
Conceptual aspects of CBDCs – design and macroeconomic implications

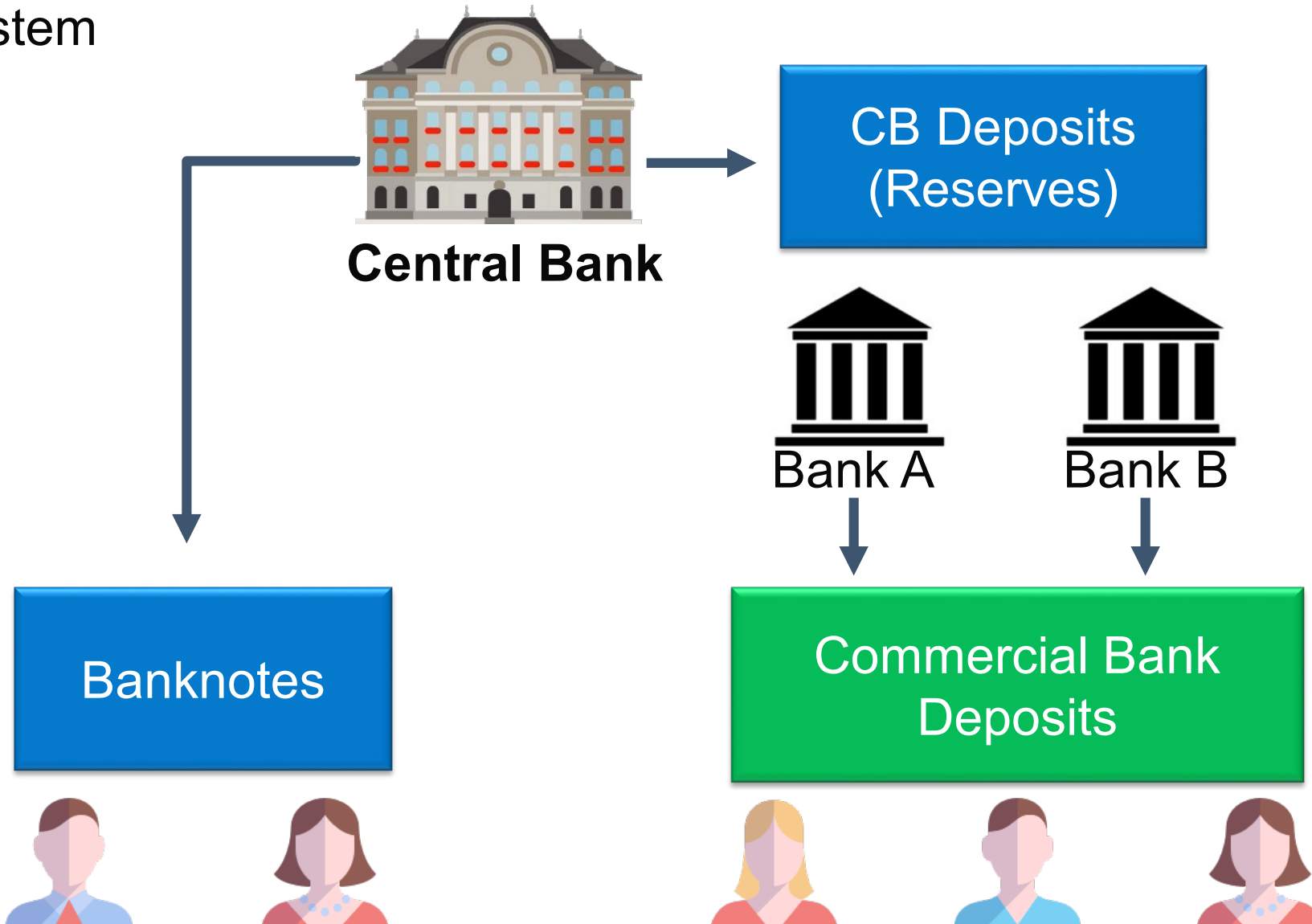
NBP-SNB Joint Seminar
Zurich, November 15-16, 2022

Thomas Moser
Alternate Member of the Governing Board

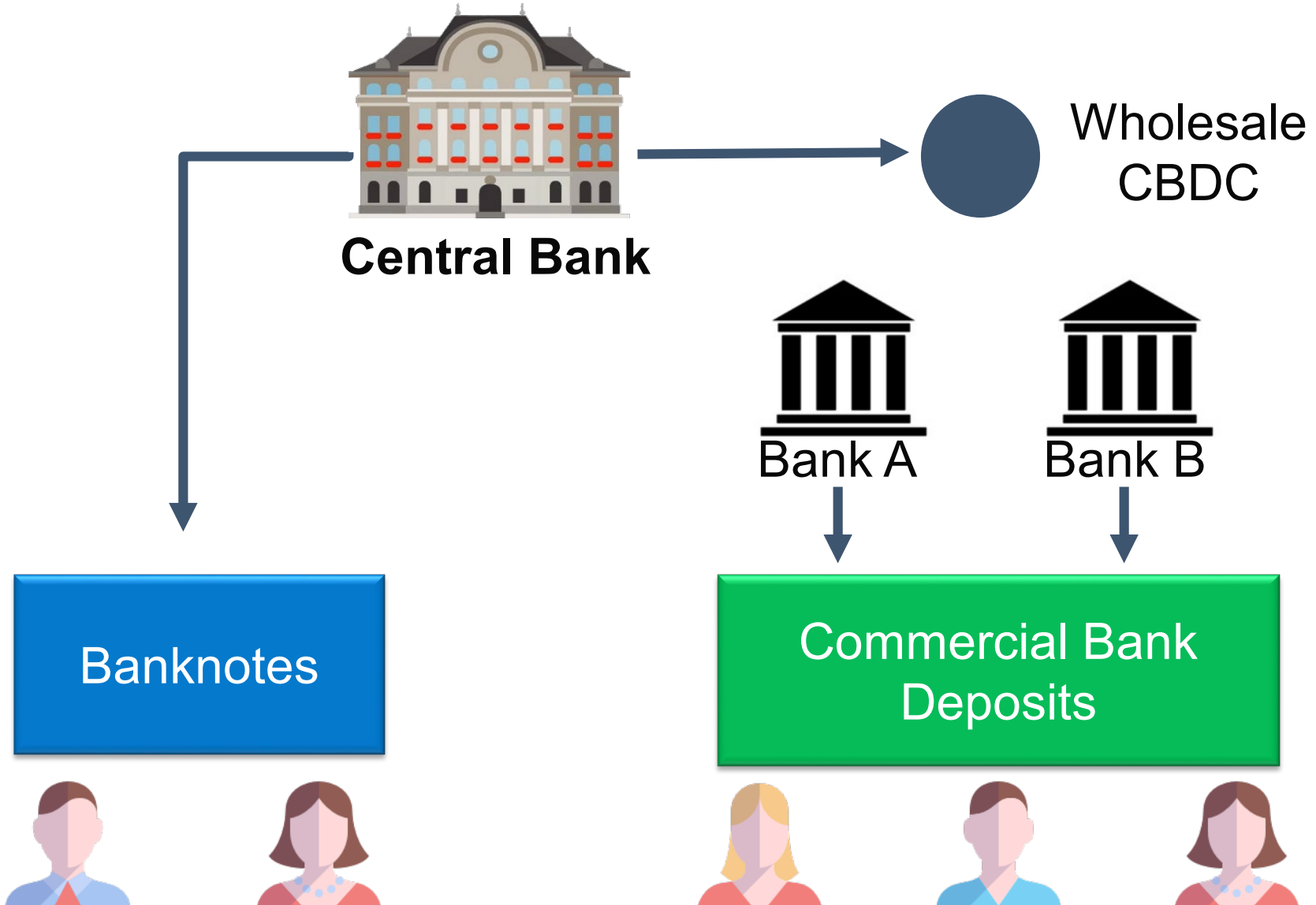
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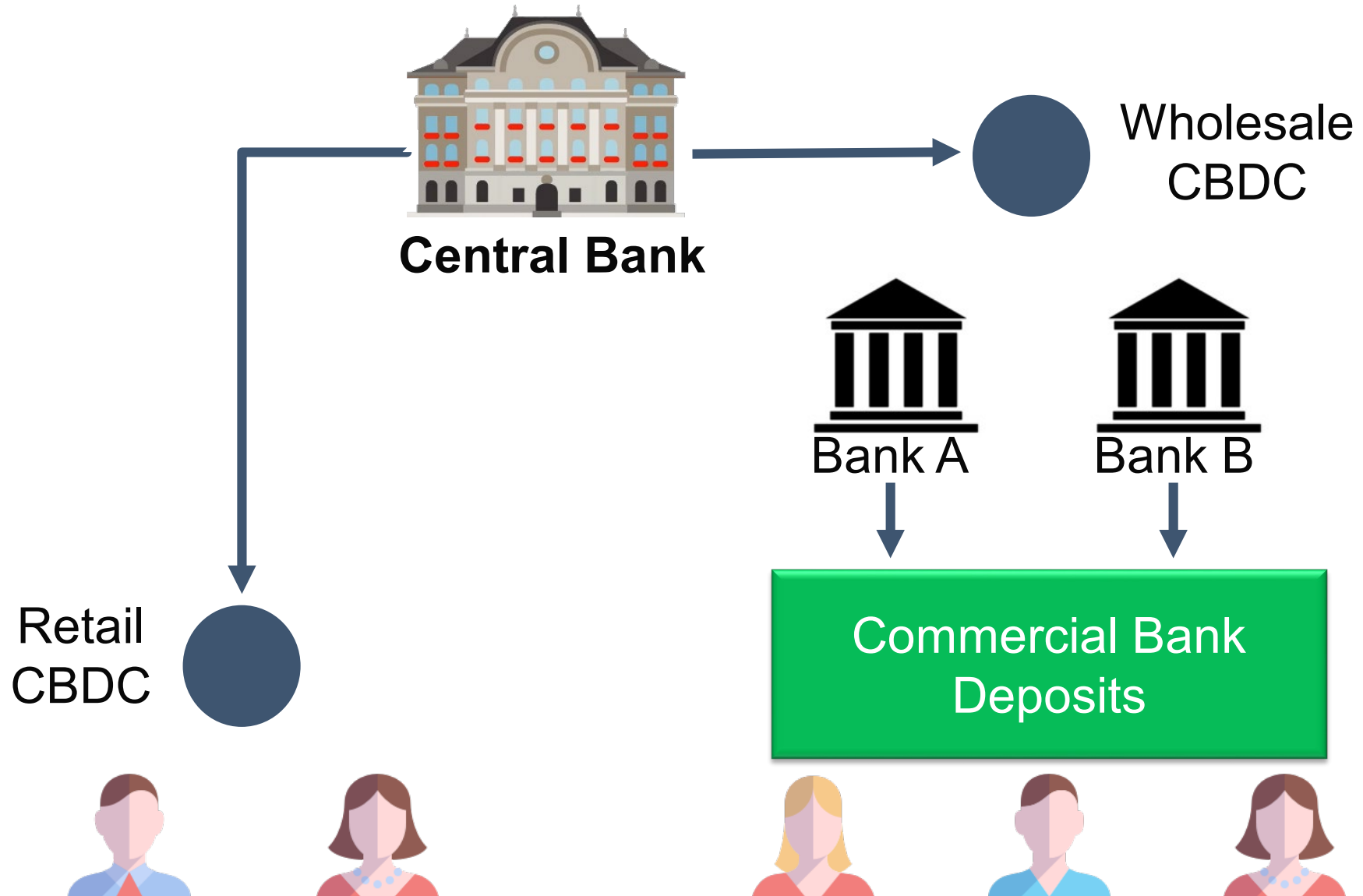
Current System



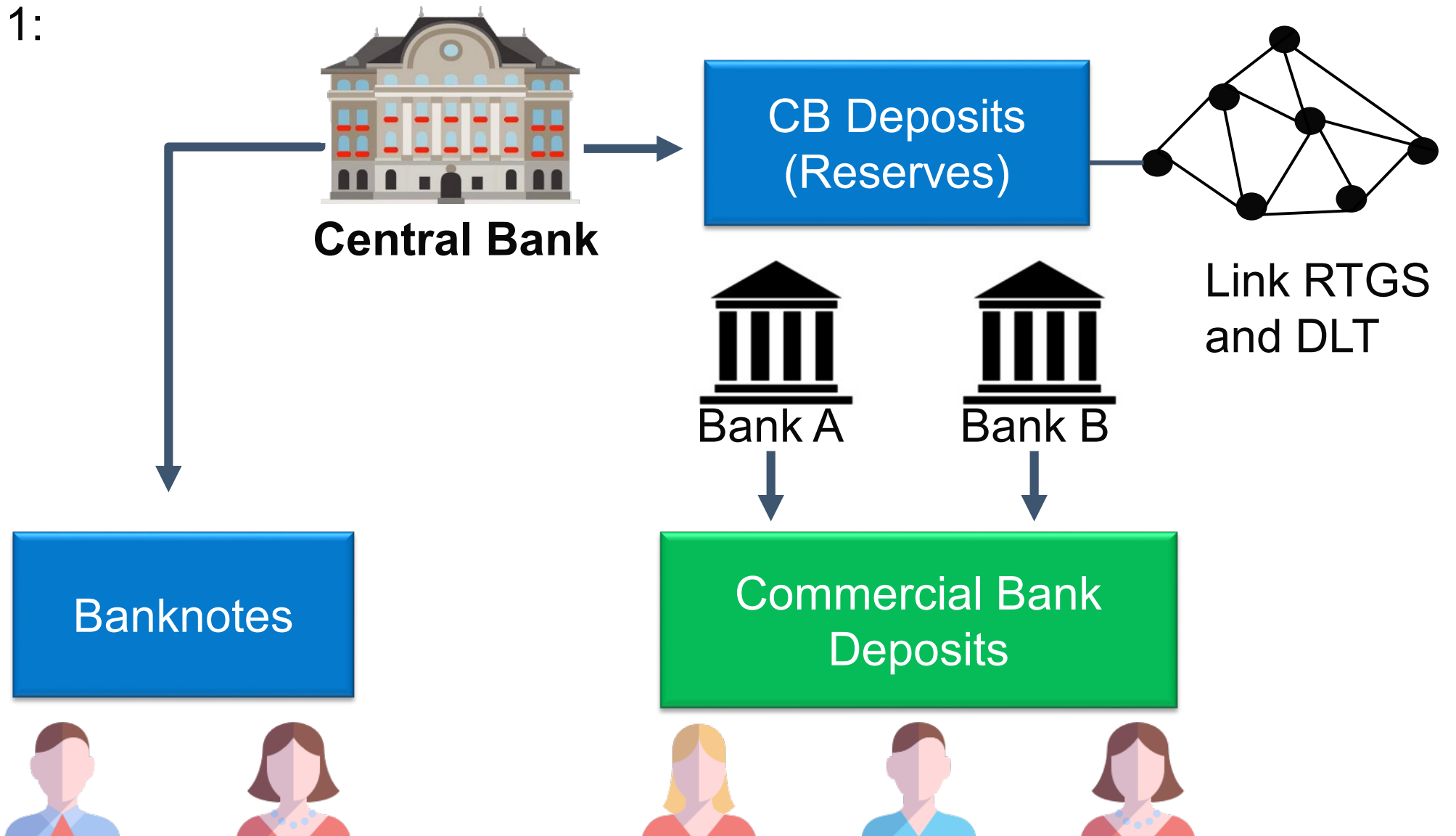
CBDC



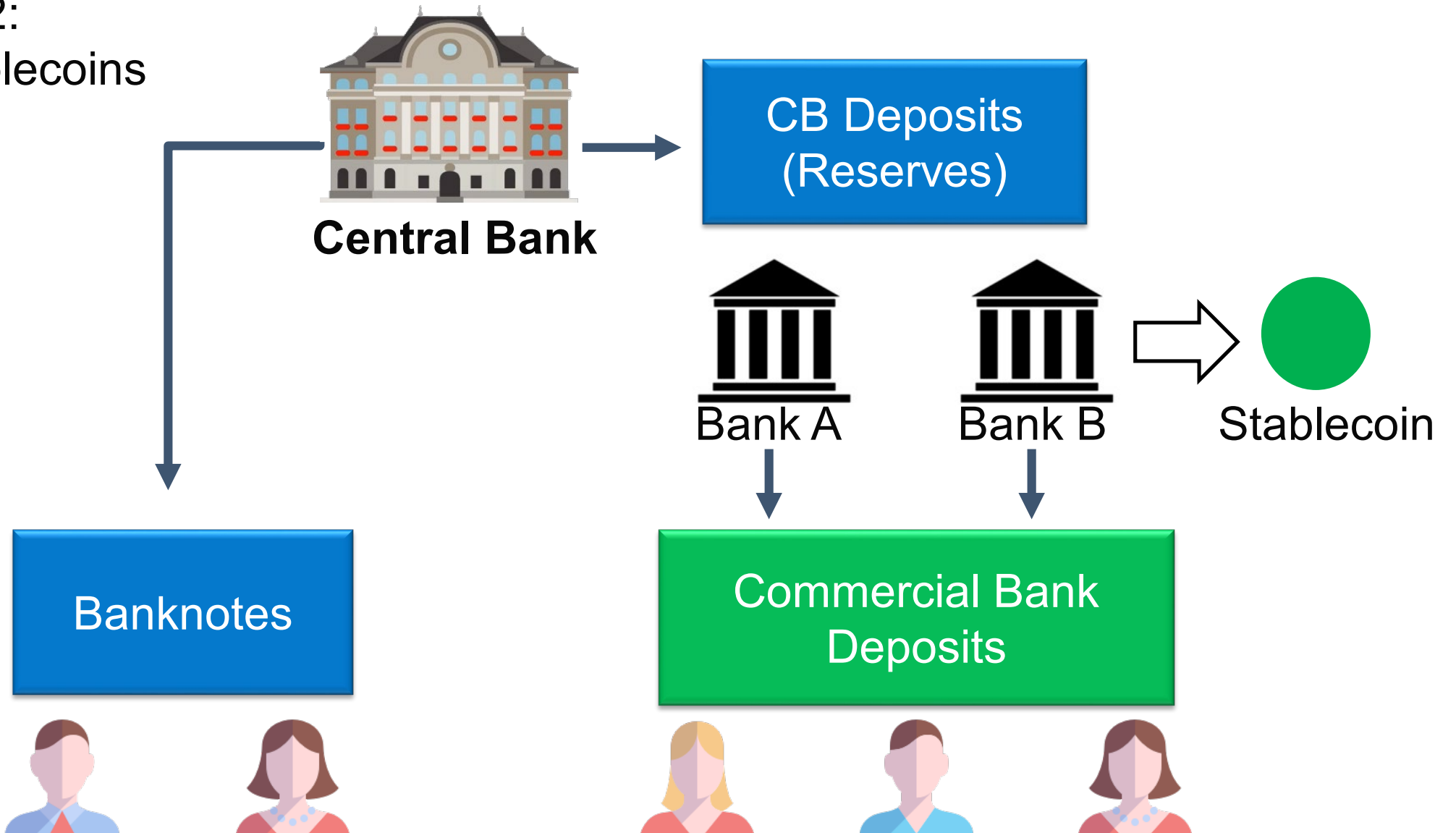
CBDC



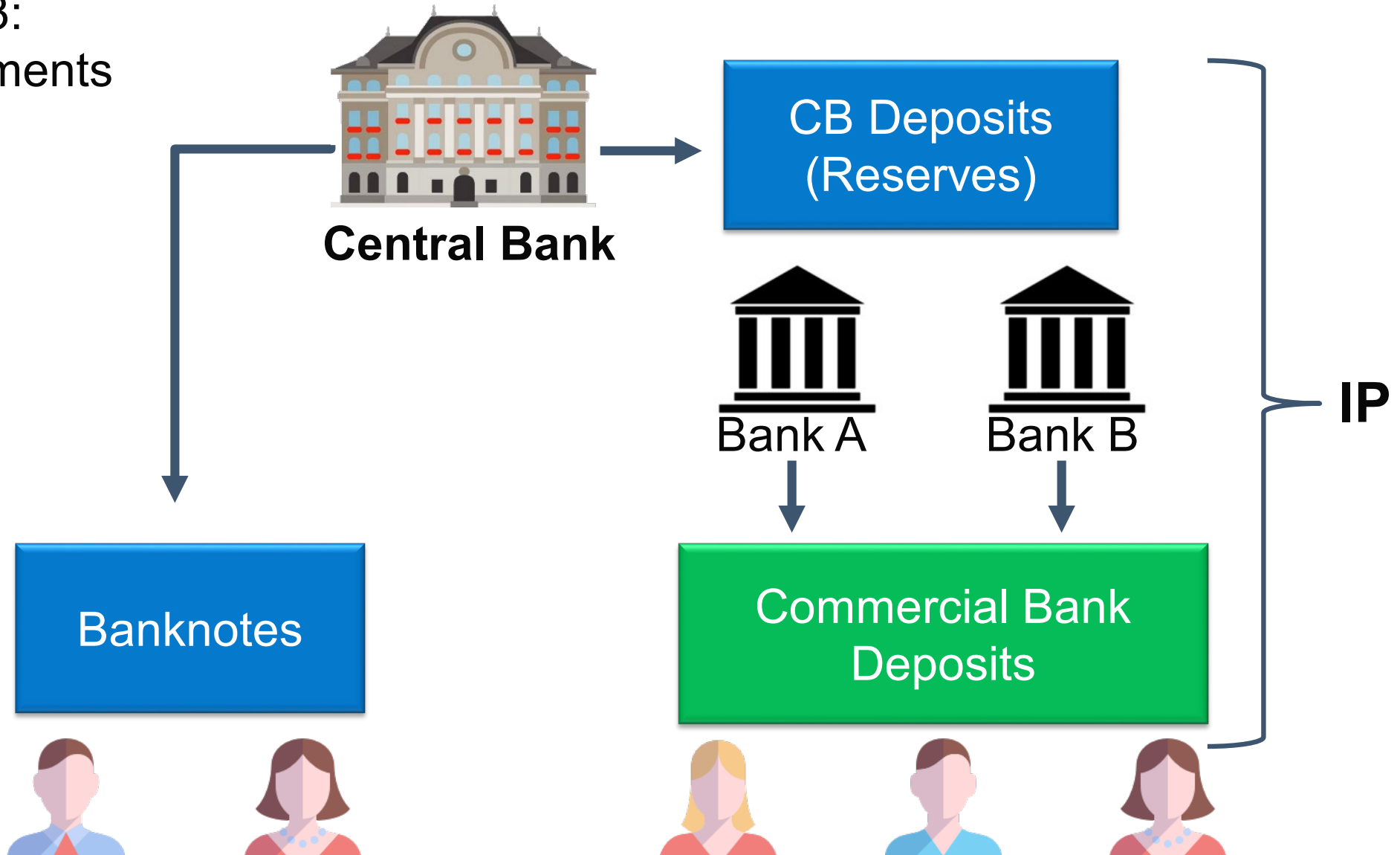
Alternative 1: Link DLT



Alternative 2: Private Stablecoins



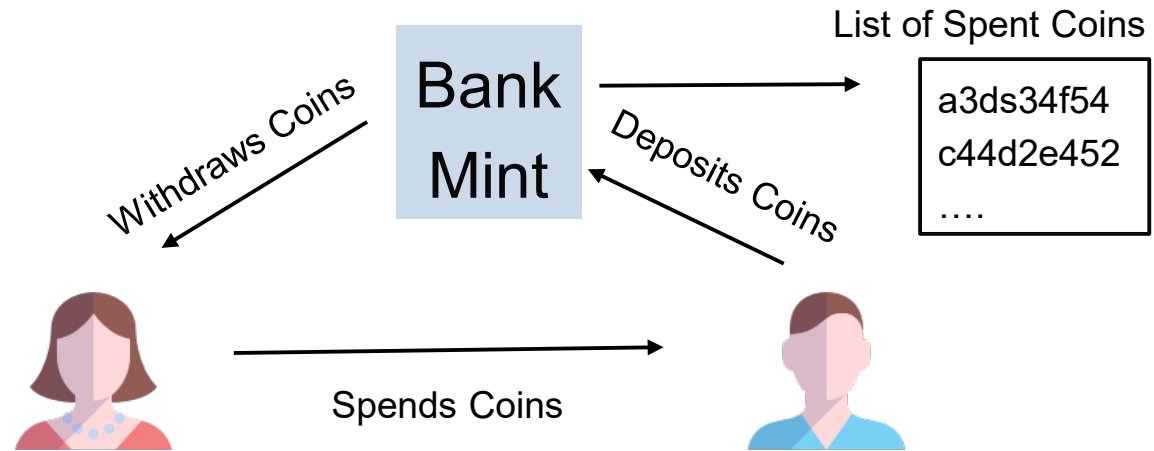
Alternative 3: Instant Payments



Different Ways to Issue a CBDC: (1) Architecture

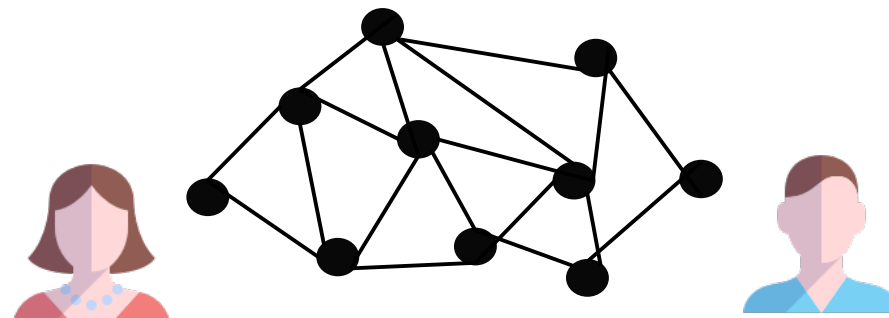
Centralized: eCash Architecture

- Central Bank maintains only a list of spent coins (no payer data)
- Payee checks whether coin has been double-spent by depositing it.
- Easily scalable.



Decentralized: DLT Architecture:

- CBDC issued as a token on DLT.
- Payer and Payee data available.
- Scalability more difficult.

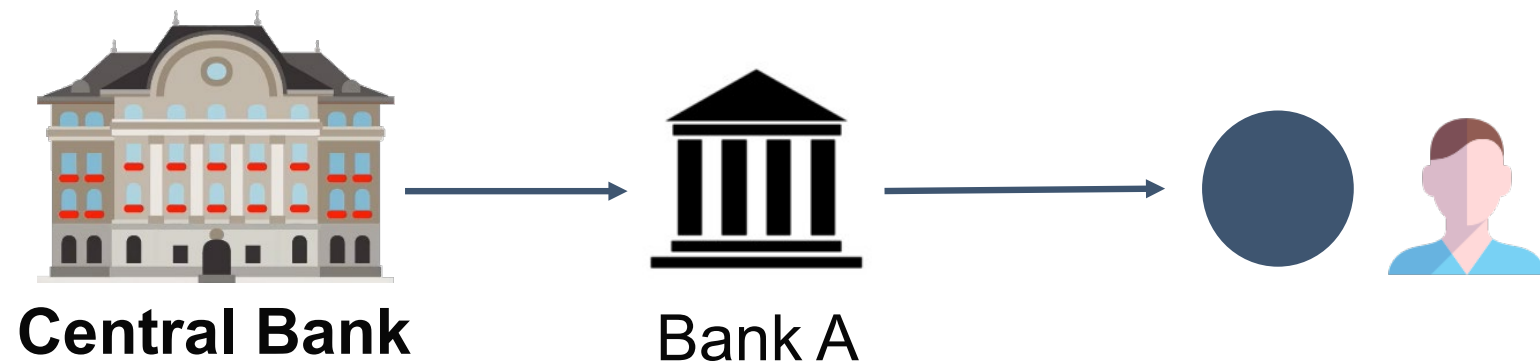


Different Ways to Issue a rCBDC: (2) One vs Two-Tier System

A. One-Tier



B. Two-Tier



Retail CBDC Concerns

- Financial Stability concerns:
 - Competition with commercial bank deposits poses the risk of disintermediation of the commercial banking sector; banks could lose a cheap and stable source of funding.
 - During times of great uncertainty/volatility a CBDC could make banks more prone to runs, if it is easier to convert deposits into CBDC than into banknotes
- Concerns regarding mandate/role of central banks (the state): What is the role of central banks in retail payments? Isn't it the role of the private sector to provide services to end customers?
- Concerns regarding privacy: CBDC is potentially a perfect tool for mass surveillance. (For how to issue a privacy-preserving CBDC see SNB Working Paper 2021-03).

Thank you for your attention!

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