

Committee on Payments
and Market Infrastructures






G20 Cross-border payments programme: Progress, achievements, and next steps

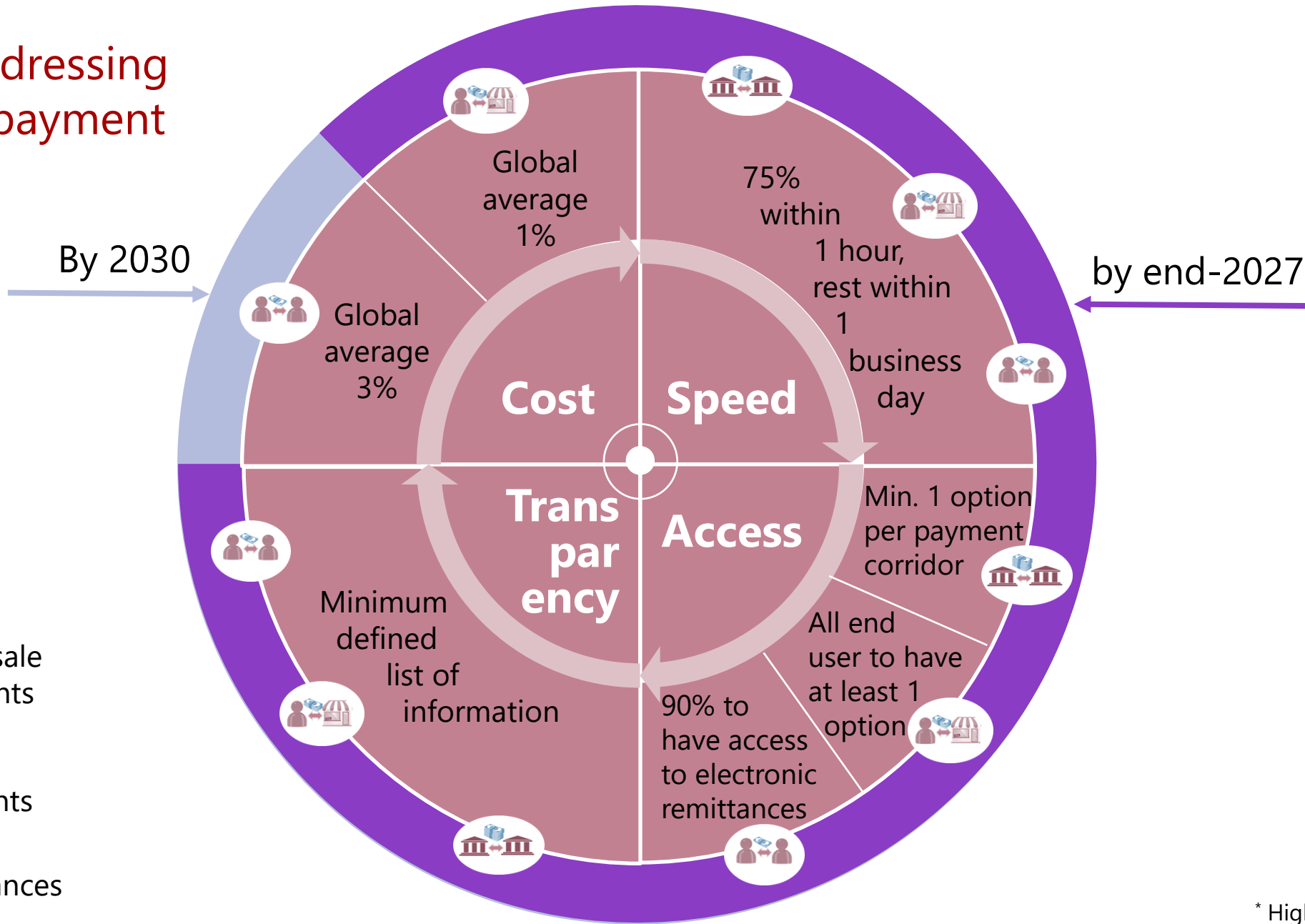
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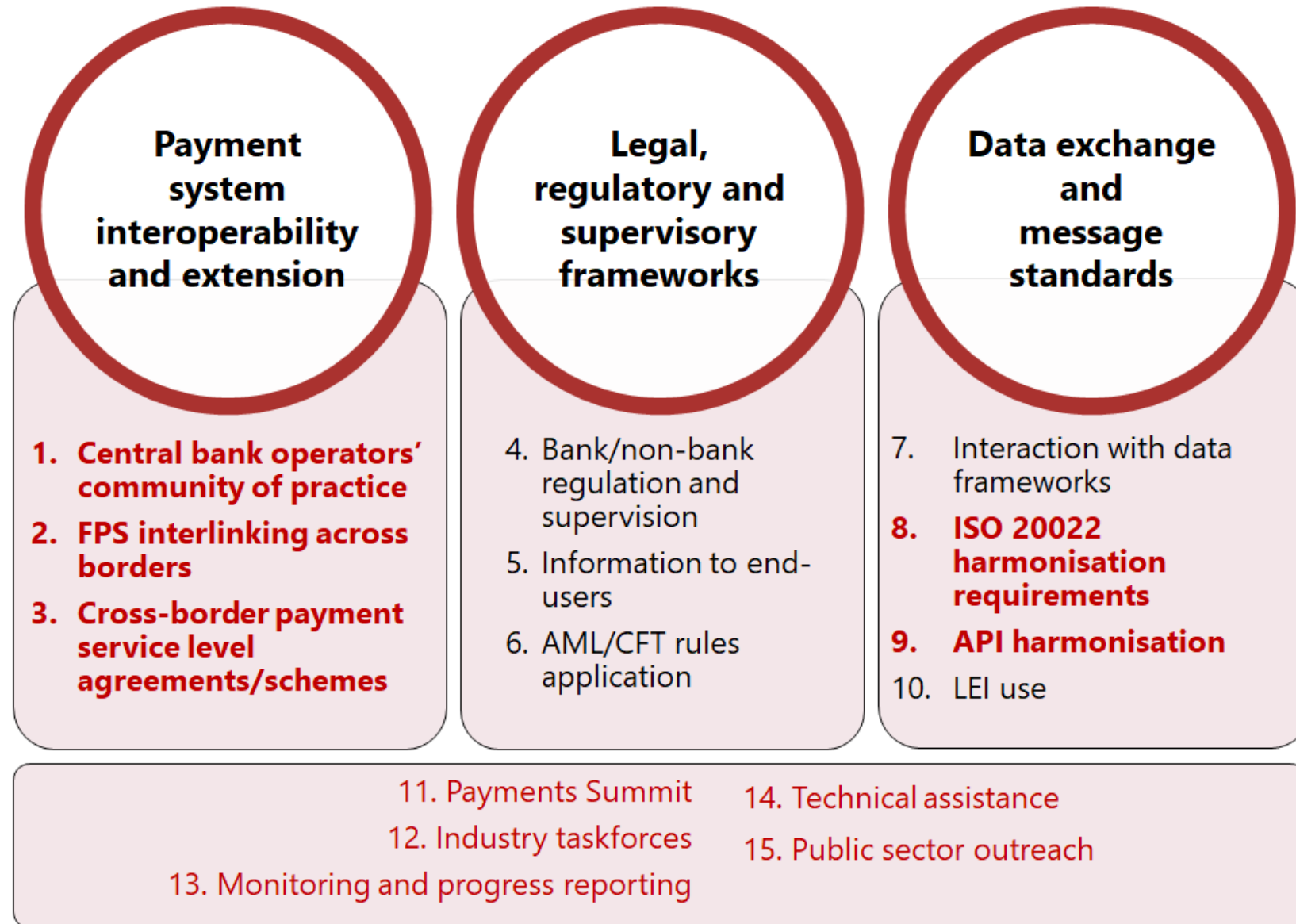
Targets for addressing cross-border payment challenges*

-  Wholesale payments
-  Retail payments
-  Remittances

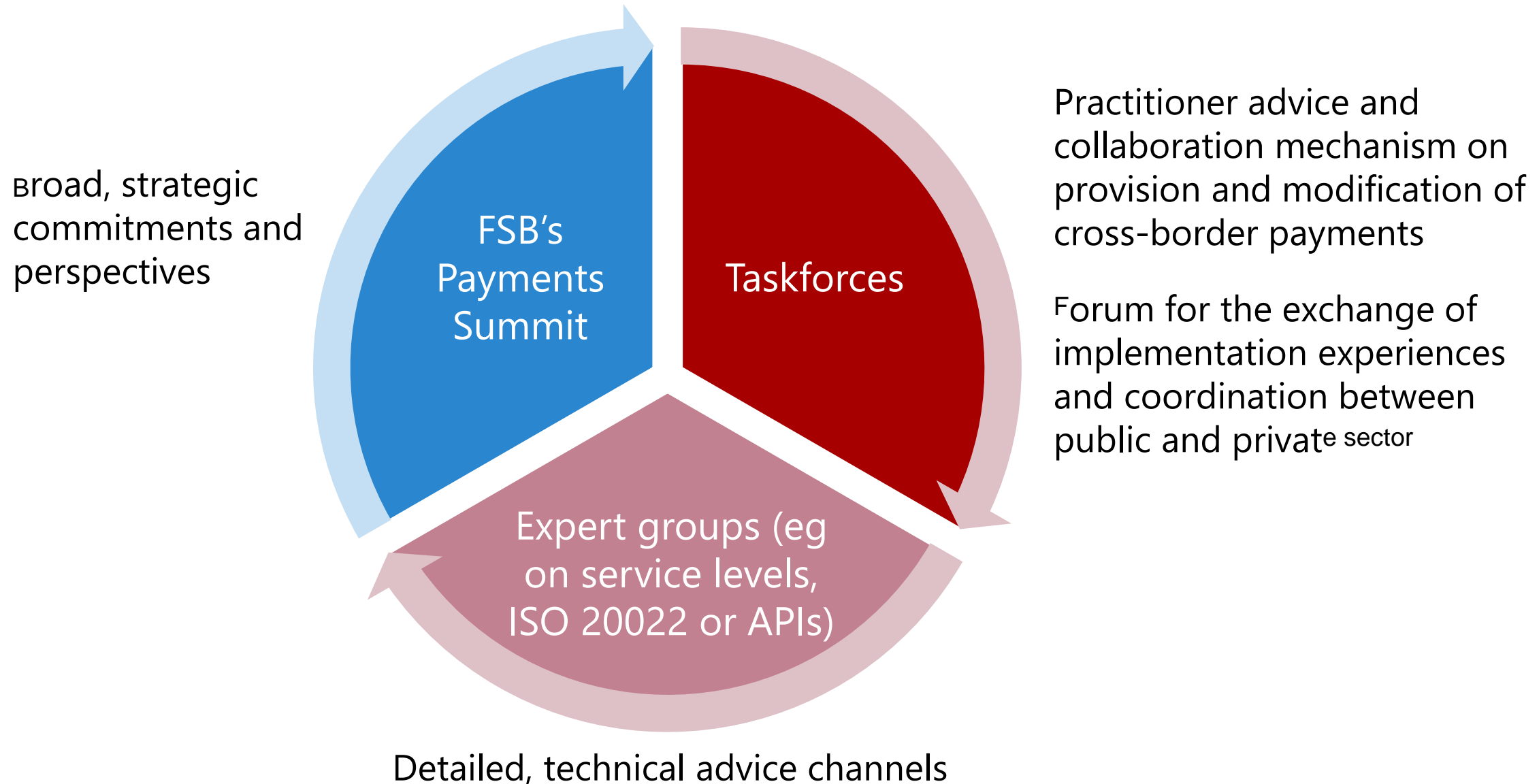


* High level summary

Priority themes to achieve G20 targets for speed, costs, transparency and access



Priority actions focusing on stakeholder engagement



Cross-border payments interoperability and extension (PIE) task force

- **Chair:** Ulrich Bindseil, European Central Bank
- **Members:** Approximately 30 from a wide variety of jurisdictions and regions and comprising private-sector institutional types and business models
- **Objective:** Bring together the strategic industry perspective and practical subject matter expertise required to implement cross-border payment enhancements



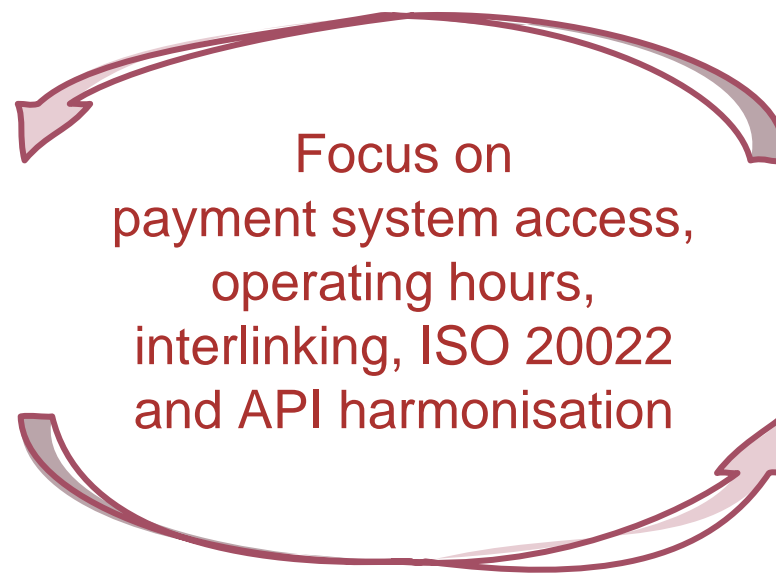
Industry



Central banks

Central bank operated payment systems (COPS) community of practice

- **Chair:** Carlos Conesa, Bank of Spain
- **Members:** Currently around 40, more than half of it non-CPMI members
- **Objective:** Forum of exchange for central banks on developing or upgrading their payment systems, factoring an international dimension into them and discussing innovative developments (eg synchronisation)



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For further information, see [CPMI website](#)



Considerations on governance and oversight of FPS interlinking arrangements

Strategic alignment

Compatible strategic and economic policy priorities create favourable conditions for agreement on potentially sensitive issues.

Objectives and vision

Common objectives and long-term vision is an important starting point of an arrangement's governance framework.

Design interdependencies

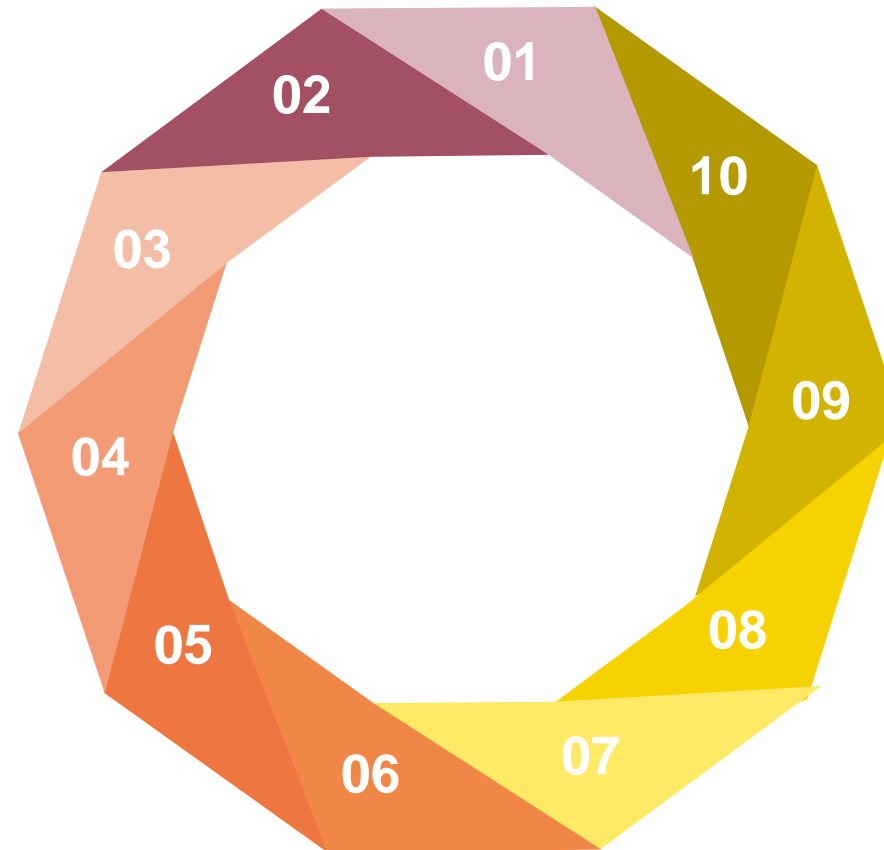
Ownership structure and legal set-up has strong interdependencies with key aspects of the governance framework.

Flexibility and scalability

Flexibility and scalability facilitate future expansion and an evolution of the role of central bank involvement.

Business viability

Leveraging the experience from the interlinked domestic FPS to increase adoption to contribute to the business viability.



Interaction between governance and oversight

Considering oversight expectations and involving overseers during the design and implementation of the governance framework, as well as daily operations.

Oversight cooperation

Cooperation among overseers is necessary for overseers to fulfill their respective regulatory, supervisory, or oversight mandates.

Oversight expectations

Overseers consider the PFMI as a starting point for discussions on shared oversight expectations.

Proportionate oversight

Pragmatic and proportionate approach on risk management and oversight.

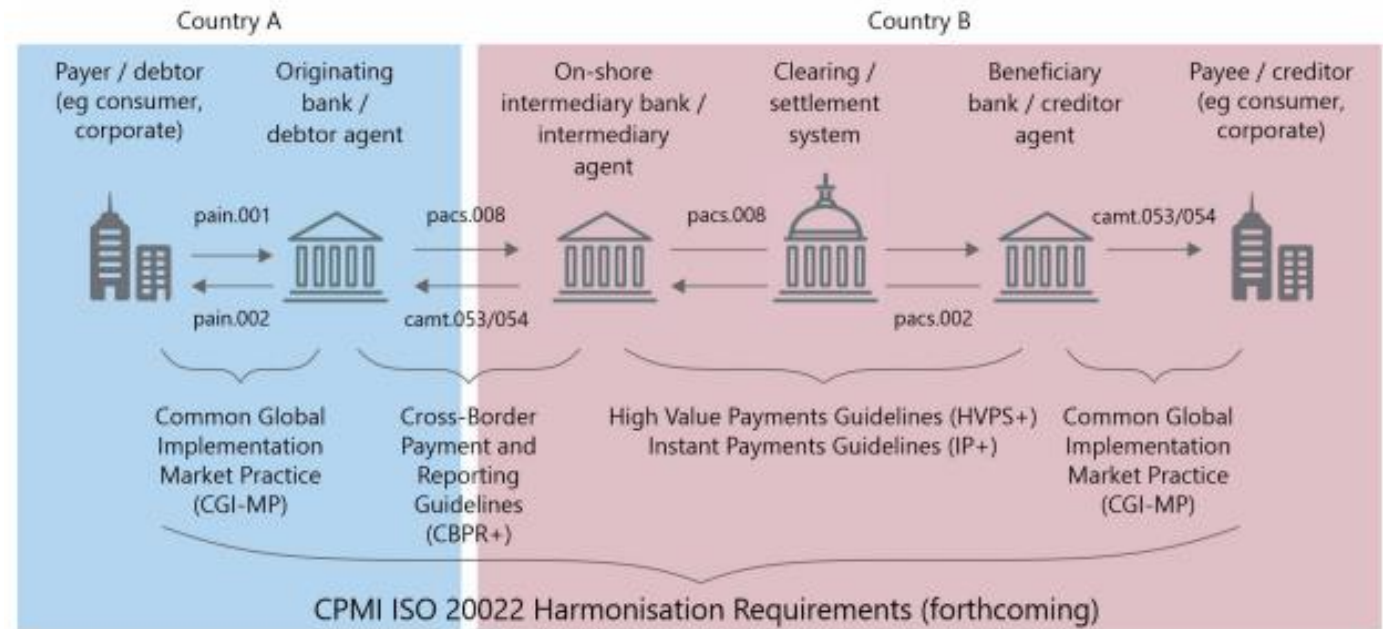
Stakeholder involvement

Representative stakeholder involvement in the governance can increase acceptance of the cross-border interlinking arrangement.

Priority action: ISO 20022 harmonisation

- 12 harmonised ISO 20022 data requirements across a core set of ISO 20022 messages, complementing existing market usage guidelines.
- Aim of ensuring that the benefits of ISO 20022 can be realised to the maximum possible extent for cross-border payments.
- Requirements are set for end-2027 with a two-year transition period between 2025 and 2027 (during which the requirements can be treated as recommendations).

End-to-end cross-border payments chain and ISO 20022 usage guidelines¹



¹ This is a stylised customer flow for a cross-border credit transfer in ISO20022 using a simplified traditional correspondent model. Some reporting/advice messages may differ or are not shown.

Source: CPML.