

Participants in the forum are reminded of their responsibility to observe anti-trust laws

The EBA Anti-Trust Policy is available at the EBA website

https://www.abe-eba.eu/media/azure/production/1352/eba_antitrust_policy_20170602_final_clean.pdf



The forum is an open group, where interested stakeholders can discuss and exchange information on industry-wide topics.

The content of the slides presented and the views expressed in the context of the activities of the forum are those of the respective participants in the forum, and do not represent the views of the Euro Banking Association (EBA).



Open Forum on Digital Transformation

Before you leave for the beach, explore Payments and Treasury Management trends for 2023 and beyond!

27 June 2023 Digital meeting

Closed user group

Agenda (1/3)

Before you leave for the beach, explore payments and treasury management trends for 2023 and beyond!

Welcome and opening remarks **Thomas Egner**, Euro Banking Association

Setting the scene and housekeeping **Kate Pohl**

The future direction of payments, a view from my crystal ball! **Nicolas Kozakiewicz**, Worldline

Digital Currencies: a focus on CBDCs; yesterday, today and importantly, tomorrow! **Manuel Klein**, Deutsche Bank

Coffee break

Digital transformation in banking and treasury... how well are we doing? **Katja Lehr**, J.P. Morgan Chase Bank



Agenda (2/3)

Before you leave for the beach, explore payments and treasury management trends for 2023 and beyond!

Realtime treasury – are we almost there? What does the road ahead look like?

Birgitte Hoff, Nordea

Floor Meeuwis, Société Générale

Steven Williams, ADTRAN Holdings

Lunch break

Open Banking, Embedded Finance and BaaS – how is this changing the way we work? **Erik van den Mars**, Mastercard

Is data the new oil? **Lafir Thassim**, UBS

Coffee Bbreak



Agenda (3/3)

Before you leave for the beach, explore payments and treasury management trends for 2023 and beyond!

Request to pay – where do we stand and how is this evolving?

Fredrik Tallqvist, EBA CLEARING

Francis De Roeck, BNP Paribas

Xavier Herrero, CaixaBank

Start-ups, fintechs, and banks – is collaboration the new normal?

Chris Jameson, Bank of America

Katja Lehr, J.P. Morgan Chase Bank

Vincent Marchand, BNP Paribas

Erik van der Mars, Mastercard

Ole Wulff, CXFacts

Wrap-up



Thomas Egner

Secretary General Euro Banking Association



Kate Pohl

Facilitator Euro Banking Association



Nicolas Kozakiewicz

Chief Innovation Officer Worldline





The Future Direction of Payments, a view from my Crystal Ball!

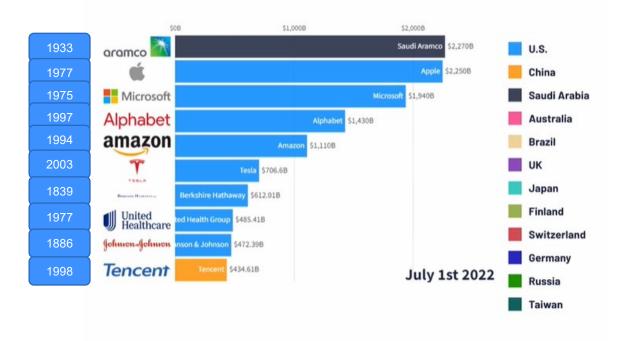
Nicolas Kozakiewicz
WORLDLINE





Biggest companies in the world by market capitalisation

Source: Bloomberg, Google Finance



Public

All Tech driven

Disruptors



Big Innovation Trends

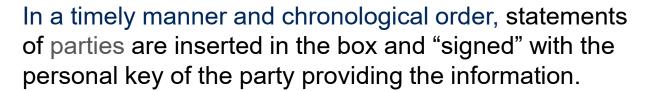




BC is a Service...

What is the main feature of Blockchain?

In a multi-party environment, where part of the common goal of parties is to store / trace information or event, a Blockchain can be seen as a box...



That information is processed by the Blockchain, and added to the "log"/ledger as a signed and immutable piece of information.

That "log" is accessible to certain parties as defined originally in the Governance











Page 13 Public

The Automated Immutable

Notary System

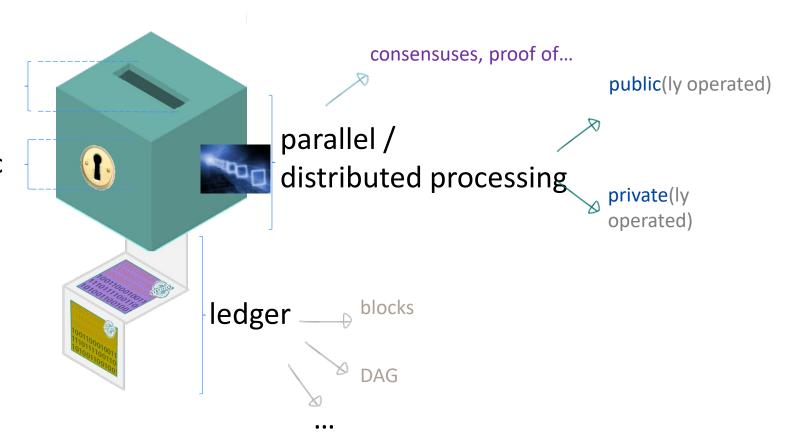
permissioned / permissionless

user access

N/A / script / smart contracts

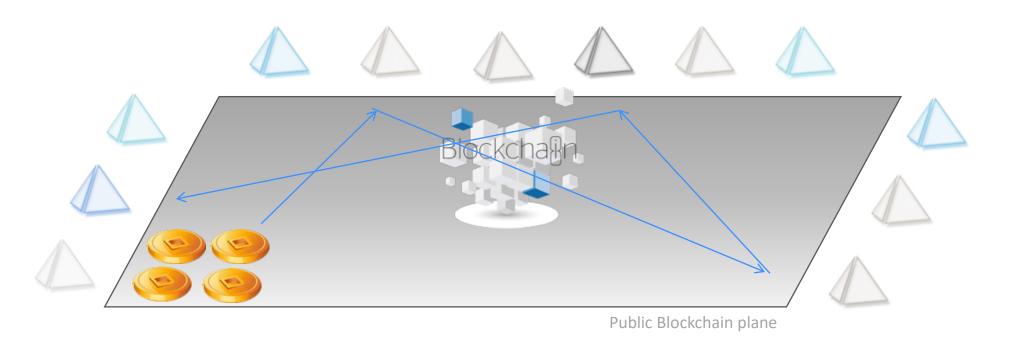
business logic

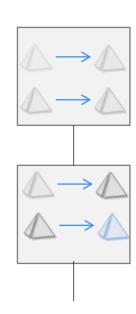
from "only timestamped" to "fully automated program execution via internal and/or external events"





Example: bitcoin



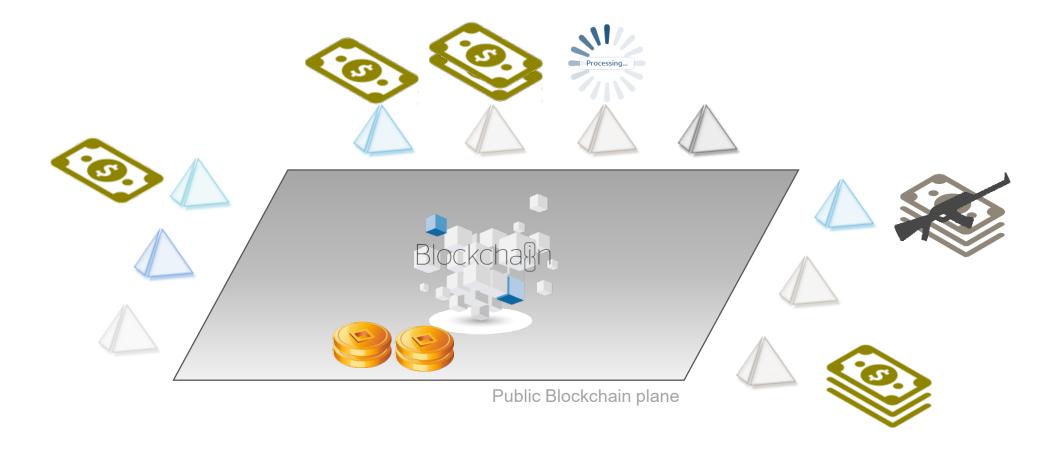


Authentication of all "
Trace of all
Immutability of information

Public

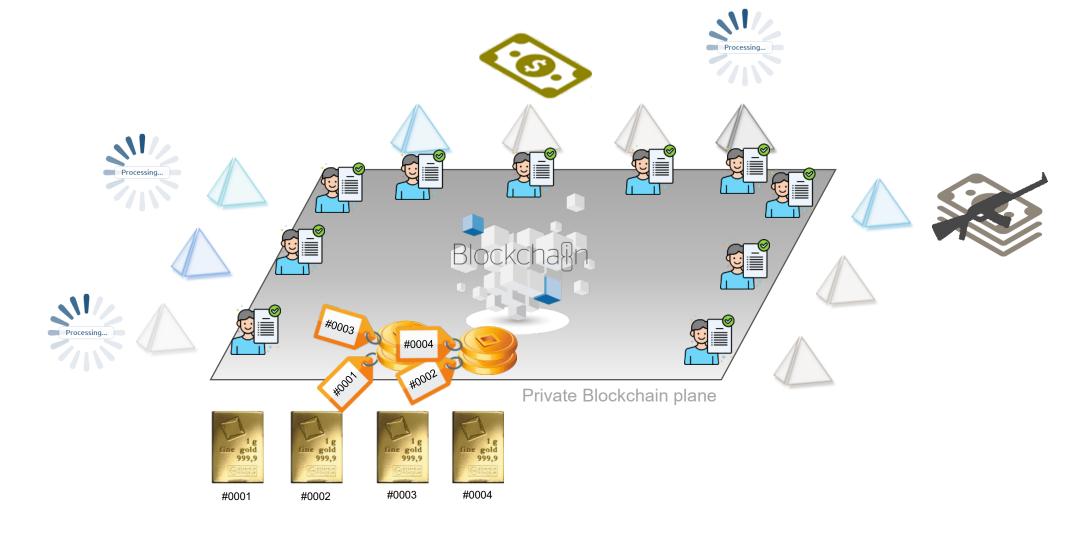


Un-stable Bitcoin





Stable Coin

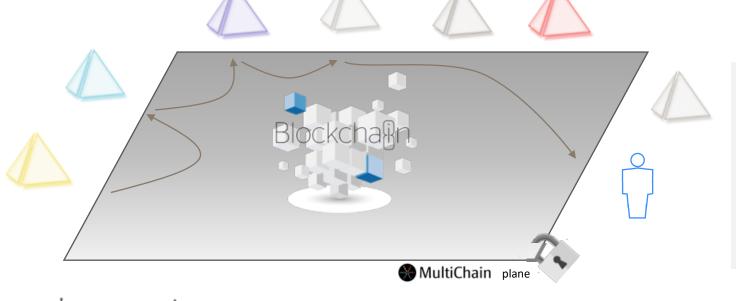




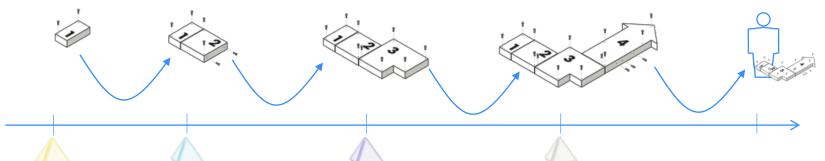
1st BC product



SCAN ME TO KNOW MY STORY



In production since March 2018,
Worldline's Blockchain Traceability
Platform immutably traces products' full
lifecycle from elements origin, assembly
down to consumer and recycling for the
1st time.



Used for perishables, boxed and custom products, full end to end vision for 100% security



DAM Platform



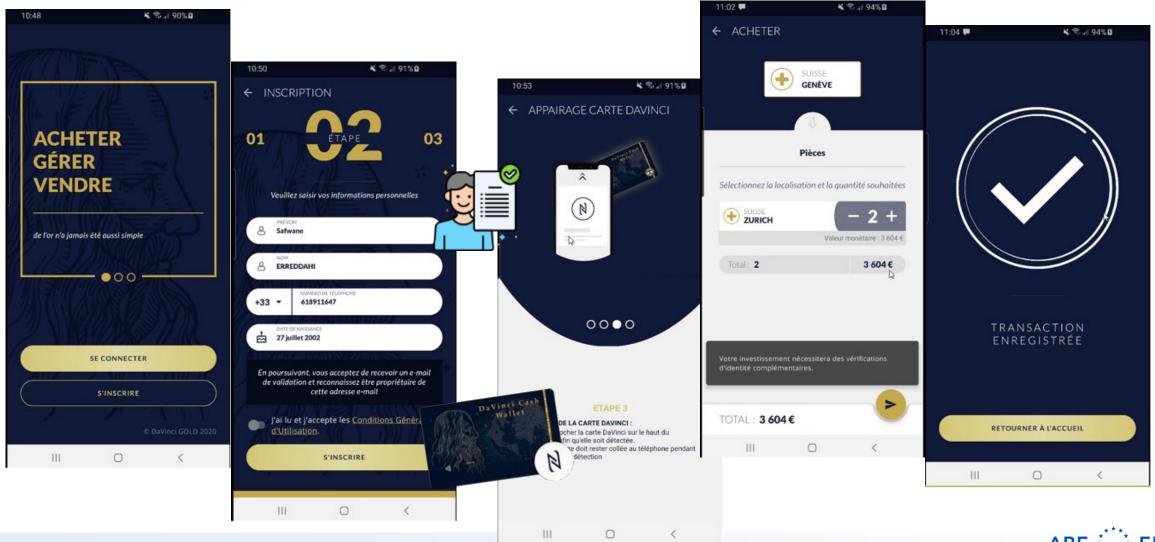


Worldline is proud to present the official launch of WORLDLINE'S DIGITAL BANKING ASSET MANAGEMENT "DAM" PLATFORM

A gold-backed Stable Coin, called Da Vinci Tokens, will be open to first customer as of January 19th 2021, leveraging this platform.

Secure your Savings online with stable-price genuine vault-stored gold-coins, and pay with them in a tap of your smartphone as you will.

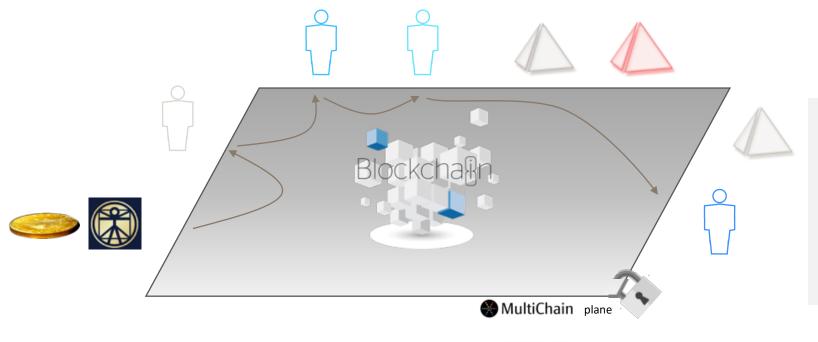




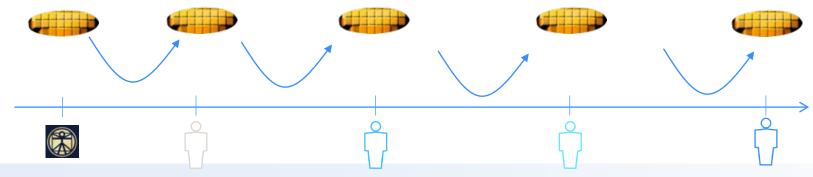


DAM Platform





Launched on September 2020, Worldline's DAM Platform immutably manages assets' full lifecycle from elements creation, exachanges down to redeeming and burn of certificate.

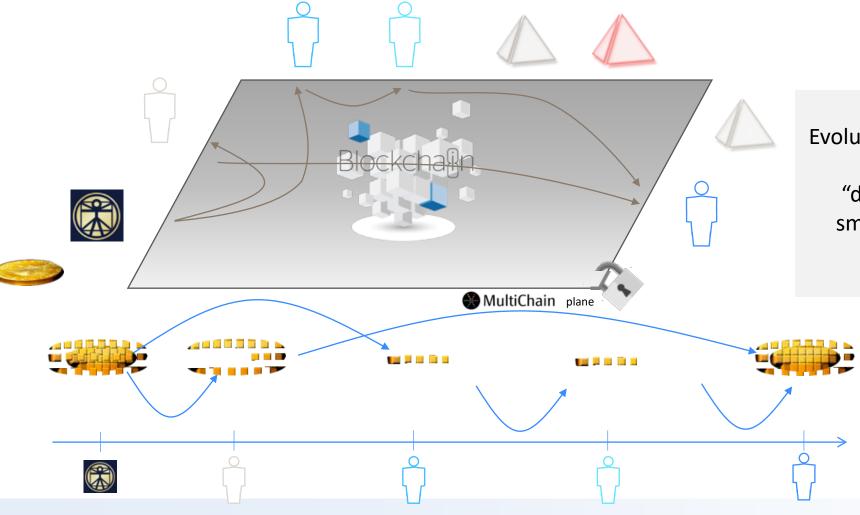


ABE **** EBA

EURO BANKING ASSOCIATION

Digital Currency





in the Works, including the "decimalization" of assets, allowing smaller fractional payments through bigger assets.

ABE * * * EBA

EURO BANKING ASSOCIATION





Why a Digital Euro?



Usages evolution

Broad digitization
Digital efficiency vs paper
Legal obligations

Payments market evolution

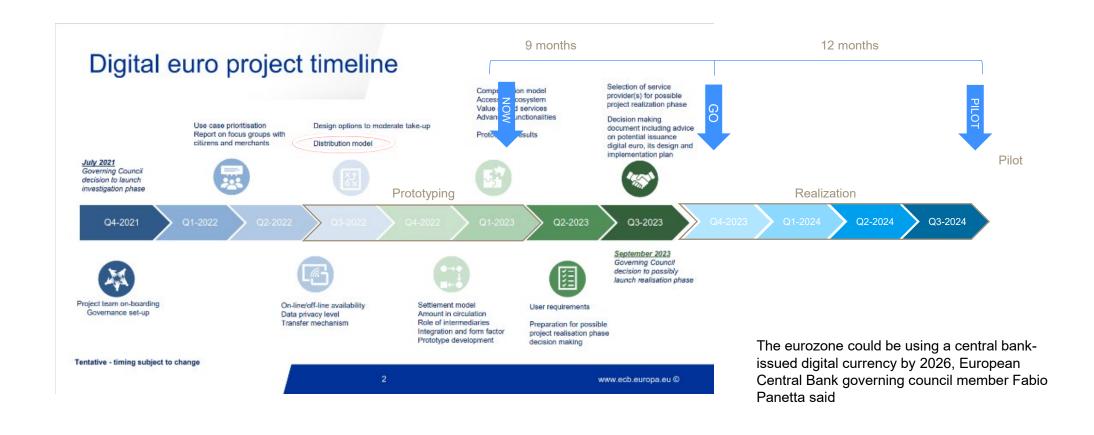
Crytpo world Fintechs Digital Players



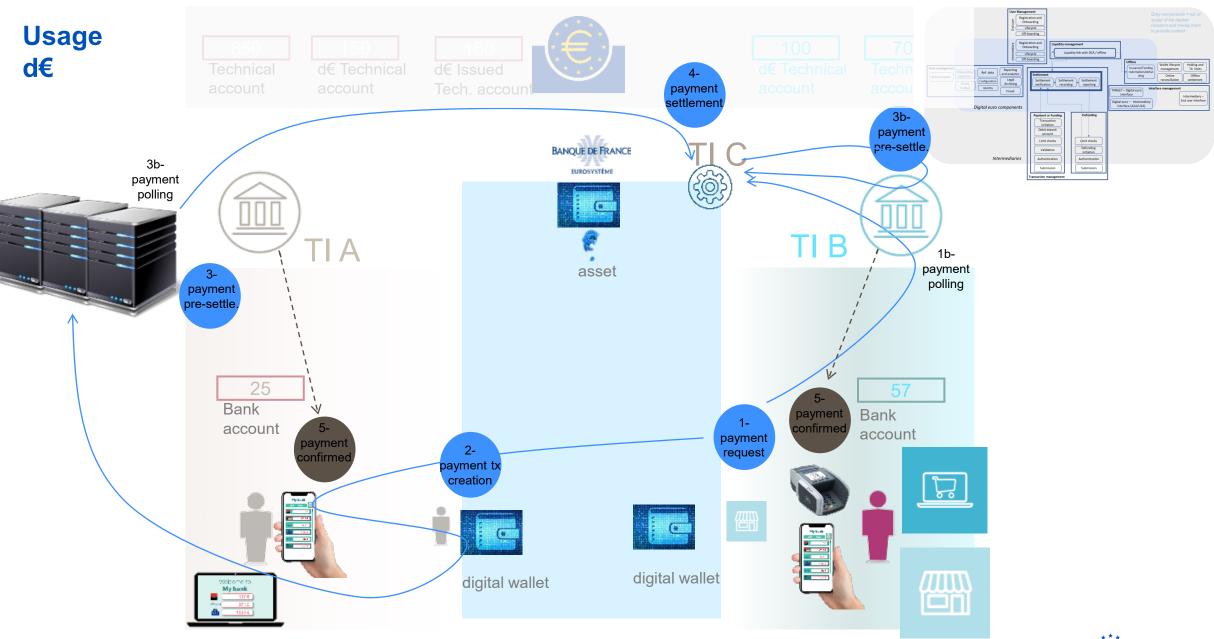
EBA Open Forum on Digital Transformation

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Project Status

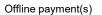








Online vs offline(s)



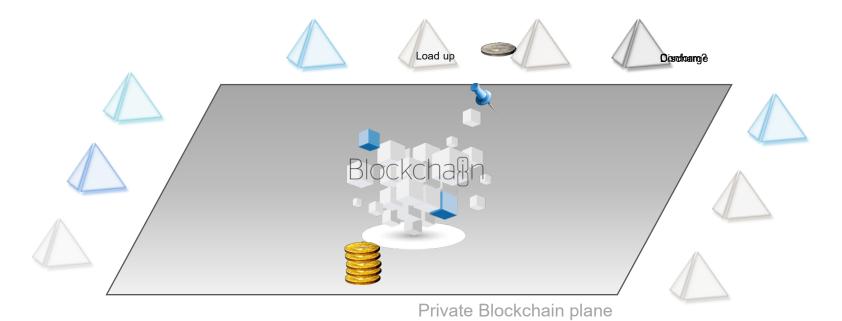




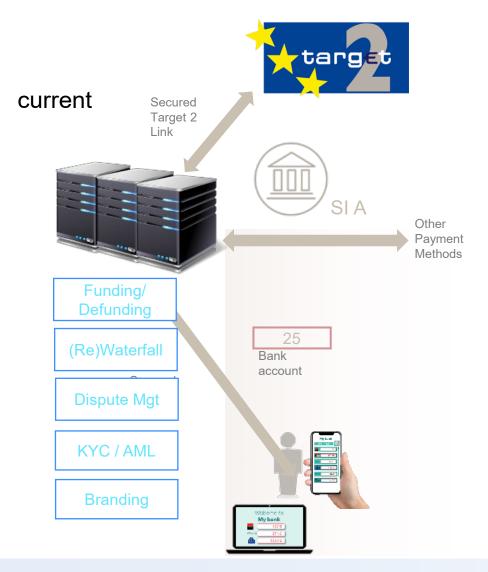
Security

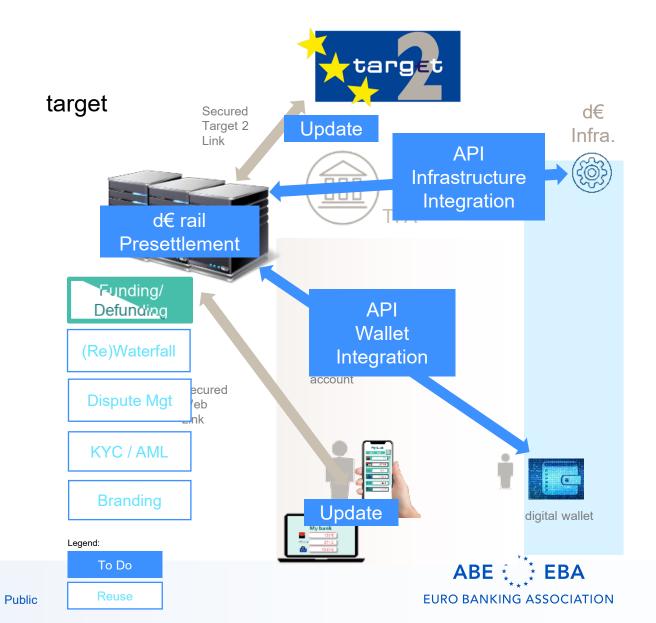
Conformity

Levels of Privacy



Impact on Supervised Intermediaries





Impact on Payment Ecosystem

- Diminishing cash usage, partially replaced by digital euro
- Diminishing low amount card usage, partially replaced by digital euro
- Diminishing other amount card usage, partially replaced by new commercial payment means
- Opportunity to make digital central and digital commercial money converge onto a single means of payment

Worldline supports & embraces all the promising and demanded new means of payments

Impacting
Current
Revenue
Streams

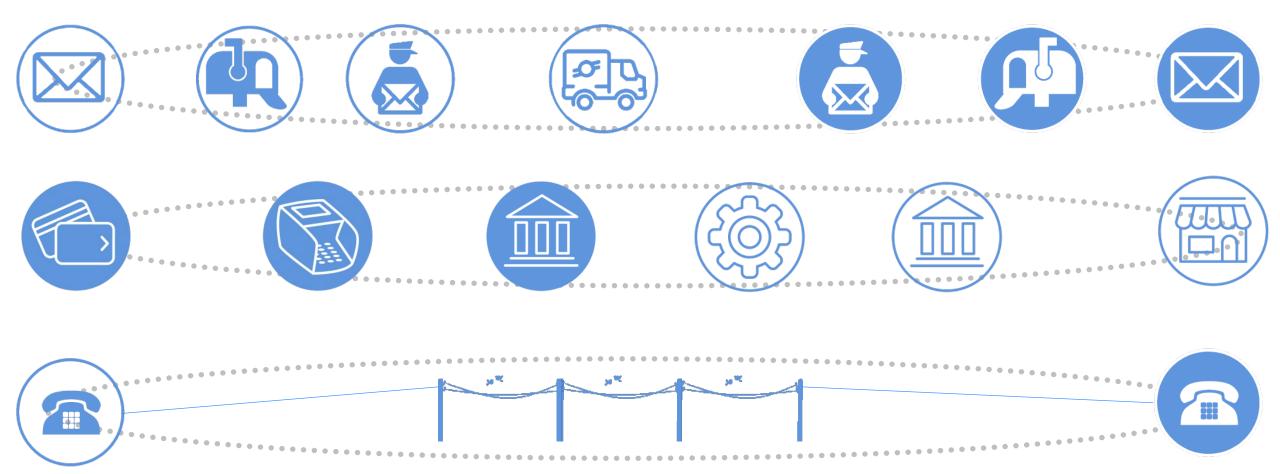






It's about infrastructures...

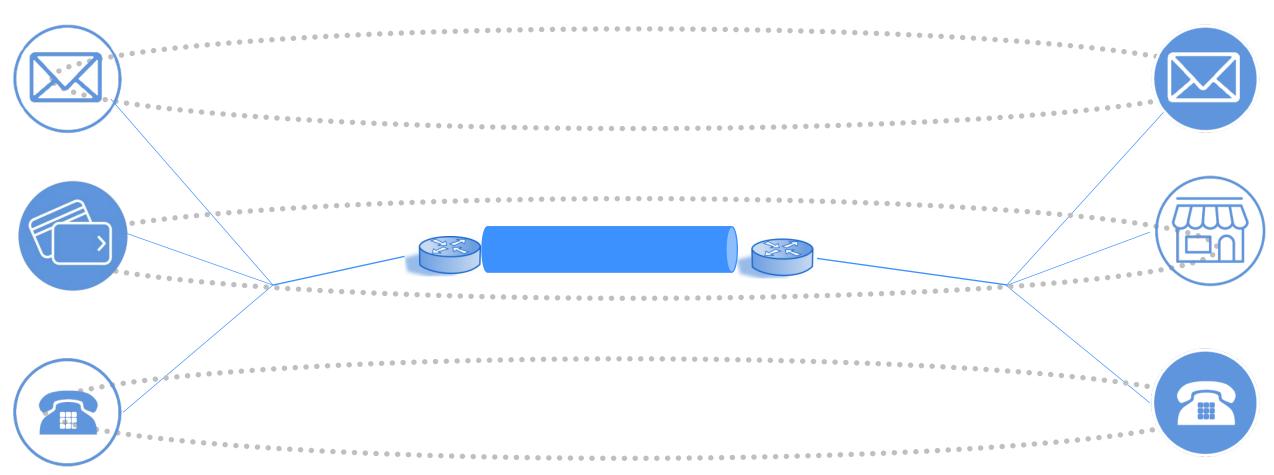
Most of the Services come with their own discrete « infrastructure » ...





Digital transformation

... and the digital world brings a common adaptable « infrastructure »





Recent evolution

While Internet arrival shook serverly all the other

industries:

Business model shift

- Telco: audio call commoditization

- Transports : uberization

- Retailer : fierce online competition

- Hospitality: hits like booking and AirBnB

Media: all you can eat Spotify and Netflix

« Unfair » competition



U

ama

That's because internet CAN NOT provide Trust, only broad, fast, immediate interconnection of services...

So Trust providing services were « untouched » by the Internet Digital Transformation













EBA Open Forum on Digital Transformation

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The Missing Link Arrival

Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System

Satoshi Nakamoto

Now, all the « contradictory » usages (so far impossible with only internet) are now possible.

- Payment

CRYPTOS

- Traceability

I.C.O

- Ownership

D.E.F.

- Identity

N.F.T

. .

October 31th 2008.

The Bitcoin wave is disclosed via a whitepaper and a full fledged solution.

Besides its highly criticized usages, and Cypherpunk DNA, the technology proved totally functional.

This is a completing layer to internet that brings an « embedded Trust » capability.



How did banks and state react to Libra/Diem?

« Unfair competition! It attacks our Business model »

That's when you are Uberized...



And the « cornucopia » is open...

New entrants are waiting at the corner: Facebook, Paypal, Amazon, Apple, ...

What does it imply then, this « Digital 'Currency' Transformation » for our ecosystem?





From the Pre



10/31/2022 - The real reason Elon Musk bought Twitter link

1/30/2023 - Twitter has begun applying for regulatory licences across the US link

4/2/2023 - Elon Musk's vision for Twitter: a \$250 billion payments company. link



05/04/2021 - PayPal completes the acquisition of Curv. link

09/17/2021 - PayPal Allows All U.K. Users to Buy and Sell Bitcoin, Ethereum, Litecoin and Bitcoin Cash

01/07/2022 - PayPal Is Exploring Creating Its Own Stablecoin as Crypto Business Grows link

02/02/2022 - PayPal has 392 million verified users and merchants, including 29 million active merchant accounts (>1.6m are ecommerce). Paypal operates an average of 474 tps link

12/19/2022 - PayPal partners with Consensys & Metamask. link



06/18/2019 - Facebook announces Libra cryptocurrency: All you need to know link

10/20/2021 - NOVI: Facebook finally launches its digital wallet in US and Guatemala link

02/02/2022 - The end: Facebook-backed digital currency Diem sold to bank link

5/18/2022 - Meta's WhatsApp rolls out P2P payments for user contacts in India and Brazil link

9/6/2022 - WhatsApp is about to jump into the crypto game (USDP)



03/10/2022 - Apple Pay has >500 million registered users and merchants in 2020, and is supported by 5 480 banks link

02/08/2022 - Apple empowers businesses to accept contactless payments through Tap to Pay on iPhone

04/10/2022 - 'Breakout': Apple's Plan To Pump Up Apple Card And Apple Pay And Win The Payments War

10/13/2022 - Apple Card will soon let users grow Daily Cash rewards while saving for the future 11/15/2022 - Apple Pay is now available on Circle (USCD) link

amazon 05/14/2013 - Amazon launches its own virtual currency called Coins link

> 11/01/2021 - Amazon to Build Blockchain and Digital Currency Roadmap link

11/18/2021 - Why is Amazon stopping Visa payments in the UK and which cards will be accepted? link

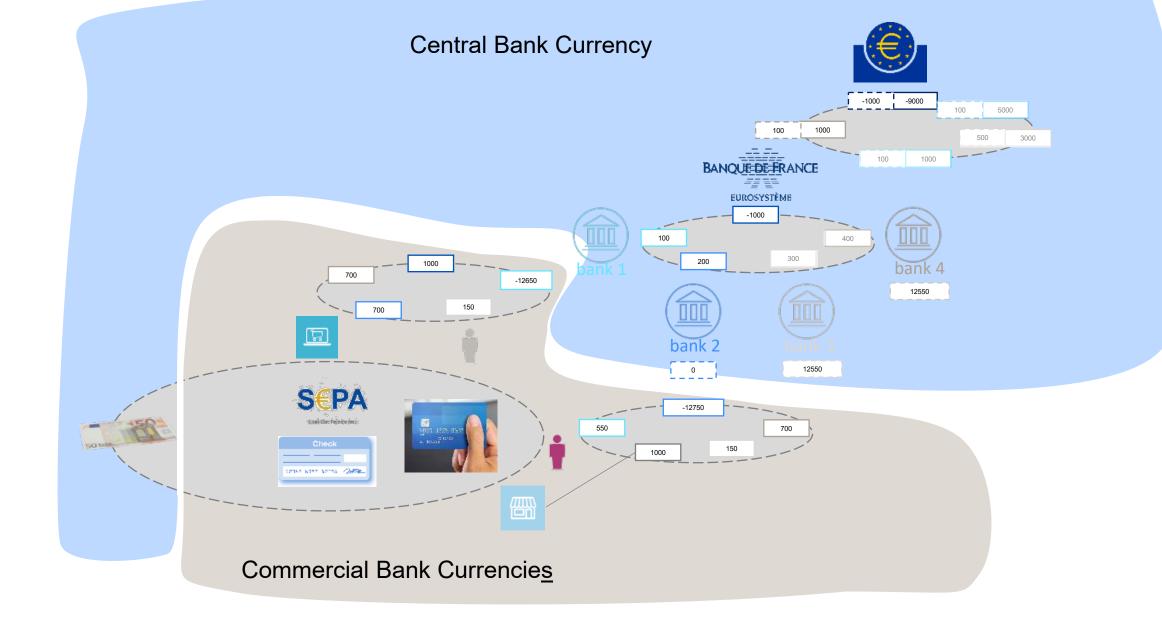
11/03/2022 - Amazon Digital Currency Release Date: When Will Amazon Launch Its Own Digital Currency? ink



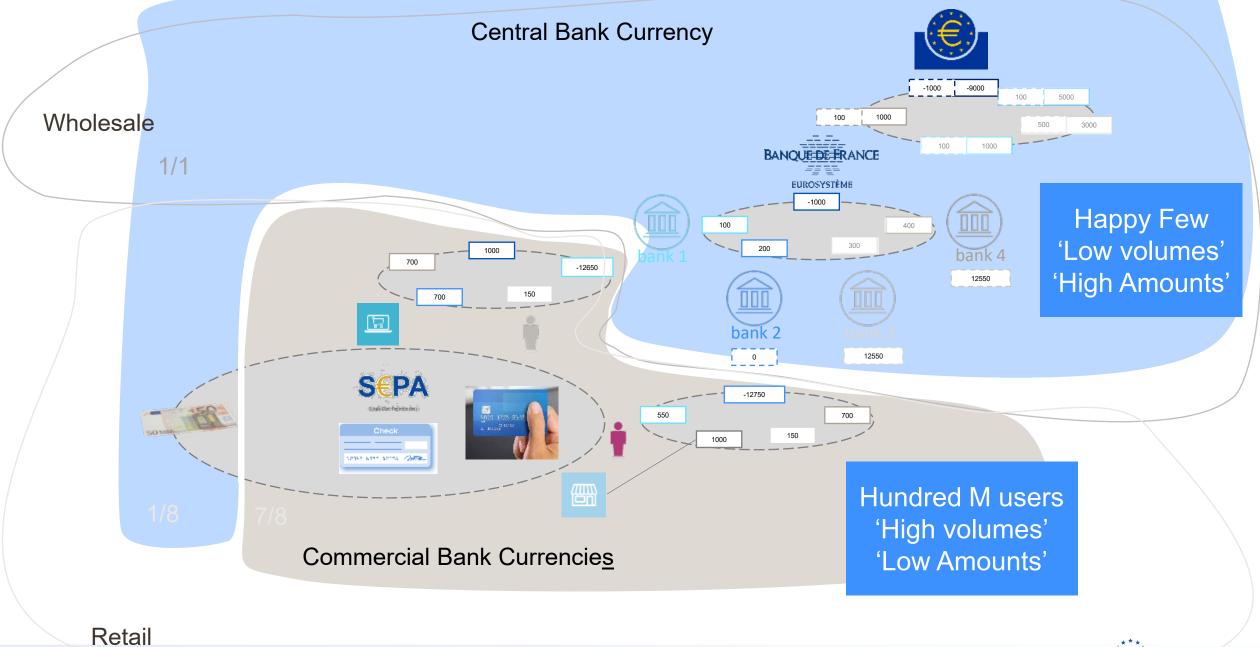
G Pay 12/08/2022 – Brazil central bank grants google pay payment institution link





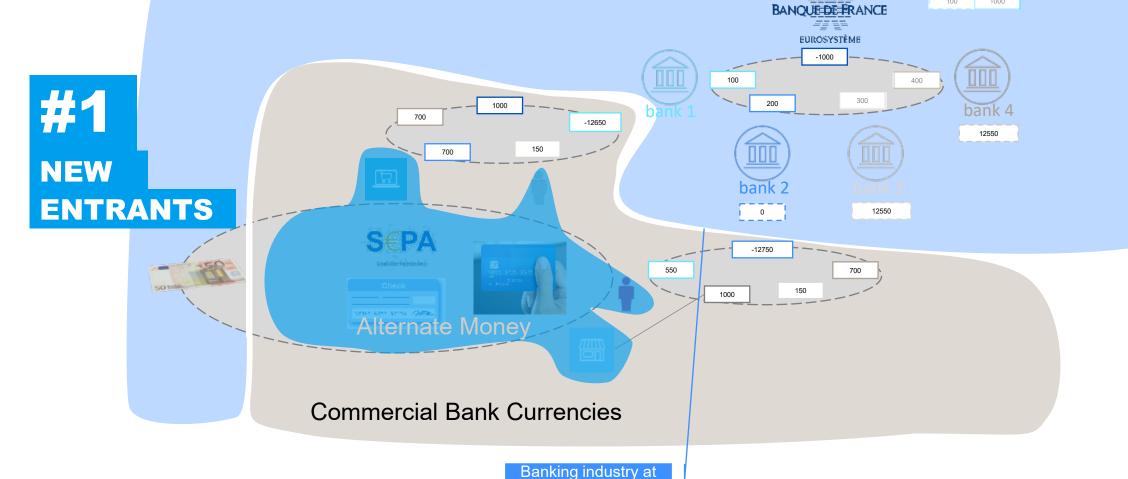






Tomorrow risks Central Bank Currency





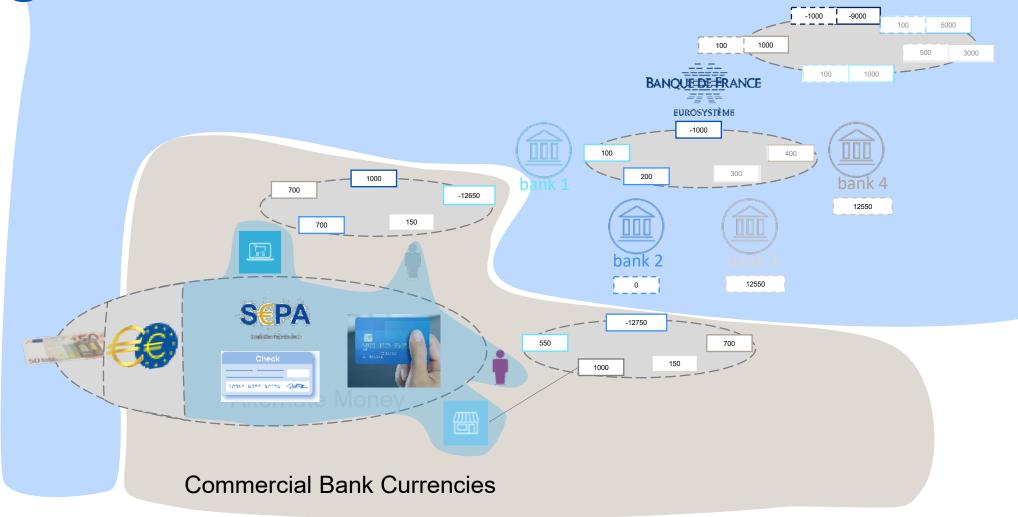
risk if end users chose this method

massively



Target solution

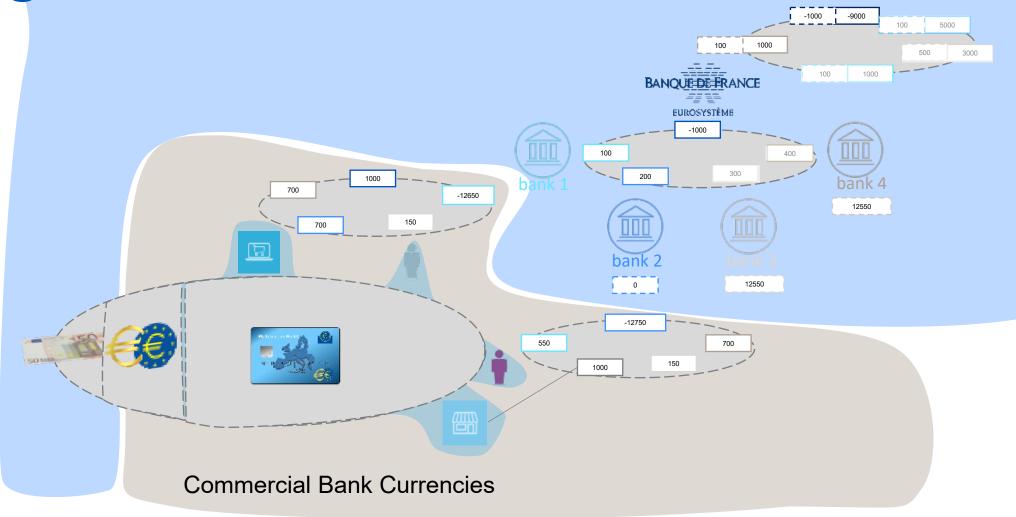
Central Bank Currency





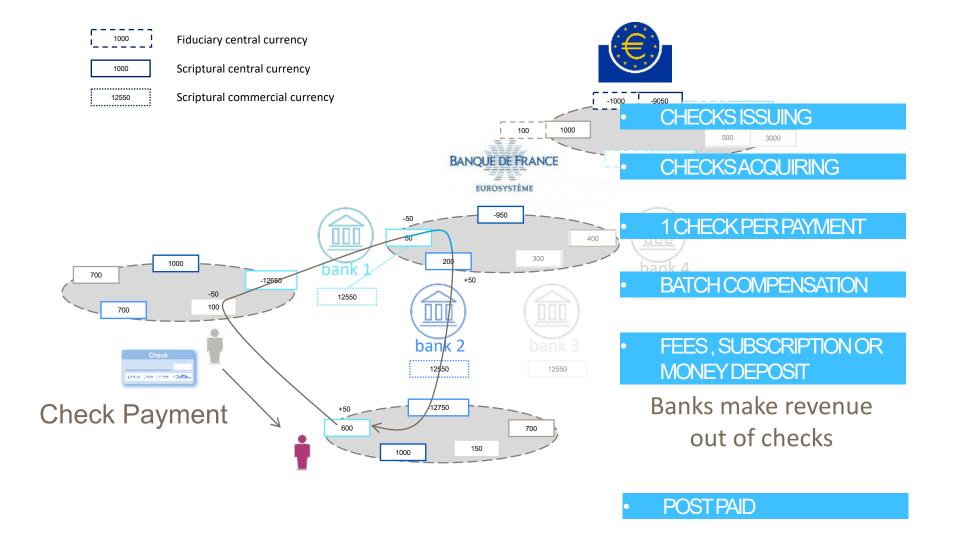
Target solution

Central Bank Currency



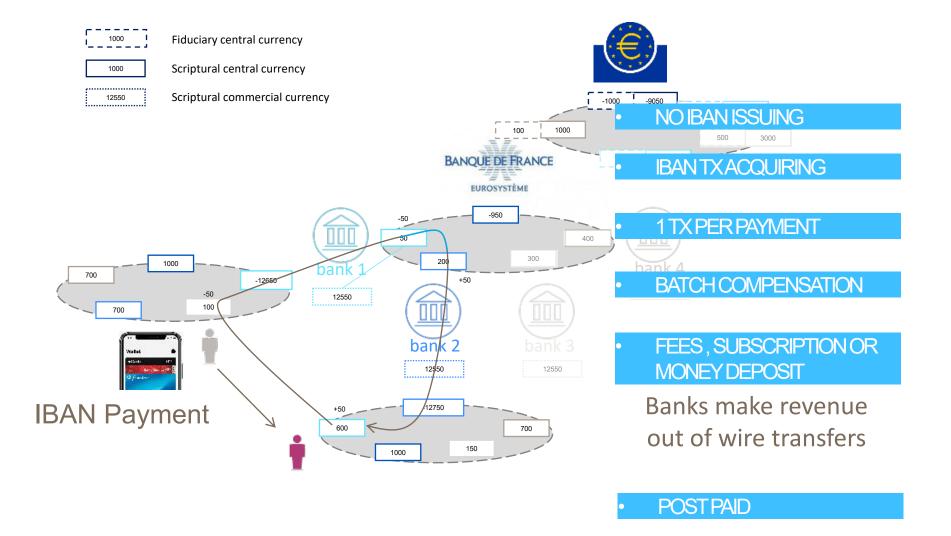


Retail check



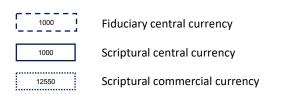


Retail IBAN





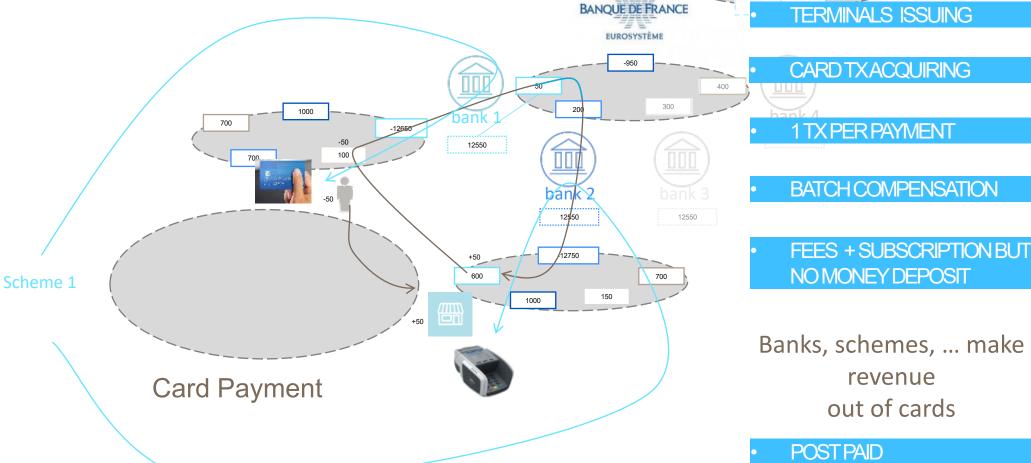
Retail card





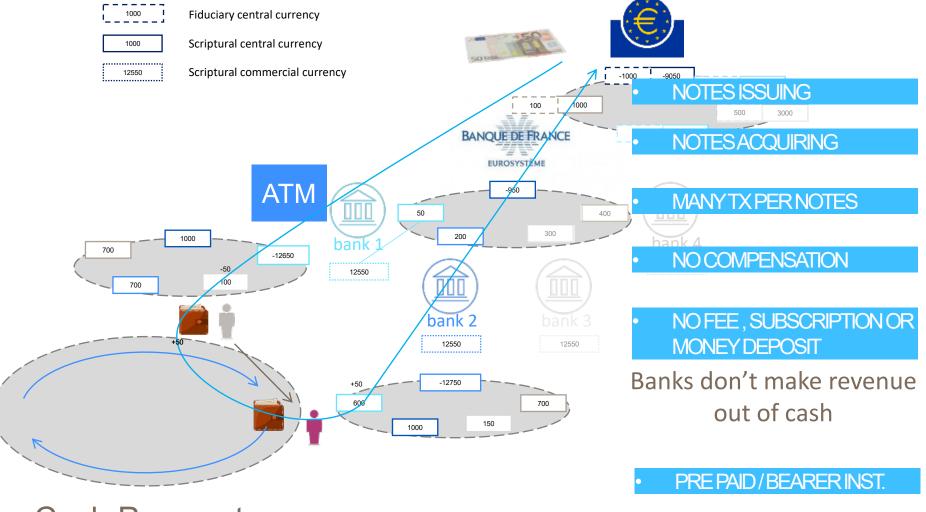
500 3000

CARDS ISSUING





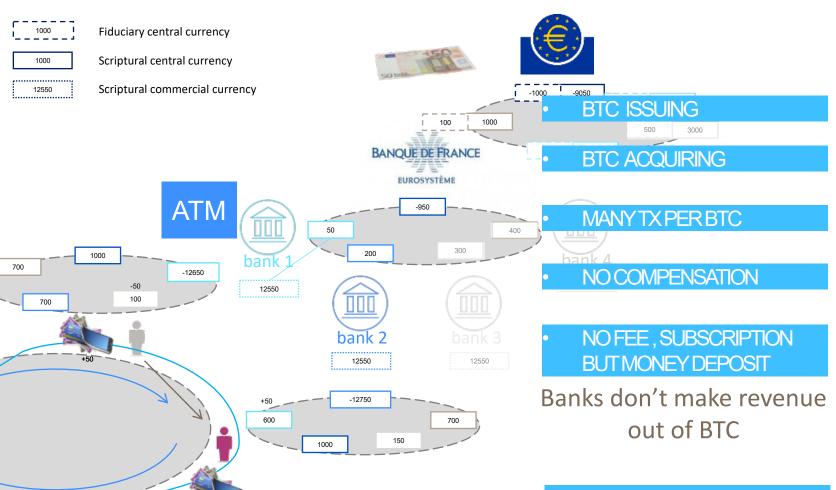
Retail cash







Retail BTC



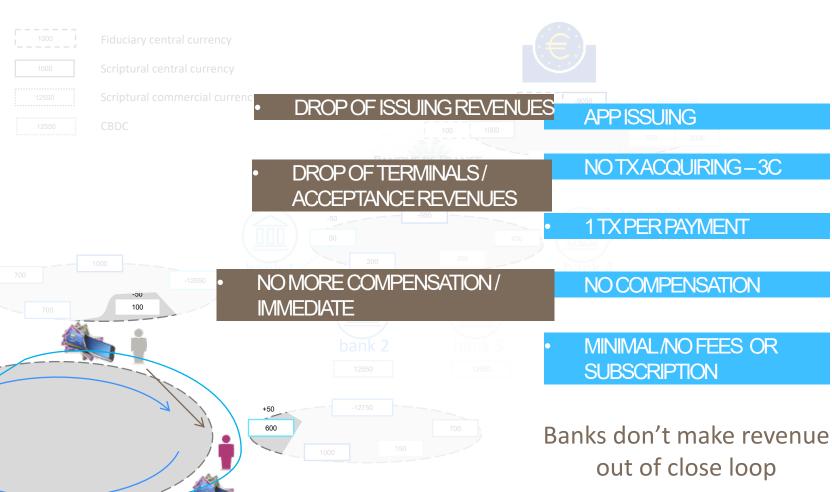




Bitcoin Payment

Provider

Retail close loop



PRE PAID/BEARER INST.



Alternate

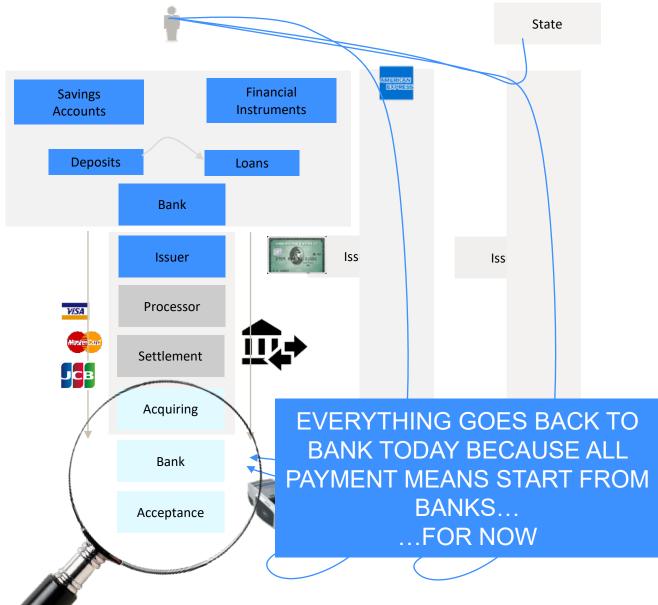
Payment

Public

MY

COIN

Current ecosystem



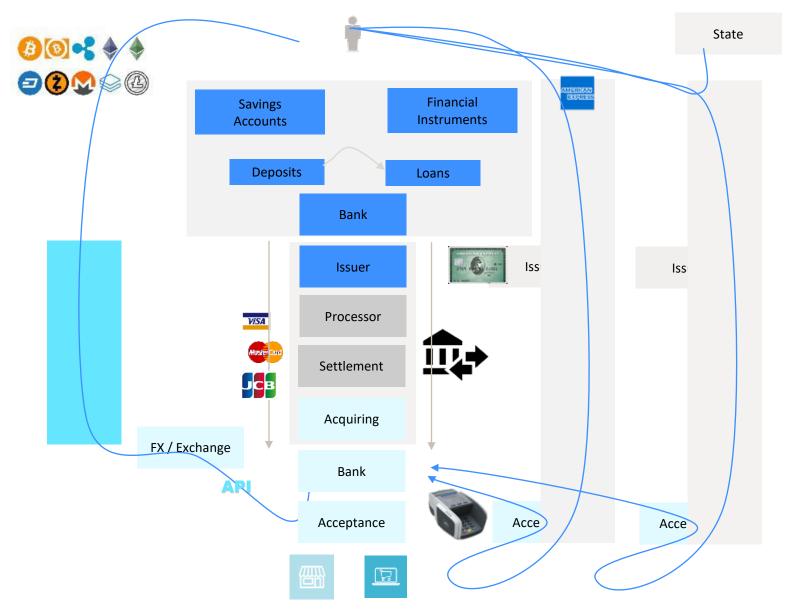


Public

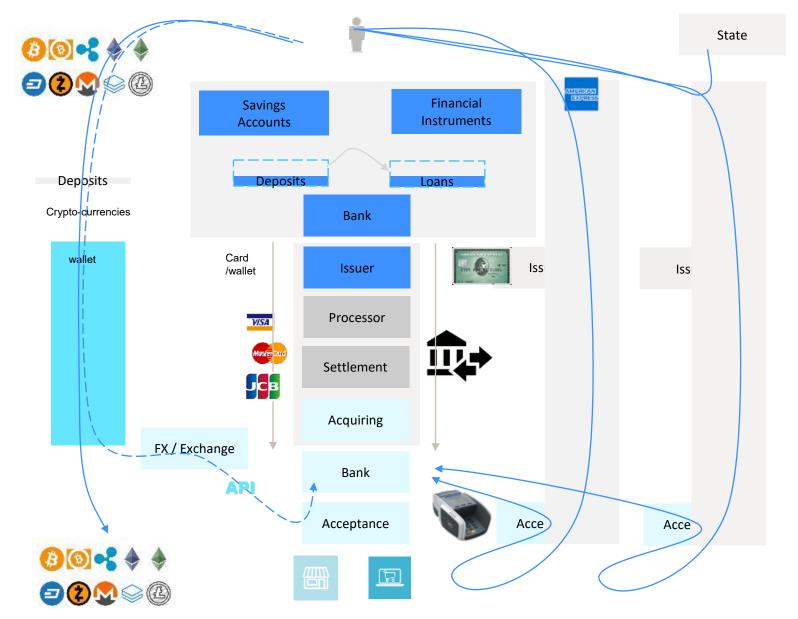
Immediate impacts

Alternate
payment rails
appear, proposed
by « public
groups » or
private
companies.

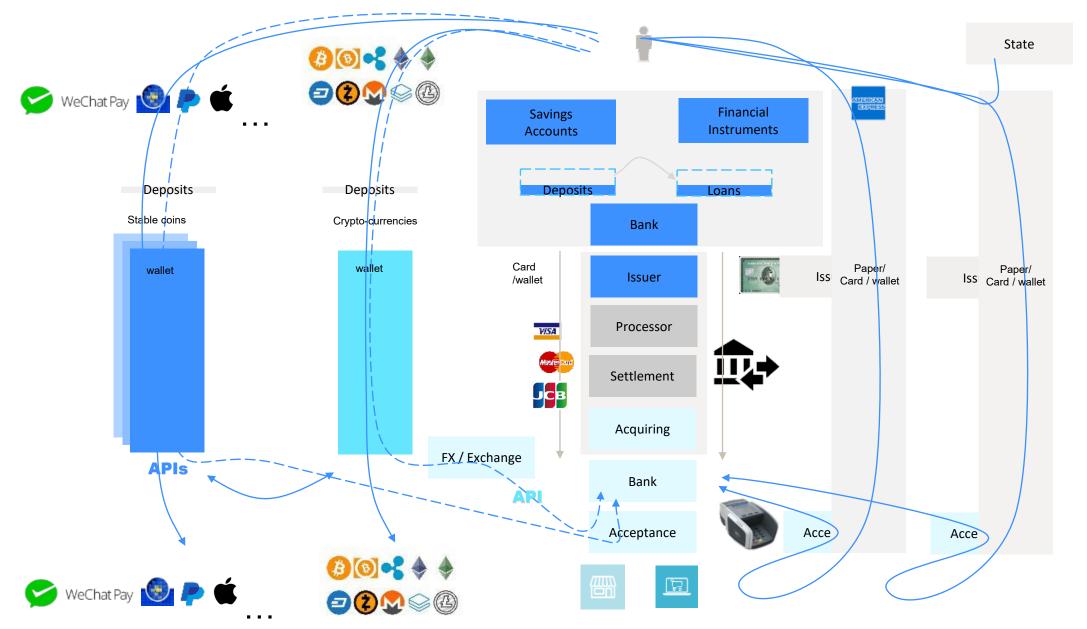
The payment ecosystem wall is down.



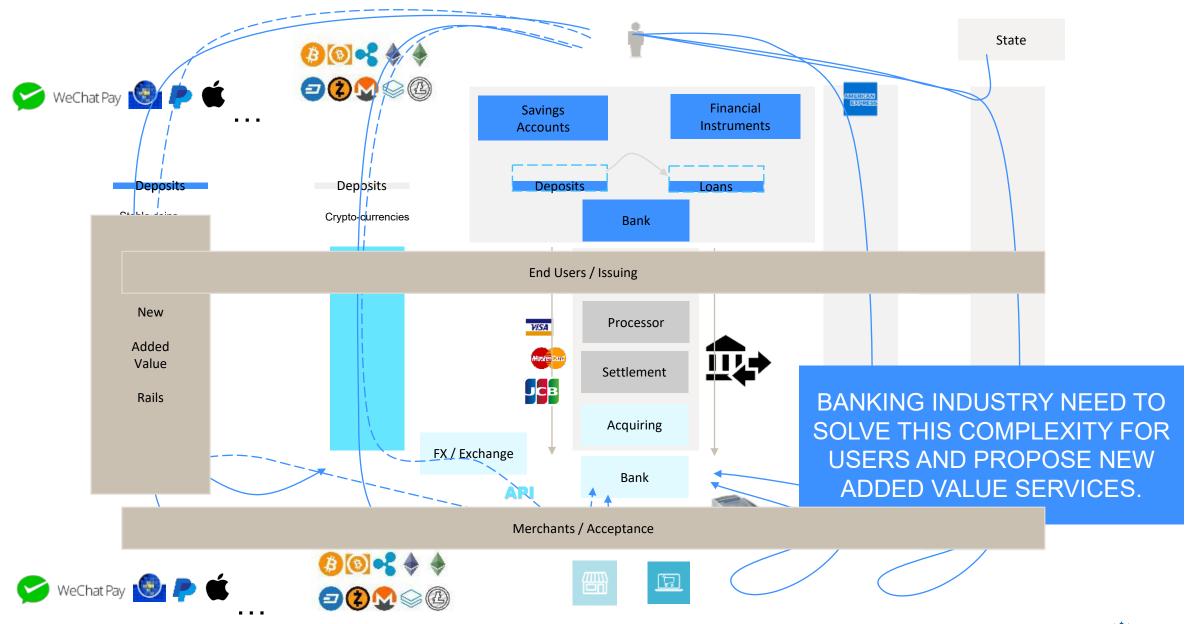




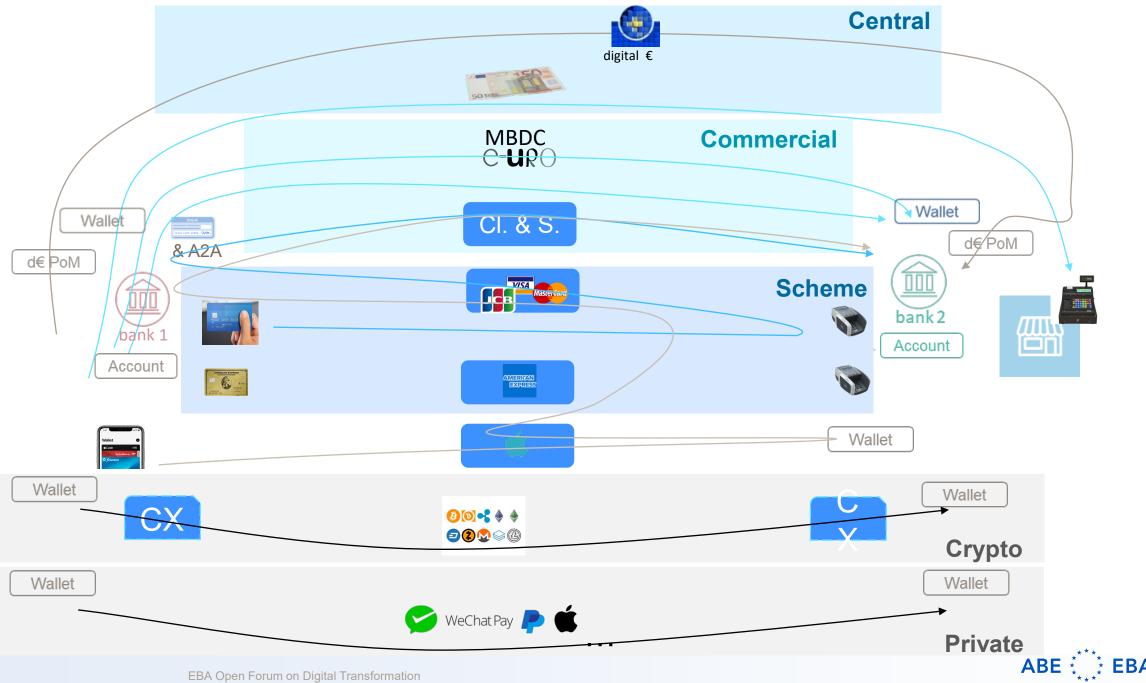


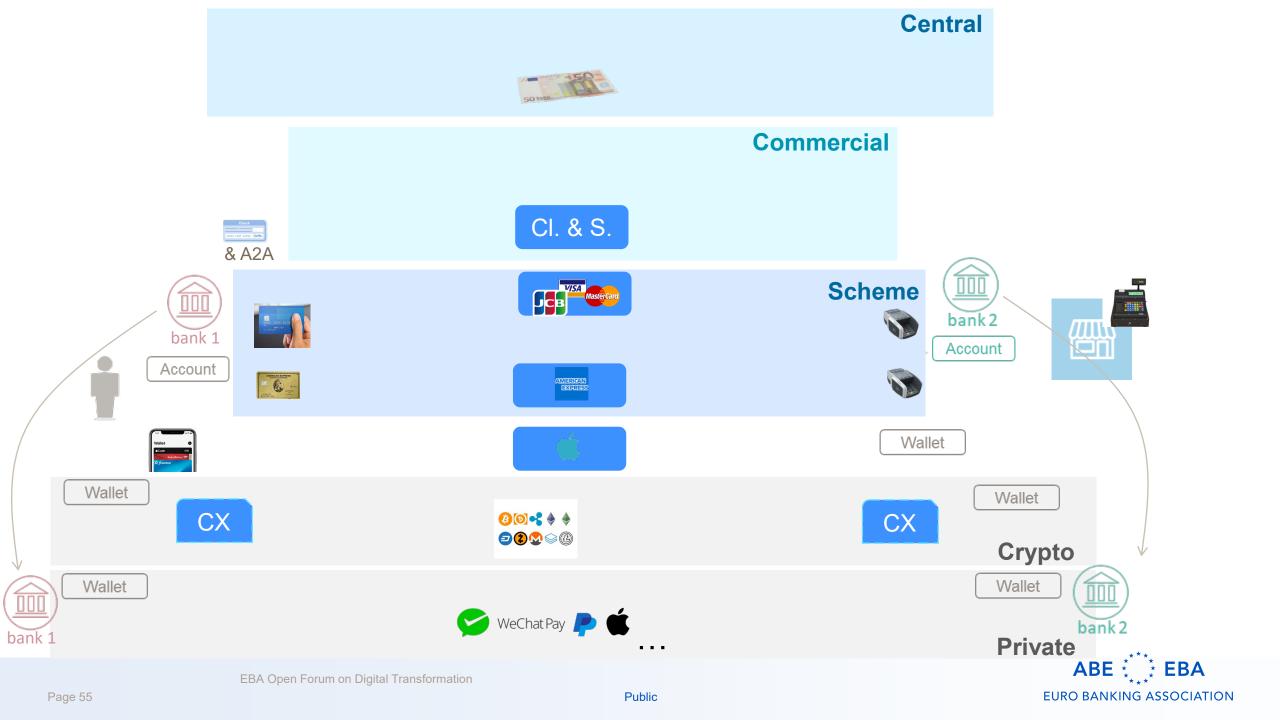








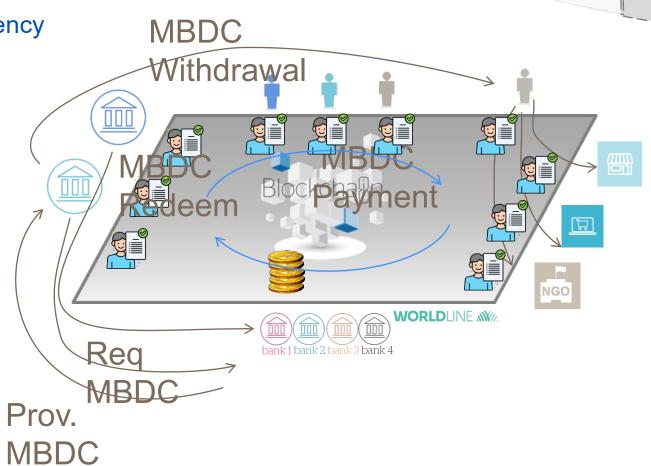




Retail MBDC

Multi Banks Digital Currency

Flow





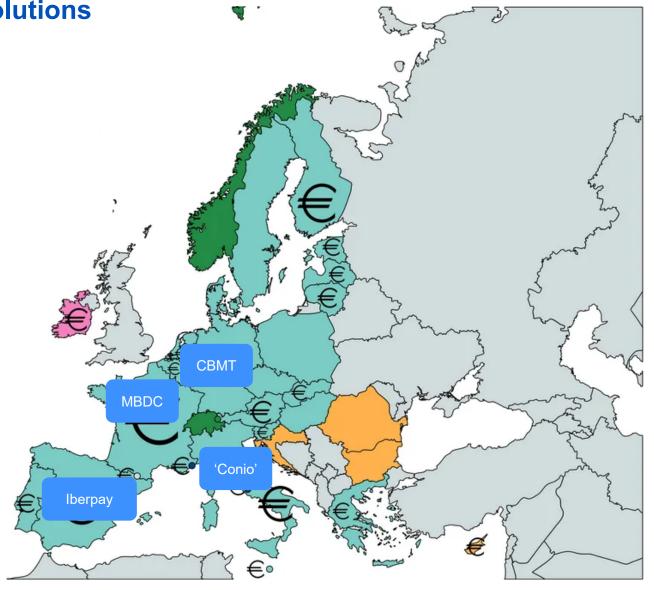
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Commercial Banks money solutions

Evolution of payment rails require new commercial money means of payment that frees from Card and SCT rails.

Several European solutions are already known.

Various implementation, different level of maturity, different goals





What we want ideally

Ecosystem **Coloured Tokens** Real Time Commercial Currency
Bank Deposits Multi platform **Low Operating Cost** Added Value Services Seamless UX **Atomic Transaction** Programmable **Small Amounts** Interoperable (M2M, tx based)



What we currently have

Real Time

Low Operating Cost

Commercial Currency

Seamless UX

Programmable

Atomic Transaction

Small Amounts (M2M, tx based)

Interoperable

Ecosystem

Multi platform

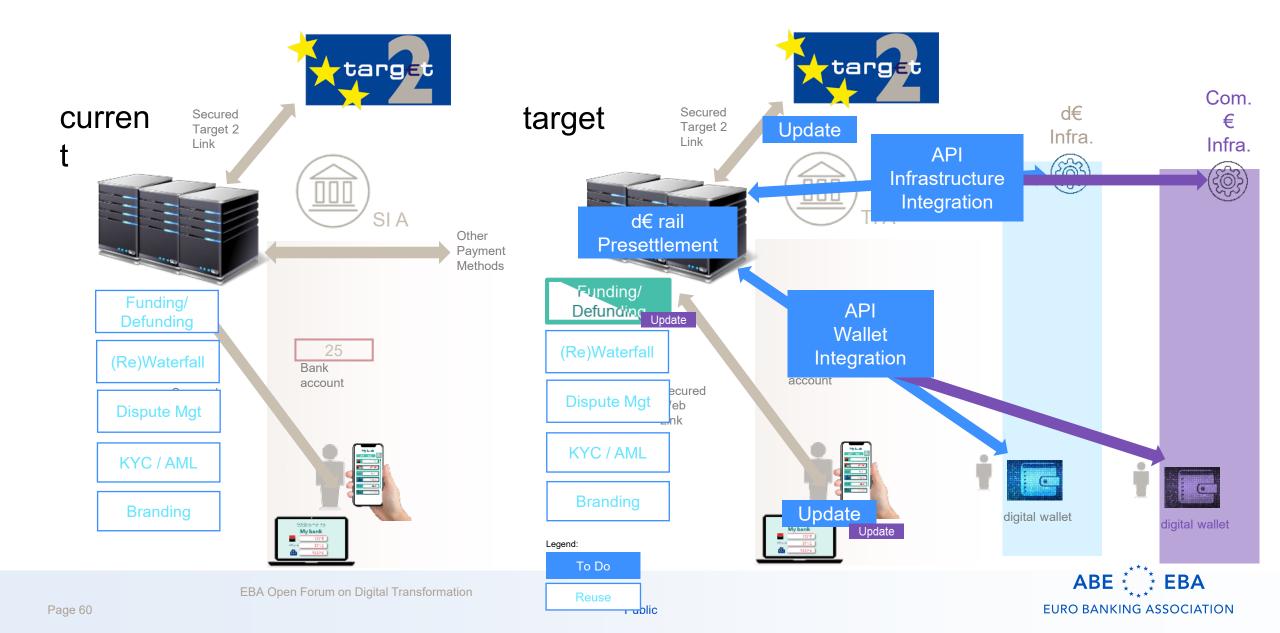
Coloured Tokens



- Instant tx settlement
- In volumes, lowest running cost seen in the market
- Backed by Commercial bank assets
- Scan or Tap + biometric or PIN consent
- Split, grouped, deferred, triggered payments
- ✓ Value carried in tx; not deferred settlement
- Operating costs make small amount BM possible
- Interoperable with any other digital mean of payment
- Assets other than currencies can be traded as well atomically.
- Assets can be exported to / imported from
- Multi-issuer compatible with automated FX.



2 birds with one stone



Take Away

- Commercial Banks need to keep their customer's and their deposits
- Customers will go to the 1st class payment low cost means providers
- New competition
 customers (pay
 - Commercial Bassupport and a

Digital Currencies are happening

- Central version is the digital Euro
- Commercial version will be GAFA or Banks
- Our community user coverage and Trust to keep the customers and deposits with banks





Manuel Klein

Digitizing Money Deutsche Bank



Deutsche Bank Cash Management



EBA Open Forum on Digital Transformation

Frankfurt, June 27, 2023

Introduction







Email: Manuel.Klein@db.com

- Product Manager for Blockchain Solutions and Digital Currencies in Cash Management of the Corporate Bank (VP)
- CBDC-developments (retail and wholesale) in key currency areas with a strong focus on digital Euro project
- Application of blockchain technology in corporate and institutional cash management, treasury and for capital market use cases

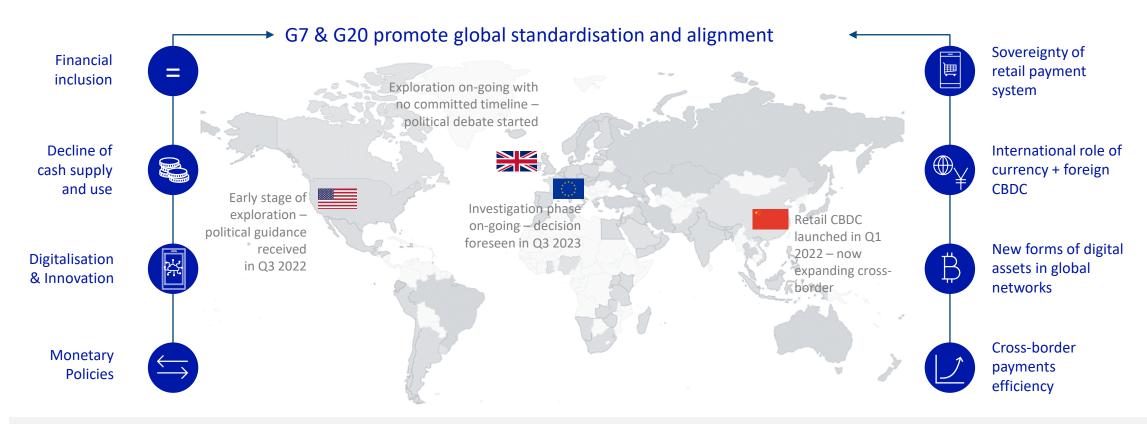




Evolution of Monetary Systems - Global Perspective



Digital transformation, changing societies & geopolitical developments



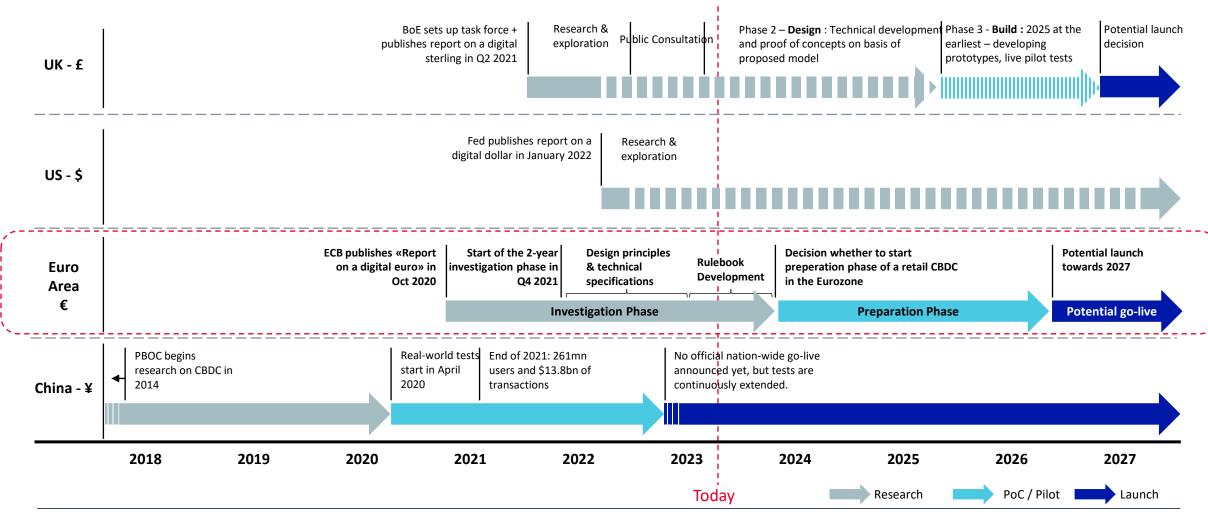


90% of central banks explore Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDC) - for different reasons

Global CBDC timeline



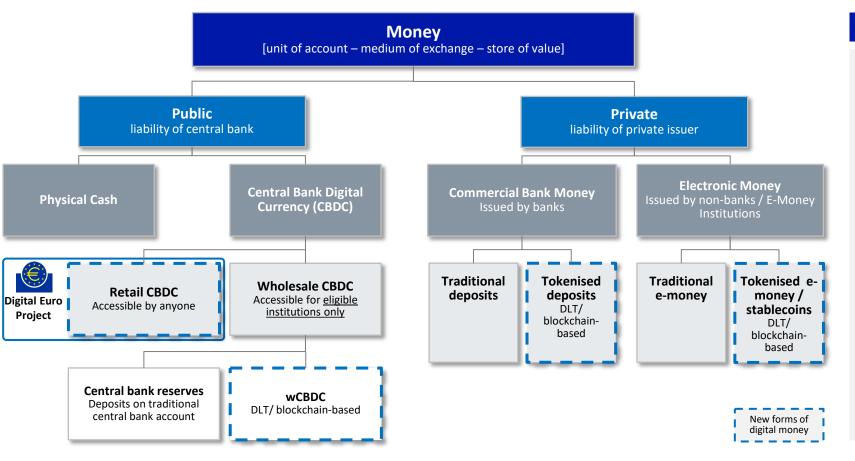
China is 3-4 years ahead of the euro area and at least 5 years ahead of the US



New forms of digital money



Central banks and private sector both expand the portfolio of digital money in the monetary system



Main Takeaways

Central Banks

- Retail CBDCs focus on retail payments in digital central bank money as a complement to physical cash
- Wholesale CBDCs focus on interbank payments using new technology for capital market use cases (distributed ledger technology /DLT)

Private Sector

- Tokenised e-money / stablecoins are based on DLT infrastructures and used for payments in crypto-asset ecosystems
- Bank deposits / commercial bank money on DLT emerge in parallel to provide innovative payment solutions
- Tokenised deposits are the banking industry response to the market demand currently only covered by stablecoins / e-money tokens



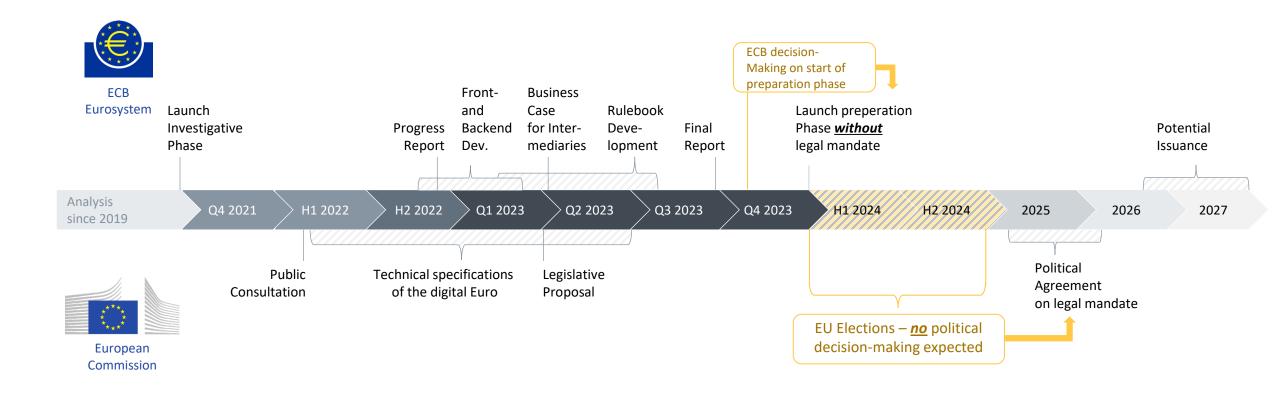
Deep Dive:

The digital Euro project of the ECB

Digital Euro – Timeline and key Milestones



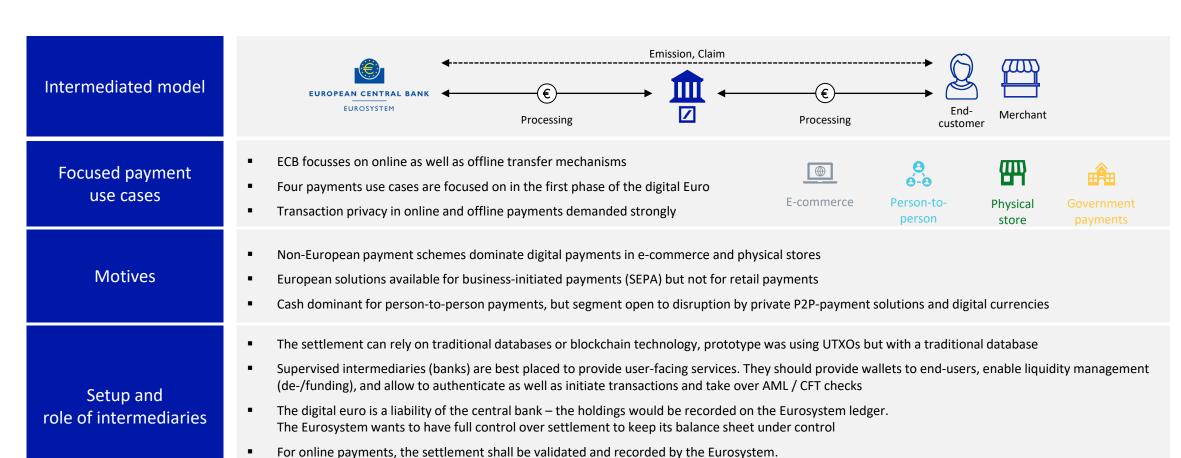
ECB and Commission timeframes not in-sync - ECB determined to go ahead in 2023 – legislative process delayed by 2024 EU elections – ECB decision likely to lack legal mandate



Use cases of the retail CBDC of the ECB

The digital Euro will focus on traditional payments





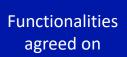
For offline payments, the settlement shall be done via local storage devices

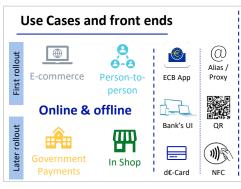
Source: Presentation: use case analysis for the digital euro (europa.eu)

ECB Decision on the Digital Euro – Status Quo

What we know – what still needs to be decided – Focus of ECB und European Commission in the next 9-12 months







Physical Cash



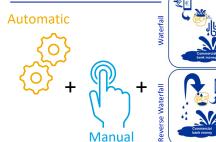
Digital Euro to complement cash as new form of central bank money not replace it

Limits

Unfavorable **Holding Limit** Remuneration

combination envisaged, thresholds remain unclear

Funding / Defunding



Functionalities to be agreed on





PayPal















ECB-led Scheme for d€ as direct competitor to private-sector payment solutions?

ECB vs. Private Sector

Who will be eligible intermediary? How much room for innovation will be left? How to integrate the digital euro in existing payment solutions?













Privacv

Offline Usage

Know-Your Customer



Anti-Money

Laundering

Data

Protection

Who can and who must know how much about a payment transaction?

Legal Tender

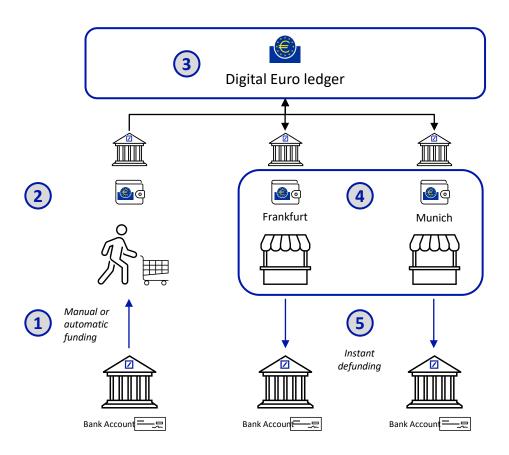
Will legal tender status be applied to the digital euro similar to cash? Will there be a (new) EU-wide legal acceptance obligation – for cash and the digital euro?



Acceptance of digital Euros at Merchants

Multiple Wallets but zero digital Euro holding limit







- Digital Euro is a prefunded solution
- User can fund the wallet from his/her bank account manually or automatically and hold funds up to the maximum amount allowed



- Banks provide one wallet per end-user and do AML checks for each digital Euro transactions
- Due to ad-hoc funding (reverse waterfall), user can do transactions > maximum holding amount



 ECB provides ledger and settles each transaction that takes place between individuals (P2P) in e-commerce, at the PoS or for government payments



- Banks and PsPs provide "acceptance wallets" for online-merchants and solutions at the point of sale to accept digital Euro transactions that have a zero-interday holding limit
- Merchants can hold multiple digital Euro wallets

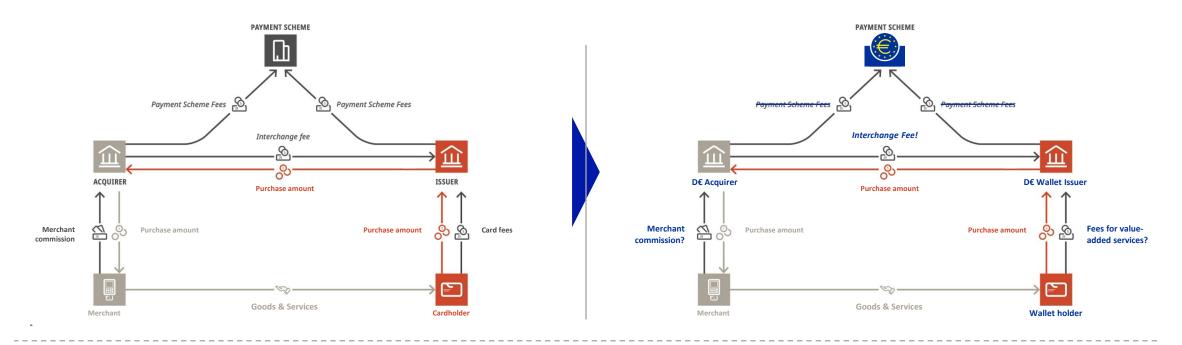


- Digital Euro transactions are automatically defunded into the Merchants' bank accounts (waterfall)
- Waterfall is triggered instantly after each transaction onto the merchants' or acquirers bank account

Will the d€ interchange-revenue cover costs?

Unclear if interchange fee will be enough to substitute revenue loss from deposits-outflow





Changes to the current participants

- ECB will provide the backend, i.e., the ledger for UTXO/ accounts settlement, the payment scheme, etc.
- Payment scheme fees are not applicable as ECB seems not to charge for transactions
- Intermediaries (Issuer and Acquirer) will issue retail and merchant wallets
- Issuers' will be able to charge end-user only for value-added services, basic functionality shall be cost-free
- Acquirers will pay interchange fee to issuer and be able to charge merchants for d€ acceptance services
- Issuers' processing costs are expected to decrease as the ECB takes over the processing
- Interchange fee is fixed, but will be lower, but since processing fees are lower, higher margin should remain

Impact on market dynamics

- ECB explains that there should be an attractive revenue opportunity especially for acquirers.
 However, so far, details are missing.
- Banks with retail customers will presumably be forced to offer a d€ wallet as issuers to retail users
- Acquirers should still be able to generate revenue from the acceptance of d€ for merchants
- Merchant commission: So far unclear if it will be regulated or left to the market
- Interchange will be transaction-based revenue. Other revenue income, e.g., account fees or the interest income will be missing

Deutsche Bank Cash Management



Appendix

Factsheet on the digital Euro project

The digital Euro – the retail CBDC of the ECB

Timeline

'24 - **'**27 2021 2022 Q4'21 launch of Design-decisions, Q4'23: decision on Realization of the investigation phase prototyping and launch of digital Euro, regulatory (2 years) realization phase implementation and

development



Functionalities agreed on



Holding limits

Fixed maximum amount that can be held in a d€ wallet / account

Quantity-based tools

Unfavorable remuneration after a certain holding amount, e.g., negative interest rate

Price-based tools

ECB favors Combination:

ECB currently suggests max. limit of ~3.000€ but combination of tools remains unclear

Manual & Automated Funding

Two options should be possible:

- 1. End user **manually** starts conversion into D€: either a physical cash funding via ATM and or via a bank account
- D€ holding is automatically funded from a linked bank account, e.g., at a certain date or if amount falls below a defined threshold

Funding and defunding tech

Enabled by (reverse) waterfall

If D€ wallet exceeds holding limit (e.g., €3K), money is transferred automatically to the linked bank account

distribution

- If outgoing payments exceed D€ holdings, money shall be pulled from linked bank account for ad hoc funding of the wallet
- → This enables payments that are larger than the holding cap via the digital Euro infrastr.

Functionalities to be agreed on

Scheme

ECB plans to develop a digital Euro scheme. Private sector expertise is needed as ECB has limited experience. A scheme should provide:

- Requirements that supervised intermediaries would need to follow to provide digital Euro end user products
- Dedicated governance framework
- A pan-European reach
- Balance between roles shared by the Eurosystem and the intermediaries
- Rulebook development already started
- → ECB looks for a scheme manager could be a good match given that both initiatives focus on a pan-European solution

Privacy



Focus of EU Commission

Online payments

KYC during onboarding but higher degree of privacy for low-value transactions; largevalue transactions are subject to standard CDD checks

Offline payments

Determined separately from online payments. Higher level of transaction privacy may be allowed for small-value payments. Still needs to be assessed, both legally and technically

Role of banks and ECB

settlement by banks

e.g., transaction initiation. AML monitoring & KYC e.g., validation and recording

Settlement

by NCBs

ECB's prototype model:

ECB provides the ledger where tokens of CBDC are settled. These "unspent transaction outputs" (UTXOs) are assigned to random addresses and are aggregated in the wallet provided by banks.

Banks do pre-settlement checks and then instruct settlement which is recorded in the ECBs ledger. However, ECB has no insight into d€-balances and payments of end-users.

Front end

5 companies selected to develop d€ interfaces. ECB says it has no plans to reuse prototypes in the potential realization phase ('24-'26) but wants to learn from experience







Offline Person-to- Online Person-to-



of sales



point of sales

Payer initiated point Payee initiated

amazon

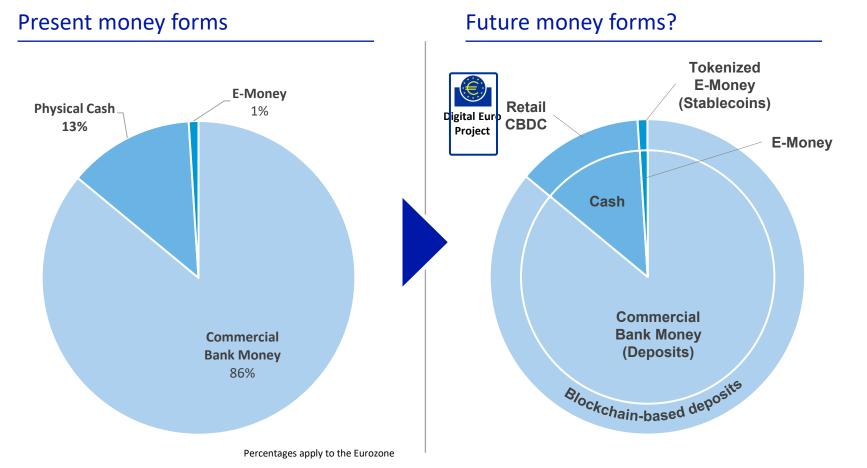
Bank's UI

E-commerce

Money supply for non-banks now and going forward



The Monetary Systems will be re-calibrated through the availability of new forms of money and payment solutions



Main Takeaways

Today:

- Public money only accessible in physical form (cash)
- Commercial bank money represents ~86% of money supply in Europe – basis for majority of payments
- E-Money used in e-commerce & closed networks (e.g., PayPal)

Future:

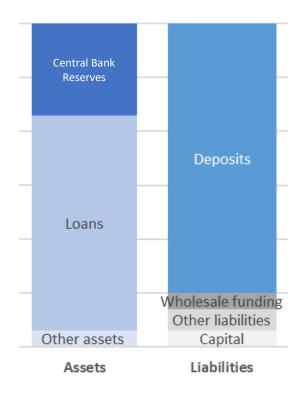
- Retail CBDCs used for typical cash use cases aiming to retain public trust in the currency in a digital age
- Key innovation is DLT/blockchain technology for public and private money
- Deutsche Bank works on tokenizing deposits to provide value-adding solutions of DLT to corporate clients

Impact on Banking System



ECB is aware of the potential implications of a retail CBDC on lending and credit growth – risk mitigating measures shall be implemented

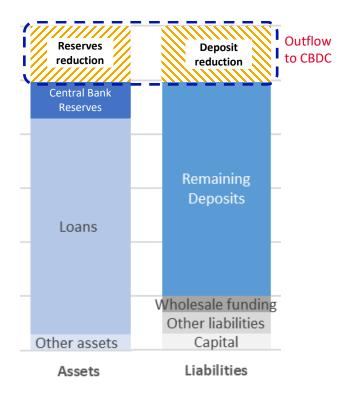
Pre rCBDC



Potential Impacts

- Decrease of the ability to meet regulatory liquidity requirements (LCR, NSFR, etc)
- Increased focus on wholesale funding at higher rates
- Increase of interest rates for lending and potentially overall reduction of lending facilities
- Remaining deposits deemed less stable, potentially reducing the offer of fixed-rate mortgage volumes
- Loss of interest income from reduced central bank deposits
- Decrease of deposit insurance scheme volume

With rCBDC



Graphics indicative only

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Coffee break 10:45 – 11:05 CET

During coffee break, do not "leave the meeting"

(i.e., stay connected while muting your sound and turning off your camera)

Katja Lehr

MD & Head of EMEA Market Management J.P. Morgan Chase Bank



Fireside chat





Lunch break 12:35 – 13:55 CET

During lunch break, do not "leave the meeting"
(i.e., stay connected while muting your sound and turning off your camera)

Kindly reconnect on time for the afternoon sessions

Erik van der Mars

Director, Open Banking, and New Payment Platforms Mastercard





Open Banking, Embedded Finance & BaaS

How is this changing the way we operate?

Background

- AP automation
- E-Invoicing & Order2Cash optimization
- PSD2 payment initiation
- Digital Identity & EU Data governance act
- Treasury platforms
- Embedded finance for SMEs



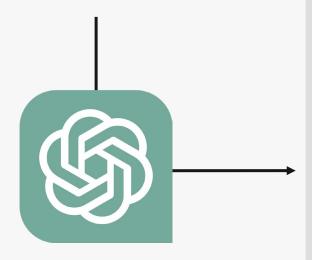
www.linkedin.com/in/erik-van-der-mars-3ab5801/









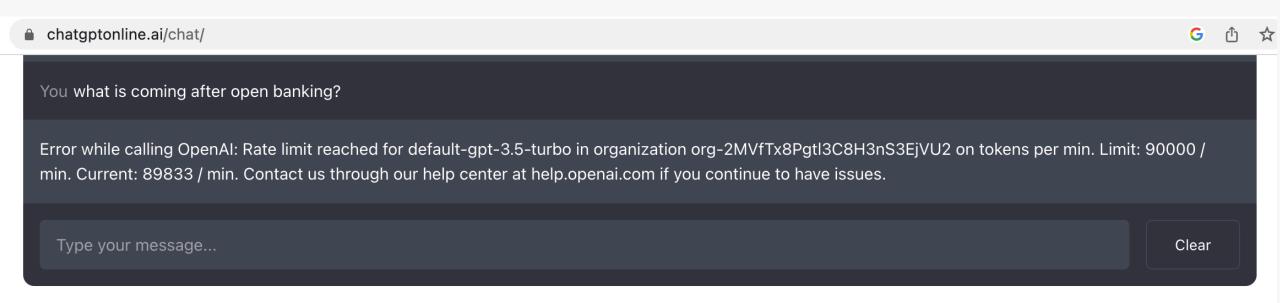


"Embedded finance is revolutionizing the financial industry by allowing non-financial companies to offer financial services to their customers. By integrating financial services into existing business models, companies can provide a more seamless customer experience and increase revenue. This has created new competition for traditional banks, as customers can now access financial services through various channels and providers, reducing the need for traditional banking services. As a result, traditional banks are facing increased pressure to innovate and adapt to this new landscape in order to remain competitive."



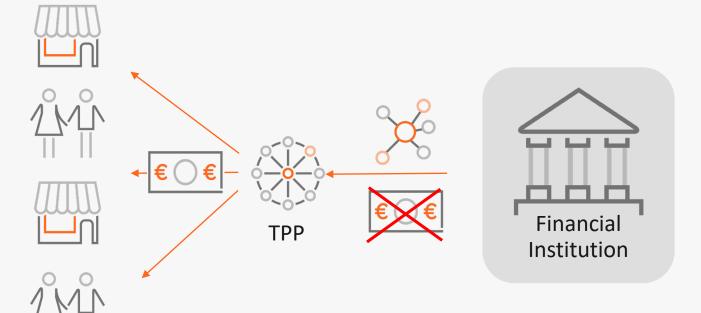
Let's ask Chatgpt (again)

What is coming after open banking?





Forces at hand: Open Banking



DeNederlandscheBank

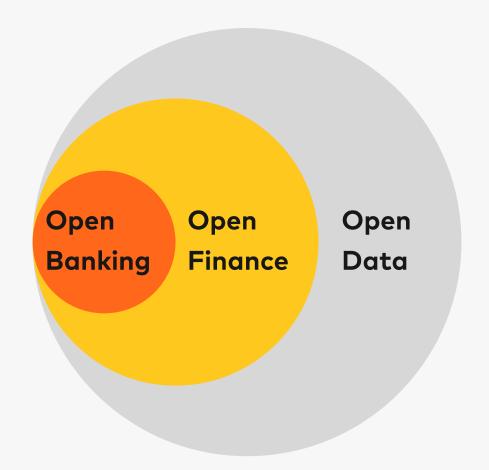
EUROSYSTEEM

TPP count (license 7 & 8 combined)





What are the next 'OPENs'?



Open:

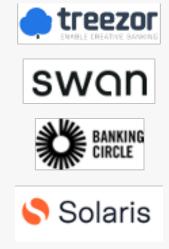
Banking is a new and recent approach to the banking ecosystem. TPPs to build on top of traditional banking services

Finance is an enhancement of the open banking framework accros a wider scope of financial services. Insurance, creditcard but also SPAA

Data goes beyond the open finance framework, covering real estate, health tech, but also governmental bodies



Forces at hand: BaaS



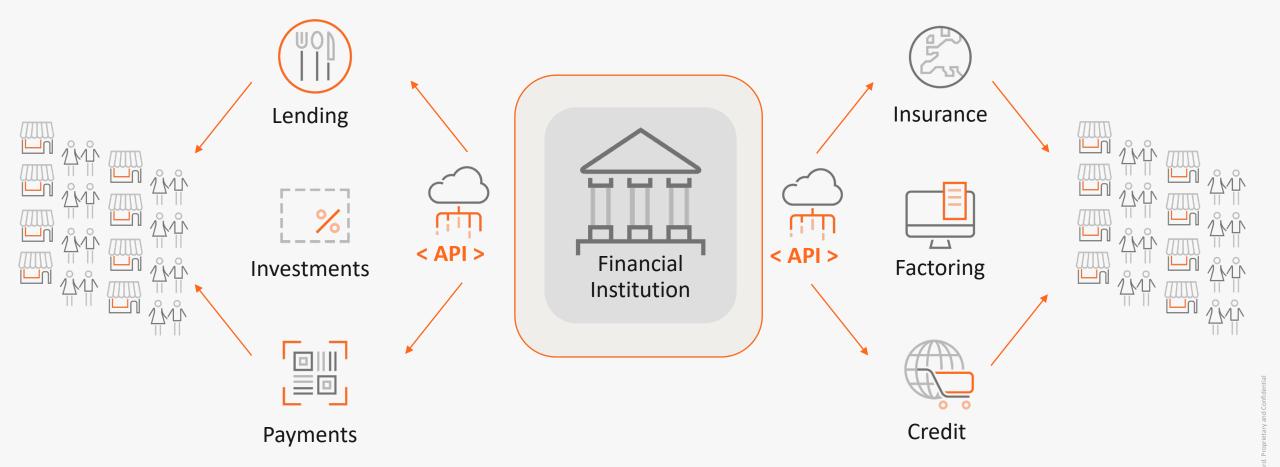








Forces at hand: Embedding





Customer facing

'Solve a problem'

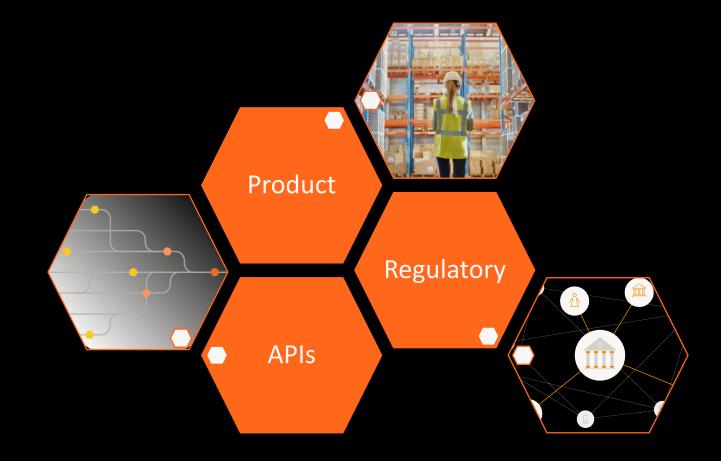
BaaS **Open Banking Embedded Finance**

Go-to-Market

API first / no silos



"The game to play"







Coffee break 15:15 – 15:25 CET

During coffee break, do not "leave the meeting"

(i.e., stay connected while muting your sound and turning off your camera)

Fireside chat



Panel discussion



Wrap-up





Thank you!



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