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SENACOR



How to make banks digital euro ready

SAP Pioneer Whitepaper
Co-authored by Senacor Technologies



Contents

Executive summary 3

The reality check – what the digital euro really means for banks 4

What banks have to do now 6

Technical requirements for digital euro integration 9

Business impact – risk or growth accelerator?12

Blueprint for digital euro readiness..... 14

How to set your Digital Euro implementation strategy right19

The execution blueprint that wins 22

How Senacor can support banks and PSPs 22

About the authors..... 23

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The digital euro represents one of the most significant developments in European financial services in a decade. Unlike previous regulatory or technological initiatives, it introduces a new form of central bank money that coexists with commercial bank money and existing payment instruments. This shift will have direct implications for banks' payment infrastructures, liquidity management frameworks, compliance operations, and customer service models.

Readiness for the digital euro requires more than compliance with a new central bank interface. It demands architectural change. Banks must connect securely to the Digital Euro Service Platform (DESP), manage digital wallets at scale, facilitate real-time transactions reliably, and ensure interoperability with existing accounting and payment infrastructure. Payment flows will need to be enriched, and operational resiliency will be essential to support 24/7/365 availability requirements.

Banks must also prepare for structural balance sheet implications. The introduction of digital euro wallets will accelerate deposit mobility, potentially triggering liquidity outflows and margin pressure¹. Automated liquidity controls such as wallet balance limits and (de)funding logic are becoming mandatory elements of operating models. At the same time, regulatory expectations for fraud prevention, AML/CFT accuracy and data privacy in digital currency environments are increasing².

This whitepaper provides a pragmatic view of digital euro readiness: where banks are exposed, what operating models will be required, and how transformation can be accelerated responsibly. It outlines a readiness blueprint based on proven financial software capabilities already in production across global banks. SAP Pioneer is developing a standardized Digital Euro Hub designed to provide the foundation for DESP integration, access and wallet orchestration, liquidity management, and compliant transaction management. Built with a modular architecture that integrates into existing core systems, the Digital Euro Hub will enable banks to move efficiently from planning to execution while reducing implementation risk.

In this context, Senacor Technologies complements with deep transformation and development expertise, supporting banks end-to-end – from architectural integration into complex legacy landscapes and regulatory alignment to the implementation, customization, and scaling of the Digital Euro Hub within existing IT environments.

Banks across Europe rely on SAP Pioneer and partners such as Senacor Technologies to accelerate regulated payment transformation – now including digital euro readiness – while ensuring successful implementation and delivery across large, mission-critical IT landscapes.

THE REALITY CHECK – WHAT THE DIGITAL EURO REALLY MEANS FOR BANKS

The digital euro is no longer just a theoretical concept – it is a highly anticipated payment instrument that is under active development and likely to enter the European financial system. If introduced, it will bring defined operational, legal, and commercial implications for banks and the European economy and society. While early public discussions focused on abstract questions such as “Will people use it?” or “Will it replace cash?”, the reality for banks is becoming more specific: the digital euro will reshape payment processing, liquidity control, infrastructure strategy, and competitive positioning.

01 Not another payment channel – an infrastructure shift

Banks already manage multiple payment rails including SEPA Credit Transfer, SEPA Instant Payment, card networks, SWIFT and domestic schemes. The digital euro introduces an additional settlement layer operated by the European Central Bank (ECB) through the Digital Euro Service Platform (DESP). Unlike existing payment rails, DESP settlement uses central bank money rather than commercial bank money, which changes the flow of funds and introduces real-time settlement finality under ECB rules³. This means banks must adjust treasury operations, balance sheet structures, and real-time liquidity processes – not just payment connectivity or formats.

02 Wallet-based money introduces new operating responsibilities

Unlike traditional bank accounts, digital euro usage will be based on wallets. Banks acting as Payment Service Providers (PSPs) must issue and manage wallets for customers, enforce ECB-defined holding limits, and automatically apply waterfall and reverse waterfall logic to keep balances compliant. The waterfall mechanism automatically transfers excess wallet funds back to a linked bank account when the holding limit is reached, while reverse-waterfall logic ensures the wallet will be re-funded if the transaction amount exceeds the available digital euros⁴. This creates new functional and operational responsibilities including wallet lifecycle management, user authentication, authorization of payment and embedded regulatory logic governed by DESP⁵.

In addition, the digital euro introduces offline payment functionality, allowing customers to make transactions without instant connectivity to the central infrastructure.

03 Regulatory scrutiny will increase, not decrease

Because the digital euro is considered a sovereign currency and legal tender, its use will be subject to strict monitoring and regulation. Banks must comply with ECB guidelines such as privacy protection and fraud response. Integration with the ECB's Risk and Fraud Management (RFM) module is mandatory to enable real-time checks. In addition, AML and sanctions screening must be extended to wallet-based transactions without increasing friction for users⁶.

04 Liquidity pressure is a structural risk

Digital euro wallets create deposit mobility at scale. ECB policy may prevent systemic instability by applying holding limits (e.g. €3,000 per retail user), but even moderate migration levels could reduce banks' low-cost retail funding and increase reliance on wholesale markets. Without automated liquidity controls, banks risk margin erosion and rising refinancing costs⁷.

05 Competitive pressure is guaranteed

The digital euro will create new opportunities for technology-led payment challengers and non-bank platforms. Banks that treat DESP connectivity as a compliance exercise risk falling behind. Institutions that build conditional payment capabilities, real-time liquidity services, and embedded finance offerings will gain competitive advantage as payment value shifts toward intelligent transaction services.

Recent PwC research estimates that the minimum expected change costs for introducing the digital euro could average €110 million per bank – excluding offline functionality, multiple accounts, and merchant acquiring – with total implementation costs for participating banks exceeding €2 billion. Extrapolated to the entire euro area, costs could reach €18 billion. By contrast, the ECB projects a more modest range of €4 to €5.77 billion⁸, assuming synergies among its members (1,420 banks, representing 70% of the scope) reduce costs by up to 95%⁹.

WHAT BANKS HAVE TO DO NOW

While most banks have initiated early assessments of digital euro implications, few are prepared for operational execution. Readiness gaps go beyond missing interfaces or unrefined processes. Similar to the challenges banks faced with the introduction of SEPA Instant, the Digital Euro exposes structural weaknesses in various areas. Based on ECB working papers, pilot feedback, industry readiness assessments and direct discussions with banks, four major exposure areas have emerged.

01 Legacy payment architecture limits real-time integration

Most banks still operate fragmented payment stacks with specific implementation for different payment methods or schemes¹⁰. These platforms were not designed for real-time central bank money settlement or DESP request-response communication. Common constraints include:



Single-threaded processing architectures causing latency during peak load.



Missing orchestration layer to route DESP payment instructions.



No native/full support of instant reservation/settlement against bank account – needed for waterfall logic or wallet transaction types.



High dependency on custom middleware and manual exception handling.

Impact: Elevated operational risk, longer time-to-integration, and increased dependency on temporary workarounds that do not scale.

02 Liquidity risk is underestimated

The introduction of digital euro wallets increases retail deposit mobility. Even limited wallet adoption can trigger measurable balance sheet effects if deposits shift from commercial bank money into central bank money¹¹.



ECB digital euro holding limits reduce systemic risk but do not eliminate funding volatility.



Banks with high exposure to retail or SME deposits face higher liquidity pressure.



Existing treasury systems lack automated intraday monitoring of wallet flows.



Without defunding automation, banks must rely on liquidity buffers – an inefficient approach.

Impact: Rising refinancing costs and structural liquidity pressure if control mechanisms are not embedded.

03 Compliance and fraud prevention are not real-time capable

Digital Euro transactions must meet ECB transparency and AML expectations while preserving a degree of privacy for users. However, many banks still rely on sequential or batch-based AML/KYC screening.



AML checks embedded too late in the payment process.



No integration with DESP risk signals and ECB Risk and Fraud Management (RFM) module.



Duplicate screening architecture across existing payments and new wallet payments.



Weak auditability and incomplete regulatory traceability.

Impact: Exposure to regulatory fines, transaction delays, and blocked adoption.

04 Wallet operations introduce new process complexity

Digital euro adoption creates new operational scenarios that current systems cannot handle natively:



Wallet onboarding and identity verification.



Wallet offboarding and portation.



User access controls and enforcement of ECB holding limits.



Customer dispute management in a DESP network environment.



Wallet defunding and funding logic.



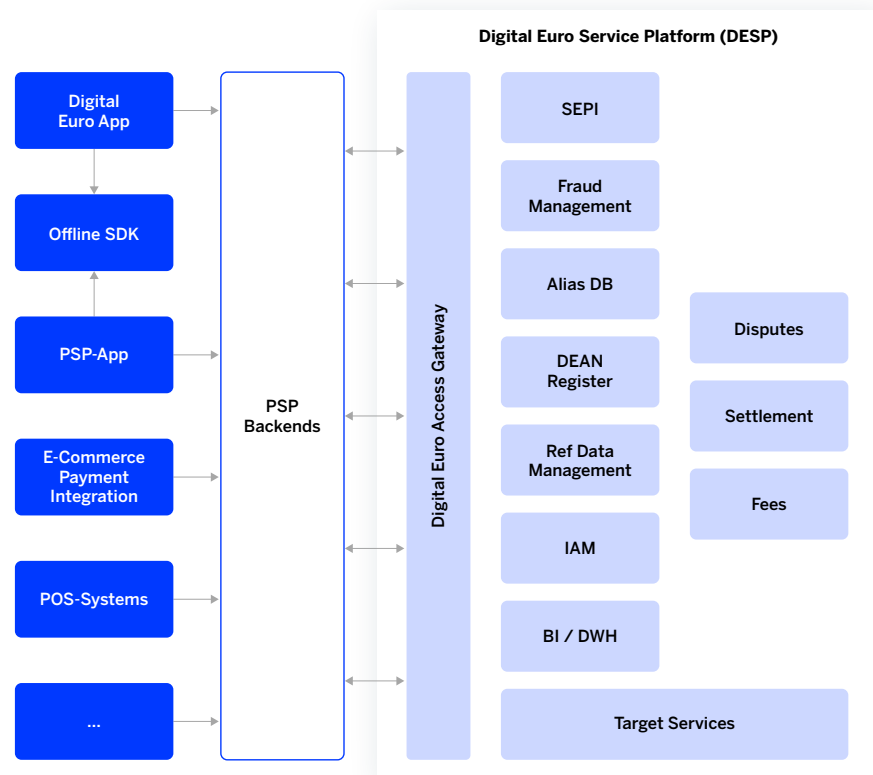
Multi-channel wallet access (mobile, web, ATM, counter).

Impact: Rising operational cost and service complexity if wallet operations are implemented as standalone extensions.

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DIGITAL EURO INTEGRATION

Implementing the digital euro is not a simple connectivity task. It requires an operating model that supports real-time processing, DESP orchestration, automated liquidity control, scalable wallet operations, and embedded compliance. To achieve this, banks must establish a technical foundation that extends beyond today's payment infrastructure while avoiding full-stack replacement¹².

Simplified architecture of the Digital Euro



01 Digital Euro Service Platform (DESP) integration layer

Banks must connect to the Digital Euro Service Platform (DESP) to participate in payment processing. This requires:

- Secure DESP API consumption via REST
- Mutual TLS authentication and certificate-based authorization
- Event-driven settlement synchronization
- Support for request/response orchestration with ECB infrastructure

DESP integration must be highly available and scalable to handle real-time transaction volumes across millions of wallets. This layer must not be hard-coded; it must be abstracted in middleware for long-term flexibility.

One central component of the DESP is the Digital Euro Access Gateway and the secure exchange of payment information (SEPI). SEPI is the central token service of the digital euro service platform. This component replaces sensitive payment information with secure tokens, so that the data does not need to be transmitted directly. This ensures the highest security and data protection standards – an essential factor for building trust among users, merchants, and banks in the digital euro. A specialized expert team from Senacor, together with European cloud service providers, will drive the development of an advanced solution for SEPI.¹³

02 Wallet orchestration

Wallets are central to digital euro operations. Banks need a wallet orchestration layer that:

- Links wallets to existing customer profiles and KYC identity records
- Enforces ECB holding limits and access rules
- Automates “waterfall and reverse waterfall logic” to handle holding limits
- Provides wallet lifecycle management (e.g., creation, closure, portability)
- Logs all wallet activity for compliance and audit purposes

Without this layer, wallet management risks becoming a disconnected add-on that introduces operational complexity and compliance gaps.

03 Payment orchestration and middleware

Digital euro transactions require orchestration – not point-to-point integration. Banks must extend their payment hubs with capabilities for:

- Real-time routing across DESP and existing rails (SCT, SCT Inst, cards)
- Transaction state management and exception handling
- API throttling, security policies, and integration lifecycle management
- Business rule execution (spending limits, sanctions checks, conditional release)

04 Liquidity automation and treasury integration

Because digital euro wallets move customer funds out of deposits and into central bank money, banks require automated liquidity monitoring:

- Real-time intraday liquidity management
- Automated wallet outflow tracking
- Configurable auto-rebalancing rules
- Seamless integration with treasury systems

Without automation, treasury functions would require continuous manual intervention due to wallet flow volatility.

05 Embedded compliance and fraud controls

Compliance must move inside the transaction processing flow, not sit beside it. Required capabilities:

- Pre-transaction AML/CFT checks
- Real-time sanctions screening
- Integration with ECB risk scores
- Transaction traceability with audit logs

These controls prevent digital euro operations from introducing compliance liability.

06 Operational resilience, monitoring and scaling

Banks must ensure DESP operations meet regulatory expectations for resilience:

- Failover architecture with active-active deployment
- Transaction replay and idempotency handling
- Continuous monitoring and alerting
- End-to-end observability across DESP APIs, middleware, wallet services, and liquidity automation
- 24/7 operability with SLAs equivalent to instant payments

This technical foundation is critical to prevent fragmented implementation. Banks that assemble digital euro features without a coordinated orchestration architecture will struggle with latency, compliance exposure, and liquidity blind spots.

BUSINESS IMPACT
— RISK OR GROWTH
ACCELERATOR?

The digital euro is not simply a regulatory requirement – it will reshape the economics, infrastructure, and competitive landscape of payments in Europe. It will accelerate the shift from transaction-based revenue to service-based value creation and increase competitive pressure from alternative payment providers. Banks that delay readiness risk losing control of customer payment flows and revenue pools.

01 Economics and competition are shifting

The digital euro will accelerate two pressures already reshaping European payments: margin erosion and intensifying competition. Instant settlement and a low-cost central bank rail reinforce the long-term decline in transaction income, with payment margins further expected to decline in the coming years. Banks dependent on processing fees face growing revenue pressure as digital euro-enabled account-to-account flows gain adoption.

At the same time, the competitive field will expand. PSPs, fintechs and Big Tech providers will be able to deliver digital-euro-enabled payment experiences. Banks that limit themselves to DESP connectivity risk losing customer interaction, data and deposit relevance.

The institutions that succeed will not be those that connect fastest, but those that orchestrate value. For these banks, the digital euro becomes a catalyst for modernizing services beyond basic processing, including orchestration, analytics, liquidity insights and embedded finance.

These shifts make one point clear: digital euro readiness cannot be treated as compliance alone. Banks need an operating model that unifies wallet handling, liquidity control, DESP connectivity and value-added services.

02 Liquidity pressure is a strategic concern

Digital euro wallets foster the mobility of deposits. Even with holding limits per user, wallet adoption will move retail balances from commercial bank money into central bank money. Models suggest that 10–15% of retail deposits could migrate during early adoption phases in certain segments¹⁴, increasing reliance on wholesale funding and short-term refinancing. Without proper intraday liquidity monitoring, balance sheet volatility will increase.

Liquidity will become a competitive differentiator. Banks that implement wallet-aware liquidity control engines will protect margin stability, reduce funding risk, and maintain capital efficiency.

03 Operational velocity becomes mandatory

Digital euro processing introduces real-time operating expectations that most current payment architectures cannot support:

- Transaction initiation, authorization and settlement in real time
- Wallet events triggering balance movements continuously
- Compliance checks embedded before authorization
- Transaction logs available for instant audit
- High availability (99.99% SLA expectations)

However, roughly 70% of banks still rely on batch processing for compliance and settlement flows¹⁵. Without modernizing their architecture, they will struggle to comply with digital euro requirements and maintain operational resilience.

04 Payment value moves from processing to orchestration

The arrival of the digital euro accelerates a broader market shift: payment value is moving up the stack. Future growth will come from services built on top of regulated money movement. Banks that build payment orchestration platforms will retain strategic relevance. Those that do not, risk becoming commodity processors behind third-party wallet providers.

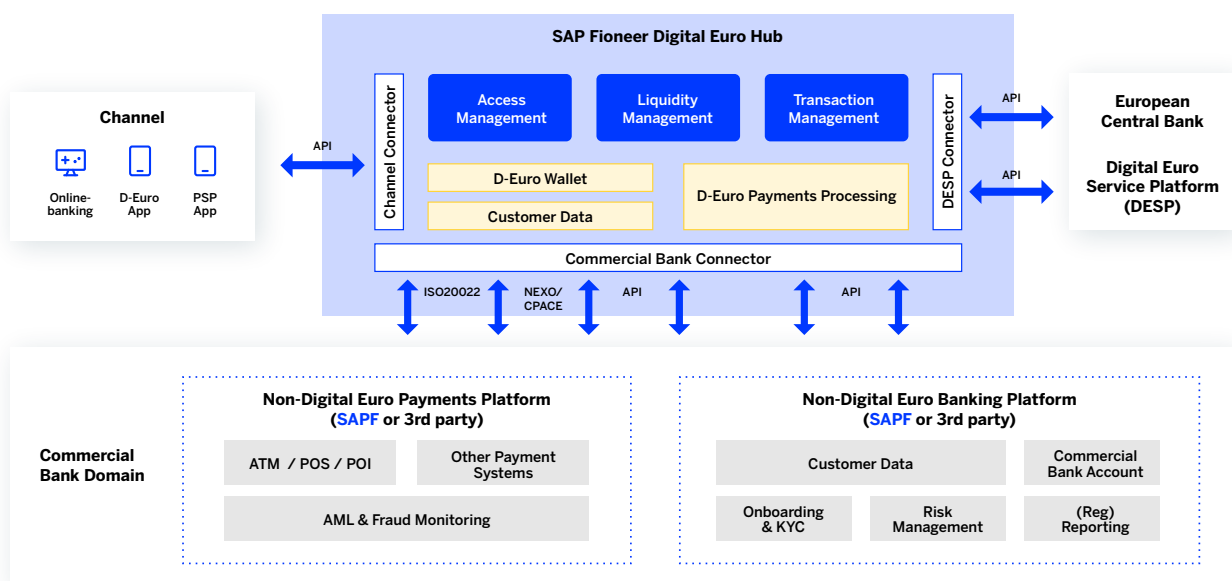
The digital euro represents a structural shift – not just in payment processing but in how banks must build and operate payment infrastructure. The response cannot be an isolated project. It requires a coordinated payment operating model with real-time orchestration, liquidity automation, and compliance built into the core of transaction processing and an additional accounting system. The next section defines a blueprint for digital euro readiness that enables this transformation without disruption.

BLUEPRINT FOR DIGITAL EURO READINESS

The digital euro cannot be implemented through a simple DESP interface project. It requires a new payment operating model that integrates wallet services, liquidity control, DESP orchestration, and compliance automation into a bank's existing architecture. The SAP Pioneer Digital Euro Hub is being designed to deliver this using standard software, allowing banks to transition from preparation to production without replacing core systems or compromising resilience.

01 Introducing SAP Pioneer's Digital Euro Hub

The design is based on three pillars: Access Management, Liquidity Management, and Transaction Management. From a connectivity perspective, it integrates into the channels, DESP and commercial bank core through separate prebuilt connectors.



Pillar 1: Access Management

Access Management ensures that only verified customers can use digital euro wallets and that all access rules remain aligned with ECB scheme requirements. In the digital euro model, wallet access is based on customer identity verified through PSP KYC processes and must support ECB-defined policies regarding participation, identity binding, and authorized wallet ownership.

An Access Management layer must therefore:

- Link each wallet to a verified customer identity (KYC, residency, eligibility)
- Enforce ECB participation and onboarding rules
- Support strong customer authentication

- Provide full auditability of every access, change, and authorization event
- Ensure consistent access rights across channels (app, online banking, PSP app)
- Maintain compliance with DESP's identity-binding and wallet-ownership constraints

This pillar reflects ECB's requirement for secure, identity-bound wallets with strict access policies¹⁶.

Pillar 2: Liquidity Management

In the ECB design, the digital euro operates on central bank money, not commercial bank money. As users top up wallets, funds move from the PSP's commercial balance sheet to the central bank's ledger. The Liquidity Management pillar ensures that these flows are controlled by handling:

- manual (de)funding and conversion of commercial bank money to digital euro
- waterfall logic: returning excess wallet funds to linked bank accounts
- reverse-waterfall logic: automatically funding wallets when balances are insufficient for a transaction
- continuous enforcement of ECB holding limits for each wallet
- balance reconciliation between commercial accounts and DESP wallet positions

ECB documentation explicitly highlights the need for PSPs to manage wallet funding and defunding to minimize balance-sheet impact – this pillar implements exactly that¹⁷.

Pillar 3: Transaction Management

Transaction Management orchestrates all digital euro payment flows between customers, merchants, PSPs, and DESP, while ensuring compliance with ECB settlement, messaging, and risk-handling requirements.

A Transaction Management layer needs to:

- initiate, validate, and process digital euro transactions according to ECB rules
- provide interoperability with existing rails (e.g., SEPA, instant payments)
- support conditional or event-triggered flows as ECB evolves the scheme
- reconcile transactions across DESP, PSP ledgers, and customer channels
- offer complete traceability and regulatory reporting for each transaction

ECB testing shows that DESP requires precise orchestration of API calls, transaction states and wallet updates – this pillar provides the operational brain for that workflow¹⁸.

Integration connectors enabling end-to-end operation

While the three pillars define the functional core of the Digital Euro Hub, seamless integration with channels, commercial bank systems, and the ECB's DESP platform is enabled through a dedicated set of connectors.

The Digital Euro Hub therefore provides three pre-built connectors:



DESP Connector

Manages secure integration with the ECB's Digital Euro Service Platform. It abstracts DESP APIs, handles authentication, encryption, and message orchestration, and shields internal banking systems from ongoing ECB interface changes.



Channel Connector

Enables seamless connection to either the ECB Digital Euro App or the standardized SDK provided by the ECB and embedded within the PSP's own applications. It exposes digital euro services consistently across all customer-facing channels through a unified interface — eliminating the need for channel teams to integrate directly with DESP or backend systems.



Commercial Bank Connector

Links the digital euro wallet to the bank's existing systems. It integrates with core banking, payment hubs, KYC and AML services and further platforms. This connector enables wallet funding and defunding, settlement sync, customer linkage, and operational alignment with existing workflows.

Together, these connectors allow the Digital Euro Hub to operate cleanly alongside the bank's existing architecture while ensuring consistent data flow, secure orchestration, and controlled transformation. They enable digital euro capabilities to be introduced without destabilizing PSP core bank systems or accelerating core modernization timelines.

02 Architectural flexibility

A key design principle of the Digital Euro Hub is its side-by-side architecture. The hub is being engineered as a modular component that can sit alongside any core banking system, unlocking all capabilities required for digital-euro operations without replacing existing platforms or disrupting ongoing payment processing.

Operating next to the bank's existing stack, the Digital Euro Hub:

- Integrates with existing core systems to manage funding, postings, and liquidity movements
- Works with any banking architecture, regardless of vendor or generation
- Runs independently from core modernization programs, reducing dependency and delivery risk
- Minimizes operational disruption by isolating DESP-specific logic outside the core
- Supports a phased rollout, enabling banks to start with pilots and extend to full production
- Provides a clean integration layer for DESP connectivity, wallet services, and regulatory workflows

This approach is intended to allow banks to prepare for the digital euro on top of their current architecture, while continuing to evolve their core systems at their own pace.

03 Be at the front line: Opportunity for banks and PSPs to participate in the pilot phase of the Digital Euro in 2027

The ECB plans a 12-month pilot phase starting in the second half of 2027 and has recently initiated a call for interest inviting PSPs to participate. The pilot phase is limited to only four but very broad use cases¹⁹:

01

Online P2P transactions using an alias³ or digital means of payment access number.

02

Offline P2P transactions with NFC.

03

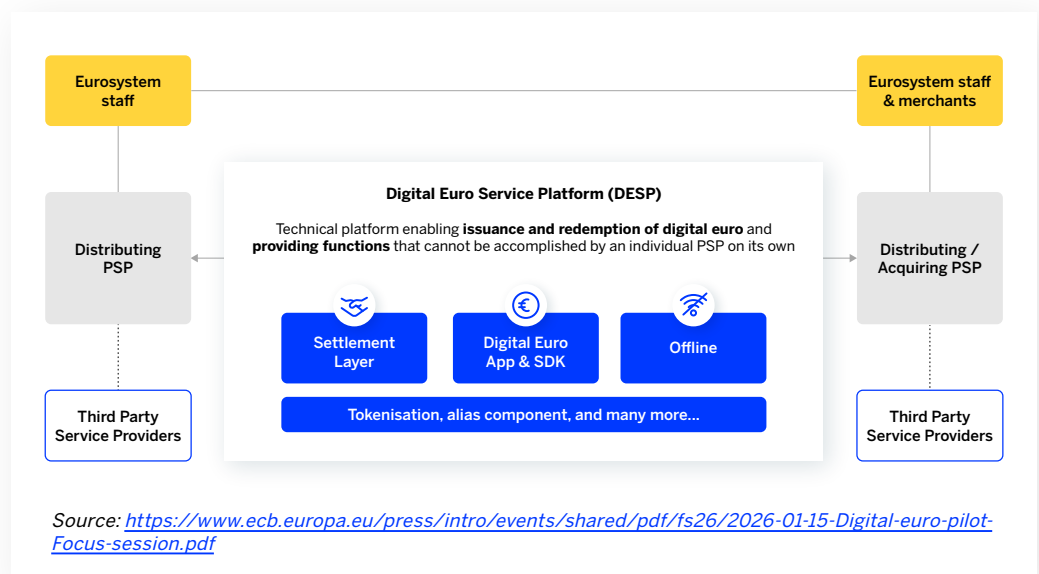
Online P2B transactions with NFC at SoftPOS.

04

Online e- and m-commerce transactions.

The main objectives of the digital euro pilot include:

- Validate readiness before scaling
- Improve digital euro value proposition
- Improve go-to-market strategy
- Prepare for subsequent market rollout



Participating PSPs will be selected by the ECB and the number of participating PSPs is limited. PSPs can apply as either distributing PSP or acquiring PSP or both. The users are set to around 5,000-10,000 Eurosystem staff and 15-25 merchants.

HOW TO SET YOUR DIGITAL EURO IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY RIGHT

With the functional blueprint defined, the key question becomes how to deliver it. Banks have three general options for their implementation strategy:

01

Adopt **standardized software** designed for DESP, wallet and liquidity operations.

02

Full **custom development** of digital euro capabilities and functionality.

03

Validate **outsourcing options** along the functional blueprint and decide to make or outsource/buy.

The following sections describe the main advantages and considerations of each implementation option and introduces a strategic decision process for integrating the Digital Euro into your ecosystem.

01 The advantages of standard software

Banks leading digital euro programs are not building from scratch – they will assemble capabilities using standard software that already includes DESP orchestration, wallet logic, audit layers, liquidity management and compliance integration.

Why standardized software is a scalable path to digital euro readiness



Fast time-to-readiness

Pre-built DESP integration, wallet services, and liquidity automation reduce project time from years to months.



Lower program risk

No custom spaghetti integration. No architectural debt. Enterprise-grade reliability by design.



Guaranteed upgrade path

ECB changes become product updates, not bank projects. The vendor ensures continued compliance, so banks don't carry the engineering effort.



Operational control

IT retains architecture ownership and can extend services over time.

Standard software is not about buying features – it is about buying an execution model that scales with ECB evolution.

02 The advantages of custom development

For banks seeking long-term strategic control, custom development can be the natural approach to integrating the digital euro. Instead of relying on standardized third-party solutions, banks can extend their existing architecture with DESP integration, wallet logic, and dedicated liquidity mechanisms.

Key advantages include:



Strategic differentiation

Custom development enables banks to align digital euro capabilities with their strategic ambitions rather than relying on predefined solutions. This supports proprietary innovation and differentiated service models.



Tailored integration with existing architecture

Custom-built systems can be tailored to internal workflows, products, data models, and legacy infrastructure. Banks retain control over processes instead of adapting them to external software paradigms.



Full technology and architecture control

Banks retain full control over their technology stack, data architecture, integration patterns, and security design. This supports long-term modernization, scalability, and architectural flexibility.



Advanced data and analytics capabilities

Custom systems can enable deeper integration of data, AI/ML models, and real-time analytics across the banking landscape. Full data ownership allows banks to unlock greater value from digital euro data.

Depending on the bank's strategic priorities, custom development can provide significant benefits in terms of architectural control, long-term flexibility, and integration within the existing landscape.

03 Considering outsourcing options

Depending on the current functional and technical architecture setup at each bank and PSP, outsourcing of digital euro components may be considered as part of the overall implementation strategy. Many institutions assess outsourcing based on clearly defined architectural boundaries and strategic principles, making decisions at the level of individual systems and functionalities.

We have identified five core areas in which outsourcing models can be assessed:

01

App strategy

Bank customers may use the ECB-provided app as a baseline option. In addition, banks can decide whether to integrate digital euro functionality into their own mobile applications or rely on external frontend solutions.

02

Access management

If the own app does not come into play, the communication layer between frontend application and backend systems is standardized and can be outsourced.

03

Liquidity management

External liquidity management reaches deep into the bank's processes (up to delegated auth). It is likely that it will be located in the product range of the core bank and central insurance providers.

04

Transaction Management

Analogous to existing payment transactions, Transaction Management is a standardized payment integration. Several service providers have plans to offer services comparable to external BIC management.

05

Acceptance

Payment service providers with acquisition transactions must offer their merchants access to the acceptance of the digital euro. Outsourcing is conceivable through partnerships.

THE EXECUTION BLUEPRINT THAT WINS

The digital euro will not wait for slow programs. The execution gap between banks that build and banks that assemble will define who controls the next decade of payments. Fully custom build approaches often struggle with time-to-market and complexity. The banks that win will use standard digital euro software as a foundation and build differentiation on top – not from scratch.

SAP Fioneer will enable this execution path: proven in ECB testing, engineered for banking at scale, upgrade-ready, and built to integrate without disruption.

To explore digital euro readiness with your team, SAP Fioneer offers architecture sessions and readiness evaluations for banks preparing execution programs.

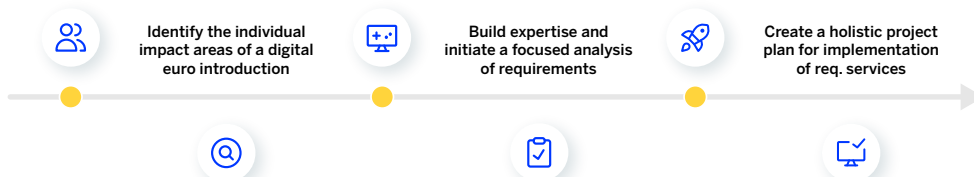
[Sign up for a digital euro discovery session here](#)

HOW SENACOR CAN SUPPORT BANKS AND PSPs

Senacor brings extensive expertise in business and IT consulting, especially in the financial services sector, making it an ideal partner for the challenges and opportunities that come with the introduction of the digital euro. We support companies in recognizing the potential and risks of the digital euro and in developing strategies tailored to them. With our many years of experience, we help our customers create customized implementation plans that enable a smooth rollout.

A special focus is on the development of tailor-made IT target architectures that meet the specific requirements of our customers. Our solutions are designed to efficiently develop existing infrastructures and integrate future-proof technologies in order to optimally integrate the digital euro into business processes.

Our exemplary approach



[Get in contact with Senacor here](#)

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Endnotes

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SAP Fioneer

About Fioneer

SAP Fioneer provides software solutions for banks and insurance companies: built on rock-solid technology and bold creativity.

In 2021, a group of financial services experts at SAP realized their clients needed a faster, more flexible partner that could move at their pace, adapting to the fast-changing landscape. Joining forces with entrepreneurial investor DEDIQ, SAP Fioneer was born – a start-up with the weight of a global software company behind it.

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About Senacor Technologies

Senacor specializes in the transformation of large, complex IT landscapes in the financial services and insurance industries, as well as in the automotive sector, transport and logistics, energy, and the public sector. Technology is at the core of Senacor's work, with its employees placing particular emphasis on the disruptive impact of digitalization and artificial intelligence and the new value creation models that emerge from them.

For more than 25 years, the IT service provider has been active in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, and since 2023 also in Poland. Senacor employs more than 1,000 people, around half of whom work in software development.

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