

The digital euro the next level in the advancement of our money

OeNB Open Forum event



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State of play

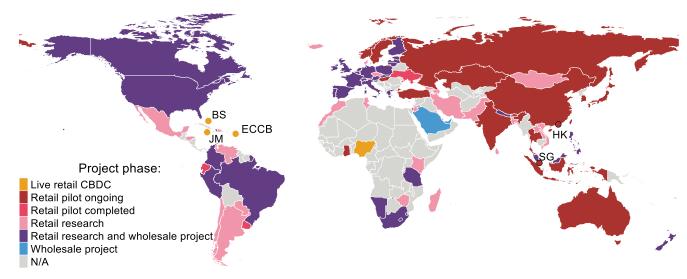
High **support for the euro** as a single currency in Europe (Eurobarometer survey)

Changes in recent **payment behaviour**:

- Cash payments in the euro area have dropped from 72 to 59% (over last 3 years)
- Preference for digital payments is increasing across Europe

Majority of central banks are working on CBDCs

- More than 90% of central banks are exploring CBDCs,
- More than half of central banks are developing CBDCs or running concrete experiments,
- More than two thirds of central banks are considering it likely or might possibly issue a retail CBDC in the short or medium term.



BS = The Bahamas; ECCB = Eastern Caribbean Central Bank; HK = Hong Kong SAR; JM = Jamaica; SG = Singapore. The use of this map does not constitute, and should not be construed as constituting, an expression of a position by the BIS regarding the legal status of, or sovereignty of any territory or its authorities, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and/or to the name and designation of any territory, city or area.

Source: (Update – January 2023) R Auer, G Cornelli and J Frost (2020), "Rise of the central bank digital currencies: drivers, approaches and technologies", *BIS working papers*, No 880, August.

What is the digital euro?

The digital euro is central bank money for digital retail payments by citizens, businesses and governments in the entire euro area

Digital euro use cases

A digital euro use case describes a common payment scenario:



Focus on privacy

Privacy is a fundamental right



Digital euro **public consultation** highlighted **privacy as a key concern of users**



Focus group research on new digital payment methods & digital euro showed more nuanced views around privacy in payments



Full anonymity and full transparency to central bank are not to be pursued → baseline scenario is that <u>limited</u> data is transparent to the intermediaries for customer onboarding and AML/CFT purposes, as is the case for electronic payments today

Distributing the digital euro to end users

- **Eurosystem will issue/redeem** and **settle** transfers of its own liabilities
- Financial intermediaries will play a key role in distributing the digital euro
 - The Eurosystem is considering a **payment scheme approach** \rightarrow developing a common rules-based framework for participants to develop their products
 - Facilitates a homogenous end-user experience across the euro area and interoperability via standardisation
 - Best positioned to ensure pan euro area reach
 - Respects the role of supervised intermediaries and still offers room for innovation

Financial inclusion



A digital euro can support financial inclusion by being:

- Easily and widely **usable**
- Accessible throughout the euro area
- Usable via app and physical payment card
- Free for basic use
- Private
- Available offline
- Designed mindful of the needs of people with disabilities and the less digital-savvy

We are investigating ways to facilitate **onboarding possibilities for the unbanked** and offer **support to those vulnerable to digital financial exclusion**.

Principles of the digital euro compensation model to incentivise distribution



Free basic use by private individuals



Network effects generating economic incentives for acquirers and merchants

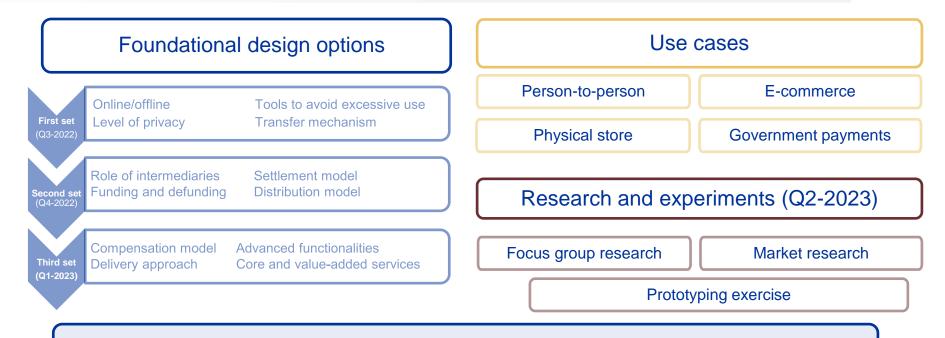


Comparable economic incentives for distributing PSPs



Eurosystem bears its own costs, as with production and issuance of banknotes

Taking stock and the road ahead



High-level design of a digital euro and holistic review (Q2-2023)



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