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**NOTE**

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From: Presidency  
To: Delegations

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Subject: Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council  
on interchange fees for card-based payment transactions  
*- Presidency compromise*

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Delegations will find hereby a Presidency compromise text on the above Commission proposal, as a result of the 17 October Working Party meeting.

2013/0265 (COD)

Proposal for a

**REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**

**on interchange fees for card-based payment transactions**

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 114(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national Parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee<sup>1</sup>,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Central Bank<sup>2</sup>,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,

Whereas:

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<sup>1</sup> OJ C , , p. .

<sup>2</sup> OJ C , , p. .

- (1) Fragmentation of the internal market is detrimental to competitiveness, growth and job creation within the Union. Eliminating direct and indirect obstacles to the proper functioning and completion of an integrated market for electronic payments is necessary for the proper functioning of the internal market.
- (2) Directive 2007/64/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>3</sup> has provided a legal foundation for the creation of a Union-wide internal market for payments as it substantially facilitated the activity of payment service providers, creating uniform rules with respect to the provision of payment services.
- (3) Regulation (EC) No 924/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>4</sup> established the principle that charges paid by the users for a cross-border payment in euro are the same as for the corresponding payment within a Member State including card-based payments covered by this Regulation.
- (4) Regulation (EC) No 260/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>5</sup> provided the rules for the functioning of credit transfers and direct debits in euro in the internal market but excluded card-based payments from its scope.

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<sup>3</sup> Directive 2007/64/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2007 on payment services in the internal market amending Directives 97/7/EC, 2002/65/EC, 2005/60/EC and 2006/48/EC and repealing Directive 97/5/EC (*OJL 319, 5.12.2007, p. 1*).

<sup>4</sup> Regulation (EC) N° 924/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on cross-border payments in the Community and repealing Regulation (EC) No 2560/2001 (*OJL 266, 9.10.2009, p. 11*).

<sup>5</sup> Regulation (EC) No 260/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 establishing technical and business requirements for credit transfers and direct debits in euro and amending Regulation (EC) No 924/2009 (*OJL 94, 30.3.2012, p. 22*).

- (5) Directive 2011/83/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>6</sup> harmonizes certain rules on contracts concluded between consumers and traders, including rules on fees for the use of means of payment, on the basis of which Member States are to prohibit traders from charging consumers, in respect of the use of a given means of payment, fees that exceed the cost borne by the trader for the use of such means.
- (6) Secure, efficient, competitive and innovative electronic payments are crucial if consumers, retailers and companies are to enjoy the full benefits of the internal market, and increasingly so as the world moves towards e-commerce.
- (7) Some Member States<sup>7</sup> have issued or are preparing a legislation to regulate directly or indirectly interchange fees, covering a number of issues, including caps on interchange fees at various levels, merchant fees, the Honour All Cards rules or steering measures. The existing administrative decisions in some Member States vary significantly. In view of the harmfulness of interchange fees to retailers and consumers, a further introduction of regulatory measures at national level aimed at addressing the level or divergences of these fees is anticipated. Such national measures would be likely to lead to significant barriers to the completion of the internal market in the area of cards, internet and mobile payments based on cards and would therefore hinder the freedom to provide services.

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<sup>6</sup> Directive 2011/83/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on consumer rights, amending Council Directive 93/13/EEC and Directive 1999/44/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directive 85/577/EEC and Directive 97/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ( OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 64).

<sup>7</sup> Spain, Italy, Hungary, Poland and the United Kingdom.

- (8) Payment cards are the most frequently used electronic payment instrument for retail purchases. However, integration of the Union payment card market is far from complete as many payment solutions cannot develop beyond their national borders or new pan-Union providers are prevented from entering the market. The lack of market integration currently results in higher prices and less choice in payment services for consumers and retailers, and more limited opportunities to take advantage of the internal market. There is therefore a need to remove obstacles to the efficient functioning of the card market, including mobile and internet payments that are based on card transactions which still pose barriers to the deployment of a fully integrated market.
- (9) To enable the internal market to function effectively, the use of electronic payments should be promoted and facilitated to the benefit of retailers and consumers. Cards and other electronic payments can be used in a more versatile manner, including possibilities to pay online in order to take advantage of the internal market and e-commerce, whilst electronic payments also provide retailers with potentially secure payments. Card-based payments instead of cash use could therefore be beneficial for retailers and consumers, provided the fees for the use of the payment systems are set at an economically efficient level, whilst contributing to innovation and market entry of new operators.

- (10) One of the key practices hindering the functioning of the internal market in card based payments is the widespread existence of interchange fees, which are in most Member States not subject to any legislation. Interchange fees are usually applied between the card-acquiring payment service providers and the card-issuing payment service providers belonging to a certain card scheme. Interchange fees are a main part of the fees charged to merchants by acquiring payment service providers for every card-based payment transaction. Merchants in turn incorporate these card costs in the general prices of goods and services. Competition between card schemes appears in practice to be largely aimed at convincing as many issuing payment service providers (e.g. banks) as possible to issue their cards, which usually leads to higher rather than lower interchange fees on the market, in contrast with the usual price disciplining effect of competition in a market economy. Regulating interchange fees would improve the functioning of the internal market.
- (11) The currently existing wide variety of interchange fees and their level prevent the emergence of 'new' pan Union players on the basis of business models with lower interchange fees, to the detriment of potential economies of scale and scope and their resulting efficiencies. This has a negative impact on retailers and consumers and prevents innovation. As Pan-Union players would have to offer issuing banks as a minimum the highest level of interchange fee prevailing in the market they want to enter it also results in persisting market fragmentation. Existing domestic schemes with lower or no interchange fees may also be forced to exit the market because of the pressure from banks to obtain higher interchange fees revenues. As a result, consumers and merchants face restricted choice, higher prices and lower quality of payment services while their ability to use pan-Union payment solutions is restricted. In addition, retailers cannot overcome the fee differences by making use of card acceptance services offered by banks in other Member States. Specific rules applied by the payment schemes require the application of the interchange fee of the 'Point of Sale' (country of the retailer) for each payment transaction. This prevents acquiring banks from successfully offering their services on a cross border basis. It also prevents retailers from reducing their payment costs to the benefit of consumers.

- (12) The application of existing legislation by the Commission and national competition authorities has not been able to redress this situation.
- (13) Therefore, to avoid the fragmentation of the internal market and significant distortions of competition through diverging laws and administrative decisions, there is a need, in line with article 114 TFEU, to take measures to address the problem of high and divergent interchange fees, to allow payment service providers to provide their services on a cross-border basis and consumer and retailers to use cross-border services.
- (14) The application of this Regulation is without prejudice to the application of Union and national competition rules. It should not prevent Member States from maintaining or introducing lower caps or measures of equivalent object or effect through national legislation.
- (15) It is necessary to take measures to facilitate cross-border issuing and acquiring of card-based payment transactions. Allowing merchants to choose an acquirer outside their own Member State ('cross border acquiring') and imposing a maximum level of cross border interchange fees for cross border acquired transactions should provide the necessary legal clarity. In addition, licences for issuing or acquiring of payment instruments should be valid without geographic restrictions within the Union. These measures would facilitate the smooth functioning of an internal market for card, internet and mobile payments, to the benefit of consumers and retailers.

- (15a) It is necessary to clarify in which cases an internet payment or other distance selling transaction is a cross-border transactions as the interchange fees may not be the same. When the issuer of the payment instrument and the point of sale are not in the same country, the transaction is a cross-border transaction. If the merchant has both a fixed place of business and an internet site, the fixed place will be considered as the point of sale. If the merchant does not have a fixed place, the point of sale shall be the address for which the merchant holds a valid business licence and through which the transaction is initiated. If the merchant does not have a fixed place of business and does not hold a valid business licence, the point of sale shall be the address for correspondence for the payment of its taxes relating to its sales activity and through which the transaction is initiated.
- (16) As a consequence of unilateral undertakings and commitments accepted in the framework of competition proceedings, many cross-border card-based payment transactions in the Union are already carried out in line with the maximum interchanges fees applicable to the first phase of this Regulation. Therefore, the provisions relating to those transactions should enter into force quickly, creating opportunities for retailers to seek cheaper acquiring services cross-border, and incentivising domestic banking communities or schemes to lower their acquiring fees.
- (17) [...]
- (18) In order to facilitate cross border acquiring, all cross-border 'consumer' debit card transactions should have a maximum interchange fee of 0,20% and all (cross-border and domestic) consumer credit card transactions should have a maximum interchange fee of 0.30%.



- (19) Those caps are based on the so-called 'Merchant Indifference Test' developed in economic literature, which identifies the fee level a merchant would be willing to pay if he were to compare the cost of the customer's use of a payment card with those of non-card (cash) payments (taking into account the fee for service paid to acquiring banks, i.e. the merchant service charge coming on top of the interchange fee). It thereby stimulates the use of efficient payment instruments through a promotion of those cards that provide higher transactional benefits, while at the same time preventing disproportionate merchant fees, which would impose hidden costs on other consumers. Excessive merchant fees might otherwise arise due to the collective interchange fee arrangements, as merchants are reluctant to turn down costly payment instruments for fear of losing business. Experience has shown that those levels are proportionate, as they do not call into question the operation of international card schemes and payment service providers. They also provide benefits for retailers and consumers and provide legal certainty.

(19a) However, taking into account the need for flexibility for the domestic payment cards markets, where some debit payment cards schemes already exist and work efficiently, for domestic debit card transactions a weighted average interchange fee of no more than the 0,2 % of the average annual transaction value may be applied at domestic level with reference to all domestic debit card transactions within each payment card scheme. In relation to the interchange fee cap calculated on the annual average transaction value within one payment card scheme, it is sufficient that a payment service provider participates to a payment card scheme (or other kind of agreements among payment service providers) in which, for all domestic debit card transactions, a weighted average interchange of no more than the 0,20 per cent is applied. Member States may decide to adopt – as in the case of cross-border transactions – a per transaction interchange fee cap up to 0,2% of the value of the transaction for domestic debit card transactions. In both approaches at domestic level an interchange fee can be applied for example as a flat fee or a percentage fee or a combination of the two; percentage caps are compatible with setting in addition a maximum flat fee amount. In any case they must ensure compliance with the weighted average maximum cap at domestic level. Member States may also define a specific interchange fee cap for micropayments provided that it ensures the compliance with the weighted average maximum cap at domestic level. In either way, the principle according to which Member States may define a specific lower maximum interchange fee cap (Rec. 14) is confirmed.

(19b) In order to define the relevant interchange fee caps for domestic debit card transactions, it is appropriate to allow national competent authorities entitled to ensure the compliance with this Regulation to collect information regarding the volume and value of reference to all debit card transactions within a payment card scheme and/or to the debit card transactions pertaining to one or more payment service providers. As a consequence, payment card schemes and payment service providers shall be obliged to provide relevant data to national competent authorities as specified by these authorities and in accordance with the time limits set by them. Reporting obligations should be extended to payment service providers such as issuers or acquirers and not only to payment card schemes, in order to ensure that any relevant information is made available to the competent authorities which may in any case require that such information are collected through the payment card scheme. Moreover, it is important that Member States ensure an adequate level of disclosure of the relevant information concerning the applicable interchange fee caps. Considering that payment card schemes generally are not payment service providers subject to prudential supervision, competent authorities may require that the information sent by these entities is certified by an independent auditor.

- (19c) Some payment instruments at domestic level enable the payer to initiate card-based payment transactions that are not distinguishable as debit or credit card transactions by the payment card scheme. These "universal cards" are characterized by the fact that the cardholder can require the issuer at any moment to change the date agreed for debiting the payment transaction. The choices made by the cardholder are unknown to the payment card scheme and to the acquirer; as a consequence, the payment card schemes do not have the possibility to apply the different caps imposed by this Regulation for the debit and credit card transactions (that are distinguishable on the basis of the timing agreed for the debiting of the payment transactions). Taking into account the need to preserve the functionality of the existing business models avoiding unjustified or excessive costs of legal compliance and, at the same time, considering the importance to ensure an adequate level playing field between the different categories of payment cards, it's appropriate to apply to the "universal cards" domestic payment transactions the same rule provided by this Regulation for the debit card transactions.
- (20) This Regulation should cover all transactions where the payer's payment service provider and the payee's payment service provider are located in the Union.
- (21) In accordance with the principle of technological neutrality set out in the Digital Agenda for Europe, this Regulation should apply to card-based payment transactions regardless of the environment in which this transaction takes place, including through retail payment instruments and services which can be off-line, on-line or mobile.

(22) Card-based payment transactions are generally carried out on the basis of two main business models, so-called three party payment card schemes (cardholder – acquiring and issuing scheme - merchant) and four party payment card schemes (card holder- issuing bank- acquiring bank- merchant). Many four party payment card schemes are using an explicit interchange fee, mostly multilateral. To acknowledge the existence of implicit interchange fees and contribute to the creation of a level playing field, three party payment card schemes using payment service providers as issuers or acquirers should be considered as four party payment card schemes and should follow the same rules, whilst transparency and other measures related to business rules should apply to all providers. However, taking into account the specificities existing also for these kind of three party schemes, it is appropriate to allow Member States not to apply the rules provided for the interchange fee cap if these schemes have an insignificant relevance in terms of domestic card-based payment transaction market share. Moreover, the application of the surcharge rule (Article 55 of the proposal COM (2013)547 and in Article 19 of Directive 2011/83/EU) and the limits to the “honour-all-cards” rule to payment cards which are not covered by the interchange fee cap regulation may allow end users to select the more efficient payment instruments. In any case, when a three party scheme uses a single licensee or franchisee for both acquiring and issuing of specific card-based payment transactions, such transactions would not fall under the provisions on the interchange fee cap as there is no interchange fee or net compensation within a single payment service provider which is both the issuer and the acquirer; it is possible to have the same situation in a four-party payment card scheme.

- (22a) The issuing service is based on a contractual relationship between the issuer of the payment instrument and the payer, irrespective of whether the issuer is holding the funds on behalf of the payer. The issuer makes payment cards available to the payer, authorises transactions at terminals or equivalent and guarantees payment to the acquirer for transactions that are in conformity with the rules of the relevant scheme. Therefore, the mere distribution of payment cards or technical services, such as the mere processing and storage of data, shall not constitute issuing.
- (22b) The acquiring service is irrespective of whether the acquirer is holding the funds on behalf of the payee. Technical services, such as the mere processing and storage of data or the operation of terminals, shall not constitute acquiring.
- (23) It is important to ensure that the provisions concerning the interchange fees to be paid or received by payment service providers are not circumvented by alternative flows of fees to issuing payment services providers. To avoid this, the "net compensation" of fees paid and received by the issuing payment service provider from a payment card scheme, an acquirer or any other intermediary should be considered as the interchange fee. When calculating the interchange fee, for the purpose of checking whether circumvention is taking place the total amount of payments or incentives received by an issuing payment services provider from a payment card scheme with respect to the regulated transactions less the fees paid by the issuing payment services provider to the scheme should be taken into account. Payments, incentives and fees considered could be direct (i.e. volume-based or transaction-specific) or indirect (including marketing incentives, bonuses, rebates for meeting certain transaction volumes).

- (24) Consumers tend to be unaware of the fees paid by merchants for the payment instrument they use. At the same time, a series of incentivising practices applied by issuing payment service providers (such as travel vouchers, bonuses, rebates, charge backs, free insurances, etc.) may steer consumers towards the use of payment instruments generating high fees for issuing payment service providers. To counter this, the measures imposing restrictions on interchange fees should only apply to payment cards that have become mass products and merchants generally have difficulty refusing due to their widespread issuance and use (i.e. consumer debit and credit cards). In order to enhance effective market functioning in the non-regulated parts of the sector and to limit the transfer of business from the regulated to the non-regulated parts of the sector, it is necessary to adopt a series of measures , including separation of scheme and infrastructure, the steering of the payer by the payee and the selective acceptance of payment instruments by the payee.
- (25) A separation of scheme and infrastructure should allow all processors to compete for customers of the schemes. As the cost of processing is a significant part of the total cost of card acceptance, it is important for this part of the value chain to be opened to effective competition. On the basis of the separation of scheme and infrastructure, card schemes and processing entities should be independent in terms of accounting, organisation and decision making process. They should not discriminate, for instance by providing each other with preferential treatment or privileged information which is not available to their competitors on their respective market segment, imposing excessive information requirements on their competitor in their respective market segment, cross-subsidizing their respective activities or having shared governance arrangements. Such discriminatory practises contribute to market fragmentation, negatively impact market entry by new players and prevent pan-Union players from emerging, hence hindering the completion of the internal market in cards, internet and mobile payments, to the detriment of retailers, companies and consumers.

- (26) Scheme rules applied by payment card schemes and practices applied by payment service providers tend to keep merchants and consumers ignorant about fee differences and reduce market transparency, for instance by ‘blending’ fees or prohibiting merchants from choosing a cheaper card brand on co-branded/co-badged cards or steering consumers to the use of such cheaper cards. Even if merchants are aware of the different costs, the scheme rules often prevent them from acting to reduce the fees. Therefore, in order to ensure transparent pricing mechanisms, in which differences in fees of schemes, brands or products should be reflected in the merchant fees applied by the acquirer, a specific provision on “unblending” is needed.
- (27) Payment instruments entail different costs to the payee, with certain instruments being more expensive than others. Except where a payment instrument is imposed by law for certain categories of payments or cannot be refused due to its legal tender status, the payee should be free to steer payers towards the use of a specific payment instrument. Card schemes and payment services providers impose several restrictions on payees in this respect, examples of which include restrictions on the refusal by the payee of specific payment instruments for low amounts, on the provision of information to the payer on the fees incurred by the payee for specific payment instruments or limitations imposed on the payee of the number of tills in his shop accepting specific payment instruments. Those restrictions should be limited and considered acceptable only to enhance the customers protection giving to the consumers an adequate level of certainty about the fact that their payment cards will be accepted by the merchants.



- (28) In accordance with Article 55 of the proposal COM (2013) 547 the payee can steer the payer towards the use of a specific payment instrument. However, no charges should be requested by the payee for the use of payment instruments of which interchange fees are regulated within the scope of this Regulation, as in such situations the advantages of surcharging become limited while creating complexity in the market.
- (29) The Honour all Cards Rule is a twofold obligation imposed by issuing payment services providers and payment card schemes on payees to, on the one hand, accept all the cards of the same brand ('Honour all Products' - element), irrespective of the different costs of these cards, and on the other hand irrespective of the individual issuing bank which has issued the card ('Honour all Issuers' –element). It is in the interest of the consumer that for the same category of cards the payee cannot discriminate between issuers or cardholders, and payments schemes and payment service providers can impose such obligation on them. Therefore, although the 'Honour all Issuers' element of the Honour all Cards Rule is a justifiable rule within a payment card system, since it prevents that payees from discriminating between the individual banks which have issued a card, the 'Honour all Products' element is essentially a tying practice that has the effect of tying acceptance of low fee cards to acceptance of high fee cards. A removal of the 'Honour all Products' element of the Honour All Cards Rule would allow merchants to limit the choice of payment cards they offer to low(er) cost payment cards only, which would also benefit consumers through reduced merchants' costs. Merchants accepting debit cards would then not be forced also to accept credit cards, and those accepting credit cards would not be forced to accept commercial cards. However, to protect the consumer and his ability to use the payment cards as often as possible, merchants should be obliged to accept cards that are subject to the same regulated interchange fee only if issued within the same brand and of the same category (prepaid card, debit card or credit card). Such a limitation would also result in a more competitive environment for cards with interchange fees not regulated under this Regulation, as merchants would gain more negotiating power as regards the conditions under which they accept such cards.

- (29a) A clear distinction between consumer and commercial cards should be ensured by the payment service providers both on technical and commercial basis. Moreover, it is important to define the commercial card as a payment instrument used only for business expenses to be charged to the account of the undertaking, the public sector entity or the self-employed natural person. Such business expenses may be charged either directly to the account of the undertaking (or public sector entity) or indirectly through other kind of settlement arrangements (e.g. the employee pays the bill and then submits an expense report for reimbursement to the undertaking).
- (30) For the effective functioning of the limitations to the Honour All Cards Rule certain information is indispensable. First, payees should have the means to identify the different categories of cards. Therefore, the various brands and categories should be identifiable visibly and electronically on the device. Secondly, also the payer should be informed about the acceptance of his payment instrument(s) at a given point of sale. It is necessary that any limitation on the use of a given brand be announced by the payee to the payer at the same time and under the same conditions as the information that a given brand is accepted.
- (31) In order to ensure that redress is possible where this Regulation has been incorrectly applied, or where disputes occur between payment services users and payment services providers, Member States should establish adequate and effective out-of-court complaint and redress procedures or take equivalent measures that include i.e. an obligation of the court to get the parties to reach a settlement. Member States should lay down rules on the penalties applicable to infringements of this Regulation and should ensure that those penalties are effective, proportionate and dissuasive and that they are applied.

- (32) Since the objectives of this Regulation, namely to lay down uniform requirements for card-based payment transactions and internet and mobile transactions based on the card payments, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore, by reason of the scale of the action, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.
- (33) This Regulation complies with the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in particular by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, notably the right to an effective remedy or to a fair trial, the freedom to conduct a business, consumer protection and has to be applied in accordance with those rights and principles.

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

## CHAPTER I

### GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### *Article 1*

##### *Scope*

1. This Regulation lays down uniform technical and business requirements for card-based payment transactions carried out within the Union, where both the payer's payment service provider and the payee's payment service provider are located therein.
2. This Regulation does not apply to services based on specific payment instruments that can be used only in a limited way, that meet one of the following conditions:
  - (i) instruments allowing the holder to acquire goods or services only in the premises of the issuer or within a limited network of service providers under direct commercial agreement with a professional issuer;
  - (ii) instruments which can be used only to acquire a limited range of goods or services;
  - (iii) instruments valid only in a single Member State and regulated by a national or regional public authority for specific social or tax purposes to acquire specific goods or services from suppliers having a commercial agreement with the issuer;
3. Chapter II does not apply to the following:
  - (a) transactions with commercial cards,
  - (b) cash withdrawals at automatic teller machines and
  - (c) transactions with payment cards issued by three party payment card schemes.

4. Article 7 does not apply to three party payment card schemes.
  - 4a. When a three party payment card scheme licenses other payment service providers for the issuance and/or the acquiring of payment cards, or issues payment cards with a co-branding partner or through an agent, it is considered as a four party payment card scheme. However, in relation to domestic payment transactions, this kind of three party payment card scheme may be exempted, according to this Regulation, from the obligations under Chapter II, provided that the card-based payment transactions made in a Member State under such a three party payment card scheme do not exceed on a yearly basis the 5 per cent of the value of all card-based payment transaction made in the same Member State.

*Article 2*  
*Definitions*

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) 'acquirer' means a payment service provider contracting with a payee to accept and process card-based payment transactions, which results in a transfer of funds to the payee;
- (2) 'issuer' means a payment service provider providing the payer with a payment instrument to initiate and process the payer's card-based payment transactions;
- (3) 'consumer' means a natural person who, in payment service contracts covered by this Regulation, is acting for purposes other than the trade, business or profession of that person;
- (4) 'debit card transaction' means a card-based payment transaction, including those with prepaid cards, that is not a credit card transaction
- (5) 'credit card transaction' means a card-based payment transaction where the transaction is debited to the payer in line with a prearranged credit facility, with or without interest, at pre agreed dates. Moreover, the credit granted may be either settled in full by the end of a specified period (e.g. once a month) or settled in part with the balance taken as a revolving credit.
- (6) 'commercial card' means any card-based payment instrument issued to undertakings or public sector entities or self-employed natural persons which is limited in use for business expenses where the payments made with such cards are charged, directly or indirectly, to the account of the undertaking or public sector entity or self-employed natural person;
- (7) 'card-based payment transaction' means a service used to complete a payment transaction by means of any card, telecommunication, digital or IT device or software if this results in a debit or credit card transaction. Card-based payment transactions exclude transactions based on other kinds of payment services.

- (8) 'cross-border payment transaction' means a card-based payment transaction where the issuer and the acquirer are located in different Member States or where the payment card or the card-based payment instrument is issued by an issuing payment service provider located in a different Member State than that of the point of sale;
- (8a) 'domestic payment transaction' means a card -based payment transaction where the issuer, the acquirer and the point of sale are located in the same Member State
- (9) 'interchange fee' means a fee paid for each transaction directly or indirectly (i.e. through a third party) between the issuer and the acquirer involved in a card-based payment transaction. When calculating the amount of interchange fees, the net compensation or other agreed remunerations will be considered as part of the interchange fee;
- (9a) 'net compensation' means the total net amount of payments, rebates or incentives received by an issuing payment service provider from the payment card scheme, the acquirer or any other intermediary in relation to payment transactions or related activities;
- (10) 'merchant service charge' means a fee paid by the payee to the acquirer for card-based payment transactions;
- (11) 'payee' means a natural or legal person who is the intended recipient of funds which have been the subject of a payment transaction;
- (12) 'payer' means a natural or legal person who holds a payment account and allows a payment order from that payment account, or, where there is no payment account, a natural or legal person who gives a payment order;
- (13) 'payment card scheme' means a single set of rules, practices, standards and/or implementation guidelines for the execution of card-based payment transactions which is separated from any infrastructure or payment system that supports its operation, and which is represented by a specific decision making body, organisation or entity accountable for the functioning of the scheme;

- (14) 'four party payment card scheme' means a payment card scheme in which payments are made from the payment account of a payer to the payment account of a payee through the intermediation of the scheme, a payment card issuing payment services provider (on the payer's side) and an acquiring payment services provider (on the payee's side), and card-based payment transactions are based on the same structure;
- (15) 'three party payment card scheme' means a payment card scheme in which the scheme itself provides acquiring and issuing services, payments are made from the payment account of a payer to the payment account of a payee through the intermediation of the scheme, and card-based payment transactions are based on the same structure. When a three party payment card scheme licenses other payment service providers for the issuance and/or the acquiring of payment cards, or issues payment cards with a co-branding partner or through an agent, it is considered as a four party payment card scheme;
- (16) 'payment instrument' means any personalised device(s) and/or set of procedures agreed between the payment service user and the payment service provider and used in order to initiate a payment order;
- (17) 'card-based payment instrument' means any payment instrument, including a card, mobile phone, computer or any other technological device containing the appropriate application, used by the payer to initiate a payment order which is not a credit transfer or a direct debit as defined by Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 260/2012 and which enables the payer to initiate a card-based payment transaction;
- (18) [...]
- (18a) 'payment account' means an account held in the name of one or more payment service users which is used for the execution of payment transactions, including with specific account for electronic money as defined by Article 2 of Directive 2009/110/CE. ;
- (19) 'payment order' means any instruction by a payer to his payment service provider requesting the execution of a payment transaction;
- (20) [...]



- (21) 'payment service provider' means natural or legal persons authorized to provide the payment services listed the annex of Directive 2007/64/EC or to issue electronic money according to the Directive 2009/110/CE. A payment service provider can be an issuer or an acquirer or both;
- (22) 'payment service user' means a natural or legal person making use of a payment service in the capacity of either payer or payee, or both;
- (23) 'payment transaction' means an action, initiated by the payer or on his behalf or by the payee of transferring funds, irrespective of any underlying obligations between the payer and the payee;
- (24) 'processing' means the performance of payment transaction processing services in terms of the actions required for the handling of a payment instruction between the acquirer and the issuer;
- (25) 'processing entity' means any natural or legal person providing payment transaction processing services;
- (26) 'point of sale' means the address of the physical premises of the merchant at which the payment transaction is initiated. In case of distance sales or distance contracts (i.e. e-commerce) as defined by the Directive 2011/83/EU, the point of sale shall be the address of the fixed place of business through which the merchant conducts its business regardless of website or server locations and through which the transaction is initiated. If the merchant does not have a fixed place of business, the point of sale shall be the address for which the merchant holds a valid business licence and through which the transaction is initiated. If the merchant does not have a fixed place of business and does not hold a valid business licence, the point of sale shall be the address for correspondence for the payment of its taxes relating to its sales activity and through which the transaction is initiated.
- (27) 'brand' means a particular mark denoting the payment card scheme within which card-based payment transactions are carried out;

- (28) ‘co-badging’ means including two or more brands on the same card based payment instrument;
- (29) ‘debit card’ means a category of payment instrument that enables the payer to initiate a debit card transaction excluding those with prepaid cards;
- (30) ‘credit card’ means a category of payment instrument that enables the payer to initiate a credit card transaction;
- (31) ‘payment card’ means a category of payment instrument that enables the payer to initiate a debit or credit card transaction;
- (32) ‘prepaid card’ means a category of payment instrument on which electronic money, as defined by Article 2 of Directive 2009/110/EC, is stored.

## Chapter II

### INTERCHANGE FEES

#### *Article 3*

#### *Interchange fees for consumer debit card transactions*

1. With effect from 6 months after the entry into force of this Regulation, payment services providers shall not offer or request a per transaction interchange fee of more than 0,2 % of the value of the transaction for cross border debit card transactions.
2. With effect from 6 months after the entry into force of this Regulation, Member States shall ensure that, for all domestic debit card transactions, payment services providers apply a weighted average interchange fee of no more than the equivalent of 0,2 % of the annual average transaction value of all domestic debit card transactions within each payment card scheme, or a per transaction interchange fee of no more than 0,2% of the value of the transaction. Member States may define a lower weighted average or per transaction interchange fee cap applicable to all domestic debit card transactions.
3. The average transaction value referred to in paragraph 2 shall be calculated on a yearly basis, commencing on January 1<sup>st</sup> and ending at December 31<sup>st</sup> and shall be applied starting from April 1<sup>st</sup> of the following year. The reference period for the first calculation of the average transaction value will commence fifteen calendar months before the date of application of paragraph 2 and will end three calendar months before that date.

4. In relation to the provisions of paragraph 2 and 3, competent authorities referred to in Article 13, shall require payment card schemes and/or payment service providers to provide upon their written request all information necessary to verify the correct application of the same paragraphs; such information has to be sent to the competent authority before 1 March of the year following the reference period mentioned in the first sentence of the paragraph 3. Any other information to enable the competent authority to verify compliance with the provisions of this Chapter II shall be sent to the competent authorities upon their written request and within the set deadline. Competent authorities may require that such information is certified by an independent auditor.

#### *Article 4*

##### *Interchange fees for all consumer credit card transactions*

With effect from 6 months after the entry into force of this Regulation, payment service providers shall not offer or request for any credit card transaction a per transaction interchange fee of more than 0,3 % of the value of the transaction. For domestic credit card transactions Member States may define a lower per transaction interchange fee cap.

#### *Article 5*

##### *Other agreed remunerations*

For the purposes of the application of the caps referred to in Article 3 and Article 4, any agreed remuneration, including net compensation, with an equivalent object or effect of the interchange fee, received by an issuer from the payment card scheme, the acquirer or any other intermediary in relation to payment transactions or related activities shall be treated as part of the interchange fee.

## Chapter III

### BUSINESS RULES

#### *Article 6*

#### *Licensing*

1. Any territorial restrictions within the Union or rules with an equivalent effect in licensing agreements or in payment card scheme rules for issuing payment cards or acquiring card-based payment transactions shall be prohibited.
2. [...]
3. Any requirement or obligation to obtain a country specific licence or authorisation to operate on a cross-border basis or rule with an equivalent effect in licensing agreements or in payment card schemes rules for issuing payment cards or acquiring payment card-based payment transactions shall be prohibited.
4. The obligations referred to in the previous paragraphs of this Article shall apply from 6 months after the entry into force of this Regulation.

## *Article 7*

### *Separation of payment card scheme and processing entities*

1. Payment card schemes and processing entities: a) shall be separated in terms of accounting and organisation; b) shall not present prices for payment card scheme and processing activities in a bundled manner and shall not cross-subsidise these activities; c) shall not discriminate in any way between their subsidiaries or shareholders on the one hand and users of these schemes and other contractual partners on the other hand and shall not in particular make the provision of any service they offer conditional in any way on the acceptance by their contractual party of any other service they offer.
2. Payment card schemes shall allow for the possibility that authorisation and clearing messages of single card-based payment transactions be separated and processed by different processing entities.
3. Any territorial discrimination in processing rules operated by payment card schemes shall be prohibited.
4. Processing entities within the Union shall ensure that their system is technically interoperable with other systems of processing entities within the Union through the use of standards developed by international or European standardisation bodies. In addition, payment card schemes shall not adopt or apply business rules that restrict interoperability with other processing entities within the Union.
5. The obligations referred to in the previous paragraphs of this Article shall apply from 12 months after the entry into force of this Regulation.

*Article 8*  
*Co-badging*

1. Any schemes rules and rules in licensing agreements that hinder or prevent an issuer from co-badging two or more different brands of payment instruments on a card, telecommunication, digital or IT device shall be prohibited.
2. Any difference in treatment of issuers or acquirers in schemes rules and rules in licensing agreements concerning co-badging of different brands of payment instruments on a card, telecommunication, digital or IT device shall be objectively justified and non-discriminatory.
3. Payment card schemes shall not impose reporting requirements, obligations to pay fees or other obligations with the same object or effect on card issuing and acquiring payment services providers for transactions carried out with any device on which their brand is present in relation to transactions for which their scheme is not used.
4. Any routing principles aimed at directing transactions through a specific channel or process and other technical and security standards and requirements with respect to the handling of two or more different brands of payment instruments on a card, telecommunication, digital or IT device shall be non-discriminatory and shall be applied in a non-discriminatory manner.
5. [...]

6. Payment card schemes, issuers, acquirers, processing entities and other technical service providers shall not impose to the payer and the payee automatic mechanisms, software or devices on the payment instrument or at equipment applied at the point of sale which limit the choice of application by the payer and the payee when using a co-badged payment instrument. The payee shall retain the option of installing or allowing to install automatic mechanisms, software or devices in the equipment used at the point of sale resulting in the priority selection of a particular brand. At the point of sale the payer has the right to change its priority selection and select a particular brand among the categories of payment instruments accepted by the payee. The payer's selection shall prevail over any automatic priority selection.
7. When a payment card is issued, the issuer shall provide the cardholder with any information related to the right of the payer, provided in paragraph 6 of this Article, to select a particular brand..
8. The obligations referred to in the previous paragraphs of this Article shall apply from 12 months after the entry into force of this Regulation.



*Article 9*  
*Unblending*

1. Acquirers shall offer and charge payees merchant service charges individually specified for different categories and different brands of payment cards unless merchants request in writing acquiring payment services providers to charge blended merchant services charges.
2. In relation to the agreements between acquiring payment services providers and payees, acquirers shall include individually specified information on the amount of the merchant services charges and interchange fees applicable with respect to each category and brand of payment cards, unless payees request in writing acquiring payment services providers to charge blended merchant services charges.
3. The obligations referred to in the previous paragraphs of this Article shall apply from 12 months after the entry into force of this Regulation.

## *Article 10*

### *Honour All Cards rules*

1. Payment schemes and payment service providers shall not apply any rule that obliges payees accepting card-based payment instrument issued by one issuing payment service provider to also accept other card-based payment instrument issued within the framework of the same scheme.
  - 1a. Paragraph 1 is not applicable to consumer card-based payment instruments of the same brand and of the same category of prepaid card, debit card or credit card that fall under Chapter II of this Regulation. The restriction of Honour all cards rules referred to in paragraph 1 is without prejudice to the possibility for payments schemes and payment service providers to provide that cards may not be refused on the basis of the identity of the issuing payment service provider or of the cardholder.
3. Merchants deciding not to accept all cards or other payment instruments of a payment card scheme shall inform consumers in a clear and unequivocal manner at the same time as they inform the consumer on the acceptance of other cards and payment instruments of the scheme. That information shall either be displayed prominently at the entrance of the shop, at the till or on the website or other applicable electronic or mobile medium, or shall be provided to the payer in good time before he enters into a purchase agreement with the payee.
4. Issuing payment service providers shall ensure that their payment instruments are electronically identifiable and at the time of the new issuance, also visibly identifiable, enabling payees to identify unequivocally which brands and categories of prepaid cards, debit cards, credit cards or commercial cards are chosen by the payer.
5. The obligations referred to in the previous paragraphs of this Article shall apply from 12 months after the entry into force of this Regulation.

*Article 11*  
*Steering rules*

1. Any rule in licensing agreements, in scheme rules applied by payment card schemes and in agreements entered into between card acquiring payment services providers and payees preventing payees from steering consumers to the use of any payment instrument preferred by the payee shall be prohibited. This prohibition shall also cover any rule prohibiting payees from treating payment devices of a given scheme more or less favourably than others.
2. Any rule in licensing agreements, in scheme rules applied by payment card schemes and in agreements entered into between card acquiring payment services providers and payees preventing payees from informing payers about interchange fees and merchant service charges shall be prohibited.
3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 are without prejudice to the rules on charges, reductions or other steering mechanisms set out in Article 55 of the proposal COM (2013)547 and in Article 19 of Directive 2011/83/EU<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>8</sup> Directive 2011/83/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on consumer rights...

## *Article 12*

### *Information to the payee on individual card-based payment transactions*

1. After the execution of an individual card-based payment transaction, the payee's payment service provider shall provide the payee with the following information:
  - (a) the reference enabling the payee to identify the payment card transaction;
  - (b) the amount of the payment transaction in the currency in which the payee's payment account is credited;
  - (c) the amount of any charges for the card-based payment transaction, indicating separately the merchant service charge and the amount of the interchange fee.

With the payee's prior and explicit consent the information referred to in the first subparagraph may be aggregated by brand, application, payment instrument categories and rates of interchange fees applicable to the transaction.

2. Contracts between acquirers and payees may include a provision that the information referred to in the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 shall be provided or made available periodically, at least once a month, and in an agreed manner which allows payees to store and reproduce information unchanged.

## Chapter IV

### FINAL PROVISIONS

#### *Article 13*

#### *Competent authorities*

1. Member States shall designate competent authorities that are empowered to ensure enforcement of this Regulation and that are granted investigation and enforcement powers.
2. Member States may designate existing bodies to act as competent authorities.
3. Member States may designate one or more competent authorities.
4. Member States shall notify the Commission of those competent authorities by 12 months after the entry into force of this Regulation. They shall notify the Commission without delay of any subsequent change concerning those authorities.
5. The designated competent authorities referred to in paragraph 1 shall have adequate resources for the performance of their duties.
6. Member States shall require the competent authorities to monitor compliance with this Regulation effectively and take all necessary measures to ensure such compliance.
7. [...]

## *Article 14*

### *Sanctions*

1. Member States shall lay down rules on the sanctions applicable to infringements of this Regulation and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are applied. Such sanctions shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.
2. Member States shall notify those provisions to the Commission by 12 months after the entry into force of this Regulation and shall notify without delay of any subsequent amendment affecting them.

## *Article 15*

### *Settlement, out of court complaints and redress procedures*

1. Member States shall establish adequate and effective out-of-court complaint and redress procedures or take equivalent measures for the settlement of disputes arising under this Regulation between payees and their payment service providers. For those purposes, Member States shall designate existing bodies, where appropriate, or establish new bodies.
2. Member States shall notify the Commission of those bodies by two years after the entry into force of this Regulation. They shall notify the Commission without delay any subsequent change concerning those bodies.

## *Article 15b*

### *Universal cards*

For the purposes of this Regulation, in relation to domestic payment transactions that are not distinguishable as debit or credit card transactions by the payment card scheme, the provisions on debit cards or debit card transactions are applied.

*Article 16*  
*Review clause*

Four years after the entry into force of this Regulation, the Commission shall present to the European Parliament and to the Council a report on the application of this Regulation. The Commission's report shall look in particular at the impact of this Regulation on consumer welfare, the appropriateness of the levels of separation between payment card schemes and processing entities, the appropriateness of the levels of interchange fees and the exclusion from the scope of this Regulation of the commercial cards and the three-party schemes and steering mechanisms, taking into account the use and cost of the various means of payments and the level of entry of new players and new technology on the market.

*Article 17*  
*Entry into force*

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels,

For the European Parliament

For the Council

The President

The President

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