of foreigners.

Use of technology

Large network for enterprises

Enterprises can have access to a very broad base of investors.

Provide a solution to the problem of access to financing faced by most SME's in Mexico.

pb

Technological SME's and innovative projects, whether in their business model, product or service.

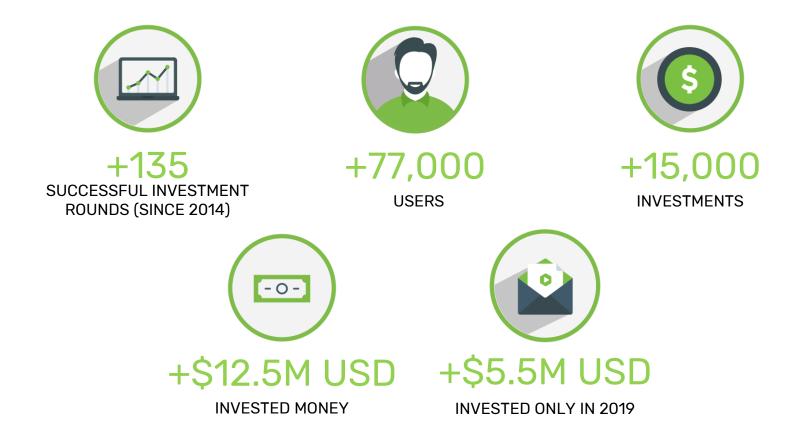
Enterprises whose objective is the solution of emerging problems or the creation of new demands through innovative business models.

Largest alternative financing platform in Mexico.



The first success story of Play Business was Play Business itself.

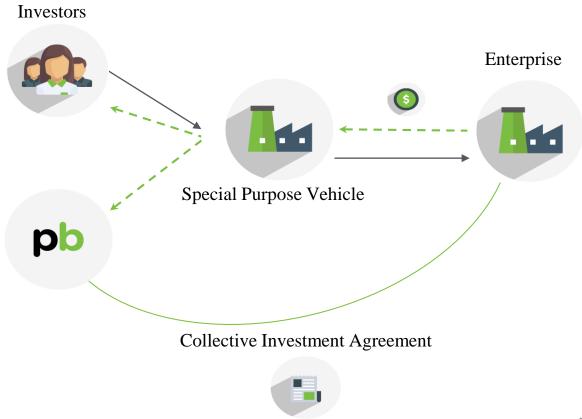








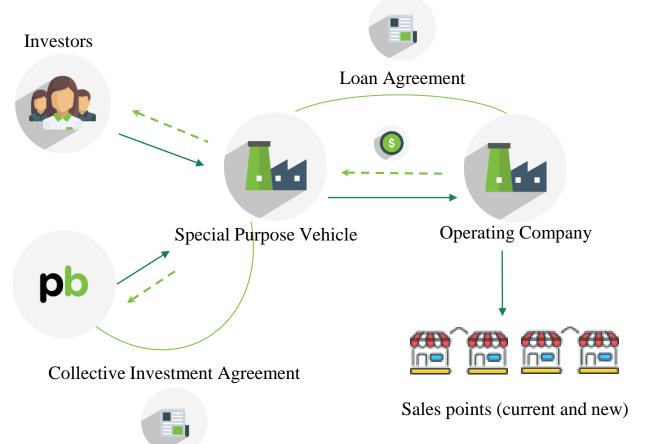
CAPITAL FINANCING







REVENUE BASED FINANCING









Encryption and contract control systems



Advanced electronic signature of contracts



Dynamic business plans



Dynamic shareholding structures



Real-time communication with Play Business



Investor reporting tools



Virtual money functionality for investors



Secondary market



Protection protocols with automated processes to prevent cyber attacks

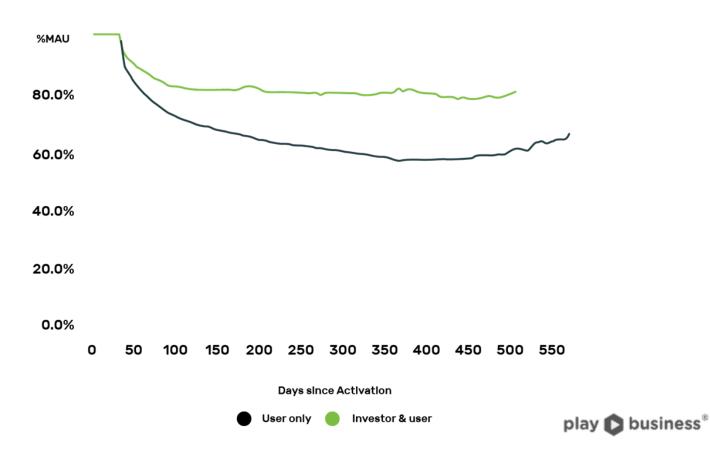


E-learning system for entrepreneurs and investors



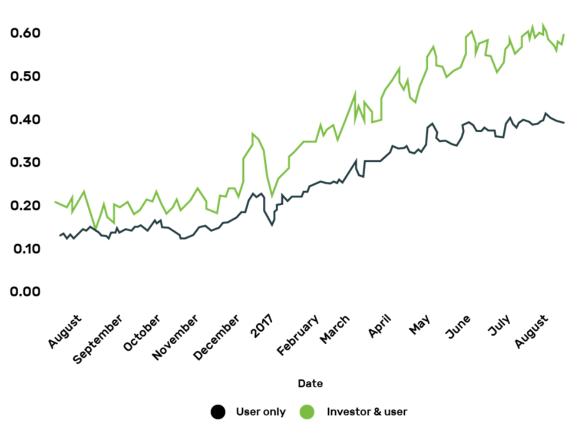
Benefits beyond money in a crowdfunding investment round: commercial impact

Monthly Active Users (%)



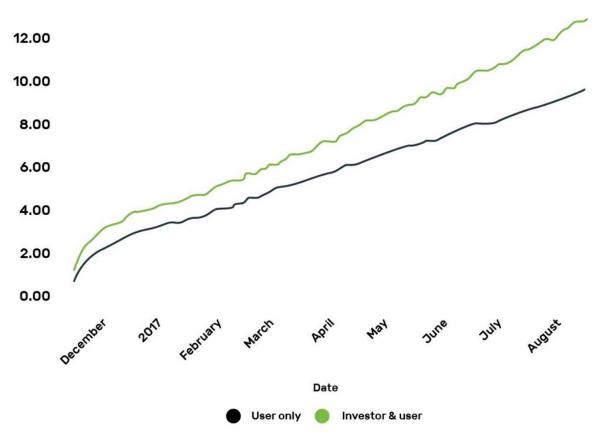


Average weekly transactions (#)





Average number of friends using service



Regulation

Regulation



Mexican Fintech Law

First of its kind and unique in Latin America, aims to promote innovation and technological financing enterprises, as well as to protect consumers and financial stability in order to create a very positive impact on national economy, job creation and growth and development of SME's.

So far the secondary laws issued from the Fintech Law, are restrictive for the fintech sector.

Limits too much · contracting services · cybersecurity · money laundering prevention guidelines · corporate governance · limits that projects may request through crowdfunding platforms.



Regulation



Compliance with the regulation is a competitive advantage

Mexican authorities have a great task of analyzing the secondary regulation in order to understand what type of activity Fintech enterprises perform, what type of role they play in society, what is the systemic risk they bring together, what is the profile of people who invest through digital platforms, among others.

Innovation will always come before regulation. Restrictions and obligations are already being discussed and negotiated with the mexican authorities.

Fintech has been growing and attracting more enterprises and investors, increasing its number of transactions and revolutionizing the financial system a new service standard.





Value in

Latin America

SME's represent approximately 90% of enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean → challenge of becoming digital.

More than 50% of the population in the region is in a situation of exclusion. Of the 2,000 million people without a bank account worldwide, 210 million are in the Latin American and Caribbean region.

Three main socio-economic problems in Mexico that triggered the creation of Fintech sector: financial education, the high use of cash in the economy and distrust or insecurity.







Excluded SME's from electronic commerce and digital management are in a disadvantageous position. Digital technology has helped enterprises reduce transaction costs, execute smart contracts, facilitate price transparency and improve communication with customers, suppliers, employees.



Use of technology

The unequal distribution between countries and social groups persists.



Online fraud, compensation mechanisms and the quality of products offered on the internet.





Promote innovative enterprises that can solve or address problems government can not.



Public policies that encourage incentives for the digital development of enterprises.



Governments in Latin America must focus on technological training, primary and secondary education and public expenditure for technological development in sectors that benefit both economic and social growth, as well as digital education in order to teach how, among others, security and privacy data can be protected from stealing and reproduction.





Access to information and communication technology as a right that the state must recognize, protect, procure and ensure.



Smart contracts



Open banking / open data



Capital as a Service

Conclusions

Conclusions





Digitalization of the financial sector opens the doors for entrepreneurs to accelerate innovation and change the way in which the population has interacted with their financial services.



Innovations and technology will always break first and then the regulation will come as a response that will give legal certainty to these new technologies.



Countries should continue to adopt and promote mechanisms in support of entrepreneurship systems and the Fintech sector specifically.

Conclusions





Collaboration between the main actors of the ecosystem. Information exchange always allows us to have a better understanding of the operation, requirements and processes of innovative models.



Combine interests and efforts to promote the development of financial innovation and expand knowledge about the benefits that this sector brings. Even so, the region still faces many questions about the perfect path to follow in regulatory terms.



Not all enterprises are technological, but given the difficulties of growth and the need for adequate support mechanisms, government and private sector must focus on the development of technological enterprises that allow the evolution of the digital ecosystem that we search.



References



- Endeavor (2019), "Termómetros Fintech: Los retos de la regulación", Finnovista, Santander, Google and British Embassy Mexico City, http://contenido.endeavor.org.mx/descarga-reporte-fintech-2019
- Inter-American Development Bank (2018), "Fintech América Latina 2018: Crecimiento y Consolidación", Washington, D.C., https://www.nodoka.co/apc-aa-files/319472351219cf3b9d1edf5344d3c7c8/fintech-amrica-latina-2018-crecimiento-y-consolidacin-1-.pdf
- García, A. and Iglesias E. (2018), "Economía Digital en América Latina y el Caribe: Situación actual y recomendaciones", Washington, D.C., Inter-American Development Bank, https://publications.iadb.org/publications/spanish/document/Econom%C3%ADa-digital-en-Am%C3%A9rica-Latina-y-el-Caribe-Situaci%C3%B3n-actual-y-recomendaciones.pdf
- OECD (2018), "Perspectivas de la OCDE sobre la Economía Digital", Centre in Mexico for Latin America, https://economicon.mx/ec0n0/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/libro-perspectivas-ocde-economia-digital-2017.pdf.
- OECD (2018), "Financiamiento de PYMES y Emprendedores 2018, un marcador de la OCDE", Centre in Mexico for Latin America, https://www.oecd.org/cfe/smes/SPA-Highlights-Financing-SMEs-and-Entrepreneurs-2018.pdf
- CB Insights (2018), "Fintech Trends to Watch in 2018", https://www.cbinsights.com/research/report/Fintech-trends-2018/.
- Cisco (2018), "Informe Anual de Ciberseguridad", https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/security-reports.html.
- CB Insights (2017), "The 2016 AI Recap: Startups See Record High In Deals And Funding", investigation reports, www.cbinsights.com/research/artificial-intelligence-startup-funding/.
- OECD (2017), "The Next Production Revolution: Implications for Governments and Business", OECD Publishing, París, http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264271036-en.
- Herrera, D (2016), "Alternative Finance (Crowdfunding) Regulation in Latin America and the Caribbean", A Balancing Act. Washington, D.C., Inter-American Development Bank, https://publications.iadb.org/handle/11319/7837#sthash.krHqWzzx.dpuf.