

Implications of Bank of Italy and ECB research on CBDCs in EMDC

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CBDC in EMDEs: Opportunities and Challenges

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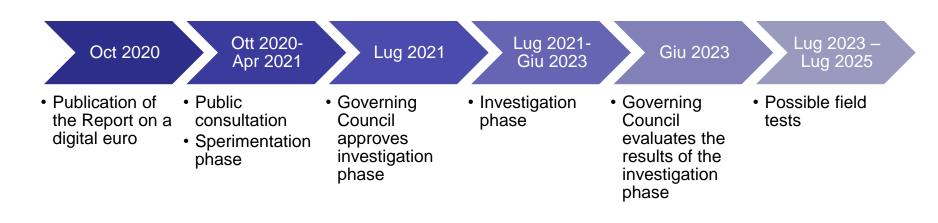
Outline

- 1. The digital euro project
- 2. Potential international implications of a digital euro
- 3. Conclusions

The digital euro project

- As other central banks, the ECB is considering the possibility of issuing a CBDC, i.e. a digital euro (D€)
- If issued, D€ will be a liability of the Eurosystem available to the public
- The Eurosystem wants to be ready to introduce a D€, if needed.

Timeline of the project



The international impact of a D€ will depend on several design choices of the D€ that have not been set yet, e.g.:

- what level of remuneration?
- which intermediaries will distribute the D€ to the public?
 only euro area (EA) banks, subsidiaries of foreign banks,
 payment service providers etc.
- who can hold D€? EA households, SMEs, non-EA residents etc.
- ...

In the payment market, a digital euro well integrated with the cross-border payment system would reduce remittance costs for foreign living in the EA.

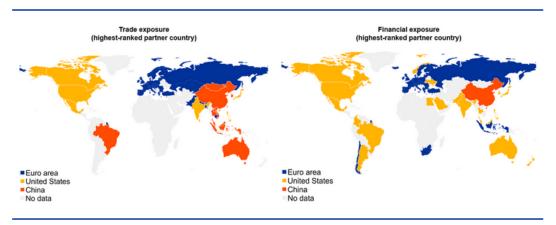
More generally, a key design choice for the potential international implications of a digital euro is whether/how much D€ non-EA residents will be able to hold.

Two main implications of allowing non-residents to use D€:

First, a D€ would increse the demand for euro, leading to an appreciation of the exchange rate.

To the extreme, it brings the risk of **digital currency substitution** – or digital "eurization", particularly EMDEs with unstable currencies/weak fundamentals and/or integrated with the European market

International trade and financial linkages with the United States, the euro area and China



Sources: ADB MRIO 2019, IMF CPIS, Haver Analytics, IntLink and ECB staff calculations.

Notes: International trade and financial exposures as of 2019. Trade exposures vis-à-vis the United States, the euro area and China are calculated based on Belotti, F. et al. (2021), "icio – Economic Analysis with Inter-Country Input-Output tables", *Stata Journal*, forthcoming. Financial exposures are calculated as the sum of total portfolio investment assets and liabilities of a country held in either the United States, the euro area or China. All data are in US dollars. The financial exposures to China include Hong Kong.

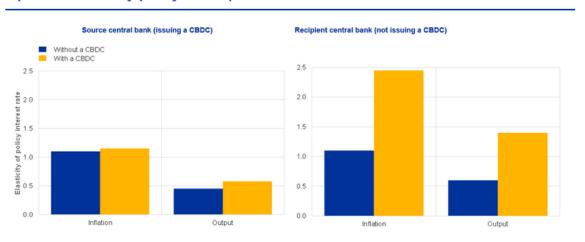
See Panetta (2021), "Hic sunt leones" – open research questions on the international dimension of central bank digital currencies, speech at the ECB-CEBRA conference on international aspects of digital currencies and fintech

The second implication is related to **global spillovers**.

Issuing a D€ can magnify the cross-border transmission of shocks, increase exchange rate volatility and alter capital flow dynamics.

Economies not issuing a CBDC can be subject to stronger spillovers. Their authorities would need to be more active to stabilize the economy, e.g. central banks need to be more reactive to output and inflation fluctuations

Optimal monetary policy in the presence and absence of a CBDC



Source: Ferrari, M., Mehl, A. and Stracca, L. (2020), "Central bank digital currency in an open economy", CEPR Discussion Paper Series, No 15335, Centre for Economic Policy Research, October.

Notes: Model-based optimal response to output and inflation of the central bank Taylor rule in the presence and absence of CBDC under a fixed-remuneration design. The key parameters optimised are interest rate persistence, the elasticity with respect to inflation and the elasticity with respect to output.

See Panetta (2021), "Hic sunt leones" – open research questions on the international dimension of central bank digital currencies, speech at the ECB-CEBRA conference on international aspects of digital currencies and fintech

Concluding remark

These potential implications should be compared with the structure of the payment ecosystem in 5 or 10 years, i.e. taking into account the evolution of money (emerging forms of digital money, e.g. stablecoins) and of the payment market (e.g. growing concentration, greater integration)