Real-Time Gross Settlement
Banco Central del Ecuador
Lima, 2017
Regulation

According to the law (COMF), the Central Bank of Ecuador, related to payment systems, has the following functions:

• Manage the national payment system.
• Monitor and supervise ancillary payment systems.
• Provide the means of payment necessary to the economic system operates efficiently.
• To provide exclusively national metallic money, as well as electronic money, as dictated by the Monetary and Financial Policy and Regulation Board.
• Operate the central payment system.
• Monitor the compliance of the operating regulations for the national payment system issued by the Board.
• The national payment system comprises the set of policies, rules, instruments, procedures and services through which transfers directly or indirectly the resources managed by the means of payment and the liquidation of securities between the different participants.
• The Central Bank of Ecuador is the clearer and settlement of resources in the central payment system and liquidator of resources in the ancillary payment systems.
National Payment System

Central Payment System
- ACH, CCE
- SPI, SPL, SCI, BONO
- Clearing House
- ATMs
- Credit Cards
- Remittances

Ancillary Payment System (FMI)
- FMI
- Securities settlement system
- CSD
- Remittances
- Switchs
- Bonds
- POS

Infraestructuras de pagos
Current situation: Retail Payments

Direct Payment – Private Company

Service that allows interbank funds transfers, online and real time, to and from savings or current accounts

The operations are settle in the financial entity
Current situation: Retail Payments

Electronic Transfers - BCE

Electronic mechanism to receive payments through electronic funds transfer accrediting to the accounts maintained in the institutions of the financial system.
Regulation

• **Standards for the operation of the ancillary payment systems**, about the provisions for authorization, operation, supervision and monitoring.
• **Sanctioning procedure**, for the ancillary payment systems and for the participants of the central payment system.
• **Standards for interoperability between POS networks**, which regulates point-of-sale (POS) interoperability.
• Standards for the operation of payment systems:
  • Interbank Payment System
  • Interbank Collection System
  • Specialized Clearing House
• **Standards for the interoperability of the Electronic Money System**, that contains the requirements and tariffs for its operation.
The role of RTGS in Ecuador

OBJECTIVE

Provide to the country a worldwide pioneering payment system in communication standards and value-added services for all its participants.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Dynamize the cash flow
- Process automation
- Financial Inclusion
- Communications standardization
Benefits of the New Financial Architecture
Status of the EFI

Risk Indicators

Indicators of Balance, Exposed Amount
Lessons learned and new challenges

**Lesson learned**
- The development of new users in the payment systems has obligated the BCE to diversify the supervision and monitoring of the payment systems.
- The incorporation of the Electronic Money System, allowed the financial inclusion of unbanked users and to be able to make payments in real time.
- Coordination with the private sector, public sector and the popular and solidarity economy.

**New challenges**
- Integrate new participants of the private sector in order to reduce the use of physical money.
- In Ecuador, 53.8% of the population does not have a bank account.
- The monetary species in circulation (physical money) by may 2017 represents about 29% of the total liquidity of the economy.
- Better monitoring of the liquidity of the economy in Ecuador.
- The growth of new technologies means that the Central Bank of Ecuador must be constantly updated.