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Review of the monograph

De Pascalis F., Brener A. *Open Banking: Global Development and Regulation*. Abingdon

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Abstract. The *monograph provides a comprehensive analysis of the emergence and evolution of open banking in the context of the digital transformation of the global financial sector. The relevance of the study arises from the growing role of open banking in reshaping competitive dynamics, financial data governance, and regulatory approaches, as well as from its implications for banking system resilience and financial security. The authors conceptualize open banking as an institutional phenomenon that integrates technological innovation with changes in legal and regulatory frameworks.*

The monograph presents a comparative analysis of regulatory models applied to open banking across different jurisdictions, highlighting global trends and country-specific features of implementation, including the regulatory experiences of the European Union and the United States alongside other regions. Particular attention is paid to issues of financial data access, the evolving roles of traditional banks and fintech companies, and the risks associated with cybersecurity, data protection, and operational resilience. The study offers insights for regulators and market participants. Importantly, the authors assess open banking not only as a driver of innovation but also as a factor that may enhance or challenge financial stability. Overall, the *monograph makes a significant contribution to academic debates on financial market regulation in the digital era.*

This review provides an independent expert evaluation of the monograph's contribution to current debates on financial regulation and systemic resilience. The topics addressed are highly relevant to the United States, where open banking is evolving within a complex, multi-agency regulatory environment and where issues of data governance, cybersecurity, and operational resilience remain critical for financial stability.

Keywords: *open banking; financial stability; banking system resilience; regulatory models; financial data governance; fintech; financial security.*

Рецензія на монографію

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Анотація. *Монографія Open Banking: Global Development and Regulation авторства Francesco De Pascalis та Alan Brener присвячена ґрунтовному аналізу становлення й еволюції відкритого банкінгу в умовах цифрової трансформації глобального фінансового сектору. Актуальність дослідження зумовлена зростаючим впливом open banking на конкурентну динаміку, управління фінансовими даними та регуляторні підходи, а також його значенням для банківської стійкості й фінансової безпеки. Автори розглядають відкритий банкінг як інституційне явище, що поєднує технологічні інновації з глибокими змінами у правовому та регуляторному середовищі.*

У монографії подано порівняльний аналіз регуляторних моделей у різних юрисдикціях, зокрема в Європейському Союзі та США, що дає змогу виявити як спільні тенденції, так і національні особливості впровадження. Окрему увагу приділено доступу до фінансових даних, ролі банків і фінтех-компаній, а також ризикам, пов'язаним із кібербезпекою, захистом персональної інформації та *операційною надійністю. Праця має значну теоретичну й практичну цінність, оскільки дозволяє оцінити відкритий банкінг не лише як драйвер інновацій, але й як чинник, що може як посилювати, так і ускладнювати забезпечення фінансової стабільності. Загалом монографія є вагомим внеском у сучасний науковий дискурс щодо регулювання фінансових ринків у цифрову епоху.*

Ключові слова:
відкритий банкінг; фінансова стабільність; банківська стійкість; регуляторні моделі; управління фінансовими даними; фінтех; фінансова безпека.

Relevance of the Topic and Scientific Context

The digitalization of the financial sector and the rapid expansion of fintech innovations are significantly transforming traditional models of banking activity, affecting both internal operational processes and patterns of interaction with customers and regulators. In this context, the concept of open banking gains particular relevance, as it introduces fundamentally new approaches to financial data governance, competitive interaction, and regulatory oversight. Open access to financial data, when supported by appropriate regulatory frameworks, is often viewed as a driver of innovation and market efficiency, while simultaneously generating new risks for the stability of the banking system.

From a U.S. perspective, the relevance is reinforced by the ongoing development of open banking practices through market-driven mechanisms and emerging regulatory initiatives. In this setting, the monograph's focus on consent, liability allocation, cybersecurity, and operational resilience is particularly valuable for understanding how innovation can be aligned with financial stability objectives.

For this reason, open banking is increasingly examined not merely as a technological or market innovation, but as an institutional transformation with direct implications for financial security and trust in financial institutions. The monograph by Francesco De Pascalis and Alan Brener responds to the growing need for a systematic understanding of open banking as a global phenomenon emerging at the intersection of legal norms, regulatory strategies, and economic interests. The authors place open banking within a broader scientific context, linking its development to issues of banking system resilience, regulatory coherence, and the capacity of financial systems to adapt to digital challenges. This perspective allows open banking to be analyzed not in isolation, but as an integral component of the contemporary architecture of financial markets.

Main Ideas, Concepts, and Scientific Results

The authors propose a multidimensional interpretation of open banking, viewing it not merely as a technological innovation based on APIs and digital platforms, but as a profound institutional and regulatory transformation of the financial sector. In the monograph, open banking is presented as the outcome of the interaction between technological progress, regulatory change, and the evolving market relationships among banks, fintech companies, and users of financial services. This perspective allows the authors to move beyond a narrow technocratic understanding of open banking and to situate it within a broader socio-economic framework.

The study provides a detailed examination of the main models of open banking implementation, including approaches based on mandatory regulatory data sharing as well as models driven by market incentives and voluntary cooperation among participants. Particular attention is given to mechanisms of financial data access, issues of customer consent, and the allocation of responsibility within open banking ecosystems. The authors convincingly demonstrate that these elements are crucial for maintaining a balance between financial innovation and the requirements of operational reliability and banking system stability.

A significant scientific contribution of the monograph lies in its comparative analysis of international regulatory approaches to open banking. This analysis makes it possible to identify common global trends alongside the distinctive features of national financial systems. The authors show that variations in legal frameworks, institutional arrangements, and levels of financial market development have a substantial impact on the practical outcomes of open banking implementation. As a result, the monograph offers a coherent and comprehensive understanding of open banking as a complex, multi-layered phenomenon that requires an interdisciplinary analytical approach.

Importantly, the monograph offers a framework that can be used by both researchers and practitioners to assess regulatory trade-offs in open banking ecosystems. As an expert assessment, this review highlights the work's analytical value for evaluating systemic risk channels arising from third-party providers and data-sharing infrastructures.

Theoretical and Practical Significance

The theoretical significance of the monograph lies in the development of a coherent conceptual framework for analyzing open banking in the context of financial stability and the transformation of contemporary financial markets. The authors consistently integrate regulatory, economic, and institutional dimensions of open banking, allowing it to be examined not as an isolated phenomenon but as part of broader processes of financial sector digitalization. This approach contributes to a deeper theoretical understanding of the relationship between financial innovation and the requirements of systemic resilience.

The practical significance of the work is reflected in the potential application of its findings by regulators, banks, and fintech companies in the design of risk management policies, data protection strategies, and measures aimed at ensuring operational reliability. Of particular importance is the authors' emphasis on the link between increasing openness of financial data and potential threats to financial security, which makes the monograph especially relevant for informed regulatory decision-making in the field of open banking.

The analysis is also policy-relevant because it clarifies how enabling regulation can change market structure while introducing new operational dependencies. These insights may support the design of supervisory expectations regarding third-party risk management, data protection controls, and incident response capabilities.

Comments and Recommendations

From a reviewer's standpoint, the monograph is well-structured and conceptually coherent, and it provides a strong comparative foundation. The comments below are intended to strengthen the empirical and supervisory implications of the analysis.

Despite its strong conceptual coherence and well-structured argumentation, the monograph leaves room for further development of the empirical dimension of the analysis. In particular, a more detailed examination of the practical implications of open banking for banking system resilience at the level of specific national financial systems would strengthen the study. In this regard, the experience of the United States appears especially relevant, given that open banking in the U.S. has evolved within a fragmented regulatory environment and relies heavily on market-driven mechanisms. A more in-depth discussion of the U.S. case could help clarify how open banking affects bank liquidity, competitive pressures, and risk management strategies.

In addition, the monograph could benefit from a deeper exploration of macroprudential risks associated with the growing role of third-party financial service providers within open banking ecosystems. These include the concentration of operational and cybersecurity risks, asymmetries in responsibility between banks and fintech firms, and potential channels for shock transmission across different segments of the financial system. Expanding this line of analysis would further enhance the practical relevance of the monograph and strengthen its contribution to regulatory debates on systemic financial stability.

General Conclusion

The monograph *Open Banking: Global Development and Regulation* represents a rigorous and conceptually well-founded scholarly contribution to the understanding of structural transformations within the financial sector under conditions of digitalization. The work is distinguished by a systematic analytical approach, in which open banking is examined not merely as a technological innovation, but as a complex institutional and regulatory phenomenon with long-term implications for financial markets and banking systems.

One of the key strengths of the monograph lies in its integration of comparative regulatory analysis with a nuanced discussion of financial data governance, competition, and the evolving roles of market participants within open banking ecosystems. This perspective enables the authors to demonstrate convincingly that the outcomes of open banking implementation depend largely on institutional settings, regulatory choices, and the capacity of financial systems to adapt to digital change. Of particular academic value is the emphasis placed on the tension between financial innovation and the requirements of financial stability, a central challenge for contemporary regulatory policy.

The monograph also exhibits clear practical relevance, as its analytical insights may inform regulatory strategies, risk assessment frameworks, and policy development in the field of open banking. At the same time, the work avoids a purely prescriptive orientation, instead offering a flexible analytical framework suitable for further scholarly inquiry. Overall, *Open Banking: Global Development and Regulation* occupies an important position within current academic debates on financial stability, banking system resilience, and financial market regulation in the digital era, and provides a solid theoretical foundation for future interdisciplinary research.

Overall, this independent review concludes that the monograph represents a substantial scholarly contribution with clear relevance for regulatory and risk-governance discussions in modern financial systems, including the United States.

Reviewer profile (independent expert): Ivan Bakalo is an independent financial analyst and internal audit/compliance specialist with experience in regulatory compliance, internal controls, and financial reporting analysis. His professional focus includes financial stability, operational resilience, risk management, and financial security of financial institutions, with a particular interest in comparative regulatory approaches. He is also engaged in professional development in internal auditing and risk governance and participates in professional communities related to internal audit and financial oversight.

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