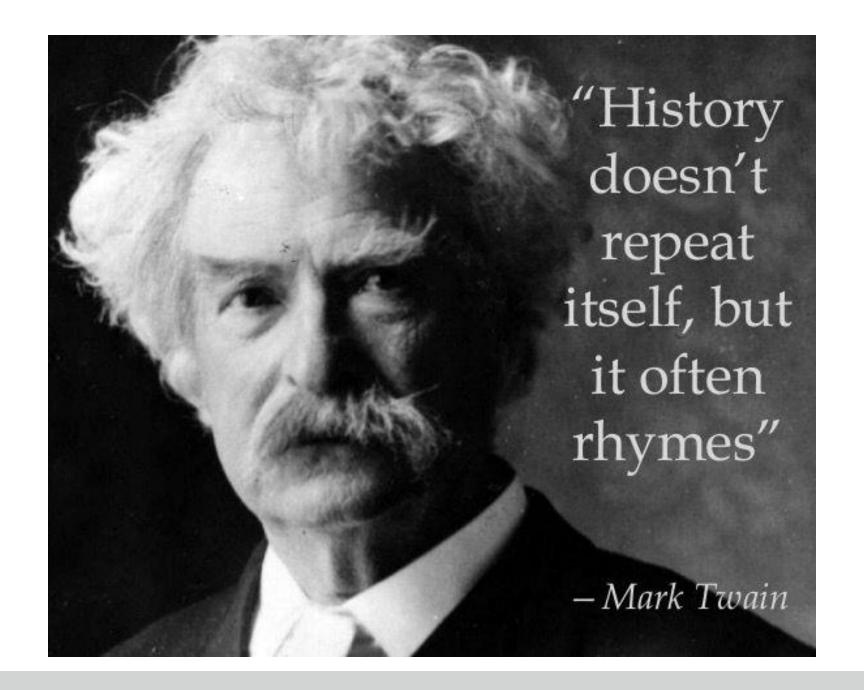


Morten Bech

Swissquote Conference 2020 on Finance and Technology, EFPL, 30 October 2020

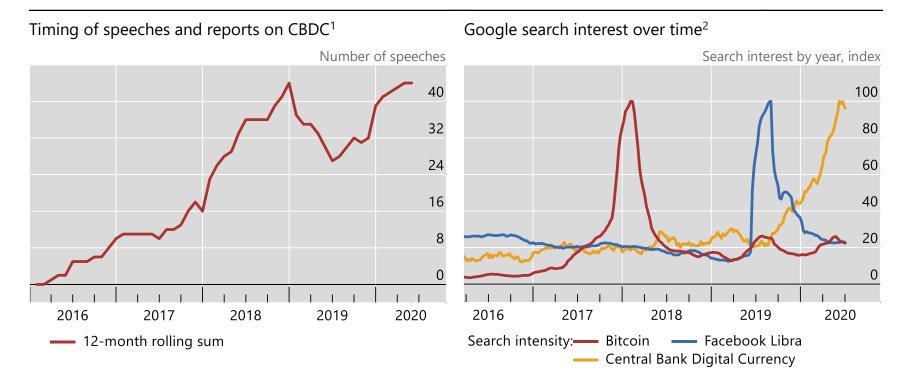
The views in this presentation are those of the presenter and not necessarily those of the BIS



CBDCs are hot stuff

CBDCs: the next hype or the future of payments?

Graph 1

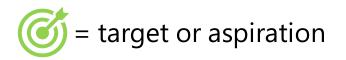


¹ 12-month moving sum of the count of central bankers' speeches resulting from a case-insensitive search for any of the following words/phrases: CBDC; central bank digital currency; digital currency and digital money. ² 12-week moving average of worldwide search interest. The data has been normalised to the 12-week moving average peak of each series. The search was run on search terms "Bitcoin" and "Facebook Libra" and topic "Central Bank Digital Currency". Data accessed on 16 July 2020.

Sources: R Auer, G Cornelli and J Frost, "Rise of the central bank digital currencies: drivers, approaches and technologies", BIS Working Papers, no 880, August 2020.



Key features of a retail CBDC













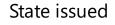


Scalable









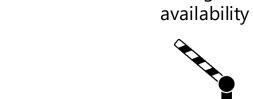


Singleness of currency





Fast





Cross border







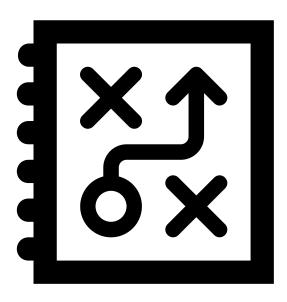






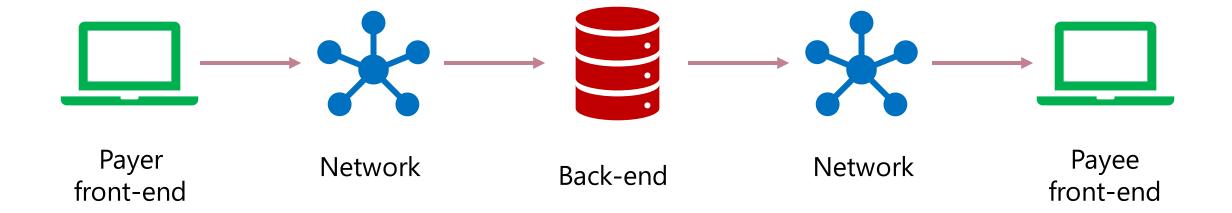
Ease of use

Game plan



- A simple view of payment systems
 - Front-end, network and back-end
- Innovation and payment systems
 - Network is key
- Postal giro system
 - History and a bit of economics
- CBDC v Postal giro

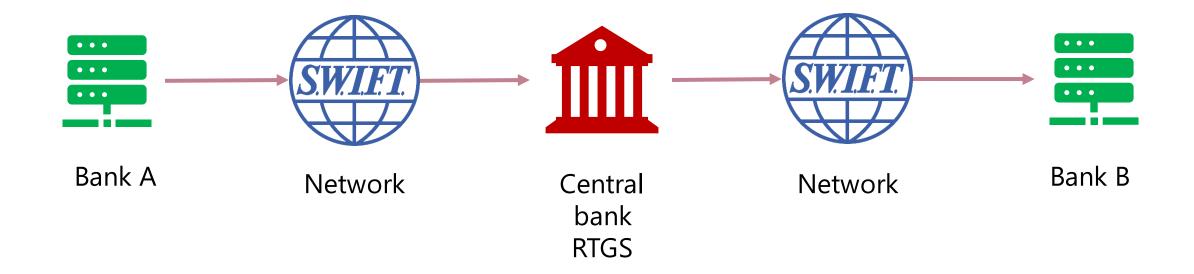
Payment system = front-end, network and back-end





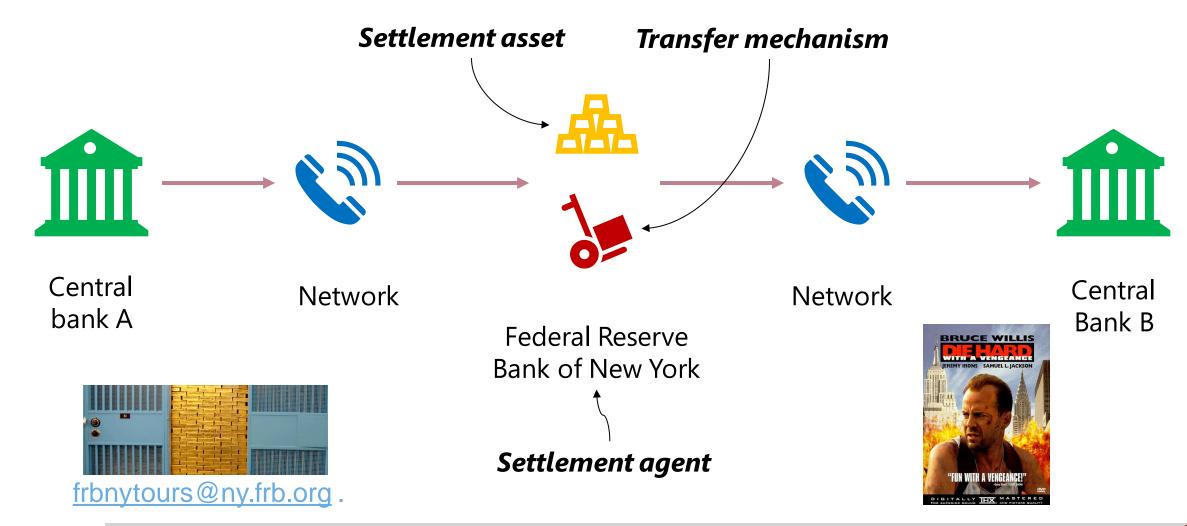
A simple example to fix ideas

Real time gross settlement system





Unpacking the back-end: Gold transfers between central banks

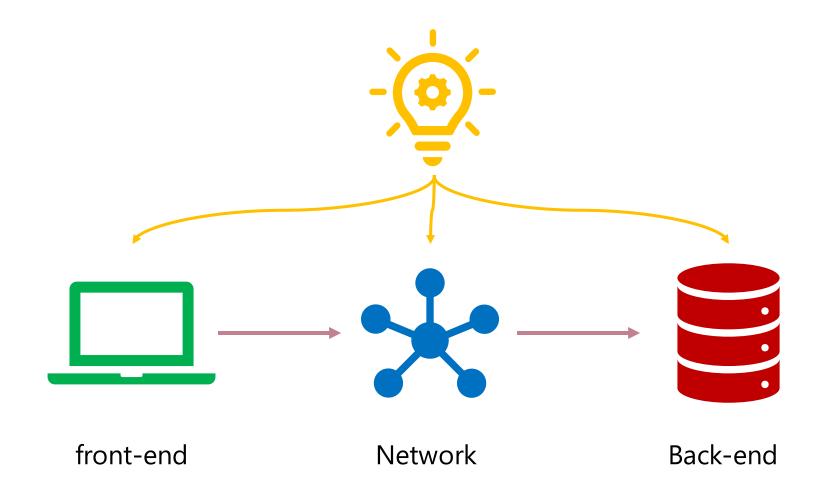




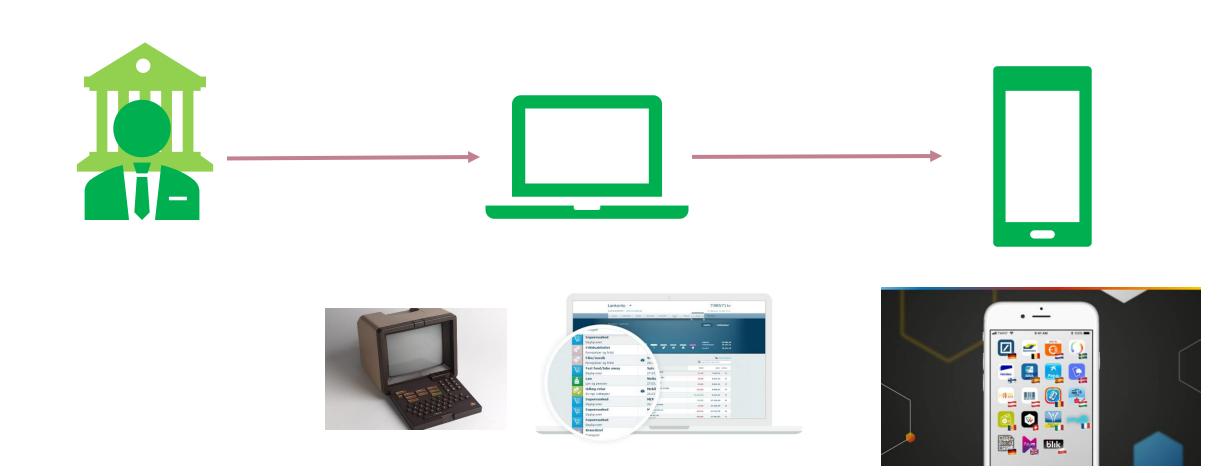


Innovations and payment systems

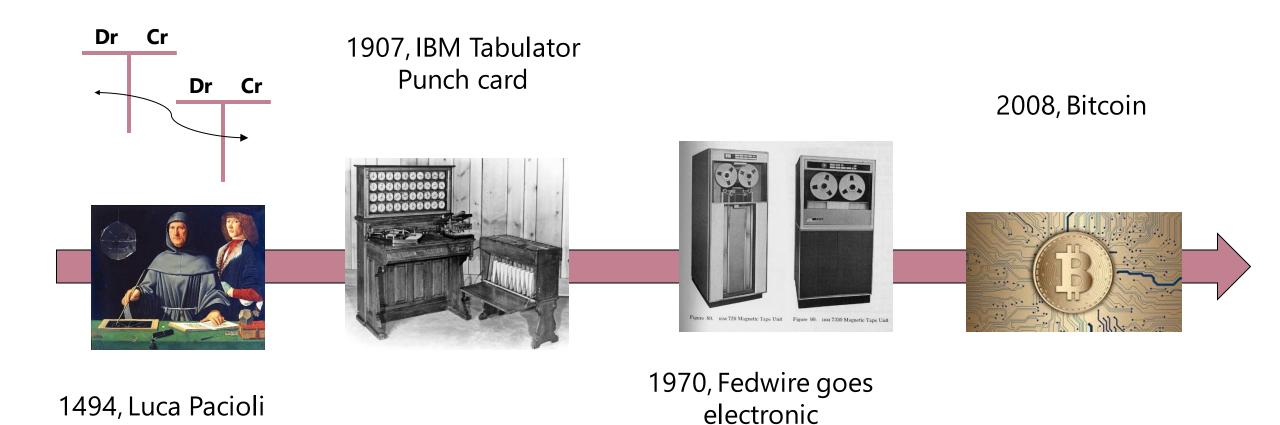
Innovation in payment systems can happen in one (or more) of three places



Recent innovations to the front end: Bank to bank transfers



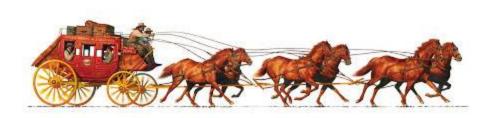
Innovations to the back-end are rare (*I think*):

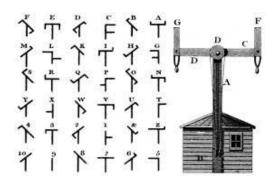




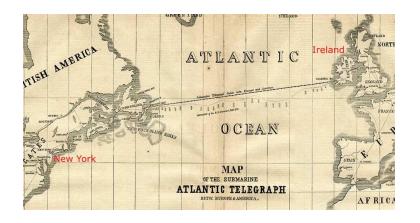
Improvements in "network" technology have always made payments faster

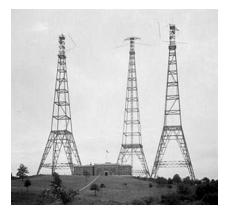








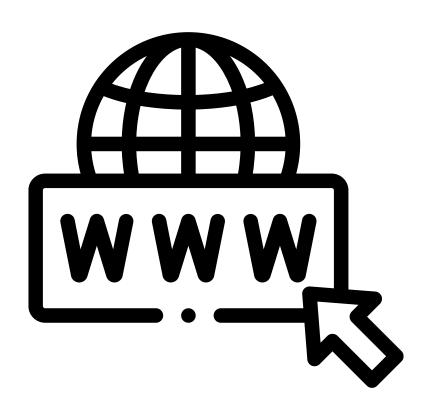






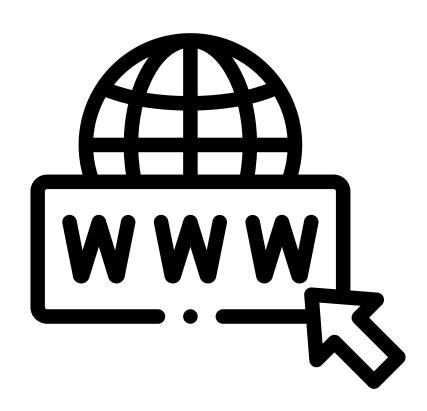


In the beginning God created the heaven, the earth and the internet

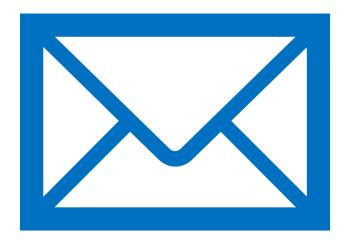


What was the largest communications network before the internet?

In the beginning God created the heaven, the earth and the internet

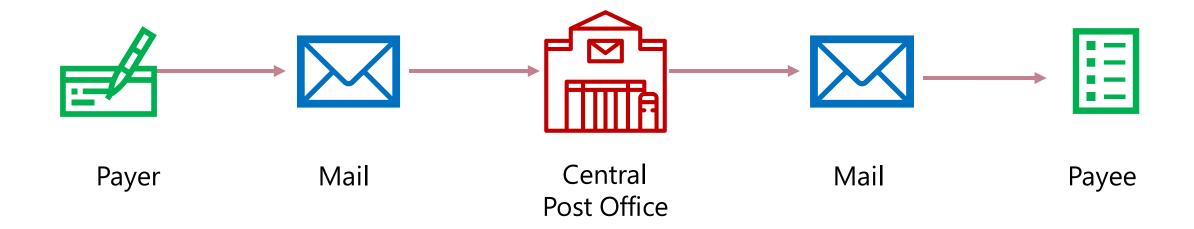


What was the largest communications network before the internet?



A mail based payment system?

Postal Giro (credit transfer system)



Postal banking system



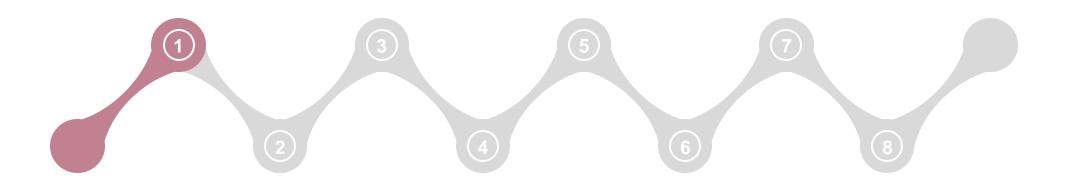


Government Guarantee

1861

Postal Savings Bank

Great Britain first nation to offer such an arrangement. Cheap way to finance government and financial inclusion. Min deposit one shilling (12p) to open account – below that saving stamps. Max deposit £30 per year and £150 max balance.





Postal giro system



1883

Austria (Habsburg Empire)

Emperor Franz Josef inaugurates Post Office Savings Bank based on the "English Model". The Bank director Dr Georg Coch introduces credit transfer (giro) system to minimize demand for coinage.





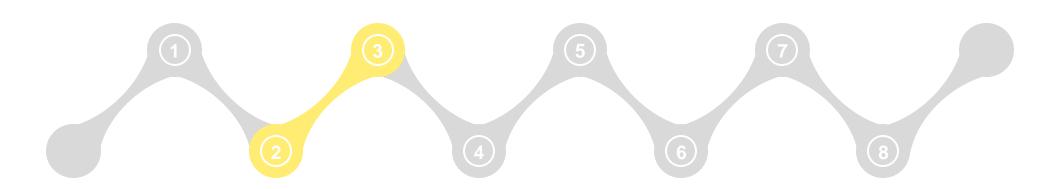
The diffusion of giro systems



1925

Postal giro systems are spreading

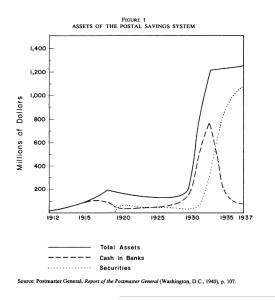
Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France (Monaco), Germany, Holland, Italy (San Marion, Vatican), Japan, Luxembourg, Morocco, Sweden and Switzerland (Liechtenstein)





The Money Flower **Electronic Central bank** State issued Widely accessible Peer to peer D 100,000 rose PRJ.JASPER (RSC) (M) (A) (B) Giro Bech and Garratt (2017)

Run risk and postal saving banks



1930s





Great depression

During the Great Depression of the 1930s postal savings account deposits in the United States rose to \$1.2 billion, a nearly eight-fold increase over the \$153 million on deposit in 1929.



O'Hara M and D Easley (1979), "The postal savings system in the depression" Journal of Economic History Sep Vol 39 No 3 pp 741-53



Golden age



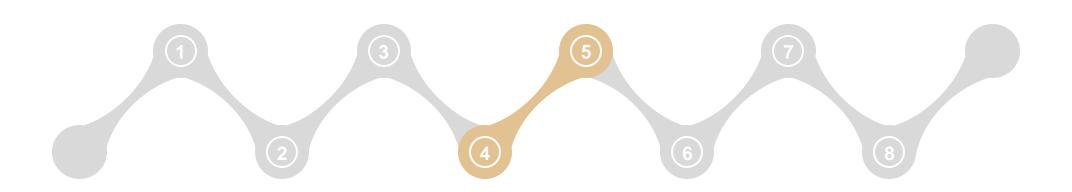
1960-70s

Postal giro systems

UK: 1968

Iceland: 1971

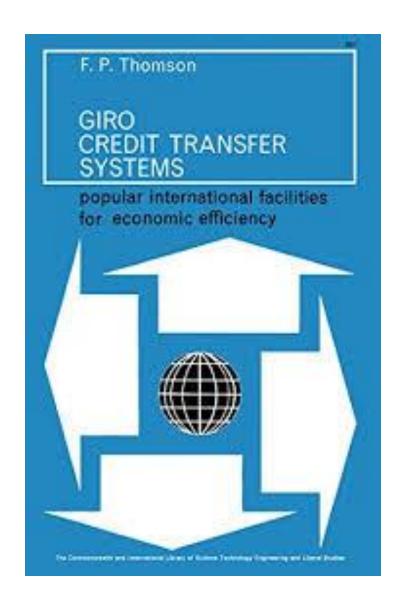
Big steps in terms of automation to deal with volumes. Bank-owned giro network set up in some countries



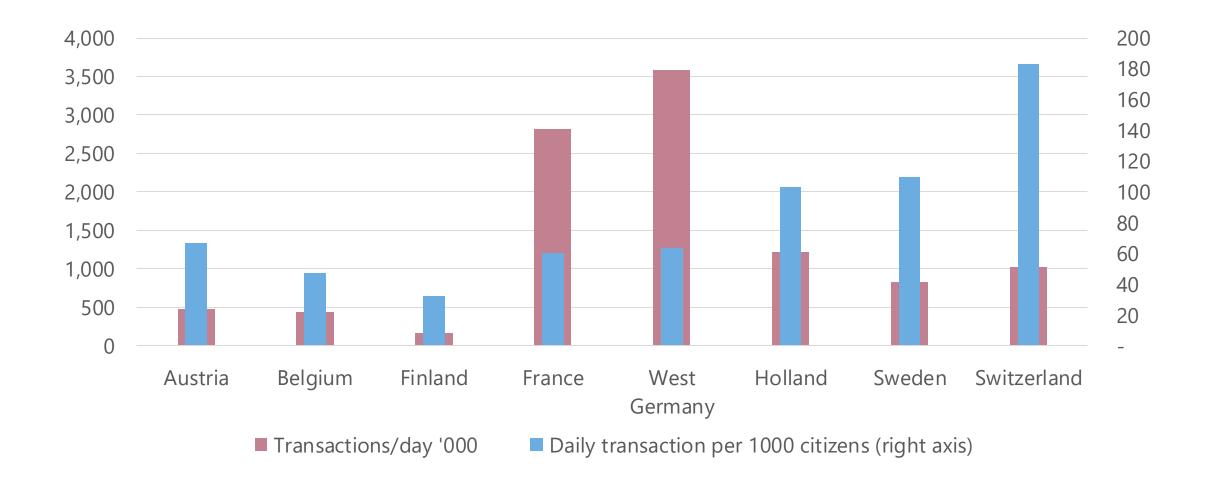


The source

- UK study of giro systems abroad
- Published 1964
- Includes detailed analysis of the
 - bank transfers in the UK
 - giro transfers Sweden
 - Giro more efficient
- UK implemented a giro system in 1968



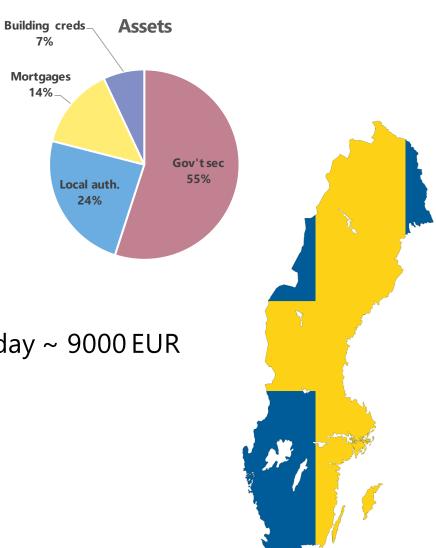
Giro transfers by country - 1962





Facts about the Swedish Post Giro system 1962

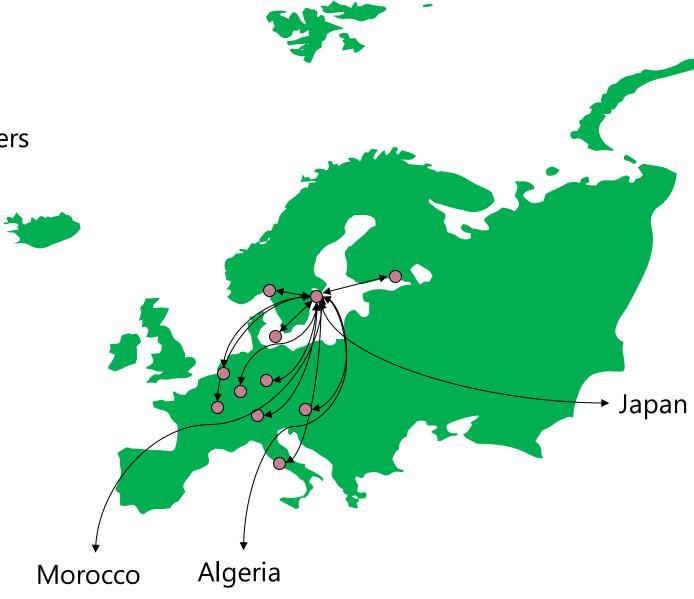
- 462K accounts Pop 7.5m (4.5m working age)
 - 62 (102) per 1000
- Free account to account transfers
- 258m transactions => 560 transactions per accounts
- Value transferred 480B SEK ~ 5 x GDP
- Account balances 2.8B SEK, Avg 6000 SEK ~ 92000 SEK today ~ 9000 EUR
- Accounts
 - Interest income: 125m SEK (4.4% Rol)
 - 33m -Fees:
 - Costs: <u>150m</u> -
 - Profit: 8m -





Swedish international giro network in 1962

- Free transfer to other Nordic countries
- Direct connections 10.2 m account holders
- 317k transactions
- £32m value ~ £600m today
- £100 average ~ £2000 today
- Foreign account holders allowed eg
 - West Germany: 203
 - USA*: 60
 - Finland: 53
 - UK*: 30

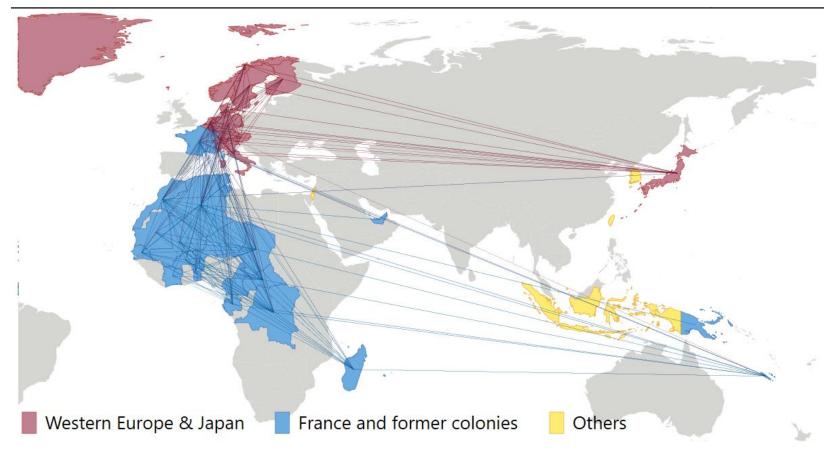




^{*} Did not have own postal giro system

Global giro network

Global giro network Graph X



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.

Sources: F P Thomson, "Giro credit transfer systems: popular international facilities for economic efficiency", Pergamon Press Ltd, London, 1964; author's elaboration.

Community detection by fna.com. Graph by Alan Villegas

What made the international payments possible?

- Standards and a multilateral clearing mechanism by a small institution in Switzerland
 - Nobody knows it
 - It is located in a city that with begins with a "B"

What made the international payments possible?

- Standards and a multilateral clearing mechanism by a small institution in Switzerland
 - Nobody knows it
 - It is located in Bern





Liberalisation



1980-90s

Privatization

The liberalization wave of the last decades of the 20th century affected the postal giro systems. I many countries postal banks and giro systems were privatized. Still exists but varying degree of state backing



Key features of a retail CBDC





















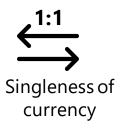


















Fast



















Legal framework







border

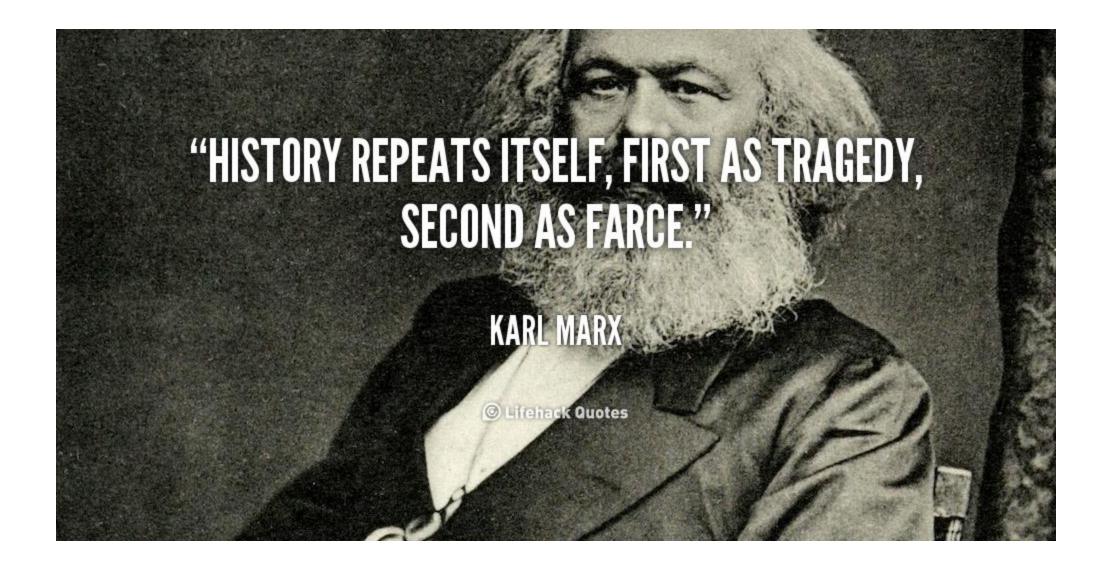




Ease of use





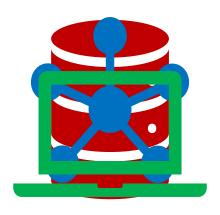




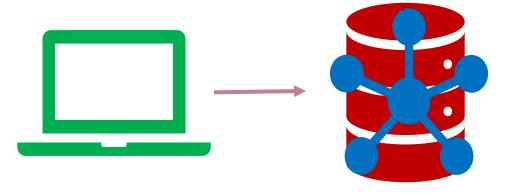
Extra slides

Sometimes some of or all the elements are one: Cash and bitcoin











Multiple front-ends, networks, and back-ends: Home Banking

