

Digital euro



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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**



- 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 CBDC or private digital means of payment in the euro area



The Eurosystem needs to be prepared

CBDC versus other forms of money and assets



Liability of central bank

- i. Cash: physical form, to general public
- ii. Central bank deposits:

 digital form limited access



Liability of a private entity

- i. Commercial bank money
- ii. E-money
- iii. Some 'stablecoins' that entail a claim/liability on an identifiable entity



Not a liability

i. Crypto-assets

> CBDC/ Digital euro: complement to cash and deposits

Digital euro: a complement to private initiatives



Key arguments to support this view:

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

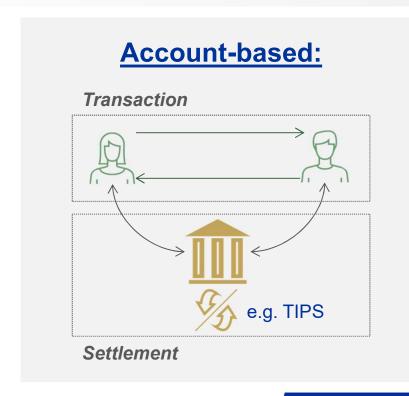
What would the digital euro look like?



The digital euro would:

- look like any other modern payment solution for both point-of-sale and online payments;
- be made available throughout the entire euro area;
- serve the needs of all segments of the population in a non-discriminatory way and curtail financial exclusion for the "unbanked" and for vulnerable groups;
- be particularly mindful of privacy, which may be at odds with the business model of some private providers of payment services;
- be by definition risk-free central bank money
- be free of charge for basic use by payers

Two types of (possibly co-existing) digital euro



Bearer:

Transaction and settlement



Further assessments needed...



Digital euro warrants further assessments & practical experimentations on:

- Implications for key areas: central banking, economic and financial system, citizens
- Design features (privacy, remuneration)
- Technological aspects ((de)centralisation, offline usage)

Phase of 'active listening'



Public consultation (October 2020-January 2021):

- Citizens' input on desirable designs
 - ... to find out how European citizens would use a digital euro
- Engagement with public authorities and market participants
 - ... to fully understand how to address challenges and comply with needs/expectations of citizens, businesses, intermediaries



EU and international coordination on implications of CBDC

Conceptual work and experimentation



Conceptual work

Continue the analysis of different design options

... whether they comply with the principles and policy objectives of the Eurosystem, and whether they satisfy the needs of prospective users



Practical experimentation

Test the implementation of functional design options

... to explore their technical feasibility



Conceptual work and experimentation will be done in parallel to public consultation

Possible launch of a digital euro project



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

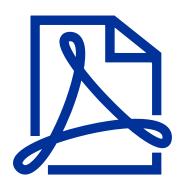
- Start with an investigation phase
- ... to obtain answers to open questions raised in the report
- ... to develop a minimum viable product that would be able to meet Eurosystem requirements and the needs of prospective users



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