Deloitte.

Together makes progress

Center *for* **Regulatory Strategy US**

President Trump issues executive order to promote fintech integration

The President's administration is seeking to remove regulations that may impede fintech integration into the banking system

As part of an ongoing effort to reassess regulations and integrate fintech companies into the banking system, President Donald Trump issued an executive order (EO) directing federal financial regulators to undertake a comprehensive review of their regulatory frameworks.[1] The order calls for identifying potential changes to rules and guidance that would facilitate partnerships between fintechs and banks and support the formation of new bank charters. It also requests a reexamination of regulations and policies governing Federal Reserve payment accounts and services for fintechs and other uninsured institutions.

5 insights you should know		5 considerations to evaluate
Regulators will **review existing regulations, guidance and supervisory practices this summer** to identify where rules and guidance may impede bank-fintech partnerships.	1	The regulatory review is an opportunity to **position for expanded bank–fintech partnerships and products** by reassessing third-party risk management frameworks and new product governance. Banks may have opportunities to expand embedded finance, Banking-as-a-Service (BaaS), or payments collaborations. Meanwhile, fintechs should proactively enhance compliance maturity to align with prudential standards likely to remain central to partnership models.
Regulators will also examine how they may **streamline applications and processes for fintech and other nonbank financial firms** seeking bank charters or other federal licenses or registrations.	2	As regulators examine ways to streamline applications for charters and other licenses, fintechs and nonbanks considering a bank charter should **prepare for potential acceleration of chartering pathways**. This includes strengthening governance structures (including maturation of three lines model), capital planning, anti-money laundering (AML) controls, liquidity risk management, and board composition to meet prudential standards.
The EO directs regulators to **start developing response plans by year end**. However, the EO does not set a date for when agencies must finalize any policy response, which may extend beyond 2026.	3	Firms should prepare for a period of regulatory uncertainty and staggered implementation across agencies. Therefore, firms should consider **investing in regulatory strategy and change management capabilities** today to better position themselves to adapt more quickly to evolving rules and supervisory expectations while capitalizing on emerging competitive opportunities.
The Federal Reserve Board of Governors (FRB) has been requested to **evaluate the legal and policy framework governing access to payment accounts** by nonbanks and other uninsured financial institutions, including digital asset companies. The EO sets a deadline by fall 2026 to report findings and recommendations.	4	The **FRB issued a separate proposal to establish a new, special-purpose "skinny" master account** hours after the EO's release,[2] which would offer an alternative to the traditional master account model. Firms should assess the proposed payment account in the context of their business model and broader strategic objectives.
Although the EO is directed at streamlining regulations and processes, it also highlights the **continued importance of safety and soundness, consumer protections, and strong regulatory oversight** over market participants.	5	Firms should **continue investing in strong risk management, governance, and compliance capabilities**, particularly as many nonbank financial institutions entering the banking system may need to further mature their financial and operational risk management frameworks to align with banking supervisory expectations.

Endnotes

1. The White House, "Integrating Financial Technology Innovation into Regulatory Frameworks," May 19, 2026. The executive order defines "federal financial regulators" as Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA), the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC).
2. Federal Reserve Board of Governors (FRB), "Proposed Revisions to the Federal Reserve Policy on Payment System Risk and the Guidelines for Account and Services Requests," May 20, 2026.

Connect with us

Jennifer Burns
Managing Director
Deloitte & Touche LLP
jennburns@deloitte.com

Shaun Nabil
Managing Director
Deloitte & Touche LLP
snabil@deloitte.com

Cliff Goss, Ph.D.
Partner
Deloitte & Touche LLP
cgoss@deloitte.com

Sean Hodgkinson
Principal
Deloitte & Touche LLP
seahodgkinson@deloitte.com

Tom Nicolosi
Principal
Deloitte & Touche LLP
tnicolosi@deloitte.com

Conrad Sheehan
Managing Director
Deloitte Consulting LLP
csheehan@deloitte.com

James Siciliano
Managing Director
Deloitte & Touche LLP
jasiciliano@deloitte.com

Deloitte Center for Regulatory Strategy, US

Irena Gecas-McCarthy
FSI Director, Deloitte Center for Regulatory Strategy, US
Principal
Deloitte & Touche LLP
igecasmccarthy@deloitte.com

Lananh Nguyen
R&I Director, Deloitte Center for Regulatory Strategy, US
Managing Director
Deloitte Services LP
lananhnguyen@deloitte.com

Aaron Salerno
Manager
Deloitte Services LP
asalerno@deloitte.com

Kyle Cooke
Manager
Deloitte Services LP
kycooke@deloitte.com