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Subject: Proposal for a Directive on payment services in the internal market amending Directive 98/26/EC and repealing Directives (EU) 2015/2366 and 2009/110/EC (PSD3)

Proposal for a Regulation on payment services in the internal market and amending Regulations (EU) No 1093/2010, (EU) No 260/2012, (EU) 2017/2394, (EU) 2021/1230 and (EU) 2023/1114 (PSR)

- Legislative financial statement

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Delegations will find attached the Legislative Financial Statement - Proposal for a Directive and a Regulation on Payment Services in the Internal Market (2023/0209/COD and 2023/0210/COD)

**LEGISLATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

**Accompanying the**

**Proposal for a Directive on payment services in the internal market amending Directive 98/26/EC and repealing Directives (EU) 2015/2366 and 2009/110/EC (PSD3),**

**and the**

**Proposal for a Regulation on payment services in the internal market and amending Regulations (EU) No 1093/2010, (EU) No 260/2012, (EU) 2017/2394, (EU) 2021/1230 and (EU) 2023/1114 (PSR)**

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## 1. FRAMEWORK OF THE PROPOSAL/INITIATIVE

### 1.1. Title of the proposal/initiative

- Proposal for a Directive on payment services in the internal market amending Directive 98/26/EC and repealing Directives (EU) 2015/2366 and 2009/110/EC (PSD3)

- Proposal for a Regulation on payment services in the internal market and amending Regulations (EU) No 1093/2010, (EU) No 260/2012, (EU) 2017/2394, (EU) 2021/1230 and (EU) 2023/1114 (PSR)

### 1.2. Policy area(s) concerned

Policy area: Internal market  
Activity: Payment services

### 1.3. Objective(s)

#### 1.3.1. General objective(s)

The general objective of this initiative is to promote digital transformation and speed up adoption of data-driven business models in the EU financial sector to improve economic outcomes for financial services customers (consumers and businesses) and financial sector firms. Once achieved, consumers would be able to access individualised, data-driven products and services that may better fit their specific needs. Corporates, notably SMEs, would enjoy wider access to financial products and services. Financial institutions would be able to take full advantage of digital transformation trends, whilst third-party service providers would enjoy new business opportunities in data-driven innovation.

#### 1.3.2. Specific objective(s)

The specific objectives of this initiative are twofold.

First, to enhance customer trust in data sharing in the financial sector. The initiative aims to ensure a secure data-sharing framework that empowers customers by giving them meaningful and effective control over their data, providing additional safeguards in line with data protection rules and rules on digital operational resilience, as well as ensuring that the use of this data by the industry is beneficial to them.

Second, to enable effective access to customer data for data users in the financial sector, decomposed into three distinct objectives, as follows:

- Oblige data holders to share customer data with data users. Customers of financial service providers can only ensure that third-party providers obtain access to their payment accounts data under PSD2. Although GDPR also gives consumers the right to share their personal data held by any financial service provider directly with third-party providers, this only covers personal data and does not entail a right to allow for electronic access, which is necessary if customers want their data to be used for digital services.
- Promote standardisation of customer data and interfaces: enabling customer data aggregation and sharing at scale in the financial sector would require that both customer data and their sharing interfaces are standardised. Furthermore, in the

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interest of the broader EU data policy, these standards should, to the extent appropriate, be compatible with those used in other sectoral data spaces of the economy to safeguard interoperability and enable cross-sectoral use cases.

- Promote implementation of high-quality interfaces for customer data sharing: it aims to ensure that data holders implement the standards and have sufficient economic incentives to provide high quality interfaces, distributing the related costs between data holders and data users in the data value chain. Moreover, as data reuse involves risks, such as data misuse, financial crime or fraud, it must be ensured that the liability in case of data misuse, financial crime or fraud is clear and predictable and liability risks do not act as a disincentive for data holders to make data available.

1.3.3. *Expected result(s) and impact*

*Specify the effects which the proposal/initiative should have on the beneficiaries/groups targeted.*

The main benefits of the legislative package will be: a reduction in social engineering fraud (estimated at EUR 323 million per year); increased development of Open Banking, involving more innovation and new services offered; greater competition between banks and non-banks in payment services leading to downward pressure on prices; better functioning of the single market for payments, due to improved enforcement and implementation.

1.3.4. *Indicators of performance*

*Specify the indicators for monitoring progress and achievements.*

The legislative package provides for a review, to be completed seven years after the entry into force. Regarding the specific objectives, the following can be said about monitoring and evaluation:

- Strengthen user rights and protection against fraud. Regarding payment fraud, the operational objective is a significant fall in fraud, both concerning unauthorised and authorised payments. On this subject, periodic reports are produced by EBA.
- Enhance the competitiveness of Open Banking services. The objective as regards Open Banking is an increase in the usage of AIS and PIS services above the baseline predicted growth, and an increase in PIS as a percentage of all digital payments. However, no official statistics on Open Banking are produced in the EU, and information (of which the quality cannot be independently verified) is only available from private sector consultants. PIS-initiated payments are executed as SEPA or noneuro credit transfers; it is not currently possible in official statistics to distinguish the initiation method of a credit transfer. AIS does not generate any payment transactions, and is only traceable as an “API call”, but data on API calls for all PSPs is not collected systematically by supervisors. The Commission, together with EBA, will explore the possibilities for producing better quality data on EU Open Banking, but in the meantime, will be obliged to rely on the same private sector producers of data which have been used for the present evaluation and impact assessment.
- Improve enforcement and implementation in Member States. This should be detectable in a reduction in complaints received by the Commission and NCAs from citizens or PSPs, and an increased rate of active investigation of complaints.
- Improve (direct or indirect) access to payment systems and bank accounts for non-bank PSPs. The objective is that all PIs and EMIs active in the EU should

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have access to all payment systems in the EU, including those designated under the SFD, and have access to a bank account. The success of this objective will be measured by the numbers and the percentage of PIs and EMIs with (and without) access to the most important payment systems operating in the EU, including TARGET2 of the ECB. As regards indirect access, the number of notifications by banks to competent authorities of refusal or withdrawal of account access to PIs and EMIs, and appeals by PIs or EMIs against such decisions of banks, will be important. This information will be obtained from PI and EMI representative bodies and national competent authorities.

**1.4. The proposal/initiative relates to:**

- a new action
- a new action following a pilot project / preparatory action<sup>1</sup>
- the extension of an existing action
- a merger or redirection of one or more actions towards another/a new action

**1.5. Grounds for the proposal/initiative**

*1.5.1. Requirement(s) to be met in the short or long term including a detailed timeline for roll-out of the implementation of the initiative*

A review clause will require a review of the new legislation seven years after its entry into force.

*1.5.2. Added value of EU involvement (it may result from different factors, e.g. coordination gains, legal certainty, greater effectiveness or complementarities). For the purposes of this section 'added value of EU involvement' is the value resulting from EU action, that is additional to the value that would have been otherwise created by Member States alone.*

Reasons for action at EU level (ex-ante): The demand for cross-border payment activities has always been a key factor justifying EU legislation in the field of payments, both as regards cross-border payments and the cross-border provision of payment services in the single market. Companies are actively making use of both passporting and establishment in different national jurisdictions, while payment service users, including consumers, increasingly rely on cross-border service providers. Member States may take divergent approaches to supervise and enforce the Revised Payment Services Directive (PSD2), which can lead to entities active in different Member States being subject to different requirements for similar functionalities and services. Addressing these issues at EU level is necessary to ensure more consistent supervision and enforcement and to avoid fragmentation in the internal market.

Expected generated EU added value (ex-post): EU action is expected to enhance legal certainty and ensure a more consistent regulatory and supervisory framework across Member States. Further alignment of EU rules, taking into account recent developments in the payments market, would support the continued integration of the internal market for payment services and facilitate the provision of cross-border payment services. The proposed framework, including the Payment Services Regulation (PSR) and the Payment Services Directive 3 (PSD3), is therefore

<sup>1</sup> As referred to in Article 58(2), point (a) or (b) of the Financial Regulation.

expected to improve supervisory convergence, reduce fragmentation and increase the effectiveness of the EU payments framework.

1.5.3. *Lessons learned from similar experiences in the past*

The legislative proposals build on the experience gained from the implementation and evaluation of the Revised Payment Services Directive (PSD2). The evaluation showed that PSD2 contributed to increased competition, innovation and improved security in electronic payments, but also revealed shortcomings, including divergent national implementation and operational challenges in areas such as open banking and fraud prevention. These lessons have been taken into account in the design of the new framework, notably through stronger harmonisation under the PSR, targeted amendments under PSD3, and a strengthened role for the EBA to support consistent implementation across the Union.

1.5.4. *Compatibility with the multiannual financial framework and possible synergies with other appropriate instruments*

The initiative will require that the Commission's establishment plan be increased by 5 posts over and above the current authorised staffing.

In addition, the European Banking Authority (EBA) will need to redeploy one Administrator grade Temporary Agent (TA-AD) within its existing Establishment Plan in the years 2027-2029.

1.5.5. *Assessment of the different available financing options, including scope for redeployment*

Article 89a of the PSR, introduced by the co-legislators during the final trilogue negotiations, confers on the Commission exclusive powers to supervise and enforce compliance with specific obligations applicable to very large online platforms (VLOPs) and very large online search engines (VLOSEs), as defined in Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 (Digital Services Act, or "DSA"). These powers concern, in particular, the obligations laid down in Article 59a(3), third subparagraph, point (iii), relating to the provision of clear information to users on how to identify and report fraudulent content online, as well as the obligations under Article 59b concerning the advertising of regulated financial services.

The tasks flowing from enforcing the obligations laid down in Article 59a(3), third subparagraph, point (iii) can be "absorbed" by the existing enforcement tasks of the Commission under the DSA given that the provisions are linked to compliance with Article 16 of the DSA. This can therefore be considered a mere specification of tasks that already fall under Article 43 of the DSA and can be covered by the supervisory fee, as the provision merely specifies what VLOP and VLOSEs need to do for the purposes of compliance with the DSA.

This is, however, not possible with new supervisory and enforcement tasks flowing from obligations under Article 59b. According to Article 59b, VLOPs or VLOSEs are required to request and then verify, on a best-efforts basis, information that advertisers are authorised or registered to provide such services and to refuse advertising where this information is not provided. These provisions constitute new obligations going beyond and differing from existing ones in the DSA.

The supervisory fees levied annually by the Commission on providers of VLOPs and VLOSEs under Article 43 DSA constitute external assigned revenue to the Union budget pursuant to Article 21(5) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2024/2509 of the

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European Parliament and of the Council of 23 September 2024 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (recast), thus they can only be used for their specific assigned purpose. Article 43(2) DSA establishes that the supervisory fees “shall cover the estimated costs that the Commission incurs in relation to its supervisory tasks under this Regulation [the DSA]” and lists the Commission tasks which can be covered by those supervisory fees, i.e. “costs related to the designation pursuant to Article 33, to the set-up, maintenance and operation of the database pursuant to Article 24(5) and to the information sharing system pursuant to Article 85, to referrals pursuant to Article 59, to supporting the Board pursuant to Article 62 and to the supervisory tasks pursuant to Article 56 and Section 4 of Chapter IV.”

The new Commission supervision and enforcement tasks under the PSR do not fall within the eligible tasks to be financed by DSA supervisory fees according to their legal basis. Consequently, the DSA supervisory fees are not a suitable financial resource to cover the new tasks under the PSR.

In light of the above, EU budget allocations should be used to finance the new Commission supervision and enforcement tasks under the PSR, where human resources in the form of additional FTEs are needed, together with the corresponding cost thereof. No other needs for operational or administrative expenditure have been identified.

The new tasks flowing from Article 59b, paragraphs 1 to 3, are closely linked to the implementation of the DSA, and the DSA’s supervision and enforcement structure. To implement the new tasks requires additional resources for the Commission as this can no longer be absorbed by the existing human resources. The Commission resources are under lot of pressure, having had to absorb a lot of additional tasks under the MFF 2021-2027 while respecting the principle of stable staffing

Moreover, compared to PSD2, the legislation agreed upon by the co-legislators assigns 18 new policy mandates to the EBA, including the development of regulatory and implementing technical standards and guidelines in areas such as authorisation and registration, governance and safeguarding requirements, the application of exclusions, strong customer authentication and open banking, fraud data reporting, passporting and EU registers. In addition, the proposals confer 14 new operational tasks, including the development and maintenance of EU-level registers, the establishment of a sanctions data collection framework, fraud data analysis and reporting, coordination of monitoring by competent authorities of access to payment accounts, and reporting on the functioning of the payments market.

Financing the tasks of the EBA through fees is not appropriate, as the additional mandates and operational tasks assigned to the EBA under the proposals, compared to PSD2, mainly concern regulatory and supervisory convergence activities of a horizontal nature, such as the development of technical standards and guidelines, the maintenance of EU-level registers and the analysis and reporting of payments and fraud data. These tasks benefit the payments ecosystem as a whole rather than identifiable fee-paying entities.

However, these additional tasks can be addressed through redeployment during the three-year period 2027-2029 of one Administrator grade Temporary Agent (TA-AD) in the EBA or through the use of currently vacant posts.

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**1.6. Duration of the proposal/initiative and of its financial impact**

**limited duration**

- in effect from [DD/MM]YYYY to [DD/MM]YYYY
- financial impact from YYYY to YYYY for commitment appropriations and from YYYY to YYYY for payment appropriations.

**unlimited duration**

- Implementation with a start-up period from 2027 to 2029,
- followed by full-scale operation.

**1.7. Method(s) of budget implementation planned<sup>2</sup>**

**Direct management** by the Commission

- by its departments, including by its staff in the Union delegations;
- by the executive agencies

**Shared management** with the Member States

**Indirect management** by entrusting budget implementation tasks to:

- third countries or the bodies they have designated
- international organisations and their agencies (to be specified)
- the European Investment Bank and the European Investment Fund
- bodies referred to in Articles 70 and 71 of the Financial Regulation
- public law bodies
- bodies governed by private law with a public service mission to the extent that they are provided with adequate financial guarantees
- bodies governed by the private law of a Member State that are entrusted with the implementation of a public-private partnership and that are provided with adequate financial guarantees
- bodies or persons entrusted with the implementation of specific actions in the common foreign and security policy pursuant to Title V of the Treaty on European Union, and identified in the relevant basic act
- bodies established in a Member State, governed by the private law of a Member State or Union law and eligible to be entrusted, in accordance with sector-specific rules, with the implementation of Union funds or budgetary guarantees, to the extent that such bodies are controlled by public law bodies or by bodies governed by private law with a public service mission, and are provided with adequate financial guarantees in the form of joint and several liability by the controlling bodies or equivalent financial guarantees and which may be, for each action, limited to the maximum amount of the Union support.

Comments

<sup>2</sup> Details of budget implementation methods and references to the Financial Regulation may be found on the BUDGpedia site: <https://myintracomm.ec.europa.eu/corp/budget/financial-rules/budget-implementation/Pages/implementation-methods.aspx>.

The proposal will have more than one budget implementation method: indirect management by entrusting budget implementation tasks to the European Banking Authority and direct management by the European Commission (DG CNECT).

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## 2. MANAGEMENT MEASURES

### 2.1. Monitoring and reporting rules

Monitoring and reporting of the actions included in the proposal will comply with already existing requirements, as well as with any new requirements resulting from this proposal.

In particular, DG CNECT prepares annual activity reports in compliance with Article 74.9 of the Financial Regulation and the EBA, in line with already existing arrangements, prepares regular reports on its activity (including internal reporting to Senior Management, reporting to Boards and the production of the annual report).

Both DG CNECT and the EBA are the subject of audits by the Commission's Internal Audit Service and are subject to external audit by the Court of Auditors.

### 2.2. Management and control system(s)

#### 2.2.1. *Justification of the budget implementation method(s), the funding implementation mechanism(s), the payment modalities and the control strategy proposed*

The tasks to be undertaken by DG CNECT will be implemented in direct management, whereas the tasks that will be implemented by the EBA's under indirect management in accordance with Article 62.1(c)(iv) of the financial regulation.

The implementation of the tasks will be undertaken in accordance with the established internal control systems implemented by DG CNECT and the EBA respectively in accordance with Article 74.2 of the Financial Regulation and Article 30 of the EBA's Financial Regulation.

#### 2.2.2. *Information concerning the risks identified and the internal control system(s) set up to mitigate them*

Both DG CNECT and the EBA have established procedures for the identification and management of risks which are both peer-reviewed and the subject of audits by the Commission's Internal Audit Service.

#### 2.2.3. *Estimation and justification of the cost-effectiveness of the controls (ratio between the control costs and the value of the related funds managed), and assessment of the expected levels of risk of error (at payment & at closure)*

DG CNECT annually reports on the cost of controls it undertaken in its annual activity report and the EBA has established management and control systems as provided for in its Financial Regulation which should be cost effective.

### 2.3. Measures to prevent fraud and irregularities

For the purpose of combating fraud, corruption and any other illegal activity, the provisions of Regulation (EU, Euratom) N°883/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 September 2013 concerning investigations conducted by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) apply to the EBA without any restriction. The EBA has a dedicated anti-fraud strategy. The EBA's actions in the area of anti-fraud will be compliant with its Financial Regulation, OLAF's fraud prevention policies, the provisions provided by the Commission Anti-Fraud Strategy (COM(2019)196) as well as the Common Approach on EU decentralised agencies (July 2012) and the

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related roadmap. In addition, the regulations establishing the EBA as well as the EBA's Financial Regulation set out the provisions on implementation and control of the EBA's budget and applicable financial rules, including those aimed at preventing fraud and irregularities.

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**3. ESTIMATED FINANCIAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSAL/INITIATIVE**

**3.1. Heading(s) of the multiannual financial framework and expenditure budget line(s) affected**

- Existing budget lines

*In order of multiannual financial framework headings and budget lines.*

Heading of multiannual financial framework	Budget line	Type of expenditure	Contribution			
	Number	Diff./Non-diff. <sup>3</sup>	from EFTA countries <sup>4</sup>	from candidate countries and potential candidates <sup>5</sup>	From other third countries	other assigned revenue
7 (2021-2027); 4 (2028-2034)	20.01.02.01	Non-diff.	NO	NO	NO	NO

<sup>3</sup> Diff. = Differentiated appropriations / Non-diff. = Non-differentiated appropriations.

<sup>4</sup> EFTA: European Free Trade Association.

<sup>5</sup> Candidate countries and, where applicable, potential candidates from the Western Balkans.

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**3.2. Estimated financial impact of the proposal on appropriations**

3.2.1. Summary of estimated impact on operational appropriations

- The proposal/initiative does not require the use of operational appropriations
- The proposal/initiative requires the use of operational appropriations, as explained below

3.2.1.1. Appropriations from voted budget

EUR million (to three decimal places)

Heading of multiannual financial framework		Number								
DG: <CNECT>			Year 2028	Year 2029	Year 2030	Year 2031	Year 2032	Year 2033	Year 2034	TOTAL MFF 2028-2034
Operational appropriations										
Budget line	Commitments	(1a)								0
	Payments	(2a)								0
Budget line	Commitments	(1b)								0
	Payments	(2b)								0
Appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope of specific programmes <sup>6</sup>										
Budget line		(3)								0
TOTAL appropriations for DG <.....>	Commitments	-1a+1b+3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Payments	-2a+2b+3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>6</sup> Technical and/or administrative assistance and expenditure in support of the implementation of EU programmes and/or actions (former 'BA' lines), indirect research, direct research.

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EUR million (to three decimal places)

Agency: <EBA>	Year 2027	Year 2028	Year 2029	Year 2030	Year 2031	Year 2032	Year 2033	Year 2034	TOTAL MFF 2028- 2034
Budget line: <03.10.02.00> / EU Budget contribution to the agency*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

\* As explained above in section 1.5.5, the resource needs of the EBA can be met through redeployment of 1 TA-AD post from the EBA's existing establishment plan and or through the use of currently vacant posts.

DG FISMA			Year 2027	Year 2028	Year 2029	Year 2030	Year 2031	Year 2032	Year 2033	Year 2034	TOTAL MFF 2028-2034
TOTAL operational appropriations (including contribution to decentralised agency)	Commitments	(4)				0	0	0	0	0	
	Payments	(5)				0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope for specific programmes		(6)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL appropriations under HEADING <1 (2021-2027); 2 (2028-2034)> of the multiannual financial framework	Commitments	=4+6				0	0	0	0	0	0
	Payments	=5+6				0	0	0	0	0	0

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Heading of multiannual financial framework	4	* Administrative expenditure <sup>7</sup>
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DG: CNECT		Year 2028	Year 2029	Year 2030	Year 2031	Year 2032	Year 2033	Year 2034	TOTAL MFF 2028- 2034
• Human resources		0.970	0.970	0.970	0.970	0.970	0.970	0.970	6.790
• Other administrative expenditure		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DG CNECT	Appropriations	0.970	0.970	0.970	0.970	0.970	0.970	0.970	6.790

TOTAL appropriations under HEADING 4 of the multiannual financial framework	(Total commitments = Total payments)	0.970	0.970	0.970	0.970	0.970	0.970	0.970	6.790
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EUR million (to three decimal places)

		Year 2027	Year 2028	Year 2029	Year 2030	Year 2031	Year 2032	Year 2033	Year 2034	TOTAL MFF 2028-2034
TOTAL appropriations under HEADINGS 1 to 4 of the multiannual financial framework	Commitments		0.970	0.970	0.970	0.970	0.970	0.970	0.970	6.790
	Payments		0.970	0.970	0.970	0.970	0.970	0.970	0.970	6.790

The estimated impact on expenditure and staffing for 2028 and beyond is added for illustrative purposes only and does not pre-judge the next Multiannual Financial Framework. The source of financing and scope of Union financial commitment in the post-2027 period remain subject to

<sup>7</sup> The necessary appropriations should be determined using the annual average cost figures available on the appropriate BUDGpedia webpage.

the outcome of interinstitutional negotiations on the MFF 2028-2034 and thereafter shall be determined through the annual budgetary procedure and the steering mechanism. All appropriations and staffing allocations as of 2028 are indicative.

3.2.2. *Estimated output funded from operational appropriations*

Commitment appropriations in EUR million (to three decimal places)

Indicate objectives and outputs	j	Type <sup>8</sup>	Average cost	Year 2028		Year 2029		Year 2030		Year 2031		Enter as many years as necessary to show the duration of the impact (see Section 1.6)						TOTAL		
				€	Cost	€	Cost	€	Cost	€	Cost	€	Cost	€	Cost	€	Cost	Total No	Total cost	
				OUTPUTS																
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE No 1 <sup>9</sup> ...																				
- Output																				
- Output																				
- Output																				
Subtotal for specific objective No 1																				
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE No 2 ...																				
- Output																				
Subtotal for specific objective No 2																				
<b>TOTALS</b>																				

<sup>8</sup> Outputs are products and services to be supplied (e.g. number of student exchanges financed, number of km of roads built, etc.).  
<sup>9</sup> As described in Section 1.3.2. 'Specific objective(s)'

3.2.3. *Summary of estimated impact on administrative appropriations*

- The proposal/initiative does not require the use of appropriations of an administrative nature
- The proposal/initiative requires the use of appropriations of an administrative nature, as explained below

3.2.3.1. *Appropriations from voted budget*

VOTED APPROPRIATIONS	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	TOTAL 2028 - 2034
	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
<b>HEADING 4</b>								
Human resources	0.970	0.970	0.970	0.970	0.970	0.970	0.970	6.790
Other administrative expenditure	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<b>Subtotal HEADING 4</b>	<b>0.970</b>	<b>0.970</b>	<b>0.970</b>	<b>0.970</b>	<b>0.970</b>	<b>0.970</b>	<b>0.970</b>	<b>6.790</b>
<b>Outside HEADING 4</b>								
Human resources	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Other expenditure of an administrative nature	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<b>Subtotal outside HEADING 4</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.970</b>	<b>0.970</b>	<b>0.970</b>	<b>0.970</b>	<b>0.970</b>	<b>0.970</b>	<b>0.970</b>	<b>6.790</b>

The estimated impact on expenditure and staffing for 2028 and beyond is added for illustrative purposes only and does not pre-judge the next Multiannual Financial Framework. The source of financing and scope of Union financial commitment in the post-2027 period remain subject to the outcome of interinstitutional negotiations on the MFF 2028-2034 and thereafter shall be determined through the annual budgetary procedure and the steering mechanism. All appropriations and staffing allocations as of 2028 are indicative.

3.2.4. *Estimated requirements of human resources*

- The proposal/initiative does not require the use of human resources
- The proposal/initiative requires the use of human resources, as explained below

3.2.4.1. *Financed from voted budget*

*Estimate to be expressed in full-time equivalent units (FTEs)<sup>10</sup>*

VOTED APPROPRIATIONS	Year 2028	Year 2029	Year 2030	Year 2031	Year 2032	Year 2033	Year 2034
<b>• Establishment plan posts (officials and temporary staff)</b>							
20 01 02 01 (Headquarters and Commission's Representation Offices)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
20 01 02 03 (EU Delegations)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(Indirect research)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(Direct research)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>10</sup> Please specify below the table how many FTEs within the number indicated are already assigned to the management of the action and/or can be redeployed within your DG and what are your net needs.

Other budget lines (specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>• External staff (in FTEs)</b>							
20 02 01 (AC, END from the 'global envelope')	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 02 03 (AC, AL, END and JPD in the EU Delegations)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Admin. Support line [XX.01.YY.YY]	- at Headquarters	0	0	0	0	0	0
	- in EU Delegations	0	0	0	0	0	0
(AC, END - Indirect research)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(AC, END - Direct research)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other budget lines (specify) - Heading 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other budget lines (specify) - Outside Heading 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>

The staff required to implement the proposal (in FTEs):

	To be covered by current staff available in the Commission services	Exceptional additional staff*		
		To be financed under Heading 4	To be financed from BA line	To be financed from fees
Establishment plan posts		5		
External staff (CA, SNEs, INT)				

The additional tasks conferred to the Commission as part of the provisional agreement reached by the co-legislators will require additional human resources that can no longer be met via redeployment of existing resources.

The staff figures requested should be considered indicative and cannot prejudice the outcome of the ongoing negotiations on the future multiannual financial framework.

The following provisions entail these new COM supervision and enforcement tasks:

- VLOPs/VLOSEs shall request authorisation or registration information from advertisers that they are a regulated financial service provider (Art 59b(2));
- VLOPs/VLOSEs shall make best efforts, prior to allowing these advertisers to use their services, to verify the reliability of the information provided (e.g. using databases) (Art 59b(2a));
- Where VLOPs/VLOSEs have not obtained this information, they shall refuse the advertising on their service (Art 59b(3)).

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Description of tasks to be carried out by:

Officials and temporary staff	<p>Tasks to be carried out:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Exchanges with stakeholders (2 AD FTEs): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hold meetings with all VLOPs and VLOSEs;</li> <li>- Hold meetings with other stakeholders, including from the payment services sector;</li> <li>- Hold meetings with the competent national authorities in charge of enforcing other provisions under the Payment Services Regulation;</li> <li>- Hold meetings with European supervisory authorities such as EBA, ESMA and EIOPA;</li> <li>- Attend meetings under the PSR governance structure;</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Enforcement cases (2 AD FTEs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Estimation of 4-5 new cases to be opened and investigations to be carried out (following the same powers and making use of the existing DSA enforcement and management structure, but with close involvement of FISMA);</li> <li>- Case file management, including adaptation of case@ec as IT case filing tool;</li> <li>- Organisation of data rooms in the context of the new cases;</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Coordination with DSA enforcement (1 AST FTE): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Liaise with Digital Services Coordinators, including via the DSA Board;</li> <li>- Organisation of 1 additional working group under the DSA Board;</li> <li>- Organisation of meetings towards the conclusion of a Code of conduct</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
External staff	

### 3.2.5. Overview of estimated impact on digital technology-related investments

Compulsory: the best estimate of the digital technology-related investments entailed by the proposal/initiative should be included in the table below.

Exceptionally, when required for the implementation of the proposal/initiative, the appropriations under Heading 4 should be presented in the designated line.

The appropriations under Headings 1-3 should be reflected as “Policy IT expenditure on operational programmes”. This expenditure refers to the operational budget to be used to re-use/ buy/ develop IT platforms/ tools directly linked to the implementation of the initiative and their associated investments (e.g. licences, studies, data storage etc). The information provided in this table should be consistent with details presented under Section 4 “Digital dimensions”.

TOTAL Digital and IT appropriations	Year 2028	Year 2029	Year 2030	Year 2031	Year 2032	Year 2033	Year 2034	TOTAL MFF 2028 - 2034
HEADING 4								
IT expenditure (corporate)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal HEADING 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Outside HEADING 4								
Policy IT expenditure on operational programmes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal outside HEADING 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>								
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

3.2.6. *Compatibility with the current multiannual financial framework*

The proposal/initiative:

- can be fully financed through redeployment within the relevant heading of the multiannual financial framework (MFF)

- requires use of the unallocated margin under the relevant heading of the MFF and/or use of the special instruments as defined in the MFF Regulation

- requires a revision of the MFF

3.2.7. *Third-party contributions*

The proposal/initiative:

- does not provide for co-financing by third parties
- provides for the co-financing by third parties estimated below:

Appropriations in EUR million (to three decimal places)

	Year 2028	Year 2029	Year 2030	Year 2031	Year 2032	Year 2033	Year 2034	Total
Specify the co-financing body								
TOTAL appropriations co-financed								

3.2.8. *Estimated human resources and the use of appropriations required in a decentralised agency*

**Staff requirements (full-time equivalent units)**

Agency: <European Banking Authority>	Year 2027	Year 2028	Year 2029	Year 2030	Year 2031	Year 2032	Year 2033	Year 2034
Temporary agents (AD Grades)*	1	1	1					
Temporary agents (AST grades)								
<i>Temporary agents (AD+AST) subtotal</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Contract agents								
Seconded national experts								
<i>Contract agents and seconded national experts subtotal</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<b>TOTAL staff</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

\* The resource needs of the EBA can be met through redeployment of 1 TA-AD post, or through the use of currently vacant posts, for the three-year period 2027-2029.

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Appropriations covered by the EU budget contribution in EUR million (to three decimal places)

Agency: <European Banking Authority>	Year 2027	Year 2028	Year 2029	Year 2030	Year 2031	Year 2032	Year 2033	Year 2034	TOTAL 2028 - 2034
Title 1: Staff expenditure	0	0	0						0
Title 2: Infrastructure and operating expenditure	0	0	0						0
Title 3: Operational expenditure									0.000
<b>TOTAL of appropriations covered by the EU budget</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0</b>

Appropriations covered by co-financing, if applicable, in EUR million (to three decimal places)

National Competent Authorities (NCAs).

Agency: <EBA>	Year 2027	Year 2028	Year 2029	Year 2030	Year 2031	Year 2032	Year 2033	Year 2034	TOTAL 2028 - 2034
Title 1: Staff expenditure	0	0	0						0
Title 2: Infrastructure and operating expenditure	0	0	0						0
Title 3: Operational expenditure									0.000
<b>TOTAL of appropriations covered co-financing</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0</b>

Overview/summary of human resources and appropriations (in EUR million) required by the proposal/initiative in a decentralised agency

Agency: <European Banking Authority>	Year 2027	Year 2028	Year 2029	Year 2030	Year 2031	Year 2032	Year 2033	Year 2034	TOTAL 2028 - 2034
Temporary agents (AD+AST)*	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-
Contract agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Seconded national experts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>

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Appropriations covered by the EU budget	0	0	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	<b>0</b>
Appropriations covered by fees (if applicable)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	<b>0.000</b>
Appropriations co-financed (if applicable)	0	0	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL appropriations</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0</b>

\* The resource needs of the EBA can be met through redeployment of 1 TA-AD post, or through the use of currently vacant posts, for the three-year period 2027-2029.

### 3.3. Estimated impact on revenue

- The proposal/initiative has no financial impact on revenue.
- The proposal/initiative has the following financial impact:
  - on own resources
  - on other revenue
  - please indicate, if the revenue is assigned to expenditure lines

EUR million (to three decimal places)

Budget revenue line:	Appropriations available for the current financial year	Impact of the proposal/initiative <sup>11</sup>						
		Year 2028	Year 2029	Year 2030	Year 2031	Year 2032	Year 2033	Year 2034
Article .....								

For assigned revenue, specify the budget expenditure line(s) affected.

Other remarks (e.g. method/formula used for calculating the impact on revenue or any other information).

## 4. DIGITAL DIMENSIONS (NOT APPLICABLE)

### 4.1. Requirements of digital relevance

<sup>11</sup> As regards traditional own resources (customs duties, sugar levies), the amounts indicated must be net amounts, i.e. gross amounts after deduction of 20% for collection costs.

**4.2. Data**

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**4.3. Digital solutions**

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**4.4. Interoperability assessment**

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**4.5. Measures to support digital implementation**

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