

**The Costs and Benefits of Half a Loaf:
The Economic Effects of Recent Regulation of
Debit Card Interchange Fees**

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I. Introduction

The ultimate benefits and costs associated with the Dodd-Frank “Wall Street Reform and Consumer Act” enacted in July 2010 are matters of heated debate among public officials, financial-sector experts, and economists. This study examines one section of that Act, sponsored by Senator Richard Durbin, which directed the Federal Reserve Board to develop new regulations for the “interchange fees” charged for debit card transactions. These are fees charged by the banks that issue debit cards and paid by merchants every time a customer uses a debit card. The Durbin amendment, intended to “help small businesses, merchants, and consumers by providing relief from high interchange fees,”² instructed the Federal Reserve Board to develop binding standards for debit interchange fees that would be “reasonable and proportional” to the costs of processing these transactions.³ In December 2010, the Board issued its proposed rule; and six months later, on June 29, 2011, the Board issued its final rule, “Regulation II: Debit Card Interchange Fees and Routing,” which became effective on October 1, 2011.⁴ As we will see, new data show that under most conditions, this final rule has achieved significant savings for consumers and merchants. However, the evidence also shows that the new regulation has had certain perverse results harmful to the same consumers and merchants. The standards set out in the final rule also depart sharply from those provided under the Board’s original proposal, and in ways which impose much greater costs on consumers and merchants.

With more than two-thirds of U.S. households now using debit cards, Regulation II affects most Americans. In the first three quarters of 2011, before the Durbin Amendment took effect, Americans used their debit cards more than 3.8 billion times per month for purchases totaling some \$150 billion each month. Debit card issuers collected interchange fees averaging \$0.48 on each of those transactions, for a total of \$16.7 billion over the nine-month period; and most of these charges were passed along to consumers through higher prices. Yet, the Federal Reserve Board found that the actual costs of processing these transactions averaged just \$0.05 per transaction. The large gap between these costs and the interchange fees charged to cover them drove the new public demands to regulate these fees.

The standards for debit interchange fees set out in Regulation II have two major components. First, they cap debit card interchange fees at \$0.21 per transaction, plus 5 basis points (0.05 percent) of the transaction’s value, plus a \$0.01 charge per transaction for debit card issuers that meet certain fraud prevention standards. Second, these standards apply only to

¹ The author gratefully acknowledges the research provided by Dr. Nam Pham and Doug Dowson, and the support provided by the Merchants Payments Coalition. The views and analysis are solely those of the author.

² Congressional Record (May 13, 2010).

³ Sec. 1075, Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act: Reasonable Fees and Rules for Payment Card Transactions.

⁴ Federal Reserve Board (June 29, 2011).

transactions with debit cards issued by financial institutions with assets of \$10 billion or more, covering about two-thirds of all debit transactions.⁵

Our analysis shows that these standards have had significant effects. We find, first, that the new cap on debit interchange fees reduced the fee on the debit transactions covered by the regulation from an average of \$0.51 per transaction (with large variations) to \$0.24 (with less variation).⁶ This overall reduction saved consumers and merchants an estimated \$8.5 billion in 2012, although some sectors such as supermarkets benefited little or, in some cases, are paying more. We also estimate that \$5.87 billion of the \$8.5 billion in 2012 savings was passed along to consumers in lower prices, and merchants retained \$2.64 billion. Economic theory and evidence suggest that these savings supported job gains in certain sectors. Lower prices for consumers lead to more consumption of goods and services, which drives the employment to produce them. Merchants' higher retained earnings also support more consumption by them as well, with the same employment effects. Merchants also use some of those higher earnings for additional investment that supports more jobs, as well as for direct hiring. All told, we estimate that the \$8.5 billion in 2012 cost savings was sufficient to support 37,501 new jobs.

These savings and job gains could and should have been substantially larger. While the bulk of most interchange fees before Regulation II depended on the transaction's size, the terms of Regulation II include a \$0.21 fixed fee per transaction, which disproportionately burdens small transactions and merchants that rely on them. We found that Regulation II actually raised interchange fees on transactions of \$15 or less. In fact, under Regulation II, the fee on the average small transaction of \$7.50, as a share of the transaction, exceeds the profit margins on such transactions for six industries that depend on small purchases, including supermarkets, groceries, convenience stores, gas stations and pharmacies. We found that if Regulation II had not raised interchange fees on small debit transactions, consumers and merchants would have saved an additional \$690 million in 2012, which could have supported 3,044 more jobs.⁷

The standards for debit interchange fees contained in Regulation II also are much less strict than those first proposed by the Federal Reserve Board. The Board's original proposal to cap debit interchange fees at \$0.12 per transaction attracted major lobbying efforts by financial institutions. As directed by the Durbin amendment, that \$0.12 cap reflected the costs for the median debit card issuer to authorize, clear and settle a debit transaction. Our analysis found that the Board's original proposal would have increased the benefits for consumers and merchants from \$8.5 billion to \$12.54 billion in 2012, an increase of \$4.04 billion or 52 percent. Moreover, these additional benefits could have supported substantial employment, which we estimate at an additional 17,815 jobs in 2012. All told, therefore, the Federal Reserve's original proposal would have generated benefits sufficient to support 55,316 new jobs in 2012 alone.

⁵ To encourage competition, Regulation II also stipulates that debit card issuers allow their cards to be used on at least two unaffiliated networks (for example, Visa and Discover).

⁶ Before Regulation II, the average fee for a signature debit transaction was \$0.57, versus \$0.33 for a PIN debt transaction. Moreover, since most of the fee before Regulation II depended on a transaction's size, the regulation did not cut interchange fees on most smaller transactions – and raised them on many small purchases.

⁷ The Durbin Amendment applies to interchange fees collected only on cards issued by financial institutions with assets of \$10 billion or more. The 7,494 banks and credit unions with assets of less than \$10 billion issued debit cards which accounted for 34 percent of 2012 debit transactions, totaling some \$664 billion. The interchange fees charged on these exempt transactions have not declined and averaged \$0.43 per transaction in 2012.

Finally, the new standards do not affect credit card transactions. Americans made an estimated 25.4 billion credit card purchases in 2012 with a total value of \$2.4 trillion. These transactions carried interchange fees which in 2012 totaled an estimated \$41.2 billion and averaged \$1.62 per transaction. Our analysis found that if credit card interchange fees on the two dominant, four-party payment networks, Visa and MasterCard, were capped at the maximum \$0.24 per-transaction rate set by Regulation II for covered debit transactions, consumers and merchants would have saved an additional \$ 22.4 billion in 2012. Consumers would capture \$15.4 billion of those benefits, and their additional spending could support 56,733 jobs. Merchants would likely retain roughly \$6.9 billion of the cost savings, and their additional spending and investments could support another 41,918 jobs. Extending Regulation II in its current form to Visa and MasterCard credit card transactions in 2012, therefore, would have produced savings sufficient to support an additional 98,651 jobs.

Congress and the Federal Reserve have reduced excessive interchange fees on many debit transactions. However, they could substantially improve on that work. First, the standards for interchange fees should reflect the real costs of processing debit transactions, as reflected in the Federal Reserve's first proposal and as directed by the Durbin Amendment. Second, these standards should ensure that the fees for small transactions do not impose a disproportionate burden. Finally, Congress should extend these standards to credit card transactions.

II. The Economics of Interchange Fees

The economics of interchange fees, like the economics of many things, are more complicated than they initially may seem to be. First, the basic process: When a merchant processes a sale paid for with a debit or credit card, his bank charges him a fee to cover its own costs as well as fees it has to pay to the bank that issued the card and the payment card network. These fees are set by the payment card networks, such as Visa and MasterCard, and collected by card issuers such as Bank of America, Wells Fargo, and JP Morgan Chase. The largest of these fees is the interchange charge that goes to the card-issuing bank, applied to more than 200 million debit and credit card transactions every day across the United States.⁸

In a typical transaction, a cardholder swipes a debit card at a point of sale. Immediately, the merchant's bank receives an electronic authorization request with the debit card holder's account information and transaction amount. In less than a second, the merchant's bank transmits these data to the bank that issued the card, which transmits its approval or rejection of the transaction to the debit card network, the merchant's bank, and the merchant. In approved transactions, the card-issuing bank posts the debit to the cardholder's account, the card network processes the transaction on behalf of the cardholder's and merchant's banks, and the merchant's bank credits his account for the transaction, minus a "merchant discount" fee. The interchange fee accounts for about 80 percent of the merchant discount.

⁸ The cash flow runs in the opposite direction, from the cardholder to the card-issuing bank, to the card network, to the merchant's bank, and finally to the merchant. After the transaction is authorized, the issuing bank posts the charge on the cardholder's account and sends the charge less the interchange fee to the merchant's bank. Both the network and the merchant's bank deduct their own fees, and then send the charge less the fees to the merchant.

The merchants who pay interchange fees and many of their customers receive certain services. Some customers will purchase more using debit cards than with cash, and merchants receive payment more quickly than when they accept personal checks. The proper level of these fees, however, remains controversial – and consequential, since debit cards are the most popular form of noncash payment.⁹ Part of the controversy reflects evidence that interchange charges have risen much faster than the number or value of debit and credit card transactions. From the first quarter of 2009 to the fourth quarter of 2011, when Regulation II took effect, interchange fee revenues grew at a 27 percent annual rate while the volume of credit and debit card payments grew at an 11 percent rate. Therefore, 62 percent of recent increases in interchange revenues reflect higher interchange rates while the increases in transactions explain only 38 percent of rising interchange revenues. (Figure 1, below) The source of higher interchange charges matters, since most of the fees are passed along to consumers in higher prices, including higher prices for millions of low and moderate-income people who do not use payment cards.

Figure 1. Growth in Debit and Credit Card Interchange Revenues and Transactions, 2009-2011 (Index: 2009 = 100)



The Academic Consensus on Interchange Fees

The economic literature on interchange fees affirms the role the fees play in supporting a set of arrangements which encourage consumers to adopt the cards and merchants to accept them. A growing body of research also has found that the levels set for interchange fees exceed the “socially-optimal” levels justified by the system’s actual value and costs. From an economic vantage, therefore, lower interchange fees should improve market efficiency and social welfare. A distinguishing feature of these payment card systems is that they operate in “two-sided” markets that provide services to two independent groups – here, cardholders and merchants. The newspaper industry is sometimes cited as a typical two-sided market, providing services to both subscribers and advertisers. Rather than set prices independently for each group, newspapers set their subscription prices below their production costs and then compensate for it with higher

⁹ Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (2013A).

prices for advertising. By using advertising revenues to subsidize subscribers, newspapers can increase their circulation, for the benefit of both subscribers and advertisers.

In an early (1983) study, the lawyer-economist and U.S. Assistant Attorney General William Baxter demonstrated that, in principal, payment card networks set their fees in much the same way as newspapers.¹⁰ At the optimal level of interchange fees, the costs of the payment network should be distributed in ways which attract the highest numbers of cardholders and merchants. The interchange fee helps balance the two sides of the payment card market and, in theory, ensure that cards are adopted and accepted at levels which maximize social welfare.

Many empirical studies, however, have found that interchange fees are generally set at relatively high levels that are not economically and socially optimal. To begin, Baxter's classical interchange model depends on the unrealistic assumptions that merchants, customers and payment card issuers all operate in perfectly competitive markets that lead to efficient interchange fees.¹¹ In fact, merchants have little choice but to accept most major payment cards even when their interchange fee rises; and a 2002 study found that when merchants' demand for network card services is "price inelastic" in this way, the fee will exceed the socially-optimal level.¹² In a similar vein, a 2004 study found that when the card-issuing side of the market is less competitive than the card-accepting side, interchange fees also will be set too high.¹³ In other words, both studies showed how merchants will accept cards even when the fee exceeds the benefits, which in turn allows card networks to set those fees at inefficiently high levels.

Other economic analyses have explored why consumers adopt and use cards in ways that lead to excessively high interchange fees. A 2009 study noted that consumers generally pay the same retail price regardless of how they pay, giving them an incentive to sign up and use cards with generous rewards and higher interchange fees to finance them.¹⁴ Building on this and other research, another recent analysis showed that when consumers' decisions about whether to use cards are sensitive to the membership or late fees they pay to card companies, the interchange fees paid by merchants again tend to exceed optimal levels.¹⁵ That researcher, as well as another study, also found that when card holders' costs fall – for example, by paying their bills on time – card issuers raise interchange fees to maintain their profits from the system. They concluded, "...market-determined merchant fees tend to be too high from a consumer welfare point of view ... imposing a cap on merchant (interchange) fees may improve consumer welfare."¹⁶

III. Evidence that Interchange Fees Are Set Too High

Real world experience with debit and credit card markets confirms most economists' view that interchange fees are likely to exceed socially optimal levels, and that therefore

¹⁰ Baxter (1983).

¹¹ Under this assumption, interchange fees serve simply as transfer payments between merchants and cardholders. Any increase in interchange fees is simply competed away by issuers in the form of lower fees or higher benefits for cardholders, and any decrease in interchange fees is competed away by acquirers in the form of reduced merchant discounts.

¹² Rochet and Tirole (2002); Wang (2010).

¹³ Wright (2004).

¹⁴ Bedre-Defolie et al. (2009).

¹⁵ Wang (2010); McAndrews and Wang (2012).

¹⁶ McAndrews and Wang (2012).

regulation to limit them could be economically warranted and desirable. One example is evident in the PIN and signature debit card systems. Signature debit cards have relatively high interchange fees, and yet are more popular than PIN debit cards with lower fees. With PIN debit, users input their personal identification numbers (PIN) and their transactions are routed through electronic-funds-transfer (EFT) networks, the same networks that process ATM transactions. By contrast, signature debit card transactions require the cardholder's signature and are then routed through the Visa and MasterCard's credit card networks. So, while PIN debit transactions are processed in a single step, signature debit transactions require two steps (authorization, followed by settlement). PIN debit cards also have a lower risk of fraud, because a PIN code is easier to verify than a signature.

In fact, when PIN debit cards were first introduced, they did not carry any interchange fee at all, since the funds to cover the charge were immediately debited from the customer's bank account. By contrast, signature debit cards were introduced in the late-1970s by VISA and Mastercard, which used their existing credit card networks and applied a 1.3 percent interchange fee to signature debit transactions. VISA and Mastercard then introduced their own PIN debit cards and applied interchange fees to those transactions as well.

In 2011, according to the Federal Reserve, the processing costs were 1.8 times higher for signature debit transactions than for PIN debit transactions. In addition, fraud was seven times more likely with signature cards than PIN card, and total fraud costs were 3.2 times higher with signature cards.¹⁷ (Table 1, below) Yet, signature debit card transactions, which provide no additional service, account for 63 percent of all debit card transactions while PIN debit transactions comprise the remaining 37 percent.

Other data on signature and PIN debit cards illustrate the absence of a reliable relationship between processing costs and interchange fees. Processing a signature card transaction in 2011 cost \$0.055. Yet, before Regulation II took effect, the interchange fees for signature debit transactions averaged \$0.57 or 10.4 times the processing costs.¹⁸ (Table 1) Processing a PIN debit transaction is less costly: \$0.031 for authorization, clearance and settlement. The interchange fees for these PIN debit transactions averaged \$0.33 in 2011 before Regulation II took effect – about 10.6 times the processing costs but still \$0.24 less than the average cost for signature debit transactions.

Table 1. Costs of Debit Card Use, Per-Transaction, and Related Interchange Fees, January – September 2011¹⁹

	Authorization, Clearing, and Settlement Costs, Per Transaction	Interchange Fee Per Transaction
Signature	\$0.055	\$0.57
PIN	\$0.031	\$0.33
Prepaid	\$0.122	\$0.44
All Types	\$0.050	\$0.48

¹⁷ Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (2013).

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

The Relationship of Debit System Costs and Interchange Fees

The two largest debit card networks, Visa and MasterCard, insist that their interchange fees are determined by objective economic criteria. Visa, for example, claims that “dynamic and highly competitive market forces” determine its interchange rates.²⁰ MasterCard insists that its interchange fees are determined by costs, merchant incentives, and new payment card programs and technologies, among other factors.²¹ Recent Federal Reserve data suggest otherwise. From 2009 to 2011, the costs of authorizing, clearing and settling a debit purchase declined 34 percent.²² (Table 2A, below) With the exception of fraud prevention, card issuers’ other costs also declined, and those total costs fell more than 23 percent. All told, the costs borne by debit card issuers declined from \$0.29 per-transaction in 2009 to \$0.21 in 2011, down 26.1 percent. Yet, from 2009 to 2011 (prior to the new rule), Federal Reserve data show that the average interchange fee increased from \$0.43 to \$0.48 per transaction.²³ (Table 2B, below) Moreover, many of the costs are also covered by other charges such as late fees and interest fees.

Table 2A. Debit Card Issuers’ Costs, Per Transaction, 2009 and 2011, Pre-Regulation II

	2009	2011	Difference
Authorization, Clearance and Settlement	0.076	0.05	-34.2%
Other Costs	0.211	0.162	-23.2%
Network Fees	0.061	0.044	-27.9%
Fraud Losses	0.02	0.018	-10.0%
Fraud Prevention	0.01	0.019	90.0%
Cardholder Inquiries	0.07	0.044	-37.1%
Rewards and Other Incentives	0.04	0.03	-25.0%
Nonsufficient Funds Handling	0.01	0.007	-30.0%
Total	0.287	0.212	-26.1 %

Table 2B. Debit Card Issuers’ Interchange Revenues, Per Transaction, 2009 and 2011, Pre-Regulation II

	2009	2011	Difference
Per Transaction	\$0.43	\$0.48	\$0.05
Signature Debit	\$0.55	\$0.57	\$0.02
PIN Debit	\$0.23	\$0.33	\$0.10
Prepaid	\$0.40	\$0.44	\$0.04
As Percentage of Transaction’s Value	1.13%	1.24%	0.11%
Signature Debit	1.49%	1.52%	0.03%
PIN Debit	0.58%	0.80%	0.22%
Prepaid	1.27%	1.26%	-0.01%

While the debit card issuers’ costs do not appear to significantly influence the interchange fees they charge merchants, the card networks often explain their rising fees by

²⁰ Visa USA. “Interchange: What it is. How it works.”

²¹ MasterCard. “U.S. Merchant Interchange Lawsuit.”

²² Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. 2013A.

²³ *Ibid.*

pointing to cardholder benefits. There is no empirical evidence, however, of a clear relationship between interchange fees paid by merchants and cardholder benefits, including membership fees. The Federal Reserve data show that the recent increases in interchange fees were accompanied by *lower* spending on cardholder benefits: From 2009 to 2011, spending on rewards and other incentives by debit card issuers declined from \$0.04 to \$0.03 per-transaction, while interchange revenues increased from \$0.43 to \$0.48 per-transaction. A study conducted by the Directorate-General for Competition at the European Commission covering 2000 to 2004 reached a similar conclusion.²⁴ The survey collected data on average cardholder fees and interchange charges collected by the Visa and MasterCard networks in 23 European countries, looking for evidence that cardholder fees fell as interchange fees rose. The authors found instead, “no strong negative relationship between the level of the cardholder fee and the level of the interchange fee.”²⁵

The Impact of Industry Concentration on Interchange Fees

There is considerable evidence the card-issuing industry has raised interchange fees mainly because it can: The industry is so highly concentrated that normal competition has not constrained its fees. To begin Visa and Mastercard control more than half of all PIN debit charges and nearly all Signature debit charges.²⁶ Even more important, the three top debit card-issuing banks account for 56 percent of the market, and seven issuers claimed 70 percent of the market. (Table 3, below) The impact of this concentration was examined in a 2005 study which concluded that “the average interchange fee is highly correlated with issuer concentration over this period.”²⁷ A 2010 study similarly found that 58 percent of the increases in interchange fees from 1996 to 2006 could be explained by greater issuer concentration, and that concentration in the card issuing market is a “main driving force of rising interchange fees.”²⁸ Finally, the European Commission survey found that “the persistence of high profit ratios over a relatively long period of time suggests that this might be the result of having and exerting market power.”²⁹

Table 3. Eight Largest Debit Card Issuers, by Transaction Value, 2010³⁰

Card Issuer	Transactions (billions)	Market Share
Bank of America	\$244.73	23%
Wells Fargo	\$195.79	18%
JP Morgan Chase	\$160.98	15%
U.S. Bank	\$41.33	4%
PNC	\$38.07	4%
Regions Bank	\$27.19	3%
Citibank	\$27.19	3%
SunTrust	\$25.02	2%
Others	\$326.31	30%
Total	\$1,087.7	100%

²⁴ European Commission (2006).

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ Finkle (2012).

²⁷ Weiner and Wright (2005).

²⁸ Rochet and Wang (2010).

²⁹ European Commission (2006).

³⁰ Nilson Report (2011).

IV. The Regulation of Interchange Fees

The Experience of Australia and Spain

Concerns about unreasonably high interchange fees are not limited to the United States. More than a decade ago, Australia implemented a series of reforms for the credit and debit card markets. In August 2002, the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) introduced new rules, including a cap on interchange fees based on the “eligible costs” incurred by card issuers, covering the processing and authorization of transactions, preventing and identifying fraud, and funding interest-free periods. These reforms went into effect for credit card interchange fees on July 1, 2003 and quickly reduced average charge from 0.95 percent of a transaction’s value to 0.55 percent. By 2006, the RBA benchmark further reduced these fees to 0.50 percent.

In April 2006, the RBA extended its reforms to cover interchange fees for PIN and signature debit card transactions. The new standards went into effect November 1, 2006 and reduced average interchange fees for PIN debit transactions from \$0.20 to between \$0.04 and \$0.05 per transaction. The new standards also reduced the average interchange fee for Visa and MasterCard signature debit transactions from \$0.44 per transaction to \$0.12. In April 2008, the RBA released its review of the reforms: It found that they improved price signals in the Australian payments system, increased transparency and access, and enhanced competition and efficiency. The reforms also did not reduce card use: Card payments had continued to grow at a 10 percent annual rate despite the much lower interchange fees.³¹ Taking account of increases in annual fees for credit cards and reduced benefits for loyalty programs, the Bank estimated that the reforms produced annual net welfare gains of AU \$100 million to \$150 million.³²

Similarly, Spain’s Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade negotiated an agreement in 2005 between the payment card networks and business associations to gradually reduce interchange fees. In November 2006, the card networks agreed to set their interchange fees based on their actual authorization and processing costs, and differentiate between credit and debit cards in setting those fees. From 2006 and 2009, the maximum interchange fee on debit cards fell 34 percent from €0.53 to €0.35, and the maximum interchange fee for credit cards fell from 1.4 percent of a transaction’s value to 0.35 percent.³³ As in Australia, there is no evidence that lower interchange fees slowed the growth of credit and debit transactions or payments.

European Union Regulation

The European Union is also engaged in addressing rising interchange fees and promoting a competitive market for debit and credit card services. In December 2007, the European Commission ruled that MasterCard’s cross-border interchange fees for debit and credit cards violated European antitrust rules and “inflated the cost of card acceptance by retailers without leading to proven efficiencies.”³⁴ MasterCard eventually complied with the ruling and agreed in

³¹ “Over time we would expect a reduction in total credit-card use on the regulated side as a result of the decrease in the number of cardholders” from Chang *et. al* (2005).

³² Reserve Bank of Australia (2008).

³³ Bank of Spain.

³⁴ European Commission, 2007.

April 2009 to cap its weighted average cross-border interchange fees at 0.2 percent of the value of debit transactions and 0.3 percent of the value of credit card purchases.³⁵ Similarly, Visa agreed in December 2010 to cap its weighted average cross-border interchange fees at 0.2 percent for debit transactions.³⁶ In July 2013, the Commission proposed to cap domestic as well as cross-border interchange fees at 0.2 percent for debit transactions and 0.3 percent for credit cards.³⁷ The average EU debit card transaction is €47.18 (\$63.18), implying a debit interchange fee under the current proposal of €0.094 (\$0.13). The average EU credit card transaction is €60.71 (\$81.28), implying a credit card interchange fee under the proposal of €0.182 (\$0.24).

U.S. Regulation

American merchant and retail associations have long argued that high interchange fees and various restrictions imposed on merchants by the payment card networks and the card-issuing banks harm consumers. The restrictions included exclusivity agreements barring the banks from issuing debit cards on competing card networks – a practice ruled illegal for credit cards in 2001 on competition grounds.³⁸ Until the 2011 reforms, each issuer could still restrict its debit card transactions to a single card network, such as Visa for signature transactions and its affiliated Interlink network for PIN transactions.³⁹ The Durbin Amendment ended network exclusivity arrangements for debit cards by directing the Fed to set new regulations prohibiting an issuer or payment card network from restricting the processing of debit transactions to a single payment card network. It also directed the Federal Reserve to end certain other restrictions set by the card network and/or card-issuing banks.

The Durbin Amendment also directed the Fed to set rules for debit card interchange fees to ensure fees proportional to the costs of processing debit card transactions. In December 2010, the Federal Reserve Board issued a proposed rule for the fees, creating two alternative standards for determining if an interchange fee is reasonable and proportional to the costs of authorizing, clearing, and settling an individual debit card transaction. These standards were based on the results of a survey conducted by the Fed in September 2010, which found that the “allowable costs” for debit card issuers averaged \$0.04 per transaction in 2009, with the median issuer reporting costs of \$0.07 per transaction and issuers at the 80th percentile reporting costs of about \$0.12.⁴⁰ The Board concluded that a “safe harbor” interchange fee set at the median issuer’s variable costs of \$0.07 and a top fee set at \$0.12 would allow “a large majority” of issuers to recover their variable costs. The Board did not consider network processing fees, fraud losses, transaction monitoring costs, or other fraud-prevention costs in setting these proposed standards, noting that the Amendment directed that the costs to be taken into account in setting interchange fees be limited to those incurred in processing debit transactions.

³⁵ European Commission, 2009.

³⁶ European Commission, 2010.

³⁷ European Commission, 2013B, 2013A.

³⁸ *U.S. v. VISA USA, et al.*, 2001.

³⁹ The card network rules also allowed issuers to specify that all transaction using their cards be routed over a preferred network, even if another network was available at a lower cost.

⁴⁰ In 2009, the average variable costs per-transaction were \$0.04, plus \$0.01 fixed costs and \$0.03 in network fees, for a total \$0.08. The median variable costs per transaction were \$0.06, plus \$0.01 fixed costs and \$0.04 network fees for a total \$0.11. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 2010. In 2011, the variable processing costs for covered issues average \$0.05 per transaction. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 2013A.

Under Alternative 1 proposed by the Fed, issuers would be limited to the “safe harbor” interchange fee of \$0.07 per debit card transaction, or a fee of up to \$0.12 depending on the issuer’s “allowable costs.” Under its Alternative 2, the Fed limited the interchange fees charged by card issuers to \$0.12 cents per debit card transaction, with no \$0.07 safe harbor interchange rate. As required by law, the Fed solicited comments on its proposed alternative rules.

On June 29, 2011, after what the *Washington Post* described as “an aggressive campaign” by the financial services industry,⁴¹ the Fed issued its final rule capping debit interchange fees at much higher levels than either of the proposed alternatives. The final rule limits these fees to \$0.21 cents per transaction, plus 5 basis points (0.05 percent) of a transaction’s value and a \$0.01 fee if the card issuer meets certain fraud-prevention standards. For an average debit card transaction of \$38, the new standard is equivalent to a \$0.24 charge or twice the fee under the Board’s original proposal. The *Financial Times* described the final rule as a “victory” for the card-issuing banks and networks.⁴² In any case, based on the Fed’s September 2010 survey, the new rates were not proportional to the costs of authorizing, clearing and settling a transaction, as the Durbin Amendment seems to direct. On July 31, 2013, U.S. District Court Judge Richard Leon concurred, holding that the final rule did not follow the language of the law on this point.⁴³

As directed by the Durbin Amendment, the new rules also are limited to transactions with debit cards issued by financial institutions with \$10 billion or more in consolidated assets, referred to as “covered” or “nonexempt” issuers. In 2011, this provision limited the rule’s application to 109 large commercial banks or 1.5 percent of the 7,494 commercial banks in the United States.⁴⁴ The rule also affects only three large credit unions while exempting 6,911 smaller ones.⁴⁵ In 2012, this limit exempted 34 percent of debit transactions, totaling \$664 billion, from the terms of Regulation II.

V. The Impact of the New Regulation of Interchange Fees on Debit Card Transactions

Analysis of the impact of the new regulations shows that they have reduced interchange charges overall to a significant degree. However, the rules also lead to relatively high interchange fees for small purchases, fees which often exceed the profit margins on those purchases. Moreover, the Fed’s shift from the rules it originally proposed has entailed substantial additional costs for merchants and consumers. As we will see, consumers and the overall economy would benefit substantially from the application of the original proposed rules.

The Value and Average Interchange Fees Applied to Debit Card Transactions

To calculate the costs and benefits of the new rules, we begin with data on the level of debt card transactions. Transactions by debit card have grown faster than any other form of payment over the last ten to 15 years. The annual dollar value of these transactions increased from \$311 billion in 2000 to over \$1.9 trillion in 2012, growing at an average annual rate of 15.5

⁴¹ Mui. June 29, 2011.

⁴² Baer, *op. cit.*

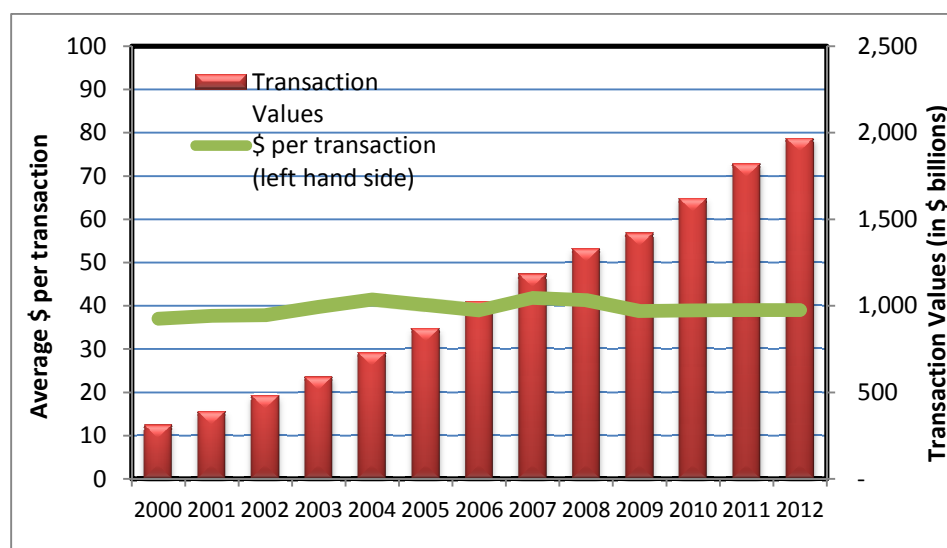
⁴³ NACS et. al, v. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. July 31, 2013.

⁴⁴ GAO. 2012.

⁴⁵ Current data show that Regulation II now covers 558 financial institutions and exempts 13,725 institutions. <http://www.federalreserve.gov/paymentsystems/regii-interchange-fee-standards.htm>

percent, compared to 4.2 percent annual growth in personal consumption. (Figure 2, below) Most of this growth reflects greater use of debit cards, as the average value of a transaction ranged between \$37.02 and \$41.84 from 2000 to 2012, or just over one percent annually.

Figure 2. Debit Card Transactions: Total Value and Average Value Per Transaction, 2000-2012⁴⁶



The Federal Reserve Board's new regulation of interchange charges went into effect on October 1, 2011. The Board has collected data covering the first three quarters of 2011, before Regulation II was implemented, along with the last quarter of 2011 and all of 2012, under the new regulation.⁴⁷ It is clear from these data that the fee regulation did not reduce the use of debit cards nor affect the distribution of debit transactions between the large financial institutions subject to the regulation and the smaller institutions exempt from it. (Table 4, below) However, there was some slowdown in the growth rate of debit transactions, from annual increases of 12 percent preceding Regulation II to an 8 percent increase in 2012. The slower growth rate of debit transactions is evident in the monthly average values presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Debit Transactions, Their Total Value, and Average Transaction Value, Monthly Averages Pre- and Post-Regulation II, 2011 (billions)⁴⁸

	Monthly, Jan-Sept 2011		Monthly, Oct-Dec 2011		Monthly, Jan-Dec 2012	
	Number of Transactions	Total Value	Number of Transactions	Total Value	Number of Transactions	Total Value
All Transactions	3.835	\$149.5	4.03	\$158.3	4.19	\$163.4
Covered	2.49	\$97.2	2.6	\$102.7	2.77	\$108.1
Exempt	1.36	\$52.3	1.43	\$55.6	1.43	\$55.3

⁴⁶ The Nilson Report for 2000-2009 data; Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. 2013A; 2013B for 2011-12 data; Data for 2010 extrapolated from 2009 and 2011.

⁴⁷ Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. 2013A.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*; Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. 2013B, 2011A

Regulation II and Its Effects on Debit Card Interchange Fees

The data also show that the card-issuing institutions and networks raised their debit interchange fees in the period from 2010 through the third quarter of 2011, while the Durbin Amendment was debated and adopted, and the Federal Reserve proposed and finalized the regulation mandated by the Amendment. In 2009, before this process began, debit interchange fees averaged \$0.43 per transaction, or 1.13 percent of the value of an average transaction. (Table 5, below) In the three quarters preceding the implementation of Regulation II, those fees averaged \$0.48 per transaction, a 9.1 percent increase and equivalent to 1.24 percent of the average value of those transactions.

Table 5. Debit Card Interchange Fees in 2009 and January–September 2011⁴⁹

	2009			January – September 2011		
	Interchange Fees (billions)	Fee per Transaction	Fees as a Share of Purchase	Interchange Fee (billions)	Fee Per Transaction	Fee as Share of Purchase
All Transactions	\$15.7	\$0.43	1.13%	\$16.7	\$0.48	1.24%
Signature	\$12.5	\$0.55	1.49%	\$12.5	\$0.57	1.52%
PIN	\$3.2	\$0.23	0.58%	\$4.2	\$0.33	0.80%

To assess the impact of Regulation II on interchange charges and revenues, the Federal Reserve surveyed covered and exempt debit card issuers for the periods of October-December 2011 and January-December 2012.⁵⁰ The Board found, first, no significant differences in the results for the last quarter of 2011 and for 2012. The average debit card interchange fee per transaction, covering both covered and exempt institutions, dropped by \$0.18 or 37.5 percent, from \$0.48 in January-September 2011 (pre-regulation) to \$0.30 in the last quarter of 2011 and \$0.31 in 2012. As expected, all of the decline occurred in transactions using debit cards covered by Regulation II, while interchange fees on purchases with debit cards issued by institutions exempt from the regulation did not decline. (See Table 6, below) The average fee for debit purchases covered by Regulation II fell more than 50 percent, from \$0.50 to \$0.24. As a share of the value of the purchases, the fee declined by more than half, from 1.29 percent to 0.62 percent.

Table 6. Debit Card Interchange Fees for Covered and Exempt Issuers, Per Transaction and as a Share of Purchases, Before (2011) and After (2012) Regulation II⁵¹

	January-September 2011		January-December 2012	
	Fee per Transaction	Fee as a Share of Purchase	Fee per Transaction	Fee as a Share of Purchase
All Transactions	\$0.48	1.24%	\$0.31	0.79%
Covered	\$0.50	1.29%	\$0.24	0.62%
Exempt	\$0.45	1.16%	\$0.43	1.12%

⁴⁹ Data on prepaid signature and PIN debit systems are not available for 2009, so we present data for only non-prepaid cards. Total prepaid interchange fees were \$0.5 billion in 2009 and \$1 billion in 2011. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. 2013A.

⁵⁰ Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. 2013B; 2011A.

⁵¹ Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. 2013A, 2013B.

VI. The Benefits of Regulation II

The benefits of Regulation II for consumers and merchants can be measured by estimating the cost savings per transaction in the post-regulation period compared to the preceding period. Since Regulation II caps only the interchange fees paid on purchases with debit cards issued by large financial institutions, we begin by examining fees paid to covered signature and PIN debit card issuers. In 2012, Americans made 33.14 billion covered debit card purchases totaling \$1,297.3 billion, \$808.7 billion in 21.94 billion covered signature purchases and \$488.6 billion in 11.94 billion covered PIN purchases. (Table 7A, below) Merchants and consumers paid \$8.01 billion in interchange fees on these covered purchases, \$5.19 billion to covered signature card issuers and \$2.82 billion to covered PIN card issuers. Regulation II closed most of the gap in per-transaction interchange fees between signature and PIN debit cards: The average fee paid to covered debit card issuers was \$0.242 per-transaction, \$0.245 on covered signature transactions and \$0.236 on covered PIN purchases. (Table 7A, below)

To estimate the benefits of Regulation II, we calculated “counter-factual” interchange fees by estimating the fees that would have been paid in the absence of the new regulation. We constructed these counter-factual fees by applying the per-transaction interchange charges collected in the first nine months of 2011 to the 2012 purchases. We found that without Regulation II, covered debit card issuers would have collected interchange fees totaling \$16.5 billion in 2012, \$12.4 billion from covered signature card purchases and \$4.1 billion from covered PIN card transactions. (Table 7A, below) The cost savings for consumers and merchants are the difference between the actual and counter-factual interchange fees. Therefore, those savings came to \$8.5 billion in 2012, \$7.21 billion saved on covered signature debit purchases and \$1.29 billion on covered PIN debit purchases. This represents average interchange fee savings of 51.5 percent. These savings were equal to 0.66 percent of the value of covered debit card purchases.

Table 7A. Cost Savings from Lower Interchange Fees on Covered Debit Card Purchases, 2012⁵²

	Covered Debit Card Transactions	Covered Signature Transactions	Covered PIN Transactions
Transactions (\$ billions)	\$1,297.3	\$808.7	\$488.6
Number of Transactions (billions)	33.14	21.194	11.94
Interchange Fees Paid (\$ billions)	\$8.01	\$5.19	\$2.82
Interchange Fees Per Transaction Paid	\$0.242	\$0.245	\$0.236
Pre-Regulation Interchange Fee, Per-Transaction	\$0.503	\$0.585	\$0.344
Counter-Factual Fees, at Pre-Regulation Rates (billions)	\$16.51	\$12.40	\$4.11
Cost Savings from Covered Transactions (\$ billions)	\$8.50	\$7.21	\$1.29
Savings as a Share of Counter-Factual Fees	51.5%	58.0%	31.7%
Savings as a Share of the Value of Transactions	0.66%	0.89%	0.26%

The same analysis applied to covered debit card transactions in the fourth quarter of 2011 shows savings of \$2.06 billion in October-November-December of that year, most of it again

⁵² Figures may not add up due to rounding.

from covered signature debit card purchases. (Table 7B, below) This represents average interchange fee savings of 52.7 percent, equivalent to 0.67 percent of the value of the covered debit transactions.

Table 7B. Cost Savings from Lower Interchange Fees on Covered Debit Card Purchases, Q4-2011

	Covered Debit Card Transactions	Covered Signature Transactions	Covered PIN Transactions
Transactions (billions)	\$308.2	\$192.7	\$115.5
Number of Transactions (billions)	7.810	5.070	2.740
Interchange Fees Paid (billions)	\$1.850	\$1.210	\$0.640
Interchange Fees Per Transaction Paid	\$0.2369	\$0.2386	\$0.2336
Pre-Regulation Interchange Fee, Per-Transaction	\$0.5034	\$0.5852	\$0.3442
Counter-Factual Fees, at Pre-Regulation Rates (billions)	\$3.910	\$2.967	\$0.943
Cost Savings from Covered Purchases (billions)	\$2.060	\$1.757	\$0.303
Savings as a Share of Counter-Factual Fees	52.7%	59.2%	32.1%
Savings as a Share of the Value of Purchases	0.67%	0.91%	0.26%

We estimate, therefore, that Regulation II produced interchange fee savings of \$10.56 billion in its first five quarters on 40.95 billion debit card purchases totaling \$1,605.5 billion.⁵³

The Burden of Interchange Fees on Small Debit Card Purchases

Regulation II, as intended, significantly reduced the average interchange charge on purchases with debit cards issued by covered institutions. However, many small transactions actually entail higher interchange fees under Regulation II. Before Regulation II, the interchange fees on Visa and Mastercard signature debit card transactions of less than \$15 were calculated based on a fixed fee of \$0.04 per transaction plus 1.55 percent of the value of the transaction.⁵⁴ Under the terms of Regulation II, merchants and consumers now pay a fixed charge of \$0.21 on every covered debit transaction regardless of size, another fixed charge of \$0.01 for fraud prevention, plus a charge of 0.5 percent of the sales price. The result is lower fees on large purchases – but also higher fees on small transactions. Our analysis shows that the regulation imposes this new burden on merchants processing debit transactions of less than \$15. In many cases, the new fees as a share of the transaction are greater than the merchants’ profit margins, effectively forcing them to absorb losses on billions of small debit card purchases.

⁵³ These benefits do not include interchange fees paid on purchases by debit cards issued by financial institutions with assets of less than \$10 billion, exempt from Regulation II. The interchange fees on transactions with the exempt cards did not decline. Federal Reserve data show that in 2012, there were 17.1 billion purchases with debit cards issued by exempt institutions, totaling \$664 billion. Those institutions collected \$7.4 billion in interchange fees on those purchases based on fees averaging \$0.433 per-transaction. If those transactions had been covered by Regulation II, the interchange charge would have been \$0.242 per transaction. Based on these calculations, the exemptions to Regulation II resulted in interchange charges in 2012 that were \$3.26 billion greater than they would have been in the absence of those exemptions. Using the same approach, we calculate that in the fourth quarter of 2011, the exemption from Regulation II for smaller financial institutions applied to 4.33 billion debit card purchases totaling \$166.8 billion. The exemption, therefore, resulted in interchange charges in the fourth quarter of 2011 that were \$816 million greater than they would have been in the absence of those exemptions.

⁵⁴ Wang, 2012.

While the average debit card transaction involves a purchase of between \$37.02 and \$41.84, the Federal Reserve found that in 2009, 46.7 percent of all signature debit card transactions and 32.8 percent of debit PIN transactions involved less than \$15. (Table 8, below) To be sure, debit transactions of \$15 and more account for 90 percent or more of the total value of all signature and PIN debit transactions, and Regulation II imposes a smaller relative burden on these larger purchases than on smaller ones.

Table 8. Distribution of Debit Card Purchases by the Value of the Transactions, 2009⁵⁵

Transaction	Signature Debit Cards				PIN Debit Cards			
	Number (billion)	Share of Total	Value of Transactions (\$ billion)	Share of Total Value	Number (billion)	Share of Total	Value of Transactions (\$ billion)	Share of Total Value
Under \$5.00	3.6	15.4%	\$9.46	1.1%	1.3	8.7%	\$4.13	0.7%
\$5.00~\$14.99	7.3	31.3%	\$67.94	7.9%	3.5	24.1%	\$33.04	5.6%
Total	10.9	46.7%	\$77.4	10.0%	4.8	32.8%	\$37.17	6.3%
\$15.00 +	12.4	53.3%	\$782.6	90.0%	9.8	67.2%	\$552.83	93.7%
Total	23.3	100.0%	\$860.00	100.0%	14.6	100.0%	\$590.000	100.0%

To gauge the impact on consumers and merchants with large numbers of small debit card transactions, we apply the 2009 distribution of small and larger purchases to covered debit transactions in 2012 and the last quarter of 2011. Using this approach, we estimate that in 2012, merchants processed 13.8 billion covered debit card transactions of less than \$15, totaling \$103.6 billion. (Table 9A, below) Similarly, in the fourth quarter of 2011, merchants processed 3.27 billion covered debit transactions of less than \$15, totaling \$24.6 billion. (Table 9B, below) The average value of these transactions was \$7.50.

Table 9A. Number and Value of Covered Debit Card Transactions under \$15, 2012⁵⁶

	Signature		PIN		Total	
	Number of transactions (billions)	Value of Transactions (billions)	Number of transactions (billions)	Value of Transactions (billions)	Number of Transactions (billions)	Value of Transactions (\$ billions)
Under \$5.00	3.262	\$8.891	1.040	\$3.423	4.302	\$12.315
\$5.00~\$14.99	6.630	\$63.857	2.880	\$27.387	9.510	\$91.244
Total under \$15	9.892	\$72.749	3.920	\$30.810	13.812	\$103.559

Table 9B. Number and Value of Covered Debit Card Transactions under \$15, Q4-2011

	Signature		PIN		Total	
	Number of transactions (billions)	Value of Transactions (billions)	Number of transactions (billions)	Value of Transactions (billions)	Number of Transactions (billions)	Value of Transactions (\$ billions)
Under \$5.00	0.781	\$2.120	0.238	\$0.890	1.019	\$2.928
\$5.00~\$14.99	1.587	\$15.223	0.660	\$6.468	2.247	\$21.691
Total under \$15	2.368	\$17.343	0.899	\$7.276	3.266	\$24.620

⁵⁵ Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 2011B.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

Most of these small debit charges occur at supermarkets and groceries, convenience stores, fast food restaurants, coffee shops, parking lots and garages, movie theaters, laundries and dry cleaners, newsstands, printing and copy shops, car washes, and for commuter transport and taxicab rides. Before Regulation II, debit card networks and issuers charged lower fees for small transactions. As noted earlier, a Federal Reserve study, published in the *Economics Quarterly Journal*, found that prior to Regulation II, Visa and MasterCard had charged interchange fees on debit card sales of less than \$15 that averaged 1.55 percent of the transaction's value plus a fixed fee of \$0.04.⁵⁷ In October 2011, they raised their interchange fees of smaller transactions to the maximum level allowed under the new regulation.

Next, we estimate the interchange fees applied to small transactions, as a share of the value of those transactions, and compare the results to those for an average transaction of \$40, before and after Regulation II took effect. (Tables 10A and 10B, below) This analysis shows that after the new regulation was in place, the interchange fee on a \$2 debit purchase increased from 3.6 percent of the value of that transaction to 11.1 percent. Similarly, the interchange fee on a \$7.50 debit purchase increased from 2.1 percent of the value of that transaction to 3.0 percent. The breakeven point is just under \$15: Under Regulation II, the interchange charge for a \$15 debit purchase actually fell slightly, from 1.8 percent of the value of the transaction to 1.5 percent. The cost savings from Regulation II, therefore, all involve larger purchases: The interchange fee for a typical \$40.00 covered debit card transaction fell from 1.65 percent of the value of that transaction before Regulation II to 0.6 percent once it took effect.

Table 10A. Debit Interchange Fees by Transaction Value, Under Regulation II

Transaction	\$0.21 Fixed Fee	\$0.01 Fraud Prevention Fee	0.05% of the Transaction	Total Interchange Fee	Total Fee as a Share of the Transaction
\$2.00	\$0.21	\$0.01	\$0.00	\$0.22	11.1%
\$7.50	\$0.21	\$0.01	\$0.00	\$0.22	3.0%
\$15.00	\$0.21	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.23	1.5%
\$40.00	\$0.21	\$0.01	\$0.02	\$0.24	0.6%

Table 10B. Debit Interchange Fees by Transaction Value, Before Regulation II

Transaction	\$0.04 Fixed Fee	1.55% of the Transaction	Total Interchange Fee	Total Fee as a Share of the Transaction
\$2.00	\$0.04	\$0.03	\$0.07	3.6%
\$7.50	\$0.04	\$0.12	\$0.16	2.1%
\$15.00	\$0.04	\$0.23	\$0.27	1.8%
\$40.00	\$0.04	\$0.62	\$0.66	1.65%

The sharp rise in interchange rates for small purchases is significant for merchants, large and small, that depend on small transactions. For example, the average purchase in convenience stores in 2010 involved transactions of \$7.47.⁵⁸ Before Regulation II, convenience store merchants paid interchange fees of \$0.16 on such a typical debit card purchase, equal to 2.1 percent of the value of the transaction. Under Regulation II, convenience stores now pay \$0.22

⁵⁷ Wang. 2012.

⁵⁸ Convenience Store News Market Research 2011, http://www.csnews.com/article-out_of_control-1868.html.

on that same debit purchase, equal to 3.0 percent of the transaction's value or twice the 1.5 percent average profit margin for convenience stores. (Table 11, below) Similarly, the average cost of a movie ticket is \$7.93.⁵⁹ Under Regulation II, theater owners pay \$0.22 in interchange fees on tickets paid for with covered debit cards, equal to 2.8 percent of the ticket price, compared to fees of \$0.16 or 2.1 percent of the price before Regulation II. The current interchange fee on such a transaction is equal to two-thirds of the 4.2 percent average profit margin for movie theaters.

Based on industry data published by IBISWorld, we can calculate the profit margins of those sectors and merchants that typically depend on small transactions. Profits are defined here as profits before tax, plus interest, as a percentage of sales. Six types of business -- grocery stores and supermarkets, bookstores, convenience stores, gas stations, pharmacies and drug stores, and museums -- report profit margins of less than 3.0 percent, the interchange rate on covered debit card transactions of \$7.50 under Regulation II. (Table 11, below) This rate is also equal to between 50 percent and 83 percent of the profit margin for nine other lines of businesses, including fast food restaurants, movie theaters and car washes.

Table 11. Profit Margins of Selected Sectors, 2012⁶⁰

Sector	Profit Margin
Supermarkets & Grocery Stores	1.3%
Bookstores	1.3%
Convenience Stores	1.5%
Gas Stations	1.8%
Pharmacies and Drug Stores	2.8%
Museums	2.9%
Fast food Restaurants	3.6%
Car wash Shops	4.0%
Movie Theaters	4.2%
Laundromats	4.9%
Business Service Centers	5.0%
Vending Machine Operators	5.0%
Shoe Repair Shops	5.3%
Dry Cleaners	5.8%
Coffee & Snack Shops	5.9%

Next, we estimate the dimensions of these effects. Before Regulation II, the interchange fee for transactions of less than \$15.00 averaged about \$0.18 per-transaction. After the regulation took effect on October 1, 2011, covered debit card issuers raised their interchange fees on small purchases to an average of some \$0.23 per-transaction. The adverse effect, therefore, is equal to \$0.05 per transaction, or an increase of 27.8 percent over the average pre-regulation fees. We calculate that in 2012, merchants paid nearly \$3.2 billion in interchange fees on 13.8 billion debit transactions of less than \$15. (Table 12A, below) Similarly, in Q4 2011, they paid \$751.3 million in interchange fees on 3.27 billion of such small transactions. (Table 12B, below) If covered debit card issuers had charged on small transactions what they used to charge before

⁵⁹ National Association of Theater Owners <http://www.natoonline.org/statisticstickets.htm>.

⁶⁰ IBISWorld Industry Research Reports, various reports.

Regulation II, merchants and consumers would have paid less than \$2.5 billion in interchange fees on these small transactions in 2012 and \$588 million in interchange fees on those transactions in Q4-2011. The difference between those counter-factual fees and the fees actually paid on small transactions is a measure of this adverse effect of Regulation II: \$690.6 million in additional interchange fees in 2012, plus \$163.3 million in additional fees paid in Q4-2011.

Table 12A. Additional Interchange Fees on Small Debit Card Transactions, 2012

Number of Covered Debit Transactions of Less than \$15.00	13.81 billion
Total Value of Covered Debit Transactions of Less than \$15.00	\$103.56 billion
Interchange Fees Paid on These Transactions Under Regulation II	\$3,176.8 million
Estimated Interchange Fees for These Transactions at Pre-Regulation Rates	\$2,486.2 million
Additional Interchange Charge, Pre-Transaction, Under Regulation II	\$0.05
Additional Charge as a Share of Pre-Regulation Fee, Per Transaction	27.8%
Additional Charge as a Share of the Value of the Average Small Transaction	0.066%
Additional Interchange Fees Paid on Small Purchases Under Regulation II	\$690.6 million

Table 12B. Additional Interchange Fees on Small Debit Card Transactions, October – December 2011

Number of Covered Debit Transactions of Less than \$15.00	3.27 billion
Total Value of Covered Debit Transactions of Less than \$15.00	\$24.62 billion
Interchange Fees Paid on These Transactions Under Regulation II	\$751.3 million
Estimated Interchange Fees for These Transactions at Pre-Regulation Rates	\$588.0 million
Additional Interchange Charge, Pre-Transaction, Under Regulation II	\$0.05
Additional Charge as a Share of Pre-Regulation Fee, Per Transaction	27.8%
Additional Charge as a Share of the Value of the Average Small Transaction	0.66%
Additional Interchange Fees Paid on Small Purchases Under Regulation II	\$163.3 million

In addition to raising the interchange fee burden on many merchants that specialize in small transactions, other factors also contribute to an uneven distribution of benefits from Regulation II. For example, merchants relatively more reliant on debit transactions with cards issued by exempt institutions have received relatively less relief. (See Table 6, above) Merchants and industries that depend on PIN debit transactions also received much less relief than those more dependent on Signature debit purchases. (Table 5, above) For a combination of these reasons, data from major PIN networks suggest that large grocery stores such as Kroger, Safeway, and SuperValu saw their average interchange fees rise from \$0.18 per PIN debit transaction before the reforms to about \$0.24 per transaction, an increase of 33 percent.

VII. The Distribution of Interchange Cost Savings to Consumers and Merchants

Returning to the overall cost savings arising from lower interchange rates, we next examine how those savings affect consumers. Many economists have assessed the extent to which firms and industries pass through to their customers certain cost reductions or cost increases. One recent study analyzed a large, time-series database of cost changes incurred by more than 1,000 retail grocery and drug stores in more than 30 states at multiple points in their

distribution networks.⁶¹ The researchers estimated the “elasticity” for the pass-through – how much retail prices change in response to merchants’ cost savings – based on 23,147 cases of promotions which reduced costs for grocery and drug store merchants. They found a distribution of pass-through rates, ranging from 0.25 for the 10th percentile to 1.14 for the 90th percentile, with an average pass-through rate from retailers to customers of 0.69: When a merchant’s costs were reduced by \$1.00, they responded by cutting prices for customers by \$0.69. The study also found that market structure and competition have only modest effects of pass-through rates. The study’s results were consistent with theoretical work in this area and other empirical studies using smaller databases.⁶²

Using the average pass-through rate of 0.69, we can estimate the benefits of Regulation II for consumers and merchants. As noted earlier, Regulation II produced \$2.06 billion in cost-savings from lower average debit interchange charges in Q4-2011 and savings of \$8.5 billion in 2012. With this pass-through rate of 0.69, we estimate that Regulation II saved consumers \$1.42 billion in Q4-2011 and \$5.87 billion in 2012. (Table 13) The pass-through to consumers in the form of lower prices also affects employment: Consumers increase their demand by a comparable amount, resulting in \$5.87 billion in additional spending in 2012. The Census Bureau reports that labor accounts for 16.4 percent of all revenues for all manufacturing and non-manufacturing sectors.⁶³ Therefore, the pass-through to consumers could support \$962 million in additional labor costs. Using the 2012 average annual wage of \$44,600 for all sectors, the cost-savings from Regulation II in 2012 would support up to 21,566 additional jobs.⁶⁴ The \$2.42 billion retained by merchants in 2012 presumably was used to improve their profitability, which in turn would increase their spending which consequently would lead to new jobs. Here, we assume that half of the retained cost-savings flow through to higher spending by merchants, and again use the Census Bureau estimate that 16.4 percent of revenues for all sectors go to labor. Merchants also would use their retained savings to directly hire additional workers or raise wages, as well as to purchase new equipment and otherwise expand their businesses, also stimulating additional employment. We assume that one-quarter of the remaining retained earnings ultimately went to labor, and apply the 2012 average annual wage for all retail businesses of \$29,700. We estimate, therefore, that the savings for merchants could finance an additional 15,935 jobs.⁶⁵ All told, therefore, the reduction in overall interchange fees arising from Regulation II was sufficient in 2012 to support the creation of 37,501 jobs.

⁶¹ Nijs et al. 2009.

⁶² For example, Werden et al. (2006) and Besanko et al. (2005). Many economic studies have also found evidence that retailers do not change their prices quickly in response to cost changes which they believe may not be lasting ones. For example, a 2008 study estimated the frequency of price changes using confidential databases of price data for 1998 to 2005 from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. (Nakamura and Steinsson. 2008). They found that prices for all products change, on average, once every 11 months, with average periods ranging from two weeks for vehicle fuel to 27.3 months for apparel. In the case of interchange fees, however, we would expect the price adjustment to occur fairly quickly, since it reflects a “permanent” change in Federal law and Federal Reserve regulation.

⁶³ U.S. Census Bureau, Industry Statistics Sampler; <http://www.census.gov/econ/industry/def/d44-45.htm>

⁶⁴ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics.

⁶⁵ For example, we calculated these estimate as follows. Consumers: \$8.50 billion * 0.69 = \$5.87 billion * 0.164 = \$962.68 billion / \$44,600 = 21,585 jobs; Merchants: \$8.50 billion * 0.31 = \$2.64 billion, * 0.5 * 0.164 = \$216.48 million / \$44,600 = 4,854 jobs) + \$2.64 billion * 0.5 * 0.25 = \$330.0 million / \$29,700 = 11,111). 4,864 + 11,111 = 15,965 jobs.

The same analysis for Q4-2011 finds that the savings from lower average interchange rates in October-November-December of 2011 would support 5,227 additional jobs from the pass-through to consumers, and an additional 3,862 jobs from half of the savings retained by merchants. All told, the reduction in interchange fees arising from Regulation II was sufficient in Q4-2011 to support the creation of 9,088 additional jobs. (Table 13, below)

We also examined the impact under Regulation II of the high fixed fee which sharply increases the interchange charge for purchases of less than \$15. We estimate that if the interchange fee on small transactions had not increased under Regulation II, the additional cost savings of \$690 million in 2012 could have supported an additional 3,044 jobs. (Table 13, below) This change also would have increased the savings in Q4-2011 by \$163 million, which could have supported an additional 719 jobs.

All told, the reduction in interchange fees under Regulation II was sufficient to support 46,589 additional jobs over the first five quarters of its implementation (October 1, 2011 – December 31, 2012). In addition, if the regulation had not raised interchange charges on small purchases, the associated additional cost savings could have supported 3,763 more jobs over the same period. For the period from October 2011 through December 2012, therefore, the actual and potential cost savings under Regulation II could have supported some 50,352 additional jobs.

Table 13. Actual and Potential Cost Savings from Regulation II and the Additional Jobs those Savings Could Support

	2012	Q4-2011
Savings from reductions in average interchange fee, per transaction, from \$0.50 before Regulation II to \$0.24 in Q4-2011 and 2012 (\$ billion)	\$8.50	\$2.06
Savings passed through to consumers (\$ billion)	\$5.87	\$1.42
Additional jobs supported by higher consumer spending	21,566	5,227
Savings retained by merchants (\$ billion)	\$2.64	\$0.64
Additional jobs supported by merchants' savings	15,935	3,862
Total additional jobs supported by lower interchange fees:	37,501	9,088
Potential savings from reducing interchange fees for transactions of less than \$15 to pre-Regulation II levels (\$ billions)	\$0.690	\$0.163
Savings passed through to consumers (\$ billion)	\$0.476	\$0.112
Additional jobs supported by higher consumer spending	1,751	414
Savings retained by merchants (\$ billion)	\$0.214	\$0.051
Additional jobs supported by merchants' savings	1,294	306
Total additional jobs supported by lower fee on small transactions	3,044	719
Total actual and potential additional jobs	40,545	9,807

VIII. The Benefits of Reasonable and Proportional Interchange Fees: The Federal Reserve's Original Version of Regulation II

The Durbin Amendment directed the Federal Reserve Board to develop a set of standards for debit card interchange fees that would produce fees “reasonable and proportional” to the costs of processing individual transactions. The evidence supporting such a reform was stark: In

2011, before Regulation II went into effect, the costs of authorizing, clearing and settling debit transactions averaged \$0.05 per-transaction, compared to interchange fees averaging \$0.48 per transaction. For setting new rates, the Board was instructed to consider the “incremental cost incurred by an issuer for the role of the issuer in the authorization, clearance, or settlement of a particular electronic debit transaction,” and an adjustment to cover “costs incurred by the issuer in preventing fraud in relation to electronic debit transactions.”⁶⁶ Congress also directed the Board to *not* include or consider any costs not “specific to a particular electronic debit transaction,” such as card member rewards or other incentives.

As noted earlier, in December 2010, the Federal Reserve Board issued a proposed rule providing two alternative standards for determining whether an interchange fee was “reasonable and proportional” to the costs of processing a debit card transaction. Under Alternative 1, debit card issuers could charge a safe harbor interchange fee of \$0.07 per transaction or a fee of up to \$0.12 depending on the issuer’s “allowable costs” for authorizing, clearing and settling debit transactions. Alternative 2 simply capped interchange fees at \$0.12 per transaction. These options were drawn from a September 2010 Fed survey which found that debit card issuers in 2009 had incurred authorization, clearance and settlement costs averaging \$0.04 per transaction and median costs of \$0.07, with issuers in the 80th percentile reporting costs of \$0.12 per transaction. The Board concluded that a safe harbor set at the \$0.07 median cost and a \$0.12 cap would ensure that almost all issuers would cover their variable costs. In so doing, the Board determined to *not* consider other expenses incurred by card issuers, such as network processing, fraud, fraud prevention, and transaction monitoring, as well as cardholder benefits and rewards.

The proposed rule drew thousands of comments and what the *Washington Post* described as a massive and aggressive lobbying campaign by the financial services industry.⁶⁷ On June 29, 2011, following that campaign, the Board issued a final rule that differed markedly from the original proposal. The final rule caps debit card interchange fees at \$0.21 per transaction, plus 5 basis points of the value of the transaction, and an additional \$0.01 fee for card issuers that meet certain fraud-prevention standards. Under the new standard, the interchange fee on an average debit card transaction of \$38 is \$0.24, twice the cap under the Board’s original proposed rule.

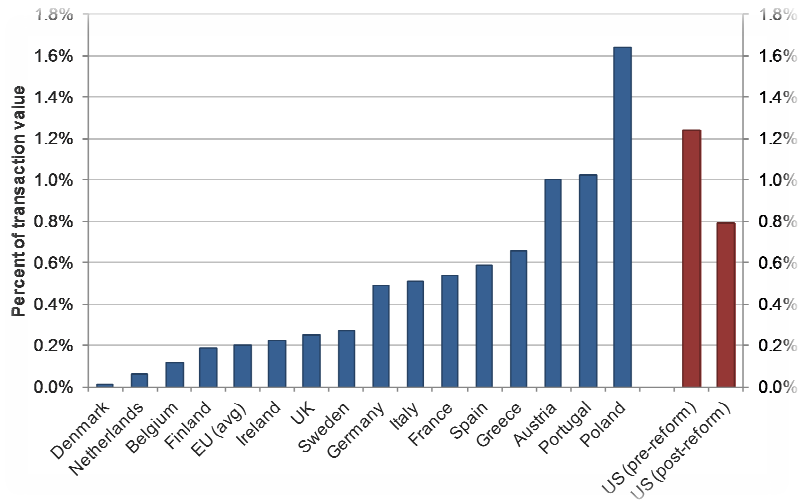
In propounding the final rule, the Board said it had “revisited” its previous interpretation of the Durbin Amendment as requiring that the Board distinguish between the incremental costs of processing a debit transaction and other expenses by card issuers not specific to a particular transaction. Under its new interpretation, the Board took into account a card issuer’s network processing fees and transaction monitoring costs as well as fraud and fraud prevention costs. The Board said that these additional expenses, while not “incremental” costs, are nevertheless “specific to a particular transaction” and thus could be considered under the Durbin Amendment.

The results are U.S. debit card interchange fees which remain among the highest in the world. A recent survey of 15 European nations and the United States found that the debit interchange fees under the new American standard are four times the European Union average. (Figure 3, below) Across Europe, only card issuers in Poland, Portugal and Austria charge higher interchange fees than their American counterparts under Regulation II.

⁶⁶ Dodd-Frank Act (2010).

⁶⁷ Mui (2011).

Figure 3. Interchange Rates in Europe and the United States, 2013⁶⁸



Estimated Savings under the Federal Reserve's Original Proposed Rule

Finally, we examine the consumer and merchant savings, and associated job creation, that could have occurred if the Fed had issued its final regulation based on the rules it initially proposed. Regulation II reduced the average debit interchange fee by half, from \$0.48 per transaction to \$0.24; the Board's original proposal would have capped those fees at \$0.12 per transaction, a 75 percent reduction from pre-regulation levels and half the rate under Regulation II. We estimate that the original \$0.12 cap on debit interchange fees covered under Regulation II would have saved consumers and merchants \$12.54 billion in 2012, \$4.04 billion more than the savings under Regulation II. (Table 14A, below) Similarly, if the Fed's original proposed cap had been applied to debit transactions covered under Regulation II in the fourth quarter of 2011, it would have saved consumers and merchants an additional \$0.91 billion. (Table 14B, below)

Table 14A. Cost Savings under the Federal Reserve Original Proposal on Interchange Fees, Compared to Regulation II, 2012⁶⁹

	Covered Debit Card Transactions
Transactions (\$ billions)	\$1,297.3
Number of Transactions (billions)	33.14
Interchange Fees Under Regulation II (\$ billions)	\$8.01
Interchange Fees Per Transaction Paid	\$0.242
Proposed Interchange Fee Per Transaction	\$0.12
Interchange Fees Under Proposed Rate (\$ billions)	\$3.98
Additional Cost Savings, Relative to Regulation II (\$ billions)	\$4.04
Additional Savings as a Share of Current Interchange Fees	50.4%

⁶⁸ European Commission (2013).

⁶⁹ Figures might not add up due to rounding errors.

Table 14B. Cost Savings under the Federal Reserve’s Original Proposal on Interchange Fees, Compared to Regulation II, Q4-2011

	Covered Debit Card Transactions
Transactions (\$ billions)	\$308.2
Number of Transactions (billions)	7.81
Interchange Fees Under Regulation II (\$ billions)	\$1.85
Interchange Fees Per Transaction Paid	\$0.24
Proposed Interchange Fee Per Transaction	\$0.12
Interchange Fees Under Proposed Rate (\$ billions)	\$0.94
Additional Cost Savings, Relative to Regulation II (\$ billions)	\$0.91
Additional Savings as a Share of Current Interchange Fees	49.3%

These additional cost savings from applying the Fed’s original proposal, when passed through to consumers and used by merchants, would have supported additional job creation. We estimate that the additional \$4.04 billion in savings in 2012 derived from applying the original proposed cap to all covered debit transactions would have supported an additional 17,824 jobs. (Table 15A, below) Compared to pre-regulation interchange rates, the savings from applying the original proposed cap on interchange fees to all covered debit transactions would have supported 55,325 jobs in 2012.

Table 15A. Estimated Job Creation in 2012 under the Federal Reserve’s Original Proposed Cap on Interchange Fees

	Covered Debit Card Transactions
Additional Cost Savings, Relative to Regulation II (\$ billion)	\$4.04
Savings to Consumers (\$ billion)	\$2.79
Additional New Jobs Supported by Those Savings	10,250
Savings to Merchants (\$ billion)	\$1.25
Additional New Jobs Supported by Those Savings	7,574
Total New Jobs, Compared to Regulation II	17,824
(New Jobs Supported by Regulation II Reforms)	37,501
Total New Jobs, Compared to Pre-Regulation Period	55,325

Similarly, if the Fed’s original proposed cap had been applied to debit transactions on cards issued by institutions covered under Regulation II in the fourth quarter of 2011, they would have saved consumers and merchants an additional \$0.91 billion in that quarter. (Table 18B, above) These additional savings could have supported the creation of 4,015 more jobs in Q4-2011, on top of the 9,088 jobs supported by the savings produced by Regulation II, for a total of 13,103 new jobs in that quarter.

Table 15B. Estimated Job Creation in Q4-2011 under the Federal Reserve’s Original Proposal on Interchange Fees

	Covered Debit Card Transactions
Additional Cost Savings, Relative to Regulation II (\$ billions)	\$0.91
Savings to Consumers (\$ billion)	\$0.63
Additional New Jobs Supported by Those Savings	2,309
Savings to Merchants (\$ billion)	\$0.28
Additional New Jobs Supported by Those Savings	1,706
Total New Jobs, Compared to Regulation II	4,015
(New Jobs Supported by Regulation II Reforms	9,088
Total New Jobs, Compared to Pre-Regulation Period	13,103

Estimated Savings from Applying Regulation II to Credit Card as well as Debit Card Transactions

Finally, we conduct here a brief thought experiment, in which we consider the savings and potential employment gains that could have followed, if the average interchange charge under Regulation II had also been applied to the credit card transactions carried out over four-party payment networks by Visa and MasterCard in 2012. We begin with the volume and value of all U.S. credit card transactions in 2012. We estimate that Americans in 2012 undertook 25.4 billion credit card transactions with a total value of \$2.4 trillion.⁷⁰ According to the Nilson Report, the merchant fees on these 2012 credit card transactions totaled \$51.1 billion.⁷¹ We estimate that interchange fees accounted for approximately 80 percent of those merchant fees, or \$41.2 billion in 2012.⁷² On this basis, the interchange fees applied to credit card transactions in 2012 averaged \$1.62 per transaction, or more than six times the \$0.24 interchange fee applied in 2012 to transactions with debit cards issued by large financial institutions. This average interchange fee for credit card transactions is also 13 times the \$0.12 rate proposed for debit transaction by the Federal Reserve in its original rule.

Here, we focus on those credit card transactions carried out over four-party payment networks by the dominant Visa and Master Card systems. In 2012, these transactions accounted for \$1.515 trillion of the total \$2.4 trillion in credit card charges, with interchange fees totaling \$26.2 billion. Capping at \$0.24 the interchange fees for the four-party payment network credit card transactions, compared to the actual average of \$1.62 per transaction, would have generated some \$22.4 billion in additional savings for American consumers and merchants in 2012. We estimate that consumers would have captured \$15.4 billion of those savings through lower prices, while merchants would have retained the remaining \$6.9 billion in cost savings. Using the methodology described earlier, we estimate that these consumers’ savings in 2012 could have supported an additional 56,733 jobs, while the savings retained here by merchants could have supported another 41,918 jobs. All told, applying Regulation II limits on interchange fees for

⁷⁰ Bank for International Settlements (2013), “Statistics on payment, clearing and settlement systems in the CPSS countries,” January 2013; Federal Reserve System. 2011. “The 2010 Federal Reserve Payments Study, Noncash Payment Trends in the United States: 2006-2009.”; PaymentsSource (<http://www.paymentsource.com/statistics/>).

⁷¹ The Nilson Report (2013). “Merchant Processing Fees Down in the U.S.,” July, 2013.

⁷² This calculation is based on Schuh *et al.* (2012), which estimates that interchange fees account for between 70 percent and 90 percent of merchant fees.

Visa and MasterCard credit card transactions in 2012 would have produced \$22.4 billion in cost savings, which in turn could have supported 98,651 additional jobs.

IX. Conclusion

After cash, debit cards are the most common form of payment used by American consumers. In 2012, Americans used their debit cards more than 50 billion times in transactions totaling nearly \$2 trillion. The fees associated with the use of debit cards, therefore, are matters of real import and effect. This study has focused on the interchange fees charged by the debit card networks and the banks issuing the cards every time a customer uses a debit card. In 2010, a provision of the Dodd-Frank financial reforms sponsored by Senator Richard Durbin directed the Federal Reserve Board to set new limits on these fees that would reflect the actual costs of processing a debit card transaction. In 2011, before these new limits took effect, the interchange fee on debit purchases averaged \$0.48 per transaction. Yet, the Federal Reserve found that the actual processing costs borne by the card networks and card-issuing banks averaged just \$0.05 per transaction, with a \$0.12 per transaction cost at the 80th percentile of issuers. In December 2010, the Board proposed to cap future interchange fees at \$0.12 per transaction, reflecting the processing costs per transaction for issuers at the 80th percentile at that time. After intense lobbying by financial service companies, however, the Board agreed to take account of other costs as well; and its final rules, Regulation II, limited interchange fees to \$0.24 per transaction starting October 1, 2011. This study has analyzed the impact of these new rules on consumers, merchants and potential employment.

There is no question that Regulation II has produced substantial savings for American consumers and merchants – nor should there be any doubt that better-crafted rules which more closely followed the terms of the Durbin Amendment would have produced substantially greater benefits. We found, first, that the new rules saved merchants and consumers an estimated \$8.5 billion in 2012. We calculate that \$5.87 billion of those first-year savings were passed along to consumers in lower prices, while merchants retained the remaining \$2.64 billion. Next, we found that the lower prices for consumers supported sufficient additional consumption to support 21,566 new jobs in 2012. The higher retained earnings of merchants also supported additional consumption by those merchants and their shareholders, as well as additional investment and hiring. We estimate that those first-year benefits for merchants were sufficient to support an additional 15,935 jobs. All told, therefore, the first full year of the Durbin Amendment (2012) produced savings for consumers and merchants sufficient to support an additional 37,501 jobs.

Regulation II, however, has significant flaws. Its terms cap debit card interchange fees at \$0.21 per transaction, plus 5 basis points of the value of the transaction and an additional \$0.01 fee for card issuers that meet certain fraud-prevention standards. The \$0.21 fixed fee per debit transaction imposes a disproportionate burden on transactions of \$15 and less, one that is actually greater than the average fee applied to small purchases before Regulation II took effect. In 2012, consumers used covered debit cards for purchases of \$15 or less some 13.8 billion times, in transactions totaling \$103.6 billion. The average small debit transaction involved a purchase of \$7.50, so the associated interchange fee under Regulation II equals 3 percent of the transaction's value. This actually exceeds the profit margins of six types of businesses which depend disproportionately on small transactions, including grocery stores and supermarkets,

bookstores, convenience stores, gas stations, pharmacies and drug stores, and museums. The interchange fee on covered debit transactions of \$7.50 is also equal to between 50 percent and 83 percent of the profit margins for nine other lines of businesses, including fast food restaurants, movie theaters and car washes. We found that if Regulation II had left the interchange fees on small debit transactions unchanged, merchants and consumers would have saved an additional \$690 million in 2012; and those additional, first-year savings could have supported 3,044 more jobs in 2012. The Durbin Amendment surely was not intended to force merchants to take losses on billions of purchases every year, and Congress or the Federal Reserve Board should reduce the current high fixed fee.

We also analyzed the benefits which American consumers and merchants would have derived if the Federal Reserve Board had not revised its original proposed rule, which had capped interchange fees at \$0.12 per covered debit card transaction based on the actual costs of processing those transactions. We found that this original rule would have produced additional first-year cost savings of \$4.04 billion (2012). Some \$2.79 billion of that total would have been passed through to consumers in lower prices, and we found that the consequent additional consumption would have been sufficient to support 10,250 new jobs. We further estimate that merchants would have retained the remaining \$1.25 billion in cost savings; and the additional consumption, investment and hiring based on those savings could have supported 7,574 more jobs. The Board's original proposal for covered debit card interchange fees, therefore, would have generated sufficient first-year savings to support an additional 17,818 jobs, on top of the 37,501 jobs supported by the savings from Regulation II. Therefore, the Federal Reserve's original proposal capping debit card interchange fees to reflect the actual costs of authorizing, clearing and settling these transactions, as directed by the Durbin Amendment, would have produced first-year savings for consumers and merchants sufficient to support 55,325 jobs.

Finally, we considered the potential savings and employment benefits from capping interchange fees for those credit card transactions carried out over four-party payment networks, by Visa and MasterCard, at the \$0.24 per-transaction level applied to covered debit transactions. Since current interchange fees for credit card transactions are much higher than the fees for debit transactions before the Durbin Amendment, extending the \$0.24 cap under Regulation II to most credit card transactions would generate large savings. We found that if the Regulation II cap had covered these credit card transactions in 2012, American consumers and merchants would have saved some \$22.4 billion in interchange fees. Consumers would have captured an estimated \$15.4 billion of those first-year savings through lower prices, which would have been sufficient to support 56,733 more jobs. Similarly, the \$6.9 billion in first-year cost savings retained by merchants could have supported another 41,918 jobs. Analysis shows, therefore, that applying Regulation II limits on interchange fees to all credit card transactions in 2012 would have produced sufficient cost savings for consumers and merchants to support an estimated 98,651 new jobs.

The Congress was right to direct the Federal Reserve Board to regulate debit card interchange fees to closely reflect the costs of authorizing, clearing and settling debit transactions. Regulation II produced substantial savings for American consumers and merchants, which in turn were sufficient to support significant employment gains. However, the new rules remain flawed: They cap the interchange fee for covered debit transactions at twice

the amount they originally recommended and raise the fee on small transactions. Congress and the Federal Reserve Board should revisit the matter of interchange fees to address these deficiencies.

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