



Brazilian CBDC
The Digital Real

CDPP/IEPE/CdG

Governor

Roberto Campos Neto

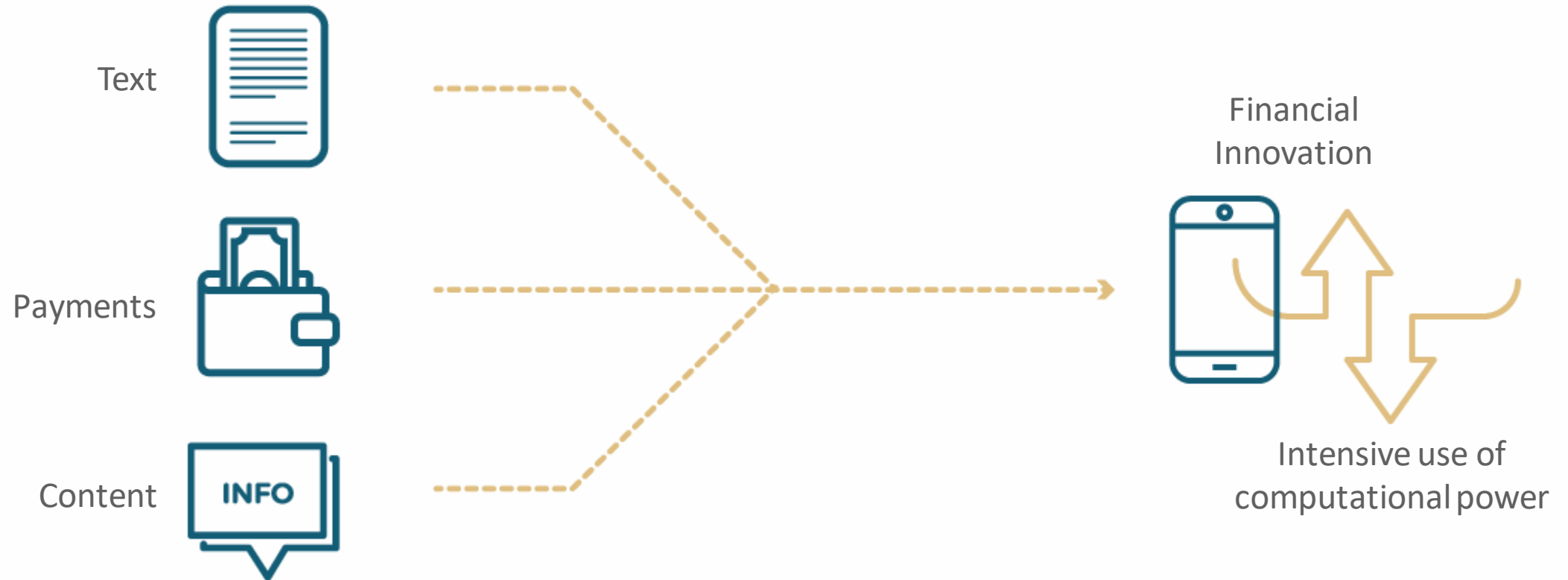
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A CBDC for Brazil:

- Domestic & Global drivers

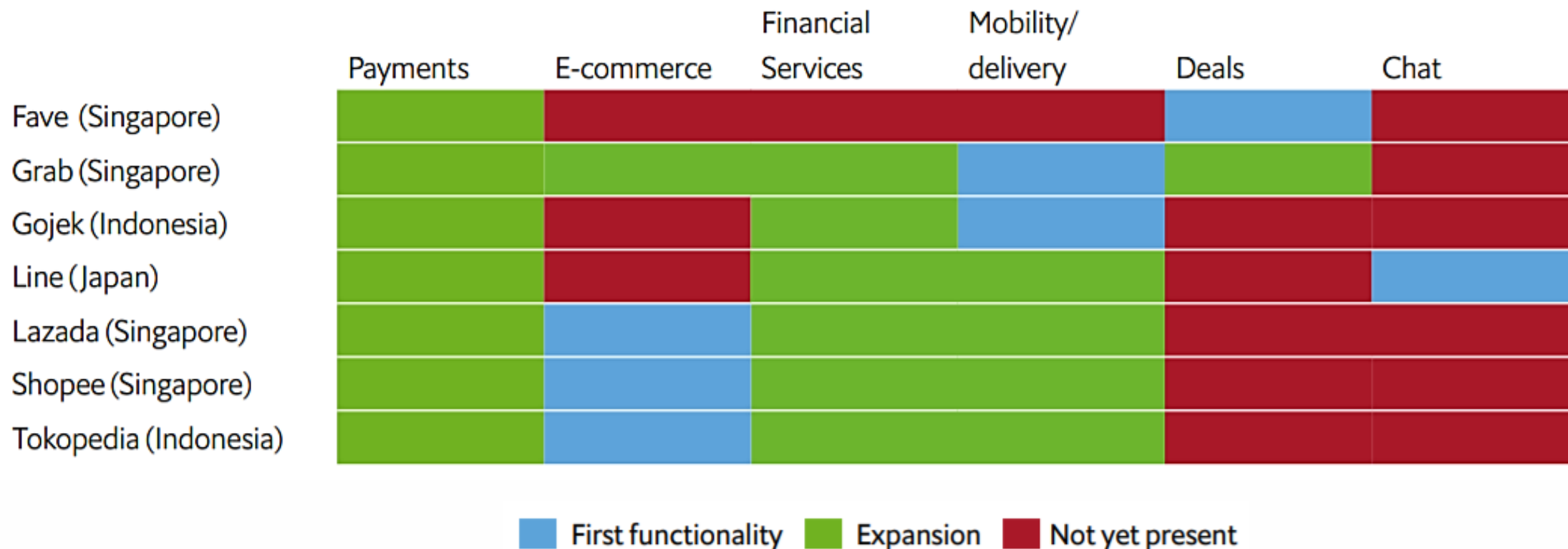


Digital Transformation: Convergence



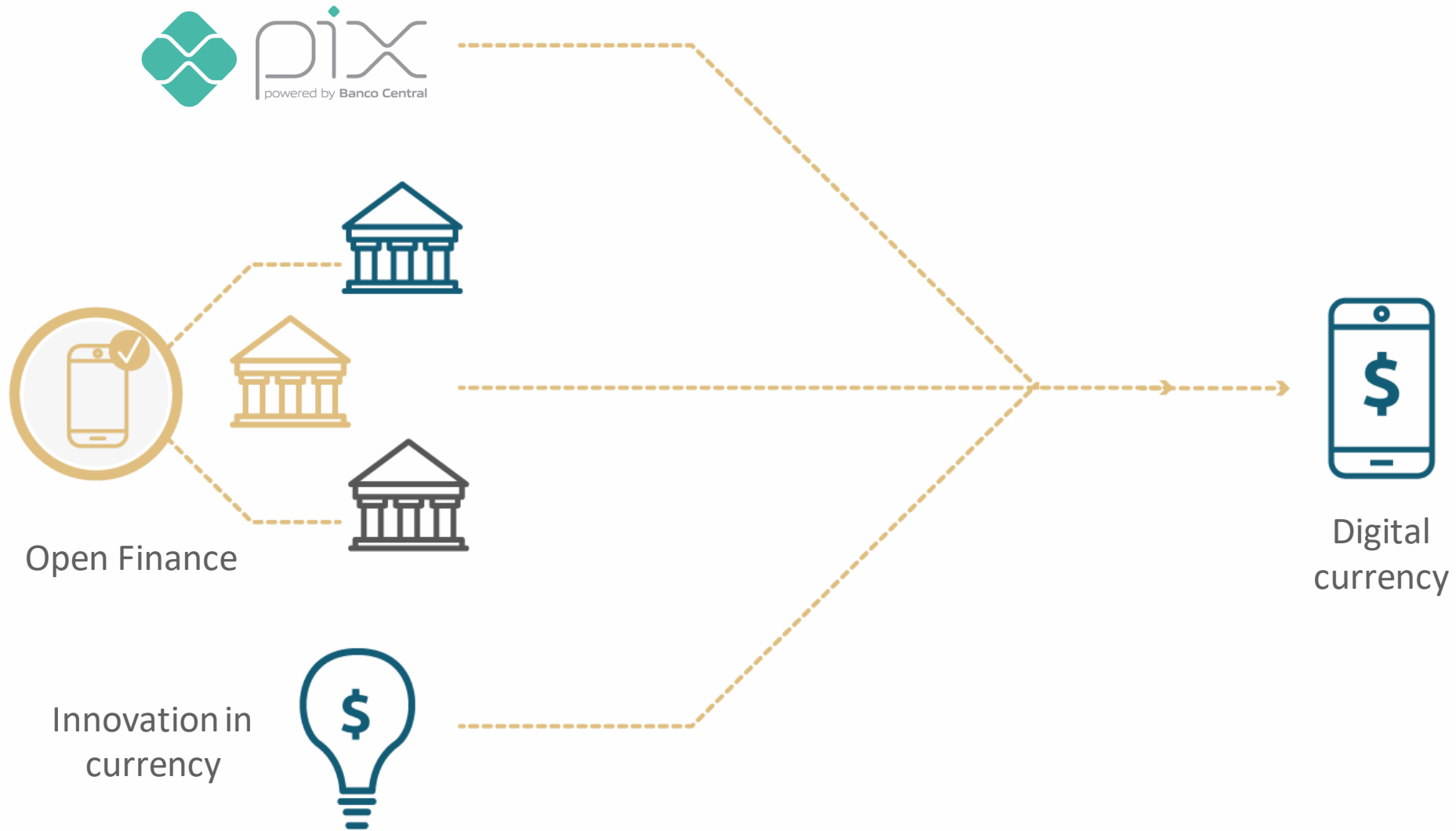
Digital Transformation: Convergence

Payments are the core element of the super-app value proposition in Asia



Note. Mobility / delivery also includes food delivery, ride-hailing and logistics services. Financial services include banking, insurance and investment services. Deals include coupons or discounts on dining, staycation, travel, movies and other lifestyle products.

Innovation in the financial system



Three kinds of “practical” applications, internationally observed:

1. Wholesale payments (Europe, Singapore, Switzerland)
2. Instant payments (Bahamas, China, Sweden)
3. Fostering new business models (Brazil, Canada, Korea)



Opportunities

- Reduced transaction costs and friction for:
 - designing, distributing, negotiating and settling financial deals
- High degree of
 - standardization and functional interoperability, reuse and composability of financial services
 - auditability, traceability and transparency
 - accountability: software-based governance
- Financial inclusion
 - automatic tools available to everyone, with transparency and non-discriminatory execution

Challenges

- Scalability and settlement fees
 - blockchain platforms are limiting
- Limited interoperability
 - blockchains \Leftrightarrow traditional financial services
- Lack of maturity
 - Governance: potential for facilitating the crime of money laundering
 - Technology: Operational risks, poor implementation choices, failed software execution and interdependencies

DeFi: Architecture

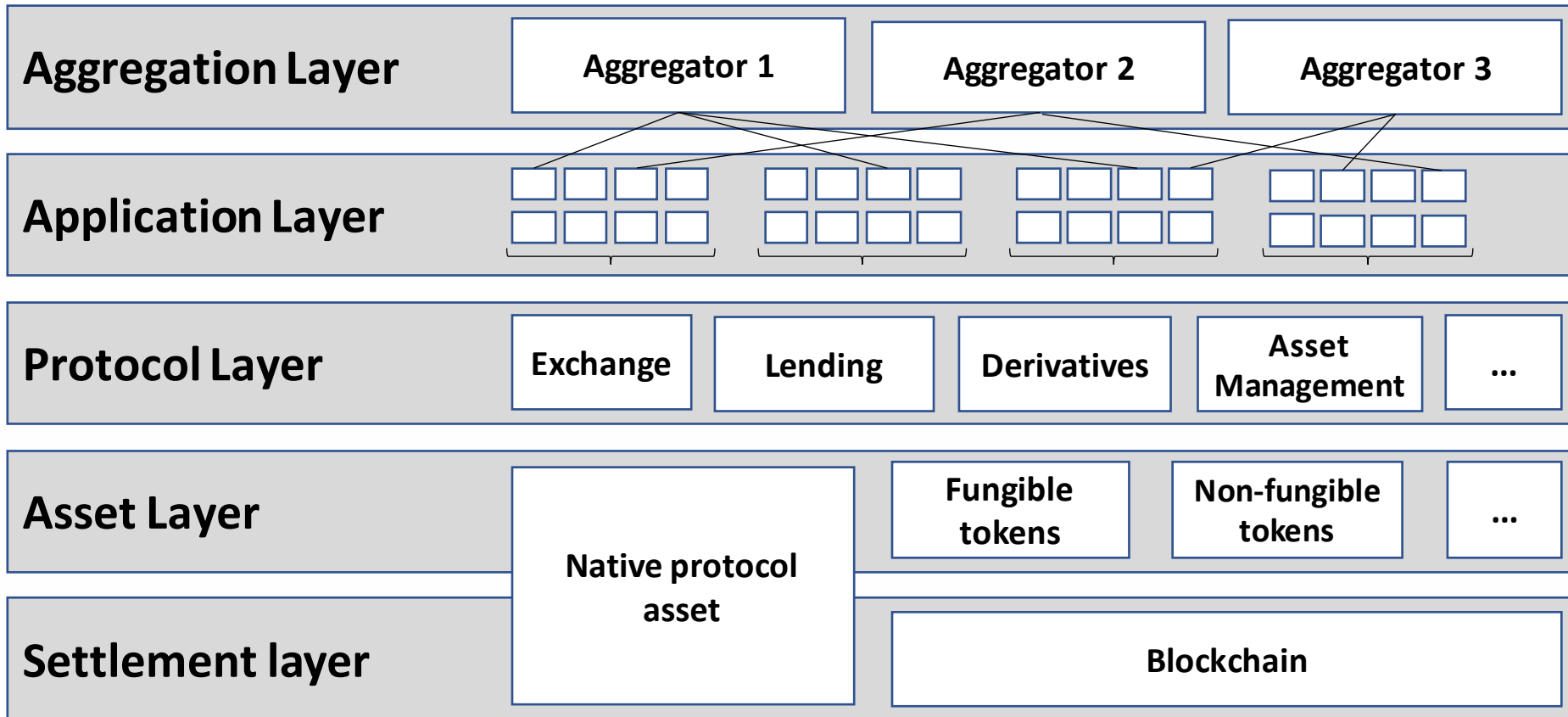
Platforms that aggregate several applications from the previous layer

Development of user-oriented applications

Standardizations for specific business models

Standards for issuing tokens representing financial instruments




Blockchain and its native token



A CBDC for Brazil: The Digital Real



Policy objectives

-  **Innovation and competition in a digital economy**
-  Improved cross-border payments
-  Reduction in the use of cash

Challenges

- Must enable uses that go beyond the payment solutions we have available today.
 - It should take advantage of the business ecosystem we expect to emerge from the open banking.
 - Demand already exists – Lift and Regulatory Sandbox.
- Depends upon maturation

BC# Agenda

Internal markets

International discussion

An instrument for the BCB to fulfill its mission in a digital economy

Guidelines:

- Extension of the Brazilian real
 - Emission by BCB
 - Custody and distribution by the payment system
- Retail payments
 - On-line and, eventually, off-line
- ***Innovative models development***
 - *programmable money, smart contracts, IoT*
- Non interest-bearing
- Guarantee of legal certainty
- Data privacy and security
 - Bank secrecy and Brazilian General Data Protection Act
- Preventing and combating money laundering
 - Compliance with court orders to track illicit transactions
- Interoperability and integration
 - Cross-border payments
- High cyber resilience

Risk: disintermediation

CBDC Dilemma:

How to promote widespread use without pushing the system towards *narrow banking*?

Digital Real Dilemma:

How to provide liquidity to **foster innovation** without pushing the system towards *narrow banking*?

Digital Real Dilemma

Possible solutions

CBDC Shadowing

Banks could be allowed to issue deposits based on the amount of their own deposits transformed in CBDC to access programmable money and smart contracts functionalities.

Regulated liabilities network

Banks could be allowed to tokenize deposits to be used in a new platform of intermediation, together with a CBDC, with access to programmable money and smart contracts functionalities.

DLT vs Centralized

Guidelines	DLT	Centralized
New business models	✓	Is it flexible enough ?
Retail payments	✗ Lack of scalability	✓
Two-tier system	✓	✓
Non interest-bearing	✓	✓
Bank secrecy and Privacy	✗ More players with data access	✓
AML	✓	✓
Cross-border payments	Dependent on technology coordination	Dependent on technology coordination
Cyber resilience	Lack of certified professionals Larger attack surface	Internal attacks

Next steps



Debate on established guidelines



Society's perception of applicable technologies and use cases



Pace of implementation

- 2022: PoC / Innovation lab; 2023: Pilots; 2024: Full implementation

Thanks



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