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# Item IV.4 Update of the ECB Regulation on payments statistics

Statistics Committee
Dialogue meeting with the banking industry on ESCB statistics
Frankfurt am Main, 16 March 2018

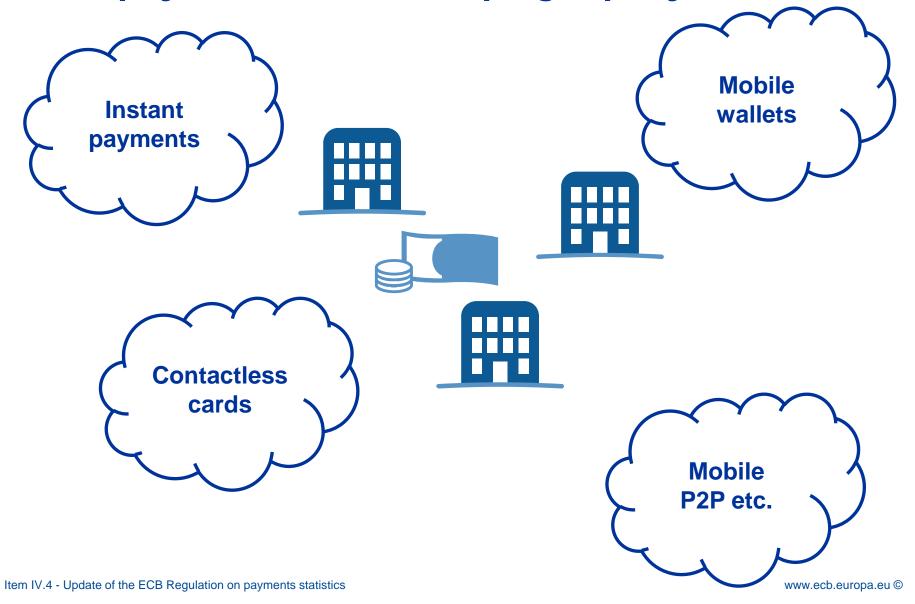
### **Overview**

- 1 Payments statistics introduction and background
- 2 Recent developments and evolution in payments
- 3 Changes in EU legislation
- 4 ECB's merits and costs procedure
- 5 Fraud reporting under PSD2
- 6 Tentative timetable for update of the Regulation
- 7 Conclusions and way forward

## 1. Payments statistics – introduction and background

- Payments statistics provide harmonised and comparable information on payments and payment systems in the EU
- Compiled at annual frequency as of 2007
- As from 2014 data collection based on ECB Regulation addressed to payment service providers and payment system operators resident in the euro area
  - Triggered mainly by implementation of SEPA
  - Complemented by Guideline addressed to euro area NCBs and a Recommendation addressed to the NCBs of non euro-area Member States
- These statistics are used for
  - analysis of policy questions and conduct of oversight of payment instruments and systems
  - provision of information to general public and market participants

Retail payments are developing rapidly...



# ...and legislation is catching up

- Second Payment Services Directive (PSD2)
  - New types of payment services in the market: payment initiation services and account information services
  - Strong customer authentication
  - Payment fraud reporting
- Interchange Fee Regulation (IFR)
  - New definition of cross-border card payments
  - Different fees for credit and debit cards
  - Commercial cards exempted
- → Need to update ECB Regulation in order to capture new developments!



# Many reasons to update, but how?

- ECB's merits and costs procedure includes a systematic assessment of merits and costs of proposed enhancements
- Ensures that new statistics are justified by high-priority policy needs
- Provides incentives to search for most cost-effective solutions, with the aim to keep reporting burden to a minimum
- Fact-finding exercise is currently on-going and, depending on the results, assessment of the merits and costs will follow for the update of the ECB Regulation on payments statistics

- Under PSD2, payment service providers (PSPs) should report statistics on payment fraud at least on an annual basis to national competent authorities (NCAs)
  - NCAs shall transmit national aggregates to the EBA and ECB
- The EBA in cooperation with the ECB currently finalising Guidelines on fraud reporting requirements under PSD2 addressed to PSPs and NCAs
- Draft EBA GL covers in part the requirements for fraud data expressed by ESCB oversight function
- Objective of the ECB and EBA is to have in the steady state a single data flow from reporting agents via NCBs/NCAs to EBA and ECB

- Jun. 2019 Aug. 2019 Possible public consultation\*
- Not before Q3 2019 Approval of updated Regulation by ECB Governing Council

\*If following the merits and costs procedure the scope of the Regulation is extended extensively

#### 7. Conclusions and way forward

- Rapid developments in the payments market and changes in the EU legislation → need to update the ESCB payments statistics data collection framework
- Assessment of the merits and costs for the update of the ECB Regulation on payments statistics is now starting
  - Assessing also feasibility of including reporting of statistics on payment fraud in ECB Regulation
  - Incorporating also other user needs inter alia balance of payments and forecasting requirements
  - Industry involved via fact-finding and costs assessment
- Aim to align any fraud reporting under ECB Regulation with the reporting under EBA Guidelines to extent possible
- Updated Regulation foreseen to be approved in 2019
  - Reporting to start at least one year after the adoption of legal act

# Thank you for your attention!