

Transactional Data

Hidden Treasure or Dead Weight?

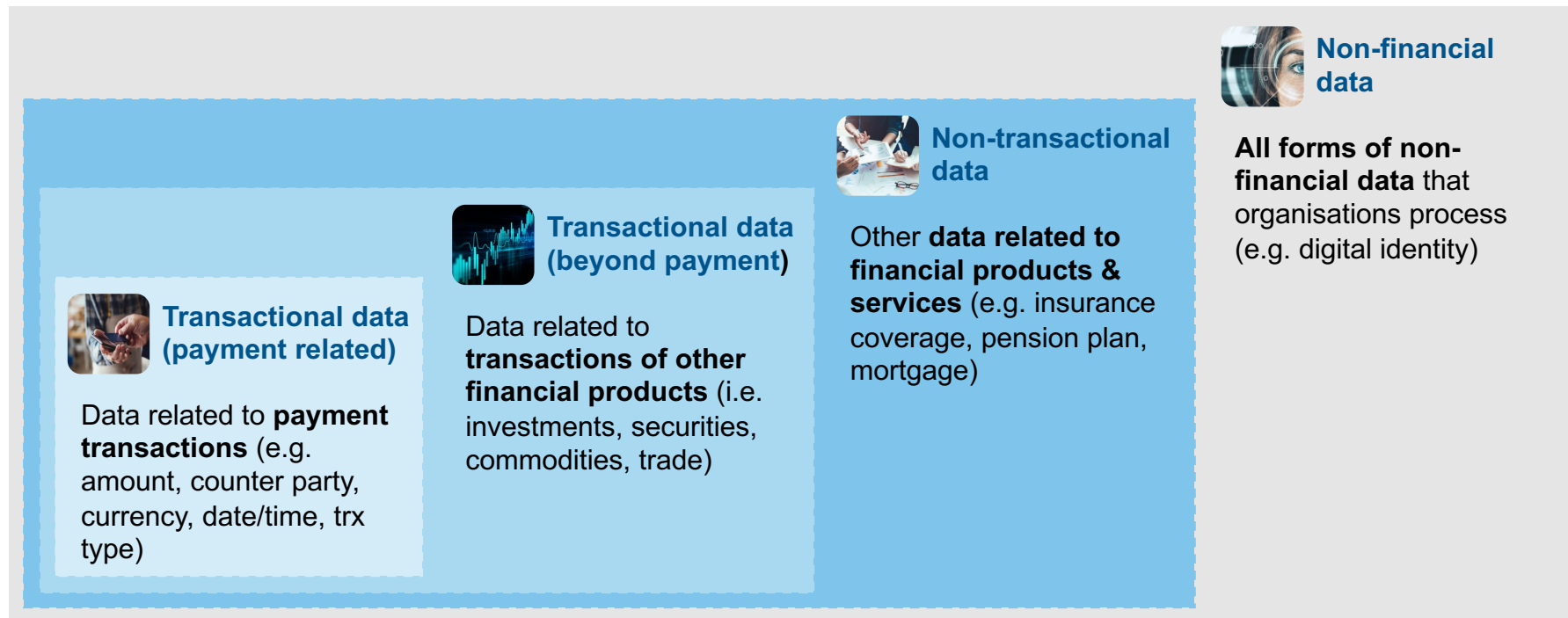


InnoPAY

Deutsche Bank









Let's untangle the concept of data



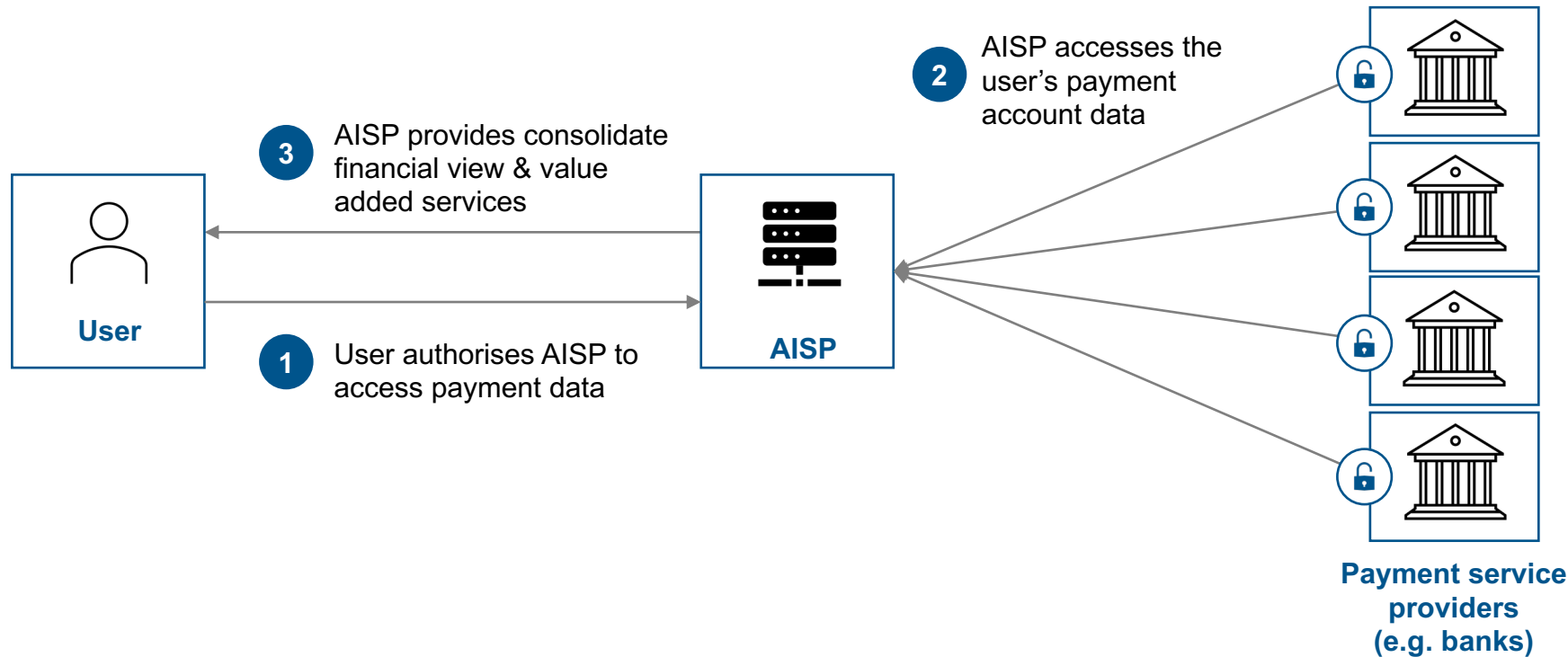
In Europe, we're on a journey to put customers in control of their data to enable them to obtain the benefits

OVERVIEW KEY DATA RELATED REGULATIONS

non-exhaustive

						
Regulation	GDPR	DMA	Data Act	eIDAS2	PSD2/3 & PSR	FIDA
Data scope	Protection of natural persons regarding the processing of personal data	Obliges platforms ("gatekeepers") to grant access to platform data	Obliges access to data generated by connected devices & services (IoT)	Obliges EUDI wallet to store & share identity data for identification & authentication purposes	3 rd party access to transactional data related to payments	Broadens 3 rd party access to non-/transactional data beyond payments

PSD2 was a key driver of leveraging transactional data



Next to compliance, there is a compelling business case for service providers by providing and/or using transactional data



Relevance & brand enhancement

- Strengthen customer relevancy via seamless and controlled data sharing in digital transactions
- Strengthen relevancy to relying parties



New revenue opportunities

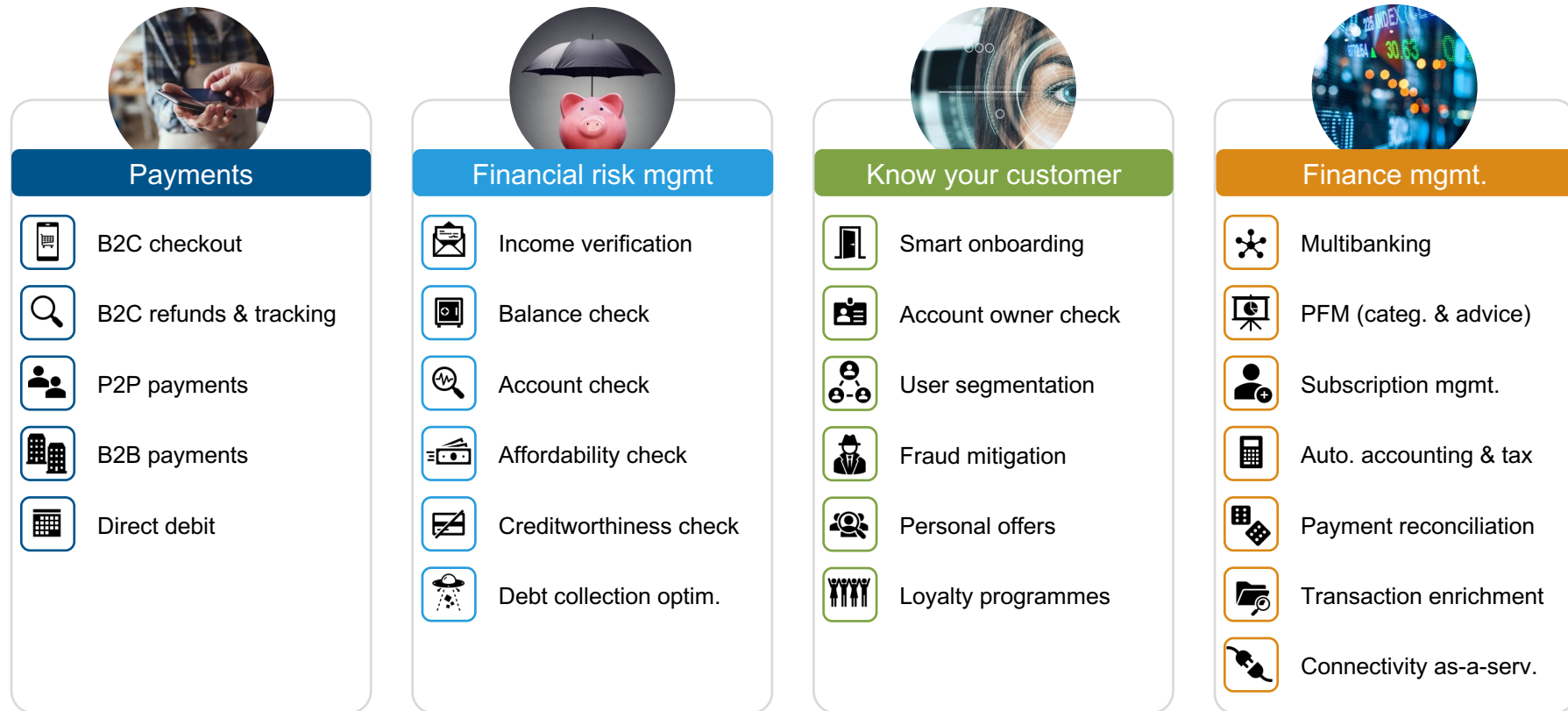
- Leverage data in new products & services to unlock revenue streams
- Achieve higher service levels to customers to reduce churn
- Increase stickiness and up-sell



Efficiency & cost effectiveness

- Streamline and automate workflows and processes
- Eliminate costly information remediation processes due to inaccuracy and human error
- Improve service delivery and UX of digital transactions

PSD2 resulted in value creation across a range of use cases



Source: INNOPAY analysis

While PSD2 was successful in reducing payment fraud, results in terms of competition and innovation could have been better

OVERVIEW IMPACT PSD2



Source: INNOPAY analysis

Key changes introduced in the Payment Services Regulation (PSR)

Non-exhaustive

1 Open Banking – New requirements & clarifications

1.A Permission dashboard

- Monitor and manage any permissions provided to AISPs on an ongoing basis in realtime

1.C Access via dedicated interface (APIs)

- PSPs with accounts accessible online obliged to offer dedicated interfaces for data exchange

1.E Minimal PIS functionality via dedicated interface

- Specifies minimal pay. services (direct debit, single SCA)
- Prior to initiation, ASPSP must share specific data
- All info on initiation / execution should be shared

1.G PSD2-as-a-service

- AISPs forwarding data – with permission - to other non-regulated parties is formally recognised in PSR/PSD3

1.B SCA

- ASPSP apply SCA only for first access to account data by AISP
- AISPs subsequently applies own SCA (every 180 days)

1.D Prohibited obstacles to data access

- EBA's opinion on dedicated interfaces creating obstacles has been incorporated (non-exhaustive list)

1.F Permanent contingency mechanism (fallback)

- Permanent contingency mechanism is not required
- Access via customer interface by AISPs and PISPs only in exceptional situations

1.H Commercial model

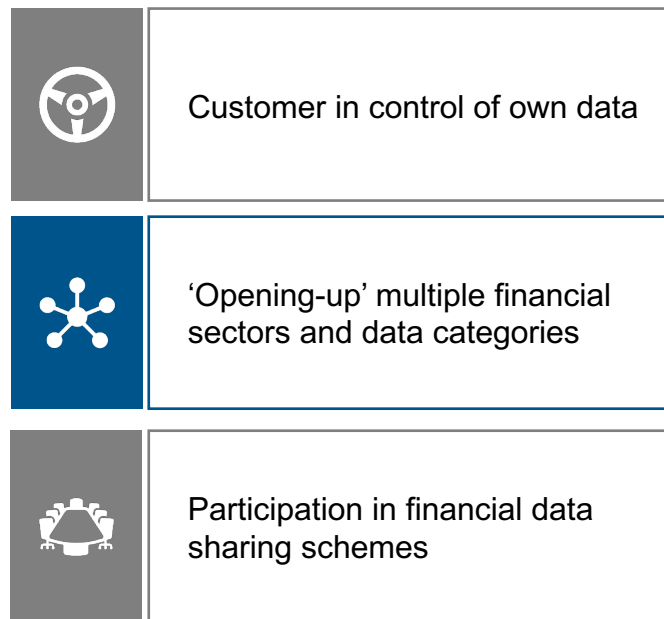
- PSD2 data access and payment initiation still free, but premium services in the context of scheme can be charged for (e.g. SPAA scheme)

Source: INNOPAY analysis, PSR & PSD3

Financial Data Access (FIDA) regulation will further extend access to non-/ transactional data beyond payments

Non-exhaustive

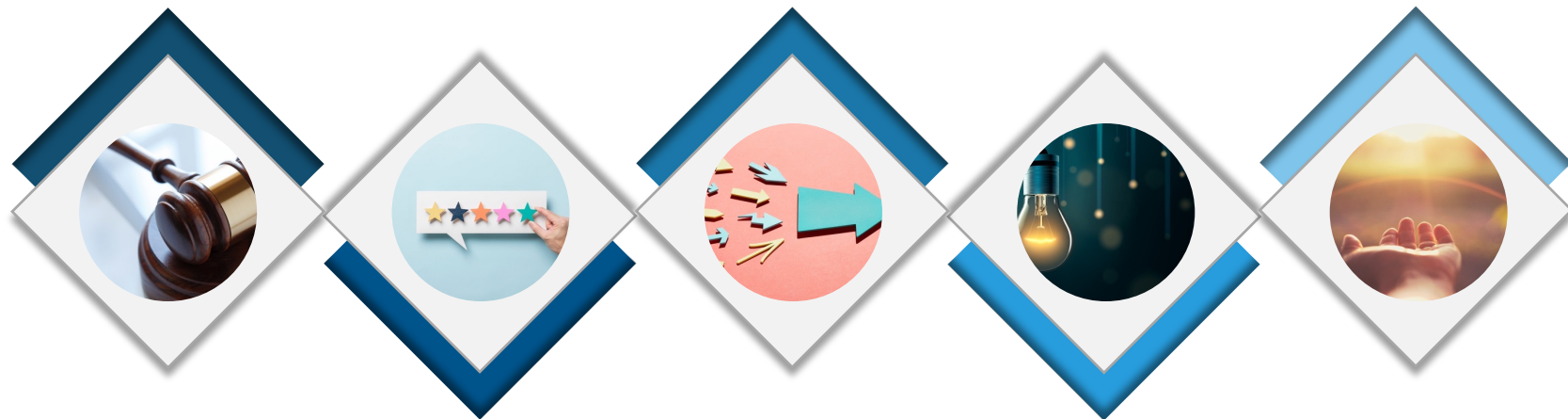
FIDA SETS OUT 3 PRINCIPLES



EXTENDING DATA ACCESS SCOPE AND USE CASES



Five key pillars to unlock the hidden treasure in transactional data





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