

# Let's untangle the concept of data



Transactional data (payment related)

Data related to **payment transactions** (e.g. amount, counter party, currency, date/time, trx type)



Transactional data (beyond payment)

Data related to transactions of other financial products (i.e. investments, securities, commodities, trade)



Non-transactional data

Other data related to financial products & services (e.g. insurance coverage, pension plan, mortgage)



Non-financial data

All forms of nonfinancial data that organisations process (e.g. digital identity)

# 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





Data regarding scope process

Protection of natural persons regarding the processing of personal data



DMA

Obliges platforms ("gatekeepers") to grant access to platform data



Data Act

Obliges access to data generated by connected devices & services (IoT)



eIDAS2

Obliges EUDI
wallet to store &
share identity
data for
identification &
authentication
purposes



PSD2/3 & PSR

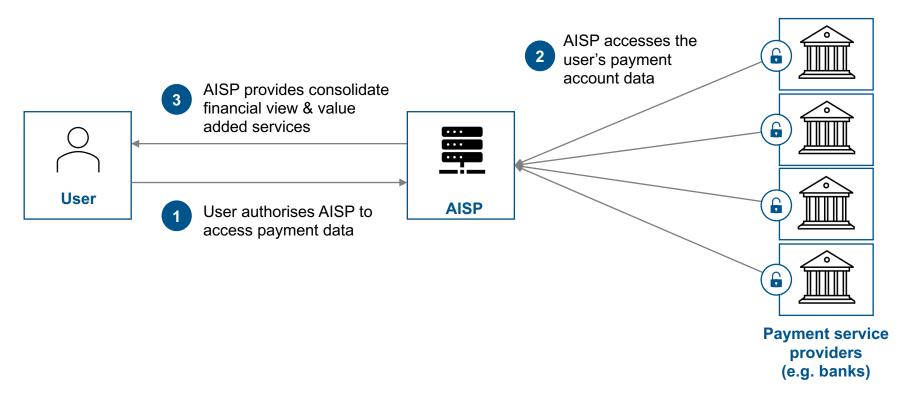
3<sup>rd</sup> party access to transactional data related to payments



FIDA

Broadens 3rd 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



## **Payments**



B2C checkout



B2C refunds & tracking



P2P payments



B2B payments



Direct debit



## Financial risk mgmt



Income verification



Balance check



Account check



Affordability check



Creditworthiness check



Debt collection optim.



## Know your customer



Smart onboarding



Account owner check



User segmentation



Fraud mitigation



Personal offers



Loyalty programmes



## Finance mgmt.



Multibanking



PFM (categ. & advice)



Subscription mgmt.



Auto. accounting & tax



Payment reconciliation



Transaction enrichment



Connectivity as-a-serv.



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

### **OVERVIEW IMPACT PSD2**

Enhanced competition and contributed to single EU payments market

- > 400+ new non-bank players
- ➤ However, missing standardisation & no access to payment system for non-banks stifles competition

Competition Security ★ PSD2 ≯ **Innovation** 

Strengthened security and customer protection

- Best achievement: strong customer authentication (SCA)
- ➤ Fraud reduction of 40-60% for online cards payments

Facilitated innovation and promoted customer convenience

- More choice in payment options
- However, account access provided by some banks still results in obstacles

# Key changes introduced in the Payment Services Regulation (PSR)

Non-exhaustive



# 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 nonregulated parties is formally recognised in PSR/PSD3

#### 1.B SCA

- ASPSP apply SCA only for <u>first</u> <u>access</u> 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 (nonexhaustive 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



Customer in control of own data

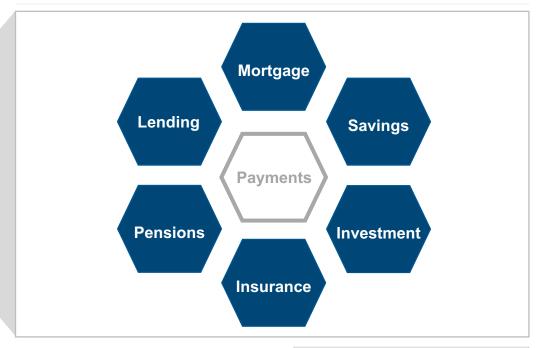


'Opening-up' multiple financial sectors and data categories



Participation in financial data sharing schemes

## EXTENDING DATA ACCESS SCOPE AND USE CASES



Legend



PSD2/3 & PSR





# Five key pillars to unlock the hidden treasure in transactional data



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