

Update on digital euro

Advisory Group on Market Infrastructures for Payments



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Our motivation

What is digital money?







Liability of central bank

- i. Cash: physical form, to general public
- ii. Central bank deposits:
 - digital form, limited access
- iii. CBDC/digital euro:

<u>Complement to cash and</u> <u>Central Bank deposits</u>

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

Why issue a digital euro?



The digital euro as **monetary anchor** would preserve public access to central bank money being **widely accessible to prospective users in all euro area countries**.



A digital euro would strengthen the **strategic autonomy** of the euro area by increasing the independence from non-European payment solutions and would increase **economic efficiency** as the (latent) competition from central bank money to private money providers can curb market-abusive behaviour.



Where do we stand

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Where do we stand?

Tentative – timeline subject to change



Selection of service provider(s) for project

ECB Governing Council approved design choices

(P2P, Consumer-to-business, Payments-to-government)

Online / Offline

- Develop an offline peer-to-peer validated solution
- Develop an online solution validated by a third-party



Exclude the development of an online peer-to-peer validated solution for the first releases (too experimental)

Privacy principles

General

- respect personal data
- follow highest levels of privacy and all legal requirements

Intermediaries

- See transaction data needed for AML/CFT
- excl. lower value payments from AML/CFT checks (to be facilitated by co-legislator)

Eurosystem

- Minimise dealing with personal data as much as possible
- Use privacy-enhancing techniques

Tools to control amount in circulation

Holding limit options

- · Waterfall defunding to a configureable amount to linked commercial bank account
- Different limits for online and offline use
- Short deviations allowed

Remuneration (combined with holding limit)

Two-tiered remuneration

- Step 1: 0% or positive
- Step 2: possibly negative



Design options to be confirmed by Eurosystem

Scheme approach supported, call for strong market involvement



Supervised intermediaries will play a key role in distributing the digital euro. Intermediaries responsible for onboarding of consumers, anti-money laundering checks and consumer-facing services.



The Eurosystem pursues a payment scheme approach to distribute digital euro:

- Scheme would define a set of common rules, standards and procedures which would ensure pan euro area reach.
- Promote a **harmonised** end-user payment experience

- Provides the **flexibility** to respond to local preferences and user habits.
- Allows for the most degrees of freedom for the market to distribute the digital euro and develop innovative front-end solutions



Work on **draft rulebook** will start beginning of 2023

Role of intermediaries and settlement model



Funding and defunding



Supervised intermediaries shall offer manual funding and defunding options (in both the online and offline solution) and automated funding and defunding options (including waterfall and reverse waterfall functionalities for the online solution)



Event-driven functionalities should be activated upon the end users' choice



Funding and defunding functionalities should be available on a 24/7/365 basis and take place instantly



Deviations from holding limits shall be short-timed

The (reverse) waterfall can make the digital euro a convenient payment instrument mitigating the impact of holding limits on user experience







Design decisions in discussion with market stakeholders

A set of design decisions is in discussion with market experts and stakeholder associations





Thank you!