

Master of Financial Technology

FNT 628

**Blockchain and
Cryptocurrencies**



Lecture 7

FNT 628

Blockchain and Cryptocurrencies

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Cryptocurrency & Monetary Policy

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Introduction

- The emergence of cryptocurrencies enabled by the development of intelligent digital technologies, could be a challenge to the monopoly of official central bank-controlled currencies.
- Cryptocurrencies are increasingly thought of as actual currencies that can be used as mediums of exchange.
- Understanding the capacity of cryptocurrencies to replace current currencies requires an examination of how well cryptocurrencies fulfil the main attributes of money: namely a measure of value, a store of value and a medium of exchange.
- We show that the attractiveness of a currency rests on two characteristics: first, its stability – knowing that the value it represents in terms of what it can buy (be it a particular commodity like gold or a basket of goods and services included in the consumer price index) is broadly constant – and second, how widely accepted it is, known as the extensiveness of the network.
- Our analysis shows that the volume of transactions carried out using cryptocurrencies is still insignificant compared to those carried out using official currencies.
- This implies that, at least for the moment, cryptocurrencies are not real contenders to replace official currencies.

Introduction

- However, cryptocurrencies do have interesting characteristics that make them attractive in ways other currencies are not.
- They are truly global in nature and easily accessible to potential users.
- The US dollar and possibly the euro are global currencies but might not always be as readily available (for instance, if a government wants to restrict their use in its jurisdiction).
- Also, the fact that they are not backed by a government protects them from political influence and the threat of manipulation.
- Our second issue is how cryptocurrencies might alter the nature of monetary policy and its application.
- The management of traditional money by monetary policy authorities (ie central banks) is partly automatic (or at least rules-based) and partly discretionary.

Introduction

- A cryptocurrency's protocol is operated by a predefined algorithm, making its management fully automatic. It is currently difficult to imagine how algorithms could be fully effective in dealing with complex decisions in an uncertain world.
- More importantly however, the lack of a real person behind the automatic decision-making implies that such algorithms could not be held to account.
- This is an important shortcoming because the value of a currency is a crucial component of a society's ability to prosper and therefore decision making in relation to that currency is a power that should be carefully monitored.
- Monetary policymakers who are granted that power are part of the package of national policies that are subject to monitoring and review.
- Monetary policymakers can ultimately be dismissed if deemed necessary.

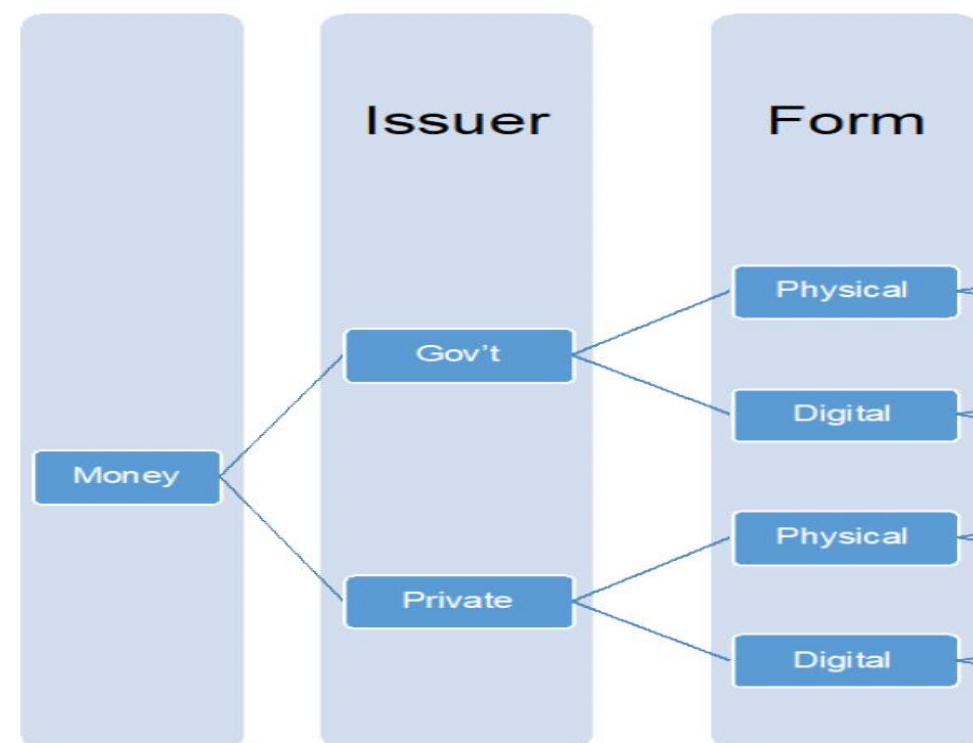
CRYPTOCURRENCIES: A ROLE AS MONEY?

- Money is a social convention that, in particular, facilitates trade when there is a lack of a double coincidence of wants, by solving the problem of a lack of trust in exchanges.
- In practice, money tends to be defined by the three functions it traditionally performs: first, a unit of account, as it serves as a common measure of value for goods and services traded in an economy; second, a medium of exchange, as an item accepted for the payment of goods and services, and for the repayment of debts; third, a store of value, a way to store wealth in order to transfer purchasing power from the present to the future.
- To perform these tasks, money can take various forms, including non-perishable goods and non-financial and financial assets.
- Various goods and assets have been used and even co-existed as money, but some have been very successful while others have led to monetary instability and have been replaced.
- Therefore, money can vary both with respect to its characteristics and its relative success in performing its three main functions.

A taxonomy of money: where do cryptocurrencies fit in?

- Before we turn to the conditions for the success of a particular form of money, it is useful to classify the various types of money to understand how cryptocurrencies differ from other forms of money.
- We focus on three main criteria (among others discussed by Bech and Garratt, 2017): a) the issuer: government or private; b) the form it takes: physical or digital; and c) how transactions are settled: centralised or decentralised.

Figure 1: A taxonomy of money



A taxonomy of money: where do cryptocurrencies fit in?

- Cryptocurrencies would thus represent a form of money that was not previously available as a particular combination in the money taxonomy. Specifically, cryptocurrencies are:
- Privately issued. This is not new *per se*. Privately-issued currencies have been used and have performed well in the past. However, unlike bank deposits for instance, they are not a liability and cannot be redeemed.
- Digital. This is also not new *per se*; it is similar to electronic money issued by central and commercial banks. Like this type of money, cryptocurrencies are also fiduciary (they have no intrinsic value).
- Allowing the settlement of transactions in a decentralised fashion. Exchanges via cryptocurrencies are peer-to-peer.
- Decentralised ledger technology (DLT) – for example, the blockchain – is used to avoid the so-called ‘double spending problem’ that arises with digital currencies because of their easy replicability and which is traditionally solved through record-keeping by a trusted central agent.
- This means that with a DLT there is no central authority needed for the settlement of digital transactions between counterparties.
- In fact, no single entity is responsible for operating cryptocurrencies, though a number of intermediaries are needed to provide technical services (a digital wallet is needed to use the cryptocurrencies, and intermediaries are involved when exchanging them with other currencies, etc.).
- Essentially, the novelty of cryptocurrencies is the feasibility of peer-to-peer digital transactions (see Figure 1).

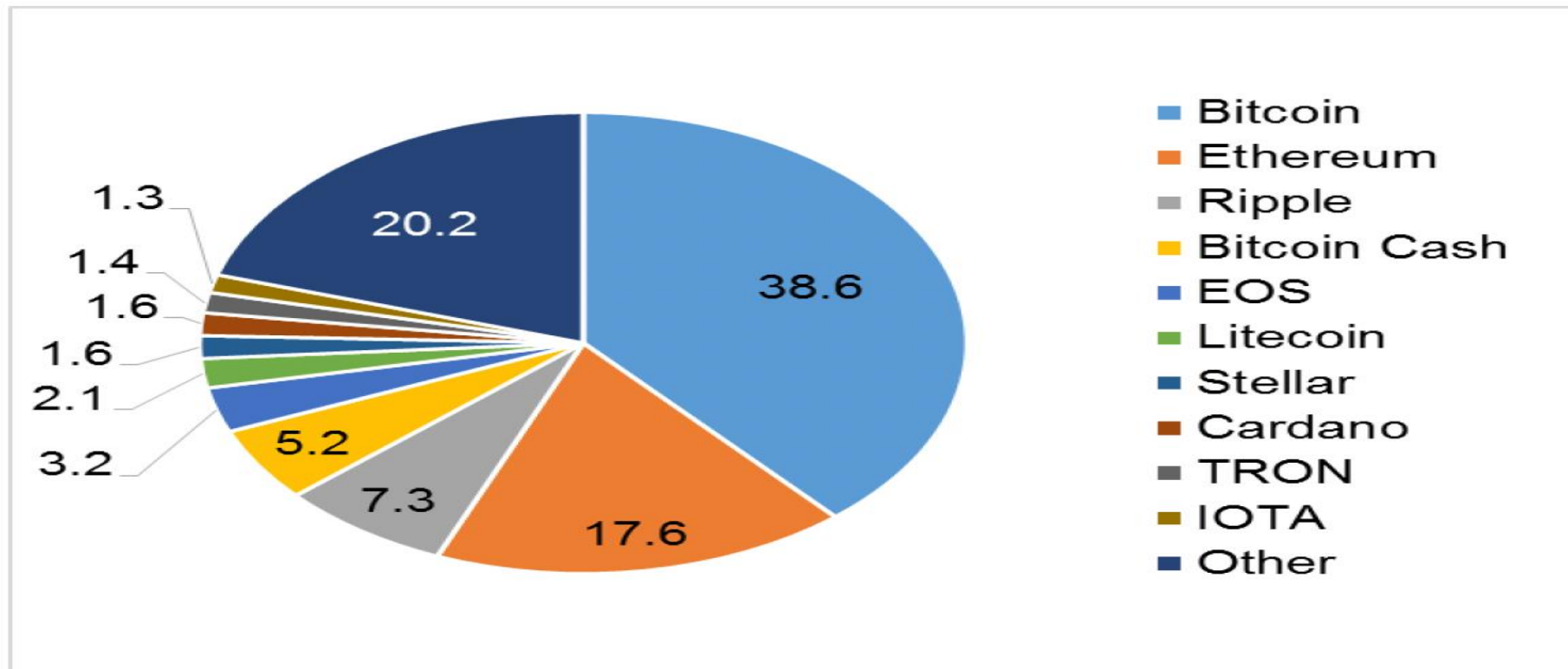
A taxonomy of money: where do cryptocurrencies fit in?

- **What could be the main advantages of cryptocurrencies given these main characteristics?**
- • Decentralisation would ensure (almost) anonymity of transactions, which is good for privacy, although it could also mean that cryptocurrencies can facilitate transactions related to illegal activities or tax evasion.
- Arguably cryptocurrencies are even more prone to such activities than cash given the enhanced possibility to handle large transactions.
- The DLT is also in principle less vulnerable to malicious attacks compared to centralised systems and therefore should allow a reliable ledger of past transactions to be maintained;
- • Private issuance is decided not by a political institution but by an algorithm which is seen by supporters of cryptocurrencies as a way to avoid discretionary decisions that can lead to too much inflation.
- The automatic issuance of cryptocurrencies would also increase transparency (for anyone able to read the algorithm at least) and the predictability of their 'monetary policy'. As we will later discuss, this is also a disadvantage because discretionary decision-making allows for flexibility to deal with shocks.
- • The digital form of cryptocurrencies and the absence of a link to a particular jurisdiction allow for a truly global and easily accessible currency that could facilitate global trade.

The state of cryptocurrencies

- At least 1500 cryptocurrencies exist but a vast majority of cryptocurrency transactions are done in just a few of them.
- At the end of May 2018 cryptocurrencies represented around \$330 billion in terms of market value (Figure 2).
- The 10 most important represented 80 percent of the total market, while the two most important, bitcoin and etherium, represented around 55 percent of the market value.
- comparison, bills and coins issued by the Fed represented at the same time \$1.6 trillion, while those issued by the European Central Bank represented €1.2 trillion.

Figure 2: Market shares of cryptocurrencies (market prices, May 2018, in %)



Source: Bruegel based on coinmarketcap.com.

Note: 'Other' represents more than 1500 other cryptocurrencies currently exchanged.

The state of cryptocurrencies

- Table 1 compares the euro and bitcoin in terms of number and value of transactions.
- It shows that cryptocurrencies are nowhere close to replacing today's major currencies.
- In addition, transactions in euro and in bitcoin are not directly comparable: the euro-area number excludes financial institutions and records only transactions resulting from the exchange of goods and services.
- Transactions in bitcoin include all changes in the blockchain ledger (and therefore also financial transactions such as foreign-exchange transactions between bitcoin and other currencies), which means that this number is biased upwards.
- The values of these transactions also tend to be overestimated by the strong increase in the bitcoin value in 2017.

Table 1: Transactions in € vs. bitcoin

		Number of transactions (in billion) per year	Average transaction value	Value of all transactions (in billion) per year
Euro area (in €)	Non-cash (exc. MFI)	79	1,860	146,452
	Cash	129	13	1,653
Bitcoin	in €	0.1	34,228	3,582
	in XBT	0.1	9	0.9

Sources: Bruegel based on tradeblock.com, Bloomberg, ECB, Esselink & Hernández (2017).

Notes: Data for transactions in € is from 2016 while the data for bitcoin transactions is for 2017.

WHAT ARE THE CONDITIONS FOR CURRENCIES TO FULFIL THE FUNCTIONS OF MONEY?

- Historically two key features have characterised successful currencies: price stability and a sufficiently large network of users.
- Among the three functions of money, being a good store of value appears to be a necessary condition for the other two (unit of account and medium of exchange).
- In other words, unless the value of money is relatively stable over time, it will not be widely used, either as an accounting device or a medium of exchange. Stability in the value of the currency, in turn, requires that supply follows demand in a way that avoids both high inflation (rapid loss of value) and deflation (rapid gain in value).
- In practice, the former requires that the supply of the currency is somehow constrained, whereas the latter requires a supply that can be sufficiently elastic in order to keep up with demand.
- But beyond value stability, for a currency to be successful requires a critical mass of users.
- The two features are complementary and mutually reinforcing.
- Currencies are widely used if they have a stable value. However, this is not sufficient: the extent of the network of users is also crucial to the success of a stable currency.
- As a social convention, a currency relies on the expectation that there will be enough users to transact with it.
- Historically, in order to build up that network of users, currencies have traditionally relied on some form of backing, coercion, or a combination of the two.

WHAT ARE THE CONDITIONS FOR CURRENCIES TO FULFIL THE FUNCTIONS OF MONEY?

- A currency's stability and the extent of its network of users are founded on different forms of trust and are closely intertwined.
- Ultimately, the success of money can be attributed to the institutional arrangements (or rules) that underpin it and the degree to which they provide stable and predictable purchasing power, a wide network and common knowledge about both.
- The rules that underpin the management of official currencies are part of the greater system of rules governing any nation.
- The quality of the currency is inexorably linked to them.
- Today's fiat currencies issued by the world's major central banks (and the bank deposits that can be exchanged against them at par) perform well all three traditional functions of money.
- In jurisdictions where independent central banks have a price stability mandate and fulfil it, currency is a reliable store of value, the predominant medium of exchange and the unit of account.

EVALUATING THE MONEY ROLE OF CRYPTOCURRENCIES

4.1. Today: More of an asset than a currency

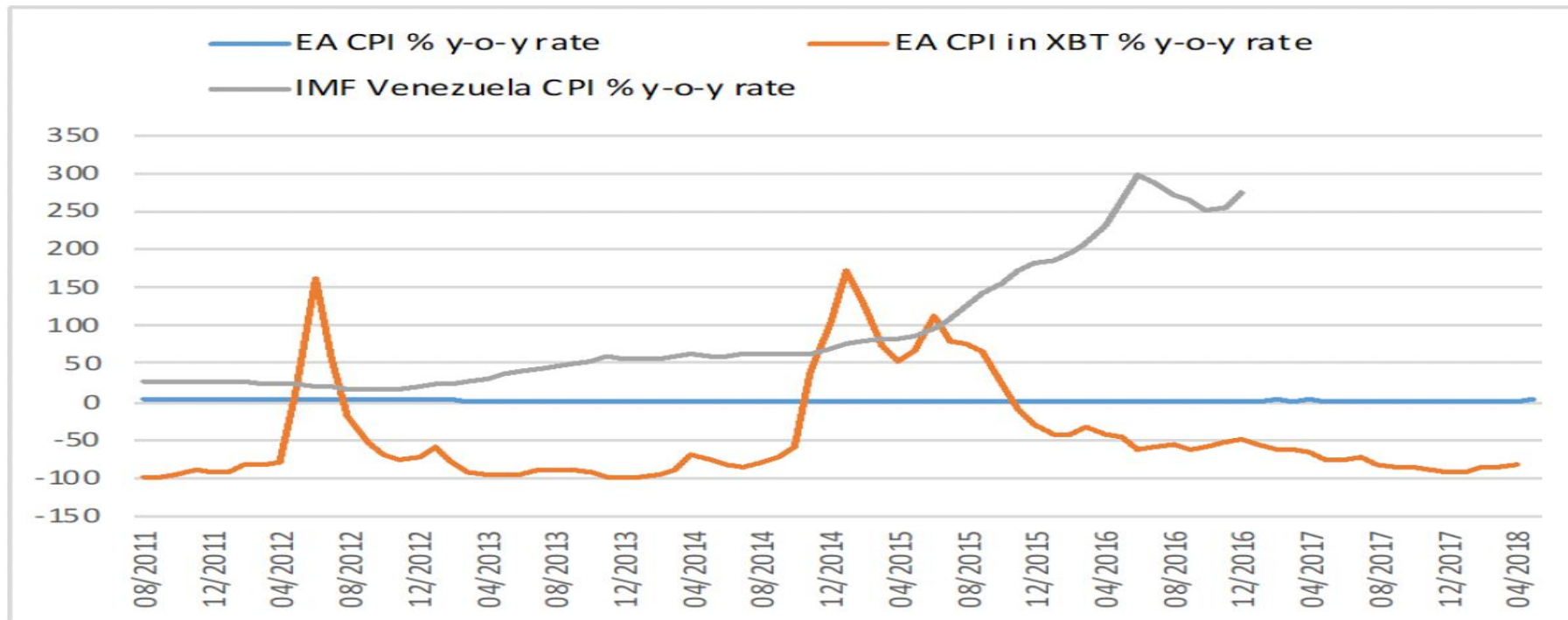
- Arguably, the cryptocurrencies available today are not performing the functions of money very well. As a result, they can only be considered as speculative assets, which are expected to yield returns only as a result of capital gains.
- The first reason for this is the inherent volatility of the values of today's main cryptocurrencies, which are by-products of their supply protocols.
- In the case of bitcoin, the quantity supplied is fixed at an upper limit (21 million), which is approached following a predictable, near-predetermined path. Importantly, the supply does not match the quantity demanded.
- The inelastic nature of the supply embedded in the protocol rules (which for bitcoin looks like a rule derived from the gold standard) results in volatility, which prevents these currencies from functioning as good stores of value.
- This, in turn, also limits their adoption and keeps the network of users relatively small, thus reducing their role as mediums of exchange and as units of account.

EVALUATING THE MONEY ROLE OF CRYPTOCURRENCIES

4.1. Today: More of an asset than a currency

- These two problems reinforce each other because the high volatility of today's cryptocurrencies is also partly the result of their limited use and the fact that the networks of users consist mainly of speculators.
- Figure 3 shows that given its volatility, bitcoin cannot perform well the basic function expected from a currency. With inflation (and deflation) rates closer to those observed in Venezuela than those observed in the euro area, bitcoin is clearly not a good store of value.
- This also means that most retailers who accept bitcoin do not want to take the exchange rate risk and thus update their prices in bitcoin frequently and exchange bitcoins just after the transactions (highlighting bitcoin's limitation as a unit of account) (see Koning, 2015).

Figure 3: Inflation in the euro area (in €, bitcoin) and in Venezuela (year-on-year %)



Sources: Bruegel based on Bloomberg, ECB and IMF. Note: Venezuelan CPI is not available in monthly frequency after the end of 2016. However, the IMF reports a yearly inflation rate for 2017 of 1087.5%.

4.1. Today: More of an asset than a currency

- The second reason why cryptocurrencies are not a good medium of exchange is the cost of the transactions and the time they take to be recorded in the decentralised ledger.
- Despite the absence of the fixed cost associated with building a centralised network, the amount of computing power needed to validate cryptocurrency transactions in order to avoid any falsification of the ledger is energy inefficient and represents a significant waste of resources.
- The borderless nature of today's main cryptocurrencies could also be a major issue: price stability means that the basket of goods and services included in the CPI of a particular (homogenous) jurisdiction has a stable price.
- But current cryptocurrencies are global and not attached to a particular country or region. From a monetary policy perspective, a global cryptocurrency area is unlikely to be an optimal currency area, as this would lead to an inability to adjust exchange rates within the 'area'.
- The result would thus be a crypto-monetary policy (ie its supply protocol) that would be consistently too tight and too accommodative for different countries at different times.
- Other major risks that could undermine trust in cryptocurrencies could arise from market concentration (which could lead to the falsification of the ledger and to 'double spend' issues), from the manipulation of the value of the currency via insider trading and from the reliance on unregulated intermediaries necessary to use cryptocurrencies.

4.2. A money role in the future?

- Despite the clear limitations of current cryptocurrencies, it is possible that developers will be able to improve their supply protocols to limit the volatility of their currency values resulting from their supply rule, at least in normal times.
- The developers of cryptocurrencies could learn from past experience in order to improve their algorithms to supply the currencies in ways that are more responsive to demand conditions and to correct other deficiencies of today's cryptocurrencies (in particular their negative environmental impact).
- There are already cryptocurrencies that are trying to solve these issues and provide so-called 'stablecoins'.
- For example, the creators of a new currency called 'Basis' aim to provide a currency of which the supply can expand and contract with demand to maintain a stable value relative to an official currency (e.g. the US dollar).
- Should Basis manage to overtake the dollar in use, then its creators' intention is to tie its supply directly to a Consumer Price Index measured in that currency.
- This runs against the international nature of cryptocurrencies that are not tied to any jurisdiction.
- The creators of Basis acknowledge that it might be better to have a currency related to a particular (homogenous) jurisdiction that reflects better an optimal currency area.
- The details of the Basis supply protocol are still problematic, but it shows that designing a stable cryptocurrency might be the next step.

CRYPTOCURRENCIES AND MONETARY POLICY

Crypto- and official currencies: a 'peaceful' coexistence?

- At the moment, cryptocurrencies operate alongside official currencies.
- The current volumes are small and do not challenge the position of official money as the main currency.
- But as algorithms improve to limit the volatility of cryptocurrencies, their popularity and use could increase.
- This would lead to a coexistence with other official currencies.
- We examine whether such coexistence would entail risks for central bank monetary policy.
- Could the central bank lose its grip on the economy as a result?
- The interaction between cryptocurrencies and central bank monetary policy is treated in detail by Fernandes-Villaverde and Sanches (2018).
- Their theoretical model predicts that the coexistence of central bank and private money depends on the type of monetary policy the former follows.
- In particular, privately-issued currencies would be used if the official currencies do not ensure price stability, but would lose their value as a medium of exchange when the central bank credibly guarantees the real value of money balances.

Crypto- and official currencies: a 'peaceful' coexistence?

- The ramifications are two-fold.
- First, the coexistence of government money and cryptocurrencies that are valued as mediums of exchange is not a theoretical impossibility.
- Second, the central banks have the advantage: by choosing a specific type of monetary policy they can prevent cryptocurrencies from being valued as a medium of exchange (but they could still be valued for other reasons, for instance as a pure speculative asset).
- From this perspective, rather than posing a threat, the coexistence of government money and cryptocurrencies can have a positive effect by acting as a disciplining device on central banks.
- This is a partial vindication of Hayek (1976), who argued in favour of breaking the state monopoly on money as a way to ensure the stability of the official currency.
- Nevertheless, from a more practical standpoint, central banks could face some risks from the emergence of cryptocurrencies as relevant mediums of exchange with stable purchasing power.

Crypto- and official currencies: a 'peaceful' coexistence?

- First, the extent of the substitution by economic agents of cash and bank deposits for cryptocurrencies will determine the effectiveness of monetary policy.
- Extensive substitution of bank deposits in particular would translate to reduced control over monetary conditions, because of the shrinking of the amount of broad money in the economy.
- At the extreme, the provision of base money and the resulting influence over interest rates would be rendered ineffective.
- However, as Stevens (2017) points out, as long as money issued by central banks retains the role of unit of account, the switch to cryptocurrencies as a medium of exchange would be limited and thus the associated threat to monetary control would also be limited.
- Second, the shrinking role of central bank money creates a possible fiscal risk in the form of reduced seigniorage revenue.
- The response could be higher distortionary taxes that would hurt growth.
- That said, such risks appear to be exaggerated given that seigniorage revenues make up an insignificant fraction of total government revenue.

Crypto- and official currencies: a 'peaceful' coexistence?

- The last, but probably most pertinent, threat does not emanate from the potential use of cryptocurrencies as money, but from their attractiveness as investment assets.
- As a speculative investment – an investment made in expectation of a return from capital gains only – cryptocurrencies will be prone to bubbles.
- The collapse of a cryptocurrency bubble could reverberate into wider financial instability if households, corporates and financial institutions hold unhedged debt positions.
- Central banks would then face a double risk: first to the stability of financial institutions they supervise, from the potentially unregulated cryptocurrency debt markets, and, second, to price stability, from the effects on the real economy of deleveraging and defaulting by economic agents.

Financial stability implications of a potential cryptocurrency takeover

- Given the natural monopoly enjoyed by central bank-controlled currencies, it would take a deep crisis of trust for a cryptocurrency to replace an established currency in full.
- An episode of very high inflation could be such a shock, but even then, agents might wish to switch to other established safe-haven currencies (such as the US dollar or the Swiss franc) before resorting to cryptocurrencies.
- However, as argued earlier, the broad accessibility of cryptocurrencies, compared to other currencies, might offer an easy path to switch. How would the financial system and the broader economy be affected?
- In particular, we can ask ourselves if a fractional reserve banking system, as we have today, would be possible in a cryptocurrency world and how the cryptocurrency protocol could influence it.
- In a fractional reserve banking system, bank deposits are matched by currency (bills, coins and central bank reserves) only up to a fraction.
- In such a system, bank deposits are the result of the provision of loans by commercial banks to companies and households, and, therefore, money and credit creation are closely intertwined.

Financial stability implications of a potential cryptocurrency takeover

- In theory, there is nothing that prevents fractional reserve banking from emerging in a full cryptocurrency regime.
- However, money creation by private banks would reduce the level of control the cryptocurrency protocol exerts over the money supply, placing additional complexity on the supply algorithm.
- In fact, central banks that have tried to target the total stock of money in the past renounced it because they found it difficult to achieve price stability with that strategy.
- Today, the money stock that is created by private banks is ultimately influenced, but not fully controlled, by the central bank.
- Monetary policy operates mainly through the interest rate at which the central bank provides currency to private banks.
- Successful influence over monetary conditions in the presence of a fractional reserve banking system would, thus, require an algorithm that is able to affect the lending behaviour of banks.

Financial stability implications of a potential cryptocurrency takeover

- Even if this were to be achieved, these banks would still be vulnerable to bank runs.
- Under a fractional reserve system, banks generate profits by engaging in maturity transformation: using short-term, money-like deposits as funding for illiquid, long-term loans.
- This leaves them vulnerable to the possibility of bank runs.
- When there is such a general flight to liquidity, the central bank acts as a lender of last resort to restore confidence in the banks and in financial stability.
- Arguably cryptocurrencies would not be able readily to provide liquidity in times of crisis.
- This is not unlike the gold standard, where new currency could not be mined in real time and made available to absorb excessive demand.
- Similarly, deposit guarantees would not be available as a solution in a crypto-financial system.

Financial stability implications of a potential cryptocurrency takeover

- To sum up, it seems that in a full crypto-financial system, savers would have to choose between holding a cryptocurrency unit of account issued by unstable banks (not benefiting from a lender of last resort) or sticking to cryptocurrencies that stay idle in the ledger.
- In that case, who would provide lending to the rest of the economy? One possibility is direct peer-to-peer lending but this would force individuals to screen, monitor and diversify their investments themselves, unless individuals pool their wealth (in cryptocurrencies) to share risks and lend to other agents.
- However, these entities that would provide loans to the economy would look more like investment funds than banks, as their funding sources (in cryptocurrencies) would not be deposits but equity.
- Although liquidity risk would be less of a concern for the holders of equity, they would also be more exposed to credit risk than bank depositors, because they would not benefit from the seniority that bank depositors enjoy in case of default compared to other creditors.
- This risk could thus disincentivise savers from lending and could thus lead to a severe credit squeeze that would clearly be detrimental for the economy.

Money and power: ensuring a system of checks and balances

- The potential of cryptocurrencies to credibly challenge official currencies cannot only be based on the intelligence of underlying algorithms.
- Technology and our understanding of underlying economic mechanisms can always help improve those algorithms just as they currently inform monetary policy decisions.
- But is that all we need, or is there something more intrinsic to the power of the money issuer? Can a cryptocurrency ever be a credible money?
- Currency management has a societal value – effectively the societal value of monetary policy.
- The value and stability of money is what enables societies to function well and is not separate from broader choices governments make when they run policy.

Money and power: ensuring a system of checks and balances

- It is therefore also a part of what constitutes the social contract (Collard, 2017) between the principal (the citizen) and the agent (the government).
- Manipulating a currency has historically been a powerful means of enabling the sovereign to pursue certain objectives, including financing wars. In other words, this power of controlling money can be used and abused.
- This is why in modern democracies currency management goes through appropriate layers of legitimacy and accountability.
- A modern authority that controls the currency will be evaluated according to how well it sticks to the implicit social contract agreed through democratic procedures.
- This means that any authority can be released for not delivering on what the social contract dictated.

Money and power: ensuring a system of checks and balances

- How could an intelligent algorithm that is automatic and anonymous ever be held responsible for failing to deliver agreements? The complexity of currency management implies that the system will fail sometimes, just like financial crises periodically happen.
- No algorithm, no matter how intelligent (and indeed benevolent), will remove the possibility of crisis. The automation of monetary policy would remove it also from the system of checks and balances.
- This type of 'independence' of monetary policy effectively also makes accountability impossible, and makes monetary policy exogenous to the process that identifies, monitors and evaluates agreements.
- It is only the existence of this system of checks and balances that allows modern lenders of last resort to create money out of nothing and provide ample liquidity in times of crisis.
- As soon as this system breaks down and trust in authorities goes, the currency ceases to be an acceptable means of payment or even unit of account.
- The currency is only as strong as its lender of last resort, and the lender of last resort is only as strong as the backing it has from its constituents. Constituents in turn, build trust depending on how well social contracts are adhered to.

Beyond the Basics: Why Cryptocurrencies Matter Today

- Cryptocurrencies are no longer just a technological experiment; they have evolved into a global financial asset class that influences investor behavior, international payments, and the design of future monetary systems.
- Their rise has triggered new discussions about the nature of money, the role of trust, and how financial systems should balance innovation with stability.
- Policymakers, financial institutions, and central banks must now evaluate whether cryptocurrencies represent a complement, competitor, or potential disruptor to traditional monetary systems.

The Evolution of Cryptocurrency Use Cases

- In early stages, cryptocurrencies were primarily used for peer-to-peer payments, but use cases have expanded to include investment, store-of-value functions, decentralized finance (DeFi), and digital ownership through tokenization.
- New layers built on blockchains—such as smart contracts, layer-two scaling solutions, and decentralized applications—are transforming long-standing financial processes.
- These developments illustrate how cryptocurrencies have shifted from simple digital cash to a broader ecosystem that challenges existing financial infrastructure.

The Rise of Decentralized Finance (DeFi)

- DeFi refers to a system of financial services that operates without banks or intermediaries, allowing users worldwide to lend, borrow, trade, and earn interest purely through blockchain protocols.
- By removing centralized authorities, DeFi increases transparency, reduces entry barriers, and enables continuous financial activity without traditional business-hours constraints.
- However, its vulnerabilities—including smart contract bugs, governance attacks, liquidity shortages, and regulatory ambiguity—pose significant risks to users and the broader financial system.

The Growth of Stablecoins

- Stablecoins, such as USDT or USDC, attempt to bridge traditional finance and crypto markets by maintaining a stable value through backing with assets like US dollars or short-term government debt.
- These instruments have become essential for trading, cross-border payments, and settlement, accounting for billions of dollars in daily volume.
- Their rapid growth raises questions about reserve transparency, systemic risk, and whether private stablecoins could undermine or compete with central bank currencies.

Are Cryptocurrencies Competing With Banks?

- Because cryptocurrencies allow users to conduct financial transactions without banks, they challenge the traditional banking model built on deposits, lending, and intermediation.
- If consumers increasingly choose crypto wallets over bank accounts, commercial banks could face funding pressure, reduced lending capacity, and increased competition from decentralized systems.
- At the same time, banks are exploring blockchain-based payment systems, tokenization of assets, and custody services, showing a shift from resistance toward integration.

Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs): A Strategic Response

- Many central banks are exploring CBDCs to modernize payment infrastructure, enhance financial inclusion, and retain monetary sovereignty in an increasingly digital world.
- CBDCs differ from cryptocurrencies by offering state-backed stability, regulatory protection, and centralized control—features designed to support, rather than disrupt, monetary policy.
- A well-designed CBDC could improve cross-border settlement, reduce payment costs, and prevent private digital currencies from dominating national financial systems.

Conditions for a Currency to Dominate: Lessons for Crypto

- A currency must satisfy widespread acceptance, stability of value, legal recognition, and trust in the issuing authority to become dominant.
- Cryptocurrencies currently struggle with volatility, lack of universal acceptance, and absence of formal backing, which limits their effectiveness as everyday money.
- However, technological advantages such as programmability, speed, and global accessibility give them potential to become more money-like as infrastructure and regulation mature.

Cryptocurrencies as a Parallel Financial System

- Cryptocurrencies operate in a parallel financial ecosystem: one built on decentralized networks, automated contracts, and global participation without borders.
- This parallel system competes with traditional finance in payments, lending, investment, and settlement, creating opportunities for innovation but also gaps in oversight.
- The coexistence of these two systems raises fundamental questions about competition, integration, and the long-term structure of global money.

Monetary Policy Transmission Challenges

- Monetary policy influences the economy through interest rates, bank credit, and liquidity conditions, but widespread cryptocurrency adoption may weaken these transmission channels.
- If households and firms increasingly hold wealth in crypto rather than bank deposits, central banks may find it more difficult to influence borrowing activity and aggregate demand.
- Changes in official interest rates may have limited effect on decentralized financial markets, potentially reducing the effectiveness of traditional policy tools.

Exchange Rate and Capital Flow Considerations

- Cryptocurrencies introduce new pathways for international capital flows that are difficult for authorities to monitor or regulate in real time.
- They can enable rapid cross-border movements of wealth, bypassing traditional capital controls and weakening central bank influence over the exchange rate.
- In economies with unstable currencies, cryptocurrency adoption may accelerate currency substitution, undermining monetary sovereignty and increasing vulnerability to financial shocks.

Financial Stability Scenarios: A Cryptocurrency Takeover

- A large-scale shift from official money to cryptocurrencies could reduce the deposit base of banks, limit credit creation, and destabilize lending markets.
- High volatility in cryptocurrency markets could transmit instability to households, firms, and financial institutions that gain exposure to digital assets.
- The absence of lender-of-last-resort support and deposit insurance mechanisms in crypto systems raises concerns about systemic runs, liquidity crises, and contagion effects.

Money, Power, and Governance

- The architecture of monetary systems shapes political power, economic governance, and the distribution of wealth within societies.
- Cryptocurrencies shift power away from governments toward decentralized networks, altering who controls payment systems, financial data, and the issuance of money.
- Policymakers must balance innovation with democratic accountability, ensuring that future financial structures retain transparency, oversight, and mechanisms of public trust.

The Future Role of Cryptocurrencies in the Global Economy

- Though cryptocurrencies currently function more as speculative assets than everyday money, technological and regulatory developments could increase their use in payments, savings, and financial infrastructure.
- A likely future scenario involves a hybrid monetary system where cryptocurrencies, stablecoins, CBDCs, and traditional money coexist, each serving different functions.
- The evolution of these systems will depend on regulatory clarity, market behavior, technological improvements, and the willingness of governments to integrate digital currencies into formal economic frameworks.

CONCLUSIONS

- The emergence of decentralised ledger technology has allowed innovations in peer-to-peer transactions that were difficult to imagine just a decade ago.
- This technology has also led to the development of cryptocurrencies and allowed them to challenge the role of money as mediums of exchange.
- However, the evidence so far suggests that cryptocurrencies are not as widely used as any official currency and are not real contenders for currency substitution.
- The design of their protocols, at least so far, is very primitive and arbitrary relative to what the management of modern financial systems requires.
- We therefore do not see an immediate risk of cryptocurrencies challenging central bank-controlled currencies, and certainly not international currencies like the US dollar and the euro.
- Years of good practices and price stability, combined with their legal statuses and strong networks of users, have given official currencies a natural monopoly.
- However, as the underlying algorithms of cryptocurrencies develop to reflect better demand for money and more general economic conditions, one could envisage an increase in their popularity and use.

CONCLUSIONS

- But the features that create the hype around cryptocurrencies, such as their international and automated natures and the absence of the risk of political control, set limits in terms of how far they can go in replacing official money.
- Control over the value of money is a very significant power to have. This is why those that are given this power are subject to systems of checks and balances designed through social contracts.
- Taking this power outside the system of checks and balances by rendering it anonymous and automatic could be a serious threat to a society's stability.

CONCLUSIONS

- The stability of a currency necessary for the development of an economy relies on trust and universal agreements.
- Trust in turn is built on the ability to monitor, review and change.
- So, while cryptocurrencies could evolve into legitimate private means of payment, we do not see them evolving in ways that would challenge the powers of official currencies.
- Ultimately, as a potential competitor to official currencies, cryptocurrencies could even have a positive effect by acting as a disciplining device pushing central banks (especially in countries with histories of lax monetary policy) to take their price stability mandates seriously.

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Thank You