

DIGITAL CURRENCIES: TRENDS AND CHALLENGES

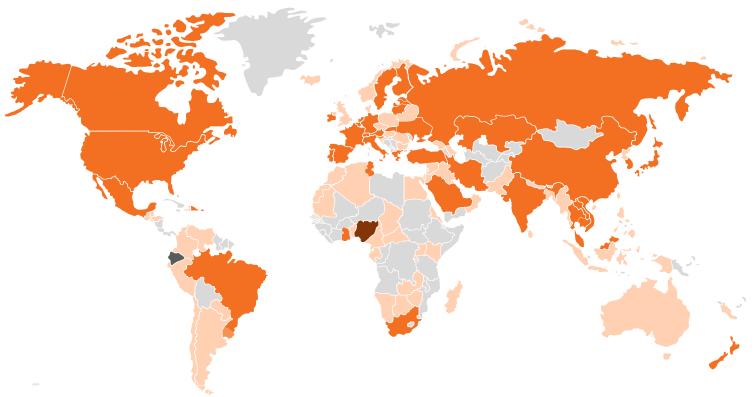
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Growing global focus on CBDC Central banks are actively experimenting with CBDC

Over 65% of countries are already exploring CBDC... ...Just a few progressed to implementation



Main implementation goals:

Improve security, convenience and speed of transfers and payments

Prepare for the emergence of business models and innovations based on new financial technologies

Improve efficiency of cross-border payments Improve citizens' access to financial instruments

Examples of CBDC projects



Digital yuan

PBOC has been leading in the development of domestic and cross-border payment networks via digital currencies. China began the pilot of its e-CNY program in 2019. The pilot has about 260 million wallet users.



Digital tenge

NBK conducted its first CBDC pilot program in 2021. Preproduction mode with real integrations with banks, NBK and payment systems began in 2023. In 2025 it is planned to shift to full production mode.



Diaital euro

Pilot launched, the EBF represents 33 national banking associations and 3,500 individual banks.



Digital ruble

August 2023 - start of piloting of transactions with real digital rubles involving a narrow range of clients of 13 banks.



Digital rupee

RBI has released a concept note outlining the features and objective of the Digital Rupee and launched a wholesale CBDC pilot program in partnership with nine national banks.

Research 62 countries

Experiment 54 countries

Launch 11 countries Cancelled

2 countries

Many Central Banks achieved such level of maturity in CBDC experiments that face challenges associated with **CBDC** adoption

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Source: https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/cbdctracker/



CBDC challenges

While Central Banks are enthusiastically exploring the potential of CBDC, there are some challenges to be considered

VALUE OF IMPLEMENTATION



INTEROPERABILITY WITH NATIONAL PAYMENT RAILS



COMMERCIAL BANKS' INVOLVEMENT



LEGAL AND REGULATORY CONSTRAINTS

CONCEPTUAL DESIGN ISSUES







 A successful CBDC launch requires clear understanding of the CBDC value proposition

that shows completely new value-added features in comparison with existing financial instruments

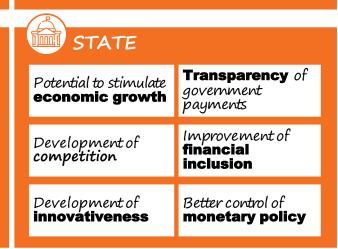
☐ It is necessary to find a set of digital opportunities and advantages for key stakeholder groups

CBDC OPPORTUNITIES FOR DIFFERENT STAKEHOLDERS

CITIZENS	
Convenience of the 'digital cash' guaranteed by the Central Bank	Expanding the availability of payments
Lower fees for payments	Improved security and privacy

BUSINESS	
Lower cash handling costs and transaction fees	Increased speed and efficiency
Risks mitigation	New possibilities for settlements

COMMERCIAL BANKS		
New services	Lower cost of cash collection	
Mitigation of the counterparty risks	Optimization of a settlement cycle	
Lower costs of cross -border payments	Integration with other emerging technologies	



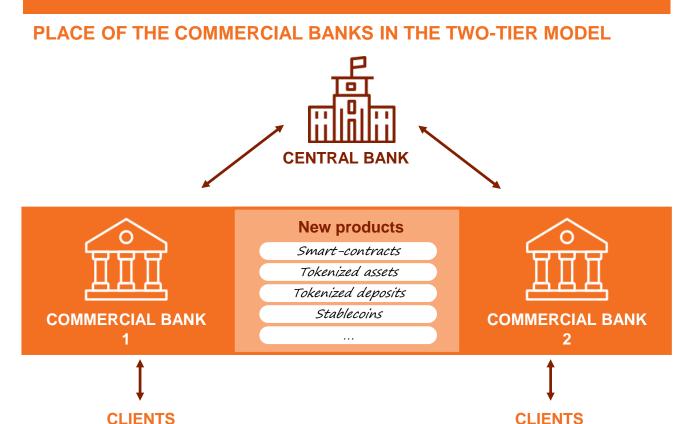


CBDC challenges

2. Commercial banks' involvement



- ☐ Banks are supposed to be the **key intermediaries** in the CBDC
 distribution process
- ☐ Yet Banks behave overcautious about CBDC bewaring it encroach on their traditional business
- ☐ At the current stage Banks still seeking the value of CBDC for their business
- □ Banks' aim is to gain by offering new innovative services using CBDC





CBDC challenges

3. Interoperability with national payment rails

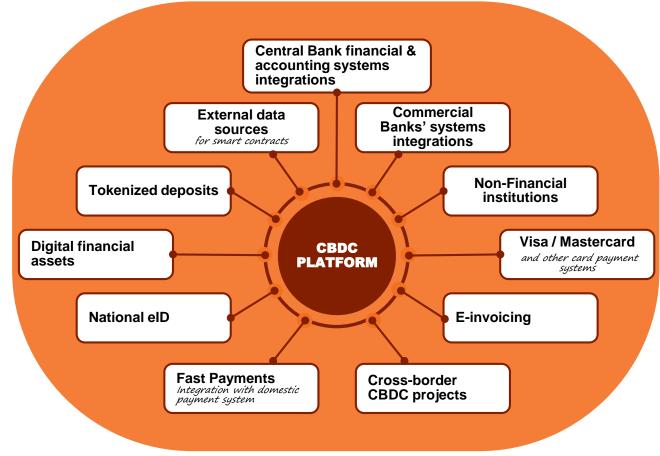


☐ CBDC ecosystem must be integrated into the financial system landscape

This is costly, time-consuming and requires the participation of many counterparties.

- ☐ CBDC should coexist with current payment systems provided that identity of the CBDC system is preserved
- A decision on the target infrastructure must be made including which system remain and which do not

LIST OF POSSIBLE INTEGRATIONS FOR CBDC LAUNCH (not exhaustive)







- Current legislation in some jurisdictions may prevent the issuance of CBDC
- Some central banks have the legal foundation to issue a CBDC, but the law still needs to be adjusted
- In case of cross-border transactions possible new prudential boundaries may arise

TOPICS TO BE INCLUDED IN CBDC REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

1	CBDC LEGAL STATUS	
2	AML & CFT	
3	REGULATORY REPORTING	
4	RISK OF LOSS (mistaken transfer, fraud risk, credit risk)	
5	COUNTERFEITING	
6	PRIVACY	
7	FINANCIAL STABILITY CONSIDERATIONS	
8	CONSUMER PROTECTION	
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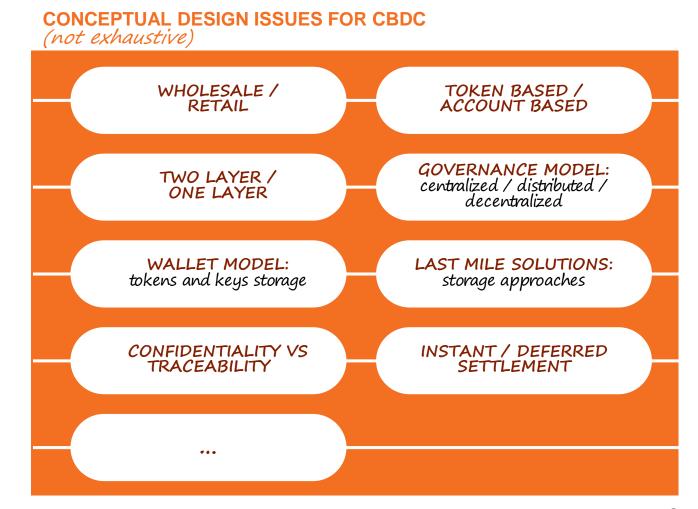




Having reached a certain level of system maturity some Central Banks realized that a revision of the original CBDC design is needed

to achieve optimal platform parameters in terms of speed, security, anonymity, etc.

- Redesign
 - requires additional time and expertise
 - increases initial costs





Potential further development of CBDC

As countries progress in CBDC development, the existing challenges will be overcome

As the development of CBDC projects continues...

- the necessary business cases will be found
- design parameters will be selected
- infrastructure and ecosystem (from technology, legal and business perspective) will be created

It should take time to develop CBDC projects to the required level of maturity and gain synergistic effect

CBDC challenge	Potential scenario
Value of implementation	Value will be appreciable when a large number of CBDC stakeholders is reached
Commercial banks' inclusion	Banks will be able to provide innovative services when the basic CBDC infrastructure and core CBDC functionality are created
Interoperability with national payment rails	It takes time to fully integrate the new CDBC system with the existing payment systems
Legal and regulatory constraints	Regulation and legal status of CBDC will be worked out both at the local level and at the level of international regulation
Conceptual design issues	Iteratively, Central Banks will find the most suitable design paraments for each CBDC system