

Digital euro

ECB OMG meeting



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What do we mean by "digital euro"?

Digital euro would be **central bank money** made available **to citizens and** firms in digital form for use in payments

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Complementing, not substituting, cash and wholesale central bank deposits

- Synergies with industry
 - Digital euro not necessary so far



Main benefits of a digital euro

Supporting **digitalisation** in the European economy

Response to a declining use of cash as a means of payment



Tackling **sovereignty concerns** related to foreign private digital means of payment in the euro area or possible future foreign CBDC

The Eurosystem needs to be prepared

CBDC versus other forms of money and assets

Liability of central bank	Liability of a private entity	B Not a liability
 i. Cash: physical form, to general public ii. Central bank deposits: digital form, limited access 	 i. Commercial bank money ii. E-money iii. Some 'stablecoins' that entail a claim/liability on an identifiable entity 	i. Crypto-assets*

-> CBDC/ Digital euro: complement to cash and deposits

Digital euro: a complement to private initiatives

- Maintaining co-existence of several means of payments
- Private sector will remain more innovative
- Central banks do not have ambition to:
 - take-up the front-end or
 - take away deposits from banks' balance sheets
- CBDC would be offered preferably through supervised service providers

Two types of (possibly co-existing) digital euro

Account-based:



Settlement



Transaction and settlement







Elements of functional scope



The digital euro for would:

- look like any other modern payment solution for both POS and online payments
- be made available throughout the entire euro area
- Be supportive to financial inclusion
- be particularly mindful of privacy
- be by definition risk-free central bank money
- be free of charge for basic use by payers
- allow if possible off-line use
- allow to control for undesired effects on financial stability and monetary policy

Necessary elements in a viable product



Public consultation



- ended in January 2021 with **record level** of public feedback
- over 8,000 responses received in online survey
- input from citizens, firms and industry associations on desirable designs and how to address challenges
- privacy, security and pan-European reach ranked highest in European citizens' preferences

Detailed analysis of responses to the public consultation will be published in spring.

Work on design and review of open questions



Conceptual work

• Continue the analysis of different design options

Practical experimentation

• Test the implementation of functional design options



Work with the European Commission

• Joint review of broad range of policy, legal and technical questions

This work is done in parallel to the analysis of responses to public consultation

Focus of practical experimentation



- test the compatibility of a digital euro and existing settlement services (e.g. TIPS)
- explore the interconnection between decentralized technologies, e.g. distributed ledgers, and centralized systems
- investigate the use of payment-dedicated blockchains with electronic identity



• assess the functionalities of hardware enabling offline transactions



Explore various aspects of different design options: technical feasibility, compliance with the principles and policy objectives of the Eurosystem, and satisfaction of user needs.

Possible launch of a digital euro project



Towards mid-2021 the Eurosystem will consider whether to launch a digital euro project

• Start with an investigation phase

... to obtain answers to open questions raised in the report

... to develop a minimum viable product that would be able to meet Eurosystem requirements and the needs of prospective users

The objective is to ensure that the Eurosystem will be prepared to issue a digital euro if it decides to do so in the future.

Our publication







Eurosystem report

Website digital euro hub