

# **DIGITAL EURO**

The future of money

IATA annual conference



# The case for a digital euro in an increasingly digitalised world



**ADAPT** 

- A digital euro would integrate central bank money and the latest payment trends
- It would be a form of digital cash universally accepted in the euro area, complementing current means of payment



- An additional payment choice for euro area citizens, complementing cash
- **Legal tender status**, ensuring pan-European reach and acceptance
- Always an available option for euro area citizens in all payment scenarios



- Preserving Europe's strategic autonomy and monetary sovereignty
- Reducing our dependence on non-European payment service providers
- Fostering innovation and competition in the European payments sector

# Adapting the euro to the digital age

Digital payments: on the rise\*



Day-to-day cash payments fell from 68% in 2019 to 40% in 2024\*



Over two-thirds of card payments in the euro area are settled through international payment schemes\*\*



Online purchases rose from 18% in 2019 to 36% in 2024\*\*\*



A digital euro: bridging the gap

Complementing physical central bank money



Integrating central bank money and modern payment trends



Ensuring the euro remains fit for purpose in the digital age

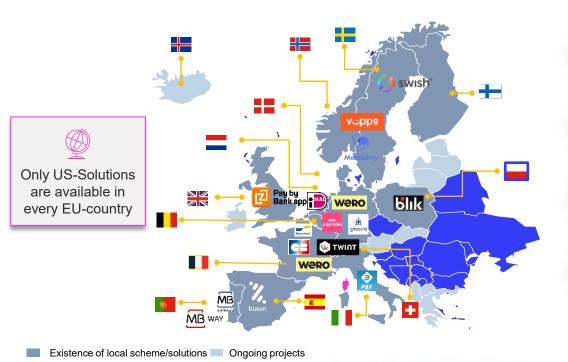


<sup>\*</sup>https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/ecb\_surveys/space/html/ecb.space2024~19 d46f0f17.en.html#toc5, ECB, December 2024.

<sup>\*\*</sup> In the second half of 2023, based on data collected under Regulation (EU) No 1409/2013 of the European Central Bank on payments statistics (ECB/2013/43)

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> In terms of payment value

# The European payments market is fragmented and heavily reliant on international card schemes (ICS)





13 of 20 Euro area countries have **no domestic scheme** and rely exclusively on ICS



Existing domestic card schemes in other countries are **losing market** share to ICS



More than 60% of euro area card transactions are processed via non-European schemes



In most cases no interoperability between domestic schemes and payment solutions. Despite plans for interoperability, A2A payment solutions still face limited acceptance at POS.

# Secure Europe's payment autonomy amid geopolitical tensions



The urgency of **preserving our** autonomy in defense and energy is already extremely clear.

But ensuring autonomy for essential services like daily payments is just as urgent.

# Unify Europe's Payments market to reduce costs and strengthen bargaining power



Our fragmented market structure comes with a large price tag

But it does not have to be this way

– we have the power to unify our

payments market

# A scheme to ensure usability across the euro area, like banknotes



A digital euro scheme would establish common standards to:



Ensure pan-European reach and a harmonised payment experience



Give **freedom to the market** to develop innovative solutions

Enable domestic instant payments solutions to have euro area reach to promote interoperability

Rulebook Development Group (RDG)



A digital euro scheme being defined with **broad market involvement** representing society at large:



Intermediaries



**Retailers** 



Consumers

# Your euro, your choice: diverse use cases, devices and technology



#### Connectivity

#### Consumer devices

#### Consumer interfaces

#### **Technologies**



Person-to-person payment



Offline

Point-of-sale payment



E-commerce



Online



Smartphone



Physical card





Web interface



Digital Euro App



PSP app



**NFC** 



QR codes

### Responding to user needs

An offline digital euro is a response to what users across Europe asked for





#### **Privacy**

- Users across Europe indicate a strong demand for the highest privacy levels that digital payments can offer<sup>1</sup>
- Privacy is a key value added for the digital euro<sup>2</sup>



#### Resilience

- Payment acceptance during connectivity outages is perceived as crucial advantage by merchants<sup>2</sup>
- Citizens valued payments via mobile phones especially in areas with poor internet connectivity, helping ensure digital payments remain accessible<sup>2</sup>

# What is the offline digital euro



#### Proximity-based payment method

☐ Designed to use technology similar to how contactless payments work today.



#### Is instant, secure and private

- Payments are settled immediately between phones/devices with no third party involved.
- ☐ Infrastructure does not track who you pay, what you buy, or where you shop, no online reconciliation
- ☐ Uses the highest level of security (on device secure hardware).



#### Similar to cash in your wallet/purse/handbag

- ☐ Funds can be immediately re-spent offline
- ☐ Top-up online through PSPs, then spend offline privately





Pay friends or family

Person-to-business (P2B)



Pay for goods and services locally

### State-of-the-art solution and access to Europe's consumers for merchants





#### **Efficient payments**

- State-of-the-art payment experience for consumers
- Access to consumers across the entire euro area via a single integration into back-end systems of merchants/airlines



#### High(er) conversion rates

- A solution for all key payment use cases
- Standardised, recognisable front-ends



#### **Instant receipt of funds**

Transactions would be instantly settled minimising counter-party risk



#### Offline functionality

 A more private option for consumers also in case of limited connectivity, i.e. inflight shopping

# Way forward with the digital euro project

# Investigation phase

Oct 2021 – Oct 2023

Concept definition, technical exploration and design proposal

# Preparation phase

Nov 2023 - Oct 2025

Preparation through testing and experimentation

### **Next phase**

Nov 2025 - Oct 2027

Aiming to be ready for a potential first issuance of the digital euro.

#### Focus on:

- Advancing technical readiness
- Deepening market engagement
- Supporting the legislative process

# Thank you!