

SEPA for cards

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SEPA project – the ECB's role

 In SEPA, euro payments are considered domestic and made with one set of payment instruments.

- ECB mandate: smooth operation of payment systems.
- SEPA defined as the area within Europe where customers can make and receive payments in euro ⇒ also for the UK payments market the SEPA project is setting the scene.

SEPA benefits

- Significant contribution to the Lisbon agenda.
- SEPA migration will be a challenge, especially for banks: will significantly reduce their costs, but face increased competition. Opportunity for new, value-added services.

• Significant cost efficiency gains if payment processing is consolidated across borders.

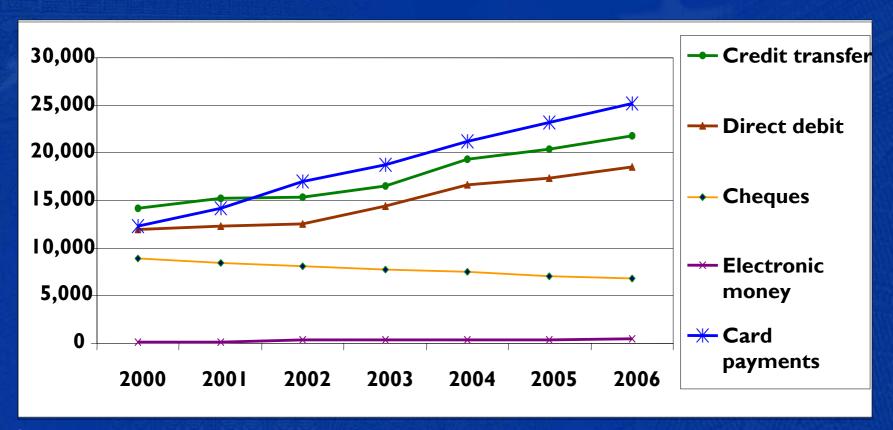
SEPA – current status

• SEPA launch is a reality. The Eurosystem welcomes that the actual use of the SCT has started.

 Big efforts made by the European banking community in setting up and starting the scheme.

Cards and SEPA

Growth potential



Card payments experienced the highest growth and have become the most used payment instrument- over 25 billion payments per year.

Benefits of SEPA for cards

 Standardisation, integration, competition. Increased choice for consumers, banks, retailers and infrastructures.

 Benefits to be fully reaped only if the card market is a competitive with some variety

need of constructive effort.

 International schemes have certainly a role to play in the market.

Ongoing initiatives

- EAPS
- Payfair
- Monnet

Represent very diverse approaches, all supported by the ECB.

Benefits of additional European scheme(s)

- Opportunity to substitute cash by cards, through wider acceptance.
- Additional European card scheme(s) needed to foster a competitive, cost-efficient cards market.

Concluding remarks

Challenges need to be tackled.

ECB stands ready to support the process.

 Additional European scheme(s): a matter of commitment.